

# IELTS

Up-to-date IELTS Examination Highlights

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北京、上海、广州环球雅思 名师联袂震撼出击

内含 5套 雅思 A类机经试题、答案详解、听力原文、解题技巧

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## 最新 剑桥雅思必备 全真模拟试卷

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# 最新 剑桥雅思必备 全真模拟试卷

Zuixin Jianqiao Yasi Bibei Quanzhen Moni Shijuan



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# 序

本书系环球雅思学校一线名师们的心血之作，参与编写的名师们学术底蕴深厚，从事雅思考试培训工作多年，他们无一不是在业界声望卓著的金牌培训师、优秀作者和著名语言测试专家，在考生中口碑甚佳。其培养的学员数以万计，由他们执笔编写，确保了本书的专业性和实用性。

本书内含5套A类剑桥雅思全真模拟试题，通过模拟试题的测试，考生既可以全方位地提高英语水平，又可以熟悉并掌握雅思最新考试内容、考试形式、试题类型等，最可贵的是，通过测试，可以让考生获得实战经验，从而达到短期内迅速提高雅思成绩的目的。本书具有试题解析全面独特，技法鲜明实用等特点。

听力部分由名师徐丹倾情打造；从场景介绍、听前预测、定位信息、名师解读、陷阱提示等多角度分析听力测试特点，总结听力备考策略，并就考点的难点举一反三。

阅读部分由名师董长根、施正南、王业兵精心策划；从定位信息、解题技巧、名师解读等角度总结备考要点，详尽讲解阅读解题技巧，为考生找到各种题型的“必杀技”，大大提高解题的速度和准确度。

写作部分由名师王建军倾力奉献；从名师讲解、加分句型、考官评分等角度分析写作种种误区，帮助考生习得雅思写作高分奥秘，助考生攀登雅思写作之巅。

口语部分由名师李宁娓娓道来；从名师点评、延伸词汇、口语语料库等角度精心剖析雅思口语考试话题，模拟口语实战演练，帮考生突破雅思口语考试瓶颈。

从编写形式上看，本书突出如下几个特点：

第一，紧扣雅思考试的出题思路，所选试题设计贴近真题；

第二，真题再现，5套试题均选自最新机经，仿真度高；

第三，题目解析精准，考点全面，归纳到位；

第四，根据考生的弱点，重点扫清解题障碍。

本书能以高品质的面貌和大家见面，离不开上海、广州和北京环球雅思学校名师们的努力和配合。本书从调研论证、确定编写方案到编写完成，前后历时一年多，得到了方方面面的支持和帮助。这里，我首先要感谢本书的特约策划赵丹女士，她在本书的策划阶段作出了奠基性贡献，在协调编写工作的各个环节付出了大量努力。这里还要感谢环球雅思总校的总裁张永琪先生、董事长张晓东女士以及刘海华副校长、教学部总监陆航先生多年来对我的关心和帮助，他们的人格魅力给予了我深深的影响。

最后，我预祝战斗在第一线的名师们在未来的教学生涯中取得更可喜的业绩、出版更多的好书，以回馈广大读者对我们的厚爱！祝愿广大考生能够从这本名师们的合著中获益，实现自己的美好理想！

2010年4月

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# Model Test 1

LISTENING

**SECTION 1     Questions 1-10**

**Questions 1-5**

Complete the notes below.

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

<b>University of Leeds Accommodation Office</b>	
<b>Accommodation Booking Form</b>	
<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
<i>The student's course begins</i>	<i>in October</i>
<b>Student details:</b>	
applicant's name 1.....	
date of birth 2.....	
<b>Requirement of accommodation</b>	
most students prefer to live 3.....	
accommodation off campus costs £4.....per month	
approximately 5.....bus from the university	

**Questions 6 and 7**

Choose the correct letter **A, B** or **C**.

- 6 The student would like to
- A share a house with female students.
  - B live with both male and female students.
  - C live with students from the same university.
- 7 The student would prefer to
- A share with non-smoking students.
  - B live in the area without much noise.
  - C share with the students who smoke.

**Questions 8-10**

Complete the notes below.

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

<p><b>Facilities</b> What two facilities are available?</p> <p><b>Student rooms</b> Heating in all rooms 8.....</p> <p><b>Communal kitchen</b> 9..... Cooker 10.....</p>
--

**SECTION 2      Questions 11-20**

**Questions 11-13**

Choose the correct letter **A, B** or **C**.

