



北语雅思引进版系列

Carol Gibson & Anne Swan 编著

中国雅思考生 读写训练

***IELTS FOR CHINA:
Practice in Academic
Reading & Writing
for the IELTS Test***

(学术类)

北京语言大学出版社

IELTS FOR CHINA

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(京) 新登字 157 号

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

中国雅思考生读写训练·学术类 = *IELTS FOR CHINA: Practice in Academic Reading and Writing for the IELTS Test* / (澳) 吉布森 (Gibson, C.), (澳) 卢塞克 (Rusek, W.), (澳) 斯乌安 (Swan, A.) 编著.

- 北京: 北京语言大学出版社, 2002

ISBN 7-5619-1131-9

I. 中...

II. ①吉...②卢...③斯...

III. ①英语-读写教学-高等学校-入学考试-国外-自学参考资料

IV. H310.41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2002) 第 085707 号

著作权合同登记 图字: 01-2002-2487

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ISBN 7-5619-1131-9

Published in China by Beijing Language and Culture University Press

责任印制: 汪学发

出版发行: 北京语言大学出版社

社 址: 北京海淀区学院路 15 号 邮政编码 100083

网 址: <http://www.blcup.com>

印 刷: 北京北林印刷厂

经 销: 全国新华书店

版 次: 2003 年 1 月第 1 版 2003 年 1 月第 1 次印刷

开 本: 787 毫米 × 1092 毫米 1/16 印张: 10.5

字 数: 138 千字 印数: 1-10000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-5619-1131-9/H·02123

定 价: 21.00 元

发行部电话: 010-82303651 82303591

传真: 010-82303081

E-mail: fxb@blcu.edu.cn

Acknowledgements

The authors would like to express their gratitude to Stephen Slater, Dr. Xinle Yu and Wang Suyun their editors and to Frank Packenham for the original page layout, typesetting, visuals and editing assistance. Thanks to: all teachers and students at CALUSA who helped to trial the test practice materials, in particular Steve Cook and Barbara Reichert; to the students of ELP, Universitas Islam Indonesia for their assistance with trialling materials.

Line drawings on page 91 by Peter Forward.

OzArt clip art and Australian Heritage Illustrations by New Horizons.

Chinese translations by Lu Xiaoping.

Set in Palatino using PageMaker 6.0.

Preface

IELTS FOR CHINA has been written to help candidates practise for the IELTS test. The introductory information in the book details the test format and test requirements, and is presented in both English and Chinese. However, the actual practice tests, the answer keys, tape scripts and actual interviews are in English, as all IELTS test practice should be conducted in the language appropriate to the test—English. In addition, although this book is written for use in China, it can just as well be used by any other language speakers, in any other country. The IELTS test is a standardised test, and a candidate's result will be the same no matter where or when the test is taken.

At the time of printing, there were more than 250 approved IELTS test centres around the world, in more than 105 countries. From 2003, in China, the IELTS test will be available to be taken at 25 approved IELTS test centres.

The IELTS test has been available since 1989, and the authors of *IELTS FOR CHINA*, Carol Gibson, Anne Swan and Wanda Rusek have been involved with IELTS, since its inception. They have written this book from their experience of the best way to prepare for IELTS, and

前 言

本书为了帮助雅思考生备考而编写。书中的介绍指导部分为中英文对照,提供了有关雅思考试模式及考试要求的详细信息。由于所有的雅思备考训练都是用英文进行的,本书中的模拟试题、答案、听力录音文本和面试实况只用英文编写,没有中文译文。另外,尽管本书是为中国考生编写的,母语为其他语言的其他国家的考生也可以使用。雅思考试是一个标准化的考试,不论在何时何地参加考试,一个考生的成绩都会是相同的。

在本书出版的时候,全世界共有 250 多个雅思考试中心设在 105 个不同的国家。从 2003 年起,中国的雅思考试中心将达到 25 个。

自 1989 年雅思考试实行之日起,本书的作者卡罗·吉布森、安·斯乌安和旺达·卢塞克就一直从事与雅思考试有关的工作。本书是她们多年经验的结晶,向考生介绍了备考的最好方法,指导帮助考生认识自己何时适于参加考试。更重要的是,书中的练习材料是

they have given advice and suggestions that should help candidates recognise when they are ready to take the test. Most importantly, these practice materials are designed to help candidates to do their best. The authors believe that the best way to work through this book is to do the practice tests, following the advice and suggestions on how to improve.

