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全国雅思培训教材

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剑桥雅思

IELTS

高分考场 1

- ☐ 依据题库编写
- ☐ 考官名师审定
- ☐ 万次教学提炼
- ☐ 测试水平真经

环球雅思教学研究中心GTRC



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雅思口语金牌主讲

编著



科学出版社
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科学出版社

北京

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

剑桥雅思高分考场 1 / 卢峭梅, 吴建业等主编. —北京:
科学出版社, 2007

ISBN 978-7-03-019821-1

I. 剑… II. ①卢… ②吴… III. 英语 - 高等教育 - 习题
IV. H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2007) 第 134156 号

责任编辑: 郝建华 刘彦慧

责任印制: 钱玉芬 / 封面设计: 赵江涛 张一玲

科学出版社出版

北京东黄城根北街 16 号

邮政编码: 100717

<http://www.sciencep.com>

源海印刷有限责任公司印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

*

2007 年 9 月第 一 版 开本: 787 × 1092 1/16

2007 年 9 月第一次印刷 印张: 16

印数: 1—6 000

字数: 420 000

定价: 38.00 元 (含 1 张 MP3 光盘)

(如有印装质量问题, 我社负责调换〈环伟〉)



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第一单元

UNIT ONE

冲刺试题集一

IELTS PRACTICE TEST 1

试题答案

KEY ANSWERS

试题详解

ANALYSIS

LELTS PRACTICE TEST 1

LISTENING:

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

TIME ALLOWED: 40 minutes (听力 30 分钟，抄答案 10 分钟)

READING:

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

TIME ALLOWED: 60 minutes

WRITING:

TIME ALLOWED: 60 minutes

Listening module (30 minutes + transfer time)

SECTION 1

Questions 1-10

Questions 1-5

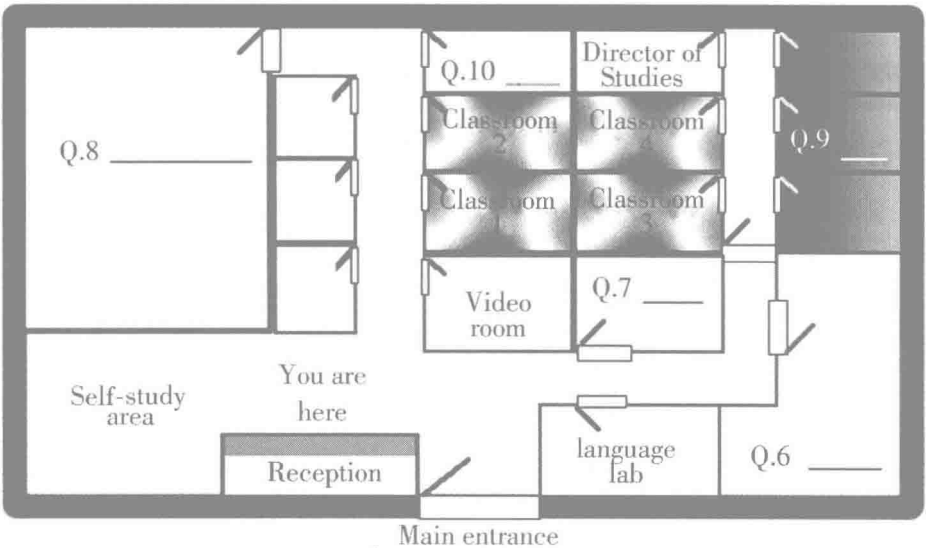
Complete the table below.

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

Time	Place	Event
1.....	Meeting room (example)	Staff introductions
9:30	2.....	Talk by Director of Studies
10:15	Lecture theater	Talk by 3.....
11:00	4.....	5.....test

Questions 6-10

Listen to the directions and write the places of the map on your answer sheet 1.



SECTION 2

Questions 11-20

Questions 11-20

A policeman comes to a university to give security advice. As you listen, fill in the gaps 11-20 in the table with **ONE** or **TWO** words.

