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思马得英语系列丛书

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考前 30 天突破

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前 言

曾经有人做过这样的实验：两组人学习相同的内容，并且都在一个小时之内将这些内容熟记；之后，其中的一组不再进行复习，而另一组每隔两天进行一次复习；十天之后，当这两组人被要求回忆所学内容时，前者能回忆起的寥寥无几，后者则百分之百地回忆起所学的内容。可见，记忆是需要不断擦亮的，只有平时不断地温故，才能在关键时刻知新。

笛卡尔说过：最有价值的知识是关于方法的知识。

根据上述理论为指导思想——本书反对搞题海战术，反对考生天天埋头苦做多套模拟试卷；提倡利用思维记忆的特点，有规律地对考试内容进行复习，最终起到事半功倍的效果。

本书内容由 30 天组成，包括听力、阅读、写作和口语等，并按照一定的频率进行更替，循序渐进，所有试题都有详细的解题思路，供考生做习题时进行参考。

优异的成绩离不开勤奋，勤奋却并不一定可以换来优异的成绩，因为这其中还有一个方法的问题。现在，我们已经为考生指明了一种复习的高效率方法，指出了一条捷径。大家还等什么呢？加入到我们的复习方法中来吧，让记忆围绕考试连轴转，转出理想的成绩！

思马得学校图书编辑部

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第一天 听 力

Questions 1~10

A conversation between two speakers in a social and semi-official context.

Questions 1~5

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Timetable of events for the first morning		
Time	Place	Event
Example 9. 30	1. _____	Staff introductions
9. 45		Talk by 2. _____
10. 15		Talk by 3. _____
4. _____	Classroom 3	5. _____ test

Questions 6~10

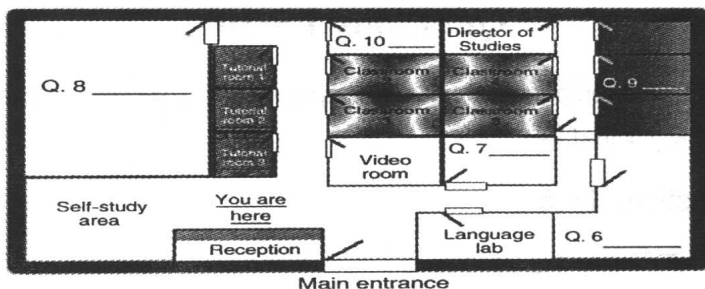
Label the rooms on the map below.

Choose your answers from the box below and write them in the boxes provided for Questions 6~10.

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



Questions 11 ~ 20

A talk by a single speaker based on a non-academic situation (monologue).

Questions 11~12

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

11	The first thing to do is 11. _____ a Health Centre.
12	Another name for a group of doctors who work in a Health Centre is 12. _____.

Questions 13~17

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** for each answer.



for each answer.

University Health Center			
Location	Number of doctors	Information	Doctor's speciality
University Campus	13. _____	Larger than the Blackwell Heath Center	Dr Jones 16. _____
Blackwell Heath	14. _____	You must go 15. _____	Dr Walters 17. _____

Question 18

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS OR A NUMBER.**

18.	On Thursdays the Health Center is open until _____.
-----	---

Questions 19~20

Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER**

for each answer.

19.	To see a doctor at the Health Center costs _____.
20.	Prescriptions are free if you are _____.

Transcripts

R=Receptionist S=Student

R: Can I help you?

S: Yes, I'm a new student and I was told to start today. Where should I go?

R: Ah, yes. Well, take this information booklet first. It tells you about the school, the various courses we provide as well as some of the social activities you can join in. And this is the



programme for this morning which starts at 9.30. All new students will first assemble in the Meeting Room where you'll be introduced to the staff. So you should go there first.

S: Where is that then?

R: I'll tell you in a moment. But let me just fill you in on the details of this morning's activities.

S: OK then.

