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IELTS

无忧雅思网　八大雅思学校　十五大留学移民公司　联合指定用书

80天攻克雅思

Conquer IELTS In 80 Days

丛书主编　北京外国语大学　江　涛

本册主编　梁　妍　彭　珺

IELTS

听力

CD版

石油工业出版社

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IELTS 听力丛书 序

泡沫

从前有一个人，家里有很多蚊子，于是就到集市上买驱蚊药，不料却碰上个卖蚊符的。这个卖蚊符的大吹特吹自家祖传的蚊符是如何神灵，如何有效果，家中只要有一张蚊符，蚊子便不敢骚扰。这个人便花高价买了一张，心想从此一劳永逸也还值得。于是回家后，把先前的蚊香、蚊帐通通扔掉，贴上了蚊符，一心想睡个好觉。结果事与愿违，蚊子对蚊符视而不见，一晚上的功夫把这人叮了365个包。第二日，此人气势汹汹地冲到集市上找那个卖蚊符的理论，卖蚊符的却反问他把蚊符贴在什么地方了，此人回答：当然是墙上了！卖蚊符的笑了，说：昨天你走的时候没听清楚，我的蚊符只有贴在蚊帐里才管用！

儿时听到这个寓言的反应是这个买蚊符的人可怜又可笑，而现今回味起来，更多的是无奈。记得还有一次去外地讲课的途中碰到一个推销名牌护肤品的大姐，她一语道破美容业的天机：什么深海淤泥、深层护理啊！我每天就拿自来水给你拍半个小时，也保证你的皮肤弹性不紧绷！广告的夸张和失真同样没有放过教育，为了争夺生源，各大培训机构竞相创造独霸武林的名师或是日进千里的神功大法，但我并不想就此发表谁之过的言论，只想提醒大家一句，在学习的路上，尤其是在语言的习得过程中，抛弃了自身的勤学苦练，一切的名师和诸如逆向顺向、追踪位移、模板美文的解题技巧都只能是空谈！

缘起

前年还在戴尔国际英语学校的时候，便有出版社来找我编一套雅思丛书，那时的我说实在话，还不清楚学生需要的究竟是什么，教与学的差距究竟有多大，再加上终日为事务所缠，便委婉地拒绝了。我一向很反感应试教育的学术化和培训老师的专家化、大师化，然而，时至今日，在离开戴尔后的这两年中，在接触了各地的各类考生后，我才开始惊诧原来崇拜的背后包含着的是当代大学生如此的不自知、不自信和追从心理。三年前我对新东方的一句话感触颇深——一堂让自己感动的课才能感动学生。而现在，我坚信：**一个能让学生自己崇拜自己的老师才能算得上是一个优秀的老师。**

于是，去年秋天的某一天，一个我自认为在培训界中有划时代意义的工程破土了。原来我想把这套书的名字定成《80天傻瓜攻克雅思》，就像傻瓜相机、傻瓜电脑，“傻瓜”的意思是连傻瓜都会操作，潜台词是：何况我们这些正常人呢？无奈反对的人太多，他们

最有说服力的理由便是：你这是在侮辱学习者的智慧！最好把“傻瓜”二字去掉！我笑而从之，去掉便去掉，我在前言里说明白！

狮子和蚂蚁骄傲的理由

我有一个怀才不遇的朋友，他告诉我为什么蚂蚁会不痛苦，而狮子会孤独。蚂蚁目光短浅，体积微小，而狮子体积庞大，目光长远，进而知世界之大，从而倍感己之渺小。而我则认为，狮子和蚂蚁都应是骄傲的，因为狮子有思想，而蚂蚁有朋友。

倘若把给此书提意见的老师和朋友也算上的话，可以开一个小型学校了。在编写此套丛书的过程中，我们也借鉴和吸收了很多已出版书中的精华，正应了那句话：我来晚了，所以我必须得站在巨人的肩膀上。正是因为这一点，我才敢拍着胸脯讲，别的书中有的优点，我们有，而我们有的优点，别的书未必有，那我们这套书有哪些独特的优点呢？

阶梯性：全套书基本上分为三个阶梯，不同水平段的同学可以选择从不同的阶段开始练习，即便如此，我还是强烈建议大家踏踏实实从第一天的练习开始，毕竟来考雅思的同学必须面对自身英语水平相对薄弱的现实。

仿真性：本书所有的练习题都或多或少地来源于真题，例如在阅读分册中，我们是根据历次雅思考试出现的话题，到英文材料中找到其原文，再根据雅思的命题规律，由外教和考官重新命题，如多次考到的厄尔尼诺现象、儿童孤独、蜘蛛的习性……

趣味性：在编写此套书的过程中，所有的编者一致并且多次互相强调该书的趣味性。在此插入我的一句“名言”——如果学习对于你来说是一种痛苦的话，最好的办法是把学习材料撕掉。而学习的快感来源于两处，即每天看到自己进步的成功感和学习过程中对生活的体验。

而这套书有什么缺点呢？——缺点就是我们说了实话！

首先，从书的名字上我们就打破了短期见效的培训神话，也打击了大多数考生的投机心理。因为我始终坚信：与其一击不中，卷土重来，不如稳扎稳打，一刀拿下。有些培训学校打出了一期不过，免费重读或无效退款的广告，我劝那些为之所动的同学为自己考虑考虑，浪费的钱财谁来补给，逝去的青春谁来赔偿？

其次，智者千虑，必有一失！在二校和三校的过程中，我们都陆续地发现一些疏漏和错误，因此，在成书中也必定会存在一些毛病，我们真诚地欢迎所有的读者给我们指出我们的错误和不足，并提出您的宝贵意见。请相信我们的诚意和虚心！

五位我钦佩和感谢的人

俞敏洪——是他让许许多多像我这样除了英语之外一无是处的人喝得上美酒，穿得起西服，并且有了时间和空间去思考。感谢他创造了一个曾经让我梦寐以求的地方，尽管这

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个地方现在成为了我的靶子。

王中伟——是他当时不拘一格地提升我早熟地当上了戴尔国际英语学校的副校长，我视他为怪才或称他为“刘邦”。我对培训产业的切实体会启蒙于他，也是他让我在嗅到了鲜花甜美的同时，也尝到了汗水和眼泪的复杂滋味，我感谢他，尽管我们最终分道扬镳。

冯小平——文都的董事长，感谢他在这两年来为我提供了一个宽广的平台，让我得以走遍祖国的各大省市，积累了第一手的各地学生的资料，让我颇有一种要救学生于水火之中的冲动，尽管他并不是十分看好雅思。

刘　玮——这套书的策划编辑，她的执着和认真是我选择石油工业出版社的直接原因，尽管我对她在这一年中无数次的催稿、校稿电话躲闪不及。

我的女友——感谢她在这几年中对我的工作一如既往地怀疑、肯定和再怀疑。她的美影响了我对整个世界美的看法，也感谢她对于此套书付出的汗水和努力，仅仅是因为她爱我的原因，尽管我时常对她的唠叨和牢骚颇为不满。

2003.6.1于北京

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IELTS 听力 前言

对于广大雅思考生来说，听力一直是老大难。这缘于雅思听力考试的两大特点：

第一，要求考生填写所听内容。与传统的听力考试不一样，雅思听力考试不仅考你听没听明白，还考你听明白后能不能正确地写出来。很多考生败就败在这里，经常由于拼写错误而被雅思杀得铩羽而归。

第二，听力信息的载体为长文章，并非短对话。大多数非母语的英语学习者在接受听力信息的过程中都或多或少地存在反应滞后的现象，即：好像听懂了，但短时间内无法判断其准确含义。如果题目与题目之间有间歇时间的话，还可以弥补这个滞后期，而遗憾的是，在雅思听力考试中不存在像四、六级及托福考试中前半部分的10~12秒的间歇时间，纷至沓来的信息往往让考生听得抬不起头来。

针对这两个特点，考生要在备考中集中锻炼两项能力：

过硬的听写能力。对一些常见、常听、常用的单词，不仅要会读、会听，更要会写！

抗击打能力。对于听力长段子，要在听懂、跟上，善于记听力笔记的基础之上，还要善于节省精力，善于从题目上分析将要听到的听力信息和将要在题目中体现的重要信息，即考生的预测能力。

荀子说："不积跬步，无以至千里"。该书共分为三个阶段：先从对数字、地点的敏感度培养着手，再逐渐串点成线，连线成面，最终达到雅思的听力要求。考生在做该书习题的时候，应注意或避免如下几点：

1. 每日练习中的听写练习不得跳过，将所填内容作为重点记忆对象。

2. 不可忽略在此书中穿插的听力小故事。该书收录的听力小故事皆为历次考试中曾出现过的听力真题的中文转述，俗称"机经"，而括号中标明的英文单词大多为填写内容。作为对听力能力培养的一个补充内容，这个部分对广大考生了解听力真题有一定帮助。

3. 如果听力基础好的同学，在前50天的练习中可以一天做两天的练习，但不可跃而不做。

4. 每天的练习时间都不长，英语嘛，少食多餐。总之，每天保持一个轻松和进步的心态最重要。

江 涛

2003年6月底 于北京

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Day 1–30

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大家好，我是 Sof，中文名：索夫——你们的向导，有什么问题请发邮件至 Sofielts @ Yahoo. com. cn

一个良好的开端意味着成功的一半。我们前 30 天的学习目的实际上是对已学内容的一个查漏补缺，大多数听力内容的难度都在高中英语水平线上下，但是，不要忘了，这是听力，而不是阅读喔！一不小心，就会栽个大跟头！

每一天的练习都分为三个部分：第一部分主要锻炼大家对于数字、人名、地名的敏感度，以及在听力中正确分辨音近词的能力；第二部分主要从对话或是小段子培养大家对口头语、习惯用语，以及日常对话中暗示语的敏感度；第三部分则锻炼大家的抗击打能力，选用的材料大多都是与我们的生活、学习息息相关的内容，充分让你感受生活和学习的气息，请忘了这是听力练习！记住，你的目的在于获取这些信息。享受这些故事、笑话和知识吧！

从题目要求来看，有选择、填空、听写，还有一种特殊的选择题请大家务必注意哦，就是反应练习，不要钻牛角尖，凭着你的第一反应做做看，试一试你的听力到底怎么样？

每天的练习都不多，放轻松一点，我在第 31 天处等你，祝你闯关成功！

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Day 1

Part 1

I. In this part, you will listen to six expressions, listen to it and choose the correct answer.

1. A. Grown	B. Brown	C. Crown	D. Clown
2. A. Rabbit	B. Rubbish	C. Cubbish	D. Habit
3. A. Lonely night	B. Only light	C. Lonely light	D. Only night
4. A. No.15 Path	B. No. 50 Bus	C. No. 15 Bus	D. No. 50 Path
5. A. Bright leather	B. Bright letter	C. Write letter	D. Bright leader
6. A. Make a cake	B. Make a lake	C. Bake a cake	D. Break a cake

II. You will listen to four words all together this time. After each word, there is a pause behind it. During the pause, connect the number of the word you hear with its synonym (同义词).

7. Fragile
8. Surprise
9. Fast
10. Lightful

Part 2

Listen and choose the best answer which is closest in meaning to the sentence you have heard.

11. A. I'm learning a bit of English.
    B. My English is gradually improving.
    C. I've learned English for a long time.
    D. My English is not very good.
12. A. He always eats hamburgers.
    B. He seldom eats hamburgers.
    C. He used to eat hamburgers.
    D. He doesn't eat hamburgers.
13. A. The cat was black and white.
    B. The cat was under the box.
    C. There was a white cat and a black box.
    D. There was a black cat and a white box.
14. A. Linda was thinking of her mother while waiting for her at the train station.
    B. Linda and her mother lost their way at the train station.

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C. Linda didn't meet her mother at the train station.

D. Linda didn't catch the train.

15. A. We won't come if it rains. B. We'll come unless it is fine.

C. We'll come anyway. D. We'll shine our shoes after the rain.

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversations and answer the following questions.

16. What kind of animal they are talking about?

A. B. C. D.

17. How many classes does the second speaker have during a week?

A. 20 B. 22 C. 23 D. 24

II. Listen to the conversations and indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing T for true and F for false.

18. ( ) The woman has splashed some milk, which makes her very regretful.

19. ( ) The man does not mind taking on the responsibility for the woman's mistake.

III. Listen to the passage and complete the following questions.

A. Filling the following blanks with NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each answer.

People always decorate the inside of the house with a **(20)**_____ and decorate the outside with **(21)**_____, **(22)**_____, and **(23)**_____.

B. Write no more than three words for each answer.

24. Where is the Rockefeller Center located?

_____

25. In front of which building is the Big Christmas tree decorated in Washington?

_____

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Day 2

Part 1

Listen to the number and choose the correct answer.

1. A. 202	B. 212	C. 222	D. 220
2. A. 660	B. 666	C. 616	D. 661
3. A. 149	B. 491	C. 144	D. 419
4. A. 370	B. 307	C. 317	D. 377
5. A. 550	B. 515	C. 551	D. 505
6. A. 702	B. 772	C. 712	D. 727
7. A. 1,012	B. 1,020	C. 1,122	D. 1,212
8. A. 12,414	B. 14,214	C. 12,441	D. 14,020
9. A. 50,880	B. 15,080	C. 50,018	D. 15,018
10. A. 70,190	B. 70,090	C. 17,019	D. 17,900

Part 2

I. Listen and choose the best answer which is the closest in meaning to the sentence you hear.

11. A. Tom was a good teacher.
B. Tom was a good Frenchman.
C. Tom didn't like French at all.
D. Tom learned French very well.

12. A. Mary didn't make any mistakes in the test and I didn't, either.
B. Mary made mistakes in the test and I did, too.
C. Both Mary and I made mistakes in the test.
D. Only Mary made mistakes in the test.

13. A. I liked the first high school that I was at.
B. I liked the first high school.
C. I attended the first high school.
D. I attended the first high school which I liked.

14. A. The boy's father works in a factory.
B. The boy's father works on a farm.
C. The boy's father works in a shop.
D. The boy's father works in a school.

15. A. You cannot tell lies to others.
B. I need some help.
C. Do keep this a secret, please.
D. Don't get on well with others.

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear.

16. A. Thanks. But I can manage this.
B. You are welcome.
C. Thanks. It's very confusing.
D. Thanks. I like it.

17. A. Please show me the map.
B. Of course. It's not far from here.
C. Of course. It's a beautiful building.
D. Please ask our teacher.

18. A. Your skirt is nice, either.
B. Oh, it's very cheap.
C. My mother gave it to me.
D. Thank you.

19. A. He went by bus.
B. He went to the movies.
C. He went last night.
D. He went with his father.

20. A. That's right.
B. No, not at all.
C. Yes, please do.
D. No, don't open it.

Part 3

Listen to the conversations and decide whether the statements are true or false by writing **T** *for true and* **F** *for false.*

21. It will be snowy next week. ( )
22. It was sunny yesterday. ( )
23. The weather has been good this year. ( )
24. The speakers are complaining about the weather. ( )
25. It will be fine on Sunday. ( )

雅思全真听力——故事版

一个男子带领大家参观主题公园，以下是讲解：

大家好，今天我们参观的公园主要是为研究和教学(research and education)所开放的。整个园区大致分为三大部分：森林区(forest area)、养鱼场(fish farms)、商品菜园(market garden)。

除了实验期关园外，全年大部分时间开放(most of the year)。园内饲养了很多稀有动物物种，如母鸡和山羊(hens and goats)，饲养的目的当然是为了繁殖(breeding)。我们可以步行(walking)参观公园，现在的季节，到处可以看到盛开的鲜花(bloom of flowers)。累的话，也可以骑自行车(bicycle)或者乘坐有轨电车(tram)参观。在门口的问询处(reception desk)，您可以买到软饮料(soft drink)、关于动物的书、玩具(toy)、各种纪念品和多种食品。

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Day 3

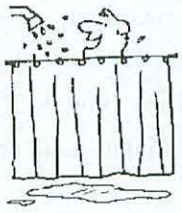
Part 1

Listen to the date and choose the correct answer.

1. A. 3/21/1996	B. 5/12/1969	C. 7/31/1959	D. 5/21/1969
2. A. 10/3/1982	B. 3/10/1928	C. 8/20/1983	D. 10/3/1983
3. A. 1/25/1997	B. 9/7/1925	C. 2/9/1995	D. 2/25/1993
4. A. 12/20/1963	B. 4/2/1960	C. 2/12/1936	D. 12/12/1936
5. A. 4/8/1998	B. 8/8/1994	C. 9/4/1989	D. 4/8/1989
6. A. 6/30/1972	B. 10/6/1937	C. 7/10/1927	D. 10/7/1927
7. A. 1/13/1993	B. 12/3/1939	C. 11/13/1992	D. 11/12/1993
8. A. 10/27/1943	B. 2/10/1934	C. 3/4/1927	D. 4/3/1927
9. A. 11/17/1980	B. 8/18/1987	C. 7/11/1918	D. 11/7/1980
10. A. 5/6/1996	B. 6/9/1995	C. 9/5/1959	D. 5/9/1959

Part 2

A.



B.

C.

D.

E.

F.

Choose the corresponding picture according to each statement.

11. Picture _____ 12. Picture _____

13. Picture _____ 14. Picture _____

15. Picture _____

Part 3

I. Listen to the passage and answer the questions WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

16. How long has Peter been studying at the College of New Jersey?

_____

17. When will Peter graduate?

_____

18. When does the class begin?

_____

19. How far are his classes from his home?

_____

20. Who does Peter eat dinner together with?

_____

II. Listen to the short passage and fill in the blanks WITH NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS.

High school students in America hear about twenty bells every day. The first bell is the tardy bell (上课铃). If students are not in their seats when the tardy bell (21) _____, they know they are late. Another bell rings (22) _____ each class, and everyone (23) _____ and goes to the next one. When students are in a difficult class, they are often happy to hear the bell; but if the class is interesting, they do not want the bell to ring. Most students like the lunch bell best. They know it is time to join their friends for lunch. They buy (24) _____ in the school dining-room or they bring their lunch from home in a big (25) _____.

雅思全真听力——故事版

一台电话答录机自动介绍一些旅游项目：

你好！这里是××旅行社。很高兴能为您服务。查询最新旅游信息请按1，查询旅游费用请按2。

我们提供全欧洲、西欧、欧洲以外地区三种旅游形式的费用查询，按1查询欧洲旅游费用，按2查询西欧旅游费用，按3查询欧洲以外地区的旅游费用。

欢迎您到西欧旅游，我们将为您提供细致周到的服务。以下费用包含您全程食宿、交通和旅游门票以及地陪导游(local guide)的费用在内。当然，如果您需要标准配备以外的大房间，则需要自己另行付费(pay extra)。西欧3日游每人180美元($180)，7日游300美元($300)、14日游690美元($690)。

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Day 4

Part 1

Listen to the statements and choose the right name mentioned in the statement.

1. A. Jim	B. Jerry	C. Jordan	D. Judy
2. A. Elaine	B. Erin	C. Irene	D. Ellyn
3. A. Shirley	B. Sharon	C. Sara	D. Sally
4. A. Paul	B. Peter	C. Phil	D. Phillip
5. A. Brittany	B. Brenda	C. Brooke	D. Brady
6. A. Trevor	B. Tyler	C. Tim	D. Tyron
7. A. Diane	B. Dianielle	C. Dustie	D. Diani
8. A. Amanda	B. Andrea	C. Alexis	D. Andrew
9. A. Megan	B. Maria	C. Monica	D. Molly
10. A. Kevin	B. Kyle	C. Kurt	D. Kelvin

Part 2

Listen to the questions and choose the best answer for each of them.

11. A. He lives in Paris.
B. He's an architect.
C. His name is Greg.
D. He is sick.

12. A. There are five people in my family.
B. He has two older brothers.
C. My sister isn't married.
D. My father is a architect.

13. A. Since 1978.
B. He's seventeen.
C. She turned ten in May.
D. She is a student.

14. A. They're both lawyers.
B. They're from Sydney.
C. They live in London.
D. They are retired.

15. A. I'm single.
B. I have two sisters.
C. I live with my brothers.
D. I am the youngest.

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversation and fill in the form WITH NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS for each blank.

Pancho's family

Francisco (Pancho)	16. He comes from _____ and he is the _____ oldest child in his family.
Pancho's father	17. He is a _____.
Pancho's mother	18. She runs a _____ with some of Pancho's brothers and sisters.
Pancho's brothers and sisters.	19. Pancho has _____ sisters and _____ brothers.

II. Listen to the introduction of two families and choose the appropriate letters A–J for question 20–27.

20. Michael
21. Michael's dad
22. Michael's mum
23. Michael's brother
24. Catherine
25. Catherine's mum
26. Catherine's dad
27. Catherine's brother

A. a college student
B. working at an engineering company
C. a junior in high school
D. really short
E. blond hair and blue eyes
F. a manager
G. David
H. brown hair and very tall
I. blue hair and blond eyes
J. a man working at an electricity company

雅思全真听力——故事版

一位男士打电话到医院,预约看病,以下是他与医院前台接待的电话交谈:

R:你好!希望医院。
M:你好!我想预约心脏内科的史密斯医生。
R:史密斯医生今天和明天上午的预约已满。给您预约明天下午的可以吗?
M:没问题。明天下午两点半可以吗?
R:可以。请问您的姓名和病历号?
M:Richard, Lee. 我还没有病历。
R:我帮您建一份吧。请问您的地址?
M:布莱克大街15号。
R:联系电话?
M:家里的还是公司的?
R:方便找到您就可以。
M:家里的吧,98356712。
R:您的出生日期?
M:1977年7月25日。
R:7月25日?
M:是的,7月。
R:您的预约号是JH1002,请您提前20分钟到。
M:谢谢。再见。
R:再见。

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Day 5

Part 1

Listen to the sentence and choose the right time.

1. A. 4:15	B. 4:50	C. 4:05	D. 4:55
2. A. 2:02	B. 2:20	C. 1:58	D. None of above
3. A. 3:20	B. 4:20	C. 3:40	D. 4:40
4. A. 12:05	B. 5:12	C. 5:20	D. 12:20
5. A. 5:45	B. 5:15	C. 6:15	D. 6:45
6. A. 7:40	B. 7:14	C. 7:04	D. 7:44
7. A. 10:10	B. 10:00	C. 9:50	D. 9:10
8. A. 8:05	B. 5:08	C. 8:50	D. 5:10
9. A. 12:15	B. 11:45	C. 4:12	D. 12:12
10. A. 12:30	B. 2:30	C. 3:12	D. 3:30

Part 2

Listen to the conversations and answer questions by choosing the best answer.

11. How will the woman go to Boston?

A. By plane. B. By train. C. By ship. D. By bike.

12. What language does Michael speak?

A. English. B. French.

C. Both English and French. D. Neither English nor French.

13 What time will they meet in the library?

A. 6:30 p.m. B. 9:30 p.m. C. 8:00 p.m. D. 8:30 p.m.

14. Who answers the question on watching TV?

A. Father. B. Son. C. Mother. D. Daughter.

15. What conclusion can be drawn from the woman's statement?

A. She feels unable to express an opinion about what's happened to George.

B. She isn't speaking to George.

C. George is always late for appointment.

D. George is never late for appointment.

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Part 3

Listen to a short conversation and choose the best answer to the questions.

16. What does the little boy ask for on Christmas?

A. a toy train
B. a play car
C. hand-held radio receiver-transmitters
D. a toy car and walkie-talkie

17. What does the girl want on Christmas?

A. dolls
B. Barbie playhouse
C. marbles
D. a toy car

18. What are some of the foods the children want to prepare for Santa's reindeer?

A. cookies, apples, and carrots
B. hot chocolate, oranges, and corn
C. apples, oranges, and bananas
D. apples, cookies, oranges and corn

19. What time do they plan to go to bed?

A. 7:00 p.m.
B. 8:00 p.m.
C. 9:00 p.m.
D. 6:00 p.m.

20. How is Santa going to enter the house?

A. through the back door
B. down the chimney
C. through a basement window
D. through the front door

雅思全真听力——故事版

一老太太在路上遭遇抢劫，目击者（witness）史密斯太太向警察报案。警察立即对此案进行调查，以下是警察与目击者史密斯太太的调查对话：

P：您能描述一下您看到了什么吗？

S：我当时刚好走到电影院（cinema）前，听到有人喊“救命”。发现前面图书馆(library)前有一个小伙子抢走了一位女士的包，我赶紧帮忙去追。但是他飞快地跑向停在马路对面的一辆汽车里，里面还有一个人，他们很快把车开跑了。我没追上，就马上报警了，然后回来看被抢的老太太。

P：老太太受伤了吗？

S：没有（unhurt），只是受了些惊吓。

P：她都丢了些什么东西？

S：一个包（bag），里面有一个钱包（purse），钱包里面有50美元（$50），包里还有一些化妆品，家里的门钥匙（door key）。

P：您还记得抢包人的长相吗？

S：大概有十七八岁吧，瘦高个儿（tall and slim），有一头黑色的卷发（curly black hair）。车里也是个男的，有三十多岁了，下巴（chin）上有一道伤疤（small scar），其他没看清楚。

P：谢谢您。

S：应该的。

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Day 6

Part 1

I. Listen and choose the phrase you have heard.

1. A. the map on the wall
   B. knock at the door
   C. not at all
   D. walk to the hall
2. A. a group of people
   B. a great people
   C. a group of pupils
   D. a great palace
3. A. with one voice
   B. with one's own eyes
   C. work out
   D. will be surprised
4. A. the first man to come here
   B. the first man to leave there
   C. the last man to come here
   D. the last man to leave there
5. A. all kinds of lamps
   B. arrives in Athens
   C. lose a box of matches
   D. disagree with Smith

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you have heard.

6. A. Once.
   B. Once a month.
   C. Very much.
   D. In a month.
7. A. No, it's something.
   B. No, it isn't.
   C. Yes, it is a cake.
   D. I have tasted it.
8. A. Last night.
   B. I am.
   C. This evening.
   D. With Tom.
9. A. I'm very well.
   B. Nice to meet you, too.
   C. Oh, it's nice of you.
   D. Fine, thank you. And you?
10. A. I prefer lunch to supper.
    B. Yes, summer is my favourate season.
    C. Oh, thank you. I would love to.
    D. Yes, supper is ready.

Part 2

Listen to the conversations and answer questions by choosing the best answer.

11. What does the man mean?
    A. The England team is sure to win.
    B. It's impossible for the England team to win.
    C. The England team may win.
    D. It's no way for the England team to win.
12. What's the possible relation between the two speakers?
    A. Salesman and customer.
    B. Customer and repairer.
    C. Doctor and patient.
    D. Teacher and student.

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13. What are these two people talking about?

A. A film on television. B. An article in the newspaper.

C. A meeting with someone. D. A match between Shanghai team and Japanese team.

14. What does the woman mean?

A. She is not taking English class. B. She'll only give him part of her notes.

C. She is willing to lend him her notes. D. She is unwilling to lend him her notes.

15. Why is the man late?

A. He could not walk fast. B. His arm could not move.

C. He slept late last night. D. His clock stopped.

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer.

16. How much does the father owe his son in allowance?

A. three dollars B. thirteen dollars

C. thirty dollars D. three hundred dollars

17. Why hasn't the father given his son allowance?

A. because he didn't remember to do it B. because he doesn't have any money now

C. because his son already has money D. because his son wasted much money

18. When does the father usually give his son money?

A. on Friday B. on Saturday C. on Sunday D. on Monday

19. Where does the man get money to pay his son?

A. in his bedroom B. at the bank

C. from the bookstand D. from his wife

20. Choose one thing the boy does NOT mention about how he will spend his money.

A. He will buy some toys. B. He will save some of it.

C. He will give part to the needed. D. He will buy books.

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each.

Hey Bill. This is Hank. I'm just calling to (21) _____ that I'll be a little late to the game tomorrow night. I have to work a few (22) _____ hours at work to finish a report. I should wrap things up sometime between seven and eight though. Oh, then I'm (23) _____ dropping by Lisa's house for about an hour since she's been sick recently. And, uh, (24) _____. I'll swing by my house to (25) _____ some food for the game. See you then.

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Day 7

Part 1

Listen to the questions and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A. I'm Nancy. B. I'm from Russia. C. I'm a student. D. I'm eighteen.
2. A. I'm from Canada. B. I live in Chicago. C. I'm fine. D. I'm Nancy.
3. A. Okay, I want it. B. I'm going to school.
   C. No problem. D. Terrific.
4. A. She likes to work. B. She's a teacher.
   C. She works at City Bank. D. She lives in London.
5. A. They're from Mexico. B. They live in Tokyo.
   C. They are in school. D. They are foreigners.
6. A. I'm getting married soon. B. My father is a doctor.
   C. I have three brothers. D. I am the oldest.
7. A. I'm fine. B. Nothing much. C. That's too bad. D. No problem.
8. A. He's Japanese. B. He's from Italy. C. He's an engineer. D. He's married.
9. A. I like to exercise. B. I'm busy this weekend.
   C. I don't like sports. D. I like sports meeting.
10. A. He lives in Hong Kong. B. He works downtown.
    C. He's a doctor. D. He has a brother.

Part 2

Listen to the conversations and choose the best answer.

11. What is the woman going to do this evening?
    A. Go dancing. B. Go to see a play. C. Go to see a film. D. Stay at home.
12. What country does Suzanne presently call her home?
    A. America. B. England. C. Switzerland. D. Sweden.
13. When will the train leave?
    A. In an hour. B. In half an hour. C. At 10:30. D. At 9:00.
14. What did the woman do?
    A. Bought a new suitcase. B. Got new shoes.
    C. Ate an orange. D. Painted her walls green.

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15. What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

A. Wife and husband. B. Secretary and boss.

C. Waitress and customer. D. Patient and doctor.

Part 3

I. Listen to a man's self-introduction and answer each of the questions WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

16. How old is the man?

_____

17. What business has he been engaged in for thirty-five years?

_____

18. What was he before the retirement?

_____

19. What's the requirements of one for living in the retirement community?

_____

20. What's his major activity in the retirement community?

_____

II. Fill in the blanks according what you hear.

Tom: Hi. (21) _____. My name's Tom.

Jenny: Hi, Tom. Nice to meet you. My name is Juanita, but (22) _____ Jenny.

Tom: Nice to meet you, Jenny. So, where are you from?

Jenny: Well, originally I'm from Argentina, but we (23) _____ the United States when I was about five years old. My parents now live in Chile where they first met. (24) _____, Tom?

Tom: I was born in Fresno, California, and we lived there until I was seven. Then, since my father worked for the military, we moved (25) _____.

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Day 8

Part 1

Listen to the questions and choose the best answer.

1. A. Yes. I believe we have.
   B. Nice to meet you, too.
   C. Nothing special.
   D. Not at all.
2. A. I see you too.
   B. It has been a long time.
   C. How about you?
   D. How do you know that?
3. A. Five people.
   B. Oh really?
   C. They're fine.
   D. What's the matter?
4. A. Pretty good.
   B. That's too bad.
   C. Nothing much.
   D. Fine, thank you.
5. A. Oh, what a shame.
   B. Hey, that's fantastic.
   C. I like my job too.
   D. That's terrible.
6. A. Yes. He's still working downtown.
   B. No. Bill is not here now.
   C. Yes. Bill is twenty-three.
   D. No. Bill doesn't come.
7. A. I'm going skiing.
   B. Same to you.
   C. I like weekends a lot.
   D. Nice to meet you.
8. A. And you?
   B. I'll tell him.
   C. You too.
   D. What about you?
9. A. I will.
   B. Hello brother.
   C. Same to you.
   D. I don't like it.
10. A. You too.
    B. I'll get home soon.
    C. I know the way home.
    D. I'll come back soon.

Part 2

Listen to the conversations and answer questions by choosing the best answer.

11. How much of a surcharge does he need to pay?
    A. $0.50
    B. $1.50
    C. $7.50
    D. $17.50
12. When is he going to LA?
    A. He is going this weekend.
    B. He is going next weekend.
    C. He has not decided.
    D. He is going this week.
13. What does he think of Jerry's work?
    A. It's going badly, and he is worried.
    B. He does not know yet, but he is hopeful.
    C. It's going badly but should get better.
    D. He's worried that it will get worse.
14. What is the problem with the sales clerk?

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A. He may be dishonest.　　B. He can't use the cash register.

C. He is new at the job.　　D. He has been let go.

15. What word does he suggest looking up in the index?

A. Recent.　　B. Musicals.　　C. Broadway.　　D. Scene.

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversation and decide the following statements are true or false by writing **T** *for true and* **F** *for false.*

16. The girl's name is Karen. (　)

17. The girl was born in France. (　)

18. The girl's parents are Americans. (　)

19. The girl's father is a college professor in England. (　)

20. The girl's mother is a housewife. (　)

II. Listen to the passage and fill in each blanks WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

One evening, one young man who wanted to marry Elizabeth came to visit her in her parents' house and asked her to (21)_____. She answered, "No, William, I (22)_____ marry you. I want to marry a man who is famous, who can play music, sing and dance very well, who can tell really interesting stories, who does not (23)_____, who stays at home in the evenings and who stops talking when I'm (24)_____ listening."

The young man (25)_____, took his coat and went to the door, but before he left the house, he turned and said to Elizabeth, "It isn't a man you're looking for. It's a television set."

雅思全真听力——故事版

一男子带队参观澳洲的几所大学,以下是他对参观者的解说:

大家好!接下来的几天我们将安排大家参观澳洲几所著名的大学(colleges),主要有麦考里大学、卧龙岗大学、悉尼科技大学。关于参观学校的简介,大家可以到一楼(first floor)的前台索取详细资料,日程安排可以到布告栏(get information from notice board)查阅。

星期一参加讲座,星期二体育活动,星期三是参观图书馆。

去卧龙岗大学的班车是星期四早8:30出发,去麦考里大学的班车是星期五早9:00。请大家注意参观班车的发车时间,自己准时乘车。悉尼科技大学离我们很近,不必乘坐班车,步行15分钟就能到。

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Day 9

Part 1

I. Listen and choose the best answer which is closest in meaning to the sentence you have heard.

1. A. He lives in a warm house.
   B. He does not live in a warm house.
   C. He lived in a warm house.
   D. He did not live in a warm house.
2. A. We were sitting at the table when he came.
   B. We were sitting around the table when he came.
   C. He came to sit at the table when he came.
   D. We were having a meal when he came.
3. A. She arrived at 11:00.
   B. She arrived at 11:30.
   C. She arrived at 12:00.
   D. She arrived at 12:30.
4. A. She told me she was at home at 10 o'clock.
   B. She said it's necessary for her to get home before 10 o'clock.
   C. She told me she would be going home at 10 o'clock.
   D. She said she usually reached her home before 10 o'clock.
5. A. Brown has not been able to see since July, 1978.
   B. No one has seen Brown since July, 1978.
   C. Brown didn't see anyone in July, 1978.
   D. No one saw Brown until July, 1978.

II. Listen and choose the best answer to the sentence you have heard.

6. A. That's good.
   B. I hope so.
   C. That's OK.
   D. Why not have a rest?
7. A. Go ahead, please.
   B. Yes, please.
   C. Certainly.
   D. Sure.
8. A. Yes, I hope.
   B. Yes, it is very interesting.
   C. Of course.
   D. Thank you.
9. A. Yes, of course.
   B. Yes, it is.
   C. Thank you.
   D. It is a nice dress.
10. A. I am studying on psychology.
    B. I study well.
    C. Not too bad.
    D. I study badly.

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Part 2

Listen to the conversation between a custom officer and a woman, then fill in the form.

The Questions and Answers between the officer and the woman

Purpose of visit	11. attend a _____ convention first and then plan on touring the _____ for a few days.
Place to stay	12. staying in a room at a hotel _____ for the entire week.
Things in the luggage	13. _____ belongings: clothes, a few books, and a CD _____.
The first trip or not	14. Actually, I was _____ here when my parents were working in the capital _____, but this is my _____ back since then.

Part 3

Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.

At The Check-in Counter

A: Can I have your ticket and (15) _____ please, Sir?

B: Yes, here you are.

A: Do you have any check-in (16) _____?

B: Yes, two pieces. They're heavy. I hope they're not (17) _____.

A: They're just under the maximum weight. Where would you like to sit, Sir?

B: (18) _____ if possible. And I forgot to ask before. Could I (19) _____ a vegetarian meal, please?

A: One vegetarian meal. Ok, no problem. Have (20) _____, Sir.

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Day 10

Part 1

I. Listen and choose the best answer which is closest in meaning to the sentence you hear.

1. A. I lived in a part of the school.
   B. I didn't live in the school.
   C. There were no schools in the town.
   D. I lived in a part of town with no schools.
2. A. My brother was not taken to the hospital.
   B. We didn't take my brother to the nearby hospital.
   C. My brother was not taken to the hospital because it was near.
   D. We took my brother to the hospital which was nearby.
3. A. He didn't help her until he was told.
   B. Unless you tell me, I shall not be able to help you.
   C. As soon as I was told, I went to help her.
   D. If I have time, I will help you.
4. A. Mr. King had got a job in the factory.
   B. Mr. King had an accident on his way to the factory.
   C. Mr. King saw an accident on his way to the factory.
   D. Mr. King had sent his daughter to the factory.
5. A. Not everyone knew he failed in the maths exam.
   B. Everyone knew he failed in the maths exam.
   C. To everyone's surprise, he did not pass the maths exam.
   D. He was afraid that everyone knew he didn't pass the maths exam.

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear.

6. A. Yes, he must. B. Must he? C. No, he didn't. D. Are you sure?
7. A. Shall we have lunch there again sometime?
   B. Do we have to finish our lunch so fast?
   C. We won't have supper until we finish.
   D. We should have enough time to have lunch.
8. A. Good, I'd like you helping me.
   B. Well, I'd like that you'll help me.
   C. That's very kind of you to say so.
   D. No, I don't need your help.
9. A. Tommy has got to have a bath.
   B. Tommy has very much enjoyed having a bath.

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C. If Tommy wants a bath, he can have one.

D. It's certain that Tommy is having a bath.

10. A. No, he is not clever at all. B. No, he doesn't study well.

C. Oh, he is foolish. D. Thanks a lot. We are proud of him.

Part 2

Listen to the conversations and answer questions by choosing the best answer.

11. How did the boy go to school?

A. By bike. B. By bus. C. On foot. D. By car.

12. What time is it now?

A. It's 3:00. B. It's 3:15. C. It's 3:05. D. It's 2:55.

13. Who is the cleverest of the three?

A. Kate is. B. Alice is. C. Tom is. D. Mary is.

14. Is the monitor in the classroom?

A. Yes, he is. B. No, he isn't.

C. Yes, he was. D. No, he wasn't.

15. When will the lecture be held?

A. On Wednesday. B. On Thursday. C. On Friday. D. On Sunday.

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversations and answer each questions WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

Question 16–18 (conversation 1)

16. What kind of a book are the two students talking about?

_____

17. Where did the student get the book?

_____

18. Has the student finished reading the book?

_____

Question 19–20 (conversation 2)

19. What does Bob intend to do before he go to bed ?

_____

20. When will Joe wake Bob up the next morning?

_____

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II. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.

At the post office

A: I want to send this package by (21) _____ mail.

B: Do you want it insured?

A: Yes, for fifty dollars, please. I'd also like some stamps—a book of twenty two and three (22) _____.

B: You'll have to get those at the stamp window over there, next to general (23) _____.

A: Can I get (24) _____ there, too?

B: No, that's (25) _____, three windows down the hall.

雅思全真听力——故事版

两个同学（Alex and Jenny）在互相介绍自己的家庭情况：

J：你好，Alex。听说你父母不是英国人，是吗？

A：是的，我父亲1957年的时候因为工作原因从希腊(Greece)来到英国，他是个铁路工人(railway worker)，会到世界各地去工作。我妈妈是教师(teacher)，她1960年来到英国。

J：其实我的祖母也不是英国人，她是从俄罗斯(Russia)移居英国的。

A：那她一定很漂亮啦。

J：是啊，非常漂亮(beautiful)，我最喜欢她的一头金发(blond hair)。

A：她是做什么工作的？

J：她是大学教授，非常风趣(funny)、睿智(intelligent)。除了父母，你还有什么家人吗？

A：还有一个姐姐，她已经结婚了，并且刚刚生了宝宝。这还是我第一次当舅舅呢。

J：太棒了，你有他的照片吗？

A：我没有带在身上，下次给你看吧。

J：喔，时间过得真快，我该回家了，明天见。

A：再见。

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Day 11

Part 1

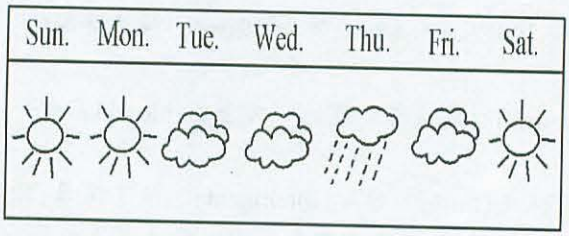
Look at the pictures and listen to the questions, then choose the best answer.

Question 1–2

1. A. They're students.
   B. They're in a supermarket.
   C. They're doing shopping.
   D. They're hungry.
2. A. Amy has short curly hair.
   B. Amy aren't wearing glasses.
   C. Amy has straight hair.
   D. Grace is wearing short pants.

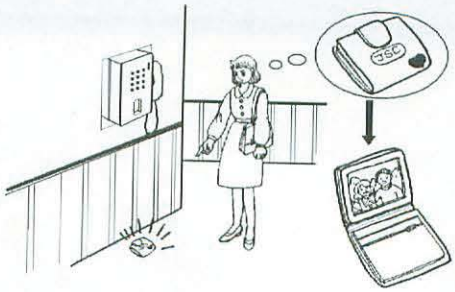
Question 3

Weather Forecast for This Week



3. A. It'll be cloudy. B. It'll be sunny. C. It'll be rainy. D. It'll be snowy.

Question 4–5



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4. A. She found it at three o'clock.
   B. She happened to find it.
   C. She found it on the floor near a payphone.
   D. The wallet is shining.
5. A. The woman likes the wallet very much.
   B. The wallet's name is JSC .
   C. On the front, you can see a pattern with three flowers.
   D. There's a photograph inside the wallet.

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

6. What did the woman say about the weather?
   A. It was really cold.
   B. It snowed all winter.
   C. It snowed in December.
   D. It was below freezing.
7. Where would the man go first?
   A. To go home.
   B. To see a friend.
   C. To the library.
   D. To a party.
8. What time is it now?
   A. It's ten fifteen.
   B. It's ten twenty-five.
   C. It's ten fifty.
   D. It's five past ten.
9. What does the man mean?
   A. He has never met Betty.
   B. He will dismiss Betty.
   C. Betty is a fool.
   D. Betty is the cleverest one he has ever met.
10. How does the woman know Mike?
    A. She knows Mike very well.
    B. She met him once.
    C. She only knows his name.
    D. She knew him for a long time.

Part 3

I. Listen to the passage and answer the questions (WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS).

11. What does she like to have on her toast?

    _____

12. What kind of fruit does she like?

    _____

13. When does she have her main meal of the day?

    _____

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II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

A good breakfast is important. You can (14) _____ why. By breakfast time you have not eaten anything for twelve hours. (15) _____.

One good breakfast could be rice or bread, an egg and milk. On a cold morning (16) _____ is necessary.

You must get up early to (17) _____ to eat breakfast. A good breakfast helps you to (18) _____. It helps you to work better and play more happily. Your whole day will be more fun after you have enjoyed a good breakfast.

雅思全真听力——故事版

Black太太为儿子买的CD播放机出了问题，打电话到商店的维修部。以下是她与店员(shop assistant)的对话：

S：你好，美丽电器行。有什么需要帮忙的吗？

B：我前天在贵店买的CD根本没有声音，我要求重新换一张。

S：可以，请问您买的CD名称是什么？

B：Reading Ahead.

S：您的客户编号是多少？

B：AL2980.

S：什么时间买的？

B：7月7日(July 7th)。

S：我找到您的客户资料了。我们会在您方便的时间上门更换。请问您住在哪里？

B：11 Lake Avenue.

S：是您登记的这个电话吗？

B：是的，我的分机号码是2176。

S：对了，您是用CD播放机还是用电脑播放的？

B：用电脑。

S：请您再检查一下是不是电脑的声卡(sound card)出了问题。

B：我儿子已经检查过了，而且电脑是我上个月刚刚在你们店里买的。

S：好的，请问您哪天在家？我们的售后服务人员将上门更换。

B：星期四(Thursday)。

S：我们会在星期四上午8:00-11:00之间为您更换，并且我会向经理(shop assistant)汇报。

B：谢谢。不过如果我再遇到什么问题怎么办？

S：不客气。“故障说明”在您的使用手册(handbook)中的第十章(chapter ten)。对于给您带来的麻烦，我们深表歉意。再见。

B：再见。

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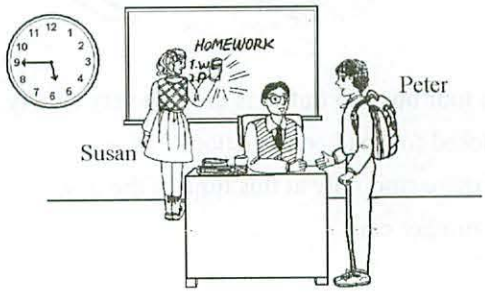
Day 12

Part 1

Look at the pictures and listen to the questions, then choose the best answer.

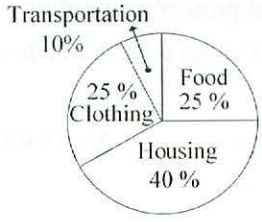
Question 1–3



1. A. He's talking with his teacher.
   B. He's carrying a suitcase.
   C. He's a student with curly hair.
   D. He's carrying a backpack.
2. A. She's erasing the blackboard.
   B. She's wearing a mini-skirt.
   C. She's carrying a backpack.
   D. She's handing her homework.
3. A. It's a quarter past five.
   B. It's half past five.
   C. It's a quarter to six.
   D. It's a quarter past six.

Question 4

Mr. & Mrs. Brown's Monthly Expenses



4. A. They spend over half of their money on it.
   B. They spend the least on transportation.
   C. They spend more on clothing than on food.
   D. They spend less than 50% on the housing.

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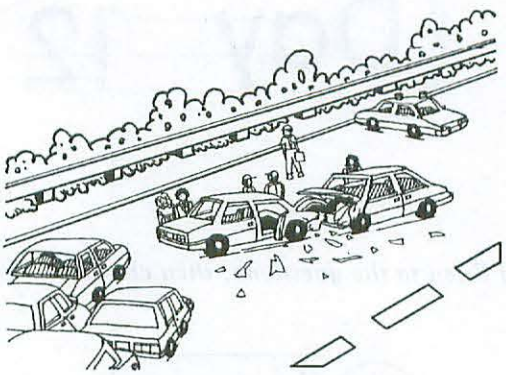
Question 5



5. A. A car was hit by a tour bus, so traffic is moving very slowly.
   B. The highway is closed for road construction.
   C. Traffic is moving quite smoothly at this time of the day.
   D. A car has just hit another car.

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

6. When did the game finally start?
   A. At 6:45. B. At 7:15. C. At 7:45. D. At 6:15.
7. What's the woman's present for Edward?
   A. Shirts. B. A pair of football boots.
   C. A sweater. D. A pair of imported gloves.
8. On what day will the man be able to see Professor Kent?
   A. On Tuesday. B. On Wednesday. C. On Thursday. D. On Friday.
9. Where does this conversation most probably take place?
   A. In a boat. B. At a swimming pool. C. In the office. D. At a school.
10. What is Mike?
    A. A student. B. A worker. C. An official. D. An officer.

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

11. What does the conversation imply about the mother?
    A. She is busy at work. B. She had to run some errands.
    C. She is resting in bed. D. She is eating outside.
12. What is the first problem the girl notices about her father's cooking?

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A. He is not following the recipe.

B. He is missing the right pan to cook the pizza.

C. He is using the directions for a different food.

D. He is burning the pizza.

13. How does the girl know her father doesn't like the pizza he prepared?

A. He tells her honestly what he thinks about it.

B. She can tell by his non-verbal expressions.

C. He throws it away after making it.

D. He ate up the pizza.

14. What problem did the girl NOT mention about the pizza?

A. It was too salty. B. It was burned. C. It was too chewy. D. There was pumpkin in it

15. What do they end up doing for lunch?

A. They decide to go out to eat. B. They eat something different at home.

C. They eat at friend's house D. They eat the pizza together.

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks

Do you live in a city? Do you know how cities began? Long ago, the world had only a few thousand people. These people moved from place to place. They moved over the land, (16) _____ for food.

No one knows how or where these people learned about (17) _____, but when they did, their lives changed. They did not have to look for food any more. They could (18) _____ and grow it.

People began to live near one another. And so the first villages grew. Many people came to work in the villages. These villages (19) _____.

When machines (20) _____, life in the villages changed again. Factories were built. More and more people lived near the factories. The cities grew much bigger.

雅思全真听力——故事版

新生开学的入学介绍：

欢迎大家来到麦考利大学。我是Jason，我将向大家简单地介绍学校里的情况。我们所在的楼是主楼(main building)，不远处是图书馆。

后天(the day after tomorrow)就要开始上课了，大家要做好上课的准备。要努力学习，争取奖学金，获取奖学金对你们来说有三大好处：第一，节省了学习费用；第二，增强社会实践；第三，有助于你们顺利毕业。

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Day 13

Part 1

Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks.

1. Current research shows that_____million Americans stop smoking each year.
2. Could you give Jack a call at _____?
3. We're thinking about getting a house. Currently, the average mortgage is about_____.
4. _____new jobs have been created in the high tech sector over the past 4 years.
5. Jane is celebrating her_____birthday next Monday!
6. _____of all Americans eat a hamburger at least once a week.
7. The density of hydrogen is_____in that compound.
8. So, what time shall we get together next week? What do you say if meet for lunch at _____.
9. Statistics show that flossing _____a day can greatly improve general dental hygiene.
10. Wall Street closed up _____points

Part 2

Listen the conversations and choose the best answer to the question.

11. What happened to the woman's family?
    A. Her family moved to the United States in 1880.
    B. Her family moved to the United States in 1818.
    C. Her family visited the United States two times in the 19th century.
    D. Her family moved to the United States 60 years ago.
12. What did the man probably think?
    A. Students shouldn't ride bikes to school on Mondays.
    B. Girls shouldn't ride bikes to school.
    C. Bikes broke down too easily.
    D. She wasn't telling the truth.
13. Which of the following statements is TRUE?
    A. He bought two tickets in the last row.
    B. There were only two seats on the left.
    C. Three of them had planned on going to the play.

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D. The woman will have to stay home.

14. Which of the following statements is TRUE?

A. The woman forgot to ask Eddie.

B. Eddie did not like to be with these people.

C. Smoking too much has made Eddie not welcome.

D. Eddie barely smoke.

15. What happened last night?

A. The audience was very happy to meet the actors.

B. The actress was offered a large chair.

C. The actress greeted the audience with a cheer.

D. The audience gave the actress a warm welcome.

Part 3

Listen to the short passage and fill in the blanks.

We used to have a (16)_____ picnic place beside a lake. We had a boat there. I was there with some friends and I decided to swim to a little island. It didn't look far and I started swimming. But (17)_____ I realized it was a lot further than I thought. I was (18)_____. I shouted. Luckily my friends heard me and brought the boat. I thought I was going to (19)_____. I've never been more (20)_____ in my life.

雅思全真听力——故事版

在澳大利亚和新西兰赴马来西亚举办的教育展示会上，一男士向观众讲解：

很高兴能够到马来西亚(Malaysia)举办本届澳大利亚和新西兰教育展，这已经是我们第三次举办这样的教育展了。展会为期5天(5 days)，有20多所学校参展，您可以尽情地与各个学校的负责人详谈，选择适合自己的学校。

我首先简单地介绍一下本科生教育。您所付的学费(tuition)里包括在校期间除了书费之外的所有费用，书是要根据需要自己买的。澳大利亚和新西兰一向以高水平的教育和完善的教学设施享誉世界。

关于研究生课程，我特别要推荐一下××大学，他们明年(next year)开学的信息工程(information engineering)硕士课程是世界一流的，只接受全日制(full-time)学生。

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Day 14

Part 1

Listen to the tape and fill in the blanks.

1. Parsifal was first premiered at Bayreuth in_____.
2. Fred's Office Supplies turned an incredible profit of $_____in this past quarter.
3. I'm sure you will find that the ATU_____is a remarkable machine.
4. Athletes from over_____countries will be participating in the next meet to be held on the_____of September.
5. Peter won the bean counting contest with a guess of_____beans.
6. Tiger Woods shot an incredible_____under par on the back_____.
7. By the time of his death in_____, Roger Franklin had accumulated over _____ patents.
8. It is estimated that the new tax reform will cost the government $_____.
9. His new computer cooks! He's got_____Mb Ram with a_____Mhz processor.
10. Relax! There are_____miles left to go.

Part 2 *Conversation: Daily Schedule*

Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer to the question.

11. What time does the man get up?

A. at 5:00 a.m. B. at 6:00 a.m. C. at 7:00 a.m. D. at 8:00 a.m.

12. What time does he get to work?

A. at 7:00 a.m. B. at 8:00 a.m. C. at 9:00 a.m. D. at 6:00 a.m.

13. What does he do with his family around 6:30 p.m.?

A. They read books together. B. They play games.

C. They eat dinner. D. They watch TV.

14. What do the man and his wife do after the kids go to bed?

A. They watch TV. B. They clean the house.

C. They listen to music. D. They read books

15. What is one thing the man does NOT say about his wife?

A. She has to take the their children to school. B. She helps the kids with their homework.

C. She goes shopping for food. D. She buys groceries.

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Part 3

Listen to the teacher's speaking on the first day of class and choose the best answer to the questions.

16. What is the name of the course?

A. Intercultural Commerce　　B. Interaction in Communication

C. Intercultural Communication　　D. International Cooperation

17. What time does the class meet?

A. 3:05 PM to 4:15 PM　　B. 3:15 PM to 4:50 PM

C. 3:50 PM to 4:50 PM　　D. 3:15 PM to 4:15 PM

18. On average, how often will the class meet in the research lab during the last part of the course?

A. once a month　　B. twice a month

C. three times a month　　D. four times a month

19. If today is Tuesday, when should the textbook be available in the bookstore?

A. today after class　　B. on Wednesday

C. on Thursday　　D. on Friday

20. Which item was NOT mentioned as part of determining a student's final grade in the class?

A. participation　　B. quizzes　　C. a research project　　D. attendance

雅思全真听力——故事版

一个导游带领大家参观，以下是讲解：

欢迎大家参加我们组织的徒步旅行(on foot/walking tour)。

首先，我向大家简单地介绍一下我们所在的这个大公园的历史。这里原来是一个工厂的厂房，后来废弃而改造成公园。大家现在所站的地方原来是一些库房(houses)。其实最初市民们更想把它建成一个娱乐中心(recreation)。

现在我大概介绍一下这里的建筑物和方位，我们来一起看一下这张地图。中间的塔(tower)就是我现在站立的地方，东面是奥林匹克运动馆，往南经过游泳池是停车场(car park)，向西有几排长椅(bench)，大家玩累了可以在此休息，在它北边是一个咖啡馆(cafe)，南边是一个人工湖(lake)。

这里有本市著名的徒步旅行俱乐部(local walking club)，您可以到那里去练习骑车(cycling)，也可以到池塘边喂鱼，那儿也是个观鸟(birding-watching)的好地方。大家可以根据自己的爱好，尽情地玩，下午四点在这里集合。

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Day 15

Part 1

Listen to the statements and decide what the statements are talking about.

1. A. dentist	B. police officer	C. teacher	D. worker
2. A. bookstore	B. library	C. department store	D. hospital
3. A. knife	B. pencil	C. scissors	D. hammer
4. A. carpenter	B. lawyer	C. engineer	D. secretary
5. A. bookstore	B. library	C. post office	D. hospital
6. A. stove	B. clock	C. lamp	D. TV set
7. A. stewardess	B. pilot	C. passenger	D. waiterss
8. A. office	B. bus station	C. health club	D. airport
9. A. fax machine	B. telephone	C. copy machine	D. computer
10. A. kitchen	B. bakery	C. ice cream store	D. grocery

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer to each question.

11. What is the girl shopping for?

A. a present for her mother　　B. a present for a friend

C. a present for her father　　D. something for herself

12. How much is the black wallet?

A. $49.95　　B. $40.95　　C. $44.95　　D. $45.95

13. Why doesn't the girl like the brown wallet?

A. There isn't a place to put pictures.　　B. It's too big and heavy.

C. She doesn't like the color.　　D. It's too expensive.

14. About how much does the girl have to spend?

A. $5.00　　B. $10.00　　C. $13.00　　D. $11.00

15. What does the girl decide to buy?

A. a black wallet　　B. a brown belt　　C. a tie　　D. a suit

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Part 3

I. Listen to the passage and complete the sentence by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in each blanks.

16. The refrigerator didn't work properly, the milk_____.
17. My friend tried to do a lot to_____.
18. Thinking there was something wrong with the refrigerator, the woman asked_____for help.
19. The refrigerator refused to work because the woman didn't_____the power.
20. When the trouble was found, the woman was_____.

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

I get up every morning with the birds. There is a stream near my hut and I (21)_____from there. It's good, clear, fresh water, better than you get in the city. (22)_____, in the winter, I have to break the ice. I cook simple food on my old paraffin stove; mostly stews and things like that. Sometimes I (23)_____and have a drink, but I don't see many people. I don't (24)_____. I know this wood very well, you see. I know all the little birds and animals that live here and they know me. I don't have much money, but I don't need much. I think I'm (25)_____.

雅思全真听力——故事版

John 要租房，同学Alice把自己住过的一套房子向他推荐：

J：你好，Alice，我要找一处离学校比较近的房子，你有没有什么消息？

A：太巧了，我刚刚搬出来的房子离学校挺近的。因为我下学期要实习，租了一个离公司比较近的房子。

J：在哪儿？

A：17A，伦敦大街。房子已经空了两周了，你可以打电话问问房东。

J：房租贵吗？

A：400 美元一周($400 per week)。不过你得另外付清洁工 25 美元($25)。

J：还可以。

A：房东的电话号码是 889745。你可以通过电话谈好，请她提前为你接通(switch on)一些电器，像热水器(water heater)和电冰箱(fridge)。

J：房东有没有什么要求(rules)？

A：我住的时候主要有两条：第一要在外出前锁好门窗(close/lock all windows)，第二不要在夜里放音乐 (play music at midnight)。其他的细节你可以在电话里直接问房东(landlady)。

J：好的，非常感谢。

A：不客气。

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Day 16

Part 1

Listen to the statements and decide what each statement is talking about.

1. A. photographer	B. artist	C. actor	D. writer
2. A. bakery	B. clothing store	C. barber shop	D. shoe store
3. A. refrigerator	B. cupboard	C. sink	D. washing machine
4. A. fire fighter	B. police officer	C. doctor	D. teacher
5. A. church	B. bank	C. embassy	D. school
6. A. plate	B. check	C. menu	D. tableware
7. A. receptionist	B. journalist	C. newspaper carrier	D. editor
8. A. stadium	B. basketball court	C. skating rink	D. football field
9. A. alarm clock	B. bed	C. lamp	D. desk
10. A. secretary	B. farmer	C. shopkeeper	D. customer

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

11. What would Mary like to receive?

A. A letter. B. A complaint. C. A phone call. D. A receipt.

12. What does this family do about high costs?

A. They grow some of their own fruits and vegetables.

B. They buy their food from farmers who live nearby.

C. They eat inexpensive food whenever they can.

D. They spend a lot of money to feed the family.

13. What do we learn about the woman's watch?

A. It's 5 minutes slow. B. It's 5 minutes fast.

C. It's 10 minutes slow. D. It's 10 minutes fast.

14. What is Charley's dog like?

A. It does not get along well with people.

B. It is a good watch dog.

C. It likes Charley, but not his children.

D. It is a good pet for Charley and his children.

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15. How far away is the university?

A. One block. B. Two blocks. C. Four blocks. D. Six blocks.

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each.

16. The girl's interested in some_____.
17. The salesman recommended a_____to her.
18. It will cost her_____plus tax.
19. Finally, the girl got it for_____off.

