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IELTS 雅思

全真强化试题精编

Practice Tests 1

(英) James Milton • Huw Bell • Peter Neville [编著]



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IELTS

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心中的罗马(代序)

在人生发展的道路上，人们总希望有更多的选择，有更多的改变命运的机会，从而使自己的生活变得更加丰富多彩。

上世纪 80 年代的中国学生还没有太多的选择，他们毕业后通常都是由国家分配工作。大多数学生都是“本分”孩子，高高兴兴地走上了他们被分配的工作岗位，继而在祖国最需要的地方认认真真干一辈子。

90 年代的学生开始有了选择。随着中国的改革开放，国家鼓励出国留学，学生们开始把眼光投向了国外。或为了知识或为了生活，留学成了中国学生的重要追求之一。90 年代的留学，大家的眼光多关注于美国，因为只有美国能够给中国学生奖学金，使一些贫困的中国学生在不需要自己花费的情况下就能够得到很好的教育。为了能够争取到美国读书，中国学生使尽浑身解数，把两门到美国去的必经考试 TOEFL、GRE 考到了奇迹般的水平，出现了很多的满分，中国学生的互相竞争到了白热化的程度。

2000 年以后，中国学生有了更多的选择。随着中国的发展，有一些家庭变得富有起来，已经能够自费出国留学。在美国固执地认为中国人太穷付不起学费时，他的兄弟国家如英国、澳大利亚等却像猎狗一样，敏锐地嗅到了中国学生出国留学的热情和其中的商机，开始大量地录取中国学生到他们的国家去读书。中国学生面对突然出现的众多选择，一时眼花缭乱，蜂拥而出。和 TOEFL 相对应的英联邦国家的语言水平考试 IELTS 便成了中国学生选择的另一门重要的留学必经考试。

当美国人满足于他们自己的既定标准，并且坚持认为 TOEFL 是全世界最好的语言测试系统时，IELTS 却向更实用的方向发展，强调学生的听、说、读、写四大能力在语言测试中的重要性。这一方向赢得了英联邦国家大学的认可，甚至越来越多的美国大学也开始认可雅思考试。于是，在短短的几年内，雅思考试成为中国学生出国的首选考试，考试人数在一段时间内超过了 TOEFL 考试人数。

当美国人意识到自己所犯的错误，开始对 TOEFL 考试进行改革时，已经有成千上万的中国学生到英联邦国家去读书了。由于相对宽松的录取政策，还有更多的学生正在准备到这些国家去读书，很多学生甚至到了牛津、剑桥这样的名牌大学。到英联邦国家去留学这一选择，已经成为越来越多的中国学生的日常思维。美国大学不再是中国学生的惟一选择。这一情况的出现，给中国学生至少带来了两大好处：一是 IELTS 和 TOEFL 这两门考试的不断改革，使其更加切合实际，中国学生通过对于这两门考试的准备，能够真正提高英语水平，不再存在高分低能的现象；二是美国的骄傲心态开

始改变，开始愿意给中国学生更宽松的政策和更多的学习机会。

这无疑是一件好事，中国学生有了更多的选择，也许会出现更多的惊喜，生命也许会更加灿烂。而 IELTS 和 TOEFL 这两门考试的竞争将会给中国学生带来更多的方便，比如考试形式更加灵活、服务更加周到等。总之，选择带来希望，竞争造就优质。也许，中国学生的未来还有更多的选择，现在很多学生已经开始到法国、德国和其他非英语国家去留学。从大趋向上来说，无论是对于个人还是对于国家，这肯定是一件好事。

只是希望中国学生不要在选择中迷失了自己，不要为了选择而选择。生命的道路有很多，最好一开始就选对道路，否则回头重走会倍加艰难。也许你会问：选择哪一条道路好呢？条条大路通罗马，关键是你要知道罗马在什么地方。罗马，就是你心中最割舍不下的理想。

