



乐训雅思

IELTS

雅思考试

听说读写一本通

主 编◎张海榕 孔祥辉

副主编◎桂 丽

说四个方阵展开攻略

全面分析考题、详析考试流程，给出精准对策

真题剖析加实战模拟，全面提升打造

附录提供丰富的实用信息供您遨游



东南大学出版社
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南京

内 容 提 要

本书涵盖了一整套的雅思考试体系,既包含了雅思听、说、读、写的内容,又把重点放在针对不同内容的应试技巧的剖析上;既有实践性的习题讲解训练,又有理论性的方式与方法的解读;既能让高分的学生掌握,也可让低分读者理解。本书第五章四套模拟试题,内容紧跟雅思考试,题目难度接近剑桥真题,是对剑桥真题的有力补充和完善。

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前 言

雅思(International English Language Testing System, 简称 IELTS, 中文名为“国际英语语言测试系统”)是由英国文化协会(The British Council, 即英国驻华总领事馆文化教育处)、剑桥大学考试委员会(CESOL)和澳大利亚教育国际开发署(IDP Australia)共同举办的国际英语水平测试。此项考试是为申请赴英语国家(美国、英国、澳大利亚、加拿大、新西兰等)留学、移民的非英语国家学生而设立的, 用来评定考生运用英语的能力。IELTS 在全球有 300 所考试中心。2009 年全球有超过 140 万的考生参加了雅思考试, 是全球规模最大的国际英语语言测试体系。近年来中国各地区的 IELTS 考试人数呈现强劲增长势头, 2009 年全年共逾 30 万人参加考试, 较 2008 年有近 20% 的增长, 创下了历史新高。

从考试的目的划分, 雅思考试可分为两类: 培训类(General Training)目前较多适用于移民; 学术类(Academic)目前较多适用于留学。从考试的形式进行划分, 雅思考试包括四个部分, 依次为听力、阅读、写作和口语, 考试时间共 2 小时 45 分钟。每一部分都独立评分, 以四部分得分的平均分作为考生的雅思综合得分。雅思考试满分为 9 分。考试成绩在考试后 10 个工作日后通知考生。成绩有效期为两年。

雅思考试对词汇要求并不高, 主要偏向应用能力, 但因答题技巧与其他考试类型完全不同, 所以掌握题型和快速解答就显得非常重要。本书的编写包含了一整套的雅思考试体系, 既涵盖了雅思听、说、读、写的内容, 又针对不同内容的应试技巧进行了重点剖析; 既有实践性的习题的讲解训练, 又有理论性的方式与方法的解读; 既能让层次较高的学生掌握, 也可让层次较低的学生理解。

雅思阅读的特点是文章长、题材广、时间紧、题型多, 且中西方文化间存在诸多差异, 这些都导致考生难以在短时间内做好题、做对题。针对这一现象, 本书的编排采用全新的阅读体系, 不仅在方法论上指导考生如何做题, 而且在练习的配备上考虑到了中国考生的阅读困难, 将英语学习的精读(Intensive Reading)和泛读(Extensive Reading)有效地结合起来, 从而有效地解决了考生的常见问题。本书收录的阅读文章是 2008 年 11 月至 2009 年 5 月这半年间出现在历次雅思考试中的原文, 文章后的题目绝大多数是根据考生回忆而重现的真题, 因此本书从文章到题目, 都有极高的还原度, 既适用于平时的练习, 也可作为考前的自测和模拟。本书所收录的真题涵盖了雅思阅读的八大题型, 从题型介绍到解题策略, 从新题型到经典老题型一一呈现, 考生可全面操练, 有备无患。

雅思考试中心的官方统计数据表明, 考生的作文成绩是四个部分中得分最低的。因此, 如何准备雅思作文, 势必成了考生关注的焦点。考生不仅要掌握一定的雅思写作方法和技巧, 仔细研读、背诵和模仿真题范文, 而且还要在考前多准备几篇文章, 并请英语老师帮助仔细修改。本书所提供的作文题目(Task 1 和 Task 2)都出自雅思写作的官方题库, 所提供的高分范文体现了考生获得写作高分的关键。本书包含的写作题目和范文较多, 考生可根据自身情况有选择地做题。

