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思马得英语系列丛书

■ 丛书总策划 / 苑 涛 樊一昕

■ 主 编 / 思马得学校



“三最” 雅思

经典考题分析与 深度训练

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前 言

目前,市场上的各种英语教辅类图书林林总总,各有其侧重点:或强调模拟考题训练和历年真题分析与详解,或重于一种或几种题型的专项应试指导和相关练习。

各有侧重的选题难免会产生顾此失彼的缺憾!

全面、系统、实用,既有利于巩固基础,又便于临阵磨枪,这才是当前广大考生对于考试教辅类图书最迫切、最根本的要求。

现在,我们郑重推出《“三最”雅思考试典型考题分析与深度训练》一书。它:**全面**——书中收录并精选了历年以来雅思考试试卷中具有代表性的经典试题,向读者展示出雅思考试的重点难点及其发展变化;**系统**——书中严格按照雅思考试的大纲要求将内容分为听力部分、阅读理解部分和写作部分,对每种题型的特点都详尽地加以分析、分类和总结,并在此基础上针对一个个具体的考点展开解析,指导解答该考点的常用方法和特殊技巧,力求让考生在任何情况下都能够胸有成竹;**实用**——书中对每个考点都配有深度训练题,对考生反复操练,吃透需要掌握的知识能产生十分显著的作用,另外书中听力部分所配磁带特聘请富有经验的英美教育专家朗读,语速为每分钟130~150个单词,完全与考场实战接轨。

本书的内容紧密贴近真题,模拟训练强度高、力度大;题型分析透彻,考点具有预测性;以点带面,简练实用。相信广大考生只要仔细阅读,认真训练,就一定会在考试中得到理想的成绩。

我们承诺:向您介绍 **最高分的实战技巧**,给您提供 **最全真的感受**,为您指点 **最捷径的方法**!

思马得学校图书编辑部

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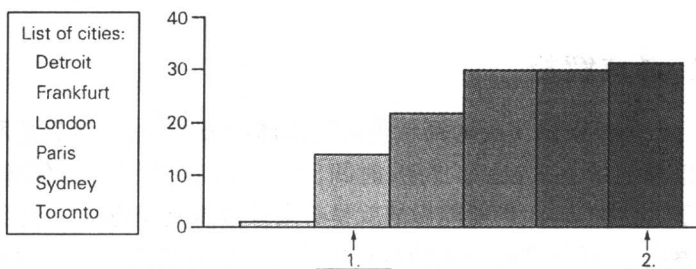
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Part 1 听力

Unit 1 填表题

一、例题解析

Percentage of people using public transport by capital city



Narrator: If you compare Toronto with the US metropolis of Detroit only 160km away... in Detroit only 1% of passenger travel is by public transport whereas in Toronto it's 24% which is considerably better than Sydney which can only



boast 16%. And it's encouraging that our least car-dependent city is actually our largest city. 16% of trips being taken on public transport in Sydney isn't too bad. But it's a long way behind Europe. Take both London and Paris for instance... where 30% of all trips taken are on public transport because of its excellent underground system. And Frankfurt comes in higher still at 32%. Copenhagen is a wonderful example of a city that has learnt to live without the motorcar...

解析:

在听录音前考生应当首先看图,明确第一题相关城市的公车使用率在 10% 至 20% 之间,而第二题应当是 30% 左右,然后再听文章。文章中提到两次 16% 使用率的城市是悉尼,因此第一题的答案是 Sydney。另外一个 32% 的城市是 Frankfurt,那么它即是第二题的答案。

二、考点解析

雅思填表题主要考察考生辨明具体细节的能力,然后把所需信息记录下来,比如日期、时间、地点、名字、电话号码等等。关于这些细节,我们所能做的就是听录音之前充分的准备,仔细观察图表,做好准备记录所听到的信息。填表题的考点集中在名词上,如名字、数字、人物、食物和地点,而且问题往往是连续的,所以就要求我们在记录答案的同时为听下一个问题做好准备。

