

TOP: IELTS STUDY



SIMULATED TESTS

雅思考试

全真模拟试题

A Test Bible to Break through IELTS by Simulated Tests

雅思考试命题研究组 编



800 题

- 15家著名雅思英语培训机构联合推荐
- 雅思培训一线教师的沥血之作
- 雅思考官Alice主审

中国石化出版社

雅思考试全真模拟试题

雅思考试命题研究组 编

中国石化出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

雅思考试全真模拟试题/雅思考试命题研究组编.
—北京:中国石化出版社,2005
ISBN 7-80164-737-8

I.雅… II.雅… III.英语-高等学校-入学考试,
国外-习题 IV.H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 135513 号

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

读者服务部电话:(010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com.cn

北京奇才晨虹文化发展有限公司排版

河北天普润印刷厂印刷

新华书店北京发行所经销

*

787×1092 毫米 16 开本 15 印张 379 千字

2005 年 5 月第 1 版 2005 年 5 月第 1 次印刷

定价:22.00 元

(购买时请认明封面防伪标识)

前 言

雅思考试是目前一项全新、全面、实用性较强的考试,是除 TOFEL、GRE 之外,为那些有志于进入以英语为主导教学语言的国家的高等教育机构就读、进修而开设的语言考试,也适用于测试准备到以英语为母语的国家移民定居人士的英语水平。其权威性已得到越来越多的英语国家和海外高校的承认,其影响有超越托福考试的可能性。

为了帮助广大考生熟悉雅思考试的题型,尽可能在短时间内做好复习迎考的准备,并在实际考试中取得好成绩,我们根据最近几年雅思考试的变化情况,在深入研究题型和题材的基础上,利用最新公开的能收集到的材料,科学编排、精讲细练,为大家推出了这本模拟试题。

编写这本模拟题的作者均为长期从事雅思培训和主持雅思考试的资深专家和考官。他们具有丰富的教学和培训经验,熟悉雅思考试的各个环节,因而所编写的模拟题针对性极强,并能很好地把握难易度。雅思试题的命题要求较高,难度较大,这对于把英语作为第二语言或外语学习的人士来说较难把握,而由长期从事雅思培训和主持雅思考试的资深专家和考官来编写模拟题则能驾轻就熟了。

本书主要为学术类雅思考试而编写,但听力和口试部分同样适用于普通培训类考生。学术类和普通培训类考试的第2项——写作任务,几乎没有什么差别,题型主要为议论文。

本书特色如下:

1. 谨遵考试大纲,精研历年真题,深刻剖析出题者的命题思路,总结归纳考试出题规律,为考生备考指引方向,真正实现“知己知彼,百战不殆”。

2. 荟萃研磨众多英语培训机构及各类相关书籍的精华,使考生在增强应试能力的同时提高英语实际运用水平。

3. 内容丰富,试题的仿真度极高,真正做到“一书在手,全部拥有”。

我们相信,该书的问世将会为那些有志于出国深造和生活定居的人们提供一把金钥匙,也将是广大考生和教师的良师益友。

由于时间仓促,疏漏之处在所难免,恳请广大读者批评指正,并欢迎与我们沟通交流。

E-mail: buube @ 163. com

编 者

目 录

Practice Test 1	1
Practice Test 2	16
Practice Test 3	29
Practice Test 4	43
Practice Test 5	56
Practice Test 6	70
Practice Test 7	85
Practice Test 8	98
Practice Test 9	113
Practice Test 10	125
Appendix 1	140
TEST 1	140
TEST 2	145
TEST 3	151
TEST 4	156
TEST 5	161
TEST 6	165
TEST 7	170
TEST 8	175
TEST 9	181
TEST 10	187
Appendix 2	192
Answer Keys	192

Practice Test 1

LISTENING

SECTION 1 Questions 1 – 10

Questions 1 – 8

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

Miss Bush plans to Sydney for (1) _____.

She has got (2) _____ holiday after the conference.

She wants go to (3) _____ or (4) _____ or somewhere on the way back.

She can exactly travel to (5) _____, Teheran, (6) _____, Athens.

She decides to pay the (7) _____ fare.

The cost will be £(8) _____.

Questions 9 – 10

Circle the correct answer.

9. Miss Bush wants to stop at Cairo because _____

- (A) there are plenty of flights to Cairo.
- (B) one of her friends is there.
- (C) she can stay there as long as she like.
- (D) there are plenty more onwards from Cairo to Sydney.

10. Miss Bush will come to the agent later because _____

- (A) Mr. Adams wants to go to Cairo too.
- (B) she needs some suggestions from Mr. Adams.
- (C) she wants Mr. Adams to go with her.
- (D) Mr. Adams is in Cairo at the moment.