本书第五章四套模拟试题, 内容紧跟雅思考试, 题目难度接近剑桥真题, 是对剑桥真题的有力补充和完善。

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第一章 “听力”方阵

第一节 雅思听力题型概述

一、雅思考试流程和形式

听力部分是 IELTS 考试中考生首先要面对的环节,考试时间为 40 分钟,前 30 分钟播放录音,考生答题;后 10 分钟供考生誊写答案。IELTS 听力由四个部分(Four Sections)组成,Section 1 和 Section 2 通常是对话或独白,一般以生活场景为主,如旅游、租房、乘车、去邮局等,语言相对简单、口语化,旨在考查学生的生存英语(Survival English);Section 3 和 Section 4 则通常以多人对话和深度独白的形式为主,偏重校园、图书馆、实验室及研究场景,语言比较正式、专业,考查学生的学术英语(Academic English)。

和国内英语听力测试相比,IELTS 听力的题型更加多样,包括表格填空题(Form-filling)、选择题(Multiple Choice)、搭配题(Matching)、简答题(Short-answer Questions)、笔记填空题(Gap-filling)和判断题(True/False/Not Mentioned)。2009 年下半年以来,听力测试的难度进一步提高,语速加快,并不断增加新材料,涵盖海外工作、学习和生活的场景,主要检测学生对主要情节、中心大意、感情意图的判断能力,同时检测学生能否听懂正常语速(Normal Speed)的英文。

雅思考试听力部分总共由 38~42 道题组成,满分为 9 分,所有题目全部答对为满分。分数可以有 0.5 分,如 6.5 分、7.5 分。

二、雅思考试解题策略

1. 预读与略读(Pre-reading & Skimming)

IELTS 听力测试分为四个部分(Four Sections),考生在打开试卷后,应概览一下听力部分的全部试题,然后迅速浏览 Section 1 的题目,对即将要听的内容做到心中有数,有一个心理预期。由于每部分之前有 30 秒的时间审题,每部分结束后有 30 秒的时间答题和检查答案,考生应利用这一时间浏览下一部分的听力。听力是一个复杂、积极、多层次的思维过程,考生在听的同时,应该完成了视读、记忆、理解、判断、答题等多个阶段。

2. 每天听英文(Listen to the Tape and Radio Every Day)

听力是英语四项技能中最重要的一项,也是中国学生感到最痛苦的一项。听力是一个语言输入和多层次思维的过程,是语言习得的基础,听得越多,理解得越多,口语、写作的表达能力也会随之增强。听懂外国人与中国人的对话并不难,听懂外国人之间的对话才是水平。要在 IELTS 听力中取得较为理想的分数,最为重要、同时也最为实际的做法当然是切实训练听力技能,要保证每天有 30 分钟的时间坐下来进行无干扰的听力练习,否则再多技

巧也是空谈。

早晨坚持听 BBC 或 VOA 的 Special English 新闻,然后写 Summary,一星期至少写三篇。应对 IELTS 听力的秘诀是兴趣,作为课外练习的材料,每天应坚持听半盒磁带,保持语感。华东师范大学出版的《英语听力入门 3000(Step by Step)》,外研社出版的 *Listen to This*,都是很优秀的听力教材。听得多了,技能就自然而然地掌握了。

3. 学习文化知识(Acquire More Cultural Knowledge)

IELTS 听力材料涉及面非常广,天文(Astronomy)、地理(Geography)、环保(Environmental Protection)、旅游(Traveling)、娱乐(Entertainment)、医疗保健(Medical and Health Work)、银行(Banks)、学校(Public Schools)、社交(Social Contact)、旅馆住宿(Booking a Hotel)等都是考查的对象。对听力材料的理解并非仅仅在于语言,对英美国家的文化习惯、风土人情的掌握也是一项需要长期积累的工作,一定要扩大阅读面。

4. 养成英文思考的习惯(Form the Habit of Thinking in English)

有些学生看到一句英文,要先翻译成中文才能理解,这是一个很不好的习惯。如果在听的过程中还要借助思维进行翻译,然后才能理解,再用英文作答,势必降低理解的效率。所以一定要养成英文思维习惯,从英文直接到英文。

第二节 雅思听力测试真题样本分析

一、表格填空题(Form-filling)