雅思填表题有时还会以其它的形式出现,比如对话等。听录音前应尽量从图表上弄清楚语言背景:说话人可能是谁?他们为什么谈话?当你在完成这个表格时你在扮演什么角色?你



在倾听什么样的信息？由于在实际考试时只能听一遍录音，所以听前要认真阅读问题。

从出题者的角度来看，雅思听力考试中有相当一部分比例的题目是测试考生对文章中细节的理解，比如时间、地点、人物、条件、原因或结果等等。时间包括日期和年代；地点包括地名、站名、场所等等；地址包括门牌号、街道名以及城市国家名等；人物包括称呼及姓名；数字包括电话号码、证件号码、邮政编码、长度、重量、钱等。

填表题是常考题型，最常考的考点是一些非隐私的个人信息：

1. 人名 Name

Surname, Family name 姓

First name, Given name 名

other names 其他名字或曾用名

2. 国籍 Nationality

此处注意原文中经常提到的国家名，并将其转化成相应名词。如：“I'm from Japan.”所以 nationality 应为 Japanese。又如，“He is from Poland.”所以 nationality 应该是 Polish。

3. 教育程度 Education

undergraduate“本科”，postgraduate“研究生”，graduate students“研究生”（单说 graduate 为本科毕业生），Ph. D. “博士”，diploma“文凭，毕业证书”，Associate diploma / degree“学位/学位证明”。

4. 工作经验：working experience/position/year of experience

5. 学号：student number

6. 目的地：destination



7. 行李: luggage
8. 电话号码: telephone number
9. 体重: weight
10. 年龄: age
11. 身高: height
12. 护照编号: passport number

雅思考试中人名与地名的拼写是经常出现的考点。原文中的人名和地名一般都是逐个字母拼读出来,考生应一字不差将其听写出来,这也是 surviving skills 中的一种。拼写的任何一个错误,哪怕是极小的错误,都会导致该题目不得分。这就要求考生基本功扎实,而且要格外仔细。

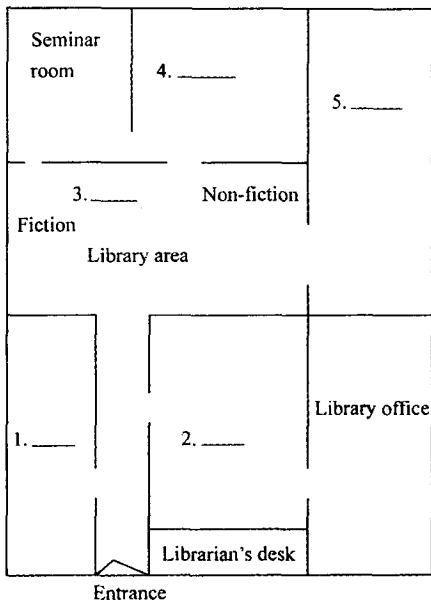
例如 Vancouver 的读音为“V-A-N-C-O-U-V-E-R”,考生必须写成“Vancouver”一字不差。这类题目只要多做练习,加快听抄速度,就可解决(注意首字母大写)。并要注意英文中“大写”的说法“capital”,如 McLean 的读法是“capital-M-small-C-capital-L-E-A-N”。同时还需要注意 Sam's 的拼读为“S-A-M apostrophe S”。

既然细节型听力考核的是考生对英语的敏感度,那么很明显这类题型不需要太多的理解,一般只要听见了就可以答出。

三、实战训练

Exercise 1

You will hear the librarian of a new town library talking to a group of people who are visiting the library. Label the plan below. Choose five answers from the box and write the letters next to questions.