新东方也在为心中割舍不下的理想而努力，那就是在中国学生前进的道路上出一把力，成为中国学生越过人生障碍的垫脚石或者加速前进的助推器。这套雅思书籍的出版，就是我们所做努力的一点小小的证明。也许这不一定是最好的雅思书，但是它们倾注了新东方雅思老师的全部心血，融入了老师们近十年的教学经验。这些心血和经验，在全书的字里行间都能够读出来。

生命的梦想需要很多努力才能实现，雅思考试本身尽管无聊，但背后包含的意义是丰富的，它是你为自己的梦想努力过的证明。也许因为这一努力，你的生命将会从此与众不同。

A stylized handwritten signature in black ink, likely belonging to a representative of New Oriental Education & Research Group.

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INTRODUCTION TO IELTS

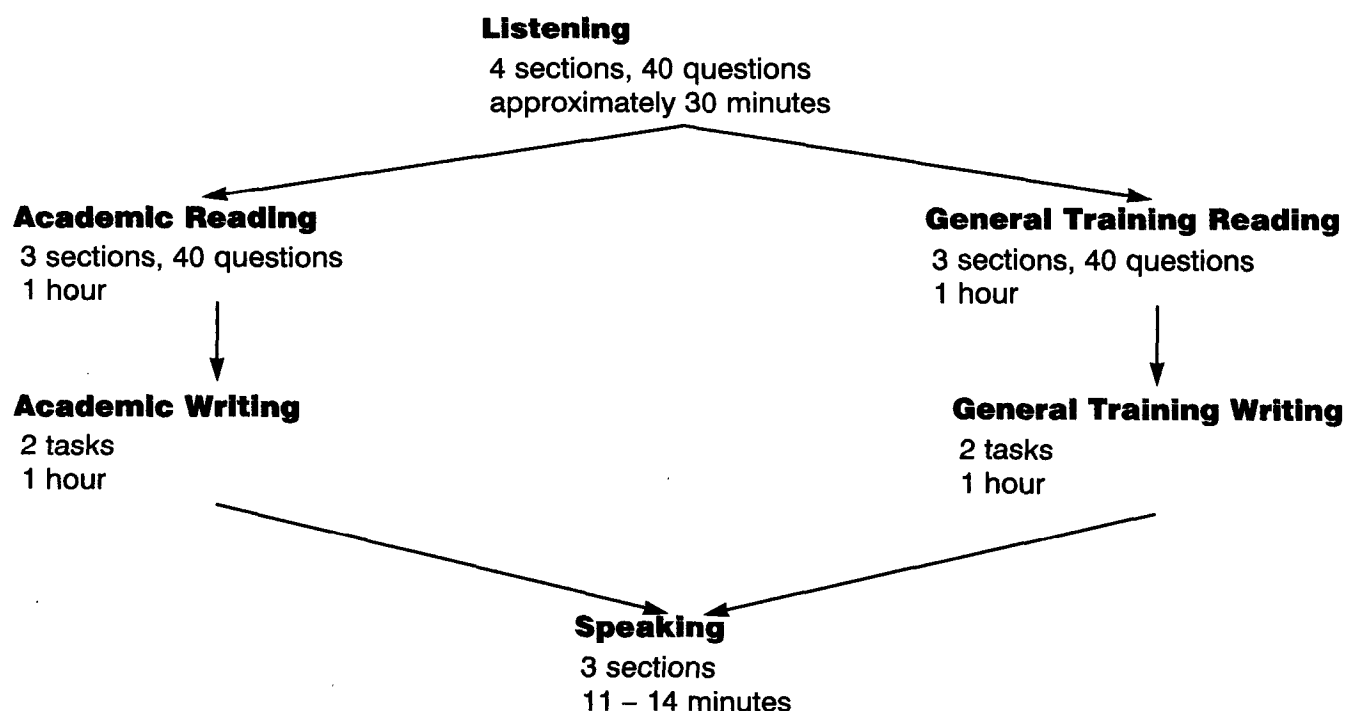
IELTS is a testing system which assesses how good a person's English language is for the purpose of study or training. The test is recognised around the world by universities and colleges.