II. Listen to the passage and make the best choice.

20. It has been snowing for_____.

A. 40 days B. 14 days C. 2 days D. 4 days

21. The workers were asked_____.

A. to clean the platform
B. to leave snow on the platform
C. to pile the snow in the train
D. to melt the snow

22. The task of cleaning is_____.

A. easy to carry out
B. hard to perform
C. interesting to everyone
D. out of the question

23. The workers in Chicago_____.

A. didn't finish the job
B. were worried about the snow
C. made the platform dangerous
D. loaded the snow onto a freight train

24. The workers in Memphis regarded the snow in the train as a welcome gift because_____.

A. they have to do something with the snow
B. they would send much snow to the children's playground
C. they like the snow
D. some children there have never seen snow before

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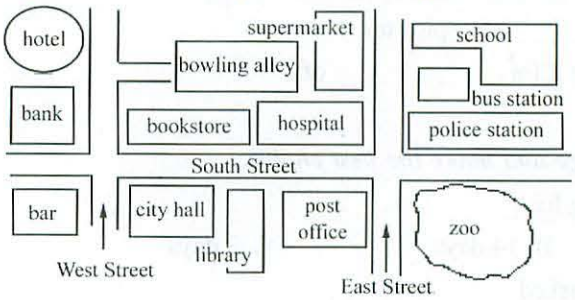
Day 17

Part 1

In this part, you will see a map and hear ten statements. Decide the statements are true or false according to the map. Please write T for True and F for False.



1. _____ 2. _____ 3. _____
4. _____ 5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____ 9. _____
10. _____

Part 2

In this part, you will hear five short conversations. After each conversation, there is a question. Please choose the best answer to each question from the four choices.

11. What does the woman mean?

A. The man is in the dinning-room. B. The man may look at her notebook.
C. She doesn't know where the notebook is. D. She doesn't want the man to look at her notebook.

12. What's the man's suggestion?

A. Producing an advertisement for the computer. B. Having comments from their users.
C. Interviewing some secretaries and typists. D. Interviewing some users by telephone.

13. What is the woman saying about Alex?

A. He began his studies more than five years ago.
B. He will be working for at least five more years.
C. It took him at least five years to get his degree.
D. He finished his degree a long time ago.

14. What doesn't the man know?

A. Where Richard went. B. How Richard traveled.

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C. If Richard will go.
D. How much Richard spent.

15. Why does the woman feel worried?
A. She has the headache.
B. She is ill.
C. She is going to have the English test.
D. She needs a rest.

Part 3

I. Listen to the passage and make the best choice.

16. About whom is the story?
A. Two sailors.
B. A boy.
C. Two sailors and a boy.
D. A boy and his donkey.

17. What did the two sailors do when they had had enough drinks?
A. They went home to their village.
B. They wanted to stand in the market-place.
C. They wanted to look for something amusing in the bar.
D. They wanted to find something funny in the street.

18. Where was the bar?
A. In a market-place.
B. In their village.
C. Near their village.
D. Near a market-place.

19. Who in the story is not polite?
A. The two sailors.
B. The boy.
C. The boy and the two sailors.
D. The boy and his donkey.

20. What is the main idea of the passage?
A. Two wrongs do not make a right.
B. When someone does something impolite to you, you should treat him in the same way.
C. The sailors were impolite.
D. The boy was impolite.

II. Listen to the passage and supply the missing words.

I want to thank you again (21) _____ at your home last Wednesday evening. It was very kind of you to invite my friend and me to dinner. Everything was delicious, (22) _____ the lemon pie. You are certainly a good cook! We also enjoy meeting your two daughters and dancing with them. As you know, I'm going to return to Mexico next week. If you are ever in Mexico City, please (23) _____. My telephone number is (24) _____. I'm (25) _____ seeing you in my hometown sometime in July.

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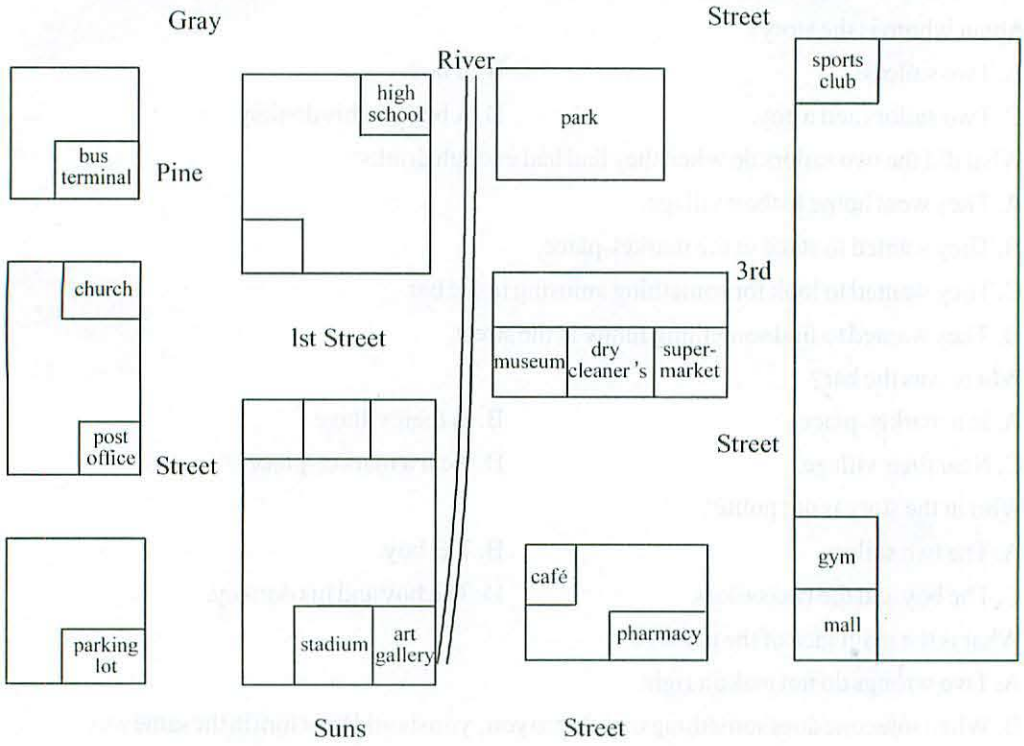
Day 18

Part 1

Listen to the tape and decide the statements are True or False according to the map.



1. _____ 2. _____
3. _____ 4. _____
5. _____ 6. _____
7. _____ 8. _____
9. _____ 10. _____

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and decide where the speakers are.

11. A. at a TV repair shop B. at someone's house
C. at school D. at post office
12. A. at a restaurant B. in a hospital

C. in an office D. at school

13. A. at a bank B. in a classroom C. at a library D. at an office

14. A. at a post office B. in a supermarket C. on a farm D. at a hospital

15. A. at a movie theater B. at a video rental store
C. at a concert hall D. at a supermarket

16. A. in a bus B. in a taxi C. on a boat D. on a airplane

17. A. in a hospital lobby B. in cafeteria
C. on an airplane D. on a bus

18. A. at a bowling alley B. in a Mexican restaurant
C. at a bank D. at a store

19. A. at a hotel B. at a doctor's office
C. at car rental agency D. at a restaurant

20. A. at a clothing store B. at car rental agency
C. at a dry cleaners D. at a supermarket

Part 3

Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

The computer is fast, and never makes a mistake, while people are slow, and often make mistakes. That's what people often say when they talk about computers. For over (21)_____ a century engineers have been making better and better computers. Now a computer can do a lot of everyday jobs (22)_____. It is widely used in factories, hospitals, banks and universities. A computer can (23)_____ in almost every field. Many computer scientists are now thinking of making the computer "think" like a man. With the help of a person, a computer can draw pictures, write music, talk with people, play chess, (24)_____, translate languages and so on. Perhaps computers will one day really think and feel. Do you think people will be afraid when they find that the computer is too clever to listen to and (25)_____?

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Day 19

Part 1

I. Listen and choose the best answer which is closest in meaning to the sentence you have heard.

1. A. It's a beautiful day today. We're going to have a swim.
   B. What a lovely day today! We're going to fish.
   C. It's a beautiful day today. We're going to have a picnic.
   D. It's a nice day today. We're going to skate.
2. A. The soil should be turned over with a fork so that the weeds would be destroyed.
   B. Let sheep or cows walk on the land, and the animals will destroy the weeds or eat them.
   C. The soil should be improved so that the weeds would be destroyed.
   D. The soil should be turned over with a fork before sowing seeds in it.
3. A. Mary was caught in the rain.
   B. Mary was not caught in the rain.
   C. Mary came back late.
   D. Mary didn't come back earlier.
4. A. He doesn't drink beer.
   B. He always likes more than one glass of beer.
   C. He likes a glass of beer very much.
   D. He probably likes whisky more than beer.
5. A. In Philadelphia museums are better than anything else.
   B. You would sometimes have rain in Philadelphia.
   C. Museums will be opened if it rains.
   D. Going to a museum is better than going to a stadium if it rains.

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you have heard.

6. A. OK, thank you.
   B. Hold on, please.
   C. Really? What is it?
   D. I don't believe you.
7. A. The high will be 35℃ and the low 29℃.
   B. It's different from the weather forecast.
   C. It was rainy.
   D. It will be cloudy to clear.
8. A. You too.
   B. Thank you. I will.
   C. Yes, I will.
   D. I will have a good journey.
9. A. Of course, I shall do a good job.
   B. It's a pity.
   C. I like it.
   D. Not so well, I'm afraid.

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10. A. Yes, she's tall and healthy.
    B. Oh, I don't know she is your daughter.
    C. Yes, she talked to me just now.
    D. She is really lovely and most understanding.

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

11. Who are the two speakers?
    A. A husband and a wife.　　B. An aunt and a nephew.
    C. A teacher and a student.　　D. A mother and a son.

12. The woman is told to _____ tomorrow.
    A. take a plane　　B. have a dinner
    C. pick up some people　　D. rent a house

13. When will the plane land?
    A. 7:46 a.m..　　B. 7:46 p.m..　　C. 7:36 p.m..　　D. 7:36 a.m..

14. What's the flight number?
    A. FA52.　　B. F52.　　C. FA42.　　D. FA152.

Part 3

Listen to the telephone conversation and fill in Messages about the caller WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each blank.

Messages about the caller

Name of the caller	15. Jack _____
Company of the caller	16. Hunter's _____
Who he would like to speak to	17. Elaine _____
The caller's problem	18. No information about _____ in the brochure
How to resolve	19. Sending the information _____
Telephone number of the caller	20. _____
Fax number of the caller	21. _____

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Day 20

Part 1

I. Listen and choose the best answer which is closest in meaning to the sentence you have heard.

1. A. They spent little money on food.
   B. They lived a hard life.
   C. They have got no money on them.
   D. They spent lots of money on food.
2. A. Most buildings belonged to some foreign companies.
   B. Most buildings were built by some foreign companies.
   C. Most foreign companies were in the old building.
   D. The building built by some foreign companies were old.
3. A. She has nothing to worry about.
   B. She always has something to worry about.
   C. It seems that she is worried about something.
   D. She is much more worried than she looks.
4. A. The film isn't what you thought of.
   B. I've seen the film twice.
   C. The film isn't good enough for me to see once again.
   D. You'd better not go and see the film.
5. A. Tim's father died when he was 76 years old.
   B. Tim's father died in the winter of 1967.
   C. Tim was 31 years old in 1998.
   D. Tim was about 40 years old in 1998.

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you have heard.

6. A. No, I don't think so.
   B. All right.
   C. That's all right.
   D. The same to you.
7. A. Oh, just go straight ahead.
   B. You may take a taxi there.
   C. No, it's no distance at all.
   D. Take the second turning on the left.
8. A. I'd like to see a few sun glasses.
   B. I prefer a different colour.
   C. That's too expensive.
   D. Show me some others.
9. A. I'm sorry for being late.
   B. The class was cancelled.
   C. My car ran out of gas on the way.
   D. The professor was late this morning.
10. A. Well, are you leaving so soon?
    B. Nice to meet you again.
    C. Please walk slowly. Thank you.
    D. My pleasure. Good-bye.

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Part 2

Listen to the telephone conversation between a customer and telephone service section and fill in the form WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each blanks.

The message of the customer

Name	Jeffrey Schaefer.
What service he asked for	11. .....
His phone number	12. .....
Date of birth	13. .....
When he would like the telephone service?	14. .....

Part 3

I. Listen to the telephone conversation and make the best choice.

15. The man who is calling is:

A. a taxi driver B. a bus driver C. a truck driver D. a car driver

16. What is the problem with the woman with him?

A. She is having a heart attack. B. She was hurt in an accident.

C. She is having a baby. D. She fainted.

17. Where is the man now?

A. on the freeway B. downtown in traffic C. in the airport parking lot D. near the hospital

18. What's the man's name?

A. Bill B. Bob C. Brad D. Brot

19. The operator tells the man to:

A. help the woman breath easier. B. keep the woman calm and warm.

C. put something soft under the woman's head. D. give the woman a hot drink.

II. Listen to a telephone recording and fill in the blanks.

"Hello and thank you for calling UK Vision, this area's (20) ..... store in (21) ..... for you and your family. Our store hours are Monday to Friday, (22) ..... . We're open Saturdays until six. (23) ..... on Sundays.

Please visit our store on Saturday for an (24) ..... 20% off on our already low prices on all (25) ..... of eyewear. And remember: eye exams are free.

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Day 21

Part 1

Listen to the questions and choose the best answer to each question:

1. A. She's quite smart.
   B. Because it's so easy.
   C. The color is too bright.
   D. I've never heard of it.
2. A. Longer than three pages.
   B. Almost every week.
   C. He looked all right.
   D. They are just fine.
3. A. Thanks. Where did you get it?
   B. Don't worry. I won't leave you alone.
   C. No, it's not his report.
   D. Sure. Keep it as long as you need it.
4. A. Yes. Why are they here?
   B. Yes. Put them on my desk.
   C. No. Have you read it?
   D. No. I didn't find his office.
5. A. She said you could come in.
   B. Yes, please follow me.
   C. Nice to meet you, Mr. Grant.
   D. I'd be happy to introduce you.
6. A. OK. I'll talk to you tomorrow.
   B. No, I don't think it's over.
   C. My vision? It's perfect.
   D. Yes, it's an interesting lesson.
7. A. They're good, aren't they?
   B. I think we're safe now.
   C. Your shoulder hurts again?
   D. You'd better see a dentist.
8. A. Maybe he doesn't need it.
   B. I'm not sure. Let me check.
   C. Well, it's the sale price.
   D. No. I prefer white wine.
9. A. Yes, I live just north of the city.
   B. Yes, the staff has been very helpful.
   C. Yes, it's in the downtown area.
   D. Yes, we'll arrange a convenient time.
10. A. The same. And you?
    B. It's still early, isn't it?
    C. I've never been there.
    D. He's a nice guy.

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

11. How many things in the room do they mention?
    A. A carpet, a TV set and a curtain.
    B. A carpet and a TV set.
    C. A TV set and a curtain.
    D. A carpet, a TV set and bedrooms.
12. _____ is a Japanese model.
    A. The lady
    B. The new TV set
    C. The carpet
    D. The curtain

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13. The visitor's has got_____.

A. a new house too　　B. a new coat too

C. a new TV set too　　D. a new carpet too

14. The house has got_____.

A. one double room and two singles　　B. three double rooms

C. three single rooms　　D. two double rooms and one single

15. How much does the house cost?

A. $3,000.　　B. $3,500.　　C. $2,000.　　D. $2,500.

Part 3

I. listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

16. The man makes a reservation finally for which day?

A. March 20th　　B. March 21st　　C. March 22nd　　D. March 23 rd

17. What kind of room does the man prefer?

A. a non-smoking room　　B. a smoking room

C. either one is okay　　D. a room with view

18. Why doesn't he want to reserve the suite?

A. It doesn't have a nice view.　　B. It doesn't come with a sauna bath.

C. It's too expensive.　　D. It's too small.

19. Including tax, how much is the man's room?

A. 80 dollars　　B. 88 dollars　　C. 96 dollars　　D. 90 dollars

20. How do you spell the man's name?

A. Maxner　　B. Maexner　　C. Mexner　　D.Meaxner

II. Listen to the dialogue and supply the missing words.

A: Excuse me, but are you the manager of the hotel?

B: Yes, I am. (21)_____?

A: I'm very (22)_____. I have asked for a room, with a shower, but the shower (23)_____. I telephoned the (24)_____, but nobody has been sent to repair it.

B: I'm very sorry, sir. I'll see if we can (25)_____ for you.

A: It irritates me to think that I shall move to another room.

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Day 22

Part 1

Listen to the questions and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A. Yes, they're delicious.
   B. Well, it's not cheap.
   C. Just a medium-sized one.
   D. Okay. For here or to go?
2. A. He's a bank clerk.
   B. He's my cousin.
   C. He's from Tainan.
   D. He's doing very well.
3. A. I often read books on the class.
   B. I'm fine. Thank you.
   C. Not so well, I'm afraid.
   D. It's too difficult to answer.
4. A. Sorry, I have no coins.
   B. Neither have you.
   C. In fact, it was last year.
   D. We do have a chance.
5. A. Yes, her office is on this floor.
   B. No, I don't watch sports.
   C. No, it's in the basement.
   D. Yes, he has a sports car.
6. A. Sure, what's the problem?
   B. Sorry. I don't have any left.
   C. Of course. Here you are.
   D. Yes, it's an interesting lesson.
7. A. Yes, she's in good shape.
   B. No, rich desserts are bad for you.
   C. Yes, you should quit smoking.
   D. No, just exercise every day.
8. A. I met him at a picnic.
   B. Well, so far so good.
   C. Three times a week.
   D. We'll take the train.
9. A. I live just north of the city.
   B. Go one block and take a left.
   C. It's in the downtown area.
   D. Yes. We need to get there soon.
10. A. Yes, it turned out to be a sunny day.
    B. Oh! I completely forgot about that.
    C. No, I was too tired on Friday night.
    D. I don't agree with him, either.

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

11. Why did the girl want to have dinner in the restaurant?
    A. Because the food there was cheap and tasted good.
    B. Because she was very hungry and thirsty.
    C. Because the food there was better than the others'.
    D. Because there were good meals there although they are too expensive.

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12. What did the boy need first?

A. Something to eat. B. Something to drink. C. We don't know. D. A glass of mineral water.

13. Which of the following was not mentioned in the dialogue?

A. A glass of milk. B. A glass of mineral water.

C. A glass of cream. D. Some orange.

14. Why did the boy not agree to eat the food the girl wanted?

A. Because there were too much ice in them.

B. Because there was no fat, salt or sugar.

C. Because they were high in salt and cream.

D. Because there were too much fat, sugar and salt in them.

15. What did they eat for the dinner at last?

A. Western food. B. French diet. C. Nothing. D. Chinese food.

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

16. What does the woman order?

A. T-bone steak B. chicken fried steak C. broiled chicken D. fried chicken

17. What does she eat with her meal?

A. fries B. bread C. rice D. gruel

18. What does she have to drink?

A. small Sprite B. medium Sprite C. large Sprite D. a glass of Sprite

19. What kind of dressing does she ask for?

A. French B. Italian C. ranch D. Mexico

20. Why is the restaurant not serving pies today?

A. The baker was hurt at work and can't prepare them.

B. The oven is broken and hasn't been repaired.

C. The restaurant has decided to only sell ice cream.

D. Pies have sold out.

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

All around the world large cities have the same problem. That problem is (21) _____. Mexico City has very bad air. The air there is (22) _____. Cars are one reason for the dirty air. Many Mexicans own their own cars and drive in the city. The factories in the area also cause air pollution. They (23) _____ into the air. It is not easy to (24) _____ the air in large cities. The government has to (25) _____.

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Day 23

Part 1

Look at the bus schedule below and decide the statements are true or false.

Bus Schedule

Destination	Departure Time	Arrival Time	Fare
Reno, NV	9:15 a.m	4:30 p.m.	$98.00
Fresno, CA	11:00 a.m.	2:45 p.m.	$62.00
Seattle, WA	8:30 a.m.	5:10 p.m.	$102.00
Boise, ID	10:40 a.m.	9:30 p.m.	$95.00

1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____

6._____ 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

Part 2

I. Listen to conversation 1 and make the best choice.

11. How can the lady go downtown?

A. Take this bus.

B. Take the 58 bus.

C. Take this bus first and transfer to the 58 bus.

D. Take this bus first and transfer to the 40 bus.

12. Which of the following statements is true?

A. The lady will have to wait a long time for another bus.

B. The lady wants to have a schedule of this bus.

C. The lady can get a schedule from another driver.

D. The lady can't get a schedule.

II. Listen to conversation 2 and make the best choice.

13. Why didn't Kevin show up in the class?

A. He met a traffic accident.

B. He was hurt by a car.

C. His car has run out of petrol.

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D. There was something wrong with his car engine.

14. What may Toyota be?

A. A bank B. A store C. A garage D. A car brand

15. What will Kevin possibly do?

A. Have his car repaired. B. Rent a car.

C. Buy a new car. D. Sell his car.

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversation and answer the questions WITH NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS for each blank.

16. Where is the man going?

_____

17. How long will it often take to get to his destination?

_____

18. What time does the place in Question 16 close?

_____

19. Where is the man going later?

_____

20. How much will the fare be for the taxi ride, not including a tip?

_____

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

New York can be (21)_____—especially at night. Many people (22)_____ go out alone into the street after dark. This problem is worse for (23)_____ like Miss Green. As a singer, she has to drive alone to clubs late at night. Then she has to drive home after the shows.

She needed a "friend" when she drove to work or back home. She bought a human-form balloon named Bob and set him in the (24)_____ of her car while she drove at night. People in the street thought the woman driver had a man with her and she (25)_____.

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Day 24

Part 1

I. Listen and choose the best answer which is closest in meaning to the sentence you have heard.

1. A. I used to get up at 10.
   B. I didn't rise before ten.
   C. I didn't get up until then.
   D. I didn't go to bed at ten.
2. A. Tim was always with them.
   B. Tim lost his way.
   C. Tim was there with them.
   D. Tim was nice to them.
3. A. They don't like alike, but their characters are the same.
   B. Since they are twin brothers, they have a lot of similarities.
   C. Twin brothers hardly have anything in common.
   D. They're twin brothers, but they hardly have anything alike.
4. A. I passed the test because I studied hard.
   B. I'll study hard so that I can pass the test.
   C. I failed the test because I didn't study hard enough.
   D. I studied hard but I failed in the test.
5. A. The computer is very useful.
   B. We must buy computers.
   C. Everything should be computed by computers.
   D. Workers are no longer needed.

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you have heard.

6. A. Not at all.
   B. I must make an apology.
   C. I apologize.
   D. Don't say so.

7. A. I am glad to hear that.	B. Don't mention it.	C. Oh, no.	D. Thank you, too.
8. A. Certainly not.	B. Give you.	C. Certainly, sir.	D. Of course not.
9. A. Yes, it is pleasure.	B. With pleasure.	C. With a pleasure.	D. Never mind.
10. A. Yes, we do.	B. That's a good idea.	C. No, we aren't.	D. Yes, we have.

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

11. Where does the man want to go?
    A. to the science museum
    B. to the art museum
    C. to the natural history museum
    D. to the military museum

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12. How much is the train ride?

A. a dollar fifteen　　B. a dollar forty

C. a dollar fifty　　D. a dollar fourteen

13. Where should the man get on the train?

A. platform number 3　　B. platform number 4

C. platform number 5　　D. platform number 6

14. How often do the trains come?

A. about every five minutes　　B. about every six minutes

C. about every seven minutes　　D. about every eight minutes

15. Where should the man get off the train?

A. at the State Street Station　　B. at the Star Palace Station

C. at the Seventh Street Station　　D. at the Style Street Station

Part 3

I. Listen to the passage and fill in the form WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each blank

Four Reasons why Wilma prefers traveling by bus

Reason 1	16. it _____
Reason 2	17. traveling by bus gives her a _____ at the cities and countryside
Reason 3	18. the passengers on the bus often have _____ as hers. So, they are easy to talk with on the shared travel adventure.
Reason 4	19. riding a bus allows _____ along the way.

II. Listen to an airport announcement and fill in the blanks.

Hello. Passengers of (20)_____ bound for Caracas, with stops in Atlanta and Miami. The (21)_____ has been changed to 30B. Also, there will be a slight departure (22)_____ due to inclement weather outside. The ground (23)_____ is in the process of deicing the wings in preparation for departure. It also looks like the flight is slightly overbooked, so we are offering complimentary (24)_____ tickets to a few passengers willing to take a later flight. We should be (25)_____ about a quarter to the hour. Thank you for your patience.

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Day 25

Part 1

I. Listen and choose the best answer which is the closest in meaning to the sentence you hear.

1. A. Tom was a good teacher.
   B. Tom was a good Frenchman.
   C. Tom didn't like French at all.
   D. Tom learned French very well.
2. A. Mary didn't make any mistakes in the test and I didn't, either.
   B. Mary made mistakes in the test and I did, too.
   C. Both Mary and I made mistakes in the test.
   D. Only Mary made mistakes in the test.
3. A. I liked the first high school that I was at.
   B. I liked the first high school.
   C. I attended the first high school.
   D. I attended the first high school which I liked.
4. A. Mary's mother works in a school.
   B. Mary's mother works in a hospital.
   C. Mary's mother works in a shop.
   D. Mary's mother works on a farm.
5. A. You cannot tell lies to others.
   B. I need some help.
   C. Do keep this a secret, please.
   D. Don't get on well with others.

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you hear.

6. A. Thanks. But I can manage that.
   B. Here you are.
   C. Thanks. But it's unnecessary.
   D. Thanks. If you like.
7. A. Please show me the map.
   B. Of course. It's not far from here.
   C. Sure. It's a beautiful building.
   D. Please ask our teacher.
8. A. Your skirt is nice, too.
   B. Oh, it's very cheap.
   C. My mother gave it to me.
   D. Thank you.
9. A. He went by bus.
   B. He went to the movies.
   C. He went last night.
   D. He went with his father.
10. A. That's right.
    B. No, not at all.
    C. Yes, please do.
    D. No, don't open it.

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Part 2

Listen to the dialogue and choose the best answer to the question you hear.

11. When did the meeting start?

A. At 8:20. B. At 8:00. C. At 8:10. D. At 8:30.

12. Who might repair the TV set?

A. The man. B. The woman. C. The woman's husband. D. The man's wife.

13. Where does the conversation take place?

A. In a bank. B. In a shop. C. In a post office. D. At a news-stand.

14. What's the relationship between the two speakers?

A. Doctor and patient. B. Shop assistant and customer.

C. Teacher and student. D. Salesman and customer.

15. What are the speakers probably going to do?

A. To see a film. B. To pick fruit. C. To see the manager. D. To see their teacher.

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversation and finish the following exercises.

A. Answer the questions WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each.

16. What kind of apartment are Blanca interested in?

_____

17. When would Blanca like to come and have a look at the apartment?

_____

18. How much is the monthly rent?

_____

B. Decide the statements are True or False.

19. The electricity, gas and water are included in the monthly rent. ( )

20. Blanca needn't pay for the parking space. ( )

II. Listen to the conversation and fill in the blanks.

21. This apartment has_____.

22. There are lots of_____, too.

23. There's a _____in the living room and a linen closet in the bathroom.

24. In order to get the afternoon sun, they are painting it_____.

25. They will communicate again_____.

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Day 26

Part 1

I. Listen and choose the best answer which is closest in meaning to the sentence you have heard.

1. A. It is said you have done the matter.
   B. You're said to have the matter done.
   C. It is said that you have to do the matter.
   D. People say you're connected with the matter.
2. A. They said the secretary of the company was away on a bus.
   B. They said the leader of the company was away on business.
   C. The man in the charge of the company was on business.
   D. The man on business was changed a lot by his company.
3. A. China has taken the place of that country.
   B. Little changes have happened in China.
   C. Great watches have been built in China.
   D. China has experienced great changes.
4. A. I didn't have breakfast for I wanted an ox for lunch.
   B. I meant I was very hungry.
   C. I meant an ox was enough for my breakfast.
   D. I went to school with an ox.
5. A. Lucy can speak both English and French.
   B. Lucy can just speak English.
   C. Lucy can just speak French.
   D. Lucy can speak neither English nor French.

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you have heard.

6. A. Help your self.
   B. Thank you, please.
   C. All right. Go to your seat, please.
   D. Don't worry about it next time.
7. A. Don't mention it.
   B. Yes, I will.
   C. Certainly not.
   D. I love it.
8. A. Yes, of course.
   B. I'm afraid not.
   C. I think that's a good idea.
   D. I'm not sure.
9. A. I hope so.
   B. I don't hope so.
   C. Very well.
   D. Yes, you think right.
10. A. Where are you going?
    B. It isn't a problem.
    C. What happened?
    D. Oh, well done!

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Part 2

Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

11. How far away is the beach?

A. About two blocks
B. About four blocks
C. About six blocks
D. About eight blocks

12. When will he do his printing?

A. Later this morning
B. This afternoon
C. Tomorrow morning
D. Tomorrow afternoon

13. What are they going to get?

A. Two cups of coffee and two pieces of pie
B. One cup of coffee and two pieces of pie
C. Two cups of coffee and no pie
D. Two cups of coffee and one piece of pie

14. Where will he be at 4:30?

A. At his office
B. On the way home
C. At home
D. At the train station

15. When will the dinner be held?

A. At six on Saturday
B. At seven on Saturday
C. At six on Sunday
D. At seven on Sunday

Part 3

I. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer.

16. Where is the man going on vacation?

A. Italy
B. France
C. Germany
D. Switzerland

17. Where did he meet Claudia?

A. at a music store
B. at the post office
C. on the Internet
D. at the bus stop

18. What advice does Markus give Pete about meeting Claudia's parents?

A. be on time
B. take a small gift
C. smile and be friendly
D. buy a gift

19. What is one thing Markus does NOT say about greeting Claudia?

A. shake her hand
B. give her a friendly hug
C. take her some flowers
D. call her Claudia

20. Markus' final suggestion for Pete is that he should _____.

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A. brush up on his German
B. buy souvenirs for Claudia's family.
C. visit Berlin during his visit.
D. make some German friends.

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks

A computer is a machine design ed to perform work mathematically and to store (21) _____ that has been fed into it. It is run by either mechanical or electronic means. These machines can do a great deal of complicated work (22) _____. A large computer, for example, can add or multiply a thousand times a second, or divide (23) _____. Its percentage of error is about (24) _____ digits. It has been estimated that human beings making calculations average about (25) _____ digits.

雅思全真听力——故事版

Jenny 和Alice 合租了一套房子,以下是两人在第一次看房时的谈话:

J:这房子可真大,还有一个游泳池(pool)。
A:是啊,我们可以天天在家里游泳了。
J:而且离商店(shop)很近,我再也用不着每周从超市买回一大堆东西存在家里了。
A:其实我最满意的是房租可以每周付(by week),而不是月付。不过房子里没有家具(furniture),看来我们得买些旧家具来。
J:不如租家具吧,这样会更便宜些。
A:好,让我们看看要添些什么。书桌和床是一定要的。
J:冰箱(fridge)、电饭锅(electric rice cooker)、微波炉(micro-wave oven)
A:不,厨房里已经有电饭锅、微波炉了。
J:那就看看房间里还要些什么?
A:要不要一个书架(bookshelf)?
J:暂时先不用吧,我有个朋友马上搬家,他答应送我一个,还会把他的电脑借给我们用。
A:太好了,那我们什么时候去租家具?
J:当然越快越好了,今天是星期五,不如明天吧。
A:对了,我们要准备多少租金?
J:让我查查,现在这些家具差不多要每周20英镑(£20)。
A:含保险(insurance)吗?
J:当然。
A:太好了。记着星期六一起去。

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Day 27

Part 1

Listen to the sentence and choose the best answer.

1. A. Has he sent it home yet?
   B. That's strange. Try again later.
   C. So, what did he say?
   D. It's OK. I'll answer it.
2. A. Perhaps we should go on a cooler day.
   B. So, how do you like the cake?
   C. You mean he ate all of the cookies?
   D. I heard the story is very touching.
3. A. No, I've rented a car for the trip.
   B. No, we took the highway.
   C. Yes, it's a sightseeing spot.
   D. Yes, it's on my way to London.
4. A. Yes, we've searched everywhere.
   B. Yes, she's wearing that jacket now.
   C. No, I had no idea.
   D. No, she rejected it.
5. A. In the large conference room.
   B. The date hasn't been finalized yet.
   C. About issues related to AIDS.
   D. He seemed quite impressed.
6. A. Could you have him return my call?
   B. Is he there at this moment?
   C. Sure, I'll give him the message.
   D. I guess I have the wrong number.
7. A. I listen to English program on the radio every day.
   B. It's not difficult for me.
   C. I often get full mark in the English test.
   D. Thank you. The same to you.
8. A. I'm not sure. I didn't see her.
   B. No one dares to ask him to shut up.
   C. Sorry, the show has been cancelled.
   D. In fact, he gave the money to me.
9. A. You should run faster.
   B. More guests are coming.
   C. But I just filled up the tank.
   D. Let's try to reduce expenses.
10. A. I'm sorry. I made a mistake.
    B. I catch a cold.
    C. No. It's not my fault.
    D. It's very kind of you.

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

11. How does the woman like seafood?
    A. She likes it very much.
    B. She doesn't like it.
    C. She prefers seafood.
    D. She prefers beef.
12. Where's the man's daughter?
    A. At home.
    B. At school.
    C. In a hospital.
    D. In a shop.

13. What are the speakers doing?

A. Talking over the phone. B. Having a meeting.

C. Taking a message. D. Leaving a message.

14. What does the man mean?

A. He thinks the sports shoes are cheap. B. He thinks they are expensive.

C. He agrees with the woman. D. He doesn't want to say anything.

15. What does the woman mean?

A. She doesn't want the man to use her bike. B. She can't find her bike.

C. He can use her bike. D. She wants to use the bike herself.

Part 3

I. Listen to the taped library tour and finish exercise A and B.

A. Where can you do or find on different levels of the library? Connect the choices in Column A to those in Column B.

Column A	*Column B*
16. To return the books	level one
17. To find a book on learning to speak French	level two
18. To find a study room	level three
19.To find a January 1996 issue of *Time* Magazine	level four

B. According to the passage, make the best choice.

20. How much would you have to pay in late fees if you had a book that was 45 days overdue?

A. $5.50 B. $11.00 C. $15.00 D. $22.50

21. When does the library close on Friday nights?

A. 8:30 PM B. 9:00 PM C. 9:30 PM D.10:00 PM

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

Linda is a university student. She wanted to find a job during the summer holidays. So she went to see the manager of a restaurant. She told the manager that she was interested in a (22)_____. The manager agreed. But he said that she should speak English to the (23)_____. (24)_____, she had to get there at four every afternoon and work from four to nine, Monday through Friday. He offered her four dollars an hour. Linda (25)_____ the offer and decided to start work the next day.

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Day 28

Part 1

I. Listen and choose the best answer which is closest in meaning to the sentence you have heard.

1. A. Sally doesn't have a job.
   B. Sally works too hard.
   C. Sally is not required to work extra hours.
   D. Sally doesn't need to work.
2. A. Alice doesn't like ice-cream.
   B. Alice likes cakes better.
   C. Alice likes ice-cream better.
   D. Alice doesn't like cake.
3. A. The teachers can speak English without difficulty.
   B. English is easy to speak.
   C. The teachers can teach easy English very well.
   D. Teaching English is easy.
4. A. He is one of my best friends.
   B. I heard him a lot.
   C. He looks like what I thought he was like.
   D. I have never seen him before.
5. A. She drinks beer in the past.
   B. She often drinks beer.
   C. She wants to learn to drink beer.
   D. She no longer drinks beer.

II. Listen and choose the best response to the sentence you have heard.

6. A. I like it a lot.
   B. I had no time.
   C. I was an actor.
   D. I had a dream.
7. A. Sorry, I don't know.
   B. Don't ask me.
   C. Some chairs.
   D. Many people.
8. A. It's so kind of you.
   B. Nice to see you, too.
   C. So do I.
   D. Thank you.
9. A. Watch your step.
   B. I'm glad to have talked with you.
   C. Close the door.
   D. Will you come here next time?
10. A. Never mind.
    B. Yes, I do.
    C. Oh, sorry, I didn't realize it.
    D. That's all right.

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Part 2

Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer to the question you hear.

11. The conversation probably took place between two_____.

A. students B. teachers C. doctors D. engineers

12. There is a small bookcase_____.

A. in the office B. in the classroom

C. near the window D. near the desk

13. The key to the bookcase is_____.

A. on the right side of the desk B. in the desk

C. in a wooden box D. in a small box

14. The woman stayed at home to_____.

A. write some teaching notes B. study her textbooks

C. give marks to the students' papers D. prepare lessons

15. The conversation took place_____.

A. at 5:00 B. at 7:00 C. at 6:55 D. at 7:05

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

16. What does the man want to do after he graduates?

A. He wants to become a teacher. B. He hopes to go on to graduate school.

C. He'd like to work at a hotel. D. He'd like to work at a company.

17. What is the woman majoring in?

A. history B. French C. computer science D. physics

18. How does the woman pay for college?

A. She has a part-time job. B. She received a scholarship.

C. Her parents are paying for it. D. She has made a loan.

19. Where does the man work part-time?

A. at a bakery B. in a library

C. at a restaurant D. at a supermarket

20. What thing did the man NOT say about his job?

A. His co-workers are friendly. B. He works long hours.

C. The pay is okay. D. He is a cook.

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II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

There are three important findings from studies concerned with note taking here. First, note taking does not (21)_____ listening and comprehension; in fact, it helps you listen. Second, students who study their lecture notes remember one and a half times more after six weeks than students who do not review. Third, students who (22)_____, or do not study their notes, forget about 80% of the lecture by the end of two weeks. From these findings we can conclude that students who take enough notes and then study them, both directly after the lecture and several (23)_____ times before an examination, (24)_____ of remembering between 90% and 100% of the material! (25)_____, if you don't take notes, then you put yourself at a disadvantage.

雅思全真听力——故事版

一个大学女教师(**consultant**)向一个新入学的男生介绍家庭寄宿(**homestay**)的情况：

C：你好！你的住宿申请表选择了家庭寄宿(homestay)，是吗？

M：是的。您能给我介绍一下详细情况吗？

C：啊，你的房东是一对老年夫妇，你自己住一间卧室(bedroom)，房间里有书桌和电视(desk and TV)。房东会给你一把家里的钥匙(house key)，方便你自己进出。

M：房间里有电话吗？

C：电话在起居室(sitting room)，你可以随便接听电话(incoming call)，不过打出要自己付费。

M：我是在家里吃饭吗？

C：周一到周五(weekdays)你在学校吃午饭(lunch)，可以去学院餐厅，家里吃晚饭的时间是7:00。周末(weekends)的午餐房东会为你准备好放在冰箱(fridge)里。

M：我是伊斯兰教徒，不能吃猪肉和奶酪(pork and cheese)。

C：我会告诉房东，晚饭你可以自己到饭馆叫外卖(take-away)。

M：附近有什么公共汽车可以到学校吗？

C：有，201A路直接到学校。对了，房东特别强调在家里的卧室和其他房间里都不能抽烟，不过你可以到花园(garden)里去抽烟。

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Day 29

Part 1

Listen and choose the best answer to each question.

1. A. The one by the window is Kim's.
   B. My desk is close to the door.
   C. You can close the window, if you want.
   D. You're welcome.
2. A. Sorry, I haven't cut the grass yet.
   B. Thanks, I'm really thirsty.
   C. Could I offer you some tea?
   D. I will open the door.
3. A. Yes, I heard she was fired last week.
   B. Yes, and I hear she's good at the job.
   C. Yes, she has been to a lot of sales.
   D. Yes, she is a saleswoman.
4. A. Yes, that's the schedule he gave me.
   B. Yes, I was on the same plane.
   C. The plane arrived an hour ago.
   D. There is no air ticket.
5. A. Yes, I'm going home after work.
   B. Yes, it's difficult to do it.
   C. Sure, what do you need?
   D. Yes, I will buy it.
6. A. I believe we met last month at Harris Supply.
   B. Yes, I saw you on stage in a play.
   C. I think the net is already in the car.
   D. I don't think it's a good idea.
7. A. The glass is here.
   B. I was sick.
   C. I take good notes in class.
   D. I didn't pass the exam.
8. A. Yes, it's the rest.
   B. Thank you. It's my favorite color.
   C. I'm glad you like my vest.
   D. The dress is not expensive.
9. A. Thank you. I hope I can do a good job.
   B. The body is pretty good as well.
   C. That's right, I'm quitting next month.
   D. Nonsense.
10. A. Sorry, I lent it to someone else.
    B. The sales were really good this month.
    C. We received the sales report yesterday.
    D. I agree with you.

Part 2

Listen to the conversation and choose the best answer.

11. Where does the young girl want to go with her father?
    A. to the park
    B. to the movies
    C. to the swimming pool
    D. to the restaurant.

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12. Who are they going with?

A. the girl's mother B. the girl's best friend

C. the girl's older brother D. the girl's uncle

13. Based on the conversation, what time will they most likely leave?

A. 9:30 AM B. 12:45 PM C. 2:00 PM D. 1:00 PM

14. What does the girl want to do later?

A. She wants to walk to the ice cream store. B. She wants to swim at the park.

C. She wants to go down to the beach. D. She wants to eat at a restaurant.

15. What does the father suggest they do at the end of the day?

A. go to a restaurant B. watch a fireworks display

C. play a board game D. go to the park

Part 3

I. Listen to the conversation and make the best choice.

16. Who is visiting for the weekend?

A. her best friend B. her brother Bob C. her sister D. her mother

17. What is Carol wearing?

A. a sweater B. a red sweat shirt C. a black blouse D. a black shirt

18. What is Carol like?

A. She's sociable. B. She's timid. C. She's very reserved. D. She's open-minded.

19. What is Bob wearing?

A. a flashy suit jacket B. a green tie C. blue jeans D. an overcoat

20. Jori knows Bob because:

A. they work together in the same office. B. she is taking karate lessons from him.

C. they met at a party two months ago. D. they are classmates.

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

One Sunday afternoon an old gentleman was (21)_____ the city center. The shops were full of good things and (22)_____ with people. The old man was looking at all kinds of goods in the windows when suddenly in the middle of the crowd he saw a little girl (23)_____, crying. When the kind old man asked her why she was crying, the little girl told him that she had lost some money that her uncle had given her. (24)_____, he took out some money. He picked out a new coin and gave it to the child. "Thank you very much," said the girl, and, (25)_____, she became happy at once. Then the old man went away.

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Day 30

Part 1

Look at the want ads. and decide the statements are True or False.

Editor Wanted

Editor needed to direct the publication of new software magazine. At least two years editorial experience needed. Hours: 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM. Some overtime required. Send your resume to: P.O. Box 213, Fairview, IN. 46243

Bank Manager

Town Bank is looking for a bank manager to head its downtown branch. Seeking individual with 5+ years experience. Working Hours: 8:30 AM to 6:00 PM. Excellent benefits, including attractive retirement plan. Contact <newbank@gol.com>for more information.

ESL Instructors Needed

Language Academy is hiring qualified candidates for its new intensive program. PT/FT positions available. MA in teaching English as a second language required, plus some foreign language ability. No more than 25 teaching hours per week. AM/PM shifts. Teachers with background in computer literacy preferred. Fax resume: 567-1243.

LA

1._____ 2._____ 3._____ 4._____ 5._____

6._____ 7._____ 8._____ 9._____ 10._____

Part 2

Listen to a job interview and fill in each of the blanks WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

The information of Jason , the interviewee

Job Jason applies for	11. .....
Why he applies for the job	12. dislike fast food restaurant and want .....
Advantage despite having no working experience?	13. he is .....
Computer skills	14. can use a Mac and also used .....

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Part 3

Listen to the passage and finish exercise A and B.

A. Choose all the correct answers to each questions according to the passage.

15. What does an employer judge during the interview?

A. your appearance　　B. your fitness

C. your qualifications　　D. your knowledge

16. What can you evaluate in an interview?

A. the company　B. the salary　C. the employer　D. the job

17. What should you learn about before the interview?

A. the salary　B. the job　C. the company　D. the boss

B. Fill in the blanks.

18. An interview is a meeting between _____ and _____ to talk about a job.

19. The interview helps you decide if the job meets you _____ and _____.

20. If you practice that _____ managers usually ask, then you will feel _____ when you speak.

雅思全真听力——故事版

一个低年级女生要选文学理论课，向已经修过这门课的Dina请教相关问题。

G：听说你选修过文学理论课，难吗？

D：还可以，我上学期修的。

G：你得了几分？

D：A plus.

G：真厉害，那么难，我都怕不及格。

D：其实我主要是读了一些相关的参考书。

G：你觉得Tom的书怎么样？

D：不错，还有Smith的，不过我认为Jefferson的书不好。讲座也不错，我没能参加××教授的一个讲座，因为被取消了，真是非常遗憾。

G：应该好好利用图书馆。

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Note 前事不忘后事之师 *Remember the past and it will guide your future.*

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IELTS 听力

Day 31–50

中级听力进阶

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Day 31-50 快乐指南

首先恭贺大家顺利地通过前30天的小风小雨，在接下来的20天中，大家就会知道什么叫风浪了。哦，忘了说了，今天不是Sof当班，我是他的兄弟，我叫Soft，嘿嘿，比他温柔一点就是了，Sof最近比较郁闷，因为他实在搞不懂使用大规模杀伤性武器和拿常规武器大规模杀伤究竟对生命的影响有什么区别。

Sof让我转告大家，在接下来的20天中，练习的模式没有变，还是一天三个部分，由简至难，只不过题量稍稍大了一点，速度嘛，也提高到了母语者的正常说话速度。什么？前30天才不是正常语速呢！美死你啊！知不知道，在前30天的录音过程中，把我们几个考官给难受死了，不管怎么说，这回让你们见识见识真刀真枪地上战场是什么感觉。

嘘！给你们提个醒，要小心我们设置的陷阱喔，听懂了未必能做对，再透露一点，大家要注意老外们说话的语调！是升是降？是高兴还是悲伤？尤其老外爱转折，什么but, however啦，一定要听清。再有，题目中有图画的，一定要先看一看，没准会有线索喔！好了，不多说了，继续努力吧，只有经过这20天的跋涉，才能再次遇见Sof喔，Good Luck!

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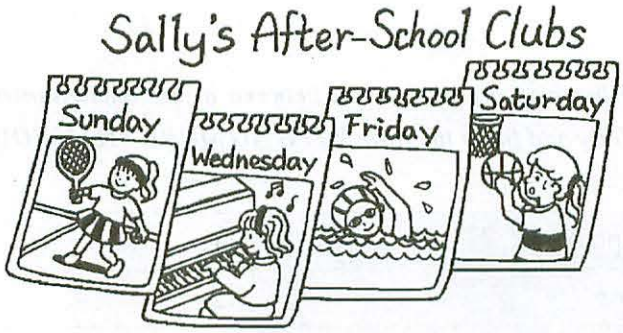
Day 31

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the choices and choose the correct letter from A, B, C and D according to what you have heard.

1.



A B C D

2. A. You should know how to solve math problems.
   B. There won't be any difficulty in math homework.
   C. What do you find out about the math problems?
   D. The maths problems are really commanding.
3. A. It will last for two weeks. B. It will end before long.
   C. It will probably continue. D. It will last for one and a half week.
4. A. She bought something for her aunt. B. She brought a pair of gloves for her aunt.
   C. She will be on her way to the hospital soon. D. Her aunt called her to visit her.
5. A. Men can understand things quickly. B. Men have learned to use language.
   C. Men rely on reasoning more than women do. D. Men hate reasoning.
6. A. George and his father are partners.
   B. George wears the same clothes as his father.
   C. George looks like his father very much.
   D. George's father was also in trouble with the law.
7. A. The program was on too late. B. His TV set was out of order.
   C. He doesn't think much of the President. D. He loves watching the TV very much.
8. A. She was satisfied with their price.
   B. She was disbelieved their quality.

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C. She was pleased with modern mass-production techniques.

D. She was worrying about the future of mass-production.

9. A. Human beings originate from Apes.

B. Human beings and apes can both think.

C. Human beings and apes can both solve complicated problems.

D. Apes will become more intelligent than men in the future.

10. A. He had to make a long distance call. B. He had to answer a long distance call.

C. He was held up in a traffic jam. D. He had to avoid the traffic jam.

Part 2

In this part, you will listen to a conversation between a apartment-hunter and an apartment associate. Listen carefully and fill in the form WITH NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS for each answer.

Room-hunter's full name	11.
Associate's full name	12.
How many bedrooms he want?	13.
The price range per month he can afford	14.
Location requirement	15.
The time he wants to move in?	16.
The equipments he wants in the house?	17.
The location of the apartment he choose to see?	18.
Damage deposit for the apartment	19.
What can he sign today?	20.

Part 3

In this part, you will hear two short passages. Please choose the best answer for each question.

A.

21. What is a good title for this story?

A. Family Holiday Fun B. Preparing to Leave Home

C. A Party for the Neighbors D. A Farewell Evening

22. How many people are there in the Martin Family?

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A. Seven B. Five C. Six D. Nine

23. Why did the family change their clothes?

A. To clean the house B. To wash the clothes

C. To prepare for visitors D. To watch the TV

B.

24. What is the form of the material that you have heard?

A. A book report B. A story C. A letter D. A newspaper report

25. What is the main reason of the passage by Billy?

A. To wish his grandparents happy new year.

B. To tell his grandparents about the weather there.

C. To tell his grandparents what Cathy does with the doll.

D. To thank his grandparents for the gifts they sent.

雅思全真听力——故事版

Mike 邀请Jenny 参加John 的告别晚会：

M：Jenny，John要在12月10日（10th December）举办告别晚会，一起来参加吧。

J：好啊，在哪里？

M：学院餐厅（college dining room）。

J：都有谁参加？

M：所有的同学（all the students）和学校职员（office staff）都会接到邀请。

J：要交费吗？

M：每人90美元（$90）。

J：什么时候交？

M：喝咖啡休息时（coffee break）会有人统一收取。

J：我带什么礼物好呢？

M：词典（dictionaries）就不错。

J：好主意。我还要准备什么吗？

M：带上你喜欢的音乐（music）、照片（photos），对了，准备几个简单的小游戏（games）。

J：除了跳舞、唱歌，还有什么活动吗？

M：有啊，会有学生代表发言（speech）。你有没有兴趣代表我们班发言啊？

J：算了吧。那么多人我会紧张的。

M：帮我通知一下你的室友一起参加啊。

J：好的。再见。

M：再见。

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Day 32

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the four choices and choose the best one.

1. A. Sue becomes quite talkative.
   B. Sue has been talkative all the time.
   C. Sue used to be talkative.
   D. Sue hates talking to people now.
2. A. Fred and Alice used to be busier.
   B. Fred and Alice are busier.
   C. Fred and Alice weren't busier.
   D. Fred and Alice will be busy in the future.
3. A. Last year this book was half the price
   B. The man read this book twice as fast as the woman did.
   C. This book cost 20 cents more at the book fair.
   D. This book cost 10 cents at the book fair.
4. A. Miss Greene paid $2.00 altogether.
   B. Miss Greene paid $8.00 altogether.
   C. Miss Greene paid $4.00 altogether.
   D. Miss Greene paid $6.00 altogether.
5. A. The dinning hall has altogether 355 seats.
   B. The dinning hall has altogether 400 seats.
   C. The dinning hall has altogether 305 seats.
   D. The dinning hall has altogether 295 seats.
6. A. Today is Thursday.
   B. Today is Wednesday.
   C. Tomorrow is Tuesday.
   D. Tomorrow is Thursday morning.
7. A. Susan ran as fast as the woman.
   B. The woman couldn't run as fast as Susan.
   C. The woman ran the fastest in the class.
   D. The woman ran the slowest in the class.
8. A. Meeting usually starts at 3:30.
   B. Meeting usually starts at 2:00.
   C. Meeting never begins at 2:00.
   D. Meeting usually begins at 3:00.
9. A. The taxes cost $3.
   B. The taxes cost $3.75.
   C. The taxes cost $2.25.
   D. The taxes cost $0.75.
10. A. Mother will get back home at seven o'clock.
    B. Mother will get back home at twenty past seven o'clock.
    C. Mother will get back home at twenty to seven o'clock.
    D. Mother will get back home at ten past seven o'clock.

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Part 2

In this part, you will hear a long conversation. Listen carefully and answer the five questions WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer according to what you have heard.

11. What is the usually price of the ticket on the black market?

_____

12. What did the George invited Heather to do?

_____

13. How much did the man paid for the two tickets?

_____

14. What is the name of the movie?

_____

15. Where is Heather at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening?

_____

Part 3 *Spot filling*

In this part, you will hear a passage. Please fill in the five blanks according to what you have heard.

By the time the Olympics begin in Atlanta this summer, the business world will have spent more than (16) _____ to link their names and products to the Olympic Games. There are (17) _____, 10 Centennial Olympic Partners, about (18) _____ regular sponsors and more than (19) _____ licensees. The Atlanta Games will boast an "(20) _____" scouring pad and timepiece, two official game shows, and three official vehicles: a family car, an import minivan and a (21) _____.

But what exactly do these companies (22) _____ for their huge investment? At the very least, they (23) _____ tickets to the most popular events, invitations to the best parties and (24) _____ hotel rooms. But most of all, according to US Postal Service, it is (25) _____ the right to spend money.

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Day 33

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. Please read the four choices and choose the correct letter from A, B, C and D according to what you have heard.

1. A. The teacher reviewed a previous lesson.
   B. The teacher taught a new lesson.
   C. The teacher postponed the class until seven o'clock in the evening.
   D. The teacher cancelled the class.
2. A. He doesn't have enough money to buy a house.
   B. He really doesn't want to buy a house.
   C. He plans to buy a house in a little while.
   D. His friend will buy the house for him soon.
3. A. Jane is beautiful.
   B. the Eiffel Tower is beautiful.
   C. Jane is building the Eiffel Tower.
   D. Jane looks pretty. But the Eiffel Tower doesn't match her very much.
4. A. She thought life was quite lively in the countryside.
   B. She thought it was quite in the countryside.
   C. She thought people were friendly in the countryside.
   D. She thought that the people in the city are more lovely.
5. A. His job is difficult.
   B. He doesn't know how to do his job.
   C. He only sleeps for a few hours at night.
   D. He can not bear the burden of his job now.
6. A. She will try to make up for the class in the future.
   B. She enjoys hearing from her mother.
   C. She will have no classes this weekend.
   D. She is going to see her mother.
7. A. She was happy to receive an academic paper.
   B. She was recognized for excelling in her studies.
   C. She received the prize on behalf of the class.
   D. She made her class an excellent one.
8. A. Everybody should donate 50 cents.
   B. He's sure 50 cents is enough.

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C. They want to buy a present for their teacher.

D. They want to look up their teacher in the hospital.

9. A. The gas is bad for the environment.

B. The gas makes him cough.

C. The gas is bad for his health.

D. The gas has a harmful influence upon the children.

10. A. The weather is warm on the coast.

C. I'm not sure whether or not it's operating.

B. The extreme weather conditions make expenses high.

D. The weather is cold on the coast.

Part 2

In this part, you are going to listen to ten conversations.

A. Choose "True" or "False" according to the first five conversations. Write "T" for "True" and "F" for "False"

11. This conversation may takes place in the apartment store in the university. ( )

12. The man and the woman are listening to the radio. ( )

13. The relationship between the two speakers is husband and wife. ( )

14. The woman will probably go to a wedding on Sunday. ( )

15. George will be in Europe two weeks later. ( )

B. Choose the best answer according to the last five conversations.

16. A. Elizabeth will receive a postcard from Thailand soon.

B. Elizabeth doesn't loves postcards.

C. All the cards of Elizabeth are sent by her friends.

D. Elizabeth requires her friends to postcards for her.

17. A. John earned a lot of money on the house the Wilsons bought.

B. The Wilsons sold a house in the suburbs.

C. The Wilsons spent a great deal of money on the new house they have just bought.

D. Wilsons will soon move to another new house.

18. A. The subway is as direct as the bus.

B. The subways will help a lot in the time of rush hour.

C. There will also be traffic jam on the subway.

D. Subway is of little help in the rush hour.

19. A. The man has already talked to his landlady.

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B. The man have no time to talk to his landlady.

C. The man is afraid of the raise of the rent for the house.

D. The man wants to move out of the house as soon as possible.

20. A. The woman likes the artificial leather gloves better.

B. There is great difference between the artificial and the real leather.

C. The woman will probably buy the leather gloves.

D. The woman will probably buy the artificial gloves.

Part 3

In this part, you will listen to a passage. After hearing the passage, please fill in the five blanks.

The earth also travels round the sun on an (21)_____ path, known as an orbit. As well as the earth, there are eight other planets of different sizes, which all turn around on their own axes and which all travel round the sun in their own unchanging orbits. These are known as the (22)_____. The plant nearest to the sun is Mercury, and the planet (23)_____ from the sun is Pluto. The orbits of the earth and other plants are not perfect circles. They are ovals. The earth's axis is not at an angle of (24)_____ degrees to its orbit; the turning of the earth round the sun at this angle and in an (25)_____ orbit is what makes the change of seasons.

雅思全真听力——故事版

一个健身俱乐部负责人的演说：

欢迎大家来到××健身俱乐部。随着生活节奏的加快，人们越来越关注自己的健康，参加健身活动的人也在稳步增长(increase steadily)。不过很多人不愿意参加健身活动主要是因为没钱或者没时间(too busy)。其实这都不是阻碍你健身的理由。

健身俱乐部的目的是使人们获得锻炼所带来的乐趣和享受(enjoy training)，我们的教练都是具有学位(degree)的专业人员，他们会给您专业化的建议和指导。

下面我介绍几种简单易行的健身方式和应该注意的问题：最简单的健身方式是散步(Walking)，不需要任何器械的辅助，不过您要准备适合长时间走路穿着舒适的好鞋子(good shoes)；瑜珈(Yoga)也是不错的运动，您也可以自己在家里练习，注意练习时要穿舒适的衣服(comfortable clothes)；像骑自行车(cycling)和举重(weight training)训练则要求练习者具备一定的身体素质，尤其是举重，最好有专业教练的指导。

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Day 34

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the four choices and choose the best answer according to what you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. B. C. D.

2. A. She thinks his lectures are boring.
   B. She doesn't like his choice of test questions.
   C. She think he prepares his lectures well enough.
   D. She personally hates the professor.
3. A. The population has increased.
   B. The population has stayed the same.
   C. The population is getting older.
   D. The population is a great threat to the country.
4. A. She doesn't know Beethoven music.
   B. She likes Bach better than Beethoven.
   C. She likes Beethoven better than Bach.
   D. She doesn't know Beethoven nor Bach.
5. A. The way that boy behaves is not disgusting at all.
   B. The way that boy behaves is more disgusting than expected.
   C. The way that boy behaves is the most disgusting they have ever seen.
   D. The way that boy behaves makes people love him.
6. A. Elizabeth's dress is beautiful.
   B. Elizabeth's dress isn't beautiful.
   C. Elizabeth went to watch the film.
   D. Elizabeth loves beautiful dress and moving films.
7. A. The man likes the classical art better.

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B. The man likes neither modern nor classical art.

C. The man likes both modern and classical art.

D. The man doesn't know how to appreciate modern art.

8. A. The price in the supermarket is unreasonable.

B. The prices in both places are very high.

C. The price in the supermarket is slightly overpriced.

D. The price in the supermarket is cheaper than that of the grocery.

9. A. The mistaken number is 3509. B. The mistaken number is 3095.

C. The mistaken number is 3050. D. The mistaken number is 3059.

10. A. The speaker regards the film as a misleading one.

B. The speaker regards the film as a enjoyable one.

C. The speaker regards the film as a rather boring one.

D. The speaker regards the film as a miserable one.

Part 2

In this part, you will hear one long conversation between two people. Please answer the following five questions WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

11. How many seats does the man want to book?

_____

12. What is the date when he leaves for New York?

_____

13. When will Flight 289 arrives in New York?

_____

14. How much will the man pay for the reservation?

_____

15. What does the man need to do before he pay for the reservation?

_____

Part 3 *Passages*

I. Listen to the passage and Choose "True" or "False". Write "T" for "True" and "F" for "False".

16. Robert Frost was 37 years old when he published his first volume of poems. ( )

17. Robert Frost has never entered the university during his whole life. ( )

18. He doesn't like writing but he had to write very diligent because he could earn money to support himself by writing. ( )

19. Many of the poems of the poet are on the simple farm life and he also remained in the

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countryside peacefully after the World War Two. ( )

20. Frost was the first poet who ever has the honor to read one of his poems at the inauguration of the late President John F. Kennedy. ( )

II. Listen to the short news passage and fill in the five blanks.

This is VOA news now. I am Mary Smith in New York. Today we have an usual guest.