SECTION 2 Questions 11 – 20

Questions 11

Circle the correct answer.

11. People were being poisoned by _____
- (A) their drinking water.
 - (B) the air they were breathing.
 - (C) the fruits and vegetables they were bought from the company.
 - (D) A, B and C

Questions 12 – 14

Tick the **THREE** items which are mentioned in the report.

- (A) People who drink beer moderately are healthier than people who drink other alcoholic beverages.
- (B) Canadians like drinking beer than other alcoholic beverages.
- (C) Heavy beer drinkers, reported more illness.
- (D) Wine drinkers, reported more illness.
- (E) The results have been come from a recent study of 11,000 Canadians.
- (F) Moderate beer is good for heart.

Questions 15 – 20

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

The war against cigarette smoking would make advertisement of any tobacco product be banned from newspapers, (15) _____, (16) _____, radio, and billboards.

The legislation would also prevent tobacco manufacturers from (17) _____ and from giving away (18) _____.

In world soccer, Mexico defeated France (19) _____.

The game between Italy and England will be finished (20) _____.

SECTION 3 Questions 21 – 30

Questions 21 – 28

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

	ART GALLERY	BALLET	CLASSICAL CONCERT	EXHIBITION	FOLK CONCERT	OPERA	POP CONCERT	THEATRE
Kimberley	(21) ____	a bit		(22) ____	(23) ____	(24) ____		
Benny	lots of times	(25) ____	many times		(26) ____	2 or 3 times	(27) ____ never	(28) ____

Questions 29 – 30

Circle the correct answer.

29. Which is Benny's most favorite artistic entertainment?

- (A) art gallery
- (B) classical concert
- (C) ballet
- (D) opera

30. Which is the right order according to Benny's talk?

- (A) art galleries, exhibitions, theatre, ballet
- (B) art galleries, exhibitions, opera, ballet
- (C) exhibitions, art galleries, theatre, opera
- (D) art galleries, exhibitions, ballet, opera

SECTION 4 Questions 31 – 40

Questions 31 – 34

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

South-West Asia	(31) _____	fresh cheeses, (32) _____
(33) _____ Rome	60 BC to (34) _____	different varieties of cheese

Questions 35 – 39

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

The English word 'cheese', which comes from the Latin word (35) _____.

The Roquefort caves in (36) _____ are an example of a place that was used for centuries for (37) _____ of a certain sort of cheese.

In (38) _____ century, there came the next great step forward in cheese-making and it was known exactly how the presence of different micro-organisms affected the (39) _____.

Questions 40

Circle the correct answer.

40. According to the speaker, which item is true?

- (A) Cheese is all made on a large scale in factories today.
- (B) Cheese-making moved very much into the world of technology and industrial processes.
- (C) There is still room for art alongside the technology.
- (D) The small producer working from his farm dairy does not exist today.

READING

PASSAGE 1

Computing is driving the philosophical understanding of quantum theory

For evidence of the power of simplicity, you need look no further than a computer. Everything it does is based on the manipulation of binary digits, or bits—units of information that can be either 0 or 1. Using logical operations to combine those 0s and 1s allows computers to add, multiply and divide, and from there go on to achieve all the feats of the digital age. But at each step of the complex operations involved, each bit has a definite value.

The same cannot be said of many properties in quantum physics, such as the spin of an atomic nucleus or the position of an electron orbiting such a nucleus. At a small scale, such properties can have more than one value at once. In 1994, Peter Shor, a mathematician then at AT & T's Bell Laboratories in New Jersey, realised that a computer that used such quantum properties to represent information could factorise large numbers extremely quickly. This is an important problem, because much of modern cryptography is based on the difficulty of factorising large numbers—so being able to do so quickly would render many modern codes easily breakable. Then, in 1996, a colleague of Dr Shor's at Bell Labs, Lov Grover, showed that such a quantum computer would be able to search through an unsorted database much faster than an ordinary computer—another important application.

With these insights, quantum computing, which had first been thought of as a possibility in the early 1980s, became a hot topic of research. It was clear to many physicists that using “qubits”—which, unlike ordinary bits, can exist in a “superposition” of the values 0 and 1 simultaneously—might yield an exponential improvement in

computing power. This is because a pair of qubits could be in four different states at once, three qubits in eight, and so forth. What Dr Shor and Dr Grover showed was that the improvement, if the technological hurdles could be overcome, would be not hypothetical, but real, and useful for important problems.