表格填空题是根据录音内容设计的题型,要求考生根据录音内容填写图表中的信息,主要检测考生对文章或对话中大意的理解和具体信息的捕捉能力。

【答题技巧】

- (1) 拿到题目后,首先浏览试题,看清题目要求,根据给出的内容对试题进行预测。
- (2) 听写部分中,要看清填词个数,如要求填写不超过三个词,多填就不得分。
- (3) 语速较快时,可以使用缩略语或简写形式记下要点,回头再进行补充。
- (4) 不要留有空白,对把握不大的空格,最后再进行推敲,保证完成所有题目。

(5) 考生需注意拼写和语法上的正确,如:有考生将“appalling”听成“poorly”,“a series of”听成“serious of”,“busiest”听成“biggest”,造成理解和判断上的失误;同时,对一些词形相近的词不能混淆,如:“prosperous”和“prosper”,“agricultural”和“agriculture”,“needy”和“needed”。

【题型范例】

Questions 1—4

Complete the notes below.

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

NOTES ON SPORTS CLUB

Example Answer

Name of club: *Kingswell*

Facilities available: Golf

(1) _____

(2) _____

Classes available: Kick-boxing

(3) _____

Additional facility: (4) _____

(restaurant opening soon)

Questions 5—8

Complete the table below.

Write **NO MORE THAN TWO NUMBERS** for each answer.

Type	Use of Facilities	Cost of Classes	Times	Joining Fee	Annual Subscription Fee
GOLD	All	Free	Any time	£250	(5) £ _____

(续 表)

Type	Use of Facilities	Cost of Classes	Times	Joining Fee	Annual Subscription Fee
SILVER	All	(6) £ _____	From (7) _____ to _____	£225	£300
BRONZE	Restricted	£3	From 10:30 to 3:30 weekdays only	£50	(8) £ _____

Questions 9 and 10

Complete the sentences below.

Write **ONE WORD ONLY** for each answer.

(9) To join the centre, you need to book an instructor's _____.

(10) To book a trial session, speak to David _____ (0458 95311).

【试题解析】

(1) 该题包含两个表格,两个句子填空,整个录音只播放一遍,题目的顺序按照录音顺序出现。首先迅速浏览题目要求,第一个表格要求:“NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS”,每个空格填写不超过三个词;第二个表格要求:“NO MORE THAN TWO NUMBERS”,每个空格填写不超过两个数字;句子填空要求:“ONE WORD ONLY”,只填写一个词。

(2) 浏览第一个表格,发现谈论的主题是“sports club”(运动俱乐部),要填写的内容是“facilities available”(提供的设施)、“classes available”(开设的训练课)以及“additional facility”(其他设施)。

(3) 浏览第二个表格,发现有三种类型的会员或办卡方式:“Gold”,“Silver”,“Bronze”,分别是金、银、铜,应该代表会员等级,要求填写“cost of classes”(训练课费用)、“times”(使用时间)以及“annual subscription fee”(会员年费)。

(4) 句子填空第9题问要加入中心(俱乐部),需要预定教练(instructor)的什么。第10题的意思是如果要预定一个训练试用期(trial session),要和一个叫 David _____ 的人说一下。

【参考答案】

1. (a) Keep-fit (studio) 2. Swimming 3. Yoga (classes) 4. (a) Salad bar
5. 500 6. 1 7. 10 (a. m.), 4:30 (p. m.) 8. 180 9. assessment 10. Kynchley

【录音原文】

WOMAN: Good morning, oh sorry, it's gone 12, I'll start again, good afternoon,
Kingswell Sports Club, how can I help you? Example

MAN: Oh, good afternoon. I was wondering if you could give me some information about
membership and facilities.

WOMAN: Of course. What would you like to know?

MAN: Do you have tennis courts, for example?

WOMAN: No, I'm afraid we don't. We're primarily a golf club.

MAN: What about football? I heard you had a team.

WOMAN: No, I'm sorry. Perhaps you are thinking about Fresham Sports Centre.

MAN: Oh, right. I know it. I've played badminton there.

WOMAN: Have you? They've got a lot of facilities we don't have and vice versa. We do have a keep-fit studio, which is very popular with members, and then as well as that there's swimming, of course. Q1—Q2

MAN: That's good. I like to swim every day.

