

Practice Tests and Hints for IELTS

Academic Module

101 Helpful Hints for IELTS

雅思制胜法则 | 学术类 |

(澳) Garry Adams (澳) Terry Peck 编著

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前言

雅思(IELTS: International English Language Testing System)考试是由澳大利亚教育国际开发署(IDP Education Australia)、英国文化协会(British Council)以及剑桥大学考试委员会(Cambridge ESOL)共同举办的国际英语水平测试。雅思考试主要为申请赴英语国家学习或工作的非英语国家学生而设,用于评定考生运用英语的能力。此项考试目前在120个国家和地区举行,并得到全球超过6000所院校、机构的认可,每年报考人次超过140万。

雅思考试分为两大类:学术类(Academic)和培训类(General Training);前者较多适用于留学,后者较多适用于移民。雅思考试包括四个部分,依次为听力、阅读、写作和口语,考试时间共计2小时45分钟。考试中不涉及专业知识,主要考查考生在真实的语言环境中用英语进行沟通的能力。

为了帮助广大考生更好地了解雅思考试的要求和特点,迅速夯实语言基础,提高应试技能,我们推出了这套由澳大利亚Adams & Austen出版社出版的雅思辅导教材。这套教材由澳大利亚雅思培训专家编写,自出版以来受到全球考生的广泛赞誉,是备战雅思考试的必选材料。这套教材主要包含:

《101 雅思制胜法则》:分为学术类和培训类两册,内含101条实用雅思备考技巧及大量的模拟练习;《202 雅思技能强化训练》:包含针对雅思题型而设置的202道英语技能练习题及拓展练习,学术类和培训类都适用;《404 雅思精编模考试题》:分为学术类和培训类两册,内含4套完整的雅思模考题及针对雅思考试各题型的备考建议;《互动式三步搞定雅思1001词》:帮助考生通过识记、转述、应用,“三步走”轻松记忆雅思常考词。

《101 雅思制胜法则:学术类》是针对雅思学术类考试的辅导教材,既适用于处于初级准备阶段的雅思考生,也适用于希望在考前有所突破的雅思考生。本书作者Garry Adams和Terry Peck均具备丰富的雅思教学经验,并参与了大量雅思培训项目的设计与实施;其中,Terry Peck多年担任澳大利亚悉尼的雅思考官,深谙雅思考试的考查重点和考试趋势。

本书主要包含两部分内容。第一部分为101条备考策略,是两位作者对多年雅思教学、培训心得与经验的归纳和提炼。在这一部分,作者结合实例为考生详细介绍了雅思考试的准备方法,听、说、读、写各单项的出题特点及答题技巧等,帮助考生深入了解雅思考试,全面掌握各种解题方法。第二部分为雅思学术类模拟测试题,包括两套完整的雅思学术类测试题以及两套阅读、写作强化训练题目。各套试题的选材和命题均符合雅思真题的考查思路,且难度依次递增,以帮助考生循序渐进地提高雅思考试各项技能。另外,本书还附有答题卡、成绩分析表,以及全部阅读文章的译文,帮助考生更好地进行自我检测。

本书侧重于方法和技巧方面的指导,可与《202 雅思技能强化训练》配合使用,以促进各项基础技能的提升;也可与《404 雅思精编模考试题》配合使用,将本书中的各类Hints应用于模拟试题,提升实战技能。

希望本系列图书能够帮助广大考生取得优异的雅思成绩!

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HOW TO USE THIS BOOK



Read the Introduction “What is IELTS?” on pages 4–5, so that you have a better understanding of what the examination is about and what is expected of you.



Complete Practice Test One under test conditions. Follow the instructions on pages 152–153. Check your answers with the Answer Keys on page 231. Check your ability using the Score Interpreter on page 255.



Use the Hints Section starting on page 19 to review with care any mistakes you might have made in Practice Test One.



Complete Practice Test Two under test conditions. Check your answers with the Answer Keys on pages 231 and 232. Check your ability using the Score Interpreter on page 255.



Refer to the Hints Section again to review with care any mistakes you might have made in Practice Test Two.



Complete the more difficult Practice Tests Three and Four under test conditions. Check your answers with the Answer Keys on page 232. Check your ability using the Score Interpreter on page 255.



Contact your nearest IELTS Administration Centre and fill in an application form to take the test. Apply only when you feel you have adequately prepared and are ready for the examination.