Since all authentic IELTS materials are confidential, the practice tests in *IELTS FOR CHINA* have been produced to increase candidates' understanding of the tasks required in the real test. Once candidates understand what is required in the test by taking the practice tests and discussing or thinking about their responses, candidates' motivation levels should also increase. However, it is important to continue to learn and use the English language, while also becoming familiar with the format of the IELTS test. Test practice alone is not enough. It is very important to keep learning and communicating in English. After all, IELTS is a test of English language proficiency, and the more English candidates can learn and use, the greater the opportunity will be to do well on the day of the test.

专门为考生备考设计的,帮助他们在考试中得到最好的发挥。本书的作者认为使用本书的最好方法是按照本书提供的指导与建议进行模拟训练。

由于所有雅思考试的真题都是保密的,本书中提供的模拟试题是为了使考生更加了解雅思考题的要求。当考生通过做模拟试题了解了考试的要求,讨论或思考了他们的答案,他们的动力也就会随之而提高。然而,考生在熟悉雅思考试的题型的同时,继续不断地学习和使用英语语言十分重要。单纯进行应试训练是不够的。考生必须不断学习并用英语进行交流。毕竟,雅思考试是一种英语能力的测试。考生学习英语越多,使用英语越多,他们在考试时成功的机会就越大。

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THEMES—READING TESTS 阅读试题主题目录

Title 题目		Theme 主题
Test 1	试题一	22
1	Finding the lost freedom 找回失去的自由	Reducing city traffic 减少城市交通流量
2	Rising seas 不断上升的海洋	The warming of the Earth's oceans 地球上的海洋变暖
3	New rules for the paper game 造纸业的新规则	Pollution-free paper making 无污染造纸
Test 2	试题二	35
1	How to raise a bright child 怎样培养一个聪明的孩子	Theories of childhood education 儿童教育理论
2	The value of driver training 驾驶员培训的价值	Do driver training programs work? 驾驶员培训项目有用吗?
3	Human-powered pumps for African farmers 非洲农民的人力抽水机	Primary technology in Africa 非洲的原始科技
Test 3	试题三	48
1	Traditional Vietnamese medical theory 越南的传统医学理论	Natural food as medicine 天然食物药品
2	The new supersonic boom 超音速的又一次兴起	Building the new Concorde 制造新型协和式飞机
3	Co-housing 合住	Sharing domestic living space 分享家庭居住空间
Test 4	试题四	59
1	That Monday morning feeling 那个周一早晨的感觉	Monday morning is a health risk 周一早晨是健康的一次冒险
2	Domestic division of labor 家务劳动的分工	How husbands and wives share domestic tasks 丈夫和妻子如何分担家务

3	The Great Barrier Reef 大堡礁	A fragile ecology at risk 一种濒危的脆弱生态
Test 5 试题五		72
1	Wrap up your visit with the perfect gift 用精美的礼物包装你的拜访	Gift giving in various countries 不同国家的送礼习俗
2	Earthquake 地震	Causes and effects of earthquakes 地震的因和果
3	Why we can't afford to let Asia starve 我们为什么不能让亚洲挨饿	A new look at food production and distribution 食物生产和分配的新观点
Test 6 试题六		83
1	Intellectual disability 智力障碍	Social responses to intellectual disability 社会对智障的反应
2	Fuel cells: 21 st century electricity 燃料电池:21 世纪的电力	Efficient energy use in the future 未来能源的有效使用
3	The new Ice Age 新冰河时代	Living in the Antarctic 居住在南极洲
Test 7 试题七		95
1	Tools for tomorrow's telecommunications 未来的通讯工具	Telecommunications 电信
2	Characteristics of open and distance learning 开放式远程教育的特点	Studying without going to school 不去学校也能学习
3	Associations provide therapy for society 社会疾病的社团疗法	The benefits of belonging to groups 从属于群体的好处

Test 8	试题八	105
1	Sustainable production 可持续生产	Recycling 废品回收利用
2	Searching the skies 搜索天空	Looking for extra-terrestrial life 寻找外星生命
3	The problems of mature job hunters 成年人找工作遇到的问题	Age discrimination in the job market 劳务市场的年龄歧视
Test 9	试题九	115
1	A different taste of things to come 未来食物不同的味道	Food preferences 食物偏好
2	Fire tests 火灾试题	Discovering how fires start 发现起火的原因
3	Some misconceptions about Aboriginal Australia 对澳大利亚土著的一些误解	Examining new findings about Aboriginal history 审视土著历史的新发现

