

# 留学移民 与 雅思

## 口语与听力

## IELTSMART



海天出版社

WARATAH PACIFIC  
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# PREFACE

Welcome to **IELTSmart**. Over 1250 questions and audio materials are dedicated to the successful preparation of students for English language testing. Authentic English language test material covers essentials from survival techniques through to the complex understandings required for university life. Specially written materials are applied in the styles of a range of text types, including newspaper, advertisement, notice, magazine, radio, and lecture. In addition there is a set of Speaking and Listening Audio Cassettes/CDs. The practice materials account for the 2005 revisions.

The publication of **IELTSmart** in China focuses on the needs of local learners and best international practice. Its two lead authors are Dr. Huizhong Shen, and Honorary Professor John Cleverley. Dr. Shen is a widely experienced English practitioner and teacher educator. On graduation from Fudan University, he taught College English at Fudan for five years. Currently, Dr. Shen is the Director of the Sydney-Fudan Master of Education in TESOL program, and lectures on the MED TESOL program at the University of Sydney. He has written numerous curriculum books and articles on language education, including the Language Market CD-Rom, nominated for a national award in Australia.

The second lead author is Honorary Professor John Cleverley, a graduate in English and Education from the University of Sydney. Professor Cleverley was Head of School and Pro-Dean in its Faculty of Education, and is the author of many books, articles and reports on modern educational theory and practice. He has written extensively on Chinese education, including, *The Schooling of China, Tradition and Modernity in*

*Chinese Education*. His work is informed by first hand knowledge of Western and Chinese language settings and contemporary life.

The authors wish to acknowledge Ms. Kaye Richards, with her English language teaching background, who has been part of the team. Ms. Richards has taught English in schools in Australia, New Zealand and Indonesia. Further, she has worked for 20 years in the Australian educational publishing industry, where her company's educational books have achieved global awards for excellence.

Ms. Xiaoyun Wu is another member of the **IELTSmart** team. A graduate from the Department of Foreign Language and Literature, Fudan University, Ms. Wu's academic credentials include a Master's degree in TESOL from the University of Sydney. She has taught English and Chinese in China and Australia for over 20 years. She has extensive experience in language materials' development, including IELTS practice materials.

The authors wish to thank the Associate Senior Editor, Mr. Liao Yi, and the team from Haitian Publishing House for their enthusiastic support of this project: and Professor Deng Ziqin, for his efforts in ensuring publication of **IELTSmart** in China. We are indebted to them.

We believe that through the use of good quality texts and materials, and by utilising modern language learning techniques, students of English will do full justice to their talents in the test situations they will face.

**Huizhong Shen    John Cleverley**

# Welcome to IELTSmart

## **The practice materials incorporate 2005 updates.**

These authentic and well-sequenced topics are designed to prepare students for the demands of English language testing. They focus on the needs of Chinese learners.

Recent years have brought major advances in research and professional practice in language learning and a demand for new texts that translate these insights into sound practice. ***IELTSmart*** contains over 1200 new test questions and suggested responses, including cassette tapes and/or CD recordings. They cover language skills for both academic and general purposes.

IELTS aside, there are other English language test programs, which assess skills in English language performance like TOEFL or CULT. This text material provides considerable supplementary assistance when practising for such tests.

While content makes use of common knowledge and data and, at times, institutional names, the settings are devised wholly for educational purposes and may include non-factual information. Nothing published here is intended to reflect adversely on any individual or institution.

We believe that through practice, success in IELTS type and related English language tests is achievable. The extensive program available here is specifically designed to develop key competencies in English. As you progress through them, you will gain confidence in your

abilities and do full justice to yourself, the ultimate aim of good learning.

## **Understanding the structure of IELTS**

The International English Language Testing System, known as IELTS, is an English language proficiency test which contains a variety of these experiences and question types, designed to simulate language tasks in real-life situations.

The score that a student achieves in IELTS is designed to give the student, and the institution to which he or she has applied, a reliable idea of the student's ability in the use of English. Candidates planning university study will normally take the IELTS Academic mode. Candidates wishing to enrol in vocational training, or secondary school, or use the score for immigration purposes, will normally take the General Training mode.

Academic and General Training modes differ from each other only in the Reading and Writing modules. The Listening and Speaking modules are the same. Students must sit all four modules. On the day of the test, three of the modules, Listening, Reading, Writing, will be taken with no break. However, the Speaking test may or may not be on the same day. If it is not on the same day, it will be within seven days before or after.

Listening module takes approximately 30 minutes. There are 4 sections and 40 questions.