使用说明



阅读第4~5页关于雅思考试的介绍,更好地了解这门考试的内容和要求。



按照152~153页的说明,在考试环境下完成模拟测试一,与231页的ANSWER KEYS核对自己的答案,并利用255页的SCORE INTERPRETER来衡量自己的英语水平。



结合从19页开始的HINTS部分认真回顾自己可能在模拟测试一中犯的任何错误。



在考试环境下完成模拟测试二,与231页和232页的ANSWER KEYS核对自己的答案,并利用255页的SCORE INTERPRETER来衡量自己的英语水平。



再次结合HINTS部分来认真回顾自己可能在模拟测试二中犯的所有错误。



在考试环境下完成难度更大的模拟测试三和模拟测试四,与232页的ANSWER KEYS核对自己的答案,并利用255页的SCORE INTERPRETER来衡量自己的英语水平。



联系最近的雅思考试中心并填写考试申请表。在感觉准备充分可参加考试时方可申请。

WHAT IS IELTS?

AN OVERVIEW

- The International English Language Testing System (IELTS) examination can be taken in over 100 different countries in the world. It is primarily designed to assess whether candidates are ready to study or train in further or higher education courses held in English at college or university.
雅思(IELTS, 国际英语语言测试系统)考试, 目前在超过100个国家和地区举行, 主要为申请赴英语国家学习或接受高等教育课程的非英语国家学生而设, 用于评定考生运用英语的能力。
- The examination takes 2 hours and 45 minutes to complete, and consists of four Sub-tests in the skills of listening, reading, writing and speaking.
雅思考试共2小时45分钟, 分为听力、阅读、写作、口语四个单项测试。
- There are two IELTS test modules available: the Academic Module and the General Training Module. The results of the Academic Module may be used to determine a candidate's suitability for study at undergraduate or postgraduate level. The General Training Module is suitable for candidates wishing to continue their studies at diploma level only. The General Training Module is also used for immigration purposes to Australia or New Zealand, and for students who wish to complete their secondary education in an English-speaking country. The General Training Reading and Writing Sub-tests are less demanding than the corresponding Academic Module Sub-tests, but the Listening and Speaking Sub-tests are the same for both modules.
雅思考试分为两大类: 学术类(the Academic Module)和培训类(the General Training Module)。学术类考试的测试成绩用于评定考生就读大学或就读研究生院的能力。培训类则适用于希望获得资格认证的考生。培训类考试也适用于旨在移民至澳大利亚、新西兰和希望在英语国家完成中学教育的考生。在培训类考试中, 阅读和写作测试的要求低于学术类考试中的相应内容, 但两者的听力和口语测试部分内容是相同的。
- It doesn't matter what subject you are going to study in the future — or have studied in the past — all students taking the desired module do the same test. You will not be tested on your specific knowledge of a subject; only your English language skills are assessed.
不管考生将来要攻读(或是过去曾攻读)什么专业, 所有选择相同考试类型的考生, 其考题都是相同的。考试内容并不会涉及某一专业领域的知识, 该考试只考查考生的英语能力。
- You may write on the question papers, but you may not take the question papers from the examination room. All your answers must be written on the Answer Sheet provided.
你可以在试卷上写字, 但不允许将试卷带出考场。且所有答案都必须写在考试提供的答题卡上。
- You can apply to take the IELTS examination at any IELTS Administration Centre. For further details of your nearest centre, consult the *IDP British Council UCLES IELTS Handbook* or refer to the official IELTS website on the Internet: <http://www.ielts.org/>
考生可在任一雅思考试中心申请报名。想了解更多有关你周围考试中心的具体情况, 请参阅《雅思官方备考手册》, 或访问雅思官方网站: <http://www.ielts.org/>

- At certain IELTS Administration Centres it is possible to choose between a computerised version of the Listening, Reading and Writing Sub-tests (CB IELTS) and the usual paper-based version. This option is available to Academic Module candidates only at the present time.

在某些雅思考试中心,考生可选择参加听力、阅读、写作测试的机考(CB IELTS)或者通常的笔试。目前这种选择只适用于参加学术类考试的考生。

- You cannot pass or fail the IELTS examination. The university or college that you wish to enter will inform you of the overall IELTS Band Score they require for enrolment in the particular course you wish to study. Note that you may also need to achieve a minimum score in a particular Sub-test (often the Writing or Speaking Sub-test).