R: Firstly the Director of Studies will talk to you about the different courses and their particular requirements. This should last for about half an hour. After that the Student Accommodation Officer will talk about the accommodation and other services that we offer. Then there'll be a short break after which you'll be taken to Classroom 3 at about 11 o'clock for a placement test.

S: Oh, I didn't know I'd have to take a test.

R: Well, it's not like an exam, it's just a diagnostic test to help us find your level of English and put you in the right class.

S: Right. So how do I get to the Meeting Room?

R: There's a map of the school with the papers I gave you—that's it there. You see here is the main entrance to the Center where you came in, and we're here at the reception desk. You turned left at the entrance to come here. To get to the Meeting Room you have to go back along this corridor and past the main entrance. You can see it's marked on the map here. Follow the corridor to the end, go past the Language Lab and the Multimedia room which is opposite, and the Meeting Room is there on the right. You're sure to find it.



- S: So it's opposite the Multimedia room on the right.
- R: Yes, you can't miss it.
- S: OK, that seems straightforward. And is there a library where I can study?
- R: Yes of course. The main study area and library is in the opposite direction from the Meeting Room. Go straight through from the reception desk here and turn left at the end of the corridor. Go through the door and you'll find the library immediately on your left.
- S: And if I need to find a teacher to talk to, where should I go? Is there a staff room?
- R: Well, there isn't a single staff room as such, teachers have different offices located in the next corridor through the doors by the Meeting Room. Go past the main entrance and follow the corridor to the end. Go through the doors and you'll find the staff offices along there. Which office you go to depends on who you want to see, so you need to find out from your teachers which offices they occupy.
- S: Just one more question. Is there a common room for students?
- R: Oh yes of course, that's important. There's a student common room just opposite the library entrance. Go down this same corridor as if you're going to the library, and it's on the right.
- S: OK, fine. Thanks very much. Now I better head for the Meeting Room.
- R: If you have any other queries you can always come back and ask me.
- S: Right, thanks, I will.



Dr Wilson's talk:

Hello everybody. Welcome to this informal talk about the University's Health Center. My name is Dr Peter Wilson and I work at the Health Center here on the University campus. I'm going to be talking about the services we provide, and also I'll try to explain a few things about the Health Service here in Britain which you need to understand.

Well, I should start by just saying something about the British Health Service that you may not be familiar with.

The first thing you need to do is to register with a Health Center where you'll go anytime you need to see a doctor. You'll then be on a doctor's list which you need to be if you are living here. So you should do this first.

What we call a Health Center is really a small group of family doctors who work together in the same building—it's also known as a medical practice.

The University Health Center is in fact one branch of a practice called the Blackwell Health Centre. The branch here is the largest with 6 doctors working here.

But if you prefer you can also go to the Blackwell Health clinic where there are 4 doctors available that you can see.

The Campus clinic is larger but uses an appointment system—you have to make an appointment first. You won't have to wait long, but if it's busy you may not be able to make an appointment until the afternoon.

The Blackwell Health clinic is smaller and doesn't have an appointment system—you have to wait your turn to see a doctor. But



if it's not so busy then usually you won't have to wait long and you can see a doctor without having to make an appointment first.

Anyway, you can go to either center to register. If you prefer to see a particular doctor you can specify this on the registration form.

For example, Dr Hilary Jones has a particular interest in women's medicine, so female students might prefer to see her.

If you suffer from any problems with your muscles or back, then Dr Charles Spencer has a special interest in this.

And if you have any young children you might prefer to go to see Dr Ann Walters at our Blackwell Heath center who is particularly good with young children.

If you are very sick, you can ask for a home visit, and if it's an emergency you can phone at any time, day or night. Otherwise you have to go to the clinic yourself.

Surgeries are held from 9 am to 5.30 pm on weekdays, and 9 to 12.30 on Saturday. There is a late surgery until 7.30 pm on Thursdays. There is no surgery on Sunday which is reserved for emergencies.

You are probably wondering how much this all costs. Well, there is no charge for seeing a doctor—you can make an appointment anytime to see one of our doctors at the Health Center and it will not cost you anything for the consultation.