The Academic Reading module, or General Training Reading module takes 60 minutes. There are 3 sections, of about 20 minutes each and 40 questions.

The Academic Writing module, or General Training Writing module takes 60 minutes. There are 2 tasks: Task 1 is of at least 150 words and takes about 20 minutes. Task 2, of at least 250 words, takes about 40 minutes

The Speaking module takes 11-14 minutes. There are 3 parts: Part 1 takes 4-5 minutes, Part 2 takes 2-3 minutes, and Part 3, 4-5 minutes.

Each module is marked on a scale from 1 to 9. These bands are determined according to highly detailed marking guidelines, which are not made public. Bands correspond roughly to the following categories: 1 essentially a non-user of English, 2 few English language skills, 3 very limited user, 4 limited user, 5 modest user, 6 competent user, 7 effective user, 8 very good user, and 9, expert user of English.

The test results form will show the mark for each module, and will contribute to an average (overall) band score. Listening and Reading are reported in whole and half bands, and Writing and Speaking only in whole bands.

### **Test result (Example)**

Listening Band	6.5		
Reading Band	6.5		
Writing Band	7.0		
Speaking Band	6.0	Overall Band	6.5

There is no pass or fail mark in IELTS. The marks or bands that a candidate receives, and the descriptive statement with them, illustrate his or her ability to use and understand English.

Over a period of time the IELTS format may change, so candidates should check the latest requirements and their own situation well ahead of the designated test time. The latest data on IELTS testing is accessible through its website. Students intending to go overseas may also check with the relevant embassy and designated institution.



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## **PRACTICE LISTENING - ANSWER KEY 1-10**

## Understanding Speaking Test Materials

Speaking tests takes approximately 11-14 minutes each. The aim is to assess your capacity to communicate through clear speech, connected statement, and reasonable speed rate. In the examination setting itself, the interviews are recorded on audio-cassette.

The Speaking test has three parts. Part 1 is an introductory interview where the two people introduce themselves and the student's details are checked. The examiner then raises some familiar topics and invites the candidate to talk about them in an interactive session. This takes about 4-5 minutes.

In Part 2 the candidate is asked to talk for a longer period. The candidate is given a task card as a prompt, which assists with the content. A minute is given to prepare - a few notes can be taken. At the end of the short talk, the examiner asks one or two questions to round off. Part 2 takes 3-4 minutes, including the one-minute preparation time.

In Part 3, the candidate is asked some questions arising from Part 2, which are of a general and conceptual kind. This discussion lasts for 4-5 minutes.

In IELTSmart we have linked a set of Scenarios to each of the ten recorded sessions and transcripts. In the Scenario, you have an opportunity to play the role of the subject in the test. When you have completed the scenario, you can check your own attempts against the transcript and the recording.

Please remember that the scenarios are not part of the IELTS or other English tests, but have been presented here a useful device enabling the candidate to anticipate an interview situation. We hope you will enjoy the experience.

It is hoped that the candidates will speak reasonably fluently, without considerable hesitation, and that they will express ideas coherently and in sequence, pausing where necessary. Vocabulary and grammar should be adequate to explain the situation.

Satisfactory pronunciation will allow the examiner to understand the candidate reasonably well. Of course there will be variations in the capacity of candidates to fully express themselves when they are not using their native language. Speech may reflect different British or American intonations. There are the usual pauses and repetitions of real speech - the "ums" and the "ahs" - and the hesitations, and fast talking. However these are a normal part of a test situation and are expected.

**Note:** *always read and listen to the questions in the exam carefully. Do not assume they will be exactly the same as the practice tests! Practice question types cannot represent every possibility. Take your lead from the examiner.*

### Frequently asked questions in a speaking test

- Q. What are the strategies I should learn which can ensure that I do well in a speaking test?
- A. Greet the examiner naturally. Keep eye contact with the examiner. Start with words that are familiar to you and the other words will follow. Answer the main point - give an extra point or two as well.
- Q. What if I talk for too long?
- A. You will get a clue from the examiner - they may interrupt or say "Thank You". Listen to them. It is often advisable to talk a bit more and avoid simply giving Yes or No answers. Your talking time normally should take up about 80% of the whole speaking test. However, you should try not to appear as if you are reciting what you have prepared.
- Q. I find the task in Part 2 very difficult, are there any strategies I can use to ensure good performance?
- A. Once you are given the speaking card, go through it quickly and prepare a short outline within the set time (1 minute). Stay in focus in your talk and use simple

language to express yourself. Speak clearly and naturally and use a range of different simple sentence structures. Use body language when it is appropriate.