WOMAN: We have a range of classes, too.

MAN: Do you have judo classes? I'm keen to learn.

WOMAN: Well, at the moment we offer kick-boxing. We're planning to add judo and stretch classes soon. We are currently running a range of yoga classes, too. Q3

MAN: What about relaxing after exercise? I assume you have a restaurant or something.

WOMAN: At the moment, we've got a salad bar which is very popular. We'll also have a fully-licensed restaurant by the end of the year. Q4

MAN: Sounds good!

WOMAN: What kind of membership are you interested in?

MAN: Um... I'm not really sure. What are the options?

WOMAN: Well, there are three different membership schemes.

MAN: I see. What's the difference?

WOMAN: Well, the first one's called Gold, and you can use all the facilities at any time of the day or week. You can also join in as many classes as you like for free.

MAN: That sounds good. Is it very expensive?

WOMAN: Well, you pay a £250 joining fee and then it's £450—oh no, I'm sorry, it's just gone up by £50, sorry about that—it's now £500 for the annual subscription fee. Q5

MAN: Right, got that. And what's the next type?

WOMAN: Well, that's Silver—it's the same as Gold except you have to pay a small fee of £1.00 per lesson for any you do and you can only use the centre at certain times. Q6

MAN: I see. So when exactly?

WOMAN: You can only use the facilities between 10 a.m. and 4:30 p.m. Q7

MAN: So I couldn't use the pool at 8 in the morning or evening, then?

WOMAN: That's right.

MAN: OK. And the price for that? Is the joining fee the same as for Gold?

WOMAN: Actually, it's slightly less than the £250—it's £225, but the annual fee is only £300. Does that sound more like what you want?

MAN: Well, it's still rather more expensive than I thought. I'm a student here in England and I'm only here for six months.

WOMAN: Ah, then the Bronze scheme would probably suit you best.

MAN: How is that different?

WOMAN: Well, some of the facilities have restricted use.

· 第一章 “听力”方阵 ·

MAN: And do I have to pay for classes?

WOMAN: Yes, it's £3 for each class you join.

MAN: I see. And what are the hours then?

WOMAN: Between 10:30 and 3:30 weekdays only and you pay a £50 joining fee. The annual fee is £180—it works out at £15 a month, so that would be quite a lot cheaper. Q8

MAN: Oh, that would be all right. I could come in my free periods. What do I have to do if I want to join?

WOMAN: Well, we book you in for an assessment with an instructor, who will show you how to use all the equipment. If you want to organize a trial session and look around the centre, you'll need to speak to David Kynchley. Q9

MAN: Hmm. Could you spell that please?

WOMAN: Yes, David K-Y-N-C-H-L-E-Y. I'll give you his direct line number. It's oh-four-five-eight-nine-five-three-double one. Q10

MAN: Thanks.

WOMAN: Thank you for calling Kingswell Sports Club.

二、选择题(Multiple Choice)

选择题是各类英语考试的经典题型,也是 IELTS 考试的常考题型,包括单项选择和多项选择,可能在 IELTS 听力 4 个部分的任何一个部分出现,主要检测考生对大意的理解以及对细节的捕捉能力。

(一) 单项选择题

【答题技巧】

- (1) 首先迅速浏览题干和各选项的内容,对试题进行预测。
- (2) 在关键词下画横线或进行标注处理,以加深印象,同时一目了然。
- (3) 听到与关键词相关的内容时,有些字句不完全一样,这时要能做到同义转换。
- (4) 如果实在没有听明白,根据常识排除那些显然很荒谬的选项,在剩余选项中进行判断。

【题型范例】

Questions 1—7

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

The History of Moving Pictures

- () 1. Some photographs of a horse running showed
 - A. all feet off the ground.
 - B. at least one foot on the ground.
 - C. two feet off the ground.
- () 2. The Scotsman employed by Edison
 - A. designed a system to use the technology Edison had invented.
 - B. used available technology to make a new system.
 - C. was already an expert in motion picture technology.