THEMES—WRITING TESTS 写作试题主题目录

Title 题目		Theme 主题
Test 1 试题一		130
1	Causes of injury 受伤的原因	Types of injury among different age groups 不同年龄组的受伤类型
2	Vegetarianism 素食主义	A meatless diet for good health 无肉饮食有益于健康
Test 2 试题二		132
1	Population growth 人口的增长	Comparison between cities over a 25-year period 各城市 25 年间人口的比较
2	Training for safe driving 安全驾驶培训	The best way to reduce traffic accidents 减少交通事故的最好办法
Test 3 试题三		134
1	Weight gain, maintenance and loss 体重的增减与保持	A survey of males and females across age groups 不同年龄组男女体重的调查
2	Forests: the lungs of the earth 森林:地球之肺	Impact of the destruction of forests on life forms 毁坏森林对生命形态的影响
Test 4 试题四		136
1	Leisure at home 闲暇在家	How people spend their free time at home 人们是如何在家度过业余时间的

2	Safety standards for building construction 建筑业的安全标准	Government role in enforcing safety standards 政府在实施安全标准方面的作用
Test 5 试题五		138
1	Work time to buy 工作时间购物	Changing amount of work needed to purchase consumer items 改变工作量以便购买消费品
2	Children learn best by observing adults 儿童通过观察成人学习效果最好	How children learn 儿童是如何学习的
Test 6 试题六		140
1	Spending on civilian space applications worldwide 全世界在利用民用外层空间上的开支	Comparison of spending between countries 各国开支的比较
2	Zoos 动物园	The value of keeping animals in zoos 把动物关在动物园里的价值
Test 7 试题七		142
1	One person households 独身家庭	The rise in one person households during a 10 year period 十年来独身家庭不断增加
2	Compulsory education 义务教育	Education is vital for the future 教育是未来的关键
Test 8 试题八		144
1	Women today 今日妇女	The status of women around the world 世界各国妇女的地位
2	Tourism 旅游业	Tourism as an important national revenue 旅游业是国家收入的一个重要来源

Test 9 试题九

146

1 Sports injuries
运动受伤

Emergency treatment for injuries
from different sports
不同运动中受伤的急救方法

2 Water
水

Sufficient clean water for the future
为未来准备充足的洁净水

THE IELTS TEST

IELTS means International English Language Testing System. It is an internationally accepted English language test which assesses whether or not your English language skills are strong enough to commence studying at a university or at a vocational college in an English speaking country. In 2001, there were more than 212,000 candidates who took the IELTS test worldwide. More than 40,000 of these candidates were in China.

The IELTS test is not a test which you can pass or fail. IELTS tells you something about your English language weaknesses and strengths.

There are 4 subtests—Listening, Reading, Writing and Speaking. Your result from each of these subtests is given individually on a scale from 1 – 9 and then all 4 scores are averaged to give the Overall Band Score.

An outline of each Overall Band Score is given below.

9 Expert User. Has fully operational command of the language: appropriate, accurate and fluent with complete understanding.

雅思考试

雅思是指国际英语语言考试系统,是世界各国所接受的一种英语语言测试。它评估考生的英语水平是否足以在一个以英语为本族语的国家的大学生或职业学校学习。2001年,全世界有212,000多名考生参加了雅思考试,其中有4万多名是中国考生。

雅思考试不是一种及格或不及格的考试,而是用于检测考生英语语言的强项和弱项。

考试分为四个部分:听力、阅读、写作和口语。

各部分的得分均为1 – 9段,四个部分的总得分平均起来得出总分数段。

以下是每一个总分数段的要点:

9 熟练的语言使用者:完全掌握并能充分运用语言,到达恰当、准确、流利、完全理解。

8 Very Good User. Has fully operational command of the language with only occasional unsystematic inaccuracies and inappropriacies. Misunderstandings may occur in unfamiliar situations. Handles complex detailed argumentation well.

7 Good User. Has operational command of the language, though with occasional inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings in some situations. Generally handles complex language well and understands detailed reasoning.

6 Competent User. Has generally effective command of the language despite some inaccuracies, inappropriacies and misunderstandings. Can use and understand fairly complex language, particularly in familiar situations.

5 Modest User. Has partial command of the language, coping with overall meaning in most situations, though is likely to make many mistakes. Should be able to handle basic communication in own field.

4 Limited User. Basic competence is limited to familiar situations. Has frequent problems in understanding and expression. Is not able to use complex language.

8 非常好的语言使用者:完全掌握并能充分运用语言。偶尔会出现使用不准确、不恰当的情况,在陌生的情况下可能会出现误解。能很好地进行复杂的、细节性的辩论。

7 良好的语言使用者:掌握并能运用语言,有时在某些场合会出现使用语言不准确、不恰当、误解的情况。总的来说,能较好地处理复杂语言,理解复杂、细节性的推理。

6 合格的语言使用者:能比较有效地掌握语言,有时会出现使用不准确、不恰当、误解的情况。能使用和理解相当复杂的语言,尤其在熟悉的情况下。

5 不太熟练的语言使用者:部分地掌握了语言,在大多数情况下能理解大意,但容易出现许多错误。就所学专业能进行基本交流。

4 有限的语言使用者:只具备在熟悉的情况下使用语言的能力,在理解及表达方面不时出现问题,不具备运用复杂语言的能力。

3 Extremely Limited User. Conveys and understands only general meaning in very familiar situations. Frequent breakdowns in communication occur.