**Town Library**

- A. Art collection
- B. Children's books
- C. Computers
- D. Local history collection
- E. Meeting room
- F. Multimedia
- G. Periodicals
- H. Reference books
- I. Tourist information

Exercise 2

Complete the flow chart below using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

The Production Process

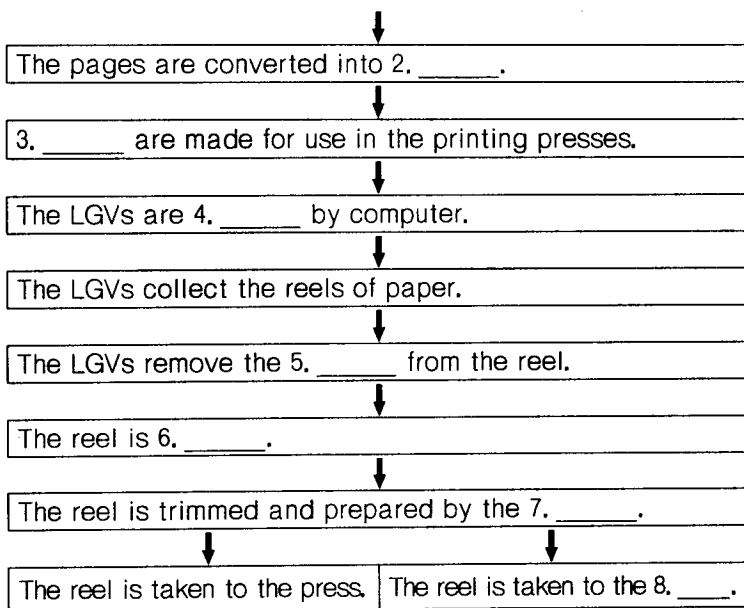
The newspaper is compiled at the editorial headquarters by the journalists.



The final version of the text is 1. ____ to the printing center.



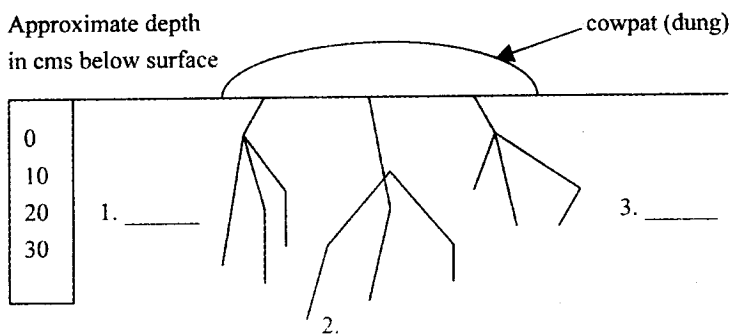
The pages arrive by facsimile.



Exercise 3

Label the tunnels on the diagram below using words from the box.

Approximate depth
in cms below surface



**Dung Beetle Types**

French	Spanish
Mediterranean	South African
Australian native	South African ball roller

Exercise 4

Listen to the conversation and complete the following two tasks.

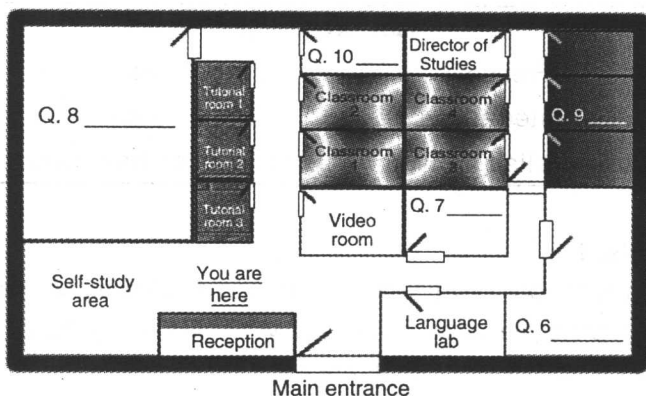
1. Complete the notes. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER for each answer.