- 11   Green products are aimed at
  - A   people who can afford to pay higher prices.
  - B   the young who are very environmentally aware.
  - C   those who care more about environment.
- 12   Grass roofs have been used
  - A   on buildings in Europe.
  - B   on homes and other buildings.
  - C   mostly on residential buildings.
- 13   On the grass roof, soil or crushed stones are laid directly on top of
  - A   the insulation and drainage layer.
  - B   the waterproof underlay.
  - C   the wooden roof deck.

**Questions 14-18**

Complete the notes below.

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

Type of roof	Advantages	Disadvantage	Verdict
Grass roof	Cooler in summer Warmer in winter 14 Little..... Encourages biodiversity Absorbs water run-off	15..... appearance in winter	Highly recommended
Tiles	16.....appearance	17.....absorption	Not recommended
Thatched roof	Good insulators	18 Very .....	Not ideal for cities

### Questions 19 and 20

Choose **TWO** letters **A-E**.

Which **TWO** methods for encouraging people to install grass roofs are mentioned?

- A Educating school children.
- B Holding design competitions.
- C Support from celebrities.
- D Making grass roofs cheaper.
- E Using the media.

### SECTION 3 Questions 21-30

Complete the form below.

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

Joint Presentation Self-evaluation Form			
<b>Title:</b> The application of robotics in a non-industrial setting			
<b>Date:</b> 21.....			
Insert your names and comments on the following aspects of the presentation.			
	Mark	Anna	Suggestions: Tutor
General impression	Worked well	Not thorough or 22.....enough	No comment
Hand-outs	23.....looking	The best part	Reduce by 24.....
Middle of presentation	Power-point Slides not in 25.....	Overestimated 26.....	More practice with the equipment
Aims and objectives	Very focused	Clearly 27.....	No comment
Delivery	Performance was 28.....	Difficult to coordinate speaking and presentation	Needs the 29.....
Score	Six	30.....	



**SECTION 4     Questions 31-40**

**Questions 31 and 32**

*Complete the notes below.*

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

**What is marketing?**

**31**.....and.....represent only two aspects of marketing.

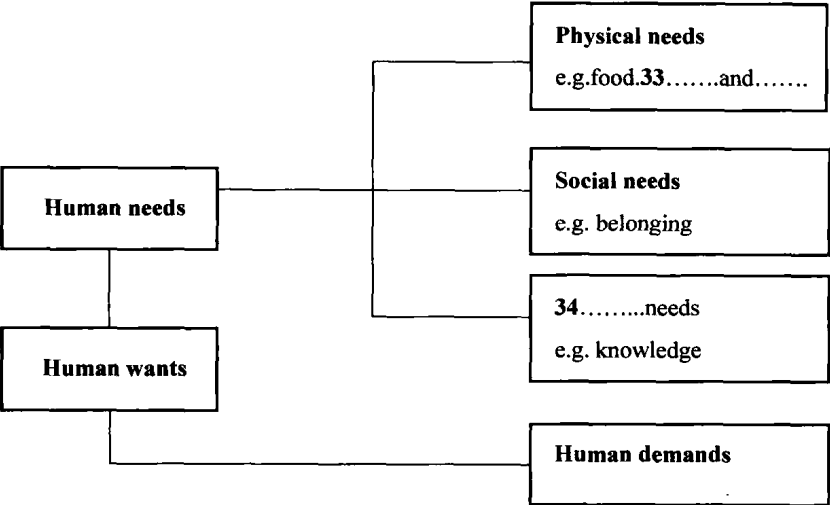
Marketing involves

- finding customers.
- ensuring customer satisfaction.
- **32**.....

**Questions 33 and 34**

*Complete the flow chart below.*

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



**Questions 35-38**

Which market research method is used by each of these businesses?

Write the correct letter **A-C** next to **Questions 35-38**.

<b>A</b>	customer observation
<b>B</b>	free offers
<b>C</b>	in-store surveys

- 35** supermarkets .....
- 36** department stores .....
- 37** fast-food restaurant .....
- 38** theme parks .....

**Questions 39 and 40**

Complete the notes below.