There are two forms to the test:

Academic: which tests a person's language for university study

General Training: which tests basic language skills with education or immigration in mind

There are 4 parts to each test. The Listening and Speaking tests are the same for both Academic and General Training forms of the test. There are separate papers for the Reading and Writing tests. The organisation looks like this:



This book contains practice tests to help prepare students for these tests, whichever form of the test they take. Choose the Reading and Writing tasks appropriate for the exam being taken.

HOW IS IELTS ASSESSED?

You will receive a general assessment of 0-9 based on the average of the individual scores from each of the four components. All four sections of the test are equally weighted. The Listening and Reading sections are marked in half and whole points, whereas the Speaking and Writing components are graded only as whole points.

An overview of the nine bands is written below to help you understand the level of the band you have to gain to be accepted on your course.

- 9 Expert User: native speaker level. Can function appropriately and accurately in all skills.
- 8 Very Good User: has excellent command of the language but may produce some errors in unfamiliar circumstances.
- 7 Good User: generally handles language well but with some inaccuracies. Can produce a competent written argument. Can understand abstract reasoning in reading passages.
- 6 Competent User: has reasonable control of the language but with some inaccuracies. May have some difficulties with unfamiliar situations.
- 5 Modest User: can deal adequately with language in his own area but will find difficulty in dealing with complex language and unfamiliar situations.
- 4 Limited User: only able to deal with familiar situations and not complex language. Often has difficulty in understanding and expression.
- 3 Very Limited User: has problems in communicating. Able to express general meaning only in familiar circumstances.
- 2 Intermittent User: has many difficulties using the language. Can only communicate very little basic

information by using a few words or phrases.

- 1 Non User: has no ability to communicate except for a few isolated words.
- 0 Did not write the test: did not produce any information to be assessed.

How to understand the scores

When each component has been marked, a raw score is given and this is then converted into an equivalent IELTS grade. An example of possible gradings of raw scores and their equivalents is given below.

There is no official pass mark and the grade the candidate is required to attain depends on the subject to be studied or the institution – e.g. Science and Engineering departments will probably ask for lower scores than Law and Literature.

It is usual for a university to ask for a minimum of IELTS 6 as the basic entry requirement, and the average score is normally what is looked at. However, if the course you have chosen consists mostly of reading and writing, if you get 5 in either of these disciplines, then you may not be accepted even if your overall score is 7. Each institution will set out its own criteria for the individual candidate.

When you do the tests you should aim for a minimum score of 24-25 in both the Reading and Listening components before entering for the IELTS examination. If you do not manage to get the score you require for your course, you will have to wait three months before you are allowed to resit the IELTS test. It is better to be sure of passing the IELTS successfully the first time you enter yourself rather than using it as a practice run.

Reading		Listening	
IELTS	RSW	IELTS	RAW
1	1	1	1
2	2, 3	2	2, 3
3	4, 5, 6, 7	3	4, 5, 6
3.5	8, 9, 10	3.5	7, 8, 9
4	11, 12, 13	4	10, 11, 12
4.5	14, 15, 16	4.5	13, 14, 15, 16
5	17, 18, 19	5	17, 18, 19, 20
5.5	20, 21, 22, 23	5.5	21, 22, 23, 24
6	24, 25, 26, 27	6	25, 26, 27, 28
6.5	28, 29, 30	6.5	29, 30, 31
7	31, 32, 33	7	32, 33
7.5	34, 35	7.5	34, 35
8	36, 37	8	36, 37
8.5	38, 39	8.5	38, 39
9	40	9	40

TIPS FOR IELTS STUDENTS

The following is some advice and information to help candidates sitting for the exam.

General Information

- a In the IELTS there are no half marks for each question in the Listening and Reading papers.
- b Spelling correctly is important. Both British and American English spelling is accepted, but be consistent and do not mix styles.
- c If you are not sure of an answer, do not write two possible choices. Even if one is correct, you will not be credited with a mark.
- d Always read the instructions carefully before you start an exercise, as they do not follow a standard format in IELTS.

