

成功之路系列丛书
ACCESS TO THE WORLD & FUTURE

雅思考试专业培训教师倾力奉献

最新雅思(IELTS)考试 笔试全真模拟题

IELTS (学术类)

郭翔 李响 蔡斌 编著

復旦大學出版社

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前 言

雅思(IELTS)考试是 International English Language Testing System 的简称,它是为准备进入以英语为主导教学语言国家的高等教育机构就读大学本科或研究生进修而设的语言测试制度,也用于测试申请向英语为母语的国家(主要指英联邦国家)移民者的英语水平。

为了跟上雅思考试不断更新的需要,更为了使广大的雅思考生能在备考后期阶段自我测试,寻找感觉,短期突破,我们编写了这本书。本书的编写者是天津市雅思考试培训中心的专业培训教师,不仅拥有丰富的培训和教学经验,对雅思考试的走向和题型也是最熟悉和具有发言权的。

本书为雅思考试学术类笔试备考用书,共编选了 8 套全真模拟试题,适合自学者使用。自学者可以根据书中每个单元的具体内容进行自我测试,听力部分配有原声录音磁带,读者可另行购买使用,书后附有答案及原文。阅读和写作部分配有详细的答案。口语测试部分本书未列,读者如有需要可参考复旦大学出版社“成功之路”系列丛书之《雅思口语考试金典》一书。

由于我们水平有限,错误总是难免的。恭请您的批评和指正!

编者
2002 年 9 月

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INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

TEST ONE

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 Minutes

Instructions

*You will hear a number of different recordings and you will **have** to answer questions on what you hear.*

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions , and you will have a chance to check your work.

*All the recordings will be played **ONCE** only.*

The test is in four sections . Write your answers in the listening question booklet .

*At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to **transfer** your answers to an answer sheet .*

Now turn to Section 1 on next page .

SECTION 1 Questions 1-10

Complete the notes. **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

KATE	
Her first impressions of the town	<i>Example</i> Quiet
Type of accommodation	(1)
Her feelings about the accommodation	(2)
Her feelings about the other students	(3)
Name of course	Environmental Studies
Difficulties experienced on the course	(4)
Suggestions for improving the course	(5)
LUKI	
First type of accommodation	(6)
Problem with the first accommodation	(7)
Second type of accommodation	(8)
Name of course	(9)
Comments about the course	Computer room busy
Suggestions for improving the course	(10)

SECTION 2 Questions 11-20

Complete the notes below. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

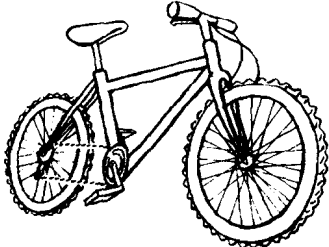
There are many kinds of bicycles available:

racing

touring

(11)

ordinary



They vary in price and (12)

Prices range from \$ 50.00 to (13)

Single speed cycles are suitable for (14)

Three speed cycles are suitable for (15)

Five and ten speed cycles are suitable for longer distances, hills and (16)

Ten speed bikes are better because they are (17) in price but (18)

Buying a cycle is like (19)

The size of the bicycle is determined by the size of the (20)

SECTION 3 Questions 21-32

Questions 21-24

Circle the correct answer.

- (21) At first Fiona thinks that Martin's tutorial topic is
- A. inappropriate. B. dull.
- C. interesting. D. fascinating.
- (22) According to Martin, the banana
- A. has only recently been cultivated. B. is economical to grow.
- C. is good for your health. D. is his favourite food.
- (23) Fiona listens to Martin because she
- A. wants to know more about bananas. B. has nothing else to do today.
- C. is interested in the economy of Australia. D. wants to help Martin.
- (24) According to Martin, bananas were introduced into Australia from
- A. India. B. England.
- C. China. D. Africa.

Questions 25-30

Complete Martin's notes. Use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

Commercially grown
banana plant

Each banana tree produces

(25) of bananas.

On modern plantations in tropical conditions a tree
can bear fruit after (26)




Banana trees prefer to grow (27) and they require rich soil and (28)
 The fruit is often protected by (29)
 Ripe bananas emit a gas which helps other (30)

Questions 31 and 32

Circle the **TWO** correct boxes.