Sensible Precautions Can Prevent Serious Problems	
Bicycles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bring your bike to a police station where they will stamp a 11..... on it and 12..... it on the police list. • Get a good lock, or two locks, one for each 13.....: cheap locks are easy to cut. • Lock the bike to something 14..... • Report thefts immediately.
Housing	<p>College</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doors have two locks so always 15.....your door, even when going out briefly. • Close windows, and use window locks if you have them. • 16..... and register expensive equipment.
	<p>17.....</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get a good lock, check how many people have a key. • Keep windows closed. • Get a 18..... for the door.
Personal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid walking alone late at night, and avoid dark streets. • Carry a 19..... for a late night, take enough money for a taxi or stay at a friend's house. • Take 20..... classes.

SECTION 3

Questions 21-30

Questions 21-25

Circle the correct letter from A, B, C and D.

- 21 What did Sam think about the people of the Ice Age?
- A They lived mainly on fruit.
 - B They had an advanced language.
 - C They lived in caves.
 - D They migrated frequently in groups.
- 22 Which of the following did NOT exist in the Ice Age?
- A Language.
 - B Art.
 - C Shelters made of bricks.
 - D Music.

- 23 How did people in the early Ice Age keep themselves warm?
- A They kept themselves warm by living in caves.
 - B They kept themselves warm by using sand as insulator.
 - C They kept themselves warm by keeping fires burning constantly.
 - D They kept themselves warm by facing their homes toward the south.
- 24 What did Sam want Jenny to do?
- A Lend him her magazine when she's done with it.
 - B Come over to his house after class.
 - C Help him study for an anthropology test.
 - D Meet his anthropology professor.
- 25 According to the conversation, Arizona and New Mexico are most likely
- A very cold.
 - B dangerous places.
 - C dry and hot.
 - D places where no scorpions can be found.

Questions 26-30

*Answer the questions below with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**. An example has been done for you.*

- 26 There are over 1 500 (example) different species of scorpions, of which kinds are lethal to humans.
- 27 The kind of scorpion living in Canada is not very dangerous because its sting is the bees.
- 28 Scorpions can live in any continent except
- 29/30 Scorpions have outlived many animals because they canthat probably kill other animals, e.g.

SECTION 4

Questions 31-40

Complete the table with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** or **A NUMBER**.

Background:

- Legislators and lawyers have to face the new (31).....problems concerning intellectual property.
- (32) put a new face on intellectual property.

Three methods of protecting intellectual property:

- (33) as for an invention;
- (34), as for a formula or method of doing business;
- Copyrights.

Three copyright-related matters arouse the public attention:

- (35) which is an unauthorized copying of copyrighted software in two basic ways:
 - to copy a program from one floppy disk to another.
 - to distribute unauthorized copyrighted materials in a (36) form.
- (37) which is an act of using others' work without their acknowledgement and claiming them as their own.

Information technology makes it in two possible ways:

- It provides new opportunities to (38)..... others' work.
- It provides new ways to (39).....illegal users.
- Ownership of image and sound, which is an act of (40).....image and sound into anything you want.

Reading module (1 hour)

READING
PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-15** based on Reading Passage 1 on the following pages.

Questions 1-5

Reading Passage 1 has seven Paragraphs A-G.

Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers i-ix in Boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet.

NB. There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use all of them.

List of Headings	
i	A global problem with many actors
ii	Looking towards the future
iii	Governmental land policies and inequalities
iv	Consumption and production patterns
v	Brazilian soybean production
vi	Direct causes of deforestation
vii	The motor behind the direct causes
viii	The forces behind unsustainable agriculture
ix	The far-reaching consequences of globalization

Example	Answer
Paragraph A	vii
1 Paragraph B	
2 Paragraph C	
3 Paragraph D	
4 Paragraph E	
Example	Answer
Paragraph F	i
5 Paragraph G	