The technology necessary to manipulate qubits, in their various incarnations, is challenging. So far, nobody has managed to get a quantum computer to perform anything other than the most basic operations. But the field has been gathering pace, and is the topic of much discussion among the scientists gathered in Montreal for the annual March meeting of the American Physical Society, the largest physics conference in the world.

There are currently several different approaches to quantum computing, all of which rely on fundamentally different technologies, including ultra-cold ions that are cooled by lasers, pulses of laser light, nuclear-magnetic resonance and solid-state devices such as superconducting junctions or quantum dots (which are confined clouds of electrons). What all these technologies have in common is that they can be used to invoke and exploit the bizarre phenomenon of superposition.

Superposition is not simple. Though a qubit may, for a while, be in a state of superposition between 0 and 1, it must eventually choose between the two. And in even the best quantum computers, that choice, or “decoherence”, happens in a fraction of a millisecond. Just how the choice is made, and how to prolong the preceding period of “coherence” that allows quantum computations to be made, constitute a long-unexplained gap at the heart of modern physics. For nearly 80 years, since the inception of quantum theory in the 1920s, most physicists were content to gloss over the process. What is perhaps surprising is that the technological challenge of quantum computing is now a driving force behind efforts to understand the most abstract and philosophical underpinnings of quantum mechanics.

Questions 1 – 5

*The passage above is a introduction on quantum mechanics. Decide if the following statements are **True**, **False**, or **Not Given** and write it on your answer sheet.*

True if the statement agrees with the information in the text

False if the statement contradicts the information in the text

Not Given if it is impossible to say whether the statement agrees with or contradicts the information in the text

1. Using logical operations to combine those 0s and 1s allows computers to multiply and divide, and from there go on to achieve all the feats of the digital age.

2. At a small scale, such properties can have five value at once.
3. A qubit which may be in a state of superposition between 0 and 1 can eventually choose between the two.
4. At each step of the complex operations involved, each bit has a blurry value.
5. So far, somebody has managed to get a quantum computer to perform anything other than the most basic operations.

Questions 6 – 11

Complete the summary below of the article of the reading passage. Choose **ONE OR TWO WORDS** from the reading passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet.

With regard to quantum computing there are several different (6) approaches, all of which depend on fundamentally different (7) technologies, including ultra-cold irons that are cooled by lasers, and solid-state devices such as superconducting (8) superconducting junctions or quantum dots. Though a qubit may be (9) _____ between 0 and 1, it must eventually choose between the two. And in even the best quantum computers, that choice, or (10) _____, happens in a fraction of a millisecond. The process of making choice, and how to (11) _____ the preceding period of “coherence” that can give chances to quantum computations, constitute a perplexed gap at the centre of modern physics.

Questions 12 – 13

Answer the following questions; use **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

12. How many years did most physicists were content to gloss over the process from the year the inception of quantum theory? nearly 50 years
13. If what could be overcome, would the improvement be not hypothetical, but real, and useful for important problems?

PASSAGE 2

Modern Means: Continuity and Change in Art, 1880 to the Present

Until August 1st 2004

New York's Museum of Modern Art (MoMA) has loaned hundreds of artworks to the Mori Art Museum for this comprehensive and rare exhibition. “Modern Means”, a survey of art from 1880 to the present, includes paintings, sculptures, photographs, architectural drawings and electronic media art. Monet, Picasso, Pollock and Lichten-

stein are among the dozens of marquee names whose work is on display. The Mori Art museum opened last year on the 52nd and 53rd floors of Mori Tower, the centrepiece of the new Roppongi Hills development. The view alone is worth the trip.

Ceramic Works by Yoshimichi Fujimoto

Until September 23rd 2004

The Musée Tomo, an intimate new museum in central Tokyo, is showing works from the extensive Japanese ceramic collection of Tomo Kikuchi, its octogenarian founder. The exhibition includes over 100 unique, modern pieces by Yoshimichi Fujimoto, who died in 1992 at the age of 73. It was organised by Richard Molinaroli, a Washington, DC—based expert, who has worked with the legendary “Mme Kikuchi” for 20 years.

The entrance to the subterranean museum is starkly modern. Look out for the “phantom dinner set”, a rarely exhibited 80-piece selection from a 230-piece dinner-set, made by Mr Fujimoto in 1976 for the Showa emperor and empress. Other works include small-scale pieces from the early 1970s decorated with birds and trees; items for a tea ceremony; and tiny ceramic plates of children in kimonos.

