



CAMBRIDGE
EXAMINATIONS
PUBLISHING

口语部分根据2001年7
月修改的测试要求进行
了最新修订

外研社·剑桥雅思考试培训教程

Vanessa Jakeman and Clare McDowell (英) 著

Insight into IELTS

剑桥雅思考试题型透析

Updated Edition
最 新 版

外语教学与研究出版社
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Vanessa Jackman and Clare McDowell (英) 著

* * *

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前言

“雅思”考试与《剑桥雅思考试题型透析》

国际英语语言测试系统 (International English Language Testing System), 简称“雅思” (IELTS), 是由剑桥大学考试委员会 (UCLES), 英国文化委员会 (BC) 和澳大利亚教育国际发展计划署 (IDP Education Australia) 联合开发的一种英语语言能力考试。它是前往英国、加拿大、澳大利亚和新西兰等英联邦国家接受高等教育和移民的人员必须参加的考试, 考试成绩将决定考生是否被批准进入申请前往的国家。因此它对于出国留学和申请移民都是非常重要的。从1980年开始, “雅思”考试在全世界迅速发展, 目前已在105个国家设立了224个考点。中国的北京、上海、成都、重庆、福州、广州、杭州、济南、南京、沈阳、深圳、天津、武汉、西安、厦门等地设有考点, 每年有数以万计的人员参加此项考试。

“雅思”考试发展如此迅速, 原因不仅仅是因为它是去英联邦留学和移民的条件, 而更重要的是因为它是一种比较完善的考试。与“托福”不同, 它并不总是要求学生打钩, 画圈, 涂黑等, 它有很大一部分是要求考生去完成具体的写作和口头表达任务, 在动手完成具体任务的过程中考察他们使用英语的能力。如果说“托福”的高分人员常常开不了口, 写不出文章, 那么“雅思”考试一般能反映考生的真实能力, 它的高分人员一般不会有假。

“雅思”考试具有一套比较完备的出题、考试、评分系统和比较完备的题库系统。考题需经过严格的审核和试测才能进入题库。试题具有多样性, 但它的材料又有大致相似的难度。虽然试题重复使用, 但由于有足够的试题和不同的组合, 试题只有小部分重合。“雅思”考试时间灵活, 它没有固定时间, 一般一月一次, 高峰季节一月两次。特殊情况下, 还可以获得UCLES授权自行组织“雅思”考试。“雅思”考试的成绩为9分制, 从1-9分的评估内容如下:

分数	水平描述	原文描述
9	精通英语	Expert user
8	英语能力优秀	Very good user
7	英语能力良好	Good user
6	英语能力能胜任	Competent user
5	英语能力一般	Modest user
4	英语能力有限	Limited user
3	英语能力极有限	Extremely Limited user
2	只能偶尔使用英语	Intermittent user
1	不能使用英语	Non user

“雅思”考试的成绩两年有效, 两次考试的间隔不得少于3个月。一般国外大学录取要求6分, 大学预科和移民要求5分-5.5分。

“雅思”考试分学术类 (Academic) 和培训类 (General Training)。两类考试都分为听、说、读、写四个部分。各部分具体内容, 题量和时间安排如下:

听力 (30分钟) 4部分 40小题	
阅读·学术类 (60分钟) 3部分 40小题	阅读·培训类 (60分钟) 3部分 40小题
写作·培训类 (60分钟) 2题 (150词和250词)	写作·培训类 (60分钟) 2题 (150词和250词)
口语 (10-15分钟) 3部分	

2011/8/01

本书——《剑桥雅思考试题型透析》(最新版)(*Insight into IELTS*) (*updated edition*)——是剑大学为“雅思”考试编写的一部权威的备考书籍。根据“雅思”考试的内容,它分为听、说、读、写四个部分,在每一个部分中又分为若干个单元,对考试内容,提问方式,解题方法和考试技巧进行了逐一的讲解和全面的介绍,并且最后还提供了一套完整的**模拟试题**。它的难度从总体上讲适合以6分为目标的备考人员,但在每一个部分中它都采用了循序渐进,逐级提高的编辑方针,课程由易到难,由简到繁,逐步引导学生达到更高级别的水平。下面对本书听、说、读、写四部分的内容和特色作一个简单的介绍。