Consumption of Australian bananas



A. Europe
B. Asia
C. New Zealand
D. Australia
E. Other

SECTION 4 Questions 33-41

Questions 33-35

Circle the correct answer.

According to the first speaker:

- (33) The focus of the lecture series is on
- A. organising work and study.
 - B. maintaining a healthy lifestyle.
 - C. coping with homesickness.
 - D. settling in at university.
- (34) The lecture will be given by
- A. the president of the Union.
 - B. the campus doctor.
 - C. a sports celebrity.
 - D. a health expert.

According to the second speaker:

- (35) This week's lecture is on
- A. campus food.
 - B. dieting.
 - C. sensible eating.
 - D. saving money.

Questions 36-39

Complete the notes. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

A balanced diet will give you enough vitamins for normal daily living. Vitamins in food can be lost through (36)

Types of vitamins :

(a) Fat soluble vitamins are stored by the body.

(b) Water soluble vitamins — not stored, so you need a (37)

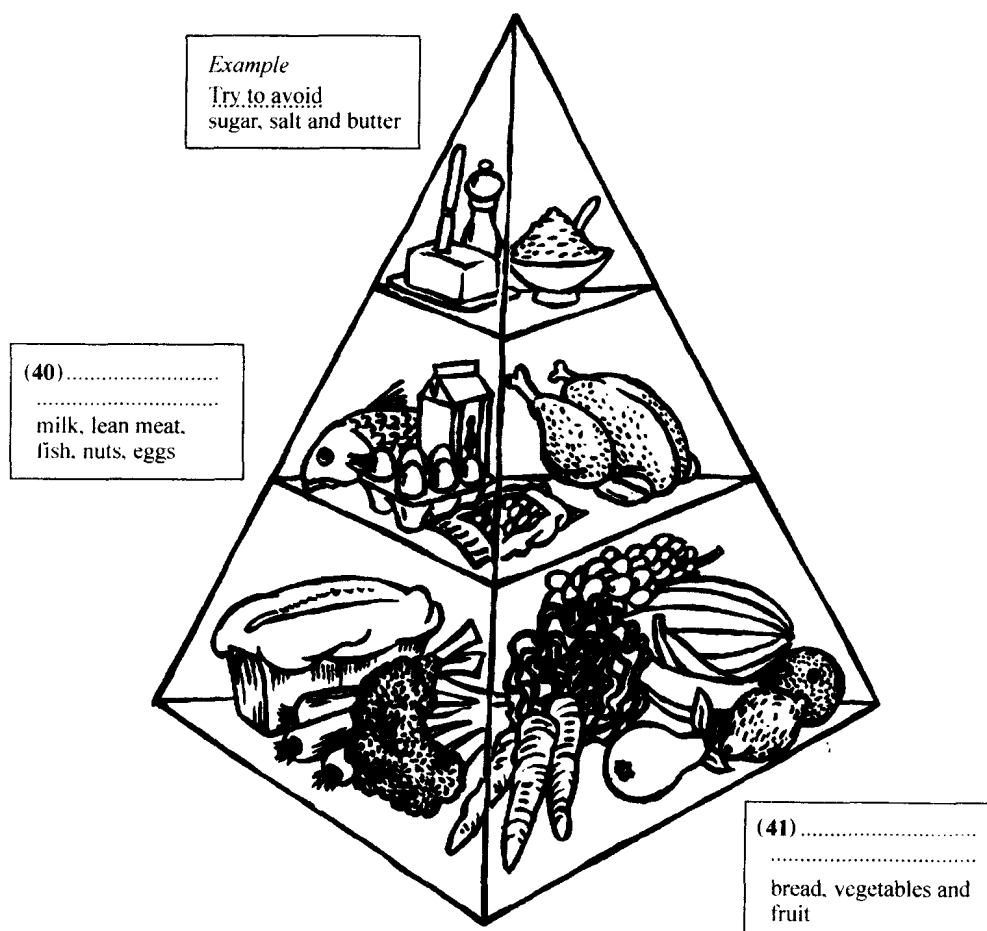
Getting enough vitamins

Eat (38) of foods.