Yes Yoko Ono

Until June 27th 2004

At 71, Yoko Ono has finally come of age in her own country. The Museum of Contemporary Art (MOCA) is curating Japan's first big exhibition of works by Ms Ono, best known as the widow of John Lennon. Often criticised as more publicity hungry than inspired, her reputation as an artist is controversial. Judge for yourself at this show of 130 pieces, including videos and art objects from the 1960s, when she first gained prominence. Among the more inventive works is “Ceiling Painting”, which invites visitors to climb a ladder and peek through a magnifying glass at a life-affirming message.

A number of works here feel dated, with politics that seem fairly simplistic. But this touring show, which began at the Japan Society in New York in 2000, shines a spotlight on a contemporary figure who's been toiling in the arts for decades. MOCA's location, down in Koto ward, is discouraging for ordinary Japanese, so there may not be big crowds.

Monet and Renoir: Two Great Impressionist Trends

Until May 9th 2004

Japan's love of Impressionism makes Tokyo a regular stop for travelling blockbuster shows. Bunkamura, a slightly dated cultural complex from the early 1980s, is hosting an exhibition of nearly 90 works by ten leading Impressionists. This is probably the most anticipated Western art exhibition of the season, and water-lily posters duly pepper the subways.

True to the title, two artists get most of the attention, with 14 works by Monet and 33 by Renoir, for whom the Japanese have a particular affection. There are also masterpieces by Sisley and Pissarro. The country's soft-spot for the Impressionists may be reciprocal, as the 19th-century Parisian painters were notoriously inspired by Japanese art. Nihon Keizai, a financial newspaper, sponsored the show, and the paintings have been lent by museums from all over the world. Expect crowds at weekends.

Questions 14 – 15

Circle the appropriate letter.

14. What forms of artwork are included in the exhibition?

- (A) sculptures, paintings
- (B) architectural drawings, photographs
- (C) electronic media art
- (D) all the forms above

15. Whose works have been exhibited?

- (A) Pollock, Brahms and Lichtenstein
- (B) Monet, Picasso and Bach
- (C) Picasso, Monet and Pollock
- (D) Monet, Brahms and Lichtenstein

Questions 16 – 25

These companies are mentioned in this passage.

Write the letters for the appropriate company in boxes 16–25 on your answer sheet.

- (A) Musée Tomo
- (B) MOCA

(C) Bunkamura

16. has Ceiling Painting

17. in central Tokyo

18. the entrance is starkly modern.

19. curates Japan's first big exhibition of works

20. expect crowds at weekends

21. has masterpieces by Sisley and Pissarro

22. may not be big crowds

23. has items for a tea ceremony

24. has the most anticipated Western art exhibition

25. has the phantom dinner set

PASSAGE 3

Questions 26 – 30

Below is a list of headings, choose the most suitable choices for paragraphs (A-E) and write the appropriate numbers (i-vi) on your answer sheet.

- i. Scapegoating immigrants
- ii. The creation of extra-legal zones
- iii. Closed government and invasions of privacy
- iv. The effect on the rest of the world
- v. Painting a vision of the world
- vi. The creation of extra-legal persons.

26. Paragraph A

27. Paragraph B

28. Paragraph C

29. Paragraph D

30. Paragraph E

Rights to remember NEW HN, CONNECTICUT

One element of this doctrine is what I call “Achilles and his heel”. September 11th brought upon America, as once upon Achilles, a schizophrenic sense of both exceptional power and exceptional vulnerability. Never has a superpower seemed so powerful and so vulnerable at the same time. The Bush doctrine asked: “How can we use our superpower resources to protect our vulnerability?”

The administration has also radically shifted its emphasis on human rights. In 1941, Franklin Delano Roosevelt called the allies to arms by painting a vision of the world we were trying to make: a post-war world of four fundamental freedoms: freedom of speech, freedom of religion, freedom from want, freedom from fear.

This framework foreshadowed the post-war human-rights construct-embedded in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and subsequent international covenants that emphasised comprehensive protection of civil and political rights (freedom of speech and religion), economic, social and cultural rights (freedom from want), and freedom from gross violations and persecution (the Refugee Convention, the Genocide Convention and the Torture Convention). But Bush administration officials have now reprioritised “freedom from fear” as the number-one freedom we need to preserve. Freedom from fear has become the obsessive watchword of America’s human-rights policy.

Witness five faces of a human-rights policy fixated on freedom from fear.

(A) Two core tenets of a post-Watergate world had been that our government does not spy on its citizens, and that American citizens should see what our government is doing. But since September 11th, classification of government documents has risen to new heights.

The Patriot Act, passed almost without dissent after September 11th, authorises the Defence Department to develop a project to promote something called “total information awareness”. Under this programme, the government may gather huge amounts of information about citizens without proving they have done anything wrong. They can access a citizen’s records-whether telephone, financial, rental, internet, medical, educational or library-without showing any involvement with terrorism. Internet service providers may be forced to produce records based solely on FBI declarations that the information is for an anti-terrorism investigation.

