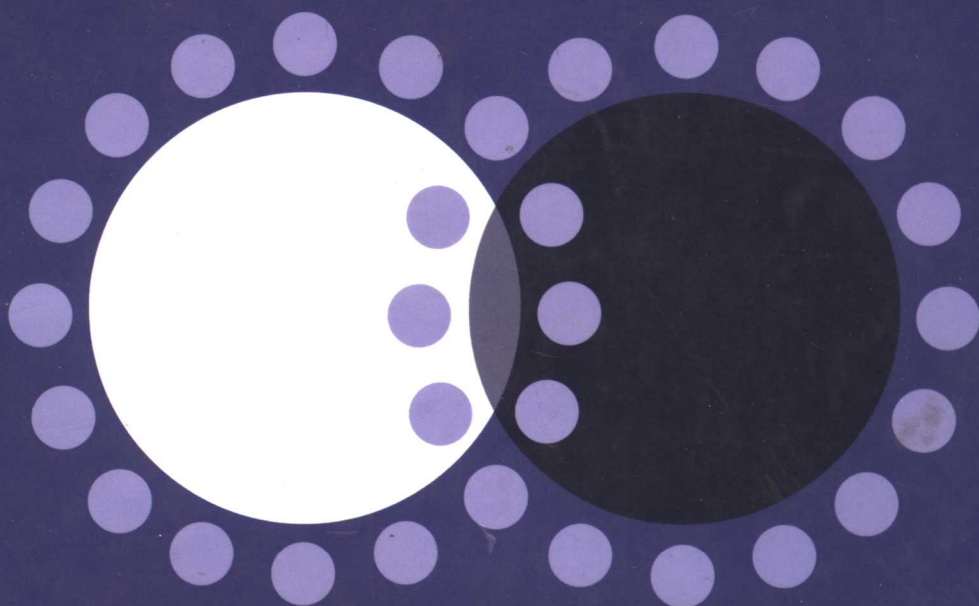




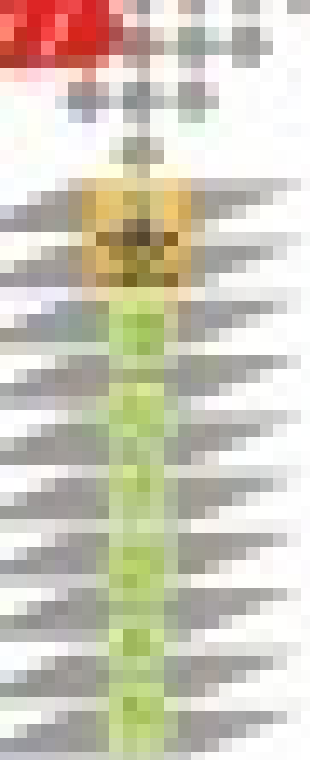
IELTS

IELTS 阅读模拟试题集 (Academic)

尹陈毅 陈晓莹 编著



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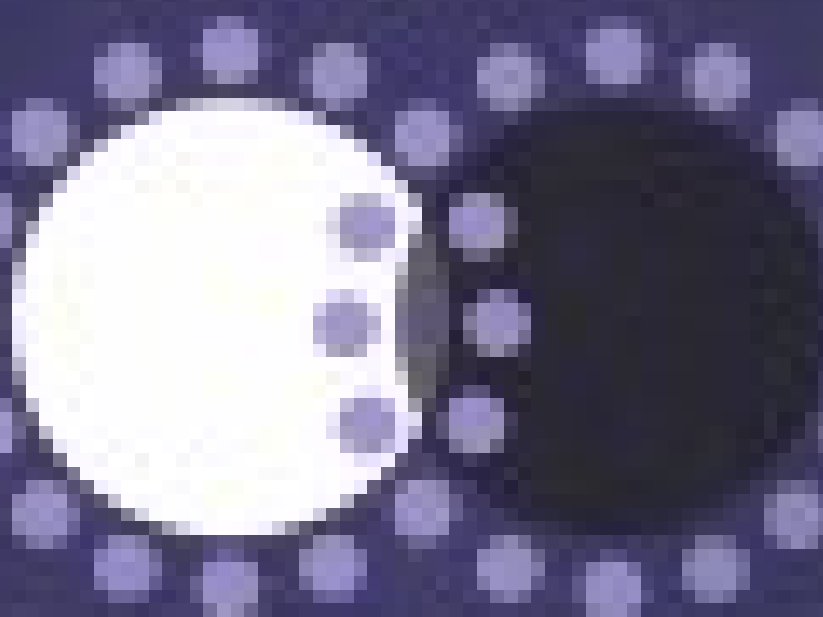
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阅读模拟试题集