His name is Joe Paterno. He is the head (21)_____ at the Pennsylvania State University in University Park, Pennsylvania. He has helped training college football players there since 1999. He has been the head coach since (22)_____ he stayed in the university.

In May, 26th. 2000 Mr. Joe Paterno won his (23)_____ game as head coach in college football. That broke a record set by another famous college football coach, (24)_____. Mister Bryant coached the University of Alabama football team from 1958 to (25)_____. Today we are so honored to invite the outstanding head coach here.

雅思全真听力——故事版

导游向在海边游览的游客介绍一个野生动物园的情况：

大家好，我是今天陪同各位参观野生动物园的导游。首先，我向大家简单地介绍一下：

那边的海滩上有公告版(information board)，关于游览的注意事项，大家可以稍后详细阅读一下。我会为大家一起购买门票，其中包含(ticket including)一顶安全帽(safe helmet)的费用。您如果需要游览地图(map)的话，可以自己到售票口购买。如果需要滑水撬的话，得提前预定，因为滑水(water skiing)的人实在太多。

野生动物园里有专门适合家庭(for families)活动的小动物园，那里专门驯养了一些小动物，孩子们可以在家长的陪同下去喂动物(animal feed)。不过，根据动物园的规定，除了饲养员之外，任何人都要远离那些大的野生动物，以免发生危险。

园里有很多珍稀动物，一只最老的鳄鱼(crocodile)已经生长了50多年了，红袋鼠(red kangaroo)比一般的人还高(larger than a person)。

之后，我们会去中心小岛，可以在那里参观岛农(farmer)的养殖场、买些纪念品(souvenir)。

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Day 35

Part 1

I. In this part, you will hear 5 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the four choices and choose the best answer according to what you have heard.

1. A. Robert went the bank to get some money.
   B. Robert was unsatisfied with the bank's decision.
   C. The bank closed Robert's account.
   D. Robert robbed the bank in a secret way.
2. A. It is easy for Alice to come here.
   B. It takes Alice for four hours to come here.
   C. Alice has classes before she comes here.
   D. Alice is always be late for a date or meeting.
3. A. She is taking a test on Friday.
   B. She has to study at home because she has rested for a long time.
   C. She prefers to stay at home.
   D. She has to study because the test is coming.
4. A. She didn't like sitting beside Jim Smith.
   B. She didn't like sitting beside the hosts.
   C. She didn't like the dinner.
   D. She didn't like Smith or the host.
5. A. He doesn't know why the coffee tastes differently.
   B. He only wants coffee because he isn't hungry.
   C. He thinks that they ought to go to the coffee shop.
   D. He wants coffee because he is very hungry.

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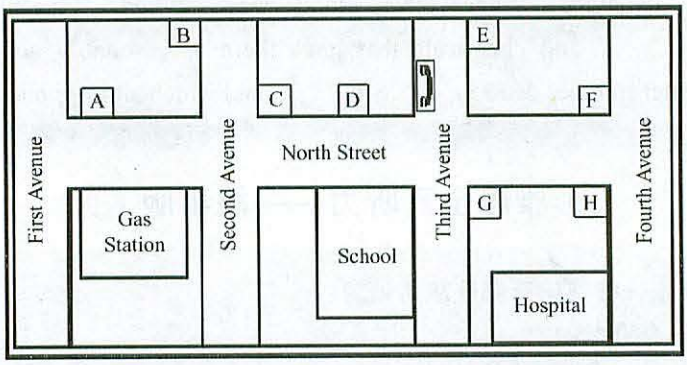
II. In this part, you will listen to five sentences, after hearing them, fill in the form WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each blank.

The reason the public to be on the alert	6. _____
The result of capturing the 21 people	7. _____ were seized.
The two procurement system	8. by _____ and by the government
The place of the appiontment	9. _____
What will replace the depleted resources?	10. _____

Part 2

In this part, you will have to listen to a conversation introducing the general situation of a tourist block. Listen carefully to the conversation and find out the places of the Hotel (11), the Shopping Center (12), the Central Park (13), the Bars and the Coffee House (14), and the Museum (15). Choose the appropriate letters from the map below.



Part 3 *Passage*

I. Listen to the passage and choose the best answer in the four choices.

16. The selection says that every animal is a living radiator because it_____.

A. produces heat in its body cells
B. burns fuel to produce heat
C. gives off heat through its skin
D. gives off heat through its fat

17. Warm-blooded animals maintain a steady temperature by_____.

A. regulating the amount of heat produced
B. regulating the amount of heat given off
C. has a very firm and sound fur for resisting cold
D. constantly replacing lost surface heat

18. Small animals are said to live faster than big ones because they_____.

A. have more skin for every ounce of body weight

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B. burn fuel faster

C. burn fuel slower

D. maintain a higher body temperature

19. The speed at which an animal lives is determined measuring_____.

A. the amount of food it eats　　B. its body temperature

C. the rate at which it uses oxygen　　D. the energy in the food it takes every day

20. The amount of oxygen an animal uses depends on_____.

A. its body weight　　B. the food it eats

C. its general size and shape　　D. its blood in its body

II. Listen to the short passage and fill in the five blanks.

To explore this question, genetic researchers took (21)_____ from dizygotic, or fraternal, twins, who developed from two separate eggs. Though such siblings are (22)_____ related than any other brothers and sisters, their identical age and similar upbringing help to reduce the number of (23)_____ variables in their appearance and behavior. When their blood was studied, investigators identified "(24)_____" and chemicals that gave them a reasonably good idea of which siblings had a greater number of (25)_____ and which siblings had fewer.

雅思全真听力——故事版

一男子打电话到旅行社询问有哪些旅游项目：

M：多少人的团队会有折扣？

T：12人以上(more than 12)的团队才可以享受折扣。想知道详细信息的话，可以参阅students newspaper；想提前报名的话，可以在布告牌(notice board)上签名。

M：去伦敦的旅游团什么时候出发？

T：2月13日(February 13th)。

M：有哪些活动？

T：参观伦敦塔(tower of London)。

M：还有其他路线吗？

T：有一条去布里斯托尔(Bristol)的线路也马上出发了，还有去伯斯(Bath)的，可以为您安排。

M：伯斯？指的是房间吗？

T：不，是英国的一个非常美丽的小城，您可以在那里购物(shopping)、娱乐。

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Day 36

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

1. People helped the homeless victims because of the earthquake happened in the _____ part of the United States.
2. Though not many people died in the earthquake, the cities were _____.
3. The _____ live in the coldest place of the world, which people once thought as unapproachable.
4. In one minute an English man will speak _____ more syllables than that of an American does.
5. Because of the development of the _____, the woman's liberation movement has developed quickly.
6. People don't like motorcycling because it is not only poisonous but also _____
7. The _____ of the Eskimos is still not well known to the outside world.
8. People who attend the wedding ceremony will throw a handful of _____ on the head of the couples.
9. People appreciate the Leaning Tower of Pisa that needs _____ years to build.
10. As a token of kind-hearted _____, people often chase the couple in cars, honking and drawing attention to them.

Part 2

In this part, you will listen to one long conversation between two people. Please read the four choices and choose the best answer according to what you have heard.

11. What are the two men talking about?

A. About how to talk to people in a coffee house.

B. About how to make friends on line.

C. About the chatting on the computer.

D. About the harmfulness of being on line.

12. How much will it cost to use the public computer to chat for one hour?

A. One dollar. B. Seven dollars.

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C. Four dollars. D. Three dollars.

13. When the first man said that he did not want to talk to strangers on the computer, what did the second man said?

A. The computer allows people to talk to persons who they can not talk with in their own true life.

B. The computer allows people to talk to people whom they normally wouldn't talk to.

C. The computer allows people to make friends who they appreciate in their daily life.

D. The computer allows people to talk with old friends far away from you.

14. Why do the two men decide to go early to chat on the computer?

A. Because they don't have enough time.

B. Because they want to have dinner in the home.

C. Because it is popular nowadays and there are always many people waiting for the computers.

D. Because beautiful girls usually go there early.

15. What does the man mean by saying to his friend "you can talk to girls who would never talk to you if they saw your face"?

A. He is saying that he is an terrible person.

B. He is saying that he has never has the chance to talk to girls in the real life.

C. He is only making fun of his friend.

D. He is only staying the truth.

Part 3 *Passage*

I. Listen to the passage and choose "True" or "False". Write "T" for "True" and "F" for "False".

16. In the material, the speaker mentioned that elephants can be taught to leap and spring gracefully when told to do so, or to stay in place on command. ( )

17. The trainer put the elephant and the tiger together because they are born friends and can get on well with each other. ( )

18. It is very easy for the trainer to make the elephant and the tiger to act successfully. ( )

19. People can also use moving pictures to train animals like foxes. ( )

20. Usually a photographer will have to run away as quickly as possible after he has photographed animals like lions and tiger. ( )

II. Listen to the short passage and fill in the five blanks.

We know the effect calories have on your body. For each pound of weight that your body carries, it takes about (21) _____ per day to keep it alive. If you weigh 150

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pounds, you therefore need about (22)_____ per day to keep yourself alive and maintain that same weight.

If you were to eat more than 1,800 calories per day, the surplus turns into fat. It takes about 3,600 excess calories to make a pound of fat.

Let's say that you were to eat, on average, (23)_____ per day. That extra 200-calo ries per day is going to turn into fat. However, you will eventually hit a point of (24)_____ because as you gain weight, you need more calories to maintain that weight. So, a person eating an average of 2,000 calories per day will hit equilibrium at (25)_____.

雅思全真听力——故事版

学期结束，学生会要组织一次期末晚会，两个学生John 和 Mary在讨论关于晚会的组织情况：

M：John，晚会的地点确定了吗？

J：定了，在Grouche's 酒吧。

J：还是7:00吗？

M：不，推迟半个小时。

J：那我还得赶紧写海报，票价还是4英镑吧？

M：不，改成3英镑（£3）吧，我们拉到了一点赞助，可以减少一些费用。

J：好吧，3英镑。

M：海报（poster）要写得漂亮些。你们准备贴在哪里？

J：当然是公共休息室（common room）了，大家都能看到。

M：除了在休息室张贴外，还要贴到每一个教室（classroom）去，这样才能保证更多的人看到。

J：那可要多准备几份啊。

M：不要忘了，这可是我们这个学期最重要的一次晚会啊。

J：好吧，还要准备什么东西？

M：买一些小装饰品（decoration），还有小吃（snacks）、饮料（drink）什么的。另外，最好能准备一些晚会现场的地图（map），万一有人找不到，可以直接看地图。

J：大家的车停在哪里啊？

M：停在中心停车场，那里有人指挥交通。

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Day 37

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the four choices and choose the best answer according to what you have heard.

1. A. The speaker believes that Tom has driven carefully.
   B. The speaker thinks that Tom has signaled in time.
   C. The speaker thinks that Tom has ruined his car.
   D. The speaker thinks his car is nothing important.
2. A. It was just an hour ago that the speaker met Mr. Brown.
   B. The speaker forgot to write down the phone number.
   C. The speaker forgot his name.
   D. The speaker could not remember numbers.
3. A. The man is a forgetful person.
   B. The man has a very good typewriter.
   C. The man can have the typewriter later.
   D. The typewriter is not a new one.
4. A. The speaker missed the phone because she was not at home.
   B. The speaker missed the phone because she didn't hear the telephone ring.
   C. The speaker missed the phone because she didn't want to answer.
   D. The speaker missed the phone because she was sleeping in her home.
5. A. Mary may be late.
   B. Mary won't come because she is busy.
   C. Mary will come at 7:00.
   D. Mary will come at 8:00.
6. A. The speaker was not willing to buy because she didn't like the color.
   B. The speaker was not willing to buy because it was too small.
   C. The speaker was not willing to buy because it was a little expensive.
   D. The speaker was not willing to buy because the size did not suit her.
7. A. Too many people are smoking.
   B. The window is bent.
   C. The room is a smoking house.
   D. The room is full of people.

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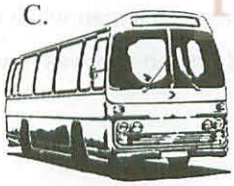
8. A. B. C.  D.

9. A. John should tell Bill not to think negatively.
   B. John should take Bill's remark seriously.
   C. John is quick-witted.
   D. John does not know what Bill said.

10. A. The woman asked the man to wait for her half an hour ago.
    B. The man was annoyed by her late coming.
    C. The man was quite all right.
    D. The man was a real gentleman.

Part 2

I. In this part, you will hear six short conversations. Choose the best answer among the four choices.

11. What are they talking about?
    A. What they did last night.
    B. Prices at the night market.
    C. The woman's new sweater.
    D. The show of last night.

12. Where did the conversation take place?
    A. In a flower shop.
    B. In a restaurant.
    C. In a movie theater.
    D. In a classroom

13. What does Miss smith want to do first?
    A. Get some money. B. Mail a letter. C. See a movie. D. Have some coffee.

14. What is the relationship between the two speakers?
    A. a doctor and a patient
    B. a boss and a secretary
    C. a salesman and a customer
    D. a teacher and a student

15. Why did the man call Susan?
    A. Leaving a party.
    B. Attend the Evening Show.
    C. Going to a midnight show.
    D. Thanking Susan for her help.

16. What are the man and the woman talking about?
    A. A beautiful gift B. A sale C. A royal wedding D. A ceremony

II. Listen to the conversations and choose "True" or "False".

17. The woman will probably go camping with the man on Sunday. ( )

18. The woman should walk straight ahead at the first cross. ( )

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19. The woman fell in love with a man when she was in Paris. ( )

20. John has just changed his job and was now in the zoo with a manager. ( )

Part 3

In this part, you will listen to a short passage, after hearing it, fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

The wedding itself usually lasts between (21)_____. The wedding party enters the church while the wedding march is played. The bride carrying a bouquet enters last with her father who will "(22)_____". The groom enters the church from a side door. When the wedding party is (23)_____, the bride and groom exchange vows. It is traditional to use the words "To have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, (24)_____, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death do us part". Following the vows, the couple exchange rings. Wearing the wedding ring on (25)_____ of the left hand is an old custom.

雅思全真听力——故事版

一个名叫Sara的海外学生想在校内租房，以下是她与负责学生住宿的辅导员(Coordinator)的对话：

S：您好！我是二年级的学生，我想在学校里租一间宿舍，您能帮我吗？

C：没问题。你在悉尼生活了多久？

S：从开学到现在，有一年零三个月了(15 months)。

C：你现在住在哪里？

S：我现在住在first street，我姨妈(aunt)家里，但是因为表哥(cousin)下周要从国外回来，家里房间不够，我只好出来租房了。

C：是这样。你想租什么样的房子？

S：家庭寄宿(homestay)好一些，我习惯有与家人同住的感觉，不会感到寂寞。最好是跟别人合租(share)。

C：你打算从什么时候开始住？

S：周四(Thursday)吧。

C：周四，9月7日。刚好有一位退休的女士家里有空房，我可以帮你联系一下，不过你要先付押金(deposit)。

S：多少？

C：320美元($320)。

S：我怎么付房租？

C：月付(by every month)，你直接付给房东。

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Day 38

Part 1

In this part, you are going to listen to ten different sentences. After hearing them, match the corresponding and related twenty items together according to what you have heard.

1. Network resources	A. People was hurt and bled
2. Electronic mail	B. a short history of three years
3. The single currency	C. Information resources
4. Europeans' misgivings	D. Psychological condition
5. The Europe currency	E. The price of the car changed
6. Exemption of exclusive dealership	F. Textual messages
7. Internet connection	G. the amount of money
8. Automobile accidents	H. Fewer calories
9. Change in eating pattern	I. 89 American cents
10. Uncivil behavior of drivers	J. The new money

Part 2

In this part, you will listen to a conversation takes place in a restautrant. Listen carefully and fill in the form WITH NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS for each answer.

Location of the seat they choose	a booth in (11)_____ by the window
Gentleman's need before order	(12)_____
Lady's need before order	(13)_____(mint)
Gentleman's order for meal	A veggie sandwich (14)_____ with mayonnaise.
Soup that the restaurant serves	potato, bean, (15)_____, or cream of broccoli.
Lady's order for meal	a medium-done hamburger on a sour dough bun with (16)_____
Special request	(17)_____

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Part 3 Passage

I. Listen to the passage and answer the true or false questions. Write "T" for "True" and "F" for "False"

18. The opponents against the United States made the technology of building the nuclear weapons more complicated. ( )
19. The chances of a meltdown that would threaten U.S. public health are testing new reactors that rely on human judgment to shut them down. ( )
20. During the time of licensing nuclear power plants an objection by any group or individual can stop every effort. ( )
21. Finally the Nuclear Regulation Commission has to abandon the nuclear plant. ( )

II. Listen to the short passage and fill in the four blanks.

The Internet is a (22)_____ system, but it uses just a handful of method to move data around. Until the recent explosion of public interest in the Internet, the vast majority of the computers on the Net use the (23)_____. As a result, the standard Unix commands for certain Internet services have entered the (24)_____ languages as both nouns and verbs to describe the services themselves. Some of the services that the Internet can provide are: Mail, (25)_____ (Telnet), FTP, News, and Live conversation.

雅思全真听力——故事版

一男一女两个新生在校园里相遇，各自谈论对新学校的看法：

M：你好！你也是新生吧？

F：是的，我好像前天在新生注册处见过你。我是经济系的，来自中国。

M：我是学法律的，从印度来。很高兴能看到这么多国家的学生在一起学习。

F：是啊，不过给我印象最深刻的还是这么大的校园。我在北京读书的时候，校园比这个小多了，这儿真是名副其实的大学城。

M：不过也有些不太令人满意的地方，比如说宿舍。

F：我也不喜欢这里的住宿，主要是我要跟别人公用厨房(kitchen)和浴室(bath room)，很不习惯。

M：我的宿舍离学校有些远，而且公共汽车间隔的时间很长，以至于我每天不得不很早就起床。买东西也很不方便，离我住处最近的超市也要走路20分钟。

F：说到超市，我都饿了，不如我们一起去吃午饭吧。

M：就去学院小餐厅吧，那里的鱼做得不错。

F：好。

Day 39

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the four choices and choose the best answer according to what you have heard.

1. A. The speaker is afraid of deep water.
   B. The speaker has heart trouble.
   C. The speaker has leg trouble.
   D. The speaker's arms have some trouble.
2. A. She wants to borrow his watch.
   B. He hasn't got a watch with him.
   C. He should bring her the special watch.
   D. He should have watched the time carefully.
3. A. His mathematics grades were very good in college.
   B. Mathematics made him a smart person.
   C. He became famous because of his failure in maths.
   D. He became famous in the campus because of mathematics.
4. A. The speaker could not help him in the contest.
   B. The speaker could go out together with him.
   C. The speaker refused to help him all the time
   D. He could win the contest by himself.
5. A. Teachers like Professor Johnson are expensive.
   B. Professor Johnson is likely to be teaching at that school.
   C. There are no teachers as good as Professor Johnson.
   D. Professor Johnson is not a good professor.
6. A. She has to meet her boss for something important today, though she is sick.
   B. She didn't call her boss and tell him about her illness.
   C. She doesn't want to stay at home, though her boss allows her to.
   D. She will be fired if she stays at home.
7. A. He didn't like to eat with his hands.
   B. Dirty food on his corn.
   C. He hates hamburgers and corn.
   D. He used to eat a lot of corn.
8. A. Men can build instruments.
   B. Men can not control animals.
   C. Animals can think and learn.
   D. Man loves and protects animals.
9. A. Bill will buy the car as soon as he gets the money.
   B. Bill's friend is buying the car for him.
   C. Bill has already made the first payment on the car.
   D. Bill has not enough money to offer the first payment.

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10. A. There are four new teachers.
B. There are three new teachers.
C. The speaker didn't like the teacher.
D. The new teacher is sick.

Part 2

In this part, you will listen to a conversation takes place in the library. Write NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS in each blank to fill in the form.

Name of the book	(11) _____
Place of syllabus of the student	(12) in the front of _____
Place of the book	(13) _____
Location of the reserve room	(14) _____, right side
Way of reading the books on reserve	(15) reads books only _____
The person who put the book on reserve	(16) _____
The reason why the students must read the book in the library	(17) Be sure that _____

Part 3

Listen to the passage and fill in the seven blanks.

The modern age is an age of (18)_____. People are so used to electric lights, radios, televisions, and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them. When there is a (19)_____, people grope about in flickering candlelight, cars hesitate in the streets because there are no traffic lights to guide them, and food spoils in silent refrigerators.

Yet people began to understand how electricity works only a little more than two centuries ago. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field for (20)_____. Scientists are discovering more and more that the living world may hold many interesting secrets of electricity that could benefit humanity.

All living cells sent out (21)_____ electricity. As the heart beats, it sends out pulses that can be measured and recorded on the surface of the body. When the pulses are recorded, they form an (22)_____, which a doctor can study to determine how well the heart is working. The brain, too, sends out brain waves of electricity, which can be recorded in an electroencephalogram, The electric currents generated by most living cells are extremely small—often so small that (23)_____ are needed to record them. But in

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some animals, certain muscled cells have become so specialized as electrical generators that they do not work (24) _____ at all. When large numbers of these cells are linked together, the effect can be astonishing.

Day 40

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the four choices and choose the best answer according to what you have heard. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet.

1. A. The speaker's secretary works harder than Linda's.
   B. Peter's secretary works harder than Linda's.
   C. Peter's secretary works less hard than Linda's.
   D. The secretaries of all the people are diligent.
2. A. The bus stops in the park.
   B. The bus stops before the Fifth Avenue Building.
   C. The bus stops in the Empire State Building.
   D. The bus stops in the Fifth Avenue Building.
3. A. Professor Nelson talked about weeds.
   B. Professor Nelson wanted us to be inquisitive.
   C. Professor Nelson scheduled a short test for Monday.
   D. Professor Nelson talked about agriculture.
4. A. The group will meet at 2 o'clock.
   B. There will be two meetings in the afternoon.
   C. He will not go to the meeting.
   D. He will go to meet the group at 3 o'clock.
5. A. Charlie and you didn't get good grades.
   B. It's too bad Charlie wouldn't go fishing.
   C. Charlie wasn't quite able to complete school.
   D. Charlie will graduate as a most excellent student.
6. A. The speaker is hostile to Nancy.
   B. Nancy once offended the speaker.
   C. The speaker writes Nancy a letter.
   D. The speaker think Nancy is a good girl.
7. A. The servant does need some help.
   B. The complaint will be helpful.
   C. The complaint won't really do any good.
   D. The woman will continue to complain.
8. A. The speaker needs more cups of coffee.

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B. The speaker will need coffee in three or four minutes.

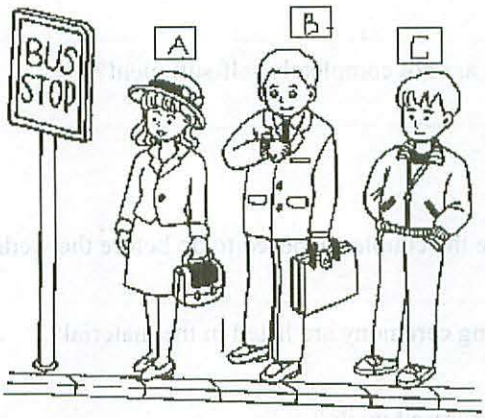
C. The speaker prefers coffee to tea now.

D. The speaker hates coffee and tea.

9. A. She disagreed. B. She was impatient.

C. She was absent-minded. D. She was very happy.

10.



Part 2

In this part, you will listen to one long conversation between two people. Please read the four choices and choose the best answer according to what you have heard.

11. How many people are there in the conversation?

A. 3 B. 5 C. 8 D. 4

12. How will the woman customer pay for the goods she brought?

A. She will pay for it in cash. B. She will pay for it in check.

C. She will pay for it by her Discover card. D. She will pay for it in another day.

13. What is the price of the Pepperidge crackers the woman brought?

A. $ 3.50 B. $ 2.50 C. $ 2.15 D. $ 3.15

14. How will the man pay his bill?

A. He will use the cash. B. He will use his by way of charge.

C. He will use a cash advance. D. He will use his credit card.

15. Which will the man choice to package?

A. He prefers paper to plastic. B. He chooses neither.

C. He prefers plastic to paper. D. He chooses both.

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Part 3 *Passages*

I. In this part, you will hear two short passages. After listening to them, please answer the following five questions WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

A.

16. What kind of musical instrument has piano long been popular in the western world mentioned in the material?

_____

17. What kinds of instruments are not completely self-sufficient?

_____

B.

18. Traditionally, what will be the couple supposed to do before the wedding?

_____

19. How many kinds of wedding ceremony are listed in the material?

_____

20. Who will the couple to be married invite?

_____

II. In this part, you will listen to one short passage, fill in the blanks according to what you have heard.

If you are traveling forwards (21)_____, the things around you outside seem to be moving backwards. But this is not really true. It is the train (22)_____. It is like this with the earth. The sun seems to rise in the east, move across the sky, and set in the west. In other words, the sun seems to (23)_____. However, this is not really true. It is the earth that is turning (24)_____. The (25)_____ on its own axis is what makes the change from day to night.

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Day 41

Part 1

In this part, you are going to hear ten different sentences. After hearing them, match the corresponding and related twenty items together according to what you have heard.

1. hot potato	A. trainings
2. advertisement	B. in thirty or forty years
3. powerful gangs	C. information on circumstances
4. the nervous situation	D. political asylum
5. alcohol consumption	E. cancer of the liver
6. intermarriage	F. first try
7. race equality	G. free computer
8. newspaper	H. $ 5 billion and delay
9. endless protests	I. terrible task
10. bee navigation& language	J. racial segregation community

Part 2

In this part, you will hear two long conversation between different people. After hearing it, please answer the following ten questions WITH NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS on each.

A.

11. What is the relationship between the speakers?

_____

12. How long has Jim been living in this area?

_____

13. Where did the couples live before they moved to the new house?

_____

14. What is the woman's job?

_____

15. What is the woman's husband job?

_____

B.

16. What does the advisor want to talk to the student?

_____

17. How many classes did the student have failed to attend?

_____

18. What does the student think of the missing classes?

_____

19. What kind of visa does the student hold?

_____

20. What does the student visa require the student to do during his school time?

_____

Part 3

Listen to the passage and fill in the five blanks.

Don't "save up" your dri nks and have several at a time. There are no health benefits from (21) _____—only a significantly higher risk of premature death. Concentrated drinking (more than (22) _____ for women, or more than four for men) can be more dangerous than a steady alcohol intake. It can cause (23) _____, which can lead to blot clots and possibly trigger a heart attack. And remember, more than (24) _____ a day elevates your blood pressure, which raises your risk of heart disease and stroke.

In general, if you're temperate in your drinking and are in good health, you may not experience (25) _____ of alcohol. You may even gain some benefits.

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广播里正在播放关于艺术节(art festival)期间的节目安排:

各位市民请注意,从今天开始,为期一个月的艺术节开幕了。艺术节期间,我们将安排音乐会、画展、马戏、杂技、歌剧等精彩的节目。今天,将有全国著名的三大马戏团前来演出,为我们的艺术节助兴。他们的演出将在临时搭起的帐篷(tent)里举行。

下面我为大家详细介绍三个马戏团的演出。

A马戏团在city garden演出,他们的演出以绚丽迷人的舞台灯光而著称,是孩子们(children)的首选。

B马戏团的帐篷搭在市中心广场,节目多样,老少皆宜,适合全家人(for family)一起观看。

C马戏团选在市政厅(city hall)演出,他们的演出惊险节目较多,最受年轻人(for young)的喜爱。

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Day 42

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the four choices and choose the best one that will answer the question asked.

1. A. The speaker is going out this night.
   B. The speaker has already had an umbrella.
   C. The speaker will call her tutor right now.
   D. The speaker will invite her friend to dinner.
2. A. The speaker get help from his cousin in chemistry.
   B. His cousin is helping him deal with women.
   C. The speaker has always been poor in chemistry.
   D. The speaker was once a famous chemist.
3. A. The bananas are gifts for the Christmas.
   B. The bananas are the gift to Henry.
   C. Banana will be good for the health of the old people.
   D. The old people will receive bananas as Thanksgiving gift.
4. A. she could not open the door at the time.
   B. She couldn't open the car door with her key.
   C. She locked her key in the car.
   D. She lost both the keys before get into the car.
5. A. The children were enjoying themselves.
   B. The children did not come to the party.
   C. The children were not behaving themselves in the party.
   D. The children was frightened by the adults.
6. A. The speaker will cancel her invitation to the Kunts.
   B. The speaker will ask the address from Ali.
   C. The speaker hold a party for the Kunts.
   D. The speaker hold a party for the Ali.
7. A. Television provides financial necessity to run advertisements.
   B. Television stations need the advertisements as financial support.
   C. The United States is rich in advertisements on the radio.
   D. The United States is not very advanced in advertisement on the radio.

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8. A. Your friend will always argue with you when meet with discordance.
   B. A friend must love the same thing with you.
   C. You should not argue with your friend.
   D. A friend will not be angry with you if you disagree with him.
9. A. People always neglect the modern art.
   B. People always find modern art exhibition in the park.
   C. In the park there are always modern forms of sculptures.
   D. Parks are good places for the exhibition of modern agriculture.
10. A. The little sister is a bad student.
    B. The little sister was once a excellent student.
    C. The little sister was once a bad student.
    D. The little sister is always a very common student.

Part 2

In this part, you will hear five short conversations. Choose the best answer among the four chooses according to what you have heard.

11. When can the woman get her car?
    A. About 12 o'clock.
    B. About 1 p.m..
    C. Late in the evening.
    D. About 7 o'clock in the morning.
12. What does the man mean?
    A. Alex doesn't need a scholarship.
    B. Alex was not a little bit interested in the scholarship.
    C. Alex doesn't know how to apply.
    D. Alex doesn't have enough money.
13. Which of the following is Cinderella not good at?

A.

B.

C.

D.

14. What subject does the woman think less difficult?
    A. History.
    B. Literature.
    C. Mathematics.
    D. Music.
15. Where was the woman a year ago?
    A. In New York City.
    B. In Greece.

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C. On a plane.

D. In an apartment house.

Part 3

In this part, you will listen to long passage describing a famous valley in the United States. Listen carefully and fill in the form with no more than three words in each blank.

The most spectacular feature	(16) _____ stands about half way up the chasm and is practically vertical.
The height of the Washington Monument	(17) _____
Original color of the cliff	(18) _____
Appearance of the cliff now	(19) stained to a sunset hue by _____ washing out of the rocks.
What is above the Redwall?	(20) alternating layers, shale and _____
The color of the top layer	(21) _____
The number of the guest per day to the South Rim	(22) _____
What will the mule train pass when moving to the North?	(23) Bright Angel Trail, the canyon's floor, and the raging river by _____
How long it will take to drive from the North to the South?	(24) _____
Prefered time of visiting the North Rim	(25) _____

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Day 43

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the four choices and choose the best one that will answer the question asked.

1. A. The speaker will go to dinner with Hilton.
   B. The speaker will meet Professor Smith immediately.
   C. The speaker will go to the library.
   D. The speaker will go to the professor's workroom.
2. A. Use the speaker's phone.
   B. Pay the phone bill.
   C. Look for a phone nearby.
   D. Use his own phone.
3. A. The speaker may be at a bank.
   B. The speaker may be at an airport.
   C. The speaker may be in a laundry.
   D. The speaker may be at a supermarket.
4. A. The speaker may be in a restaurant.
   B. The speaker may be in an elevator.
   C. The speaker may be in a library.
   D. The speaker may be in a shopping center.
5. A. The speaker is worrying about her homework.
   B. The speaker will abandon writing the essay.
   C. The speaker will start to write the essay tomorrow.
   D. The speaker will go out for a walk.
6. A. Henry want to find someone to do the job.
   B. he discussed the work with his fellow worker.
   C. he will consult with his boss.
   D. he is going quit in the job as quickly as possible.
7. A. It is April 1st today.
   B. It is April 6th today.
   C. It is April 10th today.
   D. It is April 8th today.
8. A. The speaker got the book he needed.
   B. The library doesn't open on weekends.
   C. The book is available in another library.
   D. The library opens only on Sunday on weekends.
9. A. The speaker loves that park so much.
   B. The speaker is worrying about the weather.
   C. The speaker would prefer to move out.
   D. The speaker is too tired to go out.

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10. A. The speaker will go to see the professor in spite of her cold.
    B. The speaker will phone Tom to say sorry.
    C. The speaker will have someone else say sorry to Tom.
    D. The speaker will contact the professor herself.

Part 2

In this part, you will listen to a long conversation between two people. Please listen carefully and answer the following five questions as briefly as possible.

11. What does the second speaker think of the sixties?

    _____

12. What is the second speaker's favorite Beatles song from 1965?

    _____

13. How many English songs are there in karaoke bars in Japan?

    _____

14. What is the common characteristics of the karaoke bars in Japan?

    _____

15. What's the first speaker's favorite song from 1965?

    _____

Part 3

Listen to the passage and answer the questions.

16. What is bankruptcy?
    A. Bankruptcy is the situation that a debtor has no enough money to run his or her business.
    B. Bankruptcy is one of the methods of dealing with a debt problem.
    C. Bankruptcy is nothing but an out of date management method.
    D. Bankruptcy is the only method of dealing with a debt problem.
17. How many provisions does the basic concepts of our latest bankruptcy law include?
    A. 2 B. 3 C. 4 D. many
18. To prorate the bankrupt's assets among creditors in a fair and suitable manner is_____.
    A. not included in the latest bankruptcy law
    B. the best way of settling with debtors out of court
    C. a practical measure for debtors to reestablish their self-image
    D. one of the basic concepts of our latest bankruptcy law
19. A bankrupt who refused to turn over all his or her goods to creditors was _____.
    A. forced to be slave during the Middle Ages

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B. beaten to death during the Middle Ages
C. imprisoned during the Middle Ages
D. praised during the Middle Ages

20. According to the article, a debtor can NOT get more advantages by_____.
A. asking creditors to reduce payment amounts
B. getting help from a consumer credit counselor
C. settling with creditors out of court
D. settling with creditor just in the court

21. The negative sides for declaring personal bankruptcy include_____.
A. it is quite difficult to reestablish credit
B. many people view the proceeding as a blow to their self-image
C. it is impossible to make a fresh start
D. Both A and B

22. This article shows that a bankrupt nowadays is no longer_____.
A. a debtor B. a criminal C. a seller D. a buyer

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大使馆官员讲解签证的注意事项：
拿到签证之日起90天(90 days)内有效；
如果带的现金超过限额，需要填写外汇申请表(currency form)；
到本国使馆(your own embassy)申请；
如需要，请出示学生证(student ID card)；
带12张护照照片(12 passport photos)；
接受澳元和日元(Australia dollars and Yen)；
参照第13页(page 13)。

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Day 44

Part 1

I. In this part, you will hear 5 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the four choices and choose the best one.

1. A. She wrote repeatedly to medical schools.
   B. She asked for help from a famous doctor.
   C. She talked to the dean of the college again and again.
   D. She kept calling the dean repeatedly.
2. A. She picked up the English language from her mother.
   B. She learned Spanish from her mother.
   C. Her mother is an English.
   D. She picked up the language outside her family.
3. A. The man made a mistake in operating the machine.
   B. The machine doesn't work properly.
   C. The machine has never been used.
   D. The instructions on the machine are not clear enough to read.
4. A. Michael doesn't know much about the World Cup.
   B. Michael could not watch the football game last night.
   C. Michael's favorite football team might lose the game last night.
   D. Michael thought the football game was not very interesting.
5. A. They are teaching how to sell the books
   B. They are buying some books in the store.
   C. They are selling the books.
   D. They are looking for some books on sale.

II. Listen to the five sentences and answer the following five True or False questions.

6. In order to give a satisfactory answer to the business requirement, the self-employed people will find many difficulties. ( )
7. The mother of every girl is a good mirror of what she will be in the future. ( )
8. In the year of 1957, Canada has the largest birth rate in the total 25 years. ( )
9. Hemingway was a news reporter during the Second World War and tried to catch every news. ( )

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10. University students, especially those in big universities are usually hurrying from one room to another in a building between classes. ( )

Part 2

I. In this part, you will listen to a passage and answer the following five questions.

11. North Europeans spend their time off_____.

A. watching television B. eating out

C. visiting Oriental countries D. Travel around the world

12. One European in four is interested in_____.

A. football B. gymnastics

C. tennis and swimming D. coffee and food.

13. In 1985, ownership of dishwashers varied:_____.

A. 87% of Dutch B. 58% of Danes

C. 22% of French D. 72% of Italy

14. In 1985, 56% of the newly rich Europeans went on holiday at least_____.

A. four times B. twice C. three times D. once

15. 28% of Europeans take their main holiday in_____.

A. February B. November C. July D. May

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with either the exact words or the paraphrases according to what you have heard.

If you qualify, you can deduct direct expenses associated with your home office, such as (16)_____. You can also deduct the portion of your indirect expenses that corresponds to the portion of your home that your office occupies. So if (17)_____ of your home is devoted to your office, you can deduct one-fifth of your bills for utilities, insurance, (18)_____ taxes, or rent. An added bonus, if you meet the (19)_____ test, is that the cost of any business travel outside your home becomes deductible. Employees are much more limited. They can only claim total expenses that (20)_____ their adjusted gross income.

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一个女孩到一家服装公司面试，前台告诉她去12号房间的人事部，以下是她和人事部经理的对话：

G：您好！我是来面试服装店店员的。

M：Julia Perkins?

G：是的，这是我的简历。

M：请坐。能介绍一下你的工作经历吗？

G：我刚刚毕业，不过我在学校的时候就利用假期在商店里做过导购。

M：做些什么？

G：主要是向顾客介绍新款服装，帮助他们选择适合自己的款式和颜色。

M：不错。在这里，除了推销我们的产品之外，还要做些橱窗布置（window dressing）的工作，要定期地把最新款式或者我们主推的款式摆放在橱窗里。

G：我很喜欢这样的工作。能问一下我们有带薪假期吗？

M：有，按照公司规定，每个员工工作两年后（the third year）可以有四个周（four weeks）的有薪假期。另外，你本人购买公司的服装可以享受25%的折扣（discount）。

G：太好了，我上班时间是穿制服还是自己的便装？

M：上衣无所谓，下装要穿黑色的裙子（black skirt）。你还有什么要问的吗？

G：没有了。谢谢。

M：那下周一开始上班吧。

Day 45

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please choose the best choice.

1. A. The speaker thinks that physics is more difficult than biology.
   B. The speaker thinks she understands what is expansion and constriction.
   C. The speaker thought that physics was more difficult than biology before.
   D. The speaker thought neither was difficult.
2. A. The apartment in the city cost them $30000.
   B. The apartment in the suburb will cost them $35000.
   C. The apartment in the city cost them $37500.
   D. The apartment in the city cost them $35050.
3. A. Watching TV is more funny than watching the film.
   B. Watching TV will cost less money than watching the film.
   C. From the comparison of the costs people held that watching film is cheaper.
   D. Watching TV is not so good as watching the film.
4. A. An undergraduate course will cover 15 hours in two week in the form of lecture.
   B. An undergraduate course will cover 15 hours in one week in the form of lectures, seminars and tutorials and etc.
   C. An undergraduate course will cover 15 hours in the form of science and engineering classes.
   D. An undergraduate course will cover 15 hours in one week in the form of engineering classes.
5. A. The plane is to be cancelled mainly because of the rain.
   B. The plane is to be cancelled if it becomes fine tomorrow.
   C. The plane is to be cancelled because of mainly the fog in the sky.
   D. The plane is to be cancelled mainly because of the spread of the terrorism.
6. A. She arrived at the airport at around 9:15 in the morning.
   B. She arrived at the airport at around 9:45 in the morning.
   C. She arrived at the airport at around 10:15 in the morning.
   D. She arrived at the airport at around 10:30 in the morning.
7. A. The tickets were sold out on Tuesday.
   B. The tickets were sold out on Wednesday.
   C. The tickets were sold out on Thursday.

D. The tickets were sold out on Friday.

8.

From	To	Ticket fare
A. Hongkong	London	$ 798
B. Hongkong	Pakistan	$ 843
C. Hongkong	Tokyo	$ 868
D. Hongkong	New York	$ 903

9. A.

B.

C.

D.

10. A. Henry's diligence led to his good marks in the maths exam.
B. Henry's made a careful preparation for the exam.
C. Henry's good mark in the maths exam came from his lucky encounter of the question before the exam.
D. Henry's good marks came from both his intelligence and his diligence.

Part 2

In this part, you will hear a long conversation between two people. Listen carefully and then answer the following five questions as briefly as possible.

11. Which group have a lower percentage of over-weight people ?

_____

12. What is the reason the Americans are becoming more and more fat?

_____

13. How long the average American will have their TV on in one week according to the statement in the conversation?

_____

14. How many pounds have Mike increased up to now since he started to be on diet and took exercise?

_____

15. What is the characteristics of the Japanese diet compared with American?

_____

Part 3 *Passages*

I. In this part, you will listen to one passage and answer the following five questions.

16. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?
    A. People often criticize the poor quality of programmes on television.
    B. There are no political discussions on television.
    C. We can see plays, films, operas, and shows of every kind on television.
    D. People are criticizing that the quality of the TV shows are reducing nowadays.
17. What is the reason that some people are against television?
    A. Television entertainment is limited.
    B. Television is always not extensive in its subjects.
    C. Television sets are very expensive.
    D. The television viewers are completely passive.
18. What is the author's own opinion on television?
    A. Television is totally the reflection of the politics.
    B. Television in itself is not bad.
    C. Television in itself is either good or bad.
    D. Television in itself is neither good nor bad.
19. What are people often saying about television?
    A. offers an endless series of programmes which are instructive and entertaining
    B. keeps one informed about current events
    C. allows one to follow the latest development in science and politics
    D. all-above opinions
20. Choose Two reasons why television is now playing a very important part in our lives:

    _____.
    A. TV is a kind of high level entertainment.
    B. TV is a convenient source of entertainment.
    C. TV is a cheap source of entertainment.
    D. TV makes up much idle hours of the young people.

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II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with either the exact words or the paraphrases according to what you have heard and comprehended.

You can "beat the market" (and most professional money managers as well) if (21) _____. What most people consider investing is really just speculating, and there's a world of difference between the two.

If you buy stocks for "a quick pop", you're not an investor; if (22) _____, you're not an investor. If you don't know the underlying fundamentals of a company and its financials, you're not an investor. This doesn't mean you can't make money—it just means you're (23) _____.

As an investor in stocks, you are making a choice. You are making a commitment to ignore the seemingly easy money of the "hot" stock (which might not be so hot), in some business you kinda, sorta understand but that didn't seem to matter much anyway because (24) _____. Once you're out of the speculating game, once you insist that your future wealth shouldn't be part of a game, (25) _____.

雅思全真听力——故事版

一个男生向女生谈起他听的一个关于汽车的讲座(lecture)情况：

M：我刚在俱乐部听了一个关于旧车和新车(old car and new car)的讲座，其中有一部分是让大家讨论(discussion)，很有意思。

G：是关于买车的调查吗？

M：是啊，调查对象大部分是学生(majority are students)。主办者发出2500份问卷(questionnaires)，收回了80%。

G：结果呢？

M：人们买车时通常会考虑很多因素，比如价格、款式、性能、安全性。调查结果显示，人们对安全性越来越重视，排在前三位的安全性(safety)选择因素依次是好的方向盘(steering)、刹车(braking system)和座椅安全带(seat belt)。

G：不过我觉得像我们这样的学生，买车最看重的还是价格(price)因素，所以大部分会首选买旧车。

M：款式(fashion)也非常重要，即使是买旧车。

G：对，谁不想开最时髦的车？旧车受学生欢迎，主要是因为便宜(cheaper)。

M：不过旧车的维修费用(repair cost)可比新车高多了。

G：有利必有弊嘛！另外，调查结果显示，人们对车的保险(insurance)也比较重视。

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Day 46

Part 1

I. In this part, you will hear six sentences, Listen carefully and then match the following items according to what you have heard.

1. The bicycle match	A. great disturbance to everyday' life
2. Sodium reduce	B. influence the character of many scientific fields in universities
3. The business world and the Olympics	C. dependence on electricity
4. Asian outstanding performance	D. do harm to human body
5. Wide appliance of electricity in many utensils	E. ranked as prevalent and vocational
6. Power failure	F. immediate reactions to economic opportunities

II. Listen to four sentences and then choose the best choice according to what you have heard.

7. A. David will ask Cinderella to look for the book on his dorm.
   B. Cinderella did find the book for David.
   C. Cinderella refused to look for the book for David.
   D. David will go to the campus to fetch his French book.
8. A. Betti's television set is out of order now.
   B. Betti has a new and good television set now.
   C. Betti had the store pay for the repairs.
   D. Betti called the repairman to repair her new television.
9. A. 19 minutes B. 31 minutes C. 36 minutes D. 35 minutes
10. A. Charles did enjoy his trip to Chicago. B. Charles stayed in his home.
    C. Charles didn't enjoy his trip to Chicago. D. Charles loves his home better.

Part 2

In this part, you will hear a conversation of asking for directions.

Circle A *if the information in the statement is accurate*
I *if the information in the statement is inaccurate*
N *if the information in the statement is not given*

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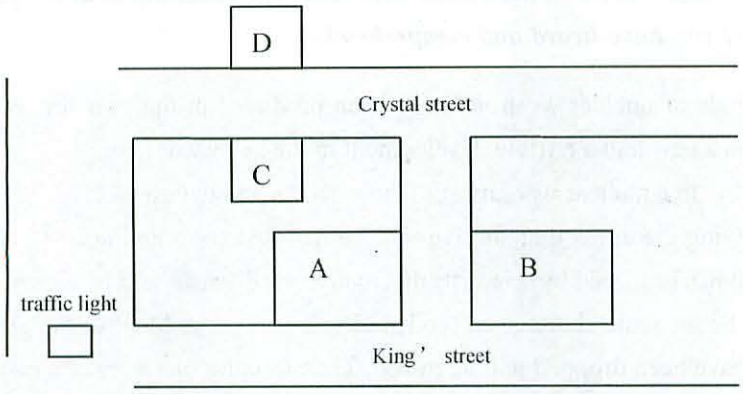

11. The person should go to the Allied Irish Bank. A I N
12. Building B is a shopping center. A I N
13. Building B is a shopping center called "Parkson" A I N
14. Building D is the Allied Irish Bank. A I N
15. The Allied Irish Bank is 100 meters away from the traffic light. A I N

Part 3

I. Listen to the passage. Choose the correct answer among the FOUR choices and then answer the two true or false questions.

16. A folk song is also a ballad when it _____.
    A. tells a story
    B. has a spiritual theme
    C. covers many varieties of music
    D. tell about the historical deeds of the heroes
17. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE to a folk song?
    A. It is initially passed on orally. B. It has different versions.
    C. It may be related to work. D. All-above choices.
18. The author uses the example of *Home on the Range* to show that folk songs _____.
    A. are based on written compositions
    B. may come from popular songs
    C. have been adopted as state songs
    D. will become very popular
19. John Lomax first heard the *Home on the Range* in the year of 1907. ( )
20. The main topic of the passage is how the song *Home on the Range* became popular in the American people and was made the official state song of Kansas. ( )

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with either the exact words or the paraphrases according to what you have heard and comprehended.

Various kinds of nuclear weapons have been produced in the past few years by many countries. This is a new and a terrible development in the history of man.

(21)_____. In a nuclear war, most of the world's population (22)_____.

The few living creatures that survive will be exposed to radiation or to electrical rays harmful to life. It has been said by scientists that many new diseases will be caused by radiation. There will also be an acute shortage of food, (23)_____. Most of the areas on which nuclear bombs have been dropped will be ruined. Therefore the survivors of a nuclear war will be sick, hungry and homeless. It might be better, perhaps, (24)_____.

It would be better still for men to learn to live in space with one another. (25)_____, there will be no nuclear wars.

雅思全真听力——故事版

小镇上要举办一年一度的艺术节，一位新搬来的男士向镇上的老居民打听有关艺术节的情况：

M：每年这个时候都有艺术节吗？

O：是，每年的这个时候都有。

M：要持续多长时间？

O：一个月吧(one month)。

M：都有些什么活动？

O：很多，有音乐会(concert)、美术展、戏剧表演、杂技等等，几乎所有的艺术项目都会有。

M：音乐会是在明天吧？

O：是。

M：您知道几点开始吗？

O：晚上8:00开始，不过很多人6:00就去了。

M：一定要很早去吗？

O：不，因为他们要在那里举行野餐(picnic)，然后直接看演出。为了听得更清楚，他们会坐得离舞台很近。对了，我这里有一份艺术节的活动安排表，你拿去看吧。

M：还有歌剧?!

O：是啊，在歌剧院(drama theater)演出。美术馆每天上午10:00到下午4:30开放，你可以随时去看。

M：艺术节的闭幕式在市政厅(town hall)举行？

O：是啊，是在21日(21st)，很多名人都会参加。

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Day 47

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the four choices and choose the best answer according to what you have heard.

1. A. B. C. D.

2. A. Mary will borrow the books for the speaker.
   B. Mary will look for her library cards.
   C. Mary will check the books in the library.
   D. Mary will lend her card to speaker.
3. A. He has just begun to take piano lessons.
   B. He always gives piano lessons.
   C. He plays piano very well.
   D. He has made great progress in piano in recent days.
4. A. The speaker can stay in the library from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. on Tuesday.
   B. The speaker can stay in the library on Wednesday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.
   C. The speaker can stay in the library on Sunday from 5 a.m. to 9 p.m.
   D. The speaker can stay in the library on Monday from 8 a.m. to 9 p.m.
5. A. He must be joking. B. He might be serious.
   C. He need business training. D. He entered a training school soon.
6. A. He was too nervous in the interview. B. He forgot about the interview.
   C. He did not go to the interview. D. He was too relaxed in the interview.
7. A. He is overweight.
   B. He has lost too much weight.
   C. He should have been more careful at the store.
   D. He has always been careless.
8. A. Jane's cousin will type the paper for her.
   B. Jane's cousin is going to type the paper for her.

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C. Jane has typed her paper.

D. Jane will use her cousin's typewriter to type.

9. A. The department store is on the 4th Street.

B. The department store is 3 blocks ahead.

C. The department store is on 3rd Avenue.

D. The department store is 2 blocks ahead.

10. A. Sue thinks Jack copied Ted's paper.

B. Sue thinks either Jack or Ted copied the paper of the other one.

C. Sue thinks Ted copied Jack's paper.

D. Sue thinks neither Jack nor Ted will copy the paper of the other one.

Part 2

In this part, you will hear a long conversation discussing about Christmas. Listen carefully and then answer the following five questions with no more than five words.

11. When do you think the conversation takes place?
12. Why doesn't Jack like Christmas?
13. What was Jack like when he was a child on Christmas?
14. How should Jack enjoy Christmas according to Marty's suggestion?
15. Does the Jack make the tree by himself or just buy one?

Part 3 *Passage*

I. Listen to the passage carefully and fill in the form.

When and where was the first known ice-house built?	(16) in Mesopotamia _____
How did the ancient Greeks make cool wine in summer?	(17) In summer, the ancient Greeks left behind double-walled amphoras in which wine was _____.
What does the words of Pliny the Younger reflect?	(18) Ice was very _____ in that time.
Who was the ruler of France when Charles II was in exile in France?	(19) _____
What attracted the attention of the Royal Society?	(20) The technology of _____ built in Green Park in 1660.

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II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks with either the exact words or the paraphrases according to what you have heard and comprehended.

Three popular categories of information media are (21)_____. The media choice must not be viewed as a choice among these three, however; it must be viewed as an opportunity to select from a multitude of media possibilities in combinations that build effective systems. In many instances the person responsible for information-resource management is not (22)_____ in which information will be created. In such a case, the manager of a firm's information resources faces a challenge in making a significant contribution to the organization's objectives.

For effective management of information resources, media conversion may be necessary. Examples include (23)_____. Other processes convert electronic media from one format to another. For example, disk files created on one system may not be compatible with another system. Various hardware and software combinations (24)_____ that equipment will accept. For information generated within organizations, this necessity of making systems compatible may be eliminated by cooperative planning. However, very little control can be exercised over the media (25)_____ that comes to your organization from the outside.

雅思全真听力——故事版

Mary刚搬进一套新房子，恰巧碰到原来住在这里的一位房客要搬出去，以下是二人的谈话：

M：你好！我是新来的。您是要搬走吗？

X：是啊，我隔壁每天晚上都回来很晚，沉重的关门声总是把我从梦中惊醒。

M：有很多人住在这里吗？

X：你没来之前是6个，不过我搬出去了，所以现在也还是6个。

M：啊，这张照片上的人是你吧？只有你一个戴眼镜(glasses)，长胡子(moustache)的。

X：那还是我刚入学时候的照片，不过没什么变化。

M：对了，你住哪个房间，我可不想挨着你的那个邻居。

X：我的房间是从楼梯右拐的第三个，走廊的尽头。

M：还好，我在楼梯左边第一个。对了，楼下的储藏间里可以放东西吗？

X：当然可以，现在放的是大家的自行车和足球，你也可以把自行车放在里面。

M：我坐公共汽车。

X：还有一点，因为是公用的厨房、浴室和客厅，女生要负责打扫浴室(clean the bathroom)、清扫楼梯(vacuum the stairs)，男生打扫厨房和客厅。

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Day 48

Part 1

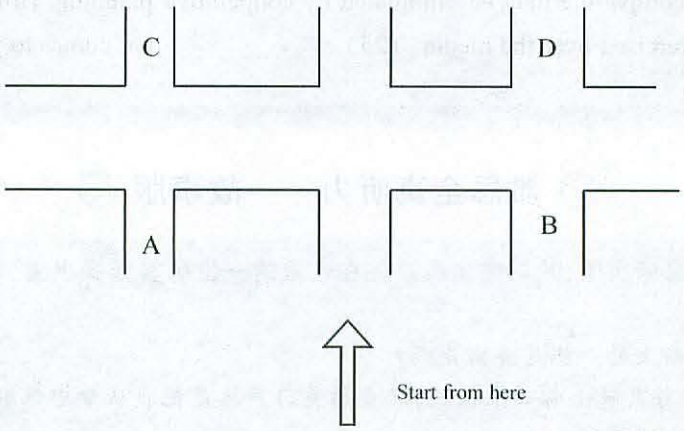
In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the FOUR choices and choose the best one that will answer the question asked.

1. A. $2 B. $12 C. $16 D. $20

2. A. Today is quite windy and cloudy.
   B. Today is a clear but windy day.
   C. Today is sunny, with very soft winds.
   D. Today is sunny but hot.

3. A. 49 dollars B. 6 dollars C. 15 dollars D. 34 dollars

4.



5. A. 14th of October B. 13th of October
   C. 15th of October D. 15th of September

6. A. A single room with a single bed
   B. A single room with two beds
   C. A single room with twin bed
   D. A single room with a bed that is big enough to let two persons sleep on it.

7. A. Pears B. Apple C. Pineapple D. None of them

8. A. If I have some trouble, I will ask for your help at first.
   B. Even I have some trouble, I still will not agree with you.
   C. If I have some difficulties, I will not ask for your help.
   D. If I have some trouble, I will first ask others for help and then I will ask for your help.

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9. A. 15 pounds B. 400 pounds C. 21pounds D. 3 pounds

10. A. 390 m^2 B. 900 m^2 C. 169 m^2 D. 300 m^2

Part 2

In this part, you will hear an interview. Listen to it carefully and answer following questions.

Filling the following tablet

Name	Job	Daily duties	What's rewarding	What's frustrating
Peter	(11)_____	When traveling, he(12)_____. In the office, he(13)_____ from customer about sales and plan (14)_____.	(15)_____	1. The job is fairly (16)_____. 2. The customer that (17)_____.

Part 3 *Passage*

In this part, you will hear a passage about American marriage customs. Listen to it and answer the following questions.

Question 18–22 Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing T for true and F for false.

18. The parents of both sides send invitation to friends and relatives after the wedding day is chosen.
19. In the old days, people used a ring to settle a dispute.
20. If the bride's dress is of a strange mixture, it will bring her good luck.
21. At he end of the wedding ceremony the bride throws her flowers to the bridesmaids to express her thanks for their presence.
22. Several old marriage customs are still kept by the American people of today.

Question 23–25 Circle the correct letters.

23. Which of the following requirements is essential if a young couple wants to get married?
    A. To get consent from their parents.
    B. To be of legal age and to meet certain medical requirements.
    C. To prepare rings for exchange.
    D. To send out announcements and invitations.
24. What did the custom of having a "best man" for the groom tell us about ancient times?
    A. Friendship between men was important.

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B. Father often objected to their daughters' leaving home.

C. Every wedding ceremony should be witnessed by a respectable man.

D. Girls were forced into marriages.

25. Why is the wedding ring worn on the third finger of the left hand?

A. The third finger is the lucky finger.

B. The third finger is the middle finger.

C. The third finger is supposed to be linked to the heart.

D. The third finger is a symbol of lasting affection.

Question 26-27 Answer the following questions by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

26. What will be brought to the new couple if they see each other before the wedding day?

_____

27. What does confetti throwing symbolize?

_____

雅思全真听力——故事版

海外学生Anita要找一份兼职工作,到学生工作处登记,以下是她与接待老师的对话:

A:你好,我想找一份兼职(part-time job)工作,是在这里登记吗?

T:你现在几年级了?

A:这有什么关系吗?

T:当然了,学校不允许二年级以下的学生做兼职工作。

A:我已经三年级(the 3rd year)了,这是我的学生证。

T:好的,我来登记一下。现在我们能提供的主要有三种工作,体育中心(Sports Center)工作人员、清洁工(cleaner)、图书馆工作人员。你想从事哪方面的工作?

A:都可以,最好是图书馆。

T:留一下你的住址和电话吧,有工作机会我们会及时通知你。

A:国际学生公寓B659房间,房间里没有电话,可以让宿舍管理员转告我。

T:对了,现在有一个办公室助理(office assistant)的岗位不知你是否感兴趣?

A:主要做什么工作?

T:接电话(answer the phone)。

A:我需要去面试吧?

T:当然,星期五(Friday)上午11:30到这里来吧。

A:好,谢谢您。再见。

T:再见。

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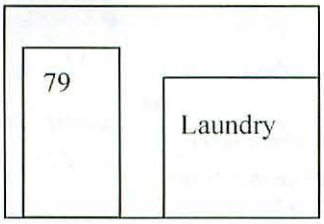
Day 49

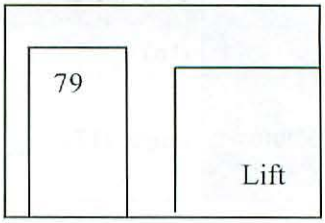
Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the FOUR choices and choose the best one that will answer the question asked.

1. A. I have decided to make up, because what I did maybe require me to make up.
   B. I have pretended to remedy what I did.
   C. I have made a decision to remedy what I did.
   D. I have decided to cover up for what I did.
2. A. Strawberry. B. Multivitamins. C. Lettuce. D. Narcissus.
3. A. 16 pills B. 6 pills C. 4 pills D. 8 pills
4. A. I should get off at Mark Street and transfer to Bus No.60.
   B. I should get off at Park Avenue and transfer to Bus No.60.
   C. I should get off at Park Avenue and transfer to Bus No.16.
   D. I should get off at Mark Street and transfer to Bus No.16.
5. A. In 3 days. B. In 13 days. C. In 4 days. D. In 10 days.
6. A. Daisy has hurt her right leg.
   B. Daisy pretends that she will attend the ball.
   C. Daisy has yearned for the ball for a long time.
   D. There is something wrong with Daisy's eyes.
7. A. I am not adept at keeping in touch with my friends.
   B. Keeping contact with the separated friends is not an easy task for me.
   C. Once I move away from a place, I will forget all the friends there.
   D. Once I move away from a place, I usually lose contact with my friends there.
8. A. 27 years old B. 30 years old C. 35 years old D. 33 years old
9. A.



B.