Timetable of events for the first morning

Time	Place	Event
9:30	Q1. _____	Staff introductions
9:45		Talk by Q2. _____
10:15		Talk by Q3. _____
Q4. _____	Classroom 3	Q5. _____ test

2. Label the rooms on the map below. Choose your answers from the box below.

SAC	Self Access Center
SR	Seminar Room
L	Library
SO	Staff Offices
SCR	Student Common Room
PO	Principal's Office
MM	Multimedia Room
MR	Meeting Room



四、答案和听力原文

Exercise 1

Keys:

1. H 2. G 3. D 4. B 5. F

Tape script:

OK, everyone. So here we are at the entrance to the town library. My name is Ann, and I'm the chief librarian here, and you'll usually find me at the desk just by the main entrance here. So I'd like to tell you a bit about the way the library is organized, and what you'll find where... and you should all have a plan in front of you. Well, as you see, my desk is just on your right as you go in, and opposite this, the first room on your left has an excellent collection of reference books and is also a place where people can read or



study peacefully. Just beyond the librarian's desk on the right is a room where we have up-to-date periodicals, such as newspapers and magazines, and this room also has a photocopier in case you want to copy any of the articles. If you carry straight on you'll come into a large room and this is the main library area. There is fiction in the shelves on the left, and non-fiction materials on your right, and on the shelves on the far wall there is an excellent collection of books relating to local history. We're hoping to add a section on local tourist attractions too, later in the year. Through the far door in the library just past the fiction shelves is a seminar room, and that can be booked for meetings or talks, and next door to that is the children's library, which has a good collection of stories and picture books for the under-elevens. Then there's a large room to the right of the library area—that's the multimedia collection, where you can borrow videos and DVDs and so on, and we also have CD-Roms you can borrow to use on your computer at home. It was originally the art collection but that's been moved to another building. And that's about it—oh, there's also the Library Office, on the right of the librarian's desk. OK, now does anyone have any questions?

Exercise 2

Keys:

1. transmitted (electronically)
2. (photographic) film/negative(s)



3. (aluminium) printing plates
4. programmed
5. damaged paper/wrapping
6. weighed
7. paster robot(s)
8. storage area

Tape script:

ROBOTS AT WORK

The newspaper production process has come a long way from the old days when the paper was written, edited, typeset and ultimately printed in one building with the journalists working on the upper floors and the printing presses going on the ground floor. These days the editor, sub-editors and journalists who put the paper together are likely to find themselves in a totally different building or maybe even in a different city. This is the situation which now prevails in Sydney. The daily paper is compiled at the editorial headquarters, known as the pre-press center, in the heart of the city, but printed far away in the suburbs at the printing center. Here human beings are in the minority as much of the work is done by automated machines controlled by computers.

Once the finished newspaper has been created for the next morning's edition, all the pages are transmitted electronically from the pre-press center to the printing center. The system of transmission is an update on the sophisticated page facsimile system already in use on many other



newspapers. An image-setter at the printing center delivers the pages as film. Each page takes less than a minute to produce, although for color pages four versions, once each for black, cyan, magenta and yellow are sent. The pages are then processed into photographic negatives and the film is used to produce aluminum printing plates ready for the presses.

A procession of automated vehicles is busy at the new printing center where the Sydney Morning Herald is printed each day. With lights flashing and warning horns honking, the robots (to give them their correct name, the LGVs or laser guided vehicles) look for all the world like enthusiastic machines from a science fiction movie, as they follow their own random paths around the plant busily getting on with their jobs. Automation of this kind is now standard in all modern newspaper plants. The robots can detect unauthorized personnel and alert security staff immediately if they find an "intruder"; not surprisingly, tall tales are already being told about the machines starting to take on personalities of their own.

The robots' principal job, however, is to shift the newsprint (the printing paper) that arrives at the plant in huge reels and emerges at the other end some time later as newspapers. Once the size of the day's paper and the publishing order are determined at head office, the information is punched into the computer and the LGVs are programmed to go about their work. The LGVs collect the appropriate size