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

**Customer satisfaction**

<i>Product performance</i>	<i>Customers are</i>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• poor</li><li>• good</li><li>• 40.....</li></ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• unhappy</li><li>• 39.....</li><li>• delighted</li></ul>

**READING**

**READING PASSAGE 1**

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1-13** which are based on **READING PASSAGE 1** below:

*Part 1 of READING PASSAGE 1 has seven paragraphs A-G.*

*Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A-G from the list of headings below.*

*Write the correct number i-xi in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings	
i	Loss of lives for ignorance of the threats
ii	Lifestyle changes substantially
iii	The difficulties of enforcing laws
iv	Passive smoking is widespread
v	Opponents of laws and regulations go together
vi	Harm goes beyond death
vii	Smoking as an increasing health risk
viii	Calling for stopping smoking in public
ix	Tobacco croppers' resistances
x	The positive outcomes
xi	Establishing laws against smoking despite opposition

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
<b>Paragraph B</b>	<b>viii</b>

- 1 Paragraph A
- 2 Paragraph C
- 3 Paragraph D
- 4 Paragraph E
- 5 Paragraph F
- 6 Paragraph G

## Out of Africa: The Tobacco War's New Battleground

**BURNING HOPES:** Anti-tobacco advocacy groups peg Africa as a region of high concern due to its residents' growing habit.

### PART 1

- A** Africa is already beleaguered by infectious diseases, such as AIDS and malaria, but now the continent's residents face growing health threats from preventable illnesses brought on by lifestyle changes, such as from poor diets and smoking. In an effort to stave off these maladies, advocates have turned their sights on tobacco use, which is on the rise throughout Africa and projected to double by 2021. Of the approximately one billion people across the world who use tobacco, 60 million to 80 million live in Africa.
- B** Along with lobbying for higher tobacco taxes and broader public health messages, advocates are hoping to eliminate smoking in public places in an effort to protect people from both first- and second-hand smoke. About a billion people worldwide live in municipalities where smoking is outlawed in public places, according to a report published Tuesday by Global Smokefree Partnership (a joint initiative backed by the American Cancer Society, Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johnson & Johnson, Pfizer and 14 other entities) and announced in time for the African Organization for Research and Training in Cancer's (AORTIC) "Cancer in Africa" conference taking place this week in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Reducing secondhand smoke exposure can reduce the rates of lung cancer, heart attacks and breathing trouble in populations.
- C** "It's one of the most frustrating things," Thomas Glynn, director of International Cancer Control for the American Cancer Society (ACS) and acting head of the Global Smokefree Partnership says, about knowing that many nicotine-related illnesses can be prevented—especially among those who do not smoke—with the right laws and education. A few countries in Africa have taken a firm stance on public smoking. the Indian Ocean nation, Mauritius, and South Africa have passed strong national smoke-free laws, and Nigeria's capital, Abuja, has a local ordinance in effect. But in many areas throughout the continent, politically connected and economically strong tobacco companies—and their addictive products—are shaping up to be a substantial opponent (British American Tobacco, a member of the industry group the Tobacco Institute of Southern Africa, did not respond to request for comment).
- D** Tobacco causes about 5.4 million deaths worldwide each year, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), a number that is set to rise in the coming decades even as use decreases in many developed countries. But it is not just the smokers who suffer from the ill effects of their habits. Since 1986 secondhand smoke has been recognized internationally as a contributor to lung cancer and, in 2006, the U.S. Surgeon General went so far as to say "there is no safe level of exposure to secondhand smoke." These findings, however, have not widely been put into regulatory action, leaving some 90 percent of Africans without local or national smoke-free laws, the new report notes. For example, in Tunisia, where tobacco use is especially high, even teachers and doctors smoke at work, according to a report issued earlier this year by the Economist Intelligence Unit, a London-based firm that provides business and market research, and backed by Pfizer.

- E** Aside from the millions of tobacco-related deaths annually, the range of long-term disability that tobacco smoke exposure can induce also takes a toll on health and productivity. “We focus on lung cancer deaths, but more people are disabled by emphysema and heart disease and can’t provide for their families,” Glynn says:
- F** In developed countries, heart attacks in areas with smoke-free laws dropped by 36 percent three years after laws went into effect, according to a report released in September by the American Heart Association. California, one of the first states in the U.S. to institute substantial local laws banning public smoking, has seen a reduction in lung cancer, Glynn notes. “From a biological plausibility standpoint, there’s no reason we wouldn’t see a similar decrease in African countries,” he says.
- G** “The science is established,” Glynn says. “It’s now the legal and regulatory issues that are being dealt with.” But in cities such as Abuja, where more than half of school students do not know that secondhand smoke can be hazardous, creating public support for laws and enforcement can be challenging. And in countries that grow tobacco, such as Tanzania, where about 6 percent of the country’s income is tied to the crop, limiting the product’s range can be met with formidable financial resistance.