雅思考试没有“通过”或是“没通过”之说。你申请就读的学校会告知你申请课程所需的雅思总成绩。注意你可能也需要在某个单项测试中至少拿到最低分值(通常是写作或口语单项测试)。

- You will be given a mark between 0 and 9 for each of the 4 Sub-tests (there is now the possibility of overall scores with half marks given in all the Sub-tests — yes, in the Writing and Speaking Sub-tests, too). Your Overall Band Score is an average of the 4 Sub-test Band Scores, with fractional scores rounding up or down to the nearest $x.0$ or $x.5$ score (with $x.25$ and $x.75$ always rounding up).

四个单项测试会分别打出一个在0到9分之间的具体分数[四个单项测试(包括写作和口语测试)都可以打0.5分,因此总分也可以包含0.5分]。最终成绩将是四个单项测试的平均分,分数取最近的 $x.0$ 或 $x.5$ ($x.25$ 和 $x.75$ 通常按 $x.5$ 或整数计算)。

Therefore, if you score	6.5	in the Listening Sub-test
因此,如果在		听力测试中得 6.5 分
	5	in the Reading Sub-test
		阅读测试中得 5 分
	7	in the Writing Sub-test
		写作测试中得 7 分
and	6	in the Speaking Sub-test
		口语测试中得 6 分
Your total score is	24.5	
总分	24.5分	

By averaging the scores (dividing the total score 24.5 by 4) in the example above, you would achieve an Overall Band Score of 6.0 (which is 6.125 rounded down).

将上例中各项得分平均下来(总分24.5除以4),则综合成绩为6.0(将6.125取6.0)。

- You will usually receive your results within two weeks of the date of your test.
- If you want to take the examination again, you no longer have to wait a minimum of three months as you did in the past; you can take the test as often as you wish and there is no limit to the number of times you can sit for IELTS.

考生通常会在考试后两周内收到考试结果。

如果考生想再次参加考试,不必像以前那样至少再等三个月;考生可在任何时候参加考试,且参加雅思考试的次数没有限制。

■ THE LISTENING SUB-TEST

听力单项测试

- The Listening Sub-test takes 40 minutes: approximately 30 minutes to listen to the recording and answer the questions, and 10 minutes to transfer your answers to an Answer Sheet provided with the test booklet.

听力单项测试用时40分钟：其中大约30分钟用来听录音、回答问题，10分钟用来把答案誊写到试题册附带的答题卡上。

- The test consists of 4 sections, and you will hear the recording only once. There are 40 questions in total.

该部分测试包含四个SECTION，录音只播放一遍。共40道题。

- The listening passages become more difficult as you progress through the test.
随着测试的进行，听力材料的难度会逐渐增加。

- Section 1 is based on social or life situations: for example, travel arrangements, visiting a new city, or making arrangements to go out. This is usually a conversation between at least two speakers.

SECTION 1取自社会或生活场景，如：旅游安排、参观新城市、安排出行等。录音通常是至少两人参与的一段对话。

- Section 2 is also based on social or life situations: for example, a news broadcast, or a description of college facilities. This is usually a passage with only one person speaking.

SECTION 2也取自社会或生活场景，如：新闻播报或对大学设施的描述。录音一般为单人朗读的文章。

- Section 3 is usually based on education and training situations: for example, a group of students planning a project, or a tutor and a student discussing career options. This is often a conversation with up to four speakers.

SECTION 3一般取自教育和培训场景，例如：一组学生做项目规划，或者一位导师和一名学生讨论职业选择。录音通常为最多由四人参与的一段对话。

- Section 4 is also based on education and training: for example, a lecture or a talk of general academic interest.

SECTION 4同样取自教育和培训场景，例如：一次与一般性学术专题相关的讲座或谈话。

- Both grammar and spelling are important in the Listening Sub-test. You must spell words 100% correctly when they are spelt out for you in the recording.

在听力单项测试部分，语法和拼写都很重要。考生只有将录音中拼读出的单词百分百地拼写正确时才能得分。

- Your answers need to be legible, that is, they must be able to be read. This applies to all the types of answers you give: letters, numbers and phrases.