Buy plenty of vegetables and store them in (39)

Questions 40 and 41

Complete the diagram by writing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** in the boxes provided.



ACADEMIC READING

TIME ALLOWED: 1 Hour

Instructions

ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE ANSWER SHEET

The test is divided as follows:

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| — Reading Passage 1 | Questions 1-13 |
| — Reading Passage 2 | Questions 14-26 |
| — Reading Passage 3 | Questions 27-40 |

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all the questions.
If you cannot do a particular question leave it and go on to the next. You can return to it later.

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-13** which are based on Reading Passage 1.

Airconditioning the Earth

The circulation of air in the atmosphere is activated by convection, the transference of heat resulting from the fact that warm gases or fluids rise while cold gases or fluids sink. For example: if one wall of a room is heated whilst the opposite wall is cooled, air will rise against the warm wall and flow across the ceiling to the cold wall before descending to flow back across the floor to the warm wall again.

The real atmosphere, however, is like a very long room with a very low ceiling. The distance from equator to pole is 10 000 km, while the "ceiling height" to the beginning of the stratosphere is only about 10 km. The air therefore splits up into a number of smaller loops or convection cells. Between the equator and each pole there are three such cells and within these the circulation is mainly north-south.

Large-scale airconditioning

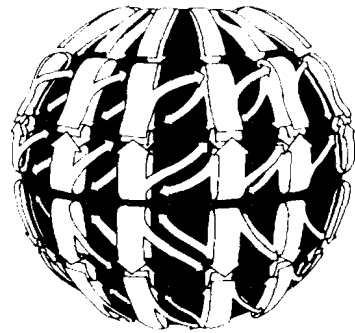
The result of this circulation is a flow of heat energy towards the poles and a levelling out of the climate so that both equatorial and polar regions are habitable. The atmosphere generally retains its state of equilibrium as every north-going air current is counterbalanced by a south-going one. In the same way depressions at lower levels in the troposphere are counter-balanced by areas of high pressure in the upper levels, and vice versa. The atmospheric transference of heat is closely associated with the movement of moisture between sea and continent and between different latitudes. Moist air can transport much greater quantities of energy than dry air.

Because the belts of convection cells run east to west, both climate and weather vary according to latitude. Climatic zones are particularly distinguishable at sea where there are no land masses to disturb the pattern.

Man and the winds

For thousands of years mankind has been dependent upon the winds: they brought rain to the land and carried ships across the seas. Thus the westerly wind belts, the trade winds and the monsoon winds of the global circulation systems, have been known to us for many centuries. As recently as the present century Arab ships sailed on the south-west monsoon winds from East Africa to India and back again on the north-east monsoon winds, without need of a compass. The winds alone were sufficient. In the equatorial convergence zone (the "doldrums"), and in the regions around the Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn known as the "horse latitudes", sailing ships could drift for weeks unable to steer, while the "roaring forties" of the South Atlantic (40-50°S) were notorious among mariners for their terrible winds.

It was not until the development of the balloon at the end of the 18th century, however, that it became possible to study meteorological conditions at high altitudes. The balloon is still a significant research device although today it carries a radar reflector or a set of instruments and a radio transmitter, rather than the scientists themselves. Nowadays high-flying aircraft and satellites are also



Each hemisphere has three belts of convection cells and the circulation within each belts is greater than it is between them. If the Earth did not rotate, the winds would blow largely in a north-south direction. The Earth's rotation causes them to veer off course (oblique arrows). The model above is schematic and presupposes a planet totally covered by sea. The continents create local wind systems.

important aids to meteorology. Through them we have discovered the west to east jet stream. This blows at speeds of up to 500 km/h at altitudes of 9 000—10 000 m along the border between the Arctic and temperate zone convection belts.