## **PART 2**

Why has Africa become the new international target for stemming the tobacco tide? “You have to look at it from the perspective of the tobacco industry,” Glynn says. Africa is home to about 12 percent of the world’s population but only 4 percent of the world’s tobacco users. “That makes it a battleground, but that also makes it a golden opportunity for prevention,” he says.

“No one has ever accused the tobacco industry of being stupid,” Glynn says, noting that they have an obligation to look out for their shareholders just like any enterprise. But, he notes, their tactics can be strident. Aside from lobbying politicians to weaken smoke-free legislation, such as by keeping some smoking areas in public places or mandating ventilation rather than complete bans, the companies have targeted their advertising to women and even children. “I have seen children wearing child-sized Marlboro T-shirts,” Glynn says.

“Smoking is not as prevalent among women in Africa, which is not uncommon in developing regions,” says Fred Pampel, associate vice chancellor for research at the University of Colorado at Boulder, who has studied the demographics of tobacco use in Africa. But that is not necessarily for the better. “Often adoption of smoking by females lags behind males by about 10 years,” he says, “so things could change quickly for the worse.”

The sheer number of young people also presents both promise and potential trouble for nicotine-related health issues in Africa. As King notes: “What the tobacco industry is banking on is the reservoir of nonsmokers among the youth population.”

As propagating health messages to many African citizens—and healthcare workers—about tobacco’s hazards has proved difficult, so has gathering data about its use. Even figures about tobacco consumption used in the ACS’s report are far from definitive. “They’re educated estimates,” Glynn says. Knowing the data about who smokes—and why—would help health

officials better spread awareness.

Better numbers require better surveillance and more cancer registries. Funding data-gathering work, however, can present a challenge when many advocates point to cancer patients who need immediate treatment.

Nicotine-related diseases are only some of the noncommunicable sicknesses killing people in Africa, but Glynn proposes that with the spread of the vaccine for cervical cancer and improved breast and prostate cancer screening, those forms of malignancy will decrease, whereas tobacco-related lung cancer will rise.

“It’s very sad in that this is very predictable,” Glynn says about “the march of the Western lifestyle” that brings along with it tobacco use, unhealthy diets, less physical activity—and more preventable diseases. But he does not believe extinguishing these threats are insurmountable challenges, agreeing with other experts that it will take a combination of education, political will, grassroots efforts and global awareness.

### ***Questions 7-13***

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in READING PASSAGE 1?*

*In boxes 7-13 on your answer sheet, write*

<b>YES</b>	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
<b>NO</b>	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 7 The proportion of smokers is substantially lower than its population seize in Africa.
- 8 African women smoke as frequently as men at present.
- 9 The trend in picking up smoking is identical in spite of gender differences.
- 10 The adolescent smokers are more profitable than elderly ones.
- 11 It is the local health officials’ responsibilities to collect data of cigarette users.
- 12 Challenges arise from collecting data through more intense surveillance and cancer patients registries.
- 13 The ultimate cure lies in the collaboration of multiple forces.

## READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-27 which are based on READING PASSAGE 2 below.*

### Quantum Entanglement

- A** Wouldn't it be nice to be an electron? Then you, too, could take advantage of the marvels of quantum mechanics, such as being in two places at once—very handy for juggling the competing demands of modern life. Also, physicists have long spoiled the fantasy by saying that quantum mechanics applies only to microscopic things.
- B** Yet that is a myth. In the modern view that has gained traction in the past decade, you don't see quantum effects in everyday life not because you are big, but because those effects are camouflaged by their own sheer complexity. They are there if you know how to look, and physicists have been realizing that they show up in the macroscopic world more than they thought. "The standard arguments may be too pessimistic as to the survival of quantum effects," says Nobel laureate physicist Anthony Leggett of the University of Illinois.
- C** In the most distinctive such effect, called entanglement, two electrons establish a kind of telepathic link that transcends space and time. And not just electrons: you, too, retain a quantum bond with your loved ones that endures no matter how far apart you may be. If that sounds hopelessly romantic, the flip side is that particles are incurably promiscuous, hooking up with every other particle they meet. So you also retain a quantum bond with every loser who ever bumped into you on the street and every air molecule that ever brushed your skin. The bonds you want are overwhelmed by those you don't. Entanglement thus foils entanglement, a process known as de-coherence.
- D** To preserve entanglement for use in, say, quantum computers, physicists use all the tactics of a parent trying to control a teenager's love life, such as isolating the particle from its environment or chaperoning the particle and undoing any undesired entanglements. And they typically have about as much success. But if you can't beat the environment, why not use it? "The environment can act more positively," says physicist Vlatko Vedral of the National University of Singapore and the University of Oxford.
- E** One approach has been suggested by Jianming Cai and Hans J. Briegel of the Institute for Quantum Optics and Quantum Information in Innsbruck, Austria, and Sandu Popescu of the University of Bristol in England. Suppose you have a V-shaped molecule you can open and close like a pair of tweezers. When the molecule closes, two electrons on the tips become entangled. If you just keep them there, the electrons will eventually decohere as particles from the environment bombard them, and you will have no way to reestablish entanglement.
- F** The answer is to open up the molecule and, counterintuitively, leave the electrons even more exposed to the environment. In this position, decoherence resets the electrons back to a default, lowest-energy state. Then you can close the molecule again and reestablish entanglement afresh.