(Academic)

附赠 听力 口语 写作 模拟试题



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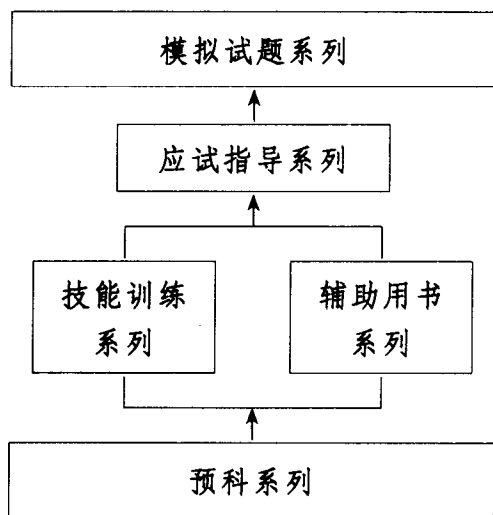
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北语社雅思用书功能及适用对象

	系列	功能	适用对象
1	模拟试题	模拟测试,实战演练	1. 想了解自己目前水平以及哪些方面存在差距的考生 2. 已经掌握各项语言技能及应试技巧,需要进行考前实战演练的考生
2	应试指导	剖析题型,点拨技巧,分析错误,提供指导	经过一定的语言技能训练,但由于缺乏正确有效的指导,训练效果不够理想的考生
3	辅助用书	(词汇+语法+语音+表达+心理)×辅导	1. 词汇、语法、语音、表达等方面比较薄弱的考生 2. 由于雅思考试造成的心理压力影响语言技能正常发挥的考生
4	技能训练	分题型、分技能系统训练,重点难点各个突破	处于雅思备考初级阶段,英语听、说、读、写四项语言技能缺乏系统训练的考生
5	预科系列	提高英语基础,为备考雅思做好准备(雅思入门书)	听、说、读、写能力与雅思考试基本要求存在一定差距的高中生、大学低年级学生等

希望考生根据自己的特点和实际情况选择适合自己的雅思用书。相信“北语雅思”定能成为广大雅思考生的良师好友,帮助考生加快走向成功的步伐!

北京语言大学出版社

前言

本书共收入十套模拟试题,是作者对近两年来历次考试出现的题型进行分析和总结后,精心编写而成的,目的是让雅思考生了解各类题型,进行有针对性的练习。

IELTS 学术类(Academic)是针对去英语国家留学的考生的考试,它主要考查考生是否具有在英语环境中生存、学习和进行学术研究的能力,因此难度较大。IELTS 学术类(Academic)听力部分及口语部分与移民类(General Training)一致,阅读部分和写作部分则完全不同。尤其是阅读部分,密集的文章和变幻莫测的题型常常令考生不知所措。IELTS 学术类阅读由3篇独立的文章组成,3篇文章的难度要么依次递增,要么不按顺序排列。文章都选自国外报刊杂志,内容主要涉及世界社会发展、经济状况、环境保护、语言文化以及自然界的科学现象和地理现象。每篇文章长度最短700-800词,最长达1500词。考试时间为1小时,每篇文章前都提示考生须用20分钟时间完成该篇阅读及试题。IELTS 学术类阅读的3篇文章包括8种题型:多项选择(multiple choice)、对错及未提及判断题(yes/no/not given)、标题对应(list of headings)、配对题(matching lists/phrases)、摘要(summary)、简答题(short-answer questions)、完成句子(sentence completion)和图表填空(diagram/table completion)(近期的考试主要涉及前5种题型),共有40道题。最近,令考生尤为伤脑筋的判断题(yes/no/not given)数量增加,本书针对考生的弱项,加大了判断题的题量。