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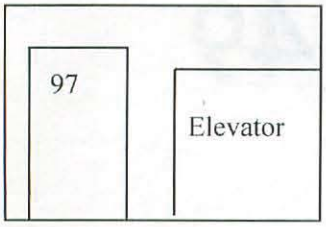
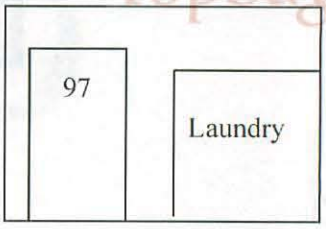
C.



D.



10. A. Computer B. Refrigerator C. Television D. Electric oven

Part 2

I. In this part, you will hear a conversation between Martin and Eileen. Listen to it and answer following true or false questions. Write T for true and F for false.

11. ( ) Martin and Eileen may be a couple.
12. ( ) Martin did not cry when seeing this film because he never cry at plays.

II. Connect Martin and Eileen with their respective opinions on the play according to what you hear. Write M for Martin and E for Eileen.

13. ( ) Really appreciates the first half of the play.
14. ( ) The last part of the play develops too quickly.
15. ( ) Likes the second half very much while considers the first half too long or too slow.

Part 3 *passage*

In this part, you will listen to a passage. Listen to it and answer the following questions. Fill in the tablets WITH NO MORE THAN FOUR WORDS.

Name of Inventor	Whitcomb Judson	Whitcomb Judson	Sundback
Invention	the first model of slide-fastener	(18)_____	a really practical slide-fastener
Time	(16)_____	1905	(21)_____
Major Features	simple (17)_____	easier to (19) _____ but stiff and clumsy; would (20)_____ _____ at inconvenient times	nearly the same as (22)_____

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Day 50

Part 1

In this part, you will hear 10 short sentences. After hearing each sentence, please read the FOUR choices and choose the best one that will answer the question asked.

1. A. $17 B. $20 C. $48 D. $68

2. A. He is cleaning the mirrors.
   B. He is checking the engine.
   C. He is backing a car.
   D. He is repairing a car.

3. A. B. C.

4. A. 500 milliliter B. 2000 liter C. 2 liter D. 2 milliliter

5. A. 30 students B. 15 students C. 18 students D. 3 students

6. A. Joan Collin B. June Collin C. Joan Coffin D. June Coffin

7. A. 3 times, turn to left
   B. 4 times, turn to right
   C. 3 times, turn to right
   D. 4 times, turn to left

8. A. I have pity on him.
   B. He is just punished for what he himself has done, for which I don not pity for him.
   C. He has made a bed by himself.
   D. He is punished severely for what he has done and so he lies in bed now.

9. A. 10 am B. 7 am C. 8 am D. 7pm

10. A. B. C.

Part 2

In this part, you will hear a conversation between Mr. White and his secretary, Lucy. Listen to it and filling the following tablet.

Flight Reservation

Date	(11)_____	2002, Next (12)_____
Time	(13)_____	
Destination	(14)_____	
Number of tickets	(15)_____	
Name for the tickets	(16)_____	: Mr. White

Part 3 *Passage*

In this part, you will hear a passage. Listen to it and answer the following questions.

A. Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing T for true and F for false.

17. ( ) " I don't care how much time I have to spend on it. I am not afraid of being late and I like killing my time idly."—These words represent the typical American life style.
18. ( ) Americans uphold the conception that time should be planned, so they do a good job both in working out personal schedule and in making national long-rang plan.
19. ( ) The people in Kuwait often keep the history in their minds when saying or doing something.

B. There are three correct answers to question 20. Circle them out.

20. Which of the following are the American's views on time?
    A. There is a past on which the present rests.
    B. Looking back thousands of years to find the origins of their culture and nation.
    C. Do not retrospect too much to the past.
    D. Being punctual is crucial.
    E. History is used as the basis for almost any modern action.

C. Answer and complete the following questions with no more than four words.

21. What does the passage talk about? _____
22. The American specifies how much time is required to do everything because they think it is natural to_____.
23. If one thing happens immediately after another, American will try to find a casual relationship between them because Americans use time as a link to _____.

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IELTS 听力

Day 51–60

雅思

听力十大题型

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Day 51–60 快乐指南

嗨，How are you doing, boy? 对不起，对不起，女权主义者该骂我了，再来一次：How are you doing, boys and girls? 我回来了，好久不见啊，我是Sof。

大家总算熬到了今天，人也少了一半！送给坚持到现在，并决心一直坚持下去的兄弟姐妹们一句话：Who laughs last, who laughs best!

在这10天中，我们要集中精力对付雅思听力的十大题型了，给大家的例子也全是全真题。俗话说：功到自然成！我要对那些没有经过前50天洗礼的人说，这里的技巧可能对于你们来讲没有什么太多用。本来嘛，实力和技巧是相辅相成的，技巧是一个加长臂，在你有手臂的情况下能抓得更远，但是，倘若没手臂呢？

提醒大家的是，这10天中我们会碰到很多技巧和规律，不要去死记，注意体会，把技巧在实战中融到你的大脑中去。

Are you ready? boys and girls!

Go!

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大家网
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Day 51

选择题

选择题在雅思听力题型分类中排名第一，也就是说，在雅思听力考试中，选择题不仅仅是必出题，而且所占比例相当大。一般来说，每一套雅思听力题中都有十个以上的选择题，有时在十五个以上。选择题相对来说，有较强的操作技巧性，且量大。所以做好选择题对考生来说意义重大。选择题就选项个数来说，分为单项选择和多项选择，就选项内容而言，分为地图选择、图画选择、搭配选择。此小节主要介绍单项与多项选择题的技巧，对于与地图题、图画题、搭配题结合的选择题，则归至其他题型中讲解。

◇ 单项选择题 ◇

解题思路：A. 划出问题的核心词；B. 根据核心词扫描选项，划出选项的核心词，找出不同；C. 根据问题与选项预测听力的内容与结构；D. 边听边做，注意随时修正答案。

解题技巧：A. 选项中有几项意思相近，应排除；B. 正确的选项应遵循常识；C. 问题包含的信息在听力内容中按题目先后顺序有序排列——顺序原则。

解题流程示范

Question 1–5 Circle the appropriate letter.

1. The student is looking for the school of_____.

A. Fine Arts B. Economic History C. Economics D. Accountancy

2. The orientation meeting_____.

A. took place recently B. took place last term

C. will take place tomorrow D. will take place next week

3. Attendance at lectures is_____.

A. optional after 4 p.m. B. closely monitored

C. difficult to enforce D. sometimes unnecessary

4. Tutorials take place_____.

A. every morning B. twice a week

C. three mornings a week D. three afternoons a week

5. The lecturer's name is_____.

A. Roberts B. Rawson C. Rogers D. Robertson

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第一步：浏览题目和选项，找关键词。

题目及选项中划线的部分均为关键词，需要提高警惕，以及耳部的敏感度。

第二步：预测。

(1) 通过快速阅读题目及选项，我们可以得出初步判断，即将会听到关于学生咨询课程安排，以及学校考勤制度、任课老师的对话。大脑迅速进入有关学生咨询的场景，激活大脑中有关咨询的词汇库。

(2) 联想内涵较广的关键词的近义及同义词，缩小“作战”范围。

第一题的四个选项较具体，默读一下正确发音。

第二题 A 选项关键词的同义近义词可有 yesterday, the day before yesterday, last week.

第三题 A 选项 optional 为“选修的”，相近的表达法可以为“not compulsory/obligatory/required”—“非必修的”。B选项“monitored”意思为“监督”，按句义理解，可替换为“very important/necessary”等表示“重要和必须”的词。

第四题较简单，但应提防表频率的词会替换成具体的举例说明。例如，“twice a week”在听力中有可能体现为“only Monday and Tuesday”。

第五题四个选项均为人名，默读四个选项，注意语音区别。

第三步：放音，边听边做。

(1)The student is looking for the school of _____

① 当女声说“How can I help you？”时，应提起警惕。因为此题为目的题。男音应该在女方提出帮助后，提出问题。

② 男音回答答案为“C”，当说完“Is this the right place？”女方重复的回答更使我们确信答案为 C。

③ 从技巧上来说，选项 B、C 中均含“Economics”。一般来说，在选项中频繁出现的单词肯定会在听力原文中有重要体现，考生可集中精力区分B和C。

(2)The orientation meeting _____

① orientation meeting 意为“说明会”。应与“information”有很大联系。

② 女声说“…received yesterday at the orientation”正命中前面预测。

③ 男声重复开会时间，并且从语调上流露出遗憾的色彩，也可推断正确答案为A。

(3)Attendance at lectures is _____

① 从常识来推断，大学中的讲座不应当是鼓励学生不参加的，排除 D。

② 女声说“attendance at lectures is necessary”，应验前面的推测。

③ “90%”的出勤率，能成为推断正确答案 B 的重要线索。

④ 注意男声中有“Do you enforce that rule？”，出现了选项 C 的关键词，但女声的回答“pretty strict”不容忽视。而选项 C 的意思是“很难推行”，原文中没有提及。

(4)Tutorials take place _____

① 当男声第一次提到“tutorials”时，考生应高度警惕。

② “Monday, Wednesday and Friday, all at 9 o’clock” 对应到选项中就是 C)“Three mornings a week”。考生根据题目，只需知道一星期几次，而不必在短时间内反应究竟是星期几。

(5)The lecturer’s name is _____

① 当女声说到“talk to the lecturer”时，考生应高度紧张。此题虽然简单，但一旦错过，便无法推测出来。

② 以技巧上说，最后一题答案通常在听力文章的最后，所以在最后几句，一旦听到类似名字的词，应马上跟读(默读)，迅速扫描选项，搜索答案。

第四步：快速检查，看有无漏选题目，对含糊不清的题应当机立断，切勿犹犹豫豫。

正确答案为： C;A;B;C;A

◇ 多项选择题 ◇

解题思路：看清题目要求，确定正确答案个数，千万不要多选或漏选。

解题技巧：选项中有几项结构相同，大部分语言单位相同，只是具体的人名、地名、单位不同，一般其中肯定只有一个正确答案。

解题流程示范

Question 1 Circle FOUR letters from A–G.

Which FOUR activities of the Union are mentioned by the speaker?

A. raising money for good causes
B. political campaigning
C. running a newsagent’s
D. running a supermarket
E. providing cheap tickets
F. helping with accommodation
G. providing catering services

Question 2 Circle TWO letters from A–E.

Which TWO of the following can you get advice about from the Union?

A. immigration
B. grants
C. medical problems
D. personal problems
E. legal matters

第一步：浏览题目和选项，找关键词。

第 1 题为一个多项选择题。注意已划出的关键词(要养成自觉快速找关键词的习惯)。注

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意有“FOUR activities”—four answers。

第 2 题为另一个多项选择题，有“TWO advice”。请自己找出关键词。

第二步：预测。

(1) 通过第一步，我们已大体得知有一个团体经常组织使人们方便的活动，而且在生活工作方面给人们提供咨询。

(2) 对第一个多项选择题：A 选项关键词为“raise”筹钱。同时不应忽略“good cause”，在英语中 “raise money for good causes” 一般指为慈善活动筹备资金。考生应联想“charity”“help”“handicap”“orphan”等词。B 选项意义为“从事政治活动”，相关词汇有“republican”“democratic”“conservative”“debate”“discussion”。C 选项关键词为 newsagent's。newsagent's 的相关业务单词应闪现脑中，“newspaper”“magazine”，还有一些著名报刊杂志的名字，考生也应熟悉，诸如“Thames”“Economics”等“periodical”“journal”“newsstand”等词，同学们也应联想起。D 选项“supermarket”，相关的日常生活用品单词不胜枚举，考生应做好准备。E 选项关键词为“cheap tickets”，应联想起“inexpensive”“bargain”“good price”等词，另外，一些具体交通工具以及需要买票观看的活动的单词也应在脑海中闪现。F 选项说的是住宿问题，有关住宿的词有“apartment”“two-bedroom”“furniture”“cost”。G 选项“catering services”意为饮食服务，联想词有“cafeteria”“dining hall”等。

(3) 对第二题：请联想有关“移民”“奖金”“健康”“法律”及“私人问题”的词汇。通过对选项的深入研究，我们可以猜测到这个组织应是设在学校中的某个社团，这样，在客观上又缩小了战斗圈，能够使我们更加集中精力，更快地反应限定范围内的词汇。

第三步：边听边做。

第 1 题：在第一个正确答案出现之前，我们听到 Union 为“the Student Union”，这样心中就更有底了。

(1) 原文出现“Fund raising”即“raising money”(顺序原则)，应把目光迅速锁定 A 选项，如不是“for good causes”或相近的原因，就果断排除它。原文出现“charities”正中预测。

(2) 原文出现“paper shop”，由于这个词平时不常用，可能有些考生短时间内反应不过来，或听清了却不明意义。不要紧，只要确定其是个“shop”，就应锁定 C 和 D。听到“selling magazines and newspapers”，确定选 C，排除 D。

(3)“Ticket shop”的出现确定 E 选项，考生不用考虑是否便宜，学生会的东西肯定便宜。随后的关系词“coaches”“inexpensive”“flights”“cheap”“pop groups”均容易让人推断应选 E。

(4)“the Union Cafeteria”确定选项 G。当第二个声音出现时，考生应意识到第一个多项题的相关信息已经确定，应迅速进入下一题的准备。如未选满四个，应做出醒目记号，回头再看。

第 2 题：

(1) 男音一出来，马上问关于“financial problem”提不提供建议，考生应锁定 B，注意女音回答，如是肯定，则选 B，否定则不选。但应注意转折，有可能原文会说组织提供各种建议，但

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提到钱，则免谈；或是目前只有基金会，除了钱外，不能解决别的问题。女音后来做肯定回答，且转折，原文中有“such as grants”所以选 B。

（2）原文出现“medical”一词，考生应锁定 C，但随即说：这些问题由“University Medical Service”负责，不是“Student Union”。没有听清楚“UMS”没关系，只要明白是另一个组织就行，只要明白不由“Student Union”负责就行，考生应意识到这极有可能是圈套。先搁置它，看下面还有没有正确答案。

（3）原文出现“However”，应提高警惕，雅思听力中转折词诸如“but”“although”“however”后面的内容都为关键内容。“however”紧接“Union”“has”“advice”“legal problems”，确立 E 为正确答案，同时删去答案 C。

做完后，应快速检查是否多选、漏选。千万不要漏选，雅思答错题不倒扣分，考生尽管大胆补上空缺处。但在删除多选和增补少选时应注意以第一印象为准，切不可在没有任何根据的情况下乱选。

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Day 52

个人信息表格题

个人信息表格题是一种特殊的表格题，之所以拿出来单独成例，是因为其有较强的规律性和操作性，且近几次考试出现几率较高。个人信息表格题一般不难，所需填写内容逃不过一些私人信息，如 Name（姓名），address（地址），Telephone No.（电话号码），Nationality（国籍），Blood type（血型），Faculty（系别），Registration No.（汽车牌照号），Date of birth（出生日期），Language（语言），当然，还会顺带一些具体场景的特殊词，例如发生在 lost property（失物认领处）时，可能还会填写 lost items（遗失物），when（时间），distinguish feature（特殊特征）；发生在 Parking lot（停车场）时，可能要填写 Make of car（什么车），而场景为学生办理注册、离校或请假时，还可能要填写 course（课程），student visa expiry date（学生签证到期时间），teacher's name（老师的名字），学生参加俱乐部时，可能会填写 Years of experience（爱好时间）。

考生一般可以从表格的周边信息预测所填内容。但从近几次考试来看，对一些常见的姓名、地址，听力考试中不重复，也不会出现"how do you spell"（如何拼写），这就要求考生掌握一些常见的信息名词的正确拼写，否则只知其义而不得其形，考生们就亏大了。下面是对一些常见地名的归纳。其次，如果考试时，即便对名字拼写不确定，也要根据拼写读音规则填出来，填总比不填强。

地　名

UK/the United Kingdom /Great Britain/ 英国

Belfast（贝尔法斯特）**Birmingham**（伯明翰）**Coventry**（考文垂）**Cardiff**（加的夫）**Glasgow**（格拉斯哥）**Edinburgh**（爱丁堡）**England**（英格兰）**Scotland**（英格兰）**London**（伦敦）**Liverpool**（利物浦）**Leeds**（利兹）**Manchester**（曼彻斯特）**Sheffield**（谢菲尔德）**Wales**（威尔士）**Ireland**（爱尔兰）**Dublin**（都柏林）

The United States of America 美国

Washington（华盛顿）**New York**（纽约）**Boston**（波士顿）**Atlanta**（亚特兰大）**Seattle**（西雅图）**Los Angeles**（洛杉矶）**Chicago**（芝加哥）**Alaska**（阿拉斯加）**Arkansas**（阿肯色）**California**（加利福尼亚）**Florida**（佛罗里达）**Hawaii**（夏威夷）**Indiana**（印第安那）**Louisiana**（路易斯安那）**Maine**（缅因）**Massachusetts**（马萨诸塞）**Michigan**（密歇根）**Nevada**（内华达）**Ohio**（俄亥俄）**New Jersey**（新泽西）**Pennsylvania**（宾夕法尼亚）**Texas**（得克萨斯）**Utah**（犹他州）**Virginia**（弗吉尼亚）**New Mexico**（新墨西哥）

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Canada 加拿大

Ottawa(渥太华) **Toronto**(多伦多) **Quebec**(魁北克) **Montreal**(蒙特利尔)**British Columbia**(不列颠哥伦比亚) **Victoria**(维多利亚)**Alberta**(艾伯塔省) **Edmonton**(埃德蒙顿) **Ontario**(安大略)

Australia 澳大利亚

Canberra(堪培拉) **Sidney**(悉尼) **Melbourne**(墨尔本) **Perth**(珀斯) **Brisbane**(布里斯班) **Adelaide**(阿德莱德) **Queensland**(昆士兰) **New south Australia**(〈南〉澳大利亚洲) **Victoria**(维多利亚) **Western Australia**(西澳洲) **New Ireland**(新西兰) **Wellington**(惠灵顿)

考前准备: 熟记常考的项目,包括人名、地名。(谨防出现只告诉发音而不告诉拼写的人名地名)

解题思路: 注意答题要求,看有无字数限制;

根据周边信息判断须填内容,随时注意信息修正。

Something is better than nothing (寥胜于无)

对于没跟上的信息,要善于舍弃,回头再来补。

解题流程示范

Question 1–6

Complete the application form using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

Application for parking sticker

Name	(1).....
Address	(2) Flat 13 .....
Suburb	(3).....
Faculty	(4).....
Registration number	(5).....
Make of car	(6).....

第一步: 预测。

(1) 填写第一项为 Name(姓名),一般来说,如果考试中 Name 没有展开为 family name 和 given name 的话,单是"Name",一般指的是全名,包括 family name 和 given name。此外还须注意欧美人名中,如果名字太长,会用 initial(首字母)来代替。例如 Steven Bernard Shaw 可

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写成 S.B.Shaw。另外，考生须注意准备的是一般获得名字的正确拼写有两种途径：一种来自于经验、常识，对一些常见的名字必须要会写，且反应得快；另一种则是录音会告诉你如何拼写。一般还会有类似于“How do you spell it ”的提示。

(2) 第二项要填的是地址。题目已给出了 “Flat 13” 的信息，而第三项须填的是区域(Suburb)范围，故我们可以大致判定所填内容是某某街某某号楼。考生只需对具体名词和数字作出敏感反应即可，街道名字有的属一些常见的事物名词，如 Fountain Road，Diamond Road，King Street，如为不常见名词，录音会告诉你拼写方法，但应注意专有名词的首字母应大写。

(3) 第三项 Suburb 意义“城郊，周边地区”。故此项也应填一地名词。

(4) Faculty 为系别。此空应须填上学生或老师所在的系别，应迅速激活大脑中的相关词汇库。考生应对各门课程和系别名字了解并知道其正确的拼写方法，注意系别首字母应大写，且录音不会提示拼写方法。

常见学科名称

Accounting(会计学) **Aeronautics**(航空学) **Algebra**(代数学) **Anatomy**(解剖学) **Architecture**(建筑学) **Arithmetic**(算术) **Mathematics**(数学) **Art**(艺术) **Astronomy**(天文学) **Biology**(生物学) **Botany**(植物学) **Chemistry**(化学) **Engineering**(工程学) **Electricity**(电学) **Finance**(财政学) **Geology**(地质学) **Geometry**(几何学) **History**(历史) **Journalism**(新闻学) **Law**(法律) **Linguistics**(语言学) **Mechanics**(机械学) **Medicine**(医学) **Meteorology**(气象学) **Pathology**(病理学) **Philosophy**(哲学) **Phonetics**(语音学) **Physics**(物理学) **Physiology**(生理学) **Politics**(政治学) **Psychology**(心理学) **Science**(科学) **Zoology**(动物学)

(5) 此空须填车牌号码，只需对数字敏感，但须提防字母与数字结合。

(6) Make of car 意为“什么牌子的车”，这种题一般不会很偏。考生只要知道几种大众化的车即可，例如 Toyota(丰田)、Honda(本田)、Ford(福特)、Volvo(沃尔夫)、Mercedes Benz(奔驰)。

(7) 通过对几个须填内容以及标题“Application for Parking Sticker”分析，我们可预测这将是一篇关于填写汽车泊位申请的对话，且填写内容不难，在能力控制范围之内。信心可通过正确的判断推测而积累，信心将直接导致我们听力水平的发挥。

第二步：放音做题。

(1) 在简短的寒暄及身份互验后。对话马上切入正题。“take some detail”提示考生进入填写状态。“Your name”(“鱼”来了)“Richard Lee”这两个词都不难，况且男生告之了“Lee”的拼写方法，工作人员也重复一次。但统计表明，仍有相当一部分考生将 “Richard” 写成 “Richerd”。

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(2) 工作人员在重复之后,随即问到"address",考生应做好工作人员关于单词拼写提问的准备。当听到须填内容"30 ××× Road"时,不会写中间的那个单词没关系,不会写不是你的错,外国人也不会,"How do you spell ×××"马上来了,"E-N-M-O-R-E"故此题正确答案为"30 Enmore Road"。

(3) 这个空的答案似乎稍快一点,长个教训吧,哪怕在非常愉快地填写正确答案(自认为是)的时候,也要耳听八方,眼观六路。尤其在题还没做完时,切不可粗枝大叶。在填写每一道题时,目光一定要扫视下道题的关键词。"E-N-M-O-R-E"出现后,马上来了个"in the suburb of",of what? "Newport""N-E-W-P-O-R-T"

(4) 似乎风暴过后,总会有平静。第四题给足了缓冲的时间。只是建筑学这个单词太长了,但是没有办法,这么有个性又守拼写规矩的"Architecture",你若是还写不出来,只能说你基本功不扎实了。

(5) 第五题是个迷魂阵。男生首先否定了自己的回答,正确的答案应是第二个出现:流利、肯定的字母与数字的组合体(LJX058K)。倘若你欣喜地在工作人员重复(LJX508K)后,"修正"答案的话,你就大错特错了,殊不知男生再次否定,并再次更正回来为058K,而不是508K。因此得随时注意修改信息,但修过去,有时还得修回来,此曰"螳螂捕蝉,黄雀在后是也!"

(6) 这道题考常识,若是不知道"Ford"为何物,也只能抓破头皮,按音标基本规律造一个了。但话说回来,福特—Ford,不知道?不会吧?还想出国?

正确答案为: Richard Lee; 30 Enmore Road; Newport; Architecture; LJX058K; Ford.

纵观个人信息表格题,考的就是一些常识性的东西,如果非要说它有什么难点的话,也无非就是英国佬玩烂了的那套,翻过来又转过去的迷魂把戏,只要你基本功扎实,分析得当,信心足,再加上一番练习,没问题的。

雅思全真听力——故事版

Susan和朋友Henry约好一起吃饭,结果Henry迟到,以下是匆匆赶到的Henry和Susan在饭馆的对话:

H:对不起,我迟到了。太热了,先来一杯冷饮(cool drink)吧。你要不要来杯咖啡(coffee)?

S:不了。

H:主要是因为刚才在银行取钱的时候,银行的电脑坏了(computer doesn't work),耽误了很长时间。我们来点儿什么?

S:随便来点儿吃的和饮料(food and drink)吧。

H:刚才碰到一个纽约来的游客,刚好排在我前面。我们一边聊天一边打发等候的时间。他利用假期周游世界,下一站是去德国。看,这是他送我的一张纽约公交线路图,欢迎我们去纽约旅游。说到旅游,我们下午去哪里?

S:我们要去美术馆(art gallery)、大教堂(cathedral)、公园(park)、植物园(Botanical Garden)、古堡(castle)、商场(market)。让我想想,古堡和植物园全天开放(open all

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day),美术馆和大教堂星期一不开放;教堂和公园不用买门票,商场当然也不用买票,而且哪天去都可以。

H:我们做个计划吧,先去哪里,然后去哪里。

S:好,先说你最想去哪里。

H:我很想去城堡登塔,你呢?

S:我想去大教堂,这样吧,我们下午先去美术馆,如果有时间的话,就去古堡登塔。

H:你不去教堂了吗?

S:可以明天再去。

H:好,赶紧走吧,不然时间来不及了。

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Day 53

填空题

填空题在雅思听力中所占份额不小，如果把表格题、个人信息题也看成是一种特殊的填空题的话，填空着实算个占分大户了。填空题的出现在很大程度上丰满了雅思的题型，为其拓宽了出题思路。而对于那些熟悉托福听力的考生来说，填空题则是一个难点及重点。以前做托福时，全是选择题，没听出来，还可以猜，猜不出来，还可以蒙。现在让你自己写，别说蒙，更别说猜，就算是你真的听出来了，也未必能正确写出来。从这一点看，英国佬到底老谋深算。

从最近几次雅思考试来看，单纯的填空题越来越少，而填空题与摘要、表格、地图、图例题揉和在一块出题的比率却越来越大。考生碰到诸如此类的“杂种”题往往心烦意乱，手足无措，其实，越是这样把各种题型综合起来出题，越是对考生们有利，因为题型综合得越多，考生得到的相关信息也越多，就更有利于做出准确、充分的预测。当然，前提是沉下心来，甩开综合题让人眼花缭乱的负面影响，在短时间内分析这种综合题题型的构成，再各个击破。所以说，对于考生来说，每一种基本题型都应训练有素。努力吧，接招！

解题思路

(1) 看题目要求——用词个数。

(2) 有标题先看标题，划记核心词，一般以空前空后为主。掌握好顺序原则。

(3) 找出核心词后，联想其同义词、近义词。根据空前空后的相关信息，判断和预测须填内容的词性、词义、词类方向。

(4) 边听边抓核心词及其同义近义词，同时不要忽略相类似的句子结构。

(5) 记录时最好用简写式缩写或图画，总之自己明白即可，回头再来补充。

(6) 对没听到的又确定已经错过的题，采取“割肉”原则。

(7) 检查。对没听着的词，根据常识原则填上一个，总之不让空儿闲着。

解题技巧

(1) 根据空前空后划出的关键词，在录音中定位。

(2) 根据空前空后的相关信息，判断和预测须填内容的词性、词义、词类方向。

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解题流程示范

Question 1–10 Complete the notes below. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

- There are many kinds of bicycles available:
  Racing
  Touring
  (1)_____
  Ordinary
- They vary in price and (2)_____
- Prices range from $50.00 to (3)_____
- Single speed cycles are suitable for (4)_____
- Three speed cycles are suitable for (5)_____
- Five and ten speed cycles are suitable for longer distances, hills and (6)_____
- Ten speed bikes are better because they are (7)_____ in price but (8)_____
- Buying a cycle is like (9)_____
- The size of the bicycle is determined by the size of the (10)_____

第一步：浏览题目全文。

这是一套填空式的全文摘要记录题。看懂文章大意，划出关键词，并且应注意题目要求为“No more than three words”(不超过 3 个词)

第二步：预测。

(1) 通过快速扫视全文，我们可以初步得出结论，这篇听力文章的中心肯定是自行车，有可能会根据自行车的性能、款式、价格来展开说明。让自行车充斥你的脑海，不要犹豫，连一个踏板(Pedal)也不要放过。

(2) 分析预测每一空的语言环境，注意空前空后的关键词。

第一空：是一个并列四项中缺漏的一项。有很多种自行车供应：racing(赛车)、touring(旅行车)、ordinary(普通车)，自然而然，缺的一空肯定也是一种按照车的用途分类的车型，那还缺什么车呢？——山地车，How do you name it？ Mountain bikes！(倘若能猜到这步，已算是高手了)。

第二空：“They”肯定是代表不同种类的自行车了。这些自行车在 Price(价格)上和“什么”上都有不同。自行车除了 Price 不同外，还会有什么不同呢？还有 Kind(种类)不同，但似乎不是答案，因为第一空已陈述完不同 Kind 的车了。Style(款式)不同，有可能；quality(质量)不同，有可能；Mark(牌子)不同也有可能。听的时候盯住“price”后面的词，肯定跑

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不了。

第三空：谈到 Price(价格)了。注意 range from 的同义词。在口语中，有时可直接说 be from... to，或根本不说，直接告诉你 the most expensive(最贵的)one 和 the cheapest one(最便宜的)的。但无论怎么说。听见数字你就记下来，肯定没有错。需填的数字肯定比 50 大(一般 from to 表示从小到大，从少到多)。此外值得大家注意的还有两点：填写时不要忘带了货币符号"$"；出现几个数字时，应注意辨析后再填入。因为有时题目会有一些猫腻，说话者会自己修正信息。

第四空，第五空：具体谈到分类自行车的 usage(用途)了。Single speed(单速)车适用于什么？ 而 Three speed(三速)车适用于什么？常识告诉我们：变速车让我们可以适应不同的路面，不同远近的路程，不同体力的骑车人。这些词汇都不会超过四六级，同学们可以自己试着联想总结一下。这一题中关键词是"single""three""suitable"。"single"同义词可以是"one"，"suitable"可替换为"suit"词以及"fit"或"be"的动词词组。

第六空：谈到 "Five and ten speed"(五速和十速) 自行车，题目中给了一些提示——"longer distances, hills"(更远程距离和山区)。第一反应应该是这里出现了比较级，它的比较对象应该是前两种车型，也就是前两种车型可能适合 shorter(更短)的距离。另外，通过文章前面给自行车分类，5 至 10 速自行车除了长距离、山路外，还可能被用来 racing(赛跑)或是 touring(旅行)，这样可能更有 efficient(效率)。考生不应草率地把注意力放在 longer distances 和 hills 之后，有可能答案会在二者之前给出。集中精力放在"Five and ten"之后即可。

第七空，第八空：这两空前又出现比较级"better"，是谁和谁比呢？不可能是十速和二速或三速比，那样太悬殊了，第六空把五速与十速相提并论，因此最有可能十速和五速比。而题目已给出暗示，十速车更好，在"Price"(价格)上，十速车不可能比五速车便宜，要么价格相差无几，要么更贵一些。但第七空前是"they are"(他们是)，故第七空不可能是比较级。那就应该是说价格差不多了。"same""similar"均有可能。第八空前有一"but"表转折，价格相同，但是十速车还怎么样呢？——更方便(more convenient)；质量更好(better quality)；更有效率(more efficient)？有些同学可能会想到更值，是 worthier，值得鼓励。

第九空：注意"like"在这儿意思为"像"，而不是"喜欢"。这一空原则上有点没边儿。买自行车就像买什么一样？(我哪儿知道啊？)但从常理上，我们常说买东西就得精挑细选，又要花得少，又得买得好！英国人喜欢谈点生活哲理，没准跳出来买自行车就像某种运动，某种自然现象，没边了！总之，猜归猜，听起来还是得靠真功夫！

第十空：车的"size"(大小)取决于什么的大小呢？不可能是踏板(Pedal)，也不可能是车座(seat)吧，也不可能是车链(chain)。什么部件越大，车越大呢？可能是车轮(wheel)、车架(frame)，也不排除是车把(handlebar)，谁叫咱不是行家呢？竖起耳朵，听吧！

第三步：放音做题。

(1) 在简短的开场白后，迅速切入正题。注意"well"一般是废话结束的标志。马上"敌人"出现——"racing bikes""touring bikes"，好了，马上，"鱼"来了。"mountain bikes"！注意只需写

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上“mountain”与其余三项并列。但如果其余三项都加了“bikes”，咱们也得加上，并列项最好求得词性、单复数、长短相同。其实提示出现得早，在“well”后有个“range of bicycles”即点出自行车分类。

(2) 在第一空所在句说完，简短停顿后，出现第二空前后的关键词“vary”。“In two ways: ‘price’ and ‘quality’”。

(3) 第三空之前有一段较长的等待，但无需操心，这一个空咱们只需等数字即可，哦，出来关键词了：“50”到“2000”，很容易，但别忘了在数字之前加上货币符号“$”。一般不要写作“dollars”，因为拼写出错机会大。

(4) “single”的出现应该让我们警觉起来，“suited to”(十万火急了)“short，××× rides”。有些同学可能没来得及反应中间那个词是什么，没关系，听下来多少，记多少，“short”是跑不掉的，“rides”也不难。中间那个词是“casual”。

(5) 又是一段漫长的等待。千万不要心慌，像这种由填空式的 Summary(摘要)形成的一个 section，占题量大，答案出处在听力原文中的分配一般较均匀，占地大，考生在听之前，预测时应做好充分的心理准备。“Three”出现了，没有“suit”，“for”又来了，听好！“town riding”“going to shops”，别想那么多，简单记个符号，回头在来补充吧！

(6) “five”和“ten”的出现让我们似乎抓住了节奏感。“be suited to”出现了。“long distances”和类似“hill”的单词也陆续出现，“and”出现，耳朵竖起，答案来了——“serious touring”，猜中了 50%！而且“touring”，“serious”也不难。

(7) “However”的出现，应提起注意了，又来了一个观点。“the”的出现，似乎犹抱琵琶半遮面，一点也不爽，没听出来是不是？沉下心，听不出来，咱预测过，八九不离十！况且还能猜呢？怕什么？“so”，所以什么呢？又来了个“ten speed”，“the price”“similar”(总算逮着了)。又来了“however”，别松劲，“better quality”。好了，费是费点儿劲儿，但总算把第七、八空搞定了。

(8) 第九空答案是原话，不用费太多大脑，“buying clothes”，实践证明，在预测阶段感到没边儿的题目听起来可能会更容易。

(9) “size”出现了，下一句“the size of the cycle”，掩饰不住内心欣喜如潮，十道题全拿住，得胜回朝，“by the size of the wheels”(早猜着了)。错了！错在哪儿？你高兴的时候漏听了一个“not”(不是)，“but”来了，修正呢，先听听！“the size of the frame”，在权衡当中，“Frame”又出现一次。不要犹豫了，痛苦，是吗？要你在二者之中作出选择，你当然痛苦啦。谁让你高兴得太早，漏听一个“not”呢？骄兵必败，“who laughs last, who laughs best！”(谁笑到最后，才笑得最好！)长个教训吧！

(10) 不管怎么说，十道题总算拿下了。停，千万别舒大气！检查、补漏！

第四步：补充、检查。

(1) 把没拼写完全的单词拼写完，注意：千万注意大小写和单复数！千里之堤，溃于蚁穴！

(2) 第四空，有可能把“rides”写成“ride”，应注意这里“ride”是作为名词出现，有单复数

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形式。而主语是“cycles”为复数，即便听的时候没注意，为保险起见，还是加上“s”吧。

(3) 第五空，若按记的笔记来写，有两项：“town riding”和“going to shop”(并列)，显然，受字数限制，故任选一项即可。

正确答案： (1) mountain；(2) quality；(3) $2,000；(4) shot/casual rides；(5) town riding/shopping；(6) serious touring；(7) similar/almost the same；(8) better quality；(9) buying clothes；(10) frame

第五步：总结。

这道题不难，除了第七、八题有点绕，第十题拐了个弯外，没有什么大不了的。我们应吸取什么教训，总结什么经验呢？第一，心要静，沉下来，以不变应万变，心急吃不了热包子；第二，训练有素的预测是圆满完成任务的关键！

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Day 54

地图题

地图题是指雅思听力考试中将地图与填空、选择或搭配题结合，要求考生得出某建筑物的方位或去往某地的路线的题型。在地图题中，无论是填空，还是选择，搭配都只是一种形式，其核心还是地图本身，做地图题的关键也应是通过地图而获得尽可能多的信息，从而做出更准的判断，预测更多的听力信息。相比之下，地图题以其鲜明的实践性和可操作性，受到许多考生们的“爱戴”与“拥护”。然而，对于广大的考生来说，地图题依然还是有相当难度的。这主要体现在以下两个方面：第一，地图上信息太多，在短时间内无法面面俱到。在眼花缭乱之中，放音已开始，结果，往往是顾此失彼，全盘皆输。第二，即使做好了准备，但如果跟不上说话人的节奏，判断不好方位，左右不分，前后颠倒，左拐右拐，向南向西，楼上楼下，一步没跟上，也会像多米诺骨牌——全盘皆塌。

怎样克服这些考试中碰上的实际问题呢？要分两步走：

首先，考生应尽可能多地搜集一些方位名词，了解英语对于地图阐述的表达法，扩大自身相关的词汇库。

其次，训练反应速度，熟练掌握地理方位名词，使自己所掌握的名词与具体所代客观事物之间的链接反应距离尽量短。不要放弃日常生活中任何一个锻炼自己英语方向感的机会。考生之间也可互相做问路与回答的练习。

地理方位词概略

go on / along…till you meet　沿着…一直走到，直到
go east/south/west/north　朝东/南/西/北走
go straight across/to/through　往直走过/走到/穿过
turn right/left　往右/左拐
go up /down　向北/南走
go back　往回走
be located behind /in front of /beside /next to …　坐落在…的后面/前面/旁边/隔壁
directly opposite…　和…正相对
be near to…　与…很近
be far away from　离…很远
be the first/second/third form the left/right　从左/右数第一/第二/第三个
in a row　排成一列
on sb.'s left/right-hand/side　在某人的左手/右手边
be in corner of　在…的拐角处
be on the corner of A street and B street　在AB街交汇的拐角处
at the first /second/third crossing　在第一/第二/第三个十字路口处
intersection/crossroad　十字路口

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T road 丁字路	aisle 走廊
entrance 入口处	step 台阶
rear/side/front entrance 后/侧/前门	stair 楼梯
Ground floor 一层(英)	lift/elevator 电梯
Basement 地下室/首层	escalator 手扶电梯

解题思路

(1) 地图上的建筑物均按大小成比例分布,根据常识,推测出其分布情况。

(2) 看图例、指向标。判断起始点或说话人位置,注意大门位置。

(3) 边听边扫描建筑名、街区名和街道名。

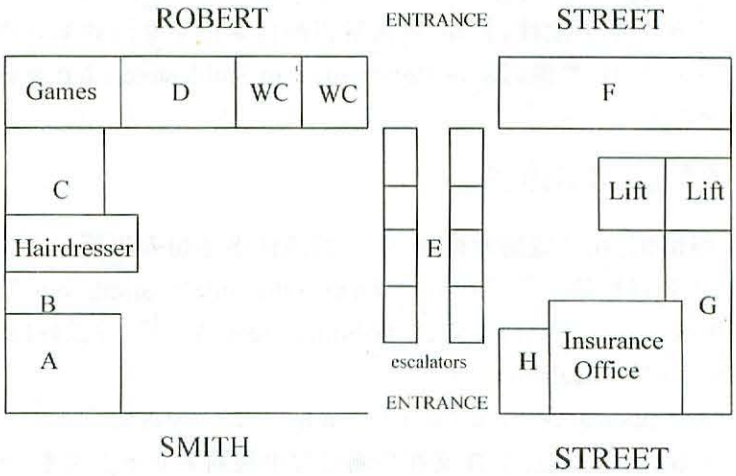
(4) 边听边画路线。

(5) 左右以前进的方向来确定。

解题流程示范

Question 1–4 Listen to the directions and match the places in questions 1 – 4 to the appropriate letter A–H on the plan.

1. Reception area, admissions_____
2. Fees office _____
3. Book and stationery supply _____
4. Travel agency _____



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第一步：看图，熟知地形。

(1) 从大的方面我们判断，这是一个建筑物的内部结构图。它的大体位置在 Robert Street 的南面，或 Smith Street 的北面。(因为地图上没有指向标，南北方向只是初步判断)。注意建筑物邻接两条街的两面均有 entrance(大门)且不分前后，这一点很重要！(从哪条街的门进？)

(2) 可能对于部分考生来说，进门第一个东西就卡住了。不知道"escalators"是什么意思。在这里，它是什么意思都无所谓，它只是作为一个已知数在地图里出现，而且是名词。我们所需做的仅仅只是根据发音规则判断一下它的读音。顺便提一下，对于大部分考生来说，每一套题中都多多少少会有一些不定的生词出现，有一些是比较关键的雅思基本词汇，有一些是高难词汇，还有一些更是过眼烟云，用之甚少。无论是何种词汇，考生一定不要养成做题之前把所有的生词全部先查出来的坏习惯，因为过于依赖词典，必定造成临考心慌，发挥不稳定。这是对你的雅思成绩极有杀伤力的自我毁坏性行为。在做完题之后，可以查阅词典，查漏补缺。

(3) 扫描建筑物内部的各个部分。联想一下关键词的同义近义词，例如：WC(公厕)，全名为 Water Closet，还可称为 toilet，wash room，restroom，lavatory，bathroom 等等。Lift(升降电梯在英语中还可称为 elevator moving staircase)。经过观察，你还会发现有 Games room(游戏厅)，还有 hairdresser's (美发店) for hairdressing，还有 insurance office (保险办公室)。

(4) 用简单的英语判断联想一下未知部分(A—H)的相对位置。比如说：A is on the left side if you enter from (the entrance to)Smith street; A is on the corner next to B; B is between the hairdresser's and A (以下的关系只写出关键词了，更符合思维的跳跃性); C between Games and hairdresser; D between Games, WC; From Robert street, F left corner, next to lift; H right, from Smith street; G is on the corner, next to insurance and lifts; E between escalators.

(5) 看题目，初步强化重点项，弱化次点项。Reception(前台)，Fees office(收费处)，Book and stationery supply(书和文具店)，travel agency(旅行社代办处)，均应为封闭式办公，所以，可先放松对 B、E 的警觉性，另外，根据常识前台应位于靠门的某一边，所以在做第一题时，可集中注意 F、A、H，关键词就在 Robert street or Smith street; left or right，余下三个不好判断的，随录音再做。

第二步：放录音，边听边做。

(1) 还是按照惯例，在简短的寒暄后，双方的谈话迅速切入正题。在"what else I had to do"后，我们应意识到目标接近了。在听到"on the other side of Smith street"(在街的另一边)后，我们应该把视线锁定在地图的下方，靠近 Smith street 的一端，并做好向左、向右、向前的准备，并且注意陌生词汇 escalators。

(2) 目标 1"Reception area"出现，"it's ×× on the left"。关键时刻千万不要左右不分，左边只有 A、B，C 太远，不太可能，而 B 又在预测过程中被列为非重点对象，集中力量，重点对

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付A便是了(瞬间行为)。紧接着"as you enter from Smith street"(当从史密斯街进来时),当然是A无疑。只不过一般正常的考生做到这里都会犯嘀咕,因为A离门口太远了,不符合常规。有这种嘀咕是正常的。不妨在试卷上先写上一个A,打个问号,再留个心眼,随时准备听到修改信息,再修改答案。倘若听完全篇,再无"Reception"出现的话,那只有"A"是正确的,毕竟"something is better than nothing"嘛!

(3) 其实,听完"OK"后,就应该确定第一题是"A"无疑。因为从语意和语气上都可判定任务已经完成了,也就是说已无修改的余地了。在随即听到"fees"这个关键词后,应该警觉第二条鱼"fees office"不远了。

(4) "the fees office is in""the same""building"在这一句中有三个语意点。第一个可以让考生确定目标。第二个极易让考生产生错觉,以致"building"还没出来或是在没听清的情况下,就匆匆地把重点放在B、C上,以为"fees office"与"reception"在同一边或同一区域。殊不知是说二者在同一栋建筑里,其实这句话是废话。"go past the escalators"穿过手扶电梯,这句应该不难,不过即便没有听出来也没有关系(实在不应该!做了预测的!),在"you'll see a games shop"后马上锁定在角落里的"Games"。哦,"the fees office""between""games"and "toilets",还好,预测时就想到了WC还可以说成是toilet,所以不会反应太慢,那"Fees office"肯定是D无疑了。

(5) "buy books",好!又一个关键词出现了,买书当然是到"Book and Stationery supply"里去买,难道还到卖保险的地方?"the book shop""opposite""lifts",在电梯的对面,到底是F还是G呢?F和lifts之间有条过道,应该算是"opposite"(注意修正预测时相对轻率的推断),G和lifts应该叫相邻(next)。是F?不要着急,慢慢再来。"next""Robert street"它与罗伯特街相邻,那必定是F了,G应该说与Smith street相邻。

(6) 刚说完"book shop",马上又来了一句"××× offices are ×××",对一些同学来说,在高度紧张时,会不管三七二十一,把这个当成"insurance office",而后面的"spread out"又少见,可能听不明白,于是满头大汗,失去信心。其实大可不必,一般在雅思听力中,对有用的信息会有至少两句话来包含,不会只用一句话匆匆带过,这不是花招式诀窍,而是因为无论任何题目,都必须符合一般说话的规律,要有逻辑重点,而重点一般会多用两句话来重复,重点也常是考点。沉下心吧,继续听。

(7) 在接下来几句中出现了"travel rates"一关键词,无所谓"rates"听见没有,有"travel"就应该竖起耳朵了。果不其然,"travel agency""smith""end""corner""next to""insurance"足够确定第四空的答案就是G。舒口气吧,做完了。

第三步:检查。

地图题一般需检查,看看有没有弄混了的,或是没有填出来的。倘若还有空儿未做出回答,则根据印象,再结合常识,赶紧选一个拉倒吧。千万别左思右想,做雅思听力最忌讳优柔寡断,朝秦暮楚,不但很费时间,更松散心神。

正确答案: A;D;F;G

总结经验教训

地图题一般不会太难，题量也不会太大，总而言之，充分预测和判断为重中之重，在地图中遇到生词不必害怕，估摸其读音，默读一遍即可。注意一切关键部分的同义近义词的联想与替换。

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Day 55

一般表格题

所谓的一般表格题，即出题的形式为一张表格，而表格分横项与纵项，在横项、纵项中有缺省的部分需要考生根据录音自行填充。其实，一般表格题也可以看成是一种特殊的填空题，只不过填空题的上下文到这里变成了横项与纵项。相比之下，一般表格题更加容易推测，更加容易判断填项内容。

一般表格题的题量都在3~5个以上，听力材料也很长，所以考生应该做好打持久战的准备，总之，沉下心来，采取迅速、简单的记录方式，有遗漏处应拿得起放得下。

通过统计，我们得知一般表格题常考的项目也无非就是人名、地名、时间、人口、国籍、气候、语言、名胜等。对于一些特定的话题，还会有一些特定的考点，例如，在考到租房这一场景时，除了考价格、居住条件外，还可能会考地理环境，或是附加要求。这就要求我们对一些常考的话题要熟悉，并针对不同的话题建立不同的词汇库。

考到人口与价钱方面，数字当然难不倒我们，但要注意在表示巨大数字时，用数字带单位较省事，例如：3,000,000可直接写成3 million。在表示金额时，别忘了看看有没有必要加货币单位。

在时间方面，一定要注意英式与美式的表达法。例如，3:15，英式表达法是“a quarter past three”，美式可直接说成“three fifteen”；“5:45”英式为“a quarter to five”，而美式英语依然可直接说“four forty-five”。

在国籍方面，一定得注意所要填写内容为国名还是该国语言，对一些主要国家名词与其物主代词或该国语言，在具体拼写上一定得分清楚。

另外，天气气候的不同表达也应注意积累。

在一般表格题中也许会遇见比其它题型更多的生词，没有关系，只需将它简单发音，当成一个已知数就行，录音中提及时，你能反应过来即可，并不一定需要你了解其意思。集中精力用在所需内容的填写上，取我所需——好钢要用在刀刃上。

天气、气候常用词汇

sunny（晴天） **cloudy/thick weather**（阴天） **rainy**（下雨） **windy**（多风） **snow**（下雪） **wet**（潮湿） **humid**（湿润） **dry**（干燥） **mild**（温和） **hot**（热） **cold**（冷） **cool**（凉爽） **warm**（温暖） **shower**（阵雨） **severe weather**（恶劣天气）

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解题思路

(1) 扫描表格。先看横栏,后看纵栏,横栏一般为大的分类,纵栏为小的分项。

(2) 根据对等原则,判断需填内容的特征:数字? 行为? 还是语言种类?

(3) 注意一般表格题有时会不遵循顺序原则,发生次序混乱现象。一般来说,如果题中有例子,而例子又不在表格的起始栏中,则信息的次序有可能会混乱。在做题中,目光有时需跳跃扫视。

解题流程

Question 1–6 Complete the table with information about the festival program. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR NUMBERS for each answer.

Name	Type of act	Stage	Time
Brazilian Drum Band	drum band	(1).....	7: 00
Claude and Jacques	mime artists	3	8: 00
Great Grapefruit	(2).....	2	7: 00
Crossed Wires	jazz fusion	1	(3).....
Tom Cobble	comedian	1	10: 30
Flying Barite Brothers	acrobats	(4).....	9: 00
Winston Smiles	reggae singer	3	(5).....
Great Mystery	magic and illusion	2	9: 30
Blue Grass Ben	(6).....	2	12: 00
The Proffers	music group	1	12: 00

第一步: 预测阶段。

(1)扫描表格。我们先扫描表头,有 name(名字),type of act(表演类),stage(舞台),time(时间)。可以大致推断这是一张演出名细单,我们将要听到的录音很可能是宣布什么时候在什么地方由谁进行什么样的演出。

(2)当我们扫描纵栏时,就可以根据对等原则,做出一些指向性的判断了。第一栏中是不同的名字,无填写内容,具体准备工作在第三步完成,暂且略过。第二栏是一些具体的演出项目,有敲鼓类乐队、爵士、杂技等等。相关词汇应在脑海中不时闪现出来,例如,音乐的几种类

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型:classical(古典的), country(乡村的),rock and roll(摇滚),rap(说唱),jazz(爵士),modern(现代的)等等。第三栏的演出地点,只需填数字,代表几号舞台,数字简单,至此,信心应大增。(白拿白吃岂不快哉?)第四栏填写的是具体的时间。上文已说过,只需把几种时间表达方式熟记于心即可。

(3)具体的横竖栏结合。通过分析题号,我们发现,题目的顺序是以每一横排为单位向下进行,这就需要我们在每一个未知栏的前后找一些关键词。同一横排栏中的单词均为相关的一套关键词。尤其值得注意的是,第一竖栏的名字都较复杂,同学们一定得耐着性子(其实最多也就30秒)快速默读一遍,不至于当录音说到某一演出者时,咱们还云里雾里,似大海捞针。其次,在时间栏上,由于这里是连续的行为,极有可能出现累加的现象,这样的话,就需要我们随时记一些时间量词,以便进行一些简单的运算。此外还得注意,时间题目最怕玩花招,随时得注意信息修正,又不能随便修正。总之,仔细辨别后再改,切不可鲁莽冲动。

第二步:放音做题。

(1)第一题需要填的是"3号"舞台,一个鼓乐队的表演场所。对数字敏感吧!关键词"Brazilian""Drum""will""on 3"。写上吧,初战告捷。

(2)不要掉线,谨防它出现数字叠加,以后录音一直在说乐队表演。"This""be""followed"来了个被动语态,有情况了,果然,马上"Clande and Jacques"粉墨登场了。喔,原来这一栏没有要填的,没关系,把它当作积累信心的一块跳板吧!

(3)"During"这两个家伙表演时,"Meanwhile""stage 2"——第二题的关键词出现了。2号舞台上有一个"modern ballet",芭蕾舞应是一个表演形式。在第二空的竖排上下,只有第六个空还空着,太远了,不可能,所以写下BL吧,继续跟上。在后来的名字介绍时,验证了答案。

(4)在抑扬顿挫的语调中,我们再次迎来了第三空的关键词——"stage 1","at 9:00",先填上吧,管它呢,"with the jazz",没错,又有一道题入账。

(5)吃一堑,长一智,下一栏没有什么要填的内容,我们可以稍缓一口气,大可以用一种超然脱世的目光去审视这一栏,看看这个老外的英语流不流利,标不标准,合不合你胃口。当然,玩笑归玩笑,这时你可以缓解一下精神的紧张,但不要脱离主线。总之,时刻密切关注着事态的发展,无须求解,但求了解。

(6)在简短的停顿后,提起了第二栏的两个人"at 9:00"(关键词),"stage 3",但别忘了句前还有一个"after"。随即来了第四个空的关键词"Flying""acrobats"——杂技出场了。听完很长的一句,似乎都在介绍杂技怎么个独一无二,偏偏没有我们所需的简单的1、2、3。这时,应该醒悟,既然是"after"的话,舞台应该不变。将信将疑地写上"3"吧,谁叫咱没有别的选择呢?

(7)又来一个时间"11:15",先记下来吧,后面出现了第五空的关键人名。应该不会太远了,这道题难在后面又来了一个时间"1:30"。但只要你听见了"1:30",前有一个"until",再稍加分析,便能判断出这道题应该填11:15。因为"Time"这一栏都是开始的时间,"until"是"直到…"的意思,应该是结束的时间。何况在"11:15"之前就有一个"from",只不过很可能大多数人没听见。

(8) 就剩下一道题了，坚持！“Blue”“2”“12:00”来一个就逮住你！送走了9:30开始的“magic and illusion”，出现了一个时间“11:30”，不管有用没用，先记下来吧(其实没用)。“be ready for”应该很醒耳，“country and western music”of“Blue”“12:00”没有错，就是这个。而问题又来了，题目要求“no more than three words”，而这儿有四个词。怎么删除呢？首先当然应把and删去，用顿号代替。有人把“music”删去，其实就是把中心词删去了，是不可取的。

第三步：检查阶段。

回头把因时间原因未填全的空儿完成，看看有没有拼写错误，尤其是“芭蕾舞”。顺便再欣赏一下自己的杰作。完成了！

正确答案： 3；(modern) ballet；9:00；3；11:15；(country)、(western) music

经验教训

(1) 注意看题目要求，看规定字数限制，切勿画蛇添足。

(2) 掌握好用耳节奏，稍放松一会儿是科学的，也是人道的。

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Day 56

问答题

雅思中的问答题被称为 Short-answer questions。顾名思义，就是用简要的答案来回答问题。一般情况下，答案的长度不超过三个单词。问答题在全部听力题中所占比例不大，却相对容易失分。**在近几年的 IELTS 考试中，问答题有逐渐减少的趋势**，甚至多次在试题中根本没有出现问答题，取而代之的是与其题型类似的填空题和表格题。

解题思路与技巧

(1) 题干大多是特殊疑问句，因此要紧抓疑问代词和疑问副词；若为一般疑问句(即答案为 YES or NO)，则多猜积极的方面。

(2) 答案字数要求一般为 **No more than three words 或 No more than two words**，有时也会是 one word or number。因此有时要对已找到的答案信息进行修改，提取关键词，例如，A of B 的形式可改写为 BA，以确保绝不超过字数限制。另外还应注意一点，不要用缩略形式，如“isn't”，应写为“is not”。

(3) 此题型常考时间及数字信息题，因此要对录音中 Speaker 提到的时间词和数字高度敏感。另外在写数字时，最好用阿拉伯数字而不用英文字母，这样既省时间，又不易在拼写问题上出错。如写“eighty-six”不如写为“86”。但如果数字过大，例如 34,000,000，不如写成 34 million。因此 hundred, thousand, million, billion 的拼写方式应记牢。

(4) 通常情况下，听力中 Section 1 和 Section 3 为对话形式，Section 2 和 Section 4 为一人独白形式。若问答题出现在 Section 1 or 3，要注意说话人的问题与试卷中所提问题的契合；若出现在 Section 2 or 4，则应注重说话人的反问句、设问句与试卷问题的契合。

(5) 可以把题干的疑问句结构还原成陈述句结构，然后在录音中寻找相同或相近的句子。

解题流程

Question 1–3 Write NO MORE THAN THERE WORDS for each answer:

Q1. When is the accommodation available?

Q2. Where is the telephone?

Q3. How is the flat heated?

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第一步：注意大写黑体字。

如本题中“NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS”，弄清答案字数，并记于心。

第二步：浏览问题，并划出关键词。

划线部分为关键词：

When is the accommodation available?

Where is the telephone?

How is the flat heated?

第三步：根据关键词，预测将要搜寻的信息。

Q1 中，“When”提示考生要听的是表示时间的词或短语，因而考生要对表示时间的词或短语敏感。但如何锁定正确答案呢？就要靠另两个关键词 “accommodation”和“available”来限定了。那么含有“available”“accommodation”或其近义词的句子中表示时间的词或短语就是正确答案。

Q2 中，“Where”提示考生要听出表示位置的词或短语，“telephone”则确定了具体位置。对“telephone”敏感吧！

Q3 中，“How”和“heated”提示考生要听表示供暖方式的词或短语，有些什么方式呢？联想：中央供暖(central heating)，空调(air conditioner)，暖气炉(radiator)，暖气管(caliduct)？而“heated”则让考生锁定带有“heat”或与之相似词的句子中表示方式的词或短语。

第四步：边听录音边做题。

(1) 确定本段是对话后，就要开始留意说话人的问题，若问题与试卷的问题相同或相近，另一个说话人将要告诉你本题的正确答案。(如果本段是一人独白，则留意反问句，设问句，或把试卷中的问题还原成陈述句结构，然后在独白中搜索相同或相近的句子，正确答案必在其中。)当学生问道：“ Is the accommodation still available?”的时候，应该警惕房东的回答极有可能包含正确答案，果不出其然，“will”“ready”“two weeks”，原来是两个星期后才能用。学生再一次提问，有没有“Phone”，房东的回答要了个花枪，在他们要租的房子里没有，但是——“pay phone” “in the entrance hall”。学生第三次提问问及“heating”，房东的回答已尽在掌握中——“radiator”，有人也许反应过来了“radiate”——辐射，不知道“radiator”是什么意思，想一想，辐射的东西肯定与加热有关，就是它了。

(2) 对某些搜索到的信息进行必要的修改，这里要明确以下几条规则：

第一，答案要对应特殊疑问词，并注意介词搭配。如对 Q3，我们听到的信息是“there is a radiator in every room”，有的考生会填上 radiator 或 radiator in room，这显然不能与问题中的特殊疑问词 how 对应，因此应写为 by radiator。凡表示方式方法的短语，大多用 by。

第二，涉及数字时，尽量用阿拉伯数字，切勿忘写单位，如数字单位 million，thousand；货

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币单位 dollar,pound(符号更好);距离单位 mile,kilometer 等等。

第三,若答案字数过多,则保留中心词,或改变构词方法。例如在 Q1 中,我们已锁定了答案为"in two weeks time",但这并不符合正确答案的标准。根据上述规则,"in"是与疑问代词"when"相对应的介词,表示一段时间之内,必须保留。"two weeks"可以写成"2 weeks"。"in 2 weeks"已经是很完善的答案了。因此"time"一词可以省略。那么标准的正确答案为"in 2 weeks"。再如,"the class of writing"这样的 A of B 形式,可改为"(the)writing class",即 BA 的形式,以符合"NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS"的要求。

正确答案: in 2 weeks;the entrance hall;by radiator

Day 57

图画题

图画题通常出现在选择题中，通过一人独白或两人对话来描绘某个人或物的外表，或者描述某个建筑物的位置(区别于地图题)。通常题干提出问题，即确定描述对象，四个选项为四幅既有区别又较类似的图片。**此种题型出现的几率并不高**，且难度不大，因此一旦出现此题型，考生应稳稳拿下。但是事实上，考生往往陷入以下几种误区：

(1) 图画题较有趣味性，且看似简单，考生看到这里，会有暂时的精神松懈，从而没注意或漏听重要信息。在四个选项图中，正确选项与干扰选项之间往往只有一个微小区别，一旦遗漏，便无补救的机会。

(2) 注意力完全被图片所吸引，而没有注意题干要求，找错了描述对象。

(3) 词汇量不够，关键词混淆。例如，有的考生把“beard”记成“上唇上的小胡子”，而把“mustache”认为是络腮胡子，混淆了“beard”与“mustache”，结果把送分题白白丢掉了。

解题技巧

(1) 先看题后看图，带着问题去看图，弄清描述对象。

(2) 看图看出差别，联想差别词；听录音听关键词。

考前背记常用描述性关键词：

人物特征常用词

tall	高的	suit	(男)西服；(女)套装
short	矮的	jacket	夹克衫
slim	苗条的	jeans	牛仔裤
stout	结实的，矮胖的	skirt	裙子
bald	秃顶	leather shoes	皮鞋
curly hair	卷发	sneakers	平底胶鞋
pony hair	马尾辫	tie	领带
pig hair	麻花辫	be in red/green	身着红/绿色衣服
beard	络腮胡子	blond	金发碧眼的
mustache	上唇上的小胡子	T-shirt	T恤衫
glasses	眼镜	pullover	套头毛衣
sweater	毛衣，套头衫	top	上衣

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(3) 认真聆听说话人的每句话，不放过任何一条信息。也许说话人会说出好几条特征，请记住，每条特征都很重要，都是关键信息。

(4) 采用排除法，随着新特征的不断出现，逐一排除干扰图片。

解题流程

Choose the letters corresponding to the correct people.