Listening

- a Don't lose concentration, and pay close attention to the cassette, as you hear each passage only once.
- b Do not spend too long on a difficult question, as you may miss the necessary information you need for the next few questions. Instead, mark the number of the question you are having problems with and look at it again during the copying up time.
- c Always use the 10 minutes given at the end of the test to check your work, and not merely to copy your answers onto the computer sheet.
- d Make sure you fill in the answers in the correct box on the computer sheet.
- e Always be aware that there will be distractors – answers which appear to be acceptable – to the questions given in the listening texts, so do not simply write the first possible answer you hear. That answer may be contradicted a little later.
- f Make sure you are familiar with the alphabet, as some answers require you to note down the spelling of a word.
- g Accustom yourself to listening to different accents. You will hear a variety of accents on the cassette, but British or Australian are the most common.

Reading

- a Always read the instructions to the tasks, as they may vary from test to test.
- b Make sure you complete the computer sheet after each reading. You are **not** given any extra time at the end of the test to fill in the sheet.
- c Do not spend more than 20 minutes on any section, as you may not have enough time to complete the three passages. Always time yourself when doing the practice tests, to get used to finishing each section in no more than 20 minutes.

- d As the sections of the Reading test become progressively more difficult, if you take longer than 20 minutes on the first two sections, you will have little chance of finishing the third passage.
- e As the IELTS Reading paper covers a variety of written styles, make sure you prepare yourself for this by reading newspapers, journals, magazines and fiction and non-fiction books.
- f Be prepared to be tested on any subject someone attending a university would be expected to be aware of. However, you are not expected to be an expert on all these topics.
- g In IELTS Reading the questions are sometimes written *before* the passage. Always check that you have read and answered all 40 questions.

Writing

- a Always make sure you fully understand the question and write a plan before you start your essay. In Task One, interpreting the information in the table correctly is an important factor which influences the final mark.
- b Be aware of time and never be tempted to spend more than 20 minutes on Task One at the expense of Task Two, which has a higher weighting.
- c Always leave some time to check your essays.
- d Always write at least the minimum number of words required, as short essays will be penalised. There is no maximum number of words for each essay.

Speaking

- a Many questions in Part One concerning your personal life can be predicted and prepared before the interview. However, do not learn set answers by heart as the examiner will recognise this. You will be tested on your ability to speak English fluently and naturally, so think about the possible questions and make some notes on the replies you could give, rather than writing speeches.
- b Do not search for a particular word for very long. Instead resort to paraphrasing.
- c If you don't understand a question, don't be afraid to ask the examiner to repeat it. If you are unsure and misinterpret the question, then you will not give an appropriate reply.
- d There are no right or wrong answers to the tasks. You will be tested on your ability to discuss a topic effectively in English with a native speaker, and not on your general knowledge.

PRACTICE

TEST 1

LISTENING

PRACTICE TEST 1

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40
APPROX. TIME: 30 MINUTES

Instructions

You will hear a number of conversations and talks and you must answer questions on what you hear.

The conversations are recorded and you will have time to read the instructions and questions, and to check your work.

The tape will be played ONCE only.

The test is organised in 4 sections.

You can write your answers on the question paper and at the end of the test you will be given time to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Section 1 Questions 1 - 10

Questions 1 - 3

Choose the correct letters A - D.

Example

Sergeant Brown is going to speak about

- A comfort.
- B** safety.
- C the police.
- D Mr Fogerty.

1 Sergeant Brown is

- A the community patrol officer.
- B the university security officer.
- C the community police adviser.
- D the university liaison officer.

2 Sergeant Brown

- A lives locally and is not married.
- B lives on the campus and has two daughters.
- C has a son at the university.
- D doesn't live on the campus with his daughters.

3 Sergeant Brown has been a police officer for

- A 5 years.
- B 10 years.
- C 15 years.
- D 20 years.