听力 材料类型:对话,独白,前两篇为生活场景,后两篇为学术场景,如讨论研究计划,学术讲座等,它们常是普遍关心的话题。

题目形式:表格或图表填空,图片或文字多项选择,笔记或摘要完型,匹配等。

技巧训练:听具体信息或细节,听总体内容或大意,听暗示内容,听作者观点或态度,听总体结构和其标志词。

学术阅读 材料类型:3篇材料共1500—2500词,选自杂志、报纸、书籍等,常为普遍关心的话题,材料由易到难,最后一篇通常含较复杂的逻辑推理。

题目形式:表格填空,多项选择,段落标题选择,句子完型,笔记或摘要完型,匹配,真伪判断。

技巧训练:快读/浏览获取具体信息,识别论点与论证,整体阅读段落大意,中心思想,意义重述,区分观点与事实。

培训阅读 材料类型:3篇材料,共1500—2500词,选自通知、广告、公文、小册子,说明书,时间表,报纸,杂志,书籍,第一篇为日常生活,第二篇为学术生活,第三篇与学术阅读一样。

题目形式:与学术阅读相同。

技巧训练:与学术阅读相同。

学术写作 (1) 题目形式:描写文,描写图表,饼状图,柱状图,曲线图,流程图等的內容。

技巧训练:审题,描述事实,比较数据,总结数据,描写趋势,描写过程。

(2) 题目形式:议论文,讨论普遍关心的学术话题。

技巧训练:审题,收集素材,构思,提出观点,让步,评价和反驳,定义与解释,主题句与论证,前后一致,难句写作。

培训写作 (1) 题目形式:书信写作,日常生活和学术生活的书信。

技巧训练:解释写信目的,说明情况,获取信息,表达需求和好恶,表达观点。

(2) 题目形式:与学术写作相同。

技巧训练:与学术写作相同。

口语 题目形式:第一节,自我介绍;第二节,话题卡与话题陈述;第三节,深入讨论。

技巧训练:口语流利技巧,产生参与和扩大谈话的愿望,阐述你的感受,如何简答,话题深入讨论。

本书既合适自学,又适合课堂使用。课堂使用大致需要一学期,或40—50小时。学生在学完此书后将会对“雅思”考试的形式、要求、难度等有一个全面的了解,因此它是备考“雅思”的首选书籍。现在我们将此书奉献给读者,愿你们在使用此书后不但能够提高使用英语的能力,而且能够顺利通过“雅思”考试。

The Listening Module

Introduction

GENERAL LISTENING STRATEGIES

When you go to university you will have to interact with many different people in a number of situations. The IELTS Listening test is designed to reflect some of these real-world listening situations. The level of difficulty increases through the paper and there is a range of topics and tasks which test your comprehension skills, e.g. listening for specific information, such as dates and place names, listening for detail, understanding gist and understanding speaker attitude/opinion. As you work your way through the Listening units of this book, you will be introduced to a wide range of IELTS question types and additional exercises to help improve your overall listening strategies.