- () 3. One major problem with the first system was that
A. only one person could be filmed.
B. people could only see very short films.
C. the camera was very heavy.
- () 4. Rival systems started to appear in Europe after people had
A. been told about the American system.
B. seen the American system.
C. used the American system.
- () 5. In 1895, a famous new system was developed by
A. a French team working alone.
B. a French and German team working together.
C. a German team who invented the word “cinema”.
- () 6. Longer films were not made at the time because of problems involving
A. the subject matter.
B. the camera.
C. the film projector.
- () 7. The “Lantham Loop” invention relied on
A. removing tension between the film reels.
B. adding three more film reels to the system.
C. making one of the film reels more effective.

【试题解析】

(1) 首先浏览题目要求“Choose the correct letter, A, B or C”,发现是一个单选题,看一下标题,“The history of moving pictures”,主题是电影的历史。

(2) 浏览各个题目,画出关键词,加深印象。

(3) 第1题题干“Some photographs of a horse running showed”(拍摄的一些奔跑中的马的照片),录音原文是“all the hooves were off the ground in some of the photos”(在一些照片中,四只蹄子都离开了地面),“hooves (hoof)”即马的“feet (foot)”,因此选择答案 A。

(4) 第2题题干“The Scotsman employed by Edison”(爱迪生雇佣的苏格兰人),他做了什么,或是什么一个情况? 录音中出现“asked a young Scotsman in his employ to design a system, which he did”,答案 A 是一个干扰项,“which he did”意指这个年轻的苏格兰小伙子按照爱迪生的吩咐做了,而不是“use the technology Edison had invented”。录音中接着出现“put all the existing technologies together to make the first entire motion picture system”,因此选择答案 B。

(5) 第3题题干“One major problem with the first system was that”(这第一个机器的主要问题是),录音原文“There were, however, a couple of problems with the system. The camera weighed over 200 kilograms and only one person at a time could see the film.”答案 A 是干扰项,“only one person could be filmed”(只能拍摄一个人到摄像机里)和“one person at a time could see the film”(每次只能一个人观赏电影)是截然不同的。而且从常理判断,前者也是荒谬的。因此选择答案 C,摄像机很沉重。

(6) 第4题题干“Rival systems started to appear in Europe after people had”(类似的机器在欧洲出现是在人们做了什么以后), 录音原文“news of the new system in America traveled fast and a number of rival European systems started to appear once people had heard about it”(人们听说美国发明了摄像机), 因此选择答案 A。

(7) 第5题题干“In 1895, a famous new system was developed by”(1895年, 一个著名的新的机器是由谁发明的), 再看选择项, 是法国小组(French team)还是德国小组(German team)还是 both? 录音原文“Then in 1895, three systems were all developed, more or less at the same time and independently of each other, I guess the most famous of these was by the Lumière Brothers from France”, 因此选择答案 A。

(8) 第6题题干“Longer films were not made at the time because of problems involving”(当时没能制作时间长一点的电影, 原因是), 录音原文“the films had a tendency to break when they were being played—a problem which was caused by the tension between the two wheels, or ‘reels’ as they are called, which hold the film”, 此处使用排除法, “wheels”有问题, 肯定不是电影题材“subject matter”, 也不是镜头“camera”, 而是来自投影机内部“the film projector”, 因此选择答案 C。

(9) 第7题题干“The ‘Lantham Loop’ invention relied on”(一种叫做“Lantham Loop”的发明依赖什么), 录音原文“They developed the ‘Lantham Loop’, which was the simple addition of a third reel between the 2 main reels, and this took all the tension away with the result that the film stopped snapping.”因此选择答案 A。

【参考答案】

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. A 6. C 7. A

【录音原文】

The History of Moving Pictures

Many believe that the story first began in America in 1877, when two friends were arguing over whether a horse ever had all four feet or hooves off the ground when it galloped. To settle the bet, a photographer was asked to photograph a horse galloping and the bet was settled because you could see that all the hooves were off the ground in some of the photos. What was even more interesting was that if the photos were shown in quick succession, the horse looked like it was running—in other words “moving pictures”.

The person who became interested in taking the moving pictures to its next step was the famous American inventor Thomas Edison. Actually, he didn't do the work himself but rather asked a young Scotsman in his employ to design a system, which he did. Now this young fellow was clever because the first thing he did was study other systems—primitive as they were—of moving pictures and then put all the existing technologies together to make the first entire motion picture system. He designed a camera, a projection device and the film, the system was first shown in New York in 1894 and was really very popular. Apparently people lined up around the block to see the wonderful new invention. There were, however, a couple of problems with the system. The camera

weighed over 200 kilograms and only one person at a time could see the film.