Questions 4 - 6

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

- 4 The most dangerous place around the campus is
- 5 The most dangerous place in town is
- 6 It is dangerous because of

Questions 7 - 8

Choose **TWO** letters A - E.

Which **TWO** items should a student always carry?

- A a personal alarm
- B valuables
- C a passport
- D jewellery
- E some identification

Questions 9 - 10

Choose **TWO** letters **A - E**.Which **TWO** things does Sergeant Brown recommend a student should do?

- A walk home in pairs
- B use public transport
- C drive home
- D not carry a lot of cash
- E arrange to be home at a certain time

Section 2 Questions 11 - 20

Questions 11 - 13

Choose **THREE** letters **A - E**.

What are John and Sarah discussing?

- A the amount of work in the second year
- B the importance of medieval history
- C studying material in a different language
- D when their exams will finish
- E the level of work in the second year

Questions 14 and 15

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each answer.

14 Why is Sarah working in the market?

15 How many courses must John and Sarah choose?

Questions 16 - 20

Write **A NUMBER** or **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each space.

Course	Credits	Tutor	Recommended reading	Requirements
Medieval Society	20	Dr Smith	Study pack	 (17)
Development of Technology	20	Mr Mills	Bouchier's '.....'' (18)	None
The Crusades I	10	 (19)	Allison & McKay's 'The First Crusades'	French
The Crusades II	10	Dr Shaker & Professor Lord	Mallen's 'A General History of the Crusades'	French
Peasants and Kings	 (16)	Dr Reeves	Hobart's 'Introduction to the Middle Ages'	 (20)

Section 3 Questions 21 - 30**Questions 21 - 25**

Choose the correct letters **A - C**.

21 Dr Mullet was particularly impressed by Fayed's

- A final year dissertation.
- B personal tutor.
- C exam results.

22 After he took his exams, Fayed felt

- A nervous.
- B anxious.
- C happy.

23 Dr Mullet accepts people for the MA course because of

- A their exam results.
- B their ability to play games.
- C a variety of reasons.

24 What did Fayed initially go to university to study?

- A economics.
- B booms and crashes.
- C history.

25 The course Fayed is applying for is concerned with

- A the developing world.
- B the development of banks.
- C the economics of work.

Questions 26 - 30

Complete Dr Mullet's notes on his interview with Fayed in **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** for each space.

INTERVIEW WITH FAYED

Worried! Far from his country. (26)?

Will go to study in (27)
if not accepted here.

After university wants to work (28).

Now going to visit (29).

My decision – when? (30)

Section 4 Questions 31 - 40

Questions 31 - 35

Complete each sentence with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**.

- 31 The public has more knowledge of vitamins than other parts
- 32 The public doesn't always eat
- 33 There is a widespread belief that Vitamin C can
- 34 Vitamin A helps you see
- 35 Many people wrongly think that taking vitamin supplements can

Questions 34 - 40

Complete each space with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** or **A NUMBER**.

Vitamin	Name	Helps the body	Daily need	Where to get it
A	Retinol	have good vision, (36) infection	750 mg	liver, butter, egg yolks, milk
D	Calciferol	form healthy bones and (37)	varies with age	sunlight, cod liver oil
E	Tocopherol	control fat	 (38) mg	wheatgerm, oils, eggs, butter
K		coagulate blood	varies	green vegetables, liver, eggs
B complex		metabolise carbohydrates, form healthy tissue and (39)	varies	yeast, cereals, milk, cheese, offal
C	Ascorbic acid	fight infection, fight scurvy	30 mg	 (40)

ACADEMIC READING

PRACTICE TEST 1

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40
TIME ALLOWED: 1 HOUR

Instructions

WRITE ALL ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET

The test is organised as follows:

<i>Reading Passage 1</i>	<i>Questions 1 - 15</i>
<i>Reading Passage 2</i>	<i>Questions 16 - 27</i>
<i>Reading Passage 3</i>	<i>Questions 28 - 40</i>

Start at the beginning of the test and read the passages in order. Answer all the questions. If you are not sure of an answer, you can leave it and try to answer it later.