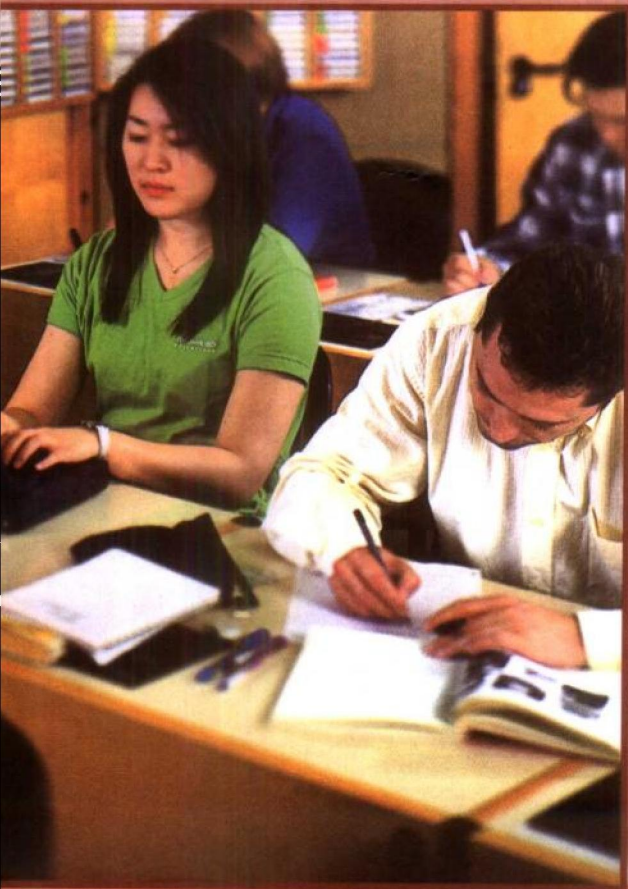


LISTENING FOR IELTS

Listening Test Format

- Section 1:** A conversation between two speakers in a social or semi-official context.
- Section 2:** A talk by a single speaker based on a non-academic situation.
- Section 3:** A conversation with up to four speakers based on academic topics or course-related situations.
- Section 4:** A university-style lecture or talk.

The Listening test is the first part of the IELTS examination and takes place at the beginning of the day. It takes about 40 minutes and consists of four recorded sections, each covering a different type of language and context. There are 10 questions in each section and you will be given time to read these questions before you listen to each part. As you will hear each recording *once only* it is very important to understand exactly what you are being asked to do in each question. The question types vary and focus on a variety of different listening skills. For example, some questions involve completing a form, chart or diagram, others require you to select pictures which represent what you have heard. In addition there are note-taking exercises and multiple-choice questions. All aspects of the Listening test, as well as additional skills, are covered in this book.



Listening

UNIT 1 Orientating yourself to the text

- Who are the speakers?
- Where are they?
- Why are they speaking?

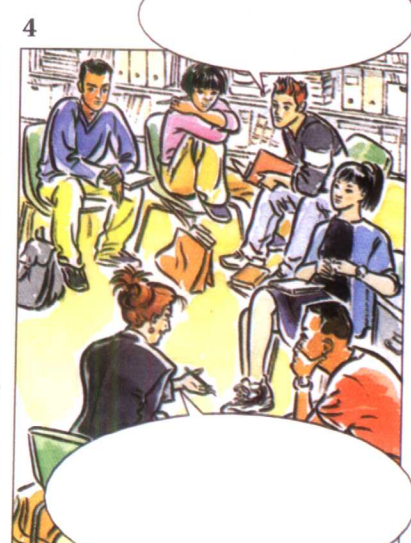
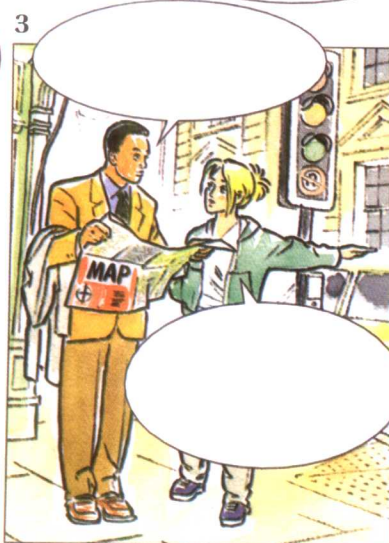
In order to understand what people are saying, it helps to know what their relationship is to each other and to you as the listener.

The language we choose to use will depend on our relationship to the other speakers, e.g. we use different language to talk to a family member as opposed to a teacher or a salesperson. Knowing the context of a conversation also helps us to understand the language because it helps us to anticipate what the speakers are going to talk about.



Pre-listening

- Look at the following pictures. Try to work out who the people are, where they are and why they are speaking to each other.
- Can you imagine what they are saying? Write some words in the speech balloons.



- How did you decide what the people were saying?
- Compare what you have written with your partner.

**EXTRACT 1**

- Listen to Unit 1, Extract 1. There are ten short conversations and one example. As you listen, complete the table to show *who* the speakers are and *why* they are speaking. The first one has been done as an example.

Conversation Number	Who are the speakers? (Relationship)	Why are they speaking? (Purpose)
Example	Customer/Sales assistant	Customer is asking where men's department is
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		

**Follow-up: Spoken and written language**

- Make a list of the types of language you hear spoken every day both in your own language and in English. Divide the list into two columns showing language which is spontaneous or unprepared and language which was probably written to be read out loud. Then discuss the questions below with a partner.

Unprepared spoken language
 e.g. talking to family & friends
 asking directions

Read out loud
 radio news

- What are the main differences between spoken language and language which was written to be read out loud? Is it harder to understand one than the other?
- Why is it more difficult to understand people when they speak on the telephone? How is this similar to listening to a recorded conversation?