However, and this is the last point I want to make—usually when you see a doctor you'll be given a prescription for medicine which you need to take. This prescription you will need to pay for, and the cost varies with the medicine, but it's usually just a



few pounds.

In some situations, such as pregnancy, the prescription is free. Now if you have any questions you would like to ask me, there are a few minutes left for me to answer them.

Key & Answer

- | | |
|----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Meeting Room | 2. Director of studies |
| 3. Student Accommodation Officer | 4. 11.00 |
| 5. Placement Test | 6. MR |
| 7. MM | 8. L |
| 9. So | 10. SCR |
| 11. to register at | 12. a medical practice |
| 13. 6 | 14. 4 |
| 15. without an appointment | 16. women's medicine |
| 17. young children | 18. 7:30 p. m. |
| 19. nothing | 20. pregnant |



第二天 阅 读

Questions 1~14

You are advised to spend about 15 minutes on Questions 1~14 which refer to Reading Passage 1 below.

READING PASSAGE 1



1. The private car is assumed to have widened our horizons and increased our mobility. When we consider our children's mobility, they can be driven to more places (and more distant places) than they could visit without access to a motor vehicle. However, allowing our cities to be dominated by cars has progressively eroded children's independent mobility. Children have lost much of their freedom to explore their own neighborhood or city without adult supervision. In recent surveys, when parents in some cities were asked about their own childhood experiences, the majority remembered having more, or far more, opportunities for going out on their own, compared with their own children today. They had more freedom to explore their own environment.
2. Children's independent access to their local streets may be important for their own personal, mental and psychological development. Allowing them to get to know their own neighborhood and



community gives them a ‘sense of place’. This depends on ‘active exploration’, which is not provided for when children are passengers in cars. (Such children may see more, but they learn less.) Not only is it important that children be able to get to local play areas by themselves, but walking and cycling journeys to school and to other destinations provide genuine play activities in themselves.

3. There are very significant time and money costs for parents associated with transporting their children to school, sport and to other locations. Research in the United Kingdom estimated that this cost, in 1990, was between 10 billion and 20 billion pounds.
4. The reduction in children's freedom may also contribute to a weakening of the sense of local community. As fewer children and adults use the streets as pedestrians, these streets become less sociable places. There is less opportunity for children and adults to have the spontaneous exchanges that help to engender a feeling of community. This in itself may exacerbate fears associated with assault and molestation of children, because there are fewer adults available who know their neighbors' children, and who can look out for their safety.
5. The extra traffic involved in transporting children results in increased traffic congestion, pollution and accident risk. As our roads become more dangerous, more parents drive their children to more places, thus contributing to increased levels of danger for the remaining pedestrians. Anyone who has experienced either the reduced volume of traffic in peak hour during



school holidays, or the traffic jams near schools at the end of a school day, will not need convincing about these points. Thus, there are also important environmental implications of children's loss of freedom.

6. As individuals, parents strive to provide the best upbringing they can for their children. However, in doing so, (e. g. by driving their children to sport, school or recreation) parents may be contributing to a more dangerous environment for children generally. The idea that 'streets are for cars and backyards and playgrounds are for children' is a strongly held belief, and parents have little choice as individuals but to keep their children off the streets if they want to protect their safety.
7. In many parts of Dutch cities, and some traffic calmed precincts in Germany, residential streets are now places where cars must give way to pedestrians. In these areas, residents are accepting the view that the function of streets is not solely to provide mobility for cars. Streets may also be for social interaction, walking, cycling and playing. One of the most important aspects of these European cities, in terms of giving cities back to children, has been a range of 'traffic calming' initiatives, aimed at reducing the volume and speed of traffic. These initiatives have had complex interactive effects, leading to a sense that children have been able to 'recapture' their local neighborhood, and more importantly, that they have been able to do this in safety. Recent research has demonstrated that children in many German cities have significantly higher levels of freedom to travel to places in their own neighborhood or