IELTS 考试与中国学生熟悉的大学英语四、六级考试以及 TOEFL、GRE 等考试形式大不相同,它只有少数可以猜测的多项选择题,多数为半主观题,要求考生自己写出答案,在其他考试中行之有效的可能不适用于 IELTS 阅读考试。因此作者建议考生在进行模拟练习时,首先浏览各部分内容,先做自己熟悉的部分或相对容易的部分。具体做题时,一定要先看懂指令,弄清试题要求,然后再开始阅读。本书书后附有答题卡,请考生复印数份,练习时要将答案直接写在答题卡上。

目前去英国、澳大利亚等英语国家留学的考生至少要达到6分(band)的水平。IELTS 学术类阅读考试的评分标准如下:

答对题数	得分
10 - 15	4
16 - 22	5
23 - 28	6
29 - 35	7
36 - 39	8
40	9

本书 1-5 套题由尹陈毅编写,6-10 套题由陈晓莹编写。由于水平有限,书中难免有疏漏和不妥之处,敬请读者批评指正。

编者

目 录

模拟试题 ^一	(1)
模拟试题 ^二	(14)
模拟试题 ^三	(28)
模拟试题 ^四	(43)
模拟试题 ^五	(56)
模拟试题 ^六	(71)
模拟试题七 ^(A)	(86)
模拟试题八 ^(A)	(101)
模拟试题九 ^(B)	(116)
模拟试题十	(130)

答 案	(144)
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附录:

1. IELTS 考试简介	(148)
2. IELTS 阅读答题卡	(152)

模 拟 试 题 一

International English Language Testing System

Academic Reading

Practice Test 1 练习1

Time Allowed: 1 hour
Number of Questions: 40

Instructions

WRITE ALL YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET.

The test is in 3 sections:

Reading Passage 1	Questions 1 – 12
Reading Passage 2	Questions 13 – 26
Reading Passage 3	Questions 27 – 40

Remember to answer all the questions. If you have trouble with a question, skip it and return to it later.

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-12 which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

Boral Builds a HR Function

Case Study

The multinational company Boral, which has been in business since 1946, employed its first HR professional just five years ago. Since then, HR director Stuart Yeoland has been leading a small team in building a strategic HR function from the ground up. The metamorphosis of a major Australian company into a dynamic, people-oriented learning organization is well under way, brought about by a true partnership between HR professionals and line managers.

Between its incorporation in 1946 as Bitumen and Oil Refineries (Australia) Limited and late 1992, Boral did not employ any human resources staff. This is quite remarkable for a company with 22,000 employees and wide-flung operations in Australia, Asia, the United States, and Europe. Boral was a model of outsourcing, with most corporate functions contracted out as the company focused on its core activities of building products, construction materials, and energy.

In October 1992, the then managing director decided that more focus was required in the area of human resource management. Stuart Yeoland was appointed to the top HR job. He embarked on a huge program of designing, selling, and introducing HR initiatives and processes into the company. Yeoland identified some immediate problems: salary reviews were ad hoc, there were no performance management systems, there were no coordinated training and development initiatives, and, most distressingly, no succession planning. In fact, Yeoland quickly realized that most of the senior managers were due to retire within a short period of time with no identified successors. Yeoland developed a three-year HR strategy to introduce key initiatives into the business. With Tony Berg's appointment as managing director in 1994, the three years quickly became 18 months in order to fit his program of "15 years of change in five".

From then on, HR was integral in the development of the company's change program, purpose statement, and corporate values. Other HR initiatives were developed by a small corporate HR team, with an eye always on the contribution of HR activities to the

profitability of the business. Today each business has its own dedicated HR team reporting to the group managing directors, supported by a corporate function of 11 HR professionals and trainers.

New managing director Tony Berg discovered that the company needed a great charter for change, and he chose the Magna Carta as a good metaphor. Boral's Magna Carta describes conceptually what its change program is all about. It comprises five key elements: the purpose statement and the four pillars. Boral's purpose is to be a world leader in building products and construction materials, and a major force in energy in Australia and the Pacific. This will be achieved by: pursuing focused strategies that create and build on competitive advantage, providing customers with better value and service than our competitors, encouraging and implementing innovation to further improve our processes, products, and services and investing in people so that we have the best in our industries.