Q1. Which person is Bruce Chandler?

Q2. Which person is Donna Wilcox?

第一步：阅读题干，以明确描述对象并作预测。

Q1 和 Q2 问谁是 Bruce Chandler，谁是 Donna Wilcox，那么描述对象就是这两个人。由于英语人名中，名在前姓在后，观察人名时重点看名。Bruce 是男人的名字，而 Donna 则是女人的名字，那么至此我们可以预测出，试题要求我们寻找一男一女。

第二步：带着心中的描述对象去看图，找出差别和明显特征。

既然要找一男一女，那么要马上分类观察。图中有许多人，男男女女，于是要将一些基本区别特征马上映入脑海：男人中有高有矮，有的戴眼镜，有的系领带，有的有络腮胡子，有的是上唇有小胡子，有的穿平底胶鞋，有的穿皮鞋，有的穿衬衫，有的穿夹克；女人中也是有高有矮，有胖有瘦，有人长发，有人短发，有人戴眼镜，有人手里拿着东西，还有她们穿着不同款式、不同颜色的衣服。这些发现都是刹那间闪现在头脑中的，只需做到心中有数，无须占用太多时间去琢磨、揣测，而且表示这些特征的关键词也要活跃起来。因此，再一次提醒大家：务必背熟关键词，只有熟练，才能反应灵敏。

第三步：听录音。

随着关键词的出现，排除错误对象或直接找到正确描述对象。

通常，说话人会说一些与问题无关的话或是在描述对象的过程中插入一些具有干扰作用的语言或描述。这种情况尤其经常发生在对话式的描述之中。比如第一个人问："那个高个儿的人是 Mike 吧？"第二个人回答："高个儿的是 Jack，Mike 是那个矮个儿的。"

在本题中，说话人以独白的形式介绍了 Bruce 和 Donna，她着重介绍了他们的职务，只用非常简短的语言描述了一下他们的外表。如果考生听到说话人在介绍与描述对象的外表特征无关的内容时并不在意甚至忽略不听的话，就会很容易错过那简短的外表介绍。因此考生应该在听到描述对象的名字时就开始高度敏感，认真听说话人的每句话，直到下一话题出现。

对 Q1，说话人是这样说的：Bruce is the short man with the beard and glasses.这话句虽短，却包含了三个明显特征——short，beard 和 glasses。图片中只有三个男人，其中两个都很高，那么只凭一个 short 就已经可以确定是 "E" 了。但也不能大意，看看 E 是否有 beard 和 glasses，果然有，那么可以完全确定 E 就是 Bruce 了。

对于 Q2，图片中女人较多，特征也就相应更多一些，难度比找出 Bruce 要略大。说话人说：She's the one with the white top and dark skirt. 这里有四条特征信息，那就是 top，skirt，white 和 dark。虽然 skirt 是最后出现的特征，但却是最引人注意的，考生往往对一个句子中的最后一词非常敏感。那么 skirt 一词排除了两人，还剩三人。而紧挨着 skirt 的是 dark，也就是说是黑色的裙子，这也可以确定正确答案了。white top 连续时相对不易辨认，再加上有的考生对 top 的意思不甚了解，因此很多考生容易丢失这两点特征。但是由于后两个特征此较鲜明，而且起决定性作用，因此正确答案还是可以找出来的。当然能够听到所有信息是最好的，但要提醒大家的是，一旦落了信息，千万别慌，认真听后面的信息，往往有补救的可能，所以千万不要为了一棵大树而放弃整个森林。

正确答案： E；H

雅思全真听力——故事版

一个病人看病，与医生的谈话：

D：你感觉哪里不舒服？

P：就是有些咳嗽(cough)。

D：有多长时间了？

P：大概两个星期了。

D：让我来仔细看一下。从听诊器听到的声音看，你的胸部已经有些感染(infection)。为什么不早一点来看？

P：最近实在太忙，好不容易今天有时间。

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D:还不算太严重,我先给你开一点抗生素(antibiotic),你按说明服用。还有这些药。

P:要吃这么多药!

D:你的炎症已经很长时间,不马上治愈的话,有可能引发其他的并发症。这些药每天三次,连续吃五天。吃完了如果还不好的话,再来找我。

P:是饭前吃还是饭后吃?

D:饭前(before the meal)。对了,这药有些副作用(side effect),吃完之后一小时内会有些困(drowsiness),最好不要驾车、高空作业或从事其他危险的活动。

P:谢谢。您能否给我开一点儿止咳的药?

D:给你一点青霉素(penicillin)吧。记得下次生病一定要及时看。

P:谢谢。再见。

D:再见。

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Day 58

搭配题

所谓搭配题，就是试题给出多个题干和多个选项，让考生把相配且与题目要求相符的题干与选项联系起来。搭配题方式比较灵活，一般有以下两种类型：

(1) 文章摘要(Summary)。

试卷上会给出一段 Summary，挖去一些重要信息的词或短语，并在 Summary 上方把这些词和短语连带一些干扰性的与本题无关的词或短语列出来。

此种类型的搭配题，选项通常大大多于题干。

(2) 表格。

此种题型是把所有题干列成表格，把各个选项用几个字母来代表，考生在联系相配的题干与选项时，不用把选项的内容写入表格，而只要写入它们的代表字母就可以了。

此种题型往往没有多余选项，且某些选项不只使用一次。

◇ Summary 形式的搭配题 ◇

Questions 1–10

Complete the summary. Use words from the box. There are more words in the box than you need. Some words may be used more than once.

rest	relaxed	angry	warm
stress	work	hunger	45 degrees
chew	exhaustion	desk	40 degrees
noise	tense	study	crowded
speak	smoky	relaxation	tired
exercise	raised		

The most usual cause of headaches is (1)_____. Headaches can also come as a result of excessive (2)_____. Some people say they get a headache when they (3)_____. This probably because they get very(4)_____. It may also be because they are working in poor light which makes them very (5)_____. It is helpful if your reading material is on a bookrest at (6)_____ to the desk. It is also important to be(7)_____ in bed. You may even get a headache because you (8)_____ too hard. The best advice is to try to eat regular meals, get enough (9)_____ and avoid (10)_____ places.

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第一，此种题型的题干就是一篇短文，因此了解大意是十分必要的，甚至有些Summary题，考生在了解其大意后，即便不慎漏听了一些重要信息，还是可以推测出来。所以要在录音播放之前的读题时间里尽可能地了解大意，千万不可占用太多时间去揣摩某个句子。此篇Summary的大意为引发头痛的原因及预防头痛的几点建议。

第二，大致浏览一下空格处，尤其是前三空(因为如果有一个好的开头，考生就可以在后几道题中发挥得更好)，推测一下需填单词或短语的词性和时态。注意，做Summary题时，单词的词性和时态具有区别干扰词的重要作用。

Q1需填词在"is"之后，因此可能是单数名词或形容词。

Q2需填词在"of"(形容词可忽略不看)之后，因此一定是名词。

Q3需填词在句子末尾，又在代词之后，因此应为动词。

那么，现在对前三空可以做到心中有数了。

第三，听录音时需重点听空格前的关键词。

由于此题为浓缩或改写后的摘要，而不是说话人说话的全部内容，那么如何提示考生需填信息即将出现呢？不要忘了空儿附近的关键词。如Q1中的"cause"，Q2中的"as a result of"。注意，能够跟着录音写下来的，应尽量写，等全部写完后，对照给出的选项，检查一下是否误听或单词拼写错误；不能跟上录音而漏听的，可以根据词性、时态及大意等信息，再对照选项，推测出答案。

第四，可以用排除法确定漏听信息。

由于列出选项是由"正确选项＋干扰选项"构成的，所以在全篇听完后，检查时，应把已确定的选项及其干扰选项划去，在剩下的选项中做出对比判断，这样得出的答案也就有较高的正确率。假设Q8的信息被漏听，我们可以马上发现Q8的空应该是一个动词，扫描一下列出的选项，有六个动词：rest，chew，speak，study，work，exercise。其中study和exercise已经用过，可以划掉。另外work与study的信息是一样的，虽然它们的意思不同，但性质是完全一样的，同性质的信息在文章中的前后部分出现两次是没有意义的，因此work也不作考虑。这样，就只剩下rest，chew和speak。"Rest too hard"？典型的中国式英语，排除！最后就在chew与speak中比较选择了。这时没有别的办法，只能用常理去推测。以我们平时生活的经验来看，说话多了就会头痛的人很少，但是咀嚼太使劲引发头痛的情况却不少。因此，确定答案为chew。注意，这种办法是不得已而为之，只是推测，所以正确几率只有80%。不漏听当然是最理想的。

第五，检查。注意选项填入空格中时，词性不能改变。如若你选的某个词不符合空前空后的语法环境，则必须得忍痛割爱。根据意思，再在选项中找一个符合语法的同义词。

正确答案： 1. hunger；2. noise；3. study；4. tense；5. tired；6. 45 degrees；7. relaxed；8. chew；9. exercise；10. smoky

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◇ Table 形式的搭配题 ◇

Question 1–6

Complete the table below by writing the appropriate letter A–E in each blank box. Link each task below to the appropriate global responsibility.

Facilitator's global responsibilities:

Blueprinting	A
Pro-integration	B
Focusing	C
Prompting	D
Friction management	E

Tasks

Writing an agenda	Example A
Defining technical terms	(1)
Maintaining harmony	(2)
Guiding discussion	(3)
Getting to know participants	(4)
Promoting agreement	(5)
Encouraging everyone participation	(6)

表格题与 Summary 题相比，较容易一些，因为它的选项并不是很多，且通常没有干扰选项，但是要注意几个问题：

第一，看题目要求，是每个选项只能用一次，还是可以重复使用？是每题干有多个选项，还是只有惟一选项？

第二，这些题干在录音中的出现顺序，即要明确说话人的说话顺序是以选项还是以题干顺序展开。这一点很重要，如果没有弄清顺序就匆忙选择选项，会造成一错错一串甚至全错的可怕后果。

例如录音中，说话人说"I next want to outline what are commonly known as the five global responsibilities of a facilitator"，概括介绍一下协调员通常的五种职责，然后开始分别介绍。在录音中明确地说出这五个职责的名称，而这五个名称正好是我们题中的五个选项。其实当说话人说要 outline 五个职责时，我们就已经知道是按选项的顺序了。因为选项正好有五个，而题干却有七个(包括 Example)。

第三，不要在题干与选项之间来回看，也不要试图记住哪个选项的代号是哪个字母，因为时间不允许，你也根本记不住。所以如果是以题干顺序展开的问题，就写下选项内容的前两个字母。如果是以选项顺序展开的问题，则边听边看题干，碰到与录音内容相近的题干，

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就做上标记，最后再根据表格和选项的代表字母，整理好答案，填入空格中。

例如当说话人介绍 Blueprinting 这项职责时说了 Creating an agenda，clarifying rules for meeting 和 leaning about each of the participants 等三项内容。当说话人提到 agenda 时，你发现题干中也有 agenda，那么这个题干就应对应 Blueprinting，由于这个题干是例题，也就不用写了。说话人又马上提到 Clarifying rules for meeting，可是题干中没有与之近似的，就不作考虑了。然后又提到 learning……participants，正好题干中有与之同义的 getting to know participants，那么这两部分是相配的，可以写下选项内容的前两个字母，以作标记。

最后，全部填妥后，再仔细检查一遍所填代表字母是否与选项相符。听对却写错是考试中最令人痛心疾首的失误了。

正确答案： B；E；A；C；E；D

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Day 59

判断题

一提及判断题，许多同学便如谈虎色变，的确，在很多时候，我们丢分就丢在判断正误的题上。在这方面，我们的教训是惨重的，经验也是丰富的。可是一做起判断题来，还是执迷不悟地错下去。在痛定思痛之后，也许有些人干脆就放弃了拿满分的幻想，还有些同学干脆得出了一个结论，那就是要不咱们脑子里少一根筋，要不然就是英国佬脑子里多了一根筋。提醒大家一下，这里是听力中的判断题，而并非是阅读题中的判断题杀手。在雅思听力中的判断题相比在阅读题中的判断题，少了很大的思辨性，因此相对来说应该是较容易的。它不像在阅读题中那样较劲，一般只是对录音中的一些陈述做一些小的修改，让考生判断其正误，有时要求简单改正，不会有太多的弯路让考生走。这也是由听力本身的特征所决定的，它把一部分难度转到接受信息这一环节上，因此降低了题目本身的难度。所以考生大可不必害怕，不必有恐判症。一般来说，只要做好听前准备，简单预测，听力推进时能跟得上速度，就能做出大部分题目。

回过头来，一些在阅读判断题中的规则技巧也适用于听力中，换句话说，只要考生在阅读判断题中掌握了正确的分析方法，再来分析听力判断题，何患做不出？

举个例子来说，有个技巧——凡是在原文中对于一个目的事件有多种并列充分条件，而在题目中只出现了部分的并列充分条件，并且在其之前加以 only 或 must 修饰，此题就应判为错。这在阅读判断题中应是一个中等难度的题类，而到了听力中，这已经算是一个较难的题了。

判断题型一旦在听力中出现，所占的题量一般不少于五六个，又是一个持久战。大家一定不能掉以轻心。丢了一个小小信息，就极有可能导致错误的判断。

解题思路

(1) 看清楚题目要求。

①看题目要求是用哪种方式填写在答题纸上。表示正误有好几种方法：Yes or No；True or False；Accurate or Inaccurate。一般来说，情况不明都是 Not Given 或 No Information.

②看清是要求简写答案(T for true，F for false)还是写全称。

③是否要修改。

(2) 快速扫描各个陈述句，并划出其关键词、核心词组，联想其同义近义词。

(3) 注意句式变换，特别注意时间、地点状语，碰到数字速记下来。

(4) 注意听力中出现二者对比，以及上下文转折，一般出现转折时会有一个转折词，并

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稍作停顿。

(5) 把握好顺序原则，对于没听着的题目，要勇于放弃，回头检查时再根据常识原则推断答案。

做题流程

Question 1–10

You will hear part of the student orientation to the computer laboratory.

Circle: A if the information in the statement is Accurate

I if the information in the statement is Inaccurate

N if the information in the statement is Not given

The first one has been done for you as an example.

Your Answers

Example: There are over 100 computers in the laboratory. A I N

Q1. Students only need to enter their name to log on to the machines. A I N

Q2. If something goes wrong on a computer, you should not turn the machine off. A I N

Q3. Student computer disks are sometimes allowed in the laboratory. A I N

Q4. You may make copies of programs in use at the college. A I N

Q5. The Macintosh computer network can only be used by second and third year students. A I N

Q6. After class hours then is a charge per page for the use of all computer printers. A I N

Q7. The computer laboratory is open at 8:00 am during the week. A I N

Q8. The laboratory instructor mentions three ways to obtain help with use of a program. A I N

Q9. The computer lab card show a student's name, course and log on number. A I N

Q10. Students are expected to follow 5 computer laboratory rules. A I N

第一步：浏览全题，读清题目。

在浏览过程中，电脑房中相关的电脑配件、软件、操作方式及学校机房的管理条例都应不时闪现于脑海，并且应是英文概念。注意此题是要求 Circle(画圈)于 A(for Accurate)，I(for inaccurate)，N(for not giver)上，然而在答题纸上只需写上 A，I 或 N。

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第二步：在划记关键词的同时，对一些题目做出预测。

在 Example 中划记“100”。有人主张不看 Example，笔者认为，为了保持思维的连续性，且为了做好预热，应该看看 Example，

Q1：首先注意到“only”，经验告诉我们：凡是判断题中有 only 时，一般不会选对（即 A）！不是错（I）就是不明（N）。“enter”“name”“log”。很有可能这道题故意丢掉了一个充分条件，听的时候一定要注意原文中有没有“only”，有没有“and”连接两个并列相等项。

Q2：“goes wrong”可以换成更恶劣的后果“breakdown”，注意“not”是否定，这应是个难点。因为在口语中，“not”往往不易发觉。“turn off”的反义词为“turn on”，小心“负负得正”的情况出现，另外从常识上分析，这道题应是对的。出现问题后，应该去叫管理员，而并非私自操作并关机。

Q3：“student”“disk”“allowed”“in”，尽管句中还有一个“sometimes”，但从常识上分析，为了防止病毒的侵入，私人的磁盘应禁止带入。有人会想：也许有什么特殊情况或特殊从句呢？这种想法是值得鼓励的，是全面的，所以留个心眼吧。若没有“exception”，这道题就应该是算错。毕竟宁可枉杀三千，不可放走一个。

Q4：应与 Q3 息息相关，关键词为“copy”。

Q5：遇见生词“Macintosh”，默读一遍完事，不就是一种电脑嘛。这里又出现了“only”，一般不会是对的！“by second”and “third”，一年级的学生和更高年级的同学能不能使用这种电脑成了解答这道题的关键。

Q6：“after”“charge”“use”“printers”为关键词。在课后使用公共财产应该是要交费的，但应注意在此句中有一个“all”字。但凡遇见这种特别“绝”的词，考生一定要长两个心眼。只要有一个小小的例外，就不是“all”了。

Q7：“Open”“8:00”这道题相对比较容易，焦点肯定是在几点钟开门。但应注意，句中是“during the week”（在整个星期里），在 Weekend 是不是会开门晚一点，关门也晚一点呢？大家还得睡懒觉，还得熬通宵打联网游戏呢？然而这毕竟是推测，听听再说，只需对时间敏感。

Q8：“mention”“three”“help”。这道题是客观评述句。虽然咱们把“three”划成关键词，但不要奢求录音中有“three”出现。因此诸如此类的客观评述总结句一般要你去 count（数）。一条一条数出来，这就要求咱们对“first”“second”这类序数词敏感，还得从停顿中判断它的重点。

Q9：“lab card”“show”了好几项东西，有点像咱们前面提及的关于几个并列充分条件的规则。看看有没有“only”——没有！那就一定对吗？未必，它不少东西，可它多东西怎么办？反正都是用来迷惑我们的。

Q10：“5”“rules”看起来有点像总结题，所以也不要奢求听力中会出来个“5”，一定得从一开始就得竖着耳朵，一条一条记着。

第三步：放录音，做题。

（1）在第一个人介绍完后，第二个人出来马上就提到了 example 中的“over 100”“PC”，

还有“20”台 Q5 出现的“Macintosh”。

(2) 好不容易进入正题，逮住了个“rule”，从现在就开始计数吧——为了能做出 Q10。

(3) 停顿后，“First of all”(一个了)，还出现了“enter”“name”“and”“number”。原来，要把名字和号码输进去，不仅仅是 name 了，所以 Q1 选“I”。

(4) 当 Q1 所在的原文刚过去，突然“goes wrong”杀了出来，然而一段过去了，却得不到下半句，于是有人心慌了，选了个“N”。别慌，不经意中，“the second rule”(第二个)来了，又提到了“if goes wrong”，“you mustn't”“walk away, or turn it off”，实践证明，耐得住性子的才是好汉，Q2 选“A”。

(5) 在一段解释和“恐吓威胁”后，“the third”出现了，做到这儿，我们应该适应节奏了，基本每个“rule”都有一个题目，注意听吧，第三个了。“disks”关键词出现了。“At no time”——注意这里是否定，后面没有出现否定词，那就是任何时候都不允许带自己的 disks，后面又提到“we don't want you to bring”的两个原因，验证了我们的预测。Q3 选“I”。

(6) 在不许带 disks 的“second reason”后(注意不要和主线混淆)，有个“so”，这类连词一定得注意——又要下结论了，“no student disks in the lab” 再次证明 Q3 是 “I”，紧接着“therefore”，又得注意了，“insist”“leave”“bags”“out side”“number four”，连书包都不许带入机房，又怎样“copy”呢？所以 Q4 应为“I”。

(7) Q5 说的是电脑的使用人群。提醒大家注意“年级”。很快“the fifth rule”出笼，说的就是不同的使用人群，于是我们等到了“Macintosh Computer”for“second and third”“only”，就在我们欣喜地划上“A”时，来了个“unless”(除非)，改吧，肯定是错的了，不管除非什么，有了除非就肯定有特例。有特例就不是“only”了。第五题选“I”——除非是设计系一年级学生。

(8) 马上“printer”——Q6 关键词出现，有“charge”(40 cents 不用记，因为题目没涉及金额多少)，但它只是“on the laser”(激光的)，那还有别的吧？往下听，我们判断还有另一种打印机“not give good quality”，“free”“during class hours”，别着急，继续听，“After hours”“a charge”——好了，我们可下结论了，无论好坏打印机，课后肯定收钱，选“A”。

(9) “class hours”提醒大家进入 Q7 状态。“from 9”(选错吧！)“until 3:30”。不对！后面又补充“the computer lab”“however”“an hour”“before”“class”，原来是个减法构成的陷阱，机房比上课早一个小时，也就是 8 点，选“A”。注意不要受后面的影响，“Except for Fridays”是指的关闭时间的例外。好险啊！

(10) 在停顿后，“if”“need”“assistance”应马上警觉这是 Q8 中“help”的同义词。“you can either or”那自然是两个办法了，但别忽略了，录音中有个“in addition”(另外)，再加一个吧！这道题是三个办法，选“A”。

(11)老外爱装糊涂打马虎眼。你看，听他说了个“I forgot”，又是一个重点！“lab card”Q9 的关键词！“which”“your log”“on number”紧随出现。可是，并没有出现题目中的“name”和“course”，所以选“N”。

(12)Q10，选“A”，咱们只数到了“the fifth rule”，还记得吗？

正确答案： I;A;I;I;I;A;A;A;N;A

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经验教训

怎么样？一套题做下来是不是汗流浃背呢？

(1) 千万不要忽略转折连词。but；however；in fact；to tell the truth；nevertheless；whereas；at the same time；but；yet 等很有可能是陷阱。只要出现了上述词，不管后面是什么，肯定与前面相反，或是例外。

(2) 在听力判断题中，一般选“not given”的少。

(3) 还是得沉住气，注意听关键词。

(4) 注意检查，漏选的用常识原则补上。

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Day 60

图例题

图例题指的是出现一个具体的事物的图形，然后根据录音，要求考生写出此事物各个部分的名称。图例题一般出现得较少，而图例本身提供的信息也相对较少，以供推断的材料也较少。遇见图例题，一般看个人的常识积累了，如果对该事物比较熟悉，做起来也许会比较得心应手；如果不熟，那就只能凭听力真功夫了。有些图例题是选词填空，相对会容易些。

在预测阶段，针对该事物不同的部分，我们可以参照地图题与图画题。预先熟悉各个部分的相对位置，并判断有可能出现的词汇。

在这一题中，我们不再做解题示范了，有一套例题，供同学们练习。

解题思路

(1) 看题目要求，图例题一般与其他题型混合出现。

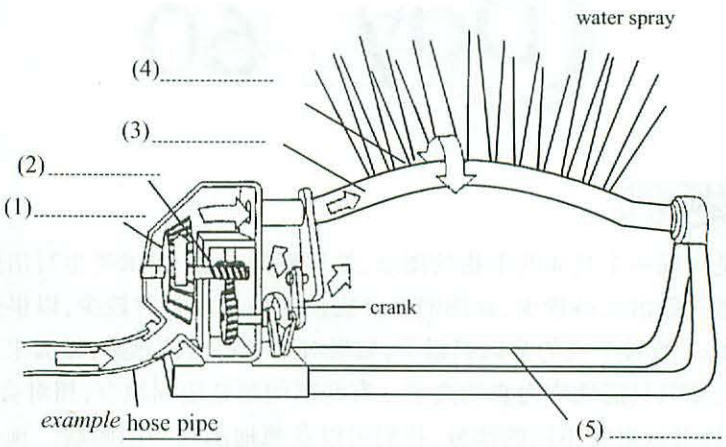
(2) 常识原则。

(3) 顺序原则。

Question 1–5

Label the parts of the Lawn sprinkler. Choose words from the box below. There are more words in the box than you will need. Write the appropriate words on the diagram.

holes	base	crank	spray tube
handle	gears	hinge	hosepipe
water wheel	guide	chain guard	pulley



正确答案：water wheel；gears；spay tube；holes；base

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IELTS

Day 61–70

听力

雅思听力十大场景词汇总结

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Day 61–70 快乐指南

Hi, what's up, my friends? Don't forget to email me!

接下来的10天很轻松啦！编者们搜集了在雅思考试中常考的十大场景的词汇，大家每天看一个场景就好了。这当然不是最详尽的，日子一天天过，场景一天天在增多，想了解最新出现的词吗？给我发邮件好了！

编者们没有把音标和中文意思给出来，这是别有用心的。很多人只随意翻一翻就过去了，别偷懒！学英语怎么可能不用词典呢？自己动动手吧，你会记得更深的。再有，别忘了朗读朗读，在日常生活中，碰到了这些东西，也别忘了告诉你周围的朋友怎么用英语表达。

最后，出几个思考题给大家做一做：

① 灭火器怎么说？

② 香烟盒上的King是什么意思？

③ WTO，WHO分别是什么意思？字母分别代表哪几个词？

不知道的话，到你的生活周围找一找吧！

记住，在生活中学习，其乐无穷！

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Day 61

选课场景

学 科(Subject)
arts_____(humanities_____/social Science_____)
science_____
literature_____ history_____psychology_____philosophy_____
anthropology_____sociology_____linguistics _____computer science_____
engineering_____programming_____architecture_____biology_____
biochemistry_____business_____law_____
economics_____finance_____accounting_____banking_____
课 程(Course)
reading_____writing_____vocabulary_____
grammar_____pronunciation_____scuba diving_____
cycling_____climbing_____
级 别(Level)
elementary_____(fundamental_____ primary_____)
intermediate_____(secondary_____) advanced_____
类 型(Type)
full-time_____/part-time_____
(required_____/compulsory_____)course
selective_____/elective_____/optional_____course
specialized_____
语 言 课 程(Language Course)
Portuguese_____ Italian_____Russian_____Arabic_____Mandarin_____
(standard Chinese_____)
Cantonese_____Spanish_____French_____
地 点
admission office_____
foreign/international/overseas student office_____
其 他
applicant_____application form_____enrolment_____course arrangement_____

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Day 62

图书馆场景

借还书等行为
borrow_____ check out_____ charge out_____
due_____ renew_____ overdue_____ return_____
borrow books (under titles_____ under authors_____ under subjects_____)
pay a fine_____
书的状态
available_____ out on loan_____ reserved in circulation_____
out of circulation_____ not for circulation_____ closed reserved _____
可借的东西
books_____ newspapers_____ video tapes_____
journal_____ periodicals_____ current issue_____
reference books_____ category_____ magazine_____
back issue_____ bound volume_____
借书需要证件
library card_____ admission card_____ driving license_____ student card_____
call slip_____
图书馆各部分名称
information desk_____ delivery/circulation desk_____
reference stacks_____ open/closed shelf_____
图书馆规定
must return in time_____ mustn't lend it to others_____
其他
librarian_____ date of expiration_____
due date_____ classification_____
interlibrary service_____ bibliography_____

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Day 63

新生入学

入学后的活动
register/enroll_____ opening ceremony_____
orientation meeting(by counselors or officers from the Student Union)_____
history of the university buildings/facilities_____
tutorial_____ lecture_____
大学结构
university_____ college/school_____ faculty_____
division_____ department_____
头　衔
president_____ chancellor_____ dean_____
head of faculty/division_____ principal_____
headmaster_____ headmistress_____
建　筑
administration building_____ main building_____ wing/annex_____
teaching building_____ dormitory_____ auditorium_____
lecture hall_____ assembly hall_____ medical centre_____
laboratory_____ computer lab_____ dormitory/dorm_____
dining hall_____ canteen_____ cafeteria_____
娱　乐
fitness center _____ cinema_____ theatre_____
ice-rink_____ club_____ swimming pool _____
bookstore_____ travel agency_____ shopping center _____
shopping mall_____ supermarket_____ badminton_____
squash _____ ice-skating_____ disco _____water skiing_____
学生会(Student Union)
legal service_____ catering service_____(restaurant_____, cafeteria_____)
sell (newspapers_____/tickets_____/stationery_____/sweets_____)
fund_____(raise money for good cause_____)
financial service_____(grant _____loan_____)
solve other problems_____

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经验分享(Experience Sharing)
record lectures_____ make plans_____
learn to study on your own/independently_____
study in a systematic way_____
share rooms with native speakers/local residents_____
be familiar with how to use library_____
生活用品 (Things you need)
dictionary_____ cassette recorder/tape recorder_____ computer_____

雅思全真听力——故事版

一个日本女生到英国就读短期的语言课程,在开学前打电话到校方代理机构(Agency)联系家庭寄宿(homestay)的情况:

S:您好!我想联系一下两个月后在英国读书期间的住宿(homestay)。

A:您的姓名?

S:Keiko

A:护照号码?

S:J06337 BM276

A:您申请了什么课程?

S:高级英语(Advanced English)。

A:学习多长时间?

S:4个月。

A:住4个月吗?

S:不,5周就可以了,之后我会自己找住处。

A:对居住的家庭有什么要求吗?

S:不吸烟(non-smoker)、不喝酒(non-drinker)、没有宠物(pet)。

A:饮食方面有什么要求?

S:我最喜欢吃海鲜(seafood)。

A:喜欢什么体育运动吗?

S:网球(tennis)。

A:我们会尽快为您联系。

S:请问我什么时间可以得到确定的答复?

A:今天下午(This afternoon)。

S:谢谢。再见。

A:再见。

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Day 64

校园学习场景

称 谓
undergraduate_____ graduate_____ postgraduate_____ professor_____
associate professor_____ assistant professor_____ lecture_____ counselor_____
advisor_____ mentor_____ tutor_____ faculty_____ coordinator_____
student welfare officer_____
学 生 类 别
full-time/part-time_____ auditor_____ guest student_____
上课的类别
course_____ class_____ lecture_____
tutorial_____ seminar_____ program_____
作 业
assignment_____ paper_____ essay_____ journal_____
thesis_____ dissertation_____ research_____
project_____ (field research_____ social investigation_____ survey_____
questionnaire_____ interview_____)
speech_____ (presentation_____)
title_____ word limit_____ deadline_____ due date/time_____
bibliography_____ draft_____ outline_____ research _____
write up_____ hand in_____
考 试
examination_____ test_____ quiz_____ oral test_____
final exam(finals)_____ mid-term exams_____ open-book exam_____
pop-test_____ blue book_____ plagiarism_____
成 绩
mark/score/grade_____ credit_____ assessment_____ appraisal_____
学 位
degree_____ diploma_____ graduation certificate_____
BA(bachelor of arts)_____ MA(master)_____ Ph. D(doctor of philosophy)_____

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上课出勤情况
(attend_____/miss_____/cut_____)a class
attendance/participation is required_____ school discipline_____
expel sb. from school_____
花 费
expense_____ tuition_____ miscellaneous expense_____ fee_____
assistantship_____ scholarship_____ fellowship_____ grant_____
loan_____ grant-aided student_____ drop out_____ quit school_____
其 他
teaching facilities_____ vice-monitor_____ schedule_____ semester_____
school timetable_____ school period_____ credit system_____
office hour_____ graduation ceremony_____ term_____
report card/mark sheet_____ transcript_____

雅思全真听力——故事版

一男一女两个学生关于课程的讨论：

F：嗨，好长时间没看见你了。最近你在忙什么呢？

M：学习呀。其实我哪里有时间学习，整天飞来飞去参加训练(training)。

F：你上周末干什么去了？

M：给一场足球赛当裁判。

F：你?! 我觉得裁判虽然未必都是50多岁的老头子，但也不像18岁的小伙子能干得了的。

M：其实我是参加了裁判课程(referee courses)的学习。要知道，当裁判未必要有多少经验，而是必须参加裁判课程才可以。

F：你参加的是什么课程？

M：周末强化(intensive)班，从周六上午8:00到周日下午6:00。

F：太紧张了。

M：我主要是想早点结束课程。而且这课也挺没意思的，不过考试挺难的。

F：你们班上总共有多少人？

M：我们分成了三个班，每班20个人。不过其中很多人是原来的足球运动员退役后来参加学习的，因为他们想从事与足球有关的职业，这可能是最好的选择了。

F：你呢？难道你真的要做足球裁判？

M：我才不会呢，裁判的收入那么低(low pay)，工作又很累。我只是为了考大学容易一点，因为我要考体育院校。有了这个教练资格，更容易被大学录取。

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Day 65

校园生活场景

食
canteen_____ dining hall_____ cafeteria_____ café_____ snack bar_____
restaurant_____ coffee shop_____ pizza_____ bread_____ cake_____
cheese_____ hot dog_____ sandwich_____ hamburger_____
fried rice_____ onion_____ coke_____ soda_____ juice_____
ice water_____ orangeade_____ lemonade_____ beer_____
wine_____ brandy_____whisky_____
住
lodging_____ accommodation_____ dorm/dormitory_____
dormmate_____ roommate_____ flatmate /housemate_____
rules：no smoking_____ no noise_____ open/close time_____)
laundry_____ balcony_____ bathroom_____
residential_____ corridor _____
行
bus_____ shuttle bus_____ car_____ subway(metro/underground)_____
parking lot_____ parking regulation_____ parking permit_____
parking sticker_____ fine_____ clamp your wheels_____ tow your car_____
购 物
jacket_____ suit_____ dress_____ on sale_____ discount_____
bargain_____ percent off_____
机房(Computer lab)
mouse_____ keyboard_____ screen_____
hardware_____cat internet _____ disc_____

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Day 66

课外场景

社交方式
investigation_____ interview_____ questionnaire_____
survey_____ research_____ poll respondent/ interviewee_____
社会活动内容
hypothesis_____ analyze data_____ data/datum_____ statistics_____
interpretation_____ result_____ make/draw a conclusion_____
opinion_____
其 他
instant coffee_____ real coffee_____ espresso_____ cappuccino_____
brewed coffee_____ fish and chips_____ value for money_____
accident_____ coke can_____

雅思全真听力——故事版

Helen要到国外旅游,向朋友Ann咨询有关注意事项:

H:我计划下月去非洲旅游,顺便看看在那里工作的几个朋友。你刚刚去过,给我介绍点经验吧。

A:好啊。

H:旅游签证(visa)要多长时间办好?

A:一般不会超过7天,快的话,2天就可以了。

H:听说还要进行防疫注射(injection),有必要吗?

A:当然,最好注射黄热病(yellow fever)疫苗。另外,要带点儿随身药品(tablet),可以直接从药店(chemit's shop)里买一些常用药。

H:要准备什么特殊的衣物吗?

A:带一双方便步行的靴子(walking boots)吧。

H:对了,我想给朋友们带些礼物,什么比较好?

A:买一些流行的CD吧,那里不容易买到。

H:那里可以直接用美元买东西吗?

A:美元的旅行支票(Traveler's check)或信用卡(Credit card)在当地都可以用。

H:路上这么长的时间可怎么打发啊?

A:你可以带本书在路上看,我刚看过一本书叫做Silent Island,挺适合在路上消遣的。对了,新出的VCD《热带雨林》(Rain Forest)不错,你可以买了带去。

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Day 67

租房场景

房子类型
flat/department_____ dormitory_____ student hotel_____ basement_____ semi-basement_____ homestay _____ single room apartment _____double bedroom apartment_____ two-bedroom apartment_____
结构
bedroom_____ bathroom(toilet)_____ living room(sitting room)_____ kitchen_____ dining room_____ balcony_____ storage_____ lobby_____ porch_____ entrance hall_____square_____ rectangle_____
设施
utensil_____ stove_____ electric stove(cooker)_____microwave oven_____ fridge (refrigerator)_____ sink_____ washing machine_____ filter_____ air conditioner_____electric fan_____ radiator_____ heater_____ floor_____ carpet_____curtain_____ television_____ stereo_____ cleaner_____bookshelf_____furniture_____furnished_____/unfurnished_____
床上用品
pillow_____ pillow case_____ bed linen_____ sheet_____ spread_____ mattress_____ blanket_____ towel _____quilt_____
位置
Road(Rd.)_____ Street(St.)_____ Lane(Ln.)_____rural area_____ suburb_____ downtown_____ countryside_____
日常生活/问题
garbage/rubbish/waste_____ gas meter_____ insect_____ repellent_____ no privacy_____ burglar alarm_____ leaking/leakage_____ noisy_____ broken window_____ torn curtains_____ flickering lights_____ lost key_____ break in_____ get insurance for personal possessions/property/belongs_____
其他
rent_____ lease_____ landlord_____ landlady_____ rent_____ border_____ lodger_____

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Day 68

度假 / 旅游场景

综 合
recreation_____ relaxation_____ unwind yourself_____
appreciate the world_____ travel agency_____ plan the route_____
itinerary_____
交 通
(make_____ confirm_____ cancel_____)a reservation
first come_____ first serve_____ saver ticket_____ open/close ticket_____
(one way_____/round-trip_____/return_____) ticket
airport tax_____ direct/non-stop flight_____ connecting flight_____
flight number_____ destination_____
first_____/business_____/economy_____ class
airport limousine_____ berth_____ Pullman_____
extra charge/ surcharge/excess charge_____
E.T.A.(estimated time of arrival)_____
E.T.D.(estimated time of departure),_____ hitch hike_____
住
hotel_____ motel_____ youth hostel_____ inn_____ lodge_____
cabin_____ tent_____ reserve/book a room_____ check in/out_____
随身携带物品
visa_____ passport_____ diving/diver's licence_____
credit card_____(visa, master, American Express),
traveler's cheque/check_____ walking boots_____
socks_____ long trousers_____ tent_____
mosquito net_____ map_____ match_____ lighter_____ rope_____
knife_____ repellent_____ tablet(medicine)_____ bandage_____
video_____ CD_____ books_____
货 币
Canadian dollars_____ Australian dollars_____ Pound_____
Japanese Yen_____ Euro_____

目的地
Art gallery_____ museum_____ wild zoo_____ rainforest_____
waterfalls_____ desert_____ lake_____ resort_____
scenic spot_____place of interest_____ famous site_____
看
crocodile_____ rare lion_____ kangaroo_____ elephant_____
goat_____ hen_____ koala_____ dolphin_____ falcon_____
ostrich_____ orchid_____
其 他
weather forecast_____ drizzle_____ souvenir_____
poisonous snake_____plant_____ injection_____ yellow fever_____
surfing_____ bag-packer_____

雅思全真听力——故事版

两个同学要办一个学生电台，就一些相关事宜进行讨论：

A：上次说到的电台的事情你想得怎么样了？

B：办电台当然是件好事，可是我们从哪里搞到钱啊？设备、办公地点、人员都要钱啊。

A：想办法拉一些商业赞助吧。

B：说的容易，没有一定的收听率是不会有人愿意赞助我们的。

A：那我们就先自己集资，然后想办法提高收听率。

B：这倒是个好主意。可是怎么提高收听率呢？

A：那就要看我们的节目做得怎么样啦。播一些大家爱听的音乐，让越来越多的人都来听我们的节目不就可以了吗？

B：只有我们两个人也忙不过来，我们还得找其他的合作伙伴。

A：那当然。首先要找那些能够一起出主意，提供唱片(record)的合伙人。

B：学校里已有好几个电台，我们得有自己的特色。

A：对，我们的特色就是专门介绍最新最流行的摇滚音乐和歌手，当然还要有他们的成名过程，这可是大家都非常关心的。

B：那我们做一个简单的分工吧。12月以前我选好办公室，买设备的事就交给你了。

A：好，我们还得做一个详细的时间安排，中午下课后再继续讨论吧。

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Day 69

个人健康 / 看病场景

看 病
see a doctor_____/dentist_____
医 生
doctor_____ surgeon_____ physician/internist _____ oculist/eye doctor_____
症状(Symptom)
cold_____ cough_____ headache_____ toothache_____ fever_____ flu_____ sore throat_____ allergy_____ fell dizzy_____ have a stuffed nose_____ nose congestion_____ yellow fever_____ stomach shrink_____ have a running nose_____ heart attack_____ indigestion_____
药(Medicine)
pill_____ mixture_____ tablet_____ capsule _____aspirin_____ penicillin_____ bandage_____ injection_____ sweating medicine_____ febrifuge_____ cold cure_____
看病过程
extract_____ take one's temperature_____ give/write a prescription_____ feel one's pulse/blood pressure_____ have an operation_____ make an appointment_____
其 他
maintain a healthy lifestyle_____ vitamins_____ go on a diet_____ take more fruit and vegetables_____ avoid sugar_____ salt_____ butter_____ fat _____coffee_____ first aid kit_____ emergency room_____ ambulance _____

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Day 70

银行交易

账 户
open an account_____ bankbook/passbook_____ savings account_____
current account_____ deposit account_____ instant account_____
check account_____ joint account_____ demand note_____
ATM (automatic teller machine)_____
交 易
deposit_____ draw/withdraw_____ cash_____
overdraw/overdraft_____ money exchange _____
换 钱
exchange rate_____ denomination value_____
four in hundred_____ service charge_____
钱
bill/note_____ penny_____ pound_____ cent_____ dollar_____
nickel_____ dime_____ cash_____ check /cheque _____
其他服务
pay slip_____ mortgage by sth._____ on installments_____
(apply_____/grant_____)a loan
check the balance of the account_____ statement_____ interest_____
人 员
teller_____ clerk_____ cashier_____ accountant_____

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Note 前事不忘后事之师 *Remember the past and it will guide your future.*

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IELTS

Day 71–80

听力

雅思听力

十套模拟试题

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Day 71–80 快乐指南

Time flies so fast before we realize it!不知不觉,我们已过了两个月,有什么心得体会吗?快乐还是悲伤?告诉我吧,Let's share the pains and pleasures together!

离考试可能不远了,深呼吸!最后的10天马上就要过去,飞往英联邦的梦想马上就要实现,坚持住!在这10天中,每天一次模拟考试,请尽量安排在早上9点钟开始。在这10天,为大家准备的试题都比真正的雅思考试长一点,难一点,也稍快一点。如果你想一次通过7分的话,就来接受属于勇者的挑战吧!

让这本书成为你的历史,把你的历史推荐给后人去阅读!

别忘了,喂,我叫Sof,你真诚的朋友!

When we look back to the history,
We ask why!
When we look forward to the future,
We ask why not !!

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模拟试题一
INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST(Version 0001)

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 41

Instructions

You will hear a number of different questions and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn on to section 1.

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Section 1 *Question 1–14*

Question 1–11 Fill in the table below.

Messages For Mr. Shaw——Monday		
9:00	Alice phoned	Wants (1) _____ off. Because (2) _____. She want to go to (3) _____.
9:40	Mr. Dobson	(4) _____ on Tuesday afternoon. Ring again on Wednesday.
10:30	Peter came	Won't be in till (5) _____.
11:45	Wadley's Garage called	The new car is not ready yet. (6) _____ at the factory.
2:10	Mrs. Ellis	(7) _____ as soon as Shaw's back. It's urgent.
3:40	Mr. Gonzalez called	May be (8) _____ from 21st to 25th. Want to see Shaw then.
4:25	Miss White called	(9) _____ because customers have changed their mind again.
5:00	Mr. Berry phoned	Don't (10) _____ Mason & Co. until further notice. (11) _____.

Question 12–13 Circle the correct letter.

12. What was Mr. Shaw doing on Monday?

A. He was taking a trip to Lyon.

B. He was attending a trade fair in Lyon.

C. He was making a business trip to Rio.

D. He was attending a trade conference in London.

13. What CAN'T you learn from the conversation between Mr. Shaw and his secretary?

A. Mr. Shaw was eager to have his new car.

B. Mr. Shaw was unhappy when he was told about Miss White's call.

C. Both Alice and Peter wanted to stay away from work until Thursday.

D. Mr. Shaw's office is in London.

Question 14 Answer the questions by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

14. How old is Alice's grandmother when she died?

_____

Section 2 *Question 15–22*

Question 15–20 Complete the notes.

Begin by thinking how you can make your best (**15**)_____ on the interviews.
(**16**)_____ the company.
Find out what the company's (**17**)_____ are.
Know about your own (**18**)_____.
Apart from the practical skills required, consider the less (**19**)_____ qualities the employer might be searching for.
Know about your (**20**)_____.

Question 21–22 Circle the appropriate letters.

21. If you want to know something about the company you will be interviewed, you should _____
    A. keep a look out for their advertisements.
    B. often go to the company.
    C. investigate their products and try them.
    D. learn the latest developments in the company.
22. Which statements are NOT true?
    A. Experience and qualifications are important to a interviewee.
    B. You should present yourself as being different from what you are.
    C. If you follow these procedures you may be the best person for the post you want.
    D. The interviewer would consider your potential as a part of your personal qualities.

Section 3 *Question 23–31*

Question 23–26 Complete the notes below by using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

Mr. Miller was a postman. He became interested in do-it-yourself (**23**)_____. ago because he had a (**24**)_____. He was poor and couldn't afford to pay workmen to take care Paul, so he had to learn to do it himself. He made many changes in his house in order to make Paul easier to (**25**)_____. Then he decided to develop (**26**)_____ to serve for the disabled people.

Question 27–28 Circle the correct letters.

27. Why does *Do–It–Yourself* magazine organize a competition every summer?

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A. To tell the public who the handyman is.

B. To ask the "Handyman of the Year " to write an article for the magazine.

C. To find the "Handyman of the year".

D. To show the public what the "Handyman of the Year" can do.

28. Which of the following is NOT mentioned?

A. Paul is mentally retarded.

B. Paul is physically handicapped.

C. Paul cannot move about without his wheelchair.

D. Paul does not live in a flat.

Question 29–31 Fill in the table below.

Change to the House	Purpose
Rewire the house (a. lower the light switches b. raise the power point)	Paul could reach all the switch.
Install smoke-alarms	(29) _____ if a fire is on.
Put in a complete burglar-alarm system	(30) _____
Build an extension	Paul will have (31) _____ on the ground floor.

Section 4 *Question 32–41*

Question 32–34 Fill in the gaps below.

the number of Shakespeare's plays (32) _____

the father of Prince Hal (33) _____

Shylock's nationality (34) _____

Question 35–36 Circle the appropriate letters.

35. Which plays below aren't mentioned in the talk?

A. King Lear

B. Othello

C. Henry Ⅳ

D. Romeo & Juliet

E. The Merchant of Venice

36. Why are Shakespeare's plays popular?

A. Because they contain many colorful characters, beautiful poetry, and action-filled plots.

B. Because people all like Shakespeare.

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C. Because Shakespeare's uncanny ability to focus on problems.

D. Because Shakespeare's personality.

Question 37–41 Indicate whether the following statements are accurate or not by writing.

A	*for an accurate statement*
I	*for an inaccurate statements*
?	*if there is insufficient information*

37. In Shakespeare's plays, many timeless problems such as prejudice are discussed.
38. Othello lives with Desdemona happily at last.
39. Cymbeline agrees his daughter to marry to her lover.
40. Shakespeare also like to focus on the love stories.
41. Othello and Henry Ⅳ all reflect the problem of prejudice.

Note 前事不忘后事之师 *Remember the past and it will guide your future.*

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Day 72

模拟试题二

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST (Version 0002)

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 41

Instructions

You will hear a number of different questions and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn on to section 1.

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Section 1 *Question 1–11*

Question 1–3 Answer the following questions by circling the correct letter.

1. How many techniques can help you with your studying are mentioned in this passage?

A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7

2. What do you must do at first when you plan a trip?

A. Making a schedule of your time.

B. Arranging enough time for entertainment, hobbies, and so on.

C. Deciding on a good, regular time for studying.

D. Making a list of things to take.

3. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

A. If you are an average student, you can't be a top student.

B. Tests let you know what you need to study more, not provide grades.

C. Anyone can become a better student by using your time properly.

D. Using your time properly is essential to everything your do.

Question 4–8 Fill in the form below with the information you need.

The methods to using your time properly	(4) .....
	Find (5) ..... to study
	Scan before you read
	(6) ..... in class
	(7) .....
	develop (8) ..... about tests

Question 9–11 Look at the statements below. As you listen, write T if the statement is true, F if the statement is false or N if there is no information given.

9. You should find a library to study.

10. You should take advantage of class time to listen to everything the teacher says.

11. Practicing yourself is important to improve your studying.

Section 2 *Question 12–22*

Question 12–14 Fill the table below

	The questions Nicola asked to Michelle
The first time	What made you (12) ..... everything to come here?
The second time	How do you (13) ..... ?
The third times	There must be something you (14) ....., surely?

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Question 15–17 Circle the correct letters.

15. What is the subject of the two interviews?

A. What life really means.
B. What makes people start a new way of life.
C. What life can offer.
D. What people miss in life in a big city.

16. What was Hi-Vita where Daniel used to work?

A. It was a food company.
B. It was an advertising office.
C. It was an electronics company.
D. It was a big farm in Scotland.

17. Why did Michelle and her husband come to the Scottish Highlands?

A. Because they would like to lead a natural life.
B. Because they dislike London.
C. Because did not like their original jobs.
D. Because they wanted to make more money.

Question 18–20 Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS on each line.

What did Luke do for money? (**18**) _____
The attitude people react to Luke is (**19**) _____
What would Luke be going to do? (**20**) _____

Question 21–22 Circle the correct letters.

21. Why did Luke leave his job?

A. Because he was restless.
B. Because his work had been taken over by robots.
C. Because the job was very boring.
D. Because he had found the right kind of bike for his trip round the world.

22. What can you learn from the second interview?

A. Luke was a handy man.
B. Luke was unhappy when his former job was done by robots.
C. Luke did not meet any problems on his journey.
D. Luke made quite a lot of money on the journey.

Section 3 *Question 23–33*

Question 23–24 Circle the proper letter.

23. What is the article about?

A. the preface of a book.
B. the abstract of an article.
C. the description of a bar graph.
D. the comment on a social problem.

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24. The reason why the average age at first marriage of women is delayed after 1950 is _____

A. America maintain a steady economic growth.

B. The Women's Liberation Movement in the 1960s and 1970s.

C. People long for the warmth of family and comforts of a peaceful life after war.

D. They don't like to be married.

Question 25–31 Fill in the table below by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

		The first period: (25) _____—1940	The second period: 1950—(26) _____
The change of the average age at first marriage.	male	declined from almost 26 to slightly (27) _____	it reached almost (28) _____
	female	kept between (29) _____ and less than 22 years old.	it reached 22 in (30) _____ and reached (31) _____ in 1987.

Question 32–33 Fill in the gaps below.

The lowest age at first marriage of women. (32) _____

The lowest age at first marriage of men. (33) _____

Section 4 *Question 34–41*

Question 34–36

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing **T** *for true and* **F** *for false.*

34. The shop would shut in five minutes when the man met the woman.

35. This week the woman saw some saucepans in the window of the shop.

36. The saucepans the women is seeing this time aren't the ones she saw last time.

Question 37–39 Fill in the table below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

The part of the saucepans	The character of the parts
the texture	(37) _____
the color	(38) _____
(39) _____	it had a sort of leaf or flowers pattern.

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Question 40–41 Answer the questions by writing on the line.

What is the price of the saucepans in comparison with the original price now?

(40) .....

What would the woman do if she had made her mind when she saw the saucepans the first time?

(41) .....

Note 前事不忘后事之师 *Remember the past and it will guide your future.*

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Day 73

模拟试题三

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST (Version 0003)

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 41

Instructions

You will hear a number of different questions and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn on to section 1.

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Section 1 *Question 1–12*

Question 1–3 Answer the questions below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

How many university students in Oxford University totally?

(1) .....

Which kind of school have most peculiar contribution to British's educational methods?

(2) .....

How long the summer holiday last in 'public school'?

(3) .....

Question 4–7

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing T for true and F for false.

4. About one out of fourteen English boys goes to public school.
5. All children must receive full-time education between the age of five and sixteen.
6. If the students can't afford fee, can receive a grant from the public authorities.
7. There is no limitation to enter universities.

Question 8–12 Complete the statements below. Use up to three words.

Day-schools mostly work Mondays to Fridays, from about (**8**) ..... to between 3 and 4 p.m. Lunch is provided and parents (**9**) ..... it unless they prove to (**10**) ..... that they cannot well afford to. All primary schoolchildren, including those in independent schools, were given milk (**11**) ..... until (**12**) ..... when the Government abolished this benefit.

Section 2 *Question 13–24*

Question 13–15

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing T for true and F for false.

13. All most children start school when they are six-years-old in English school system.
14. The age group has been recently raised.
15. Now there is a new system of schooling that is a perfect improvement to the schooling in practical.

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Question 16–18

Complete the table below by writing, NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in the spaces provided.

In English school system, children start school at the certain age and leave school at the age of (**16**)_____. Then when they are eleven, they used to take an (**17**)_____ which would determine whether they would go to (**18**)_____ or alternatively a secondary modern school.

Question 19–20 Circle the appropriate letter.

19. In Lesley's opinion, one of their great problems in England schooling is _____

A. the division of the students at the age of eleven.

B. the quality of the teachers.

C. each child's own particular need can't be passed over.

D. the problem of education system.

20. Which statements below can be inferred from the dialogue?

A. The value of education lies in how much you enjoy them and how much they mean to you.

B. The schooling system in England need to be reformed.

C. The children's study must be adapted to present-day society.

D. The new system Lesley mentioned can make the children enter the same level school.

Question 21–24

Complete the table below by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in the spaces provided.

Education is something that takes place not only inside a school building, but also (**21**)_____. It starts the moment (**22**)_____, and it's going on (**23**)_____ you. It should be (**24**)_____ your whole life.

Section 3 *Question 25–34*

Question 25–27 Circle the correct letters.

25. What does the lecture mainly discuss?

A. Some of the problems that face learners of English.

B. Language problems that face foreign students in Britain.

C. Problems in learning English.

D. Foreign students' problems in Britain.

26. Why do students have difficulties in understanding English speech?

A. Because they had very little chance to hear authentic English before.

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B. Because they have a limited vocabulary.

C. Because they find it hard to pronounce English words correctly.

D. Because they are especially weak in listening and speaking.

27. Which of the following statements can be inferred from the passage?

A. Cultural problems are not too difficult to solve because they are practical in nature.

B. It is essential for foreign students to get used to a variety of English accents.

C. The language barrier is the commonest problem facing foreign students.

D. Translation from one's mother tongue is necessary when one is not able to think in English.

Question 28–32 Fill in the form below by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

Types of problems	(28) .....
	(29) .....
	(30) .....
possible reasons for foreign students' difficulty in understanding English people	they speak very quickly
	they speak with (31) .....
	they use (32) ..... of speech

Question 33–34 Look at the statements below. As you listen, write **T** *if the statement is true,* **F** *if the statement is false or* **N** *if there is no information given.*

33. If you learn to speak English fluently, you should express simple ideas.

34. The largest category seems to be linguistic.

Section 4 *Question 35–41*

Question 35–37 Circle the proper letter.

35. There are_____attending the meeting.

A. four B. six C. five D. seven

36. According to Herr Miller, hockey and football should be cut out because _____

A. They take a lot of space.

B. They make too much noise.

C. They are out of fashion nowadays.

D. Olympic Games should concentrate on individual games.

37. Which of the following topics was not discussed during the meeting?

A. the reduction of the size of the Olympic Games

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B. the alteration of the composition of the Olympic Games

C. cutting out some games like football and boxing

D. the choice of the next host city of Olympic Games

Question 38–41

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing T for true and F for false.

38. All the people present are sportsmen.
39. The cost of the Olympic Games is increasing.
40. Nobody present thinks boxing is violent.
41. The meeting come to a final decision in the end.

Note 前事不忘后事之师 *Remember the past and it will guide your future.*

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Day 74

模拟试题四

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST (Version 0004)

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 41

Instructions

You will hear a number of different questions and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn on to section 1.

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Section 1 *Question 1–9*

Question 1–7 Complete the tablet.

Personal data of the applicant	
Name	(1).....
Address	(2)..... Collington Road, Croydon
Telephone number	(3).....
Date of Birth	(4).....
Present job	(5)..... to the manager of a modeling agency
Languages	(6).....
Formal qualifications	none
Present salary	(7).....

Question 8–9 Circle the correct letter

8. Which of the following are the responsibility of Gable's present job?

A. Meeting people

B. Transporting people from one place to

C. Making sure that they were comfortable

D. Taking care of all the models who work for the agency

9. What kind of diploma does the applicant have?

A. She is an undergraduate student.

B. She is a post-graduate student.

C. She is a bachelor of Art.

D. She does not have formal qualification at all.

Section 2 *Question 10–19*

Question 10–12 Circle the appropriate letter.

10. _____ in the study had hypertension.

A. 57 percent women

B. 57 percent of African-American

C. 41 percent of subjects

D. 43 percent of subjects

11. Which of the following statements is true about the results of the study?

A. Salty foods affect both healthy people and people with hypertension, especially the former.

B. A DASH diet or not has nothing to do with the blood pressure.

C. Systolic blood pressure is lowered by the DASH diet at a lesser rate than diastolic blood pressure.

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D. The best choice for a patient with high blood is a combination of DASH and low sodium.

12. Which of the following will Sacks most probably agree?

A. A DASH-Sodium diet is impracticable for most American.

B. A DASH-Sodium diet brings hope to American who don't like exercises.

C. It takes time and patience for a DASH-Sodium diet to work.

D. People on a DASH-Sodium diet will easily return to their old recipes.

Question 13–16 Complete the notes below according to the talk.

The study involved 412 subjects aged (**13**)_____ and older whose diets were carefully (**14**)_____ and monitored over a (**15**)_____ period. Patient were divide into two dietary plans with two kinds of foods. One is normal foods to American, the other is DASH diet which (**16**)_____ vegetables\fruits and low fat foods.

Question 17–19 Fill in the gaps.

In the study the level of intake of sodium:

The higher intake of sodium	(**17**)_____
The intermediate intake of sodium	(**18**)_____
The lower intake of sodium	(**19**)_____.

Section 3 *Question 20–29*

Question 20–24

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing* T *for true and* F *for false.

20. ( ) Generally speaking, the way people are dressed is a conscious act.

21. ( ) A person of minority groups tends to express themselves by wearing unconventional clothing as a way of showing their thoughts and feelings are different from the rest.

22. ( ) The second speaker feels that many employees' view on clothes are a bit conservative.

23. ( ) Aggressive clothes can never indicate aggressive personality and attitude to life.

24. ( ) A middle-aged pop star may be dressed in a rebellious way in order to keep in touch with his young fans and current trends.

Question 25–29 Fill in the missing information in the notes below.

We've already spoken about (**25**)_____ a bit, and it's interesting to note that in a recent survey it was suggested that employers prefer (**26**)_____ to stick to (**27**)_____ suits if they are men, and (**28**)_____ in sober colors if they are women, perhaps because they feel this is a reflection of a more (**29**)_____ attitude to work and will also project this image to customers.

Section 4 *Question 30–41*

Question 30–34 Fill in the table below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

The traits of the educated man	(**30**)_____ in the use of the mother tongue.
	(**31**)_____ manners
	power and habit of (**32**)_____
	(**33**)_____
	his (**34**)_____, or the power to do.

Question 35–38 Look at the statements below. As you listen, write **T** *if the statement is true,* **F** *if the statement is false or* **N** *if there is no information given.*

35. A reasonable amount of learning need to be so very great in any one field.
36. The educated man continues to grow and develop from birth to his dying day.
37. The educated man should has excellent study atmosphere.
38. If one has these five characteristics, he must be an educated man.

Question 39–41 Complete the statements below. Use up to three words.