For further practice, do the Supplementary activity on page 109.

Listening

UNIT 2 Listening for specific information

- What are the key words?
- What type of words are they?

Sometimes when we listen, we are only interested in finding out very specific information such as dates and times, names or key words. It helps us to understand, if we can work out what kind of words we are listening for.



EXTRACT 1

- Look at the telephone message pad below. It comes from a house where a number of students live together.
- Discuss what information you need to listen out for in each message. If possible, write what type of word that is in the right-hand column.
- Listen to Unit 2, Extract 1 and complete the task.



Telephone messages

		Type of word
A	Julia confirming dinner on (1) _____ at (2) _____	day/date time/place
B	(3) _____ ready. Cost of repairs (4) _____	
C	(5) _____ called. Textbook is (6) _____	
D	Nick needs his (7) _____ (8) _____ Take them to college before	
E	Dr Boyd is ill with (9) _____ New appointment on (10) _____	
F	Supermarket has found (11) _____ Collect them at (12) _____	
G	Sam rang. (13) _____ for Prof. Hall on Saturday. Please call this number (14) _____	



EXTRACT 2

IELTS Listening Section 1



Table and note completion

How to approach the task

- In Section 1 of the IELTS Listening test you will hear a dialogue. One of the speakers may be seeking factual information such as names or dates which you will have to identify or note down. Alternatively you may have to select the right picture, fill in a form or complete some notes.
- Before you listen, look at the task below and decide what sort of information you are listening for.
- Answer the questions as you listen.

Questions 1–10

Complete the table and the notes below using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

 BLUE HARBOUR CRUISES 			
Name of cruise	Highlight Cruise	Noon Cruise	(1) Cruise
Price per person	\$16	(4)	\$25
Departure times	(2)	12.00	(6)
Included in the price	(3)	(5)	coffee and (7)

Jetty No. 2 is situated (8)

The commentary is in (9)

The lady recommends that they (10)

TEST TIP

You may find that a Listening section is divided into two parts.



EXTRACT 3

IELTS Listening Section 1

Form filling


An IELTS Listening section will often contain more than one type of task, e.g. multiple choice and gap filling.

How to approach the task

- Look at the task below, which consists of a form with some information missing. Try to work out the possible context of the language from the task. Who could the speakers be? Why are they speaking?
- What role will you be playing when you complete the task? What sort of information will you be listening for?
- You only hear the extract once in the real test, so read the questions carefully *before* you listen.

Questions 1–10

Listen to the telephone conversation and complete the form below. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.



Golden Wheels

CAR RENTALS

CUSTOMER REQUEST FORM

Customer's name (1)

Address (2) Flat 26, Richmond

Telephone (3)

Driver's licence number (4)

Date for collection of vehicle (5)

Circle the correct answer.

<p>(6) Type of car chosen</p> <p>(7) Number of days required</p> <p>(8) Agreed cost per day</p>	<p>A small car</p> <p>B four-wheel drive</p> <p>C family car</p> <p>A one day</p> <p>B three days</p> <p>C seven days</p> <p>A \$50.00</p> <p>B \$65.00</p> <p>C \$70.00</p>	<p>(9) Pick up from</p> <p>(10) Method of payment</p>	<p>A city</p> <p>B hotel</p> <p>C airport</p> <p>A cheque</p> <p>B credit card</p> <p>C cash</p>
---	--	---	--

**Follow-up**

- Look at the three forms below. Choose **one** and write a short dialogue to accompany it. Imagine that one of the speakers in your dialogue is asking questions and completing the form. Make sure that your dialogue includes enough information to allow the listener to complete the form.
- Read your dialogue to two other classmates. They must complete the form while they listen.

The Key Language Centre

Student Enrolment Details

Name of student _____

Address _____

Nationality _____

Date of birth _____

Previous study (if any) _____

Length of course desired:
1 month 3 months 6 months 9 months

Type of accommodation desired:
Host family Student hostel University hall

Reason for studying English _____

Campus Services

APPLICATION FOR PART-TIME WORK

Name of student _____

Address _____

Age _____

Work permit/tax file number _____

Experience/Qualifications _____

Type of work sought:

• Clerical	• Taxi driving
• Restaurant	• Telephone sales
• Other _____	



Campus Sport

ENROLMENT FORM

Name _____

Address _____

University faculty _____

Student number _____

Type of membership required:

- Half-year
- Full-year
- Two-year
- Three-year
- Sports played _____



For further practice, do
the Supplementary activity
on page 109.