答案必须清晰，也就是说，必须能让人读懂；这一点适用于考生提供的所有类型的答案：字母、数字和短语。

- You write your answers on the question paper as you do the Listening Sub-test, and when it is completed, you have 10 minutes to transfer them carefully onto the Answer Sheet. Make sure that each answer is transferred accurately and is legible.

在进行听力单项测试时你可以把答案写在试卷上；录音结束后，你有10分钟的时间把答案认真地填到答题卡上。要确保每个答案都填写准确且字迹清晰。

THE READING SUB-TEST

阅读单项测试

- The Reading Sub-test takes 60 minutes and is in 3 sections. There are 3 passages with a combined length of 2000–2750 words and a total of 40 questions.

阅读单项测试用时60分钟，包含三个SECTION，共三篇文章，总长度为2000~2750词，共40道题。

- The reading passages become more difficult as you progress through the test.
随着测试的进行，阅读文章的难度逐渐增加。
- The passages are taken from journals, magazines, books and newspapers. All the topics are of general interest and are not specialised texts.

阅读文章选自期刊、杂志、书籍和报纸。涉及内容都是一般性话题，不包含专业文章。

- The reading passages may contain diagrams, charts or graphs, and at least one passage will include an argument. If a reading passage contains technical or specialised words, a glossary is usually provided.

阅读文章中可能会包含图示、图表或图解，而且至少会有一篇文章包含论点。如果文章中含有科技或专业术语，通常会提供词汇表。

- The questions may come before or after the reading passages in the examination booklet, and instructions and examples are given at the beginning of a new group of questions.

试题册中的问题可能会出现在阅读文章之前或之后，每一组新问题之前都会有答题说明和实例。

- When giving your answers in the Reading Sub-test, both grammar and spelling are important.

在填写阅读单项测试的答案时，语法和拼写都很重要。

- You must write your answers during the Reading Sub-test on the Answer Sheet provided.

考生必须在进行阅读单项测试的同时把答案填写到答题卡上。

THE WRITING SUB-TEST

写作单项测试

- The Writing Sub-test takes 60 minutes.

写作单项测试用时60分钟。

- There are two writing tasks.

本部分包含两项写作任务。

These days, many people are afraid of nuclear technology because of the danger associated with its use. In my opinion, although it is true that nuclear weapons pose the greatest threat to life, the use of nuclear technology for peaceful purposes also carries some serious risks.

Nuclear power stations provide an important source of cheap power for many industrialised nations and some developing countries. However, there is always the danger of radiation leaking from these plants. Even though safety precautions are taken, there have still been serious accidents, such as the explosion of a nuclear plant in Russia and Iraq.

Nuclear technology is also used to help some cancer patients and to cure some diseases. Radiation can be applied to the body to treat many conditions such as skin diseases, rheumatism and the application of radiation is almost always peaceful and safe.

The most worrying aspect of nuclear technology, though, is its use for military purposes. Though atomic bombs have already been built by completely different states, and the real danger is that one day some country will start a war with those equipped. For many countries, even those with technology required to make such bombs, and there is much debate about how to control the situation.

In conclusion, nuclear technology certainly has positive uses but is, nevertheless, dangerous. However, it would be less likely if it had never been used to create nuclear weapons. If left on earth, it is dangerous, all the nuclear countries of the world should agree to eliminate it as soon as possible.

- The first task will take approximately 20 minutes, and you are required to write a minimum of 150 words. The second task will take approximately 40 minutes with a minimum of 250 words.

TASK 1写作大约需要20分钟,考生需要至少写出150词。TASK 2需要考生在大约40分钟内至少写出250词。

- For Task 1 you describe information that is presented to you in a graph, table, chart, diagram, or short piece of text. The description is usually given in the form of a report. You might have to compare sets of data, or use a set of data to support a given statement. Alternatively, you might be required to describe the stages of a process, describe an object, or explain how something works, or how it is used.

TASK 1要求考生描述图解、表格、图表、图示或短文中所传达的信息,通常以报告的形式进行描述。考生可能需要比较多组数据,或利用一组数据来支持一个已知论点;或者,也可能要求考生描述一个过程的各个阶段、描写一个物体或解释某种事物的工作原理或使用方法。

- For Task 2 you are asked to write a formal essay or a report in which you might have to offer a solution to a particular problem, present and justify an opinion, compare information given in the question task, or evaluate and challenge a given argument.