"(**39**)_____ make the man," wrote Wykeham William over his gates at Winchester and at Oxford. He (**40**)_____ a great truth. When manners are superficial, artificial, and forced, (**41**)_____ their form, they are band manners.

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Day 75

模拟试题五

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST(Version 0005)

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 42

Instructions

You will hear a number of different questions and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn on to section 1.

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Section 1 *Question 1–16*

Question 1–4

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing T for true and F for false.

1. The speaker gave a brief account of San Francisco's present economic situation.
2. Most of the port' capacity of San Francisco was not in use.
3. The San Francisco-China connection helped normalize relations between China and the U.S.A.
4. China has many friendship-city relationship with many cities.

Question 5–7 Fill in the gaps below.

The population of Shanghai (**5**) _____

Ten years ago the number of blue-collar jobs in a port in San Francisco (**6**) _____

The ambassador's name (**7**) _____

Question 8 –14 Complete the answers to the questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

I. How much cargo can the port of San Francisco afford now?

It has the capacity to handle (**8**) _____ cargo.

II. What committee did the speaker appoint before her visit to China?

She appointed a gateway committee, (**9**) _____, (**10**) _____, (**11**) _____ and so on.

III. What were the three greatest problems that were facing Shanghai according to the speaker?

They were the problem of (**12**) _____, the problem of (**13**) _____ and the problem of (**14**) _____.

Question 15–16 Circle the correct letter.

15. San Francisco has close ties with China because _____.

A. San Francisco is one of the consulate locations for China

B. the talk between the speaker and the Chinese ambassador was successful

C. the key to the city was given to the Chinese ambassador

D. both A and B

16. What was the most important topic in the talks between the speaker and her Shanghai host?

A. Cultural differences between the two countries.

B. Further exchange of delegations between the two cities.

C. The development of a sister-city relationship.

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D. Shanghai's three greatest problems.

Section 2 *Question 17–25*

Question 17–21 Completing the following notes.

17. Both of the two interviewees are students of Brooklyn Academy of_____.
18. Kimberley, the second interviewee's major is_____.
19. Benny have been to the opera for _____.
20. The form of artistic entertainment that both of the two interviews dislike and have never been to is _____.
21. Between ballet and opera, Benny prefers to _____.

Question 22–25 Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing T for true and F for false and N if there is no information given.

22. Benny is 20 years old and her major is the piano.
23. Benny now studies in New York.
24. Kimberley appreciate Madonna's dancing very much.
25. The interviewer does not like folk music either.

Section 3 *Question 26–32*

Question 26–28 Circle the appropriate letters.

26. The first two stages in the development of civilized man were probably _____
    A. the beginning of labor
    B. the invention of primitive weapons
    C. the discovery of fire
    D. the use of paper
27. What statements are NOT TRUE below?
    A. The highest apes can pronounce words with the most intensive professional instruction.
    B. Language has been the most important single factor in the development of man.
    C. Picture language and oral language developed side by side.
    D. The superior brain of man isn't apparently a necessity for the mastering of speech.
    E. Gunpowder and the mariner's compass have the same revolutionary power as that speech and writing have.
28. At first , to which rivers the area of civilized life was confined ?
    A. the Nile
    B. the Huang
    C. the Euphrates
    D. the Tigris
    E. the Indus

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Question 29–32 Complete the notes. Up to the three words.

Two important stages came not so long before the dawn of written history. The first was the (**29**)_____; the second was agriculture. Agriculture was a step in human progress to which subsequently there was nothing comparable until our own (**30**)_____. Agriculture made possible (**31**)_____ in the number of the (**32**)_____ in the regions where it could be successfully practiced.

Section 4 *Question 33–42*

Question 33–37 Complete the following tablet.

People in different places	Their favorite sports
Boys and girls in Australia	(**33**)_____
Austria	(**34**)_____
Hawaii	(**35**)_____
Switzerland	(**36**)_____
Thailand	(**37**)_____

Question 38–39 Circle the correct answer.

38. People like sports because _____
    A. Sports help people to live happily.
    B. Sports help to keep people healthy and feeling good.
    C. Sports does not cost much money.
    D. They have nothing else to do.
39. There is the "baseball season" because _____
    A. In that season, people do nothing but play baseball.
    B. In that season, baseball are people's favorite game.
    C. Baseball can only be played in these months of the year.

Question 40–42 Complete the following notes.

40. Many people enjoy sports by _____.
41. In small towns, crowds meet to watch bicycle races or the _____.
42. But you need to live near the ocean to _____ and enjoy surfing.

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Day 76

模拟试题六

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST (Version 0006)

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 41

Instructions

You will hear a number of different questions and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn on to section 1.

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Section 1 *Question 1–10*

Question 1–5 Indicate whether the following statements are accurate or not by writing

A *for an accurate answer*
I *for an inaccurate answer*
? *if there is insufficient information*

1. ( ) The guide was born in the countryside and has never been to the city.
2. ( ) Both of the guide's parents are Indians.
3. ( ) The guide lives in the forest beyond the lake about 3 miles, but he lives far from the river.
4. ( ) All the brothers of the guide offer free tour guide service.
5. ( ) John and the guide have decided to have lunch in the town.

Question 6–10 Answering the following questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

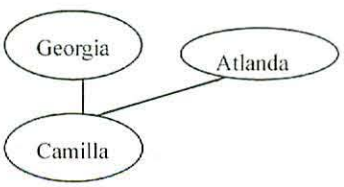
6. Why John want to go to the Indian town?
7. Why did John and the guide stop several times on their way?
8. When the guide was young, who did he guide?
9. How many large waterfalls are there?
10. What do they plan to have for lunch?

Section 2 *Question 11–20*

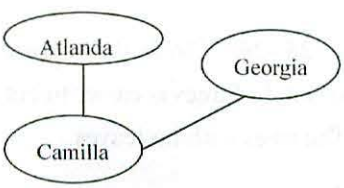
Question 11–14 Circle the correct letter(s).

11. The tornadoes that hit _____ killed 41 people.
    A. southern Georgia B. Mitchell C. Camilla D. Gainesville
12. All the following statements are true about the search for survivors of tornadoes EXPECT that _____.
    A. the search was stopped as the focus was shifted to homes and livestock damage
    B. the number of victims was roughly counted
    C. reports that contradict with each other may have increased the actual death toll
    D. the death toll would probably fail into the range between 18 and 22
13. Which figure is reflect where Camilla are?

A.



B.



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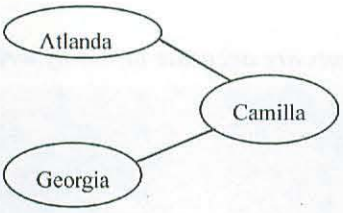
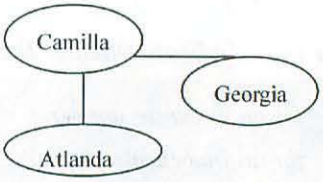
C.



D.



14. The author implies but does not directly say that_____.

A. the tornadoes were the most serious in Georgia's history

B. the tornadoes struck in the nighttime

C. the tornadoes it Georgia in April

D. tornado-related damage in Alabama or Florida might exceed that in Georgia.

Question 15–16 Fill in the gaps below.

number of people in Camilla	(15).....
cost of damage in Alabama	(16).....

Question 17–20 Look at the statements below. As you listen, write **T** *if the statement is true,* **F** *if the statement is false.*

17. The tornadoes were the worst to hit Georgia in history.
18. Camilla was hardest hit by the disaster.
19. The government had broadcasted tornado siren and warnings by television and radio.
20. Only thirteen of the 100 or so homes that dotted a mobile home park in Camilla still remained.

Section 3 *Question 21–31*

Question 21–24

Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing **T** *for true and* **F** *for false.*

21. Gordon did not like the trees because he is a log cutter.
22. Gordon did not like to work with his family because he sometimes argues with them.
23. Some companies plant new trees.
24. Martin does not want to become a log cutter because it is a tough job.

Question 25–26 Circle the correct letter.

25. What kind of trees is easier to cut?

A. The trees with no leaves.

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B. The tall and straight trees.

C. The trees with the branches mostly near the bottom of them.

D. The smaller trees.

26. Which of the following is not mentioned in the passage when treating a log?

A. Cut the tree into several log.

B. Measure the log.

C. Wash the log and leave them to dry in the sun.

D. Put the log onto the truck and send them to the sawmill.

Question 27–31 Complete the following notes.

27. Everyone is paid according to _____.

28. Before chain saws, the log cutter used _____.

29. Gordon and his family like to work in Kentucky because _____.

30. The log cutter know which trees they should cut because the trees chosen by customers are _____.

31. Gordon likes to work alone because his family work very fast while he likes to _____ and plants.

Section 4 *Question 32–41*

Question 32–34 Read the table below and tick the correct.

Name / Profession	Dian Gaffen	Ben Santer	John Christy
32. Professor			
33. Scholar			
34. meteorologist			

Question 35–36 Circle the appropriate letter.

35. The new study shows that the Earth's surface temperature _____ every ten years.

A. increases by 0.15 to 0.24 degrees Celsius B. increases by 0.05 to 0.08 degrees Celsius

C. decreases by 0.15 to 0.24 degrees Celsius D. decreases by 0.05 to 0.08 degrees Celsius

36. The topic of the talk is _____.

A. the increase of Earth's surface temperature

B. the new study about the Earth's temperature

C. the discrepancy between the temperature of the Earth's surface and that in the atmosphere

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D. the human-induced climate changes

Question 37–41 Complete the notes below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

Measurements at the Earth's surface suggest (**37**)_____ in the last years (**38**)_____ satellite measurements that indicate the lower troposphere shows little or (**39**)_____ warm-up. This discrepancy in temperature trends cast doubt about how the Earth's surface could be (**40**)_____ if the air directly above it had not, raising questions over whether man-made Greenhouse gases had (**41**)_____ global warming.

Note 前事不忘后事之师 *Remember the past and it will guide your future.*

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Day 77

模拟试题七

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST(Version 0007)

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

Instructions

You will hear a number of different questions and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn on to section 1.

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Section 1 *Question 1–13*

Question 1–6 Fill in the table below.

The year	What happened
In (1).....	James Watt was born in Greenock.
In (2).....	Watt presented Anderson with a micrometer.
In 1788	William Symington took a (3) ..... catamaran cross Dalswinton loch.
In 1800	James Watt (4).....
In 1819	(5).....
In (6).....	The British Association gave his name to the unit of electrical power.

Question 7–10 Look at the statements below. As you listen, write **T** *if the statement is true,* **F** *if the statement is false or* **N** *if there is no information given.*

7. There was a stone marked the spot where Watt thought of the invention of steam engine in Glasgow Green.
8. In 1819, Glasgow had eighty steam weaving factories with 2800 looms.
9. When Watt was a child, he accepted formal education.
10. Watt's wife supported his business very much.

Question 11–13 Complete the notes below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

Apart from his steam research, Watt was involved in many other projects. He solved the problem of how to convert the up-and-down piston movement to (11)..... , he created the term —(12)..... , and he invented a machine for (13)..... , and a letter copying press that was a very early photocopier.

Section 2 *Question 14–25*

Question 14–16 Circle the correct letters.

14. How many African-Americans are there in this circus?

A. 4 B. 5 C. 6 D. 7

15. Which of the following things does Zulu not do in the circus?

A. Cleaning

B. Training animals and performing with animals

C. Taking care of the costumes

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D. Being a clown

E. Working as a musician

16. Which of the following is not the reason for which Zulu join the circus?

A. He wants to leave his home.

B. He was anxious to see things.

C. He'd like to travel around and see his country.

D. He fell in love with Salama who worked in the circus.

Question 17–20 Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing* T *for true and* F *for false and* N *if there is no information given.

17. Zulu is the man's circus name and his real name is Mark.

18. Both the man and the woman take the circus name because they want a name that sounded African.

19. Since her childhood, Salama lived around animals because her father worked in a circus.

20. Julia is Zulu's wife.

Question 21–25 Filling the following blanks. Up to three words.

21. Zulu has been working in the circus for_____ years.

22. Zulu's hometown is_____ while his wife comes from Kenya.

23. Salama's horse is a Arabian horse and its color is _____.

24. Zulu's children go to school in the winter and they _____ in the summer.

25. The oldest son of Zulu is_____

Section 3 *Question 26–35*

Question 26–29 Circle the correct letter(s).

26. Black-throated blue warblers _____.

A. breed in south America

B. overwinter in North America

C. can be found in Canada

D. can be found in Jamaica

27. EL Nino _____ .

A. is a counter-cycle to La Nina

B. takes place on Pacific

C. causes driver weather

D. neither of the above

28. Which of the statements agree to what is explained in the talk?

A. EL Nino → less food → starvation → population decrease

B. EL Nino → less food → poor fertility → population decrease

C. La Nina → wetter weather → enough food → change in migration

D. La Nina → driver weather → less food → extinction

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29. What statements below are true ?

A. EL Nino may help reduce migrating bird populations.

B. Subtle changes of global warming have little influence on animal populations.

C. Now EL Nino occurs every two to 15 years.

D. Global warming could be increasing the severity of ENSO (EL Nino Southern Oscillation) events.

Question 30–32 Complete the notes below by using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

The study of Sillett etal provides the first evidence that the demographics of (**30**)_____, the black-throated blue warbler, may be strongly influenced by (**31**)_____ affecting not only (**32**)_____ in southern wintering grounds but also reproductive performance in northern breeding areas.

Question 33–35 Indicate whether the following statements are accurate or not by writing.

A *for an accurate statement*

I *for an inaccurate statements*

? *if there is insufficient information*

33. Scientists are researching the method to rescue the reduce of the migrating birds populations.

34. La Nina years tend to be wet and would result in decreased food availability and lower fecundity with the contrast to EL Nino years.

35. The need to understand what affected bird populations raises with the reduce of birds population.

Section 4 *Question 36–40*

Question 36 Circle the correct letter.

36. Who is the judge according to the dialogue?

A.

B.

C.

D.

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Question 37–40 ***Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing*** **T** ***for true and*** **F** ***for false and*** **N** ***if there is no information given.***

37. The dialogue takes place in a courtroom.
38. The young man at the other table who looks very excited is the relative of the victim.
39. The victim is a tall, thin and well-dressed woman who looks very depressed.
40. The woman sitting at that little table is the main witness.

Note 前事不忘后事之师 *Remember the past and it will guide your future.*

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Day 78

模拟试题八

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST (Version 0008)

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 41

Instructions

You will hear a number of different questions and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn on to section 1.

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Section 1 *Question 1–8*

Question 1–2 Circle the correct letter(s).

1. Which of the following is not the course offered in the school?

A. Math B. Science C. Art D. Piano lesson

2. What do the students study in school?

A. Physical activity B. Violin lesson C. Academic skills D. Social skills

Question 3–8 Complete the following notes with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

The school is a (3) _____ school and was built (4) _____ years ago. Although the school was built for (5) _____ students, there are (6) _____ students in it nowadays. There are (7) _____ classes in the second grade and the sixth grade has (8) _____ classes.

Section 2 *Question 9–20*

Question 9–16 Fill in the table below. Up to three words.

The year	The incident
In (**9**) _____	Bell was born in Edinburgh, Scotland.
In 1872	he founded a school for (**10**) _____ in Boston.
In (**11**) _____	Bell and Thomas transmitted the first complete sentence successful at first time.
In 1877	(**12**) _____ was organized.
In 1880	He got the Volta Prize for (**13**) _____
In (**14**) _____	He became a citizen of U. S..
In 1883	He founded (**15**) _____
In (**16**) _____	He died.

Question 17–18

Answer the following questions on the line with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

17. What was the name of the system he publicized when he began teaching the deaf?

_____

18. Which study was Bell interested in after 1895?

_____

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Question 19–20 Circle the correct letter(s).

19. Which statements are Not true according to the talk?

A. Bell was appointed professor of electronics by Boston University.

B. Bell was one of the cofounders of the National Geographic Society.

C. The first complete sentence they transmitted successfully was: "Washington, come here, I want you."

D. In 1907, he devised a kite capable of carrying a person.

E. His book *Duration of Life and Conditions Associated with Longevity* was based on sheep breed.

20. Which statements can be inferred from the talk?

A. Bell was an important inventor and teacher of the deaf.

B. His father contributed to the teaching of the deaf.

C. His father had great influence on him.

D. Bell also promoted the development of marine propulsion.

Section 3 *Question 21–31*

Question 21–22 Circle the appropriate letter.

21. Which one of Mark's teeth is bad ?

A. A upper tooth on the left side . B. A upper tooth on the right side.

C. A lower tooth on the right side. D. A lower tooth on the left side.

22. According to Dr. Cohen, Mark's tooth can not feel anything because _____

A. The tooth is dead.

B. The dentist has given Martin something to stop the pain.

C. Martin is too nervous.

D. The dentist does not tap Martin's tooth with enough effort.

Question 23–27 Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing **T** *for true and* **F** *for false and* **N** *if there is no information given.*

23. Dropping the mirror indicates bad luck for a dentist.

24. There is something wrong with Mark's teeth because he did not brush his teeth carefully.

25. Dr Cohen and Mark are familiar with each other.

26. The new kind of tooth cleaner is better than the old one.

27. The dentist gave Mark something to stop the pain according to Martin's request.

Question 28–29 Complete the gaps below.

28. There is something wrong with Mark's tooth because _____.

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29. The dentist, Dr. Jansen, has been a dentist for _____ and he joined Dr. Cohen about one years ago.

Question 30–31 Complete the answer to the questions.

30. Why is Dr. Cohen going to retire?

_____

31. What is the reason for Mark can not come to the dentist's again until next month?

_____

Section 4 *Question 32–41*

Question 32–34 Answer the question with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS on the line.

32. How many people is emigrated to the United States between 1880 and 1920.

_____

33. What did the United States be considered as?

_____

34. What was the children and grandchildren of immigrants began to wonder about?

_____

Question 35–41 Fill the table below.

Who are the immigrants (or their offspring) in the United States?	All Americans aside from the native Indians.
Which were the major reasons for their emigration?	Some came to (**35**) ..... —— religious or political, and some to flee from poverty and seek a better life for themselves and their children, Others were refugees in search of a new home, while still others came to (**36**) .....
Which three large groups of immigrants came to the US	(**37**) ....., mostly from the British Isles; middle decades of 19th century, chiefly from Ireland and Germany ; latter part of 19th century and early part of 20th century, largely from (**38**) ..... and various part of Asia.
What did all immigrants have to do at first?	They had to (**39**) ..... themselves to the (**40**) .....; work hard; and try to (**41**) .... as soon as possible.

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Day 79

模拟试题九

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST (Version 0009)

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 41

Instructions

You will hear a number of different questions and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn on to section 1.

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Section 1 *Question 1–13*

Question 1–7 Fill in the table below. Up to three words.

		The fields to which the computer apply	
		banking	(1) .....
The uses of the computer in each field.	One	(2)	keeping (3) .....
	Two	process withdrawals and the payment of standing orders	looking after patients in (4) ..... and monitoring those (5) .....
	Three	(6)	(7) .....

Question 8–11 Complete the gaps below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

8. Basically, a computer is a device for _____ information or date.
9. _____ on the cheques are printed in magnetic ink which can be read by a computer.
10. Computer are revolutionizing the work of those who _____.
11. The computer itself reorganizes _____ of the whole text to accommodate the changes.

Question 12–13 Circle the correct letter(s).

12. Why are computers transforming many respects of our lives?
    A. Because they can story information and date.
    B. Because they can process highly complex information at a great speed.
    C. Because they can fasten the work process of banking and medicine.
    D. Because of the development of microprocessors.
13. Which statements are NOT TRUE?
    A. The wide uses of computers made the number of employment less.
    B. When computer complete a text, it need people to handle the type of the page.
    C. In someone's opinion, computer can shorten the distance between doctors and patients.
    D. The uses of computer in banking make it possible to transfer money directly from one account to another via a computer.

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Section 2 *Questions 14–23*

Question 14–21 Filling the following tablet.

Name	Views on friendship
Mr. Brooks	A good friendship is one where you can (14)_____, (15)_____, and (16)_____ if a friend doesn't feel like seeing you. And real friendship is a "(17)_____" experience.
Mark	Never regarded friends as (18)_____.
Jean	A friend is someone you know you can (19)_____.
Robert	A friend is someone who you can argue with and not (20)_____. A friend is someone you needn't talk to all the time but can be (21)_____.

Question 22–23 Circle the correct letter(s).

22. Mr. Brooks said a lot of people get involved with "keeping up the Joneses", which means _____

A. people always pursue glorious but unrealistic dreams.

B. people always intrigue against each other .

C. people always imitate what others do in order to follow the fashion and to avoid being looked down upon.

23. Robert often drift out of touch with his friends because _____

A. he has moved from place to place. B. making new friends is very easy to him.

C. he does not really care for his friend.

Section 3 *Question 24–32*

Question 24–26 Answer the questions by writing on the line. Up to three words.

24. What was considered as the cause of suicide in the past?

_____

25. How long did the study mentioned in the talk last?

_____

26. How many depressed people would attend a long-term study as the subject of the research in Canada?

_____

Question 27–30 Circle the appropriate letter.

27. Canada doctors have _____ .

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A. discovered a hormone related to depression
B. discovered a genetic mutation linked with suicidal tendencies
C. created a way test the suicidal tendencies among people
D. invented a medicine to genetically treat depression

28. Which of the following statements did the research support?
A. Suicides result from weakness of one's character.
B. Some depressions will not lead to suicides.
C. Suicides are rampant in high-pressure societies.
D. Genetic mutation is the only cause of suicides.

29. Which of the following people will welcome the test for the serotonin 2A receptor mutation?
A. Company employees B. Life insurance applicants
C. doctors D. bus drivers

30. Which statements can not be inferred from the talk?
A. The mutation of serotonin 2A receptor is concerned to the cause of suicide.
B. The result of the study may affect depressed people's employment.
C. The researchers encourage people to learn about the study.
D. People always shy away from the causes of suicide.

Question 31–32 Fill in the gaps below.

31. According to the World Health Organization, suicide was the _____ of death in 1998.

32. Experts predict that cases of suicide and depression will _____ the next 20 years.

Section 4 *Question 33–41*

Question 33–35 Circle the correct answer.

According to the first speaker:

33. The focus of the lecture series is on_____.
A. organizing work and study B. maintaining a healthy lifestyle
C. coping with homesickness D. settling in at university

34. The lecture will be given by_____.
A. the president of the Union B. the campus doctor
C. a sports celebrity D. a health expert

According to the second speaker:

35. This week's lecture is on_____.
A. campus food B. dieting

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C. sensible eating D. saving money

Question 36–39 Complete the notes. Write NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

A balanced diet:

A balanced diet will give you enough vitamins for normal daily living.

Vitamins in food can be lost through (**36**) _____.

Types of vitamins:

(a)Fat soluble vitamins are stored by the body.

(b)Water soluble vitamins—not stored, so you need a (**37**) _____.

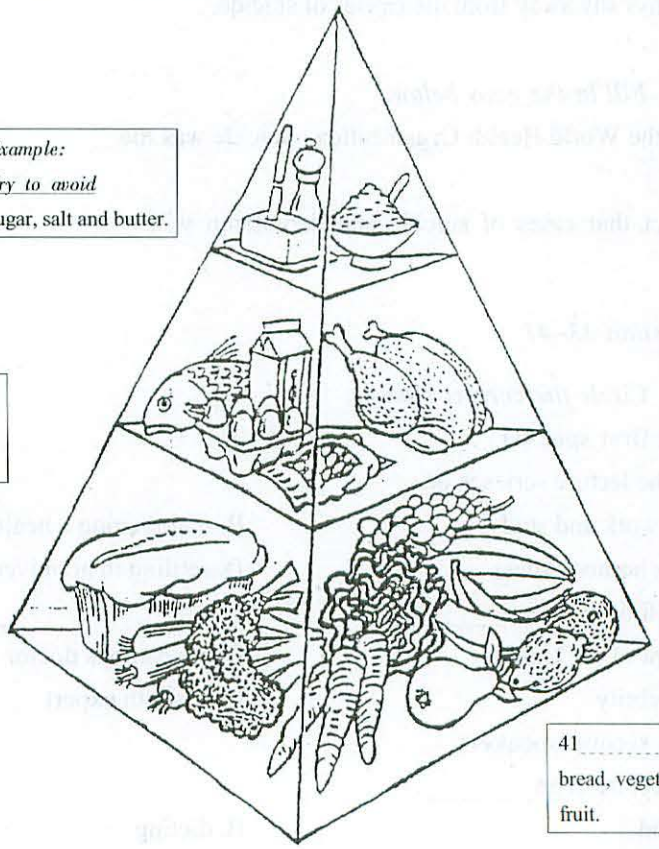
Getting enough vitamins:

Eat (**38**) _____ of foods.

Buy plenty of vegetables and store them in (**39**) _____.

Question 40–41

Complete the diagram by writing NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS in the boxes provided.



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Day 80

模拟试题十

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

PRACTICE TEST(Version 0010)

LISTENING

TIME ALLOWED: 30 minutes
NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

Instructions

You will hear a number of different questions and you will have to answer questions on what you hear.

There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work.

All the recordings will be played ONCE only.

The test is in four sections. Write your answers in the listening question booklet.

At the end of the test you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn on to section 1.

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Section 1 *Question 1–9*

Question 1–3 Circle the correct letter.

1. Which of the following are the reasons for which Allen buy a small boat?

   A. The boat was built for the Gulf of Mexico, and Allen fishes in the Gulf of Mexico.

   B. He wanted a boat that he and his three sons could operate, so a small boat is a better choice.

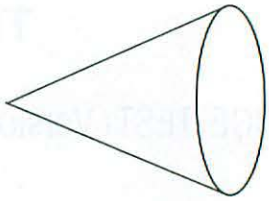
   C. The small boat is much beautiful.

   D. He does not have enough money to buy a bigger boat. He can only afford such a small one.

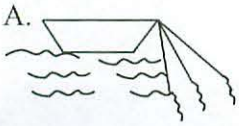
2. Which of the following is the correct shape of Allen's net?

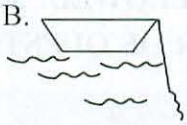
A.

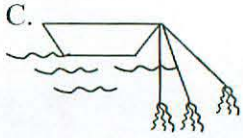
B.

C. 

3. Which of the following pictures shows the condition when Allen and his crews use lines to catch fishes?

A. 

B. 

C. 

Question 4–6 Indicate whether the following statements are accurate or not by writing:

A	for an accurate answer
I	for an inaccurate answer
?	if there is insufficient information

4. Allen also does not know much about commercial fishing because he fishes mostly in stream and lakes.
5. As it is a family business, there has never been a person who is not a family member working on the boat as a crew member.
6. Both Allen's father and his brother don not like fishing because this is a very hard job.

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Question 7–9 Filling the following gap with NO MORE THAN THREE SORDS.

Allen sell some of the special fish to (7)_____, and the other fisher will be sold to (8)_____. Allen's grandfather is a fisherman who fishes in (9)_____ while his father do not like fish and moved out to Washington States to get away from fishing.

Section 2 *Question 10–21*

Question 10–12 Fill in the gaps below with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

the number of the world's use of paper for each person in 1990. (10)_____

the nationality of Schaeffer (11)_____

the latest use of paper (12)_____

Question 13–18 Fill in the table below.

The country	Time that began to use paper	Material or type of the paper
China	(13)_____	made from(14)_____ of certain plants
ancient Egypt	before the year 1400	wrote on (15)_____
ancient Europe	before the year 1400	They used (16)_____ that made from the skin of certain young animals.
southern Europe	about the year (17)_____	
Scandinavia	It began to make paper in (18)_____	

Question 19–21 Circle the appropriate letter(s).

19. Which country does make the best paper in the world?

A. Sweden B. Finland

C. the United States D. Canada

20. Which statements are the uses of the paper?

A. print books and newspapers B. built house to keep people warm

C. make paper planes and cars D. communicate knowledge

21. Which statements can't be inferred from the talk?

A. Paper is one of the most important products ever invented by man.

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B. In Finland, the paper industry is the second largest in the land.

C. You can put a paper house up in a few hours.

D. Homeless men sleep on a large number of newspaper in order to be convenient to read.

E. Only half of the paper that is made is used for books and newspapers.

Section 3 *Question 22–31*

Question 22–24 Circle the correct letter.

22. Which of the following is not the part of "powwow"?

A. dancing B. jewelry show C. horse race D. parade

23. The two speakers mention a boy wearing blue shirt, what is he eating?

A. soda B. fry bread C. Indian taco D. corn meal

24. Which of the following is the state where most Indians live?

A. Maryland B. Oklahoma C. Arizona D. Baltimore

Question 25–28 Filling the following gaps.

The bolo is a kind of simple decoration. It is just a (25)_____ around the neck with a piece of jewelry that(26)_____. The piece of jewelry is usually (27)_____. Some Indians think the stone should be turquoise because they think turquoise has(28)_____.

Question 29–31 Answering the following questions with NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS.

29. To modern Indians, "powwow" means a celebration of _____.

30. Indian taco originates from _____.

31. Fry bread used to be fried in fat, but nowadays, the fat is taken place by _____.

Section 4 *Question 32–40*

Question 32–34 Fill in the table below according to the article. Up to three words.

The effects of chocolate mentioned in the article	improving (**32**) _____
	(**33**) _____ platelet
	increasing the (**34**) _____

Question 35–36 Answer the questions in the lines.

35. How many chocolate were consumed by Europeans in 1999?

_____

36. Which effect on heart is less than that of regular chocolate ?

_____

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Question 37–40 Indicate whether the following statements are true or false by writing* T *for true and* F *for false.

37. The early study had fourteen participants who were healthy adults between 25 and 45.
38. The research showed that the moderate consumption of regular chocolate benefits people's heart.
39. The study found chocolate worked like aspirin in heart health, so aspirin would be taken place.
40. Chocolate consumption in the United States is larger than that of Europeans.

Note 前事不忘后事之师 *Remember the past and it will guide your future.*

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IELTS 听力

听力内容

录音原文

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Tapescript for Day 1

Part 1

1. Crown	2. Rubbish	3. Lonely night	4. No. 15 Bus	5. Write letter
6. Bake a cake	7. Quick	8. Weak	9. Bright	10. Fright

Part 2

11. Bit by bit my English is improving.
12. He never eats hamburgers.
13. We saw a white box under a black cat.
14. Linda missed her mother at the train station.
15. We'll be there rain or shine.

Part 3

16. A: It's very strong and powerful and it runs very fast.
B: Yes, its speed can hardly be rivaled. Besides, its teeth can tear raw meat into pieces with great ease.

17. A: How many classes do you have everyday?
B: From Monday to Friday, we have 3 classes in the morning and one in the afternoon per day. But on Saturday, I choose only two classes, and Sunday is my off day.

18-19

Woman: I should have avoided this silly mistake if I had taken more care.
Man: That's all right, baby. Do not cry for the spilled milk.
Woman: I know what you mean, but it is you who have to carry the can for me.
Man: Take it easy. I do not mind at all.

20-25

Many people like to decorate their houses at Christmas time. They decorate the inside of the house and the outside too. Inside they usually decorate a Christmas tree and the fireplace, if there is one. Outside they place wreaths, ribbons, and colored lights on the door and windows. If there is a tree in front of their house, they place colored lights on it too.

In New York City, there is a very tall, beautifully decorated Christmas tree in Rockefeller Center at Christmas time. In Washington, there is also a big decorated tree in front of the White House. People come from many cities to admire the trees and the gaily decorated store windows on the principle avenues of large cities.

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Tapescript for Day 2

Part 1

1. two hundred and twelve
2. six hundred and sixty-one
3. four hundred and nineteen
4. three hundred and seventeen
5. five hundred and five
6. seven hundred and twenty-seven
7. one thousand one hundred and twenty-two
8. fourteen thousand two hundred and fourteen
9. fifty thousand and eighteen
10. seventy thousand one hundred and ninety

Part 2

11. Tom was good at learning French.
12. Neither Mary nor I made mistakes in the test.
13. I liked the first high school that I attended.
14. The boy's father is a worker.
15. Don't tell this to anybody else.
16. Shall I take the case for you?
17. Excuse me, will you please tell me where the Swan Building is?
18. What a nice skirt you're wearing!
19. Can you tell me where Adam went?
20. Would you mind if I keep the window open?

Part 3

21. A: Hi, Chris.
    B: Hi, Eric.
    A: Are you ready for the trip to Korea next week?
    B: No, I've still got a few things to buy.
    A: The weatherman said there should be plenty of snow.
    B: Well, I hope so. The skiing's going to be hopeless otherwise.
    A: I wouldn't worry about that.

22. A: It's good to see the sun again.
    B: Better than yesterday.
    A: They say it's going to cloud over again this afternoon.
    B: As long as it doesn't rain.

23. A: Hasn't the weather been strange this year?
    B: Yeah really…the summer was so hot.

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A: Do you think this rain will stop today?

B: It might clear up in the afternoon. If it does, I'm going to go and do some shopping.

24. A: Wow, it certainly is an awful day.

B: Yeah, I'm really fed up with all this rain.

A: Well, it was only drizzle when I got up at 7, but this is too much!

25. A. Mary has invited us to her garden party on Sunday.

B. But it is said to be windy and chilly that day according the weather forecast.

A. Really? That's terrible. Would you go to the party?

B. I'm not sure, maybe.

Tapescript for Day 3

Part 1

1. May twelfth, nineteen sixty-nine (5/12/1969)
2. October third, nineteen eighty-two (10/3/1982)
3. January twenty-fifth, nineteen ninety-seven (1/25/1997)
4. February twelfth, nineteen thirty-six (2/12/1936)
5. August eighth, nineteen ninety-four (8/8/1994)
6. June thirtieth, nineteen seventy-two (6/30/1972)
7. December third, nineteen thirty-nine (12/3/1939)
8. October twenty-seventh, nineteen forty-three (10/27/1943)
9. July eleventh, nineteen eighteen (7/11/1918)
10. September fifth, nineteen fifty-nine (9/5/1959)

Part 2

11. After breakfast, Harold usually reads the newspaper.
12. When he gets off the bus, he often waves to the bus driver.
13. Harold often takes a shower after he gets up.
14. Harold goes out to work at eight o'clock in the morning.
15. Harold likes to play basketball in the park.

Part 3

Peter's Day

I.

I am a student at the College of New Jersey. I have been going there for four years. This is my last semester. I graduate in December, and my daily routine for this semester goes like this. I wake up every morning around ten

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thirty. I don't have to get up too early. My classes usually begin around eleven. So before classes I like to take a shower, clean myself. I try to eat some food before class, but that doesn't usually happen, then I have to walk over to the classroom. It takes about ten minutes for me to get there. I have two classes usually a day and they go one after another. After classes I come home and I eat lunch and just hang around a little bit, hang out with my friends, and then we eat dinner together, and then we try to look for something to do for the evening to have fun. After that, we just relax and go to sleep.

II.

High school students in America hear about twenty bells every day. The first bell is the tardy bell (上课铃). If students are not in their seats when the tardy bell rings, they know they are late. Another bell rings at the end of each class, and everyone leaves class quickly and goes to the next one. When students are in a difficult class, they are often happy to hear the bell; but if the class is interesting, they do not want the bell to ring. Most students like the lunch bell best. They know it is time to join their friends for lunch. They buy a hot meal in the school dining-room or they bring their lunch from home in a big paper bag.

Tapescript for Day 4

Part 1

1. Please tell Jordan to meet me at school.
2. Elaine said she would pick us up at 8:00.
3. I saw Sharon downtown near the train station.
4. We ran into Phil on our way home from the library.
5. Brittany has been using the Internet a lot these days.
6. I received an e-mail message from Tim this morning.
7. I'm sorry, but Danielle is in a meeting right now.
8. My daughter's name is Alexis.
9. Megan plans to spend the weekend with her family.
10. Please give these books to Kyle.

Part 2

11. So, what does your father do for a living?
12. How many people are in your family?
13. How old is your sister?
14. Where do your parents live now?
15. How many brothers and sisters do you have?

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Part 3

I.

Carl: Hi. My name's Carl. Nice to meet you.

Pancho: Nice to meet you, too. My name is Francisco.

Carl: What?

Pancho: Francisco, but all my friends and family back in Italy call me Pancho.

Carl: Okay, Pancho. So, tell me something about your family?

Pancho: Well, I have seven brothers and six sisters.

Carl: Wow. That is a big family. So are you the oldest, Pancho?

Pancho: No. I'm the second oldest in my family.

Carl: So, what do your parents do?

Pancho: My father is a taxi driver in Rome, Italy. It's a hard job, but he works hard to support the family.

Carl: How about your mother?

Pancho: She helps run a small family store with some of my brothers and sisters.

Carl: What kind of store?

Pancho: We mainly sell food, like bread, eggs, soft drinks, rice, sugar, and cookies. Things that people buy every day.

II.

Michael's Family

My name is Michael. I have a mum and a dad and a brother, and all four of us live in a house. My dad is really tall. He has brown hair, and he has blue eyes, and that's where I get my blue eyes. My mum is really short. She has blond hair, and that's where I get my blond hair. My brother is fourteen-years old, and he'll be going into ninth grade this year, and his name is David. We get along pretty well most of the time. Those are the people I live with.

Catherine's Family

Hi, my name is Catherine, and I'm a first year college student. I'm going to tell you a little bit about my family. My mum's name is Sharon, and she works at an engineering company. My father's name is Bob and he works as a manager at a welding company. I also have a brother named Brian. He is sixteen years old and a junior in high school. He plays football and baseball, and he works part time at a grocery store.

Tapescript for Day 5

Part 1

1. five past four
2. two to two
3. three forty
4. five twenty
5. a quarter past five
6. seven fourteen
7. ten past ten
8. ten to nine
9. a quarter to twelve
10. three twelve

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Part 2

11. M: It's said you're going to Boston. How are you going there?
W: I can fly, but going by sea would be cheaper.

12. W: All people who are born in the USA speak English.
M: Where was Michael born?
W: He was born in the southern part of the USA.

13. M: Let's meet in the library tonight at 8 p.m.
W: That's too late. Let's make it about an hour and a half earlier.
M: OK. See you at the front desk.

14. M: Mum, I've finished my homework. Can I watch TV now?
W: All right, just for half an hour.

15. M: George is already more than an hour late. Do you think he changed his mind about joining us?
W: That's hard for me to say.

Part 3

Man: Well, Christmas is almost here. So, what do you want from Santa this year?
Micky: A toy car and walkie-talkies.
Man: Really? Well, and what about you, Emily? What do you want for Christmas?
Emily: If I can't have a Barbie radio, um, I would have some fragile dolls. And if I can't have some fragile dolls, it doesn't really matter what I get.
Man: Wow. Well, I'm excited, and Santa is coming. And how is Santa going to get inside the house, Micky?
Micky: Um, go down the chimney …
Man: Okay, so he's going to go down the chimney, and should we prepare anything for Santa?
Micky: Yeah!
Man: What are we going to prepare for him, Emily?
Emily: Um. We could prepare some cookies for him and some hot chocolate, and, um, we could give Rudolph some, um, hot chocolate in a bowl and a cookie. And we could give some of the reindeer some cookies and some hot chocolate in a bowl.
Man: Well, what do you think? They, Um, reindeer probably don't eat cookies, but what else could we give them, Micky?
Micky: Um, apples.
Man: Ah, that's good. And, uh …
Emily: Oranges and bananas.
Man: Okay and what time do you think we should go to bed?

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Emily: Um, seven.

Man: About seven o'clock. Well, that's exciting. I'm really happy that Christmas is coming.

Tapescript for Day 6

Part 1

1. the map on the wall
2. a group of pupils
3. with one's own eyes
4. the first man to leave there
5. lose a box of matches
6. How often do you go the movie?
7. The cake is delicious, isn't it?
8. When are you going to the show?
9. Hi, Jim! Nice to meet you!
10. Would you like to come to supper?

Part 2

11. W: I'm sure that the England team will win the match.
    M: It's hard to say.

12. W: Excuse me, would you please help me with the watch?
    M: Let me examine it first.

13. W: How did you like the film on Channel 14?
    M: Unfortunately, I got home too late to watch it.

14. M: Mind if I borrow your English notes?
    W: Not at all.

15. W: Why are you so late?
    M: My alarm clock failed to work again.

Part 3

I.

Joshua: Dad. Allowance day. Can I have my allowance?

Father: Oh. I forgot about that.

Joshua: You ALWAYS forget.

Father: I guess I do. How much do I owe you?

Joshua: Just $13.

Father: Thirteen dollars!? Why do I owe you that much? Just seems like I paid you the other day.

Joshua: No. You forget every Saturday, and it has been piling up.

Father: Well, I'm not sure if I have that much.

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Joshua: Go to the bank. You have lots of money.

Father: Lots of money, uh? Oh, well, I think the bank is closed.

Joshua: Then, what about your secret money jar under your bed?

Father: Oh, I guess I could do that. So, what are you going to do with the money?

Joshua: I'm going to put some in savings, give some to the poor people, and use the rest to buy books.

Father: Well, that sounds great, Joshua.

II.

Hey Bill. This is Hank. I'm just calling to let you know that I'll be a little late to the game tomorrow night. I have to work a few extra hours at work to finish a report. I should wrap things up sometime between seven and eight though. Oh, then I'm planning on dropping by Lisa's house for about an hour since she's been sick recently. And, uh, one more thing. I'll swing by my house to pick up some food for the game. See you then.

Tapescript for Day 7

Part 1

1. What's your name?
2. Where do you live?
3. How's it going?
4. Where does she work?
5. Where are they from?
6. How many people are there in your family?
7. Hey, what's new?
8. What does he do?
9. What do you do in your spare time?
10. What does your father do for a living?

Part 2

11. M: Let's go to the dance this evening.
    W: I'd like to, but I've promised to go to the cinema with Jim this evening.

12. M: Where did Suzanne come from?
    W: She was born in Switzerland and grew up in Sweden, but now she is a citizen of England.

13. M: We don't have to hurry. The train will leave in an hour and a half.
    W: But it's already nine and it'll take us an hour to get to the station.

14. M: Is that a new pair of shoes?
    W: Yes, do you think the color is all right?

15. W: Would you like to see a menu?
    M: No, thank you. I already know what I want to order.

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Part 3

I.

Hello, my name's Art. I'm 74 years old and I live in a retirement community with my wife Selma. I retired about twelve years ago from the bicycle business. I was in the bicycle business for thirty-five years, twenty of the thirty-five years I ran my own business. After I decided to sell my business, I became a draftsman. I worked at being a draftsman for five years and then I retired. The retirement community I live in requires you be forty-eight years or older. In the community I engage in many activities, oil painting, water color painting, stain glass projects. My major activity, however, is golf. Weather permitting, I play everyday. We have a golf course in the community, and since I play more often than I used to before I retired, my game has improved very much.

II.

Tom: Hi. I don't think we've met. My name's Tom.

Jenny: Hi, Tom. Nice to meet you. My name is Juanita, but everybody calls me Jenny.

Tom: Nice to meet you, Jenny. So, where are you from?

Jenny: Well, originally I'm from Argentina, but we moved to the United States when I was about five years old. My parents now live in Chile where they first met. How about you, Tom?

Tom: I was born in Fresno, California, and we lived there until I was seven. Then, since my father worked for the military, we moved all over the place.

Tapescript for Day 8

Part 1

1. Hi. Haven't we met before?
2. Long time no see.
3. Hi, how's your family these days?
4. So, what's up?
5. Did you hear I got a new job?
6. Have you heard from Bill recently?
7. Well, have a nice weekend.
8. Well, take care.
9. Say hello to your brother for me.
10. Be careful on your way home.

Part 2

11. A: That'll be $7.50, not $7.
    B: I thought the fare should be $7.
    A: There's an additional charge if you buy your ticket on the train when the ticket office is open.

12. A: Are you going to LA this weekend?
    B: I'm going to wait till next weekend.
    A: I see.

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13. A. Has Jerry turned out to be a good worker?
B. It's too early to tell, but I think he'll work out, given time.
A. I hope so.

14. A. Didn't you hire a new sales clerk?
B. Yes, but I'm afraid he's stealing from the cash register.
A. You might have to let him go.

15. A: I'm looking for some books on recent musicals and the Broadway scene.
B: Try looking in the computer, probably under "m".
A: OK, thank you.

Part 3

I.

Nice to meet you

Teacher: Oh, hi. What was your name again. I can't keep straight all the students' names because this is the second day of school.
Student: It's okay. I have a hard time remembering names myself.
Teacher: How, uh, Karen, right?
Student: No, it's Nancy. My mom's name is Karen.
Teacher: Nancy. Okay. I think I heard you were from England.
Student: Well, I was born there, but my parents are American. I grew up in France.
Teacher: Oh, a world traveler!
Student: But then we moved here when I was nine.
Teacher: So, what does your father do now?
Student: Well, he's a college professor, and he is in Scotland at the moment.
Teacher: How interesting. What does he teach?
Student: Oh, I haven't a clue. Ha, just joking. He teaches chemistry.
Teacher: Oh, chemistry, and, what about your mother?
Student: She works full time at home.
Teacher: Oh, and does she have her own business or something?
Student: No, she takes care of me.
Teacher: Well, being a homemaker can be a real hard, but rewarding job.
Student: I think so too.

II.

One evening, one young man who wanted to marry Elizabeth came to visit her in her parents' house and asked her to become his wife. She answered, "No, William, I won't marry you. I want to marry a man who is famous, who can play music, sing and dance very well, who can tell really interesting stories, who does not smoke or drink, who stays at home in the evenings and who stops talking when I'm tired of listening."

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The young man got up, took his coat and went to the door, but before he left the house, he turned and said to Elizabeth, "It isn't a man you're looking for. It's a television set."

Tapescript for Day 9

Part 1

I.

1. Jack wishes he lived in a warm house.
2. We were at table when he came.
3. Eileen was expected to arrive at noon, but her train was half an hour early that day.
4. She told me she had to be home by 10 o'clock.
5. Brown was seen last in July, 1978.

II.

6. We are tired, mum.
7. Do you mind if I give you a piece of advice?
8. I hope you will enjoy the film.
9. What a nice dress you are wearing!
10. How's your studying?

Part 2

Customs Officer: Next. Uh, your passport please.

Woman: Okay.

Customs Officer: Uh, what is the purpose of your visit?

Woman: I'm here to attend a teaching convention for the first part of my trip, and then I plan on touring the capital for a few days.

Customs Officer: And where will you be staying?

Woman: I'll be staying in a room at a hotel downtown for the entire week.

Customs Officer: And uh, what do you have in your luggage?

Woman: Uh, well, just, just my personal belongings um, … clothes, a few books, and a CD player.

Customs Officer: Okay. Uh, please open your bag.

Woman: Sure.

Customs Officer: Okay … Everything's fine. [Great]. Uh, by the way, is this your first visit to the country?

Woman: Well, yes and no. Actually, I was born here when my parents were working in the capital many years ago, but this is my first trip back since then.

Customs Officer: Well, enjoy your trip.

Woman: Thanks.

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Part 3

At The Check-in Counter

A: Can I have your ticket and passport please, Sir?

B: Yes, here you are.

A: Do you have any check-in luggage?

B: Yes, two pieces. They're heavy. I hope they're not overweight.

A: They're just under the maximum weight. Where would you like to sit, Sir?

B: A window seat if possible. And I forgot to ask before. Could I order a vegetarian meal, please?

A: One vegetarian meal. Ok, no problem. Have a good flight, Sir.

Tapescript for Day 10

Part 1

I.

1. I lived in a part of town where there were no schools.
2. My brother was not taken to the hospital which was nearby.
3. If you don't tell me, I shall not be able to help you.
4. An accident happened to Mr. King on his way to the factory.
5. Everyone was surprised that he failed in the maths exam.

II.

6. John must have stayed up late last night.
7. We'll have time to stop for lunch, won't we?
8. I'll help you whenever you need.
9. Tommy must be having a bath.
10. Your son is the cleverest I have ever known.

Part 2

11. W: What a nice bike! Do you go to school by bike?
    M: Yes, but I used to take a bus.

12. W: I want to leave at half past three. What time is it now?
    M: It's three. But it is five minutes slow by my watch.

13. M: Kate is cleverer than Alice.
    W: But Kate is less clever than Mary.

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14. M: Is your monitor in the classroom?
W: No. He is out now. Perhaps he has gone to the reading room.

15. M: I hear there will be an important lecture this week. Do you know when it will be held?
W: It will take place on the fifth day of this week.

Part 3

I.

Conversation 1

A: What's that book you have under your arm?
B: It's the *Best Seller* everyone's been talking about for the last six months.
A: How in the world did you get a copy? I've had a hold in at the public library for weeks, and I'm still waiting my turn.
B: I checked it out of the rental library. It only costs five cents a day.
A: Is it really worth paying for?
B: I can't tell yet. I haven't got beyond the first chapter.
A: If it's any good, I'll buy a copy when it comes out in the pocket edition.

Conversation 2

A: I guess I'll turn in, Bob. It's been a long day.
B: I've got a chapter to read for tomorrow, so I'll be up for a while yet. I'll turn off the heat and lock the door before I go to bed.
A: Okay. What time are you getting up tomorrow?
B: Oh, the usual time. No, wait a minute. Make sure I'm up before you go to work, will you? I've got a quiz at ten. It wouldn't hurt to read over my notes.
A: I'll try, but when seven o'clock comes around, don't forget you asked me to wake you.
B: Good night, Joe.

II.

At the post office

A: I want to send this package by first class mail.
B: Do you want it insured?
A: Yes, for fifty dollars, please. I'd also like some stamps—a book of twenty two and three airmails.
B: You'll have to get those at the stamp window over there, next to general delivery.
A: Can I get money orders there, too?
B: No, that's to the left, three windows down the hall.

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Tapescript for Day 11

Part 1

1. Where are these two girls?
2. Which description matches Amy's hair?
3. Tomorrow's pouring. What will the weather be like three days later?
4. A woman has just found a wallet. Where did she find it?
5. What does the wallet look like?

Part 2

6. M: Was it very cold last winter?
   W: Not really. The temperature never dropped below freezing. There was a little snow in December around Christmas. But that was all.

7. W: Could you possibly come home early, Peter?
   M: I don't think so. I plan to return a book on my way home and then I have to attend a party.

8. M: What's the time?
   W: It's ten fifteen by my watch. But it's ten minutes fast.

9. W: What do you think of Betty, the newcomer?
   M: I've never met one as smart as she before.

10. M: Do you know Mike?
    W: I only know him by name.

Part 3

I.

A young woman's diet

For breakfast in the mornings sometimes I have a glass of orange juice with cereal and milk, and a piece of fruit, like a peach, or some strawberries, or a banana, and a piece of toast, if I get hungry, with butter and jam on it. Sometimes I'll have eggs, scrambled eggs with··· like an omelet with cheese and mushrooms on it, and sometimes I'll just have a bagel with cream cheese and jam. And that's my basic breakfast.

My typical lunch is a sandwich either turkey or ham with cheese and lettuce and tomatoes, and sometimes I have mayonnaise on the bread, and sometimes I have peanut butter and jelly sandwiches. Followed by a piece of fruit again, like plums. They are really good and bananas are yummy too, and I love grapes. And then I'll have a cookie or a granola bar or something like that for a desert.

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The supper, that's where I have my big meal, and I love steak or hamburgers, anything that has meat in it. I love chicken, and then usually for a side I'll have like potatoes with a vegetable like broccoli, I love it, and then follow all that up with desert at the end, and ice-cream is my favorite food, so that's a nice desert.

II.

A good breakfast is important. You can easily understand why. By breakfast time you have not eaten anything for twelve hours. Your body needs food.

One good breakfast could be rice or bread, an egg and milk. On a cold morning a cup of hot drink is necessary.

You must get up early to have plenty of time to eat breakfast. A good breakfast helps you to smile more easily. It helps you to work better and play more happily. Your whole day will be more fun after you have enjoyed a good breakfast.

Tapescript for Day 12

Part 1

1. Look at Peter. What's he carrying?
2. Look at Susan. What is she doing?
3. Look at the clock on the wall. What time was it half an hour ago?
4. How do Mr. and Mrs. Brown spend their money on accommodation?
5. What's the traffic situation on the highway?

Part 2

6. M: What time did the basketball game start?
   W: It was supposed to start at a quarter to 7, but it was delayed an hour.

7. M: What did you buy for Edward's birthday?
   W: A sweater, but I looked at football boots, shirts, and even imported gloves before I made up my mind.

8. M: May I see professor Kent, please?
   W: I'm sorry, he's been ill since last Friday. I think he'll be back for his regular office hours next Thursday, but you might telephone Tuesday or Wednesday to make sure.

9. M: That was a beautiful dive you just made. Where did you ever learn how to do that?
   W: Oh, I've taken many courses in lifesaving, and diving, too.

10. W: How much vacation time do you get, Mike?
    M: Only three weeks in winter, but six weeks in summer.
    W: I envy you students. We get four weeks a year after five years of service.

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M: But you can take an extra week with pay if you like.

Part 3

I.

Father: Time to eat!

Daughter: Coming. Oh, I'm starving. [Good, good] Oh yuck! What's that?

Father: Ah, now don't complain!

Daughter: But what is it, and where is mom?

Father: Now, mom put me in charge of dinner because she's not feeling well tonight.

Daughter: But what is it…and that smell!

Father: It's pizza. I just followed an old family recipe here, and…

Daughter: Let me see that…Oh, Dad. [What?] You missing a page!

Father: Oh, uh, well, uh…well I couldn't find the second page of the recipe, but don't worry. I have plenty of experience of cooking.

Daughter: That's not what mom says.

Father: Well, wait, wait, here let me try a piece first. Here, let me, let me cool this off here. Oh, yeah. Oh, this is great stuff.

Daughter: Yeah right. Why are you making that face?

Father: Well, well, it's just, just a little rich for me. That's all.

Daughter: Let me try it Dad. Uh. Dad. You put a little too much salt in it and besides it's burned. [Well…] And what's that?

Father: Oh, well, well, that's just part of my own adaptation to the recipe. I added some pumpkin.

Daughter: Oh, not another one of your surprises. Pumpkin doesn't go on pizza!

Father: Well, okay, well, so what? Uh, what do we do now?

Daughter: Well, how about some cold cereal…You can't mess up on that, Dad.

II.

Do you live in a city? Do you know how cities began? Long ago, the world had only a few thousand people. These people moved from place to place. They moved over the land, hunting animals for food.

No one knows how or where these people learned about growing food, but when they did, their lives changed. They did not have to look for food any more. They could stay in one place and grow it.

People began to live near one another. And so the first villages grew. Many people came to work in the villages. These villages grew very big.

When machines came along, life in the villages changed again. Factories were built. More and more people lived near the factories. The cities grew much bigger.

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Tapescript for Day 13

Part 1

1. Current research shows that 3.5 million Americans stop smoking each year.
2. Could you give Jack a call at 212-0897-6543?
3. We're thinking about getting a house. Currently, the average mortgage is about 7.7%
4. 313,750 new jobs have been created in the high tech sector over the past 4 years.
5. Jane is celebrating her thirtieth birthday next Monday!
6. 3 quarters of all Americans eat a hamburger at least once a week.
7. The density of hydrogen is 004287 in that compound.
8. So, what time shall we get together next week? What do you say if meet for lunch at a quarter past one.
9. Statistics show that flossing twice a day can greatly improve general dental hygiene.
10. Wall Street closed up 87/16 points

Part 2

11. M: Did you say your family moved to the United States in 1818, or was it 1880?
    W: I said my family first visited it in 1818, but did not settle down there until more than 60 years later.

12. W: Excuse me for being late for class. My bike broke down.
    M: It seems bikes break down more often on Monday mornings, don't they? Yours is the fifth one this morning. Now, go to your seat.

13. M: I was lucky to get the last two seats left for the play.
    W: Oh, that means one of us has to stay home.

14. M: Why didn't you ask Eddie to come along? He's good fun. You know all of us like him.
    W: Yes. But don't forget, no one can bear his non-stop smoking.

15. W: They said nobody paid much attention to the actor last night. But things changed when the actress came on the stage.
    M: Right. As soon as she appeared, she was greeted with a loud cheer from the audience.

Part 3

We used to have a favorite picnic place beside a lake. We had a boat there. I was there with some friends and I decided to swim to a little island. It didn't look far and I started swimming. But half way across I realized it was a lot further than I thought. I was getting very tired. I shouted. Luckily my friends heard me and brought the boat. I thought I was going to drown. I've never been more frightened in my life.

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Tapescript for Day 14

Part 1

1. Parsifal was first premiered at Bayreuth in 1882.
2. Fred's Office Supplies turned an incredible profit of $24,817,919 in this past quarter.
3. I'm sure you will find that the ATU 578.4 is a remarkable machine.
4. Athletes from over 70 countries will be participating in the next meet to be held on the 13th of September.
5. Peter won the bean counting contest with a guess of 14,440 beans.
6. Tiger Woods shot an incredible 6 under par on the back 9.
7. By the time of his death in 1962, Roger Franklin had accumulated over 174 patents.
8. It is estimated that the new tax reform will cost the government $367,000,000,000.
9. His new computer cooks! He's got 256 Mb Ram with a 733 Mhz processor.
10. Relax! There are 313 miles left to go.

Part 2

Woman: So, what's your usual day like? You always seem so busy.

Man: Well, I usually get up around 5:00 a.m. and work on the computer until 6:00 a.m.

Woman: Why do you get up so early?

Man: Well, I have to leave home at twenty to seven (6:40 a.m.) so I can catch a bus at 7:00 o'clock. It takes me about twenty minutes to walk to the bus stop from my house.

Woman: And what time do you get to work?

Man: Uh, my bus takes about an hour to get there, but it stops right in front of my office.

Woman: That's nice. And what time do you get off work?

Man: Uh, around 5:00 o'clock. Then, we eat dinner around 6:30, and my wife and I read and play with the kids until 8:00 or so.

Woman: So, when do you work on your website? You said one time that you create it at home?

Man: Well, my wife and I often watch TV or talk until 10:00 o'clock. She then often reads while I work on my site, and I sometimes stay up until the early hours of the morning, but I try to finish everything by one or two.

Woman: And then you get up at 5:00 a.m.?

Man: Well, yeah, but it's important to live a balanced life. I enjoy what I do, but you have to set aside time for family and yourself.

Woman: I agree.

Man: But I think my wife has the toughest job. She spends her whole day taking care of our family … taking the kids to school, working in the garden, buying groceries, taking the kids to piano lessons … [Wow!] That's a full-time job, but she enjoys what she does.

Woman: Well, it sounds you're a busy, but lucky man.

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Man: I think so too.

Part 3

Teacher:

Okay, Okay, let's begin. Hello, everyone. My name's Karl Roberts, and I'll be your teacher for this class, Intercultural Communication 311.

Uh, to begin with, please take a look at the syllabus in front of you. As you all should know by now, this class meets on Tuesdays and Thursdays from 3:15 to 4:50. We will be meeting in this room for the first half of the course, but we will be using the research lab every other week on Thursday in room 405 during the last two months of the class.

Uh, this is the text for the class, Beyond Language. Unfortunately, the books haven't come in yet, but I was told that you should be able purchase them at the bookstore the day after tomorrow. Again, as you see on your course outline, grading is determined by your performance on a midterm and final test, periodic quizzes, uh, a research project, and classroom participation.

My office hours are from 1:00 to 2:00 on Wednesdays, and you can set up an appointment to meet with me at other times.

Tapescript for Day 15

Part 1

1. He is a person who can help you learn at school.
2. It's a place where you can check out books.
3. They are used to cut paper.
4. He is a person who builds houses.
5. It's a place where you can mail letters.
6. It's used to tell time.
7. He is a person who flies airplanes.
8. It's a place where you can work out.
9. It's used to send documents electronically.
10. It's a place where you can buy bread and cookies.

Part 2

Man: Hi young lady. How may I help you?

Girl: Well, … yeah. I'm looking for a Father's Day's gift.

Man: Okay. How about getting your father a new wallet?

Girl: Hmm. How much is that wallet?

Man: Huh … which one?

Girl: The black one.

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Man: Oh. It's only $40.95.

Girl: Huh? That's too expensive for me. Do you have a cheaper one?

Man: Hmm. How about this brown leather one?

Girl: Umm … I don't think my father will like the design on the outside, and it doesn't have a place to put pictures. How much is it anyway?

Man: It's $25.99.

Girl: Humm. I don't have that much money.