The Causes of Deforestation and Those Responsible for It

A The most important direct causes of deforestation include the conversion of forest lands for agriculture and cattle-raising, urbanization, road construction, industrial logging, mining, oil exploitation, construction of oil and gas pipelines, shrimp farming (in the case of mangroves), fires and the construction of huge hydroelectric dams. However, the real motor behind all these activities being carried out in an unsustainable and predatory way is the 'development' model currently in force. This model implies the unrestricted exploitation of the totality of the planet's resources, with the aim of feeding an ever-growing consumer market, in particular in the Northern industrialized countries. Inequality in terms of exchange between North and South that has generated an increasing and unpayable foreign debt has increased devastation. The International Monetary Fund, the World Bank, regional multilateral banks and the World Trade Organization have been fundamental in this process, promoting and supporting governments to center their efforts to orient production towards exports, with the aim of complying with the foreign debt service.

B According to the FAO, 90 percent of deforestation is caused by unsustainable agricultural practices. Few farmers, however,

actually decide that they want to leave their native land, go to the forest, cut it and convert it into agricultural land. They are driven to such actions by national and international forces with interests different to theirs. In some countries, forests act as safety valves to avoid social uprisings, in the following way. The concentration of power and land in few hands results in large groups of dispossessed people, which may lead to confrontation. To avoid conflict, some of these people are offered free land within the forests. Access to forests is made possible through government-promoted road projects, either built to open up and 'develop' the forests or resulting from the commercial activities of logging, mining, and energy generation. In the above example, it is clear that deforestation can take place only because a number of government policies — social and economic — indirectly promote it. Whilst the poor may operate the chainsaws or set the forest on fire, it is mostly governments and corporations who are behind such actions.

C Forests are also opened up for modern large-scale agriculture or cattle raising aimed at the export market. For example, forests have been converted for cattle in Central America, for soybean production in Brazil and for pulpwood in Indonesia. In

the first case, the process originated in the explosive development of a fast food — hamburger — market in the US which required vast amounts of low-quality cheap meat which could be produced in nearby tropical countries. The result was widespread deforestation in Central America. Subsidized and highly intensive meat production in Europe requires an ever-increasing supply of grains to feed livestock. Soybean is one of the major inputs for such production and enormous patches of forest have been opened up in Brazil to ensure the economic sustainability of that sector through the supply of cheap grain. A similar situation occurs with paper: the continued growth of paper consumption, particularly in high-income countries, depends on the availability of cheap wood or pulp to feed the paper mills. Forests are thus being cleared in Indonesia to give way to eucalyptus plantations aimed at supplying that market with increasing amounts of cheap raw material.

D Ecuador offers an example, which applies not only to most other Amazonian countries but also to many other Southern countries in other regions. Since the 1970s there has been a great influx of farmers into the Ecuadorian Amazon, one of the most precious forest areas in the world. Most of these farmers came from the Andes and coastal regions of the country, where they were faced with landlessness, unemployment, and land degradation. Migration was strongly encouraged by the Ecuadorian Government, with a provision for land titles if they could prove they were turning it to 'useful' land. Demonstrating

this was simple: to clear-cut at least 80% of the forest within the assigned area. Therefore, the real cause of this terrible process of deforestation can be found in a series of governmental policies and not in the 'ignorance' or 'poverty' of the farmers that migrated to the Amazon.

E Consumption and production patterns play a key role in deforestation, as they are the answer to the question why many countries, if not the majority, changed to export oriented products. It is a myth that the production of food for the poor causes deforestation. On the contrary, the largest areas of forests converted to other uses are currently being dedicated to the production of cash crops. These products, which vary from coffee and beef to coca and soybean, are in many cases almost exclusively produced for export markets. Export oriented production is stimulated as a way of repairing the trade balance and balance of payment distortions. Under the current free-trade oriented ideology, the standard solution of institutions like the International Monetary Fund for these problems is increasing exports, instead of decreasing imports.