Q. How important is the general knowledge I provide in the conversation?

A. Examiners are interested in your speaking skills - fluency, grammar, pronunciation and vocabulary. It is not a test of your general knowledge. Do not be afraid to say what you think.

Q. If I don't understand a word or instruction, can I ask the examiner the meaning?

A. Yes. The examiner is there to see that you do your best. Don't be upset if you make a mistake, correct yourself and move on. Do not pretending you understand the question and give a wrong answer.

Q. What should I do if I can't answer the examiner's question straight away?

A. Stay calm. You may request the examiner to repeat the question or explain the meaning of a particular word you don't know. You may try using the sentence structure: "Do you mean # ? Doing so will win you some time to give a better answer.

Q. I get nervous about sitting for speaking tests, what can I do to overcome this nervousness?

A. Try not to get anxious. Be confident and be yourself. Control your speaking speed and use connectors such as 'first', 'second', 'third', 'alternatively', and 'similarly', to organise your talk. The use of connectors will win you some time to better organise your thoughts, ideas, sentences and paragraphs and demonstrate your language competence.

# PRACTICE SPEAKING - ACADEMIC AND GENERAL

## PRACTICE SPEAKING TRANSCRIPTS

Welcome to these recorded transcripts.

Altogether there are 16, including one recorded transcript from the template example.

You will hear a number of speakers playing different parts.

The examiner asks the questions and the candidate answers them.

The candidate will also speak a short piece of connected prose to demonstrate the prompt card section. Here you may wish to refer to the main text.

There may be some small changes in the wording between the text and the recording. Don't bother about this.

Please remember that these recordings are not examples from a real test situation - as the questions and answers are being read from a script.

This means that the English is usually spoken more quickly and the answers are more complete than you would expect if the person was in a real examination.

The recorded transcripts demonstrate ideal responses.

Do not be disappointed if you cannot reach the standard set by these transcripts. Remember the content is native speaker quality.

Of course you will not have to reach this standard to do well.

# PRACTICE SPEAKING - ACADEMIC AND GENERAL

## Practice Transcript 1

**Time allowed: between 11-14 minutes**  
**Interviews are conducted in Parts 1, 2, and 3**

### Part 1

**Time allowed: 4-5 minutes**

#### Practice questions/Suggested response

Examiner: *Hi, my name is Angela. Can you give me your full name?*

Candidate: *It's Wang Xiao.*

Angela: *What shall I call you?*

Xiao: *Everyone calls me Xiao in Shanghai.*

Angela: *So you're from Shanghai. Can you show me your identification please? Thanks.  
Let's talk about where you live in China. Is Shanghai your home town?*

Xiao: *I'm living in Shanghai now, but my family comes from Shantou. I moved to  
Shanghai when I gained a place at Fudan University.*

Angela: *What did you do after you graduated?*

Xiao: *Since then I've stayed on in Shanghai. I'm enrolled in a postgraduate degree.  
I'm studying British History.*



Angela: *Is it better to live in Shantou? It's a much smaller place than Shanghai.*

Xiao: *Well I miss Shantou as it's not as polluted as Shanghai. But I get a bit homesick. I expect everybody feels homesick now and then.*

Angela: *What about your family in Shantou?*

Xiao: *Yes they still live there, except for my brother who moved to Shenzhen to work as a high school teacher. So my mother, father and uncle are still in Shantou. My grandparents are dead.*

Angela: *Can you tell me something about Shanghai? What kind of a city is it?*

Xiao: *It's a very dynamic place. In the 1930's it became China's first really international city, and one of its great manufacturing centres. It was occupied by the Japanese in the war. In the 1980s it really began to develop rapidly.*

Angela: *Yes. It was well known in the 1930s. Is there much of the 1930s remaining?*

Xiao: *Some of the past is preserved. There are still houses from that time. You can walk along the Bund where the Nineteen Century buildings have been preserved. These are lit up at night, and are a wonderful sight. You can take a river cruise and view them in the evening.*

Angela: *What about today? Is there much to see?*

Xiao: *It's a really exciting place to visit. There's new buildings and high rise everywhere. The south part of the city, Pudong, is a brand new town. They say there are 17 million people in Shanghai and its suburbs, so it's one of the largest cities in the world.*

Angela: *Is there plenty for a young person to do?*

Xiao: *I'd say so. There are plenty of discos and dance halls, and the latest hairdressers. Then there are the libraries and training schools for those who like to study - a lot of diversity.*