Weather fronts

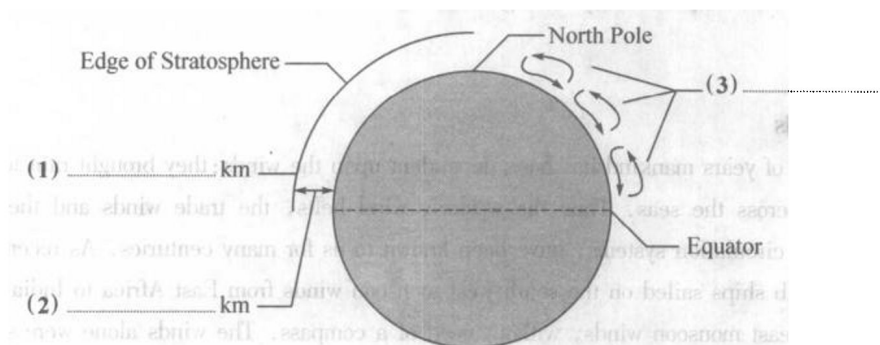
The circulation within the different convection cells is greater than the exchange of air between them and therefore the temperature in two cells that are close to each other can differ greatly. Consequently the borders between the different convection cells are areas in which warm and cold air masses oppose each other, advancing and withdrawing. In the northern hemisphere the dividing line between the Arctic and temperate convection zones is the polar front, and it is this which determines the weather in northern Europe and North America. This front is unstable, weaving sometimes northward, sometimes southward, of an average latitude of 60°N. Depressions become trapped within the deep concavities of this front and these subsequently move eastward along it with areas of rain and snowfall. In this way global air circulation determines not only the long-term climate but also the immediate weather.

Glossary: **Troposphere:** the part of the atmosphere closest to the surface of the earth

Stratosphere: the atmospheric zone above the troposphere

Questions 1-3

Complete the diagram using information from the text. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** or **ONE NUMBER** in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.



Questions 4-7

Complete the paragraph below using words and phrases from the box. There are more words and phrases than you will need. Write your answers in boxes 4-7 on your answer sheet.

Global air circulation spreads heat from the (4) towards the (5). Within this system of heat transfer, climate is affected not only by (6) but also by the amount of moisture in the air. The most accurate geographical zone in which to study climate is (7) where there are no local wind systems.

on land	equatorial regions
heat	in the air
mountainous regions	latitude
polar regions	at sea
moisture	depressions
coastal regions	longitude

Questions 8-11

Several different wind patterns are mentioned in the passage. For each of the patterns below, write a letter in the boxes marked 8-11 on your answer sheet.

Write :

U if the passage states that the patterns are useful

P if the passage states that the patterns present problems

N if the passage does not state whether the patterns are useful or problematic.

(8) West to east jet stream

(9) The roaring forties

(10) The horse latitudes

(11) North-east monsoon winds

Questions 12 and 13

Choose the appropriate letter A-C and write it in boxes 12 and 13 on your answer sheet.

(12) Convection cells near to each other

A. usually have similar temperatures.

B. usually have slightly different temperatures.

C. may have extremely different temperatures.

(13) The borders between convection cells

A. are always in the same place.

B. may move forwards and backwards.

C. are totally unpredictable in their position.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14-26** which are based on Reading Passage 2.

Money as the Unit of Account

Section I

The most difficult aspect of money to understand is its function as a unit of account. In linear measurement we find the definition of a yard, or a metre, easy to accept. In former times these lengths were defined in terms of fine lines etched onto brass rods maintained in standards laboratories at constant temperatures. Money is much more difficult to define, however, because the value of anything is ultimately in the mind of the observer, and such values will change with time and circumstance.

Sir Isaac Newton, as Master of the Royal Mint, defined the pound sterling (£) in 1717 as 113 grains of pure gold. This took Britain off silver and onto gold as defining the unit of account. The pound was 113 grains of pure gold, the shilling was 1/20 of that, and the penny 1/240 of it.

By the end of the nineteenth century the gold standard had spread around most of the trading world, with the result that there was a single world money. It was called by different names in different countries, but all these supposedly different currencies were rigidly interconnected through their particular definition in terms of a quantity of gold.

Section II

In economic life the prices of different commodities and services are always changing with respect to each other. If the potato crop, for example, is ruined by frost or flood, then the price of potatoes will go up. The consequences of that particular price increase will be complex and unpredictable. Because of the high price of potatoes, prices of other things will decline, as demand for them declines. Similarly, the argument that the Middle East crisis following the Iraqi annexation of Kuwait would, because of increased oil prices, have led to sustained general inflation is, although widely accepted, entirely without foundation. With sound money (money whose purchasing power does not decline over time) a sudden price shock in any one commodity will not lead to a general price increase, but to changes in relative prices throughout the economy. As oil increases, other goods and services will drop in price, and oil substitutes will rise in price, as the consequences of the oil price increase work their unpredictable and complex way through the economy.