Listening

UNIT 3 Identifying detail

- When do we need to listen for detail?
- Why is detail important?

If someone is describing an object like an umbrella, it is the detail in the description, such as the colour or a reference to the shape, which allows us to differentiate it from another umbrella. So we need to listen carefully for the words which describe the detail.



Pre-listening

- Look at the pictures of the umbrellas, which are similar but not the same, and describe one to your partner. Is it clear which umbrella you are describing? These words may help you: *spots, stripes, handle, curved, straight, point, pointed.*



EXTRACT 1

IELTS Listening Section 1

Multiple-choice pictures

How to approach the task

- Look at the task on the following page. In each case there is a question followed by three pictures. Try to work out the possible context of the language from the words in the questions and the pictures.
- Decide what information you should listen out for.
- Answer the questions as you listen.

Questions 1-6

Circle the appropriate letter.

Example What was Jill's job in Hong Kong?



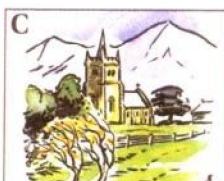
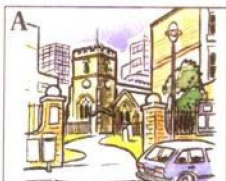
TEST TIP

In Section 1 of the test only, you will hear the example played twice.

1 Which picture shows Gerry?



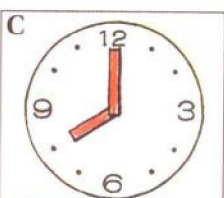
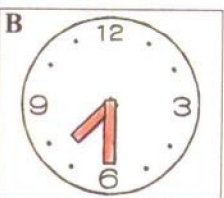
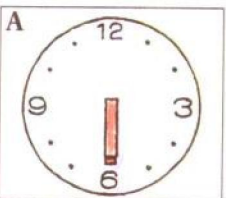
2 Where were Gerry and Sue married?



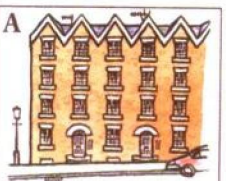
3 Which picture shows Sue's sister's children?



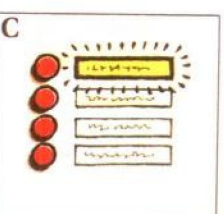
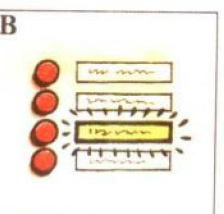
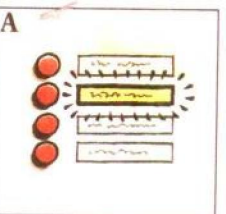
4 What time should Jill arrive for dinner?



5 What type of accommodation does Sue live in?



6 Which bell must you press?



For further practice, do the Supplementary activity on page 109.

Listening

UNIT 4 Identifying main ideas

- What are the speakers talking about?
- What are the main ideas and how are they developed?

When we take part in a conversation or listen to other people, we subconsciously separate the information that we need or that interests us from the rest of what we hear. In other words, we separate the main ideas from the supporting detail. Sometimes people use an introductory phrase to attract our attention and to give some clue to the topic.



EXTRACT 1

- Look at the chart below. You will see that the situation and speakers have already been identified. Try to guess what the speakers *might say* from this information. This is not always possible. Why?
- Listen to Unit 4, Extract 1 and make a note of the words used by the first speaker to attract attention. Write this in the *Introductory phrase* column.
- Listen to the extract a second time and fill in the rest of the grid, briefly noting the *topic* and showing how the speakers *develop this topic*. The first one has been done for you as an example.

	Situation	Introductory phrase	Topic?	How does the topic develop?
Example	Two old school friends chatting	Guess who I saw today?	Meeting an old teacher	Talk about teacher's appearance
1	Department store: customer and sales assistant			
2	Husband and wife talking about the children			
3	Radio news item			
4	Two friends making plans for an outing			
5	Two students chatting in university canteen			
6	University librarian and student			
7	Sports equipment shop: assistant and two teenagers			
8	Vice Chancellor of a university speaking at a ceremony			