Many absurdities follow: the Lawyers Committee for Human Rights, in a study published in September, reports that 20 American peace activists, including nuns and high-school students, were recently flagged as security threats and detained for saying that they were travelling to a rally to protest against military aid to Colombia. The entire high-school wrestling team of Juneau, Alaska, was held up at airports seven times just because one member was the son of a retired Coast Guard officer on the FBI watch-list.

(B) After September 11th, 1,200 immigrants were detained, more than 750 on charges based solely on civil immigration violations. The Justice Department's own inspector-general called the attorney-general's enforcement of immigration laws "indiscriminate and haphazard". The Immigration and Naturalisation Service, which formerly had a mandate for humanitarian relief as well as for border protection, has been converted into an arm of the Department of Homeland Security.

The impact on particular groups has been devastating. The number of refugees resettled in America declined from 90,000 a year before September 11th to less than a third that number, 27,000, this year. The Pakistani population of Atlantic County, New Jersey has fallen by half.

(C) Some 660 prisoners from 42 countries are being held in Guantánamo Bay, some for nearly two years. Three children are apparently being detained, including a 13-year-old, several of the detainees are aged over 70, and one claims to be over 100. Courtrooms are being built to try six detainees, including two British subjects who have been declared eligible for trial by military commission. There have been 32 reported suicide attempts. Yet the administration is literally pouring concrete around its detention policy, spending another \$ 25m on buildings in Guantánamo that will increase the detention capacity to 1,100.

(D) In two cases that are quickly working their way to the Supreme Court, Yasser Hamdi and José Padilla are two American citizens on American soil who have been designated as "enemy combatants", and who have been accorded no legal channels to assert their rights.

The racial disparities in the use of the "enemy combatant" label are glaring. Contrast, for example, the treatment of Mr Hamdi, from Louisiana but of Saudi Arabian ancestry, with that of John Walker Lindh, the famous "American Taliban", who is a white American from a comfortable family in the San Francisco Bay area. Both are American citizens; both were captured in Afghanistan in late 2001 by the Northern Alliance; both were handed over to American forces, who eventually brought them to the United States. But federal prosecutors brought criminal charges against Mr Lindh, who got an expensive lawyer and eventually plea-bargained to a prison term. Meanwhile, Mr Hamdi has remained in incommunicado detention, without a lawyer, in a South Carolina military brig for the past 16 months.

(E) America's anti-terrorist activities have given cover to many foreign governments who want to use "anti-terrorism" to justify their own crackdowns on human rights. Examples abound. In Indonesia, the army has cited America's use of

Guantánamo to propose building an offshore prison camp on Nasi Island to hold suspected terrorists from Aceh. In Australia, Parliament passed laws mandating the forcible transfer of refugees seeking entry to detention facilities in Nauru, where children as young as three years old are being held, so that Australia does not (in the words of its defence minister) become a “pipeline for terrorists”.

In Egypt, the government extended for another three years its emergency law, which allows it to detain suspected national-security threats almost indefinitely without charge, to ban public demonstrations, and to try citizens before military tribunals. President Hosni Mubarak announced that America’s parallel policies proved that “we were right from the beginning in using all means, including military tribunals, to combat terrorism”.

Around the globe, America’s human-rights policy has visibly softened, subsumed under the all-encompassing banner of the “war against terrorism”. And at home, the Patriot Act, military commissions, Guantánamo and the indefinite detention of American citizens have placed America in the odd position of condoning deep intrusions by law, even while creating zones and persons outside the law.

Many, if not most, Americans would have supported dealing with September 11th in a different way. Imagine, for example, the Bush administration dealing with the atrocity through the then prevailing multilateralist strategy of using global cooperation to solve global problems. On the day after the attack, George Bush could have flown to New York to stand in solidarity with the world’s ambassadors in front of the United Nations.

Questions 31 – 35

*The passage above is an introduction on quantum mechanics. Decide if the following statement are **True**, **False**, or **Not Given** and write it on your answer sheet.*

True if the statement agrees with the information in the text

False if the statement contradicts the information in the text

Not Given if it is impossible to say whether the statement agrees with or contradicts the information in the text

31. Bush administration officials have now reprioritised “freedom from fear” as the number-one freedom we need to preserve.

32. The government will gather huge amounts of information about citizens without proving they have done anything wrong.

33. It reports that 21 American peace activists, including nuns and high-school students, were recently flagged as security threats and detained for saying that they were travelling to a rally to protest against military aid to Colombia.