2 Intermittent User. No real communication is possible except for the most basic information using isolated words or short formulae in familiar situations and to meet immediate needs. Has great difficulty understanding spoken and written English.

1 Non User. Essentially has no ability to use the language beyond possibly a few isolated words.

When you decide that you would like to do further study in an English speaking country, the university or college you apply to will say what minimum score you will need in order to enrol in the course of study you have chosen. This score will probably be between 5.5 and 7.0. Some universities also require a minimum band score on a particular subtest, such as Writing or Speaking.

The Listening and Speaking subtests focus on general English.

The Reading and Writing subtests are separated into academic and general training modules. You should check at your nearest IELTS Test Centre to

3 非常有限的语言使用者:只有在非常熟悉的情况下才能表达和理解大意。经常会出现交流进行不下去的情况。

2 断断续续的语言使用者:实际上不能进行交流,除非在熟悉的情况下为了一时所需,使用单个字词或短的套语来表达最基本的意义。在理解口语及书面语方面困难很大。

1 无能力使用语言者:除了会用几个单个字词外,基本上不具备运用英语的能力。

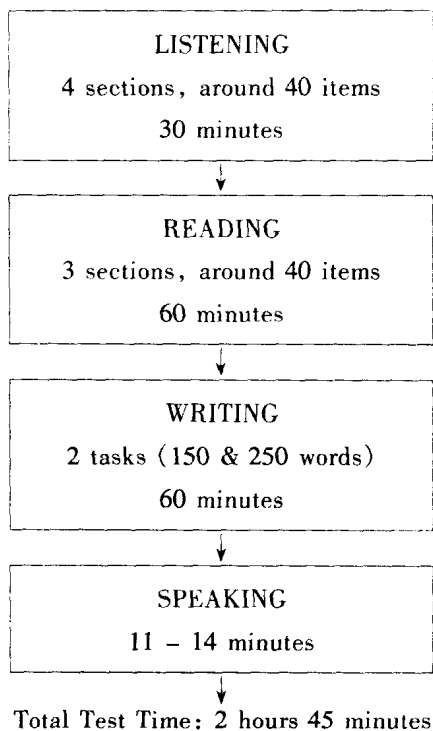
如果你决定到一个英语为本族语的国家深造,你所申请的大学或学校会告诉你必须达到的最低分数线,以便你注册学习所选择的课程。这个分数线大概在 5.5 分到 7.0 分之间。有些大学还规定某一分项测试,如写作或口语的最低分数线。

听力和口语考试主要涉及普通英语。

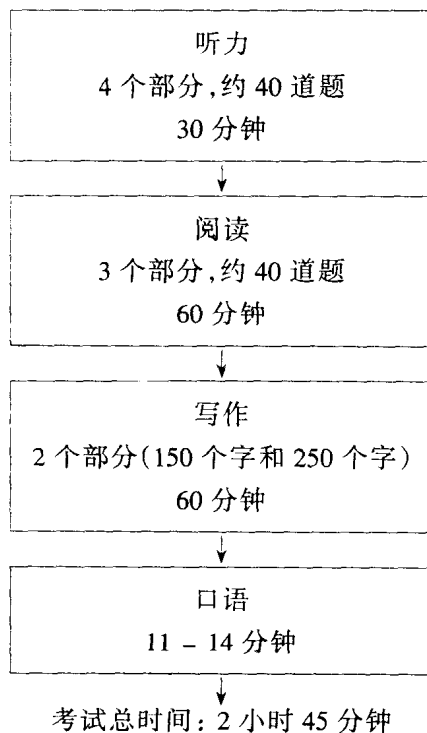
阅读和写作考试分为学术类与培训类。你应该到附近的一家雅思考试中心去确认你应该参加哪一类考试。

confirm which module you need to take.

The subtests are always taken in the following order:



各分项考试均按以下顺序进行:



Questions most often asked about the IELTS test:

Do I have to do all 4 sections of the test?

Yes, you do. The Overall score is calculated as an average of all 4 subtests.

If I don't get the score I need, can I do the test again?

You will have to wait 3 months before you can do another test.

关于雅思考试的最常见的问题:

试卷中的四个部分,我都要做吗?

是的,都要做。总分是四个部分的成绩的平均分。

如果我的得分不够,我还能再考一次吗?

你在三个月之后才能再次参加考试。