If you open and close fast enough, it is as though the entanglement was never broken. The team calls this “dynamic entanglement,” as opposed to the static kind that endures as long as you can isolate the system from bombardment. The oscillation notwithstanding, the researchers say dynamic entanglement can do everything the static sort can.

- G** A different approach uses a group of particles that act collectively as one. Because of the group’s internal dynamics, it can have multiple default, or equilibrium, states, corresponding to different but comparably energetic arrangements. A quantum computer can store data in these equilibrium states rather than in individual particles. This approach, first proposed a decade ago by Alexei Kitaev, then at the Landau Institute for Theoretical Physics in Russia, is known as passive error correction, because it does not require physicists to supervise the particles actively. If the group deviates from equilibrium, the environment does the work of pushing it back. Only when the temperature is high enough does the environment disrupt rather than stabilize the group. “The environment both adds errors as well as removes them,” says Michal Horodecki of the University of Gdansk in Poland.
- H** The trick is to make sure it removes faster than it adds. Horodecki, Héctor Bombín of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and their colleagues recently devised such a setup, but for geometric reasons it would require higher spatial dimensions. Several other recent papers make do with ordinary space; instead of relying on higher geometry, they thread the system with force fields to tilt the balance toward error removal. But these systems may not be able to perform general computation.
- I** This work suggests that, contrary to conventional wisdom, entanglement can persist in large, warm systems—including living organisms. “This opens the door to the possibility that entanglement could play a role in, or be a resource for, biological systems,” says Mohan Sarovar of the University of California, Berkeley, who recently found that entanglement may aid photosynthesis (see “Chlorophyll Power,” by Michael Moyer; *Scientific American*, September 2009). In the magnetism-sensitive molecule that birds may use as compasses, Vedral, Elisabeth Rieper, also at Singapore, and their colleagues discovered that electrons manage to remain entangled 10 to 100 times longer than the standard formulas predict. So although we may not be electrons, living things can still take advantage of their wonderful quantumness.

## **Questions 14-20**

*READING PASSAGE 2 has nine paragraphs A-I.*

*Which paragraph contains the following information?*

*Write the correct letter A-I in boxes 14-20 on your answer sheet.*

**NB** *You may use any paragraph more than once.*



- 14 methods physicists learn from parents' supervising kids
- 15 two distinctive types of entanglements
- 16 a particular reason why quantum effects are overlooked
- 17 a mention of storing information not in individual particles
- 18 geometric restrictions of a newly devised approach
- 19 the fact that heat is an important environmental factor which influence the stability of particles
- 20 details of international collaborations of experts

### **Questions 21-25**

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in READING PASSAGE 2?*

*In boxes 21-25 on your answer sheet, write*

<b>TRUE</b>	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
<b>FALSE</b>	<i>if the statement contradicts the information</i>
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

- 21 Quantum mechanics are applicable to the present social life.
- 22 The efforts to preserve entanglement is not always successful.
- 23 The electrons in a V-shaped molecule would be separated when they are kept together for a long time.
- 24 The dynamic entanglement is favored by the scientists over the static entanglement.
- 25 Too high temperature would have negative effects on the stability of group of particles.

### **Questions 26 and 27**

*Answer the questions below.*

*Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.*

*Write your answers in boxes 26 and 27 on your answer sheet.*

- 26 What is the term for the effects entanglement has on itself?
- 27 What is the name for the approach designed by a Russian institute?