F Deforestation and forest degradation occur both in Northern and Southern countries. Industrialized countries have not only cut down or degraded their own forests in the past; many are still doing so today. This occurs either through large-scale clear-cutting or through the simplification, and therefore degradation of forests reducing them to a few commercially valuable species—such as mahogany at the expense of biodiversity. Some underlying causes origi-

nate within the country — either Northern or Southern, however, others can be found outside national boundaries. In this latter situation, the main responsibility usually lies in the North. Macro-economic policies imposed on the South through a number of mechanisms can also contribute to deforestation. Southern governments and elites also hold responsibility for some deeper causes of deforestation. Government policies over land tenure rights in general have resulted in the concentration of the best agricultural lands in a few hands and the consequent migration of poor peasants into the forests, resulting in large-scale felling of trees. In most cases however government policies are linked to external actors such as multilateral institutions, ‘co-operation’ agencies and transnational corporations who must share the blame. It is known that building access roads is one of the main underlying causes of deforestation. The road then opens up the forest to loggers, landless peasants, mining companies and

many other actors, resulting in generalized deforestation.

G The forests are disappearing because a series of inter-connected national and international policies prepare the way for this to happen. Therefore, it is at this level that solutions must be found. At the present time, the predominant economic model is exacerbating even further the causes of deforestation, which are at the root of the problem, while the actors involved — governments, companies and multilateral organizations — continue to mislead public opinion, assuring it that the problem is being tackled. The way of avoiding this deception is to inform that self-same public opinion about the real causes — and those responsible for them — of the loss of forests, as a way of generating social pressure that will oblige these actors to adopt the necessary measures, both at national and international level, to ensure forest conservation.

Questions 6-8

There are **THREE** kinds of produce aimed at export, which caused deforestation in Central America, Brazil and Indonesia. Name the **THREE** kinds of produce in Boxes 6-8, using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

- Central America 6.....
Brazil 7.....
Indonesia 8.....

Questions 9-15

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 1? In Boxes 9-15 write:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| YES | if the statement reflects the writer's claims |
| NO | if the statement contradicts the writer |
| NOT GIVEN | if there is no information about this in the passage |

- 9 The International Monetary Fund and the World Bank are more fundamental in the process of forest degradation than the World Trade Organization.
- 10 Farmers are reluctant to leave their native land and clear large areas of forest.
- 11 Dispossessed people do not have access to forests because of government-promoted road projects.
- 12 Widespread deforestation belongs to a chain of consequences resulting from globalization.
- 13 It is the production of food for the poor that causes deforestation.
- 14 The German government is very effective at protecting forests against degradation.
- 15 There is a connection between government policies and external actors such as multilateral institutions and transnational corporations.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 16-28, which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

- A From ancient times people suspected that human activity could change the climate. For example, in the 19th century many Americans believed that cutting down forests brought more rainfall to a region. The discovery of ice ages in the distant past proved that climate could change all by itself, and radically. But what caused these changes — was it variations in the heat of the Sun? Volcanoes erupting clouds of smoke? The raising and lowering of mountain ranges, which diverted wind patterns and ocean currents? Or could it be changes in the composition of the air itself?
- B In 1896 a Swedish scientist published a new idea. As humanity burned fossil fuels such as coal, which added carbon dioxide gas to the Earth's atmosphere, we would raise the planet's average temperature. This 'greenhouse effect' was only one of many speculations about climate, and not the most plausible. Scientists found good reason to believe that our emissions could not change the climate. Anyway major change seemed impossible except over tens of thousands of years.
- C In the 1930s, people realised that the United States and North Atlantic region had warmed significantly during the previous half-century. Scientists supposed this was just a phase of some mild natural cycle, with unknown causes. Only one lone voice, the amateur G.S. Callendar, insisted that greenhouse warming was on the way. Whatever the cause of warming, everyone thought that if it happened to continue for the next few centuries, so much the better.
- D In the 1950s, Callendar's claims provoked a few scientists to look into the question with improved techniques and calculations. What made that possible was a sharp increase in government funding, especially from military agencies with Cold War concerns about the weather and the seas. The new studies showed that, contrary to earlier crude estimates,