TASK 2要求考生写一篇正式的论说文或报告,其中要针对具体的问题提出解决方法、提出并证实某种观点、比较题目中所给的信息,或者评价或反驳某个已知论点。

- In both tasks you must write in the formal academic style appropriate to the question task. You will also be marked on your ability to organise your writing, and on your choice of content within your answers.

两项写作任务中,考生都必须采用符合题目要求的正式学术文体。该部分还会通过写作来考查考生的文字组织能力和选材能力。

- The question tasks do not require any specialised knowledge of a particular subject.
写作任务不要求具有任何学科的专业知识。

■ THE SPEAKING SUB-TEST

口语单项测试

- The Speaking Sub-test takes between 11 and 14 minutes.
口语单项测试大约用时11~14分钟。
- The Sub-test consists of an interview with a trained examiner, and is recorded on a tape recorder. This recording is made to ensure the interview is conducted properly and for use if the test is to be reassessed at a later date.

口语测试中会有一位训练有素的考官对考生进行面试,面试过程会录音。录音的目的是确保面试正常进行,并留作日后对测试进行重新评估时使用。

- There are 3 parts to the Speaking Sub-test.
口语测试部分包含三个PART。

- **Part 1:** You answer questions about your home life or family life, work or study, your interests and other familiar topics of a general nature to reveal your background. (4–5 minutes)
考生通过回答问题来介绍自己的个人情况, 问题涉及家庭生活、工作与学习、个人兴趣以及其他类似话题。(4~5分钟)
- **Part 2:** You are given exactly 1 minute to prepare yourself to talk about a particular topic. The instructions to guide your talk are written on a card given to you by the examiner. Your talk should last for 1–2 minutes. The examiner will ask one or two questions at the end. (3–4 minutes — including preparation time of 1 minute)
考生有一分钟时间准备一段就特定话题的发言; 考官会提供一张卡片, 上面有一些指导考生发言的说明。发言应持续1~2分钟。最后考官会提问一个或两个问题(3~4分钟, 包括1分钟的准备时间)。
- **Part 3:** You have a discussion with the examiner based on themes connected to the topic given in Part 2. This part of the test requires discussion of more abstract ideas. (4–5 minutes)
考官和考生就PART 2中的话题进行讨论。本部分要求针对更加抽象的观点进行讨论。(4~5分钟)

The interview is then closed and the Speaking Sub-test is completed.

面试结束, 口语测试完成。

- Most of the questions asked in the Sub-test are scripted; they come from a bank of questions prepared by the test authorities. These questions are being continually added to and updated.
口语测试部分中大部分问题都有书面稿; 这些问题来自于测试官方准备的试题库, 且会不断地增加和更新问题。
- The Speaking Sub-test Band Score is calculated from a comprehensive checklist of speaking skills in 4 distinct areas of ability:

口语测试的综合成绩是通过对口语技能四个不同方面的综合考查计算得出的:

Fluency and Coherence

流利程度和连贯性

Grammatical Range and Accuracy

语法范围和准确性

Lexical Resource

词汇量

Pronunciation

发音

(See Hint 85 for an explanation of these skills.)

(参见HINT 85中对这些技能的解释。)

Ten Myths about the IELTS Test 有关雅思考试的十大误区

Commonly held beliefs which are untrue!

1 The IELTS test is more difficult than other English tests. ✕

雅思考试比其他英语考试难度更大。

Well, no. The IELTS test is not necessarily any more difficult than other tests, but not all tests assess the same skills. The IELTS test will certainly challenge you because the training course you are considering will be tough, too.

其实不是的。雅思考试未必比其他考试难，而是不同的考试侧重考查的技能不一样。雅思考试对于考生来说肯定是一个挑战；即使考生正在考虑参加培训课程，课程的内容也是相当难的。

2 I can choose which module of the IELTS test I wish to take. ✕

我可以任意选择自己想要参加的考试类型。

Not quite. If you want to do a degree course, you MUST take the Academic Module. The General Training Module is for diploma level courses and immigration purposes. But it is true that the IELTS test module you take is determined by the choices you make about your future.

不完全正确。如果你要申请学位课程，就必须选择学术类考试；培训类考试是为需要考取资格认证以及打算移民的考生所设立的。但是，如果说你所选择的考试类型是由你对自己将来的规划所决定的，那么这种说法也是正确的。

3 The IELTS tests are different in various parts of the world. ✕

世界不同地区的雅思考试是不一样的。

No. There are many *versions* of the test, and at any given examination there may be a different version being given at a centre. However, IELTS is a standardised, global test.