Combined with the pillars are the foundation stones, which describe what has to be done to attain the purpose statement. The values, to use a building and construction analogy, are the mortar that holds the whole program together: leadership, respect, focus, performance, and persistence. Arguably the most important pillar of the Magna Carta is the last one, "Best People". This, in effect, is the HR strategy as it defines the strategic direction of human resource management within Boral. It is a clear statement that the board and the senior executive team believe that the success and strength of Boral depend very much on the experience, skills, and quality of its people.

The Best People strategy is founded on six core elements, each of which contains a number of strategies and programs. The strategy is purposely designed in such a way that there are linkages between each of the core elements. No one part of the strategy is mutually exclusive; they are linked and dependent on the other for maximum effect. For instance, outcomes of the performance management system flow directly into the remuneration and incentives and training and development processes.

Boral's HR function is decentralized in its structure, with the general managers HR reporting to their respective group managing directors. However, Boral has developed a unique approach to HR reporting relationships with a hybrid of decentralized and centralized routes through the Human Resources Management Committee. This has been established to ensure and facilitate coordination and consistency across the entire Boral Group in matters relating to HR. The committee convenes monthly and holds an annual strategy meeting to set the HR strategic direction for the following year, ensuring Boral maximizes the interrelationships and business effectiveness for what is a large and complex business.

In addition to their primary accountabilities, each member of the committee can have, at any one time, responsibility for a company-wide project such as graduate recruitment, expatriate management, or human resources information systems.

Although having only a small number of HR professionals, Boral has introduced many innovative HR processes over a relatively short period of time, without a massive increase in HR staff or costs. Similar-sized companies with up to 700 HR staff often struggle with the issue of re-engineering the function to cut costs and improve processes. Boral doesn't face this issue, and makes it an imperative that HR staff maintains a strategic focus rather than administration support and policy development. Boral cannot afford to conduct "traditional" HR practices and must remain alert to the needs of the business.

Questions 1-4

Choose the appropriate letters A-D and write them in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

- 1 Boral did not employ any human resources professional until
A 1946.
☒ B 1941.
C 1992.
D 1987.

- 2 Before 1992, Boral's most corporate functions were performed by **A**
A Bitumen and Oil Refineries (Australia) Limited.
B other organizations entrusted by Boral.
☒ C operations in Asia and the United States.
D a team of representatives of their 22,000 employees.

- 3 The most pressing challenge facing Boral is to **B**
☒ A develop talent pools to the positions as people retire.
B refine performance management systems.
☒ C encourage people to pursue personal development.
D upgrade the remuneration and incentive practices.

- 4 When Tony Berg was appointed to be the managing director, Yeoland's HR strategy has been shortened to
- A one year and a half. *1 year and 15 months*
- B 15 months.
- C 12 months.
- D 3 years.

Questions 5-6

Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage, answer the following questions. Write your answers in boxes 5-6 on your answer sheet.

- 5 What is necessary for Boral's change program? *the purpose statement*
- 6 Which pillar contributes most to Boral's purpose? *Values "Best people"*

Questions 7-12

Complete the summary below. Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 7-12 on your answer sheet.

The "Best People" strategy, which defines ... (7) ... of human resource management within Boral, is based on six key factors which are mutually *direction* linked and relied on. *decentralized and centralized*

Although the structure of Boral's HR function is decentralized, Boral has developed a unique approach to HR reporting relationships by combining ... (9) ... routes in order to guarantee and facilitate ... (10) ... across the entire Boral Group.

Boral has successfully introduced many innovative HR processes into the company with a small number of ... (11) Unlike companies of the similar size, Boral does not face the problem of ... (12) ... to reduce expenses and improve processes.

HR professionals
cutting costs
re-engineering the function

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 13-26 which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

Hints for Reading Practice

A Most of us can find 15 minutes or half an hour each day for some specific regular activity. It may be a free period or a regular wait, say in the queue for a bus or meal—even while eating breakfast. One famous surgeon always made it a rule to spend at least 15 minutes on general reading before he went to sleep each night. Whether he went to bed at 10 p.m. or 2.30 a.m. made no difference. Even if you cannot keep to this kind of discipline, it is a good idea to make sure you always have a general interest book in your pocket. Don't forget it should be a book which entertains you and the English must not be too difficult for you.