Well now, news of the new system in America traveled fast and a number of rival European systems started to appear once people had heard about it. The single problem with all the systems was they couldn't really project the film onto a screen—you know, so more than one person could see it. Then in 1895, three systems were all developed, more or less at the same time and independently of each other, I guess the most famous of these was by the Lumière Brothers from France, and they called their system the cinematographe which of course is where the word cinema comes from. There were also two brothers in Germany who developed a successful system and they called it a bioskop.

Well now, once the problem of projection had been solved, the next challenge for the inventors was to make the films longer and more interesting. A continuing problem at the time was that the films had a tendency to break when they were being played—a problem which was caused by the tension between the two wheels, or “reels” as they are called, which hold the film. Now this problem was solved by two American brothers. They developed the “Lantham Loop”, which was the simple addition of a third reel between the 2 main reels, and this took all the tension away with the result that the film stopped snapping.

So now there was a real possibility of having films of more than two or three minutes, and this led to the making of *The Great Train Robbery*—the very first movie made. It only lasted 11 minutes but was an absolute sensation, and there were cases of people watching the movie and actually fainting when the character fired a gun at the camera! Almost overnight movies became a craze, and by 1905 people in America were lining up to see movies in “store theatres”, as they were called then.

I guess the next big step in terms of development of technology was to have people actually talking on the film, and the first step towards this was in 1926 when sound effects were first used on a film. It wasn't until the following year however that the first “talkie”, as they were called then, was made. This film featured actors speaking only during parts of the film and was called *the Jazz Singer*, and it wasn't until 1928 that the first all-talking film was produced, and this was called *The Lights Of New York*. Unfortunately, the sound on this early film was not very good and I believe they put subtitles on the film—that is, they painted the dialogue along the bottom of the film to compensate for this poor sound quality. Now with the addition of sound, moving pictures became far more difficult to make...

(二) 多项选择题

【答题技巧】

- (1) 首先看清题目要求,确定选择答案的数目。
- (2) 浏览题干和各选项的内容,对试题进行预测。
- (3) 在关键词下画横线或进行标注处理,以加深印象,同时一目了然。
- (4) 听到与关键词相关的内容时,有些字句不完全一样,这时要能做到同义转换。
- (5) 实在没有听明白,应当根据常识排除那些显然很荒谬的选项,在剩余选项中进行判断。

【题型范例】

Choose **THREE** letters, A—G.

Which **THREE** of the following problems are mentioned in connection with 20th century housing in the East End?

- A. unsympathetic landlords
- B. unclean water
- C. heating problems
- D. high rents
- E. overcrowding
- F. poor standards of building
- G. houses catching fire

【试题解析】

(1) 首先浏览题目要求“Choose **THREE** letters, A—G”,这是一个多项选择题,应当从 7 个选项中选择 3 个。

(2) 浏览题目,画出关键词。题干“Which **THREE** of the following problems are mentioned in connection with 20th century housing in the East End?”(以下哪些与 20 世纪东部地区的住房问题相关的问题在文中被提到?),于是应当关注以下内容:一、与东部地区的住房问题相关的问题;二、一定发生在 20 世纪;三、文中提到了这些问题。录音中出现“houses were crowded closely together and usually very badly built”,这与选项 E “overcrowding”意思相近,故 E 入选;接着出现“Few houses had electricity at this time, so other sources of power were used, like coal for the fires which heated perhaps just one room”,这与选项 C “heating problems”同义,故 C 入选;文中又说“A tiny, damp, unhealthy house like this might well be occupied by two full families, possibly including several children, grandparents, aunts and uncles”说明房屋状况比较糟糕,即选择项 F “poor standards of building”,同时,两家人家住在一起,包括祖父母、叔婶及子女数名,这也印证了选项 E “overcrowding”。

【参考答案】

C, E, F (*In Any Order*)

【录音原文】

Social History of the East End of London

In the last few weeks, we've been looking at various aspects of the social history of London, and this morning we're continuing with a look life in the area called East End.