不是的。雅思试题有很多版本，在考试时各考试中心拿到的可能是不同的版本。然而，雅思是一种全球化的标准考试。

4 I can get a better score at some IELTS testing centres than at others. ✕

我可以在某些雅思考点取得比其他考点更高的分数。

Absolutely not. IELTS officials use many means to ensure standardisation of Band Scores throughout the world. Of course, it could be true that taking IELTS in an English-speaking country is beneficial, but only because you are being exposed to English every day.

肯定不是的。雅思官方采用了很多方法来确保全球范围内分数的标准化。当然，这样说也有可能是正确的——在英语国家参加考试对你会更有利，但这只是因为你每天都生活在英语环境中。

5 I can only take the IELTS test a total of 3 times. ✕

我总共只能参加三次雅思考试。

Not true. You can now take the IELTS test as many times and as often as you wish. But it is sensible to wait at least two and preferably three months — continuing to practise — before you get tested again. This should increase your score.

不对。你现在可以根据个人意愿决定参加雅思考试的次数和频率。但是两次考试时间间隔至少两个月、最好三个月才是明智之举，在这段时间内要多加练习，这样才能够提高成绩。

6 I can successfully study for the test by myself. ✕

我可以自学成功通过考试。

We do not think so. The authors realise that every student has his or her own particular study method, but to prepare effectively for the IELTS test you should get professional advice from a tutor, either in a class or privately. You should also realise that General English Course practice is useful in addition to a specialised IELTS Course.

我们认为这样行不通。本书的作者们意识到每个学生都有自己独特的学习方法，但是为了有效地准备雅思考试，你应该从老师那里听取专业的建议——不管是通过上课还是私人辅导的方式。你还应该意识到，除了专业的雅思课程，普通的英语课程训练也是有帮助的。

7 To get a good result in the IELTS test I should do as many practice tests as possible. ✕

为了在雅思考试中取得优异成绩，我应该尽可能多地进行模拟测试。

Really? Achieving a satisfactory Overall Band Score is the result of a number of strategies, not of just taking practice tests. And, definitely, if you do a practice test, you must work out why you made each and every mistake; otherwise you are missing out on valuable “learning” time.

真的吗？取得一个令人满意的总成绩是多种策略综合作用的结果，而不是仅仅通过模拟测试就能实现的。而且，可以肯定的是，如果你进行了模拟测试，你就必须找出这次测试中自己所犯的每个错误的原因；否则，你就是在浪费宝贵的“学习”时间。

8 The Listening Test is the most difficult of the IELTS Sub-tests. ✕

听力测试部分是雅思考试中最难的。

Many students believe that one particular Sub-test is more difficult than all the others. Of course, all they are really saying is that they need extra practice in that skill area. Sorry, it is a myth.

许多考生都认为听、说、读、写四个单项中总会有一个部分要比其他部分难。当然，他们所说的是指他们需要针对那一技能领域进行额外的练习。抱歉，这是个谬论。

9 If I don't think my score is accurate, there is nothing I can do about it. ✕

即使我认为自己的成绩有误，我也无能为力。

If you receive a Band Score that you believe is not an accurate assessment, you can have all or any of your test papers and speaking assessment re-evaluated. This costs extra, unless your score increases. The second assessment becomes official, but IELTS will not lower your original score.

如果你收到了成绩单并认为上面给出的成绩有误，你可以要求重新评定所有或部分试卷或口语测试的成绩。这会产生额外费用，除非你的成绩比原来有所提高。第二次评定也会得到官方认可，但考试中心不会降低你的初始成绩。

10 If I get a good score, I can use it as proof of my ability at any time in the future. ✕

如果我取得了优异的成绩，那么我就能在将来的任何时间用它来证明自己的英语水平。

Not at any time in the future, no. There is a time limit on the usefulness of the Test Report Form which you receive after having taken the IELTS test. This period is about two years, provided you can prove that you have maintained your English.

不对，并非在将来的任何时间。成绩报告单的有效性是有时间限制的，大概是在你参加雅思考试起的两年内，除非你能证明自己一直保持着相当的英语水平。