Man: Okay. How much do you have to spend?

Girl: I'm not sure [money falling on the table]. Probably about ten dollars or so. I've been helping my mom around the house for the past week to earn some money. This is all I have.

Man: Hmm. How about this tie?

Girl: That's real pretty, but the price tag says $13.99, and I know I don't have that much money.

Man: Well, let's just say the tie just went on sale. How about $5.00. What do you say?

Girl: Oh, thanks. I'll take it.

Part 3

I.

A few months ago, my friend bought a new refrigerator. But she became worried when it did not work properly.

The food did not keep well, the milk went sour quickly and inside the refrigerator there is an unusual smell. My friend tried to do many different things to solve the problems. She examined every corner inside the refrigerator and wiped it out with a wet cloth, all without success. Still, it would not work properly.

Finally, my friend decided she had done enough. She asked her son-in-law to find the paper with the shop guarantee on it. The guarantee said the shop promised to repair the refrigerator free of charge, if it broken down in the first three months.

The son-in-law first had a look at the refrigerator to see what the problem was. To the amusement of all those present and the embarrassment of my friend, he found that she had plugged her refrigerator into the electric power plug in the wall, but had forgotten to switch the power on.

II.

I get up every morning with the birds. There is a stream near my hut and I fetch water from there. It's good, clear, fresh water, better than you get in the city. Occasionally, in the winter, I have to break the ice. I cook simple food on my old paraffin stove; mostly stews and things like that. Sometimes I go to the pub and have a drink, but I don't see many people. I don't feel lonely. I know this wood very well, you see. I know all the little birds and animals that live here and they know me. I don't have much money, but I don't need much. I think I'm a lucky man.

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Tapescript for Day 16

Part 1

1. She is a person who takes pictures.
2. It's a place where you can get your hair cut.
3. It's used to keep food cold.
4. He is a person who maintains law and order.
5. It's a place where you can deposit and withdraw money.
6. It's used to order food at a restaurant.
7. She is a person who writes articles for a newspaper.
8. It's a place where people can go and watch baseball or soccer games.
9. It's used to wake you up in the morning.
10. He is a person who manages a store.

Part 2

11. W: Mary complains that she never gets any mail.
    M: That's too bad. I'll write to her right away.

12. M: How do you manage to feed your family when food prices are so high?
    W: We have a garden for fresh vegetables and fruits and we also buy some.

13. W: What time do you have?
    M: 8:45 sharp. I set my watch by the radio this morning.
    W: Guess mine's slow. I have only 8:40.

14. W: Charley's dog is very friendly and playful.
    M: Yes, and it makes good companion for his children, too.

15. W: I don't know how to get to the university from here.
    M: Go to the end of the block, turn right, go straight ahead for 4 blocks, then turn left and you would be one block from the university.

Part 3

I.

(Karen walks into a boutique. She wants to buy a scarf …).

Sales Assoc: Hi, are you being helped?

Karen: No, I'm not. I'm interested in some scarves.

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Sales Assoc: All our scarves are in this section. What do you think of this one here? It's made of silk.

Karen: Hm, it looks nice, but I'd like to have something warm for the winter.

Sales Assoc: Maybe you would like a heavy wool scarf. How about this one?

Karen: I think that's what I want. How much is it?

Sales Assoc: It's … seventy-five dollars plus tax.

Karen: It's a little expensive. Do you think it's possible to get a discount?

Sales Assoc: Hm, since you like it so much, how about a 10 percent discount. That's the best I can offer.

Karen: That's good. Could you wrap it up for me?

Sales Assoc: Sure. Is there anything else I can get for you?

Karen: No, that should be it. Thank you.

II.

It has been a particular bad winter in Chicago. Nearly 40 inches of snow had fallen over a two-week period. It added trouble to the railway workers at Chicago Station. The foreman advised them to pile the snow up to keep the platform clean. He also told them not to leave any snow on the platform as it was dangerous for passengers. But it was an impossible task! Suddenly, one of the workers had a bright idea. "I know how to get rid of the snow," he said, "Let's load it onto this freight train. And we can send it south to Mississippi and New Orleans. It will just melt away." The next day five tons of snow arrived in Memphis Tennessee, one of the southern states. "The snow is a welcome gift," a railway worker there said, "We know what to do with the snow here. We'll send as much of it as possible to the Children's Playground. Some of them have never seen snow before."

Tapescript for Day 17

Part 1 Statements

1. The hotel is next to the bank.
2. The zoo is opposite the police station.
3. The library is between the post office and the supermarket.
4. The bowling alley is on East Street.
5. The bar is on the corner of West Street and South Street.
6. City hall is in front of the library.
7. The hospital is near the bus station.
8. The zoo is behind the post office.
9. The bowling alley is behind the bookstore.
10. The school is between the bus station and the police station.

Part 2 Conversations

11. M: Do you mind if I look at your notebook?

W: Of course not. It's on the dinning-room table.

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12. W: Since you have decided to produce an advertisement for this computer, what would you like me to do?
M: I suggest doing some telephone interviews with our users.

13. M: How long has Alex been working on his degree, five years.
W: At least that long.

14. W: Richard spent the summer in Alaska, didn't he?
M: I don't know. I haven't seen him for months.

15. W: I feel tired and worried. It seemed I have a headache now. Tomorrow I'll have an English test and I'm so nervous.
M: Why don't you have a rest for a few minutes?

Part 3

I. Passage

Two sailors had just finished a long voyage. They decided to have a few drinks in the bar and then went home to their village. When they had had enough, they came out into the street to look for something amusing to do, but it was a very quiet place, and nothing interesting ever happened there, so they could not find anything.

But at last, while they were standing in the market-place not far from the bar, they saw a village boy coming slowly towards them. He was leading a donkey by a rope, so the two sailors decided to play a joke on him.

"Hello," one of the sailors said to the boy, "Why does your brother have to have a rope around his neck when he goes for a walk with you? "

"To stop him joining the navy," the boy answered at once.

When someone does something impolite to you, do you think it correct to treat him in the same way?

II. Listen to the passage and fill in the blanks.

I want to thank you again for the nice time at your home last Wednesday evening. It was very kink of you to invite my friend and me to dinner. Everything was delicious, especially the lemon pie. You are certainly a good cook! We also enjoy meeting your two daughters and dancing with them. As you know, I'm going to return to Mexico next week. If you are ever in Mexico City, please look me up. My telephone number is 36589. I'm looking forward to seeing you in my hometown sometime in July.

Tapescript for Day 18

Part 1

1. The dry cleaners is between the museum and the supermarket.
2. The bus terminal is across from church.
3. The high school is on the corner of Pine Street and 1st Street.

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4. The art gallery is in front of the stadium.
5. The mall is next to the supermarket.
6. The gym is on Gray Street.
7. The cafe is near the pharmacy.
8. The park is to the east of the river.
9. The pharmacy is on the corner of Sun Street and 3rd Street.
10. The sports club is behind the parking lot.

Part 2

11. Son: Can I watch TV?
Mother: No. Not until you finish your homework.

12. Waitress: May I help you?
Customer: Yes. I'd like to order a cheese burger and a small coke.

13. Library patron: Excuse me. Where can I find the reference books?
Librarian: They're on the third floor.

14. Shopper: Excuse me. Where's the bread?
Sales clerk: It's on aisle ten.

15. Movie goer: I'd like two tickets for the 5:50 showing of the *Titanic*.
Ticket sales clerk: That'll be nine dollars.
16. Taxi driver: Where do you want to go?
Passenger: Could you take me to the airport?
Taxi driver: Sure.

17. Flight attendant: I'm sorry, but there's no smoking on this flight.
Passenger: Oh, I didn't know that. Sorry.

18. Customer: Could you tell me how much is in my checking account?
Bank teller: Yes. Ninety-five dollars.

19. Customer: Yes. I'd like to reserve a room for two on the 21st.
Hotel clerk: Okay. May I have your name please?

20. Customer: Excuse me. Do you have this suit in a larger size?
Sales clerk: Let me go check.

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Part 3

The computer is fast, and never makes a mistake, while people are slow, and often make mistakes. That's what people often say when they talk about computers. For over a quarter of a century engineers have been making better and better computers. Now a computer can do a lot of everyday jobs wonderfully. It is widely used in factories, hospitals, banks and universities. A computer can report, decide and control in almost every field. Many computer scientists are now thinking of making the computer "think" like a man. With the help of a person, a computer can draw pictures, write music, talk with people, play chess, recognize voices, translate languages and so on. Perhaps computers will one day really think and feel. Do you think people will be afraid when they find that the computer is too clever to listen to and serve the people?

Tapescript for Day 19

Part 1

I.

1. It's a lovely day today. We are going to swim.
2. In order to destroy the weeds, the soil should be turned from one side to the other with a fork.
3. Mary would have been caught in the rain if she had come back late.
4. There's nothing he likes more than a glass of beer.
5. If it rains when you arrive in Philadelphia, you'd better go to a museum instead of a stadium.

II.

6. Listen, I will tell you a piece of good news.
7. What will the weather be like tomorrow?
8. I hope you will have a good journey.
9. How did you do in your yesterday's maths test?
10. What do you think of my daughter?

Part 2

M: Hello, Mom. I'm calling from Miami.

W: Hello, darling, how are you?

M: Fine, I'm having a wonderful time, and you?

W: Fine.

M: I'm just phoning to see if you can pick us up at the airport tomorrow. Do you think you can?

W: Well, it depends on the time.

M: Our plane lands at 19:36—oh, no, it's 7:46 in the evening.

W: Oh, yes, that should be fine. 7:46?

M: That's right. Pan Am flight FA52.

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W: Oh, darling. I'll be there.

M: Thanks, Mum. See you then. Bye-bye.

W: Bye, darling.

Part 3

Secretary: Hello, Ultimate Computers. May I help you?

Caller: Yes, this is Jack Kordell from Hunter's Office Supplies. May I speak to Elaine Strong, please?

Secretary: I'm sorry, but she's not in right now.

Caller: Okay, do you know when she'll be back?

Secretary: Uh, yes, she should be here later on this afternoon, maybe about 4:30. May I take a message?

Caller: Yes, Ms. Strong sent me a brochure detailing your newest line of laptop computers with a description of other software products, but there wasn't any information about after-sales service.

Secretary: Oh, I'm sorry. Would you like me to fax that to you?

Caller: Yes, but our fax is being repaired at the moment, and it won't be working until around 2:30. Hum … could you try sending that information around 3:30? That's should give me time to look over the material before I call Ms. Strong, say, around 5:00.

Secretary: Sure. Could I have your name, telephone number, and fax number, please?

Caller: Yes. Jack Kordell and the phone number is 560-1287. And the fax number is 560-1288.

Secretary: Okay. Jack Kordell. Is your name spelled C-o-r-d-e-l?

Caller: No. It's Kordell with a "K" and two "l's." K-o-r-d-e-l-l.

Secretary: All right, Mr. Kordell. And your phone number is 560-1287, and the fax number is 560-1288. Is that correct?

Caller: Yes it is.

Secretary: All right. I'll be sure to send you the fax this afternoon.

Caller: Okay, bye.

Tapescript for Day 20

Part 1

I.

1. They had little money to live on.
2. Most of the buildings were owned by several foreign companies in the city.
3. She seems worried about something.
4. The film isn't worth seeing twice.
5. Tim's father died in June, 1976 when he was only nine years old.

II.

6. That's very kind of you.

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7. Is the shopping center far from here?
8. Anything I can do for you?
9. Why were you late for class this morning?
10. Oh, nine o'clock. I really must be off now.

Part 2

Customer Service: Pacific Bell. May I help you?
Jeffrey: I'd like to have my phone disconnected.
Customer Service: May I ask why?
Jeffrey: Well, I'm graduated and am moving to California for a new job there.
Customer Service: Congratulations!
Jeffrey: Thanks.
Customer Service: All right. May I have your phone number, please?
Jeffrey: Sure. My phone number is 377-765-8769.
Customer Service: And the name on the account, please?
Jeffrey: My name is Jeffrey Schaefer.
Customer Service: For security purposes, Mr. Schaefer, may I have your date of birth, please?
Jeffrey: It's June 5, 1978.
Customer Service: Thank you. Now, when would you like it to be disconnected?
Jeffrey: Tomorrow by 5:00 PM.
Customer Service: Sure. The telephone will be disconnected at 5:00 PM tomorrow.

Part 3

I.

Operator: Hello. This is the emergency 911 operator.
Taxi Driver: Help. Help. Please help me!
Operator: Yes sir. Please calm down and explain exactly what is happening.
Taxi Driver: Calm down! My car is stalled on the freeway, I have a lady passenger, and she's going into labor.
Operator: Now relax sir. Explain exactly where you are.
Taxi Driver: I'm…I'm in the southbound lane of the Lincoln Expressway, about 15 miles from the Washington Tunnel, and this lady isn't going to wait.
Operator: Okay. What's you name sir and your passenger's?
Taxi Driver: It's…it's Bob, and I have no idea about the woman. She's in no condition to tell me.
Operator: Okay, now what's the nearest landmark to your location? Pay careful attention.
Taxi Driver: Umm, I see golden arches…McDonalds.
Operator: Okay, is there anyone else with you?
Taxi Driver: No, and I've tried to get someone else to help. [The sound of a bottle breaking.]
Operator: Hey, what was that? [Ahhhh!]
Taxi Driver: Ah, someone threw a bottle at me. How soon can someone get here?

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Operator: I've just dispatched an ambulance to your location. They should be there in a second. Taxi Driver: Hey, is there anything I can do while we wait for the ambulance?

Operator: Yes, uh, keep her calm and warm.

Taxi Driver: Okay. Please hurry. Oh, they're too late. It's a boy!

II.

"Hello and thank you for calling UK Vision, this area's finest store in eyeglasses for you and your family. Our store hours are Monday to Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:30 PM. We're open Saturdays until six. Closed on Sundays.

Please visit our store on Saturday for an additional 20% off on our already low prices on all brands of eyewear. And remember: eye exams are free.

Tapescript for Day 21

Part 1

1. Hey, Linda, what do you think of this yellow shirt?
2. How often do you write to your parents?
3. John, would you leave this book with me this week? I found something useful in it for my report.
4. Did you see the police officers in the lobby?
5. Mrs. Lee, allow me to introduce you to Mr. William Grant.
6. Well, Jenny, why don't you think it over and let me know your decision tomorrow morning?
7. Gosh, one of my teeth is really killing me!
8. Excuse me. Do you have change for a fifty-dollar bill?
9. Can you tell me if the hotel is conveniently situated?
10. So, Vincent, how have you been lately?

Part 2

A: Here we are. Sit down, please. Can I take your coat?

B: Oh, thank you. What a nice room!

A: Oh, do you like it?

B: Mm. Very much. It's so lovely. And the carpet is lovely, too.

A: Yes, we got it last winter.

B: Is that television new?

A: Yes, we've had it for a few months. A Japanese model.

B: Yes, people say they're the best. I've got one, too. Well, you've got three bedrooms, haven't you?

A: Yes, two double and one single.

B: Oh, I think its wonderful. How much do you pay for the house?

A: $2,500. Well, let me get you a drink.

B: Fine.

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Part 3

I.

Hotel Clerk: Hello. Sunnyside Inn. May I help you?

Man: Yes, I'd like to reserve a room for two on the 21st of March.

Hotel Clerk: Okay. Let me check our books here for a moment. The 21st of May, right?

Man: No. March, not May.

Hotel Clerk: Oh, sorry. Let me see here. Hmmm.

Man: Are you all booked that night?

Hotel Clerk: Well, we do have one suite available, complete with a kitchenette and sauna bath. And the view of the city is great, too.

Man: How much is that?

Hotel Clerk: It's only $200 dollars, plus a 10% room tax.

Man: Oh, that's a little too expensive for me. Do you have a cheaper room available either on the 20th or the 22nd?

Hotel Clerk: Well, would you like a smoking or non-smoking room?

Man: Non-smoking, please.

Hotel Clerk: Okay, we do have a few rooms available on the 20th; we're full on the 22nd, unless you want a smoking room.

Man: Well, how much is the non-smoking room on the 20th?

Hotel Clerk: $80 dollars, plus the 10% room tax.

Man: Okay, that'll be fine.

Hotel Clerk: All right. Could I have your name, please?

Man: Yes. Bob Maexner.

Hotel Clerk: How do you spell your last name, Mr. Maexner?

Man: M-A-E-X-N-E-R.

Hotel Clerk: Okay, Mr. Maexner, we look forward to seeing you on March 20th.

Man: Okay. Goodbye.

II.

A: Excuse me, but are you the manager of the hotel?

B: Yes, I am.. Anything I can do for you?

A: I'm very annoyed. I have asked for a room with a shower, but the shower doesn't work. I telephoned the receptionist, but nobody has been sent to repair it.

B: I'm very sorry, sir. I'll see if we can change the room for you.

A: It irritates me to think that I shall move to another room.

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Tapescript for Day 22

Part 1

1. Please give me a cheeseburger and a large Coke.
2. What does Jerry do for a living?
3. How are you doing in your English class?
4. You haven't changed a bit all these years, Vivian.
5. Excuse me. Is sportswear on this floor?
6. May I have a word with you?
7. Doctor, I'm a little concerned about my weight. Should I go on a diet?
8. So, how are you getting along with Daniel?
9. How do we get there?
10. We're supposed to turn in our papers by Friday, aren't we?

Part 2

B—Boy G—Girl

G: Shall we have our dinner in this restaurant? There are good meals here. And the food is not too expensive.

B: Well, you should know better.

G: What shall we have? I'm really hungry.

B: So am I. First I'd like something to drink.

G: Then let's have a glass of mineral water or some orange.

B: I prefer orange with ice.

G: What else do you suggest to have?

B: A salad would do, I think.

G: I'll have some potato crisps, hamburger, beef, chicken, and a glass of cream.

B: That's too much. And they are high in fat, sugar and salt.

G: That's right. What about Chinese diet?

B: Good.

Part 3

I.

Heavenly Pies Restaurant

Waiter: Hi. Welcome to Heavenly Pies. May I take your order?

Woman: Uh…yes. I'd like the chicken fried steak.

Waiter: Okay. Would you like fries, bread, or rice with your meal?

Woman: Umm. I'll take the rice.

Waiter: Would you care for anything to drink?

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Woman: Yeah. I'll take a medium Sprite.

Waiter: I'm sorry. We only have large or small.

Woman: Well, in that case, uh, I'll have a small Sprite.

Waiter: Okay. A small Sprite. And what kind of dressing would you like with your salad. It comes with the fried steak.

Woman: What dressings do you have?

Waiter: We have French, Italian, blue cheese, and ranch.

Woman: Oh! Ranch, please.

Waiter: Would you like anything else?

Woman: Well, I'd like to see you pie menu. That's the main reason why I like to dine here.

Waiter: Oh, I'm so sorry, but we aren't serving pies today.

Woman: Huh?

Waiter: Well, you see, Dave, our baker, slipped on a banana peel back in our kitchen two days ago, and injured his back. [Oh] He'll be out for at least two weeks. In the meantime, we're serving ice cream sunday instead. Sorry.

Woman: Wow. I'm sorry to hear that. I hope he gets better soon.

II.

All around the world large cities have the same problem. That problem is air pollution. Mexico City has very bad air. The air there is dirty and very unhealthy. Cars are one reason for the dirty air. Many Mexicans own their own cars and drive in the city. The factories in the area also cause air pollution. They put a lot of smoke into the air. It is not easy to clean up the air in large cities. The government has to make new laws.

Tapescript for Day 23

Part 1

Bus Schedule

1. The bus to Reno, Nevada, leaves at 9:50 a.m.
2. The bus to Boise, Idaho, arrives at 9:35 p.m.
3. The bus fare to Seattle, Washington, is one hundred twelve dollars.
4. The bus bound for Fresno, California, leaves at 11 o'clock sharp.
5. The bus heading to Reno is scheduled to arrive at half past 4:00.
6. The bus fare to Boise is eighty-five dollars.
7. The bus to Seattle is scheduled to arrive at ten after five.
8. The bus to Fresno leaves 20 minutes earlier than the bus to Boise.
9. The bus fare to Seattle is just under a hundred dollars.
10. The bus trip to Reno takes over seven hours.

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Part 2

I. Conversation 1

The Bus Driver and a Lady Passenger

A: Does this bus go downtown?

B: No, ma'am. But it meets the 58 bus at 40th and Main. Here's a transfer. I'll call the stop.

A: Thank you. Will I have to wait long?

B: Only about five minutes if the 58 is on time.

A: Another thing. Do you have any schedules?

B: Just for this bus, ma'am. Ask the other driver for a 58 schedule when you get on.

II. Conversation 2

Burt: Why didn't you show up for class this morning?

Kevin: I don't even want to talk about it. My car broke down.

Burt: What happened?

Kevin: The engine seems to be busted. It's driving me crazy!

Burt: Wow. Have you thought about getting a new car?

Kevin: Yeah, I've thought about that, but I can't afford a new car. I'm broke.

Burt: Maybe you can lease a car. It doesn't cost much. I know Toyota is running a promotion.

Kevin: Really? How much is it?

Burt: Zero down and $219 per month.

Kevin: That's a good deal. I might consider it.

Part 3

I.

Passenger: Hey Taxi! Ah great. Thanks for pulling over.

Driver: Where to?

Passenger: Well, I'm going to the National Museum of Art, and ….

Driver: Sure. Hop in. No problem. Hang on!

Passenger: Uh. Excuse me. How long does it take to get there?

Driver: Well, that all depends on the traffic, but it shouldn't take more than twenty minutes for the average driver. [Oh]. And I'm not average. I have got driving down to an art, so we should be able to cruise through traffic and get there in less than twelve minutes.

Passenger: Okay. Uh, sorry for asking [Yeah?], you know I have to meet a friend in the Mexican restaurant at 7:00 PM, but do you have any idea how much the fare will be?

Driver: Oh, it shouldn't be more than 18 dollars…not including a…uh-hum…a tip of course.

Passenger: Oh, and by the way, do you know what time the museum closes?

Driver: Well, I would guess around 6:00 o'clock.

Passenger: Uh, do you have the time?

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Driver: Yeah. It's half past four. [Thanks] Uh, this is your first time to the city, right?

Passenger: Yeah. How did you know?

Driver: Well, you can tell tourists from a mile away in this city because they walk down the street looking straight up at the skyscrapers.

II.

New York can be a very dangerous city—especially at night. Many people dare not go out alone into the street after dark. This problem is worse for a single woman like Miss Green. As a singer, she has to drive alone to clubs late at night. Then she has to drive home after the shows.

She needed a "friend" when she drove to work or back home. She bought a human-form balloon named Bob and set him in the passenger seat of her car while she drove at night. People in the street thought the woman driver had a man with her and she felt safe.

Tapescript for Day 24

Part 1

I.

1. I didn't get up until ten today.
2. If Tim had been with them, he wouldn't have lost their way.
3. Although they are twin brothers, they have nothing in common.
4. If I had studied more, I would have passed the test.
5. Computers have come into our daily life.

II.

6. I'm sorry for the trouble.
7. Thank you ever so much for your timely help.
8. I'd like some potatoes, please.
9. Would you do me a favor?
10. Let's go to the party, shall we?

Part 2

Man: Uh, where am I? Hum…

Woman: Excuse me. Do you need any help?

Man: Nah, I…I'm just looking…well… [Okay…] Uh, well, actually…yeah. Um…I want to go to the science museum, but I've been lost for the past few hours, and I can't make heads or tails of these ticket machines.

Woman: Ah, well, just press this button. [Oh, yeah] And from here, it's a dollar fifty.

Man: Okay.

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Woman: Then, get on the train at platform number 4.

Man: Alright. Oh, and how often do the trains come around this time of day?

Woman: Usually, they come about every six minutes.

Man: Okay. And where do I get off the train?

Woman: Get off at State Street Station, three stops from here.

Man: Okay. I got it. Thanks for your help.

Woman: No problem. Good luck.

Part 3

I.

Wilma likes traveling by bus better than by airplane for four reasons. First, it costs less. She can ride by bus from New York to Chicago for $20. Yet, the air fare between the two cities is $78. Second, traveling by bus gives her a closer look at the cities and countryside than she could get from a plane. For example, she enjoys driving through the big cities of Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Fort Wayne. Third, Wilma finds that the passengers on the bus are often closer to her own age. So, they are easy to talk with on the shared travel adventure. In contrast, many airline passengers are businessmen who keep busy with their work while flying. Fourth, riding a bus allows Wilma to explore any stop along the way. For instance, once she got off the bus at a small town in Indiana and spent the night with a girl friend. Then, the next day she took another bus to Chicago. For these reasons, Wilma usually prefers buses instead of planes unless she has to get somewhere in a hurry.

II.

Airplane announcement

Hello. Passengers of flight 17 bound for Caracas, with stops in Atlanta and Miami. The departure gate has been changed to 30B. Also, there will be a slight departure delay due to inclement weather outside. The ground crew is in the process of deicing the wings in preparation for departure. It also looks like the flight is slightly overbooked, so we are offering complimentary round-trip tickets to a few passengers willing to take a later flight. We should be boarding about a quarter to the hour. Thank you for your patience.

Tapescript for Day 25

Part 1

I.

1. Tom was good at teaching French.
2. Mary made a lot of mistakes in the test, but I am a lucky dog!
3. My father made me attend the first high school which I disliked.
4. Mary's mother is a trainer in a department store.
5. I have to turn to others finally.

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II.

6. May I use your dictionary?

7. Who can offer help to get to Building 3?

8. How much is the nice skirt you're wearing?

9. How did Adam get to the theatre?

10. Is this red button for power?

Part 2

11. M: Hi, Jane. When did you come to the office this morning?
W: At 8:20. I'm sorry I was 20 minutes late for the meeting.

12. W: There's something wrong with my TV set.
M: Do you want me to have a look at it?
W: It's very kind of you. But my husband might be able to repair it.

13. M: Excuse me, can I try this jacket on, please?
W: Certainly. The changing rooms are over there near the cash desk.

14. M: What's wrong with you?
W: I have a cold. I cough all day long.
M: Let me take your temperature first.

15. M: Shall I pick you up at 7:00 p.m.?
W: No, thank you all the same. I think I can manage to get to the cinema before 7:30.

Part 3

I.

Blanca: Hello. I'm calling about the apartment you advertised.

Manager: Yes. What kind of apartment are you interested in?

Blanca: I'm interested in a one-bedroom. Do you have any available?

Manager: Yes. I have one. When do you need it?

Blanca: Sometime around next week. What can you tell me about this apartment?

Manager: Well, it's a one-bedroom apartment. The monthly rent is $650, with a $300 security deposit. You pay electricity only. Gas and water is included. Both the heat and stove are gas. You'll be assigned a sheltered parking space at no extra charge. And … that's probably it.

Blanca: Sounds good. May I come over tomorrow to take a look?

Manager: Sure. What time would you like to come?

Blanca: How about 10 AM?

Manager: Good. May I have your name, please?

Blanca: My name is Blanca.

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Manager: Blanca: I'll see you tomorrow.

II. Apartment for Rent

A: This apartment has three rooms and a bath. Here's the kitchen.

B: It seems a little small to me.

A: Not really, for one person, and it has a nice gas range and a good refrigerator. There are lots of shelves and cupboards, too.

B: What about closets?

A: You'll have two large ones in the bedroom. One has shelves and a built-in shoe rack. Then there's a storage closet in the living room and a linen closet in the bathroom.

B: The living room looks sort of dark.

A: We're painting it a lighter color, and it gets the afternoon sun.

B: Well, thank you for showing me around. I'll let you know tonight if I decide to take it. I want to look around before I make up my mind.

Tapescript for Day 26

Part 1

I.

1. It is said that you have something to do with the matter.
2. They said the man in charge of the company was away on business.
3. Great changes have taken place in China.
4. I went to school without breakfast and now I could eat an ox.
5. Lucy can speak English and French as well.

II.

6. I'm really sorry I'm late.
7. Would you please hold the door open for me?
8. Why not have a get-together in the classroom next week?
9. It will be fine tomorrow.
10. I've passed my driving test.

Part 2

11. A: Could you direct me to the beach?
    B: Sure. Walk that way for two blocks, turn right and it's about four more blocks.
    A: OK, thank you.

12. A: This printer isn't working.

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B: We've already called a repairman. He should be here later this morning.

A: OK, I'll be back this afternoon.

13. A: Could you get us two coffees and two pieces of cherry pie?

B: Sorry, we're out of pie.

A: Just coffee, then.

14. A: Give me a call when you get into town. I'll pick you up at the train station.

B: Shall I call you at your office?

A: If you get in before 5:30, call the office. Otherwise, call me at home.

15. A: Can you come to dinner on Saturday? We're having some friends over.

B: That sounds good. Is there anything I can bring?

A: No, just bring yourself. See you at six.

Part 3

I.

Pete: Hey Markus. I have a question I'd like to ask you.

Markus: Yes. Go ahead.

Pete: Well, I'm thinking about going to Germany this summer [Great], and I need some advice. You're the best person I know to answer my questions since you're German.

Markus: Thank you. What do you want to know?

Pete: Well, don't laugh, but I met this really nice woman through an online music mailing list, you know, a discussion group on the Internet. I need some advice. You see, Claudia, …

Markus: Okay. So it's Claudia, oh?

Pete: Yeah, yeah. See, she invited me to spend two weeks in Germany [Hum]. And well, I told here I had studied a little bit about the country and language [Hum], and she's kind of expecting that I know more than I really do.

Markus: Hum. You're really in hot water now!

Pete: Yeah. I think so.

Markus: Well, what do you want to know?

Pete: Well, she's planning on introducing me to her parents.

Markus: Hey. Sounds kind of serious.

Pete: It isn't, at least I think it isn't. Anyway, what should you do when you greet someone for the first time in Germany?

Markus: Well, it depends upon your relationship with the person. Now, speaking of your girlfriend, Claudia, …

Pete: Hey, I didn't say she was my girlfriend.

Markus: Ah, okay, okay. Now if you're meeting someone formally for the first time, like Claudia's parents, you should make sure you arrive on time.

Pete: Okay, so arrive on time. Uh, what about common greetings?

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Markus: Well, Germans often shake hands, and they use the person's family name, unless they're really close friends.

Pete: Okay, what about with Claudia? I'm not sure what I should do in her case.

Markus: Ah. You can call her Claudia [Okay], shake hands, and why don't you take her some flowers?

Pete: Oh, how do you say "Nice to meet you" anyway?

Markus: Oh, "Ich freue mich, Sie kennenzulernen."

Pete: "Ich freu me senselen…? "

Markus: Uhhh. Not exactly. "Ich freue mich, Sie kennenzulernen" [Uhhh].

Markus: Humm. Honestly, I think you need to take a crash course in German before you leave. Claudia might think you're speaking Chinese or something if you don't.

II.

A computer is a machine designed to perform work mathematically and to store information that has been fed into it. It is run by either mechanical or electronic means. These machines can do a great deal of complicated work in a very short time. A large computer, for example, can add or multiply a thousand times a second, or divide five hundred times a second. Its percentage of error is about one in a billion digits. It has been estimated that human beings making calculations average about one mistake per two hundred digits.

Tapescript for Day 27

Part 1

1. Tom should be home by now, but no one is answering the phone.
2. Believe it or not, Fred's new novel has been selling like hot cakes.
3. You're not going to drive your own car all the way to London, are you?
4. Are you aware that Maggie has been doing a lot of research on that project?
5. When is the president going to hold the press conference?
6. I'm sorry, Mrs. Chen, but Mr. Stewart is not in.
7. How come your English is so good?
8. Did Paul's girlfriend show up at his graduation ceremony?
9. What's the matter with your car? Does it run out of gas?
10. What's wrong with you?

Part 2

11. M: I like seafood. What about you?
    W: I don't care much for seafood. I prefer fried chicken.

12. W: How's your daughter today?
    M: She's much better. Thanks. The doctor said she could leave the hospital in a couple of days.

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13. W: Hello, may I speak to Mr. Wang?
M: I'm afraid Mr. Wang is not in at the moment. Shall I take a message?

14. W: Do you think these sports shoes are cheap?
M: No, I don't think so.

15. M: Do you mind if I use your bike?
W: Not at all. Here's the key.

Part 3

I.

Library tour

Hello and welcome to the university library. This taped tour will introduce you to our library facilities and operating hours.

First of all, the library's collection of books, reference materials, and other resources are found on levels one to four of this building. Level one houses our humanities and map collections. On level two, you will find our circulation desk, current periodicals and journals, and our copy facilities. Our science and engineering sections can be found on level three. You can also find back issues of periodicals and journals older than six months on this level. Finally, group study rooms, our microfilm collection, and the multimedia center are located on level four.

Undergraduate students can check out up to five books for two weeks. Graduate students can check out fifteen books for two months. Books can be renewed up to two times. There is a 50-cents-a-day late fee for overdue books up to a maximum of $15.00. Periodicals and reference books cannot be checked out.The library is open weekdays, 8:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m., and on Saturdays from 9:00 a.m. to 8:30 p.m. The library is closed on Sundays.

II.

Linda is a university student. She wanted to find a job during the summer holidays. So she went to see the manager of a restaurant. She told the manager that she was interested in a part-time job. The manager agreed. But he said that she should speak English to the foreign customers. In addition, she had to get there at four every afternoon and work from four to nine, Monday through Friday. He offered her four dollars an hour. Linda was pleased with the offer and decided to start work the next day.

Tapescript for Day 28

Part 1

I.

1. Sally doesn't have to work that late.
2. Alice prefers cakes to ice-cream.
3. It's easy for the teachers to speak English.

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4. I often hear about him, but I don't know what he looks like.

5. She is used to drinking beer.

II.

6. Why didn't you go to the movie last night?

7. What's on at the local cinema this week?

8. How nice to see you!

9. It's too late. Good night, Dad.

10. Please turn the radio down a bit. Your father is sleeping.

Part 2

W: Are you going to school today?

M: Yes, I have morning lessons.

W: I have no lesson today. I'm going to mark the students' paper at home. Would you please bring something back for me?

M: Sure. What is it?

W: My textbooks and teaching-notes.

M: Are they on your desk?

W: No. Let me see. There is a small bookcase near my desk. The textbook and the teaching-notes must be in it.

M: Is the bookcase locked?

W: Yes, I think so. There is a small box on the desk. The key is right inside it. Is that clear?

M: Yes, it is. By the way, what's the time by your watch?

W: It is five to seven.

M: Oh, I must be leaving or I'll be late for class.

Part 3

I.

College life

Maria: Oh, hi Dave. Long time no see!

Dave: Hi Maria. I was in the neighborhood, so I thought I'd drop by.

Maria: Come on in. [Thanks] Take a seat. Would you like anything to drink? I have Sprite or orange juice.

Dave: Sprite would be fine. Uh, so, how have you been?

Maria: Oh, not bad. And you?

Dave: Oh, I'm doing okay, but school has been really hectic these days, and I haven't had time to relax.

Maria: By the way, what's your major anyway?

Dave: Hotel management.

Maria: Well, what do you want to do once you graduate?

Dave: Uh…I haven't decided for sure, but I think I'd like to work for a hotel or travel agency in this area. How about you?

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Maria: Well, when I first started college, I wanted to major in French, but I realized I might have a hard time finding a job using the language, so I changed majors to computer science. [Oh]. With the right skills, landing a job in the computer industry shouldn't be as difficult.

Dave: So, do you have a part-time job to support yourself through school?

Maria: Well, fortunately for me, I received a four-year academic scholarship [Wow] that pays for all of my tuition and books.

Dave: Wow. That's great.

Maria: Yeah. How about you? Are you working your way through school?

Dave: Yeah. I work three times a week at a restaurant near campus.

Maria: Oh. What do you do there?

Dave: I'm a cook.

Maria: How do you like your job?

Dave: It's okay. The other workers are friendly, and the pay isn't bad.

II.

There are three important findings from studies concerned with note taking. First, note taking does not interfere with listening and comprehension; in fact, it helps you listen. Second, students who study their lecture notes remember one and a half times more after six weeks than students who do not review. Third, students who take no notes, or do not study their notes, forget about 80% of the lecture by the end of two weeks. From these findings we can conclude that students who take enough notes and then study them, both directly after the lecture and several additional times be fore an examination, stand a good chance of remembering between 90% and 100% of the material! In other words, if you don't take notes, then you put yourself at a disadvantage.

Tapescript for Day 29

Part 1

1. Whose desk is that by the window?
2. Do you think you'd like a glass of iced tea?
3. Was Ms. Erikson hired as the head of the sales department in New York?
4. Are you sure that Dennis is coming in on this evening's plane from San Francisco?
5. Could you do something for me on your lunch hour today?
6. Haven't we met before?
7. Why were you absent from class last week?
8. That's a nice dress. The color really suits you.
9. I heard that you'll be the next department head. Congratulations!
10. May I borrow your copy of the sales report?

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Part 2

Girl: Dad, I'm bored. Can I go to a movie today?

Dad: A movie today? Well, I don't know.

Girl: Jeff always takes me to a movie.

Dad: Well, I know your uncle Jeff always takes you, but what movie would you like to see today Aubrey?

Girl: *Muppets in Space*.

Dad: *Muppets in Space*. Let me look at the newspaper. Okay. Ah, here it is. *Muppets in Space* that starts in the afternoon at 2:45. Well should we take mommy with us?

Girl: Yeah.

Dad: Okay, we have to wait for mommy because she's at a meeting right now.

Girl: Okay.

Dad: Alright. And what should we do after we go see the movie?

Girl: Umm…go on a little walk.

Dad: Go on a walk. Where would you like to go on a walk to? Would you like to go down to the beach or through the park?

Girl: To the beach.

Dad: To the beach. Well that sounds great. And then maybe we can go out to eat tonight. Does that sound okay?

Girl: Yeah.

Part 3

I.

Jori: Hi Dave. [Hi] Good to see you could make it. Come on in.

Dave: Wow. Looks like the party is in full swing.

Jori: Yeah. And they're eating me out of house and home. Oh, I'd like you to meet my sister, Carol. She's visiting for the weekend.

Dave: Oh. Which one is she?

Jori: She's sitting on the sofa over there.

Dave: You mean the woman wearing the red sweater with the long black hair?

Jori: Yeah. That's right. Let me introduce her to you. I just know you two will hit it off. You're both so outgoing and adventurous.

Dave: Uh, and who's the man sitting next to her? Uh, the man with the suit jacket and flashy green tie?

Jori: Oh, that's Bob, my karate teacher.

Dave: Karate teacher! I never knew you were into karate.

Jori: Yeah, I started about two months ago. Come on. I'd like you to meet them.

II.

One Sunday afternoon an old gentleman was walking through the city center. The shops were full of good things and crowded with people. The old man was looking at all kinds of goods in the windows when suddenly in the middle of the crowd he saw a little girl sitting on the ground, crying. When the kind old man asked her why she was

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crying, the little girl told him that she had lost some money that her uncle had given her. Putting his hand into his pocket, he took out some money. He picked out a new coin and gave it to the child. "Thank you very much," said the girl, and, drying her eyes, she became happy at once. Then the old man went away.

Tapescript for Day 30

Part 1

1. The editor's job is with a computer hardware company.
2. Candidates for the manager's position should have at least five years experience.
3. Those interested in teaching English should e-mail their resumes.
4. You might have to work overtime in the editor's job.
5. You need at least an Master's Degree to teach at Language Academy.
6. Working hours for the editor's job are from eight thirty to five.
7. Town Bank pays an attractive bonus.
8. People with a background in computers are more qualified for the teaching job.
9. You need no more than two years experience to qualify for the editor's job.
10. You should contact Town Bank by e-mail if you have any questions.

Part 2

A Job Interview

Interviewer: So, why do you want to be a computer programmer?
Jason: Well, I don't like working in a fast food restaurant, and I want to make more money.
Interviewer: I see. Do you have any experience?
Jason: No, but I'm a fast learner.
Interviewer: What kind of computer do you use?
Jason: Computer? Uhm, let me see. I can use a Mac. I also used Windows XP once.
Interviewer: That's good.
Jason: May I ask a question?
Interviewer: Please, go ahead.
Jason: Will I be able to find a job as a computer programmer?
Interviewer: Umm, err, ahh…

Part 3

Interview

An interview is a meeting between an employer and an applicant to talk about a job. A job interview is your oppor tunity to present your skills to an employer in person. During the interview, an employer *judges your* qualifications, appearance, and general fitness for the job opening. The interview is your opportunity to convince the employer that you are right for the job.

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The interview also gives you a chance to evaluate the job, the employer, and the company. The interview helps you decide if the job meets your career needs and interests.

It is very important to prepare for a job interview. If you prepare well, the interviewer will know that you are organized and that you are really interested in the job. If you learn as much as you can about the job and the company before the interview, and if you are careful about your appearance, then you will make a good impression. If you practice the interview questions that managers usually ask, then you will feel confident when you speak.

Tapescript for Day 31

Part 1 Sentence

1. The activity tablet of the Sally's After-School Clubs shows that starting from Monday they will have various activities for the girls every other day, so I think that there must be one wrong pictures among the four. Which will probably be the wrong pictures?
2. Don't worry, boys and girls. The professor has said that the homework would be an easy one, with some common theories and techniques you can easily pass.
3. The debate between the two parties has carried on for nearly two weeks. Both parties are exhausted and painful. But they can not put it to a stop because it is a political task.
4. She has planned to buy her young aunt a pair of warm gloves but she was too busy to go shopping these days. Now she has to go to the hospital to visit a customer.
5. Woman seems to perform better in the field of language and sensation, but man can reason and react better. They are usually more rational than women.
6. George is really a copy of his father with the same characteristics. And they even meet the same fortune and misfortune in the same year! You see, George also had some law trouble last year.
7. Nothing went wrong and you don't need to worry about me. My TV set is o.k. and the program is also on time as usual. I am only sickening because of the hypocritical speech of the President.
8. Sally said that she appreciated the reasonable price of the shirts and the shoes but was only worrying if the modern mass-production techniques could assure the quality.
9. You know that we human beings originate from the apes but we are more elevated than them with our abilities to think and solve complicated problems.
10. Jim's friend has had a severe financial trouble and the friend called him to make a long distant call to his hometown instead of him.

Part 2 Conversation

Bill is looking for a new apartment. He just moved to a new city in order to start studying at a university. He is at a Rental Agency in the new city.

Agent: Hi! Welcome to Rental Property Management. How may I help you?

Bill: Yes. I'm interested in renting a two-bedroom apartment.

Agent: Okay. If you have a seat, one of our rental agents will be with you in a moment.

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Bill: Thank you.

Associate: Hi, my name is Ann Smith.

Bill: Hi, I'm Bill Harrington.

Ann: Mr. Harrington. So that we will be able to match your needs better, I would like to ask you a few questions before I show you what we have available. First, what price range were you interested in?

Bill: Somewhere between $400-$450 a month.

Ann: Okay. Did you have a specific location in mind?

Bill: Well, I would like to live somewhere near the university. Or at least on a bus line.

Ann: And when would you like to move in?

Bill: On the first of the month.

Ann: Okay. Are there any other amenities which you would like to have? For example, a dishwasher, a balcony, a swimming pool or central air conditioning?

Bill: I would definitely like to have a dishwasher, and with summers like these, central air! A balcony is not that important. Oh, yes, and two bathrooms would be nice.

Ann: Okay. Here are photos of the apartments we have available which fit your preferences.

Bill: Thank you. This one on Broadway Avenue looks nice. I would like to see that one. And the one on Main Street.

Ann: Sure. Let me get the keys and we will go look at them. If you choose to rent one of them, we will need a damage deposit of $250. You will be responsible for all the utilities. You can sign a lease today, if you like.

Bill: Great! Thank you.

Part 3 Passage

A.

The Martin family took a two-week vacation last summer. The day before the trip, all of the family members helped with the preparations. Mr. Martin asked the neighbors, the Smiths, to check the mailbox every day and take out any letters or advertisements. After lunch, Mrs. Martin took all the extra food out of the refrigerator; she gave some to the Smiths, and she threw away the rest. Paul Martin put several cans of dog food in a bag, and he took his big dog Roxy over to his friend's house. Mary and Susie Martin cleaned the whole house. They swept and washed the floors in all of the rooms, dusted the furniture, and cleaned the bathroom.

That evening, the Martin family ate dinner at a restaurant. When they arrived home, Mr. Martin told the family to take off their clothes and put on T-shirts and shorts. Then his youngest daughter Cindy began to wash and dry everyone's clothes.

"Now," said Mr. Martin, "we can begin to pack our suitcases for the trip."

B.

Thank you so much for the sweater you sent me for Christmas! It fits perfectly, and purple is my favorite color! It's very warm, too-just perfect for the weather we've been having here recently.

Cathy really likes the doll you gave her. She plays with it every day, and she tries to take it everywhere! I hope

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you are both doing well. See you this summer!

Sincerely,
Billy

Tapescript for Day 32

Part 1 Sentence

1. What happen to Sue? She is so quite in these days. She used to be talking and laughing all the day.
2. Fred and Alice are now not so busy as they were. They are so idle now.
3. My new book cost me 50 cents in the book fair, while Peter got it with only 30 cents last summer.
4. Miss Greene paid the store $1.5 for the apple, $2 for the banana and another $2.5 for the juice.
5. There are 305 seats in the dinning hall, not accounting the 50 VIP seats.
6. Ladies and gentlemen, I am very lucky to announce that the famous professors will arrive here tomorrow morning—Thursday morning.
7. Emily, Who is that girl running after you in the competition? I think she will be a strong rival to you in the class if she exercises more in long running.
8. It is only half past two. The meeting will begin in three o'clock as usual.
9. After paying the taxes, Bob had only $0.75 left in the total $3
10. It will take 20 minutes for mother to walk home, after she finishes her one-hour-lecture which begins at 6 o'clock in the university.

Part 2 Conversation

George: Hi, Heather, I was wondering if you're free tomorrow night.

Heather: Well, George, I guess I am. Why do you ask?

George: I have just gotten a pair of pre-sale "Star Wars" movie tickets from a friend and was thinking of inviting you along for the opening premier. Are you interested?

Heather: Yeah, definitely! Thanks for inviting me!

George: No problem.

Heather: I really wanted to watch "Star Wars" on the opening day but the pre-sale tickets were sold out. How did you manage to get hold of them?

George: A friend of mine works at the corporate headquarters of "Pepsi", which is a major sponsor of the movie. He was able to get the tickets for free, and then he sold 2 to me for $50 a piece.

Heather: You paid $50 for each ticket? That's a huge premium over the regular price!

George: Not really, considering the fact that other people are paying as high as $200 each on the "black market". Besides, I knew you were really looking forward to watching "Star Wars" on the opening day.

Heather: Wow, I'm really honored you went through all this trouble just for my sake. I really appreciate that. So, what time are we going?

George: Well, let's see. The movie starts at 10 PM. We should get there at least one hour earlier because there'll

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be a big line. I could pick you up at your house at 8, if that's OK with you.

Heather: 8 o'clock? That's fine with me.

George: Okay, good.

Heather: So I'll see you tomorrow at 8 then?

George: Yeah. That's great. I'll see you tomorrow night, Heather.

Heather: Okay, George. Bye!

George: Bye, Heather.

Part 3

By the time the Olympics begin in Atlanta this summer, the business world will have spent more than $ 1 bil lion to link their names and products to the Olympic games. There are 10 Worldwide Sponsors, 10 Centennial Olympic Partners, about 20 regular sponsors and more than a hundred licensees. The Atlanta Games will boast an "official" scouring pad and timepiece, two official game shows, and three official vehicles: a family car, an import minivan and a luxury sedan.

But what exactly do these companies reap for their huge investment? At the very least, they command tickets to the most popular events, invitations to the best parties and prime hotel rooms. But most of all, according to US Postal Service, it is purchasing the right to spend money.

Tapescript for Day 33

Part 1

1. You are so lucky! The teacher didn't go on to the new lesson. He phoned to say that he would be here at 7 p.m. Anyway, he told us to review the precious lesson.
2. You are wasting your time on him. He has already brought three departments last month. He is only here goofing.
3. Oh! Jane! You look so pretty in that photo. Is this building the Eiffel Tower?
4. I love the life in the countryside. I've been tired of the tight urban life. Look at the blue sky! The tender wind! What a quite world.
5. Do you think everybody's life is easier than yours? Look at me! I am the general manager of this big company. What a good job! But you know? I never go to bed before one o'clock in the night!
6. My mom is coming to London on a commercial tour. We had been parted for half a year since I entered London University. I will go to see her in spite of the physical class on the weekend.
7. Miss Austin, a postgraduate student, has just received a letter from the celebrated institution awarding her outstanding performance in the field of thermo chemistry research.
8. In order to buy a bunch of flower for their sick classmate. The monitor required all students in the class to hand in 50 cents to make up a large sum.
9. Can you close the window, Mr. Byron? You know, The gas is not good for the children in the hospital bed.
10. The weather is really warm here, but I don't like it. It comes from the air conditioner in the ship. Look at the coast! It is the real sunshine.

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Part 2

11. M: I think there is a special sale on kitchen utensils this week.
W: That sale was over yesterday. We have stationery on sale this week.

12. M: I can't seem to tune into the station I like. Strange, I did it the day before.
W: Putting up the antennae will help. I hope you find it soon. The program is about to start.

13. M: Now, what seems to be the trouble, Miss Jacobs?
W: I've been very tired lately, and this morning I had some chest pain.

14. M: I'm going to the museum Sunday afternoon. There is a new exhibit of art from France and England. Do you want to go with me?
W: I want to, but I can't. My best friend is getting married on Sunday and I wouldn't miss it for anything.

15. M: Has George returned from Europe yet?
W: Yes, but he was only here for a week before his company sent him to Canada.

16. W: I'll send Elizabeth a postcard from Thailand when I go there on my vacation.
M: I'm sure that she'd be glad to get one. She has a collection of cards from all over the world.

17. W: Frank, did you hear about the house that the Wilsons bought in the suburbs?
M: Yes, their friend John said that they spent a very good deal on it.

18. W: Since it's the rush hour, let's take the subway.
M: OK. It's not as direct as the bus, but it's faster and there will be less chance of a traffic jam.

19. W: Have you got a chance to talk to your landlord yet?
M: No. I don't know what I'm going to say to him. Don't you think he will let me go away?

20. M: These gloves are a lot cheaper than the leather ones. They are made of artificial leather, but I can't tell much difference.
W: I really like the leather ones better, but I can't afford $26.

Part 3

The earth also travels round the sun on an unchanging path, known as an orbit. As well as the earth, there are eight other planets of different sizes, which all turn around on their own axes and which all travel round the sun in their own unchanging orbits. These are known as the solar system. The plant nearest to the sun is Mercury, and the planet farthest from the sun is Pluto. The orbits of the earth and other plants are not perfect circles. They are ovals.

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The earth's axis is not at an angle of 90 degrees to its orbit; the turning of the earth round the sun at this angle and in an oval-shaped orbit is what makes the change of seasons.

Tapescript for Day 34

Part 1

1. The internet and the phone are both the products of the modern technique and they are now being frequently used by people to contact friends, but I still prefer the old and traditional method which is made by our own hands. Which one of the following do you think is the speaker's favorite?
2. I admit that the professor was well prepared for the lecture, but he finished the lecture so quickly. Many of us even did not quite caught what he said.
3. As far as the change of the population is concerned, the status shows that there are more old people in the country.
4. Bach is really talented. Each time I listen to his music, I am greatly moved. But anyway, I appreciate Beethoven with all my heart. What a man! What a genius!
5. I have been already informed that the boy was disgusting. But I did not expect he even went further beyond mere disgusting.
6. Louisa, did you see Elizabeth this morning? She went to the famous film company with Johnson in those beautiful clothes she brought last night.
7. I admit that the sculpture is appealing. But did you ever watch the works of the ancient artists? They are the wonder of the God. We need them both.
8. The apples cost me only $3. The grocery will ask me $5 for these apples. Why don't you tell me the wonderful supermarket earlier before.
9. I made a mistake in the calculating. Can you help me? I add a zero after the figure three in the number 359 when typing the result down.
10. Why are you so tired, Mr. Smith? Though the film is a little bit long, I really think it is enjoyable.

Part 2

A: Good morning, I'd like to make a reservation for two to New York.

B: When do you want to leave?

A: On Thursday, the 20th of December.

B: Round trip or One-way?

A: One-way, please.

B: O.K. you have two choices: Flight 289 leaves at 6:05 am and arrives in New York at 1:23 pm. The other is a night flight leaving at 20:29. and arriving at 3:06 the next morning. The night fight is cheaper than the daytime's.

A: Thanks. Please reserve us the seats on the night one.

B: O.K. Two seats on the night flight. Anyway, you need to hand in part of the airfare to make reservation for the seats. You know it is the rush hour for the planes. People are all hurrying home for this Christmas. The seats are in great demand.

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A: That's quite all right. How much money need I hand in?

B: 30% of the total $250. Please fill in the table first.

Part 3

I.

Robert Frost was no longer young when he published his first book of poems in 1913. Though born in San Francisco in 1874, he came of a New English family, which returned to New England when he was ten. Like many other writers, he had a brief brush with college and then supported himself by various means, ranging from shoe making to editing a country newspaper. However, he had been brought up on a farm and he liked farming. Most of all he liked to write but he could not support himself by writing. He was in his late 30s when he moved to England, where he issued his first book and found an appreciation for his work he had not found in America.

At the outbreak of World War I, Frost went back to farming in New Hampshire. Thereafter, although he made many journeys and frequent visits elsewhere, he considered the farm his home and its activities remained the focus of his poetry.

Some talents in poetry are used up early, but not Frost's. He continued to publish fine poetry for fifty years. He reached the height of his popularity after World War II. If America of the 20th century had a national poet, it was Frost. He was chosen to read one of his poems at the inauguration of the late President John F. Kennedy, the first poet ever so honored.

II.

This is VOA news now. I am Mary Smith in New York. Today we have an usual guest.

His name is Joe Paterno. He is the head football coach at the Pennsylvania State University in University Park, Pennsylvania. He has helped training college football players there since 1999. He has been the head coach since the second years he stayed in the university.

In May,26th. 2000, Mr. Joe Paterno won his three-hundred-twenty-fourth game as head coach in college football. That broke a record set by another famous college football coach, Albert Bryant. Mister Bryant coached the University of Alabama football team from 1958 to 1982. Today we are so honored to invite the outstanding head coach here.

Tapescript for Day 35

Part 1

1. I heard that Robert was turned down by the bank in his request for taking out his money earlier. He complained that the banks were the robbers of the customers.
2. We have been here waiting for nearly half an hour. But please keep patience! As you know, it is a long way for Alice to hurry here after four hours' classes.
3. Thank you for your warm invitation for me to the movie. But I have had too long a rest in home. The exams are coming and I have to make up my studies.

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4. The party is a wonderful and blazing one with wee-cooked dinner. Anyway, I felt quite unrest with Jim smith, that strange friend of the host, sitting on my left hand.
5. I don't know what happened in that coffee house. We used to come here to enjoy a cup of Jamaika when not so hungry.But the coffee today tastes differently!
6. Since the bombing campaign began, troops have been deployed in large numbers and the public has been asked to be vigilant for suspicious packages.
7. Immigration officials said many home-made weapons were seized during the arrest of 21 men and a woman.
8. Like many countries with developing markets, China has two procurement systems, one funded by international organisations and one funded by the government.
9. I've got an appointment with Mr. James Turner. He said I should meet him in Mrs. Brown's office.
10. Defence Minister Josheph Smith has given the army approval to procure coal and petrol to replace its depleted resources.

Part 2

A (The tour guider): welcome to the famous Peace Block in this famous capital, which is token of the green and peace-loving country. Let me introduce you the locations of different facilities so that you can have a easy and pleasant journey in the next few days.

B (The tourist): O.K. Thank you, dear Lousia. Anyway I 'd like to know where those reputed bars and coffee houses are located?

A: Take it easy. Mr. Emerson. The place we are standing is very near to the bars and coffee houses you are always dreaming of!

A: The whole block has four vertical Avenues, in another word, four vertical main streets and one horizontal street in the middle. We are standing here on the south entrance of the second avenue. Right left to us is a gas station made for the neighbourhood in the block.

A: If you walk straightly along the second avenue and turn right, you will find a school after 100 miles's walk. And my ladies, pay attention! Right opposite to the school is the famous shopping center of the capital. The store for the young ladies are on the latter part of the center, which you can find after you have walked across a public telephone on the sidepath.

C: Where is the heaven for the gentlemen? Then.

A: Gentlemen, when you are going along the avenue on the right side of the school, you will find the history museum on your right and the bars and coffee houses are just next to the museum on the Fourth Avenue.

A: Anyway, the most important thing—our hotel! It's located at the end of the second avenue to the north, which is the place you will have a good rest in the night.

A: If you want to have a refreshing exercise in the morning, just go out the hotel and turn right. After 200 miles' walk you will see the central park which is right next to the shopping center on the North Street.

A: O.K. Ladies and gentlemen! That is all my introduction! May you enjoy your holiday!

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Part 3

I.

Every animal is a living radiator—heat formed in its cells is given off through its skin. Warm-blooded animals maintain a steady temperature by constantly replacing lost surface heat; similar animals, which have more skin for every ounce of body weight, must produce heat faster than bigger ones. Because smaller animals burn fuel faster, scientists say they live faster.

The speed at which an animal lives is determined by measuring the rate at which it used oxygen. A chicken, for example, uses one-half cubic centimeter of oxygen every hour for each gram it weighs. The tiny shrew uses four cubic centimeters of oxygen every hour for each gram it weights. Because it uses oxygen eight times as fast, it is said that the mouselike shrew is living eight times as fast as the chicken. The smallest of the warm-blooded creatures, the humming bird, lives a hundred times as fast as an elephant.

There is limit to how small a warm-blooded animal can be. A mammal or bird that weighed only two and a half grams would starve to death. It would burn up its food too rapidly and would not be able to eat fast enough to supply more fuel.

II.

To explore this question, genetic researchers took blood samples from dizygotic, or fraternal, twins, who developed from two separate eggs. Though such siblings are no more closely related than any other brothers and sisters, their identical age and similar upbringing help to reduce the number of externally induced variables in their appearance and behavior. When their blood was studied, investigators identified "markers" and chemicals that gave them a reasonably good idea of which siblings had a greater number of common genes and which siblings had fewer.

Tapescript for Day 36

Part 1

1. A major earthquake has struck the northwestern United States. Many people in the southern part handed their warm hands to the homeless victims.
2. Rescue teams are being sent tonight to remote areas of the state. Fortunately there is no great number of deaths. But the cities in the areas were severely damaged.
3. The Antarctic, which is the hometown of the lovely penguins, is the windiest continent in the world. People used to consider it as a sacred part which human could never enter.
4. An Englishman speaks an average of 220 syllables per minute while an American only speaks an average of 175.
5. In the last few decades the woman's liberation movement has become one of the most important social movements in the United States, which is in fact the result of the development of the economy.
6. There are several things about motorcycling that the average citizen dislikes. It produces so much gases and it is very dangerous to ride a motorcycle in the rush hour.
7. Very little is known about the early history of the Eskimos except that they live in the Antarctic and build houses

with the ice and make clothes with the fur of animals.

8. The bride and groom run to the car under a shower of rice thrown by the wedding guests. It is the most exciting day in their life.
9. The Leaning Tower of Pisa took 174 years to build and it began to lean after it was finished. Yet people in Pisa enjoy it and are very proud of it.
10. When the couple drives away from the church, friends often chase them in cars, honking and drawing attention to them. It is a kind of good wishes.

Part 2

Dave: So how did you meet Linda?

Phil: I met her through a computer bulletin board.

Dave: Oh really? What bulletin board?

Phil: It was one I used down at the local coffee house called the San Francisco Net. It's been around since about 1991.

Dave: I've heard about that, but I've never tried it.

Phil: You ought to. One dollar buys you 15 minutes of computer time. A "Chat session" links you with cappuccino sippers in other cafes and at home computers on the network.

Dave: I have no desire to talk on a network with a bunch of strangers.

Phil: That's the whole point. All your inhibitions disappear because you can't see the other person. This network allows you to talk to people whom you normally wouldn't talk to.

Dave: I just want a private conversation with one other person.

Phil: You can do that. A private session lets two talk alone. This techno-chat program lets you talk with about anything with everyone, without prejudice because you can't see them.

Dave: Well, maybe I'll tag along and watch how you talk.

Phil: That's fine with me. But we'll have to get there early, because after 8 p.m. there's always a long waiting line.