B Nearly all “speed reading” courses have a “pacing” element—some timing device which lets the student know how many words a minute he is reading. You can do this simply by looking at your watch every 5 or 10 minutes and noting down the page number you have reached. Check the average number of words per page for the particular book you are reading. How do you know when 5 minutes have passed on your watch if you are busy reading the book? Well, this is difficult at first. A friend can help by timing you over a set period, or you can read within hearing distance of a public clock which strikes the quarter hours. Pace yourself every three or four days, always with the same kind of easy, general interest book. You should soon notice your habitual w.p.m. rate creeping up.

C Obviously there is little point in increasing your w.p.m. rate if you do not understand what you are reading. When you are consciously trying to increase your reading speed, stop after every chapter (if you are reading a novel) or every section or group of ten or twelve pages (if it is a textbook) and ask yourself a few questions about what you have been reading. If you find you have lost the thread of the story, or you cannot remember clearly the details of what was said, re-read the section or chapter.

D Try this from time to time. Take four or five pages of the general interest book you happen to be reading at the time. Read them as fast as you possibly can. Do not bother about whether you understand or not. Now go back and read them at what you feel to be

your "normal" w.p.m. rate, the rate at which you can comfortably understand. After a "lightning speed" read through (probably around 600 w.p.m.) you will usually find that your "normal" speed has increased—perhaps by as much as 50-100 w.p.m. This is the technique athletes use when they habitually run further in training than they will have to on the day of the big race.

E If you have chosen the right, fairly easy, sort of book for your general reading practice, you will not need to use a dictionary for such an exercise. If you really must know the dictionary meaning of all the words you meet (a doubtful necessity) jot them down on a piece of paper to look up later. Actually, the meanings of many words will be clear from the sentences around them—what we call the "context". Here is an example. Do you know the word "sou' wester"? It has two meanings in English as the following sentences indicate:

- a) In spite of the fact that the fishermen were wearing sou' westers, the storm was so heavy they were wet through.
- b) An east or north-east wind brings cold, dry weather to England, but a sou' wester usually brings rain.

You should have guessed very easily that in sentence a) the word sou' wester refers to some kind of waterproof clothing, presumably quite thick and heavy since it is worn by fishermen in storms. In sentence b) it is clearly a kind of wind, coming from a *south-westerly* direction. Incidentally, you would have had the greatest difficulty in finding this word in most dictionaries since it often appears a long way down among the secondary meanings of *south*. If you did not know that sou' meant "south" in the first place you could only have found the word by the merest chance.

F Most paragraphs have a "topic sentence" which expresses the central idea. The remaining sentences expand or support that idea. It has been estimated that between 60 and 90% of all expository paragraphs in English have the topic sentence first. Always pay special attention to the first sentence of a paragraph; it is most likely to give you the main idea. Sometimes, though, the first sentence in the paragraph does not have the *feel* of a "main idea" sentence. It does not seem to give us enough new information to justify a paragraph. The next most likely place to look for the topic sentence is the last sentence of the paragraph. Take this paragraph for example:

"Some students prefer a strict teacher who tells them exactly what to do. Others prefer to be left to work on their own. Still others like a democratic discussion type of class. No one teaching method can be devised to satisfy all students at the same time."

G Remember that the opening and closing paragraphs of a passage or chapter are particularly important. The opening paragraph suggests the general direction and content of the piece, while the closing paragraph often summarizes the very essence of what has been said.

Questions 13-18

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs (A-G). From the list of headings below choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs A-F. Write the appropriate numbers (i-xi) in boxes 13-18 on your answer sheet.

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

List of headings

- ~~i~~ Understand the meaning of words according to the context
- ~~ii~~ The importance of first and final paragraphs in a passage
- ~~iii~~ Set aside time for reading each day
- ~~iv~~ Check comprehension
- v The importance of opening and closing sentences in a paragraph
- ~~vi~~ Check your progress through pacing
- ~~vii~~ Carry an easy and entertaining English book in your pocket
- ~~viii~~ The function and usual place of the topic sentence
- ix Look up words in a dictionary while reading
- ~~x~~ "Lightning speed" exercise
- xi Read sentence by sentence

Example

Paragraph G

Answer

ii

- 13 Paragraph A ii
- 14 Paragraph B vi
- 15 Paragraph C iv
- 16 Paragraph D x
- 17 Paragraph E i
- 18 Paragraph F viii