The use of gold as the unit of account during the days of the gold standard meant that the price of all other commodities and services would swing up and down with reference to the price of gold, which was fixed. If gold supplies diminished, as they did when the 1850s gold rushes in California and Australia petered out, then deflation (a general price level decrease) would set in. When new gold rushes followed in South Africa and again in Australia, in the 1880s and 1890s, the general price level increased, gently, around the world.

Section III

The end of the gold standard began with the introduction of the Bretton-Woods Agreement in 1946. This fixed the value of all world currencies relative to the US dollar, which in turn was fixed to a specific value of gold (US \$ 0.35/oz). However, in 1971 the US government finally refused to exchange US dollars for gold, and other countries soon followed. Governments printed as much paper money or coinage as they wanted, and the more that was printed, the less each unit of currency was worth.

The key problem with these government “fiat” currencies is that their value is not defined; such value is subject to how much money a government cares to print. Their future value is unpredictable, depending as it does on political chance. In our economic calculations concerning the past we automatically convert incomes and expenditures to dollars of a particular year, using CPI deflators which are stored in our computers. When we perform economic calculations into the future we guess at inflation rates and include these guesses in our figures. Our guesses are entirely based on past experience. In Australia most current calculations assume a 3 to 4 per cent inflation rate.

Section IV

The great advantage of the nineteenth-century gold standard was not just that it defined the unit of account, but that it operated throughout almost the entire world. A price in England was the same as a price in Australia and in North America. Anthony Trollope tells us in his diaries about his Australian travels in 1872 that a pound of meat, selling in Australia for two pence, would have cost ten pence or even a shilling in the UK. It was this price difference which drove investment and effort into the development of shipboard refrigeration, and opening up of major new markets for Australian meat, at great benefit to the British public.

Today we can determine price differences between countries by considering the exchange rate of the day. In twelve months’ time, even a month’s time, however, a totally different situation may prevail, and investments of time and money made on the basis of an opportunity at an exchange rate of the day, become completely wasted because of subsequent exchange rate movements.

The great advantage of having a single stable world money is that such money has very high information content. It tells people where to invest their time, energy and capital, all around the world, with much greater accuracy and predictability than would otherwise be possible.

Glossary: **CPI deflators:** a mathematical calculation based on the Consumer Price Index (CPI) that allows us to compare past prices to current prices.

Questions 14-17

The reading passage has four sections.

Choose the most suitable heading for each section from the list of headings in the box below.

Write the appropriate numbers in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

Note: There are more headings than sections so you will not use all of them.

- i. the price of gold
- ii. the notion of money and its expression
- iii. the rise of problematic modern currencies
- iv. stable money compared to modern “fiat” currencies
- v. the effects of inflation
- vi. the interrelationship of prices

- (14) SECTION I:
- (15) SECTION II:
- (16) SECTION III:
- (17) SECTION IV:

Questions 18-21

Using information from the text, match the following causes with a result. Write the appropriate letters in boxes 18-21 on your answer sheet.

CAUSE	RESULT
(18) The price of potatoes goes up.	A. Oil substitutes become more expensive.
<i>Example</i> Oil prices rise.	<i>Answer</i> A
(19) The amount of gold available went up.	B. Oil substitutes drop in price.
(20) The amount of gold available went down.	C. People developed techniques of transporting it to other places.
(21) Meat in Australia was cheaper than elsewhere.	D. More people went to live in Australia.
	E. The price of other things goes down, because fewer people could afford to buy them.
	F. People used gold instead of silver as money.
	G. All prices went up slightly, everywhere.
	H. There is no observable effect.
	I. All prices went down, everywhere.

Questions 22-26

In the reading passage, the writer compares money based on a gold standard, and fiat money. Using the information in the passage, match a phrase A, B or C in List 1 with the writer's opinions in List 2 to show which kind of money is meant.

Write the appropriate letter in boxes 22-26 on your answer sheet.