Dave: It's that popular?

Phil: Welcome to the 90s!

Dave: Okay, okay. We're there tonight. So what does it cost?

Phil: One dollar buys 15 minutes of computer time. This talk isn't cheap.

Dave: I don't know. I'll feel funny talking through a computer.

Phil: Remember, that's how I met Linda. I guarantee you can talk to girls who would never talk to you if they saw your face.

Dave: What's that supposed to mean?

Phil: Look in the mirror, man.

Part 3

I.

Animals can learn to do many things that, while not necessarily useful, are very amusing to watch. In circuses,

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animals are taught to do tricks. Lions and tigers can be taught to leap and spring gracefully when told to do so, or to stay in place on command. Elephants learn to walk in line, to stand on their hind legs, to lie on their sides, and to stand on their heads. They can also learn to dance.

Another trainers had an elephant and a tiger stay together. After many weeks of living in the same cage, the two animals became accustomed to each other. Then the tiger was taught to jump on the elephant's back. Both animals became so interested in the act that they forgot they were natural enemies. Later a lion was added to the act. This also took a lot of patient training. However, when the three animals grew accustomed to each other, they made a most successful crisis act.

The moving pictures and television can use trained animals too. Some animals, such as foxes, are easy to film. Big animals, such as lions and tigers, can be photographed as they bound happily back to their families and dinner. If a movie actor is nearby, the well-trained animal will pay no attention to him. However, the audience may imagine that the actor escaped a terrible death by the skin of his teeth.

II.

We know the effect calories have on your body. For each pound of weight that your body carries, it takes about 12 calories per pound per day to keep it alive. If you weigh 150 pounds, you therefore need about 1,800 calories per day to keep yourself alive and maintain that same weight.

If you were to eat more than 1,800 calories per day, the surplus turns into fat. It takes about 3,600 excess calories to make a pound of fat.

Let's say that you were to eat, on average, 2,000 calories per day. That extra 200 calories per day is going to turn into fat. However, you will eventually hit a point of equilibrium because as you gain weight, you need more calories to maintain that weight. So, a person eating an average of 2,000 calories per day will hit equilibrium at 166.67 pounds.

Tapescript for Day 37

Part 1

1. It really doesn't matter. Tom, you don't have to be very sorry for it. The car is not bad damaged. Anyway you have tried to drive carefully. That's OK.
2. I am so sorry, Sir. I remember I met you two hours ago. But I could not find a sheet of paper to write your name at that time. Could you tell me once again?
3. You see, the typewriter has been worn-out for a long time. But the Susie always forgets to change it. She is always forgetting the things I told her.
4. Really? You phoned me last night? I was in the bedroom and listening to the rock music. The sound of the phone ringing must have been very low.
5. I am sure that Mary will come. Anyway, she told me this morning that she would be very busy today. She told us to begin without waiting for her.
6. I do love the color of the shirt. The size also suits me very well. And you service made me at home. But I think $120

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for one summer shirt is a little bit high. So …

7. The air is suffocating in the house. In fact there are few people smoking. But the window is blocked and there are too many people in the small house.

8. People always takes for granted that the most expensive means of traffic is the most secure, but the frequent reports of accidents of planes and cars has driven the major population of the country to public transportation. Which kind of transportation do you think people will gradually convert to in the future according to what you have heard?

9. When Bill is debating against him, John always looks randomly and carelessly. But he can remember exactly what Bill has said and rebukes him quickly.

10. Ann, you told me to wait for you for half an hour. That is quite all right for a gentleman. But I have been standing here for two hours. It is beyond the tolerance of any gentleman!

Part 2 Conversation

I.

11. M: Nancy, you look so nice in your new clothes!
W: Thank you so much! Jack. I bought the sweater just two days ago. I like the velvet color so much.

12. W: Can I help you, Sir?
M: Yes, I'd like to buy some flowers for one of my friends. Is yellow rose ok?

13. M: Miss Smith, I am so lucky to drive you home. Shall we drive directly to your house?
W: Thank you so much for your favor! But I have an urgent letter to post right now.

14. M: I've caught a severe cold for three days. My head is aching too.
W: Take it easy! You are having a fever. Some medicine will do for you quickly.

15. W: Hello, This is Susan speaking. Who is that?
M: Hi, Susan! This is Joe Black. I am calling to you to thank you for lending me the umbrella in the rainy night. It is so nice of you!

16. W: It is really a fantastic ceremony. Everything is so attractive! I think it is the dream of every girl!
M: Of course it is a dream! Not every girl has the luck to be chosen by the prince and become the Princess of one country.

II.

17. M: Kate, what will you do in the weekends? I'd like to join you in.
W: We are thinking of go camping or go shopping this Sunday.
M: I like camping very much.

18. W: Excuse me, Sir. Can you tell me how can I get to the post office?
M: My pleasure. Go down the street and turn left at the third cross. Then you can see the post office.

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19. M: Is Paris beautiful? I thought you enjoyed yourself greatly.
W: Yes, of course. I've fallen in love of every thing in Paris. What a wonderful place! What a journey!

20. M: Are you speaking to John? Why did I hear the sounds of animal crying?
W: Yes, I am speaking to him. He has just changed his job. To be a manger in the zoo.

Part 3

The wedding itself usually lasts between 20 and 40 minutes. The wedding party enters the church while the wedding march is played. The bride carrying a bouquet enters last with her father who will "give her away". The groom enters the church from a side door. When the wedding party is gathered by the altar, the bride and groom exchange vows. It is traditional to use the words "To have and to hold from this day forward, for better, for worse, for richer, for poorer, in sickness and in health, to love and to cherish, till death do us part". Following the vows, the couple exchange rings. Wearing the wedding ring on the fourth finger of the left hand is an old custom.

Tapescript for Day 38

Part 1

1. The network resources can be divided into network facilities resources and network information resources.
2. The most commonly used network service is electronic mail (E-mail), or simply as mail, which permits network users to send textual messages to each other.
3. The single currency, however, is already three years old—and an established fact of economic life. However, governments have much to do to ensure that its full benefits are felt.
4. Many Europeans have their misgivings about the new money, despite the breathless enthusiasm of politicians, central bankers and big business for the project.
5. The Europe currency now buys around 89 American cents, compared with $1.17 when it was launched, and at one point was worth little more than 80 cents.
6. The price of cars, for example, will continue to vary, thanks to the block exemption for exclusive dealerships permitted by the European Commission.
7. Naturally, the quality of your Internet connection and service, like many other things in life, is dictated by the amount of money that you are willing to spend.
8. Researchers have estimated that as many as 80 per cent of all automobile accidents can be attributed to the psychological condition of the driver.
9. Change your overall eating pattern so that you take in, on average, fewer calories than before you went on the diet.
10. Much of the blood on the street flows essentially from uncivil behavior of drivers who refuse to respect the legal and moral rights of others.

Part 2

Hostess: Good afternoon. How many are there in your party?

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Ann: Just two and we'd like a booth in the nonsmoking section, if you have one.

Hostess: Right this way. Follow me. Will this booth be all right?

Karl: The one by the window would be better, thanks.

Hostess: No problem. Here are your menus. Your server will be right with you.

Server: Hello, my name is Chris, and I'm your server today. May I bring you something to begin with, a drink or some appetizers perhaps?

Karl: No appetizer for me. I'll have a glass of water for now.

Ann: I'd like an iced tea, decaffeinated or herbal. What flavors do you have?

Server: We have mint, peach, or raspberry.

Ann: Bring me a large mint, please.

Server: Will that be all, or are you ready to order?

Karl: I'm ready. I'll have a veggie sandwich on whole wheat. Hold the mayonnaise, please.

Server: That comes with your choice of soup or a salad.

Karl: What soups do you have?

Server: We have potato, bean, vegetable, beef, or cream of broccoli.

Karl: Does the potato soup have pork in it?

Server: Yes, it has pieces of ham.

Karl: Well, then I'll have the cream of broccoli.

Ann: I'd like a hamburger on a sour dough bun with plenty of onions, please.

Sever: How do you want your burger cooked, medium, or well done?

Ann: Medium will be fine, thanks.

Server: The burger comes with your choice of cole slaw or fries.

Ann: Make it fries, and please bring ketchup with them.

Server: Will that be all?

Karl: I think so. Please bring us the check when you return with our food. We're pressed for time.

Part 3

I.

In the early days of nuclear power, the United States made money on it. But today opponents have so complicated its development that no nuclear plants have been ordered or built here in 12 years.

The greatest fear of nuclear power opponents has always been a reactor "melt down ". Today, the chances of a meltdown that would threaten U.S. public health are testing new reactors that rely not on human judgment to shut them down but on the laws of nature. Now General Electric is already building two advanced reactors in Japan. But don't expect them even on U.S. shores unless things change in Washington.

The procedure for licensing nuclear power plants is a bad dream. Any time during, or even after, construction, an objection by any group or individual can bring everything to a halt while the matter is investigated or taken to court. Meanwhile, the builder must add nice, but not necessary improvements, some of which force him to knock down walls and start over. In every case when a plant has been opposed, the Nuclear Regulation Commission has ultimately granted a license to construct or operate. But the victory often costs so much that the utility ends up abandoning the plant anyway.

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II.

The Internet is a huge interconnected system, but it uses just a handful of method to move data around. Until the recent explosion of public interest in the Internet, the vast majority of the computers on the Net use the Unix operating system. As a result, the standard Unix commands for certain Internet services have entered the online community's languages as both nouns and verbs to describe the services themselves. Some of the services that the Internet can provide are: Mail, Remote use of another computer, Telnet, FTP, News, and Live conversation.

Tapescript for Day 39

Part 1

1. You are so nice to give the tickets for the famous swimming pool! I am having a severe convulsion in the legs, so I think you will not mind if I give the tickets to my cousins.
2. I am so sorry, Linda. I should have brought you the waterproof watch from the teacher. What a forgetful person! Will my watch do?
3. Mike is a distinguished fellow in the college. He made himself known throughout the mathematic competition through his remarks in mathematics at time was very low.
4. I refused my little brother's quest for help. He is smart enough to win the English contest. The only thing he needs now is independence, so I stay at home.
5. It is a great honor for us to keep Professor Johnson in the school. He is a very attractive and humorous teacher, just like those celebrated old professors in the campus.
6. She has to attend a very important meeting next morning with her boss. In fact he has told her to stay in home because of her severe cold but she insist on attending the meeting.
7. I used to be a faithful supporter for the hamburgers, but since the packing of the hamburger changed, I haven't had it for one time. I could not bear eating with hands.
8. This is really a everlasting saying that the difference between man and animals lies in their ability to make instruments. Thinking and learning is the second thing.
9. Bill likes the car very much. Many of his friends have bought this type. He has told us to connect his bank to draw the money with his signature.
10. The teachers told us to wait for them on the campus football ground, But they said that our new teacher would not come because he was caught in the rain last night.

Part 2

Librarian: Can I help you?

Natalie: Yes. I am a bit confused. My sociology class is supposed to read a chapter in a book called *Sociology and Modern Age*. According to the syllabus, the book is in the library, but I haven't been able to find it.

Librarian: Do you have your syllabus with you? May I see it?

Natalie: uh…Yes, I put it in the front of my sociology notebook. Oh, here it is.

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Librarian: Let me see. Oh yes. Your professor has placed this book on reserve. That means you cannot find it on the shelves in its usual place. You need to go to a special room called the reserve room. It's down the hall and to the right.

Natalie: I'm sorry—I still don't understand what you mean by on reserve.

Librarian: You see, your professor wants every one in the class to read the chapter. If one student removes the book from the library, it is likely that none of the other students will have the opportunity to read it. So, your professor has insured that all students have the opportunity to read it by placing it on reserve.

Natalie: So, will I be able to find this book?

Librarian: Yes, when a book is on reserve, a student can go to the reserve room and ask the reserve librarian for the book. The student can have the book for a few hours, and he or she MUST read it in the library during that time. That way, the book stays in the library, and all students have a chance to read it.

Natalie: Okay. Thank you. I understand now.

Librarian: Will there be anything else?

Natalie: No! I am on my way to the reserve room. Thanks again.

Part 3

The modern age is an age of electricity. People are so used to electric lights, radios, televisions, and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them. When there is a power failure, people grope about in flickering candlelight, cars hesitate in the streets because there are no traffic lights to guide them, and food spoils in silent refrigerators.

Yet people began to understand how electricity works only a little more than two centuries ago. Nature has apparently been experimenting in this field for millions of years. Scientists are discovering more and more that the living world may hold many interesting secrets of electricity that could benefit humanity.

All living cells sent out tiny pulses of electricity. As the heart beats, it sends out pulses that can be measured and recorded on the surface of the body. When the pulses are recorded, they form an electrocardiogram, which a doctor can study to determine how well the heart is working. The brain, too, sends out brain waves of electricity, which can be recorded in an electroencephalogram, The electric currents generated by most living cells are extreme ly small—often so small that sensitive instruments are needed to record them. But in some animals, certain muscled cells have become so specialized as electrical generators that they do not work as muscle cells at all. When large numbers of these cells are linked together, the effect can be astonishing.

Tapescript for Day 40

Part 1

1. What are you complaining, Linda? Your secretary is working so diligent. The secretary of mine is as lazy and irresponsible as that of Peter's.
2. Pay attention! The bus will stop before the Fifth Avenue Building after we pass the Central Park. Nearby is the Empire State Building.

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3. Professor Nelson's lecture today covered some wise people in the economic field and then he left us something as a material for the test on Monday.
4. In spite of the meeting at 3 o'clock in this afternoon, I will go to see him. As you see, he is very important in the negotiation of tomorrow morning.
5. Though you both did fail in the exam, Charlie is in greater trouble. He has failed for four times in two semesters. That has exceeded the deadline for the school.
6. Nancy is really a gentle and kind-hearted girl. Why are you always so cold to her? She wrote to me to ask if she had offended you unconsciously.
7. It will be no good for you to complain here. The servant has tried her best. I think it will help if you can give her a hand.
8. I used to drink tea when I was in China. When I found the coffee beans made in Columbia, I became a crazy fan for coffee.
9. What happened to Shelley? She seemed to be very absent-minded. When we talked to her, she answers quickly even without turning her eyes to us.
10. Henry told me to go to the bus stop to meet his little brother who had just come back from the university for vacation. He said that the boy would be there waiting for me in a sportswear. But who will be the person I have to meet among the three people?

Part 2

Cashier: Hello. I'll ring these up for you in a minute. I just need to do a quick price check on the Pepperidge crackers.

Bella: It's a buy-one-get-one free sale but I don't remember the exact price.

Cashier: We'll know soon. Ah! Here comes Henry.

Henry: They're two-for-one at $2.50.

Cashier: Thanks, Henry. How would you like to pay for these, Madam? Cash, check, or charge?

Bella: I'll use my Discover card.

Cashier: Okay. The next one. Welcome, Sir. Would you like a cash advance?

Richard: What's that?

Cashier: Well, it simply allows you to withdraw money, like an ATM card, except that you don't have to pay any interest for it. And could you please hit the green button once you agree with the total price?

Richard: Okay.

Henry: How would you like them bagged, Sir? Plastic or paper?

Richard: Paper, please. The paper bags make handy trash bags.

Cashier: That's right! Sign next to the "X", please.

Part 3

I.

Passage A

For a century and a half the piano has been one of the most popular solo instruments for Western music. Unlike string and wind instruments, the piano is completely self-sufficient, as it is able to play both the melody and its

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accompanying harmony at the same time. For this reason, it became the favorite household instrument of the nineteenth century.

Passage B

Weddings in the United States vary as much as the people do. There are church weddings with a great deal of fanfare; there are weddings on mountaintops with guests barefooted; and there have been weddings on the ocean floor with oxygen tanks for the guests. But many weddings, no matter where or how they are performed, include certain traditional customs.

Before a couple is married, they become engaged. And then invitations are sent to those who live nearby, their close friends and their relatives who live far away. When everything is ready, then comes the most exciting moment.

II.

If you are traveling forwards in a train, the things around you outside seem to be moving backwards. But this is not really true. It is the train that is moving. It is like this with the earth. The sun seems to rise in the east, move across the sky, and set in the west. In other words, the sun seems to travel round the earth. However, it is not really true. It is the earth that is turning on its axis. The turning of the earth on its own axis is what makes the change from day to night.

Tapescript for Day 41

Part 1

1. The case became a hot potato for the Cuba government when Mr Write was offered political asylum by America.
2. The computer may be "free", but people should realise that half its hard disk is a cache of advertisements they will see even if they are not on-line.
3. Being a prison guard is, by all accounts, a dreadful job-made worse by powerful gangs and a lack of support from relevant government officials.
4. It was my first attempt at the Scottish reel and I swung along to the momentum of the bold music, skipping under arched arms and spinning somewhat dizzily.
5. Even light alcohol consumption has been linked to cirrhosis and cancer of the liver, a number of other cancers, as well as high blood pressure, hemorrhagic stroke, osteoporosis, and depression.
6. The growing segment of the black community that is going to college, entering the middle class and moving out to the suburbs is also following the general trend toward intermarriage.
7. As President Clinton has said, within 30 or 40 years, when there will be no single race in the majority in the United States,
8. If we form the habit of reading the newspaper, we shall (will) get enough knowledge to cope with our circumstances.
9. Shoreham, however, was singled out by antinuclear activists who, by sending in endless protests, drove the cost

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over $ 5 billion and delayed its use for many years.

10. Biologists who wish to study such things as bee navigation, language, and behavior in general have to train their bees to fly from the hive to one or another special place.

Part 2

A.

Thinh: Hello.

Jim: Oh, hi there!

Thinh: Please allow me to introduce myself. My name is Thinh Nguyen and this is my wife, Lan Quong.

Jim: Pleased to meet you. My name is Jim Peters. Did you just move in next door?

Lan: Yes, we did. Have you lived here long?

Jim: Me? I guess so. I've lived here for about 6 years now. Have you lived in America very long?

Thinh: No. Not really. When we left Vietnam and came to America we lived with a cousin in Dallas for 2 years. Where do you work, Jim?

Jim: I teach mathematics at Willow Springs community college. What do you do?

Thinh: I am a mechanic at Allied Diesel. I repair truck engines.

Jim: What about you, Lan?

Lan: I am a nurse's assistant at Whitfield County hospital.

Jim: Well, Thinh and Lan, it was good to meet you. I have to go now. I'm teaching a class this evening and I need to get to the college before 6:30.

Thinh: It was good to meet you, too, Jim.

Lan: Yes, it was good to meet you.

Jim: See you around!

Thinh and Lan: Good-bye, Jim.

B.

Student: You wanted to see me?

Advisor: That's right. We need to have a serious talk.

Student: About what?

Advisor: Your attendance—or rather, lack of it.

Student: OK, so I've ditched class a few times…

Advisor: A few times? I've been told you've missed six out of eight times in two different classes! That's really setting yourself up to fail.

Student: Oh, come on. Those classes are really boring!

Advisor: But they're also required. You're about to be in big trouble.

Student: What's the big deal about missing some classes?

Advisor: The big deal is that you're here on a student visa.

Student: So?

Advisor: So if you don't attend class regularly, you won't be a full-time student—which your visa requires. You'll be out of status.

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Student: What are you gonna do? Turn me in to the Immigration Police?

Advisor: Oh, of course I'll have to report you if you continue missing your class, but I'm going to do something else first.

Student: Like what?

Advisor: Like faxing your father.

Part 3

Don't "save up" your drinks and have several at a time. There are no health benefits from binge drinking—only a significantly higher risk of premature death. Concentrated drinking (more than three drinks per occasion for women, or more than four for men) can be more dangerous than a steady alcohol intake. It can cause an irregular heartbeat, which can lead to blot clots and possibly trigger a heart attack. And remember, more than two alcoholic drinks a day elevates your blood pressure, which raises your risk of heart disease and stroke.

In general, if you're temperate in your drinking and are in good health, you may not experience any negative effects of alcohol. You may even gain some benefits.

Tapescript for Day 42

Part 1

1. It keeps raining for so many days. I cannot bear it any more. What is more, I lost my umbrella. Anyway, I have to go out this night because of the urgent call of my tutor.
2. I am going to my cousin's house. He is in a bad mood these days because he is having some trouble with his girlfriend, but he is a good and patience teacher to me in chemistry.
3. Mary brought ten pounds of bananas in the supermarket together with Henry. Henry said that they should give the bananas to the old people in the apartment house as a special gift for Thanksgiving.
4. She went to the door and find that the key did not work. She thought that she must have used the wrong key and went back to the car, only to find that she locked the door key in the room this morning.
5. The children seemed to be enjoying themselves in the evening party but I think they are only pretending to be happy. How can they be at ease in such a serious situation?
6. I got the address of the Kunts from Ali and planned a big party for these old friends but later Ali told me that they had gone to Korea for the World Cup. So I have to give up my plan.
7. Since the early days of television, advertising has provided much of the finance necessary to run television stations throughout the world especially in the United States.
8. A friend is someone who likes the same things that you do, who can argue with you and not lose your temper even if you don't always agree about things.
9. Even people who are not interested in art cannot fail to notice the examples of modern sculptures on display in public places such as the usual strange forms in nearly every central park.

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10. In spite of my cold and cough, I went to the graduation ceremony of my little sister who was once a troublesome student to all the teachers and now a excellent graduate of the high school.

Part 2

11. W: When will my car be fixed?
M: Well, it's eleven o'clock by my watch. I think I can have it done in a couple of hours.

12. W: Why is Alex applying for financial aid? Doesn't he have a lot of money?
M: Not enough, I guess.

13. W: Cinderella is really a talented girl. She is the leader of the Campus Ballet Team and is performing excellent in the Ski Competition. I am always wondering how was she bestowed with such genius.
M: Everybody has his own shortcomings. Cindy is always losing in the volley matches.

14. M: According to the report, about 90 percent of the students did quite well in history, but only 70 percent in literature.
W: Well, I still think that history is a little more complicated than literature.

15. M: Where did you celebrate your birthday last year?
W: Let me see. A year ago today, I was a passenger on an Air Greece Plane. I had just left my sister's home in Athens and was on my way to school in New York.

Part 3

Perhaps the most spectacular feature of the Grand Canyon, its Redwall limestone cliff, stands about half way up the chasm and is practically vertical. Its average height is 550 feet—almost exactly that of the Washington Monument. Though it is actually gray-blue limestone, the surface of the cliff has been stained to a sunset hue by iron salts washing out of the rocks. Above the red wall come alternating layers of red sandstone and shale 1,000 feet thick, then comes the next pale-blue layer. The topmost layers are a yellowish limestone.

Now, visitors to the South Rim alone may number 18,000 in a single day. Some of that number will travel by mule train down Bright Angel Trail to the canyon's floor, cross the raging river by a suspension bridge and amount to the North Rim.

Though the two rims face each other across only 12 miles, it is a journey of 214 miles by car from one to the other. Nor can you visit the North Rim except in summer; some 1,200 feet higher than the South Rim, it is snow covered much of the year except in July and August.

But there is no day that you may not visit the South Rim and find the sun warm on your face and the air perfumed with the incense of smoke from an Indian hearth. The Grand Canyon is an unearthly sight. No wonder an American writer and journalist said, "I came here an atheist, and departed a devout believer."

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Tapescript for Day 43

Part 1

1. Hilton, I have just come back from the library. I remember you told me we would have dinner with the professor this afternoon. But I have to go back to get the bag I left in library.
2. Didn't you pay for your phone bill yet? Henry. How forgetful you are! Anyway, Don't bother looking for a phone nearby. Just use mine mobile phone.
3. Can you finish it right now? You see, I will have to reach the airport at 11 o'clock. There is only some wine and dirt on the suit and dry-washing is quite enough. Please speed up!
4. Thank you for your recommendation! We are hungry now and need only something to fill in the stomach. Would you please bring me two hamburger and some milk?
5. I have long been worrying about the essay these days. Anyway, last night I finished the outline and the abstract of it. So now I have the time to go. A evening walk will do good to me.
6. Henry is very upset these days because of his demanding task the boss left him. He discussed with the boss on it but did not get a satisfying answer, so he decided to look for someone else to take his place.
7. It is so strange! He told me to repair the car here but I found nothing in this area. Where is the garage? Are they making fun of me? The Fool's day has already passed 5 days.
8. I found the book in the library but they told me that the book is not supposed to be borrowed out of the library and that the small library will allow borrowings on weekends.
9. I like playing tennis in such a lovely garden and such a fine day, but I am too tired after a long vacation out of the country and I am longing for a good rest at home.
10. Tom is going to introduce me to a distinguished professor but I caught a cold in the rain last night and could not drag me out of bed. Could you do me a favor of calling him saying sorry to him for my absence.

Part 2

Kevin: So what's your favorite golden oldies?

Keiko: You mean my favorite song? I don't know. That's like asking me what was my favorite day last year.

Kevin: Well, let's make it your favorite song from the sixties.

Keiko: I guess, that's a little easier. No, wait, there's a lot of good songs from the sixties.

Kevin: Okay, how about your favorite Beatles song from the sixties?

Keiko: That still give me 10 years to choose from.

Kevin: All right. How about 1965?

Keiko: That's better. Wait. I have no idea what songs came out in 1965.

Kevin: Here, take a look at this top song hits chart from 1965.

Keiko: Thanks. Okay. This is easy. My favorite Beatles song from 1965 has gotta be "Yesterday".

Kevin: Isn't "Yesterday" every Japanese person's favorite Beatles song?

Keiko: I have no idea. What makes you think that?

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Kevin: Well, every time I go to a karaoke bar in Japan and look at the song selections, I only find about 3 English songs: "Yesterday", "My Way", and "I Left My Heart in San Francisco"

Keiko: Oh, that's funny but you're right. My gosh, you must have been to a lot of karaoke bars.

Kevin: As a matter of fact I have. I swear they all use the same song list book.

Keiko: By the way, what's your favorite song from 1965?

Kevin: "I Can't Get No Satisfaction" by the Rolling Stones.

Keiko: I'm not surprised.

Part 3

During the Middle Ages, a bankrupt was considered a criminal—someone who hid from creditors or took other actions to defraud lenders. A bankrupt who refused to turn over all his or her goods to creditors was imprisoned.

Fortunately, we have come a long way from this barbaric treatment of luckless debtors. The basic concepts of our latest bankruptcy law include, among others, provisions that (1) prorate the bankrupt's assets among creditors in a fair and suitable manner; (2) give honest debtors relief from their debts in order to try to "rehabilitate" the debtors; and (3) exempt certain property from the reach of creditors so the debtor can make a fresh start.

Declaring personal bankruptcy has certain positive sides as well as negative sides. On the positive side, the declaration keeps creditors away. No one can foreclose on the debtor's home or repossess the family car while the bankruptcy proceeding is taking place. But declaring bankruptcy has its costs. It can be quite difficult to reestablish credit after declaring bankruptcy. This problem is not helped by the fact that credit agencies keep a record of the bankruptcy for ten years. Also, although bankruptcy doesn't carry the stigma it did in the past, many people view the proceeding as a blow to their self-image.

Bankruptcy is not the only method of dealing with a debt problem. There are alternatives that a debtor may find more advantageous. Some of these include settling with creditors out of court, asking creditors to reduce payment amounts, getting help from a consumer credit counselor, or paying debts by selling or borrowing on assets.

Tapescript for Day 44

Part 1

1. Lousia is always trying to help her sister in realizing the dream of becoming a famous doctor by writing to a famous doctor who is the dean of the medical college.
2. Mrs. Benjamin can speak seven languages, among which English and Spanish are her mother tongues, because her father is English and mother is Spanish.
3. It was very difficult to distinguish from the instruction paper what they should do in repairing, but the machine is now working soundly through the experienced worker's repair.
4. Michael had an important exam last night. I had thought that was the reason he did not go to watch the match until he told me today that he would not watch his team to fail.
5. They are in the book market and looking for some books on teaching how to sell products because they will have to make a lecture on the situation of the mass production market.

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6. Self-employed people and retirees who conduct a part-time business at home often have no difficulty meeting this business requirement, since their home office is generally their only office.
7. It has been said that in order to know what a girl will be like as she gets older, one needs only to look at her mother and the way her mother is treating her.
8. After the peak year of 1957, the birth rate in Canada began to decline and it continued falling and stood at the lowest level in the 25 years.
9. When the Second World War began, Hemingway again returned to Europe as a reporter and present at most of the important battles of that war.
10. Many students in the big university city has only few minutes between classes to hurry from one building to another among the vast sea of hurrying bicycles.

Part 2

I.

Europeans work fewer hours, for more money, than ever before. What do they do with all that time off? In the cold, grey north they watch television: Denmark now has 386 sets for every 1,000 people, Germany 385, 40% more than in 1970. In sunny Spain they eat out: 14% of household spending, the largest share in the community, goes on restaurants, cafes and hotels—not counting alcoholic drinks. Europeans everywhere watch football. One European in three is interested in football, a quarter in tennis and swimming, a fifth in athletics and gymnastics.

Their houses are well-equipped, and getting more so. As long ago as 1980, the most recent year for which comparable figures exits, nine-tenths of Europe's households had a refrigerator (except in Ireland and Portugal). Owner ship of washing machines varied more: 87% of Dutch had one, but only 58% of Danes, ownership of dishwashers was stuck at 3% in Britain in 1980, but rising fast in France: Up from 13% in 1980 to 22% in 1985. In Holland 95% of households has a telephone in 1985, in Italy only 72%.

Above all, the newly rich Europeans go on holiday. In 1985, 56% of them went away at least once. As anyone who has tried to spread a towel on a Mediterranean beach in high summer can confirm, 34% of them took their main holidays in August and another 28% in July. For peace (if not sun), try February or November, when only 1% of Europeans take their main holiday. One European in three holidays abroad. These, not surprisingly, are mostly northerners.

Half of Europe's holidaymakers head for the seaside. But in Holland marginally more people prefer a holiday in the countryside to a week on the beach. So there are some differences left.

II.

If you qualify, you can deduct direct expenses associated with your home office, such as painting and repairs. You can also deduct the portion of your indirect expenses that corresponds to the portion of your home that your office occupies. So if one-fifth of your home is devoted to your office, you can deduct one-fifth of your bills for utilities, insurance, mortgage interest, taxes, or rent. An added bonus, if you meet the principal-place-of-business test, is that the cost of any business travel outside your home becomes deductible. Employees are much more limited. They can only claim total expenses that exceed 2 percent of their adjusted gross income.

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Tapescript for Day 45

Part 1

1. I had thought that biology was very difficult, but the most challenging thing to me is physics now because I could never make sense of what is expansion and constriction of the solid and liquid.
2. We have just brought a new apartment of 150 square meters in the center of the city which is much more expensive than that in the suburb, where a square meter will cost us only $200, which is $50 less than that of the city.
3. In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheaper one which can be clearly seen in the comparison of the costs on watching the TV and the film.
4. An undergraduate course consists of a series of lectures, seminars and tutorials in science and engineering, laboratory classes, which in total accounts for about 15 hours per week.
5. Because of the activities of the terrorist groups, the flights will have to be canceled tomorrow, not accounting the terrible weather.
6. She had been waiting for the guests in the airport for nearly one hour and forty-five minutes. Anyway, at 11 o'clock the airport announced that she would have to wait for another one hour because of the bad weather.
7. On Saturday, I went to buy the ticket for tomorrow's pop concert but they told me that they would have been on sale for a week and the tickets had been sold out since the fourth day.
8. Now here is the different prices of the fee of the flights from Hongkong to different places. The respective fees of the flights to London, Pakistan, Tokyo and New York will be in general $35 higher than the latter one. Which of the following fee tablet is probably not true?
9. I remember that the famous band has four members and I always remember the famous show of them in the streets. It was so exciting! What happened? They changed to sing songs and one guy has left the always united band. Which of the following picture suits the situation of the band?
10. Henry is really a lucky dog. He got a very good result in the maths examination in this semester because he met the questions in the paper the day before the exam when he was making a haste preparation.

Part 2 Conversation

Shinji: Mike, why are so many Americans overweight?

Mike: Well, that's a good question, Shinji. You'd think that with the current fitness craze in the U.S. there wouldn't be so many over-weight Americans.

Shinji: Just how many people are overweight?

Mike: About 40% of Americans are overweight. Interestingly, one study said that low-income groups have a higher percentage of over-weight people than higher income families.

Shinji: Are there any other factors like that in the study?

Mike: Yes. The study also said that the hotter the climate, the lower the percentage of obese people…

Shinji: That makes sense. When it's hot, you usually don't feel like eating a lot.

Mike: Is that why Japanese people are typically skinnier than Americans?

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Shinji: Well, our diet has a lot less fat and oil than American food. And Americans eat a lot more meat than we do.

Mike: You're right. And we also eat more sugar and junk food. But there's another reason why so many Americans are fat.

Shinji: What's that?

Mike: Nobody exercises anymore—not even kids. The average American home has the TV on for six hours a day!

Shinji: Wow! No wonder you Americans are so fat. You don't get enough exercise. Say, Mike, aren't you getting a little bigger in the waist?

Mike: Yeah, I guess so.

Shinji: You really need to watch what you eat and get some exercise.

Mike: Hey, I started a diet and lost 10 pounds.

Shinji: So what happened?

Mike: I quit and gained it all back plus 5 pounds.

Shinji: What's that supposed to mean?

Mike: Look in the mirror, man.

Part 3

I.

Television is now playing a very important part in our lives. But television, like other things, has advantages and disadvantages. Do the former outweigh the latter?

In the first place, television is not only a convenient source of entertainment, but also a comparatively cheap one. For a family of four, for example, it is more convenient as well as cheaper to sit comfortably at home, with almost unlimited entertainment available, than to go out in search of amusement elsewhere. They do not have to pay for expensive seats at the theater, the cinema, or the opera, only to discover, perhaps, that the show is disappointing. All they have to do is to press a button, and they can see plays, operas, and shows of every kind, not to mention political discussions and the latest exciting football match. Some people, however, maintain that this is precisely where the danger lies. The television viewer takes no initiative. He makes no choice and exercises no judgment. He is completely passive and has everything presented to him without any effort on his part.

Television, it is often said, keeps one informed about current events, allows one to follow the latest developments in science and politics, and offers an endless series of programmes which are both instructive and entertaining. The most distant countries and the strangest customs are brought right into one's sitting-room. It could be argued that the radio performs this service just as well; but on television everything is much more living, much more real. Yet here again there is a danger. We get so used to looking at it, so dependent on its flickering pictures, that it begins to dominate our lives.

There are many other arguments for or against television. The poor quality of its programmes is often criticized. But it is undoubtedly a great comfort to many lonely elderly people. And does it corrupt or instruct our children? I think we must realize that television in itself is neither good nor bad. It is the uses to which it is put that determine its value to society.

II.

You can "beat the market" (and most professional money managers as well) if you truly understand investing.

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What most people consider investing is really just speculating, and there's a world of difference between the two.

If you buy stocks for "a quick pop," you're not an investor; if your time frame is measured in months rather than decades, you're not an investor. If you don't know the underlying fundamentals of a company and its financials, you're not an investor. This doesn't mean you can't make money—it just means you're playing the game, not the odds.

As an investor in stocks, you are making a choice. You are making a commitment to ignore the seemingly easy money of the "hot" stock (which might not be so hot), in some business you kinda, sorta understand but that didn't seem to matter much anyway because you were just in it for a quick profit. Once you're out of the speculating game, once you insist that your future wealth shouldn't be part of a game, you're halfway home.

Tapescript for Day 46

Part 1

I.

1. Never can people predict a winner in the match called Tour France, which is the most popular bicycle race in the world and is among the most challenging in professional cycling competition.
2. In fact, researchers now think that even people whose blood pressure is within normal range should cut back on sodium which sometimes can hurt and cause bad damage to our body.
3. By the time the Olympics begin in Atlanta this summer, the business world will have spent more than $1 billion to link their names and products to the Olympic Games.
4. The achievements of the Asian Americans are reflected in the nation's best universities, where mathematics, science and engineering departments have taken on a decidedly Asian character.
5. The modern age is an age of electricity. People are so used to electric lights, radios, televisions, and telephones that it is hard to imagine what life would be like without them.
6. When there is a power failure, people grope about in flickering candlelight, cars hesitate in the streets because there are no traffic lights to guide them, and food spoils in silent refrigerators.

II.

7. David had Cinderella to fetch his French book because he is in urgent need of the book, but the girl didn't find the book, so he had to stop his work here and to look for the book which was on the bed in his dorm himself.
8. Betti bought a television set the other day, but she found that it was out of order after she took it back home. She made a phone call to store and had them replaced it for her.
9. My flight will take off at 11:50 tonight. When my watch showed that it was 11:45, I rushed to the check-in and it's only 1 minute left. But soon I find my watch is 30 minutes early now. How many minutes are left before the departure?
10. I asked Charlie how was his trip to Chicago and he told me that he would rather had spent the vacation staying at home.

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Part 2

Visitor: Excuse me. Can you tell me how to reach the bank please?

Policeman: Which bank? There are two: the Allied Irish Bank and the Bank of Ireland.

Visitor: I have an AIB pass card and I want to withdraw money from the bank.

Policeman: You need to go to the Allied Irish Bank which is near the local shopping centre, Dunnes Stores.

Visitor: How do I get there. I have no knowledge of this area.

Policeman: See that traffic lights? Turn right to the King's street. You will see a shopping centre called "Parkson" on the left hand side. Walk across the road and turn left after the shopping centre until you meet the Crystal street. Turn left and the bank is just 100 meters away from the crossing.

Visitor: It sounds very complicated. How far is it from here?

Policeman: It's not so complicated. It's about five minutes walk from here. I can draw a map for you if you wish.

Visitor: Oh, I would really appreciate that. By the way, will I be going North or South?

Policeman: You will be going northwards. You are now in the Western part of the city and the Allied Irish Bank is situated in the North East. Here's a rough sketch of the area.

Part 3

I.

It is generally understood that a ballad is a song that tells a story, but a folk song is not so easily defined. A ballad is a folk song, but a folk song is not a ballad unless it tells a story. For song then, has come to be the inclusive word, covering many varieties of music. For instance, the chant, a sailor's song of the sea, is a folk song. A spiritual is a religious folk song. The blues, a freedom innately melancholy type of jazz popular in New Orleans, may be a folk song. In fact, there are folk songs for every occupation—railroading, herding cattle, and so on. To be considered genuine traditional folk songs, they must have oral transmission, continuity, variation, and selection.

Home on the Range illustrates how a popular song may become a folk song. It was first picked up as a folk song in 1910 by John A. Lomax in San Antonio, Texas. Lomax first heard the song three years before, from an old man who had been a camp cook many years before on the old Chisholm Trail. The song was apparently known all over the Mid west, though it did not come to national attention until the early 1900s. Careful research by Kirke Mechem established that a Dr. Brewster wrote the words in 1873 and a Mr. Daniel Berkeley composed the music. By 1947, *Home on the Range* was so popular that it was adopted as the official state song of Kansas.

II.

Various kinds of nuclear weapons have been produced in the past few years by many countries. This is a new and a terrible development in the history of man.Very few events can be more frightful than a nuclear war. In a nuclear war, most of the world's population will be exterminated.

The few living creatures that survive will be exposed to radiation or to electrical rays harmful to life. It has been said by scientists that many new diseases will be caused by radiation. There will also be an acute shortage of food, for all the crops and stocks will be poisoned by radiation. Most of the areas on which nuclear bombs have been dropped will be ruined. Therefore the survivors of a nuclear war will be sick, hungry and homeless. It might be better, perhaps, to be killed in a nuclear war than to survive it.

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It would be better still for men to learn to live in space with one another. If this can be achieved, there will be no nuclear wars.

Tapescript for Day 47

Part 1

1. As a member of the University Symphony Orchestra and a prize-winner of the weight-lifting games, Johnson is also very good at American football, but anyway he can't stay in the office for even one minute. Which of the following picture is probably not Johnson?
2. I asked Mary to check the books on the list out for me while she was at the library and she replied that she would do me the favor and tell me which ones were in but she didn't want to take the books out with her own card.
3. I was startled when I heard Kevin play the piano because I have always thought that he was just starting his lessons, but they told me that that was the way he has always been talking.
4. I hope that the library will be open because I need to hand in the paper. The sign before the library show the hours: Weekdays 8 a.m. to 9 p.m. On Saturdays 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. Closed Sunday.
5. I had thought Steve must have been joking when he said he planned to sell his store to go to law school, but Jean told me that she had heard him talking many times about his urgent need of training in law related to his business.
6. Peter was said to have been to the interview today and was not behaving himself well enough because of his hasty preparation. Anyway, if he had just relaxed, he would have done fine.
7. Mike told Sue that he had met her cousin but she didn't recognised him. Sue said that she was not surprised because he has never on diet to lose weight since the pleasant long winter vacation.
8. Jane told me that she had not typed her papers yet because her cousin had permitted to lend his typewriter to her and he was using it for his research paper now.
9. Are you looking for the department store? Just walk straight ahead for 3 blocks and then turn right at the 3rd Avenue. It is on the 5th street with a large broadcasting mark at the top of the magnificent edifice.
10. I don't think Jack and Ted are telling the truth but Sue said that it didn't seem likely because it would be hard to write two papers so much alike unless one of them was copying from another.

Part 2

Marty: Are you all ready for Christmas, Jack?

Jack: Are you kidding? I haven't even started. I've done zero shopping.

Marty: Well, Jack. You'd better getting going, Christmas is only a week away.

Jack: I have to tell you that I'm one of those people who really gets stressed out by the Christmas rush.

Marty: Oh, I'm not. I love the holidays. I love the crowds, the shopping, the lights, the music, the food, the parties, all the presents.

Jack: That's just the beginning. My wife always spends too much money on Christmas. The average Christmas expense for U.S. families is about $550. But somehow we always spend about twice that much. It takes me till April to pay off all our Christmas bills.

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Marty: Now now, let's not be a penny pincher about it, Jack. Think about your kids. Didn't you use to love Christmas when you were a kid?

Jack: I guess so. I don't remember.

Marty: I know you did. You've actually forgotten your childhood memories. You were the most excited child in the whole class. I remember. You know Jack, maybe Christmas is for kids, but you can still enjoy it through the eyes of your children.

Jack: Well, kids enjoy it because they don't have to do all the shopping and pay all the bills.

Marty: Maybe that's true. But you now as well as I do, that Christmas is more than tinsel and trees. Christmas is about what's in your heart and how you can make others happy.

Jack: You're right, Marty. You're absolutely right. I'm going to try harder to be nice people and to try to keep the true spirit of Christmas in my heart.

Marty: I'm glad to hear that Jack. By the way, do you have your tree up?

Jack: Oh, I hate all the needles that get all over your living room floor. I mean, we're going to get a tree today.

Marty: Have you taken your kids to go see Santa Claus yet?

Jack: If I see another Santa Claus, I'm gonna scream.

Marty: You're hopeless, Jack.

Part 3

I.

Cold is more of a luxury than warmth. Down the ages, fire has provided heat on demand. But cold was, until recently, available only where and when it was least wanted. The one way of bringing cold into summer's heat was to have captured it fleeting in the form of ice. American are reminded of this whenever the traditional glass of iced water is set before them in a restaurant—a gesture of conspicuous consumption that dates back to the ice trade of the 19th century.

The luxury of ice in summer has a long history. The first known ice-stores were built in Mesopotamia 4000 years ago. King Solomon had kind words for ice in the Book of Proverbs. The ancient Greeks left behind doublewalled amsphoras in which wine was chilled with snow. Pliny the Younger grumbled to a Roman friend who had failed to turn up for a dinner party: "I had prepared, you must know, a lettuce apiece, three snails, two eggs and a barley cake, with some sweet wine and snow; the snow I shall most certainly charge to your account, as rarity that will not keep."

That rarity became fashionable in London in 17th century. Charles II brought the ice habit back from exile in France, where he had been impressed by the elaborate arrangements for ice in the court of Louis XIV. He had ice houses built in Green Park in 1660, whose technology attracted the attention of the Royal Society. This started a wave of ice-house building in Britain's stately homes.

II.

Three popular categories of information media are paper, film, and electronic storage devices The media

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choice must not be viewed as a choice among these three, however; it must be viewed as an opportunity to select from a multitude of media possibilities in combinations that build effective systems. In many instances the person responsible for information-resource management is not the person who determines the medium in which information will be created. In such a case, the manager of a firm's information resources faces a challenge in making a significant contribution to the organization's objectives.

For effective management of information resources, media conversion may be necessary. Examples include keying or scanning paper documents to convert them to electronic media. Other processes convert electronic media from one format to another. For example, disk files created on one system may not be compatible with another system. Various hardware and software combinations can be used to convert files to formats that equipment will accept. For information generated within organizations, this necessity of making systems compatible may be eliminated by cooperative planning. However, very little control can be exercised over the media used to generate information that comes to your organization from the outside.

Tapescript for Day 48

Part 1

1. I'd like to buy this pair of shoes. The price tag on it says $20 a pair and the assistant promise to offer me a 20% discount. So how much I have to pay for the shoes?
2. This is Peter Coffin for today's weather forecast. Today we'll have sunny skies with very strong winds. Which of the statements is right according to the forecast?
3. Yesterday I bought a blue shirt which costs me thirty-four dollars. Now I want to change it for that white one priced at forty-nine. How much I have to pay you?
4. This is a map. Mother tells me to turn right at the first crossing and turn left at the second one and go down the street, and then I will find the museum. Then where is the museum on the map?
5. We meet each other every other day. This time we meet on the twelfth of October, so what day is the day when we date next?
6. Ann Copper would like to book a single room with a double bed for one night. Which of the four choices accords with her requirement?
7. John prefers apples to pears. And he will never think of touching the pineapple. We have all kinds of fruits, which one he will choose?
8. You are the last person I will turn to if I am in trouble. Whose meaning of the four sentences is closest to what you hear?
9. Accounts will be charged five pounds for a month service fee if the minimum balance falls below four hundred pounds at any time during the stated period. So if you keep 36 pounds in your accounts, after 3 months, how much money you will have in your account?
10. The square is thirty meters long and the width of it is thirteen meters, so the total area of the square should be?

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Part 2

Interviewer: Nice to meet you, Peter. I am making a survey about people's career. May I ask, er…m, what do you do?

Peter: I'm described as an area sales manager. Um…that would normally imply that one has somebody to manage. In my case, it's just a glorified sales rep. I go around visiting shops, maybe five or six per day when I'm traveling. The rest of the time I spend in the office, answering queries from customers about sales and planning the next trip. My trip usually last about two or three weeks and I go mostly to Germany, Austria and Switzerland.

Interviewer: What do you find rewarding about the work?

Peter: Well, the travel as much as anything else. Um…, the job is fairly badly paid, but the fact that I get free trips to the foreign countries more or less of my choice for most of the year does in some measure recompense for that.

Interviewer: What do you find frustrating or annoying about it?

Peter: Well, I've already mentioned the pay. Um…, obviously frustrating is also customers that leave one waiting. I have been known to get my own back on customers who leave me waiting for half an hour or so simply by selling them twice as much as I know they need. It's not a trick that I would recommend using all that often, but on the whole the frustrations of the job are minimal.

Part 3

People in the U.S., when they attain legal marriage age and meet certain medical requirements, they are free to choose their own mates. Once a couple has decided to get married, the man customarily gives the girl a diamond ring. The use of a ring comes from the ancient custom of using a ring to settle an important agreement. When the wedding day is decided upon, the girl sends out wedding announcements or invitations to friends and relatives. They then send wedding gifts to the girl's home.

On the wedding day it is supposed to be bad luck for the bride and groom to see each other before the wedding. Another old custom that many people believe will bring good luck to the marriage is for the bride to wear "something old, something new, something borrowed and something blue".

Before the wedding day the groom always choose a "best man", a good friend to help him and stand beside him during the wedding ceremony. The custom of having a "best man' is thought to have come from ancient times when a strong friend helped the groom from the bride's father.

When a couple marries, the groom gives his bride a wedding ring. Many marriage are double-ring ceremonies—that is, the bride and the groom exchange rings. The wedding ring is customarily a simple plain gold band. The roundness of the ring symbolizes eternity and announces that the couple is united for life. The wedding ring is worn on the third finger of the left hand. People believe that a vein from the third finger runs directly to the heart.

Near the end of the reception, which is offered by the bride's parents, the bride throws her bouquet of flowers to the unwed bridesmaids. As the bride and groom leave for their honeymoon, the guests all throw confetti on them. This is a symbol of joy and happiness.

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Tapescript for Day 49

Part 1

1. I've already made up my mind to make up for what I did. Which of the following statements is closest to what you hear?
2. Vitamin C is one of the most important substances our bodies need. If you need to supplement your ingestion of vitamin C, you can take more fruits, vegetables or some medicines. Which of the following things is not rich in vitamin C?
3. The doctor asked me to take this medicine every 8 hours a day, and to take two pills each time. So how many pills I have to take one day?
4. In order to go to the cinema from my home, I must first take Bus No.16 and get off at Park Avenue, and then transfer to Bus No.60 and get off at Mark Street where the cinema is located. So when I go back from the cinema to my home, where should I get off to change my bus and which bus I should transfer to?
5. My tutor requires me to finish my experiment in a week and turn in an experiment report in 3 days after finishing the experiment. So how soon I have to turn in my experiment report?
6. Daisy has hurt her left leg badly, which prevents her from attending the ball that she has dreamed of for a long time. She has almost cried her eyes out for that. Which of the following is right according what you hear?
7. Once I move away from a place, I usually drift out of my friends there because I am not good at keeping contact with them when we are separated. Which of the following is not right according what you hear?
8. I am 24 years old now and my boyfriend is 6 years older than me. We plan to get married 3 years later, so when we get married, how old is my boyfriend?
9. Jane has booked a room in the hotel and the room number is 79, just located beside the elevator. Which of the following picture represents Jane's room?
10. The weather is very hot these days and the foods are very easy to go bad. So Tommy is going to buy it in order to freeze the food for later use. What is Tommy going to buy?

Part 2

Eileen: Let's have some coffee.

Martin: All right, there's a coffee shop next door.

Eileen: That would be nice.

Martin: Two coffees, please.

Eileen: Did you like the play, Martin?

Martin: It was interesting.

Eileen: Yes, it's interesting, but did you like it?

Martin: I'm not sure. What did you think?

Eileen: Well it was interesting. I really like the first half.

Martin: Really? I thought the first half was rather slow.

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Eileen: Maybe it was a little long, don't you think?

Martin: I don't know. It was either too slow or too long. I don't know which.

Eileen: What about the second half? Did you like it?

Martin: I liked it very much.

Eileen: I thought it was very moving.

Martin: What do you mean, moving?

Eileen: Oh, Martin, you know what moving means.

Martin: Sometimes what you call moving doesn't move me.

Eileen: You're not easily moved by plays.

Martin: I guess not. What did you find moving?

Eileen: I thought the death scene was very moving. I felt exactly as the father did.

Martin: Yes, that was rather emotional. Did you cry?

Eileen: You know I always cry at the emotional scenes. Did you cry?

Martin: No. I don't cry at plays.

Eileen: Really? I thought I saw you.

Martin: Perhaps a little. I found the last scene very sad. When the children left home, I think I cried a little.

Eileen: Did it remind you of our children?

Martin: They haven't left home.

Eileen: But they will. That was the saddest thing in the play.

Martin: But was it real?

Eileen: What do you mean?

Martin: Is that what really happens in families?

Eileen: Of course. Your children grow up, and they leave home. I left home. You left home. And our children will leave home.

Martin: And our children will leave home. Let's not talk about that. I feel sad again. Are you crying?

Eileen: A little. I'll be all right in a minute. Don't you think the last part was too fast?

Martin: Do you think the actors spoke too fast?

Eileen: No, I don't mean that. I mean it develops too fast.

Martin: I see what you mean. The mother got sick, then she died very quickly. Then the children left home. It happens too fast.

Eileen: Yes, that's what I mean.

Part 3

Do you know who invented the slide-fastener, or rather, the zipper? No one thought of anything like the zipper until Whitcomb Judson came along. Judson's slide-fastener was an out-of-blue invention. No one knows what gave him the idea. No one even knows much about him, except that he was a mechanical engineer living in Chicago and that he patented other inventions, to do with a street railway system and motor-cars.

Judson invented the first zipper in 1891. This ingenious little device looks very simple, and the principle behind it is simple, too; yet it took twenty-two years, together with another inventor to make the zipper really practical.

The zipper had to be produced cheaply, because no one would pay a lot of money for it. Judson invented a

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machine to mass-produce his slide-fastener. But the machine was terribly complicated and kept on breaking down. So in 1905 Judson invented a new fastener, which was easier to manufacture. Clothing manufacturers, however, were not the least bit interested in trying out the fasteners, so the only way Judson could get them on to the market was by letting pedlars sell them from door to door. Moreover, the new fastener was stiff and clumsy and had a bad habit of bursting open at inconvenient times.

Then a young Swedish engineer called Sundback came to work for Judson's struggling company. He thought hard and decided that the interlocking parts needed to be much smaller to give the fastener greater flexibility and to stop it bursting open. After several attempts, Sundback invented a really practical fastener in 1913. It is in all important ways the same as the one we use today.

Clothing manufacturers still refused to use the fastener. But in 1918 an inventor showed the American army a flying suit he had invented. It happened to use the slide-fastener. The army put the suit through such tough tests that it dis integrated—all except the fastener! A Navy officer happened to see the tests, and Judson's unknown little company got an order for ten thousand fasteners. Later, Judson's invention was used in the manufacture of rubber galoshes by a big company. They called the galoshes 'Zipper'. This is how the slide-fastener got its popular name.

Tapescript for Day 50

Part 1

1. My families are going to visit Edinburgh for 4 days. We need a small room and a large room with a double bed. If a small room is $5 a day and a large one is $12 a day, how much will we pay for our stay?
2. John looks at the rear-view mirror and the side-view mirror first. Then he turns his head back to make sure no one is behind. After this, he starts the engine. What John is doing?
3. The forward breaks through the defense by a deceptive movement and shoots at the goal successfully. What kind of sports is talked about in the sentence?
4. In order to keep your skin moist and smooth, you have to drink 8 cups of water during a day and each cup contains 250 milliliters of water. So how much water you should drink a day?
5. There are 30 students in our class, among which 15 join the football team and 18 join the baseball team. So how many students join both of the two teams?
6. My name is Joan Coffin and one of my classmates has the same first name as mine, but her family name is Collin. So what's her name?
7. You should turn to right at the first crossing and then turn to left at the second. Go down the street and when you meet the next crossing, do not forget to go straight across the road without turning. After crossing the road, you will meet another crossing. Turn right this time. Then how many times you should change your direction and which direction you should turn to the last time?
8. I have no sympathy on him. In my view, he just lies in the bed he has made. Which of following choice accords with what you hear?
9. In order to keep himself healthy, he sleeps 8 hours per day. It is 11 p.m. now, so what time should he get up?
10. Now it is 8 a.m.. I have to reach my office in half an hour. After 3 hours work, I will go to visit my dentist to

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have my teeth checked, which may cost me 1 hour. After half an hour's lunch, I will have my baseball course until 3 p.m.. So in 6 hours from now, where I will be?

Part 2

Lucy: Hello, This is Lucy speaking, who's that?

Mr. White: Hello, Lucy, it's me. I need you to do something emergent for me immediately.

Lucy: Oh, Mr. White. Please tell me.

Mr. White: I have received a invitation which require me to attend an important business meeting. I'd like you to book me two tickets on a flight to Washington.

Lucy: Ok. When do you want to leave?

Mr. White: Next Monday morning.

Lucy: Fine. Next Monday morning, that is 14th of October. Oh, I need the names, Mr. White.

Mr. White: Mrs. Jonathan and I will go together. Ann Jonathan. That's the whole name.

Lucy: I think you want first-class seats.

Mr. White: Oh, yes. I always take the first-class seats.

Lucy: Erm, Mr. White, there's another thing. Could you tell me your passport number? And Mrs. Jonathan's if you know. If you do not know her number, I can telephone her to get it by myself.

Mr. White: I know her number. Listen, Mrs. Jonathan's passport number is 10778283 and … my number is 70658213.

Lucy: Let me repeat. 10778283 and 70658213, right?

Mr. White: That's right.

Lucy: Do you want me to send someone to the travel agency to pick up the tickets?

Mr. White: Yes, you may arrange it. Thank you, Lucy.

Lucy: It's my pleasure. I will send the ticket to you as soon as I get them.

Part 3

Americans recognize that there is a past on which the present rests. But they have not developed their sense of the depth of time to the extent that this has been done in the Middle East and South Asia. The Arab looks back two to six thousand years for his own origins. History is used as the basis for almost any modern action. The chances are that an Arab won't start a talk or a speech or analyze a problem without first developing the historical aspects of his subject. The American assumes that time has depth, but he takes this for granted.

The American never questions the fact that time should be planned and future events fitted into a schedule. He thinks that people should look forward to the future and not dwell too much on the past. His future is not very far ahead of him. Results must be obtained in the foreseeable future—one or two year or, at the most, five or ten. Promises to meet deadlines and appointments are taken very seriously. There are real penalties for being late and for not keeping commitments in time. The American thinks it is natural to quantify time. To fail to do so is unthinkable. The American specifies how much time is required to do everything. "I'll be there in ten minutes." "It will take six months to finish that job." " I was in the Army for four and a half years."

The Americans, like so many other people, also use time as a link that chains events together. If one event occurs on the heels of another, we inevitably try to find a casual relationship between them. If A is seen in the

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vicinity of B's murder shortly after the crime has been committed we automatically form a connection between A and B. Conversely, events which are separately by too much time are difficult for us to connect in our minds. This makes it almost impossible for us as a nation to engage in long-range planning.

Day 51 选择题

(一) 单选(Single choice)

M = male student F = female lecturer

M: Hello, can I come in?

F: Oh yes. Come in. How can I help you?

M: I was looking for the Economics office. I've been all over the Arts Faculty building looking for it but I could only find the School of Accounting and Economic History. Is this the right place?

F: Yes, this is the School of Economics.

M: Oh good Um, I'm a new student and I was wondering if someone could give me some information.

F: Well I might be able to help. I lecture on that program. What do you need to know?

W: Quite a few things, actually. Firstly, how many lectures a week do I have to attend?

F: Ah, well, the Economics course is a double unit so there are two lectures a week and one tutorial. The lectures are scheduled for Tuesday and Thursday.

M: What time?

F: Let me see… You know this information is all in the handout which you should have received yesterday at the orientation meeting.

M: Oh, was there a meeting yesterday? I didn't know about that…no one mentioned…

F: Yes, there was, but never mind. Now lectures are at four in the afternoon.

M: Four's is a bit late. I've got a part time job that starts at four thirty.

F: Well you can't be in two places at once, can you, and attendance at lectures is necessary. We expect at least 90% attendance at this university, you know.

M: 90%! That's high. Do they enforce that rule?

F: Yes, we do. We're pretty strict about it actually.

M: And what times have been set down for the tutorials. Do you have that information?

F: That's a very well attended course, so there's a number of tutorial times. Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, all at 9 o'clock. Yours will be allocated at the first lecture.

M: Can't I choose the time?

F: Maybe, maybe not, You'll have to talk to the lecturer on the course. Dr Roberts is his name.

M: Oh, Ok.

(二) 多选题(Multiple choice)

Elizabeth: OK, well, good morning everybody! My name's Elizabeth Reed and I'm your Assistant Welfare Officer. What I'd like to do now is tell you a little more about some of the er… the social facilities available on the campus, and also to tell you something about what the town has to offer. As you probably know already, the Student Union Building is the main centre of social life here, as indeed it is

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in most British Universities. The Union runs a weekly programme of events for all tastes…oh everything from discos to talks by guest speakers. Many of these events are fund raising activities for charities, which the Union takes very seriously. They manage the Students' Union paper shop, selling magazines and newspapers, as well as stationery, sweets and so on. Um…Then…er, let me see, there's the Ticket Shop, where you can get some very good deals on, well for example, coaches to London or inexpensive charter flights, as cheap as you'll get anywhere people say, or tickets for big pop groups playing here or at other venues all over the country, or plays in London—oh and we mustn't forget the Union Cafeteria er…Er…yes? Did you have a question?

Student: Yes, does the Union also provide help with any problems, I mean advice on financial problems, for example? Or does the University provide that?

Elizabeth: Yes, the Union run their own advice service, offering help with financial matters such as grants. I am sure you realise anything medical should be discussed with the University Medical Service, which also has an excellent counseling centre. I think that was made clear yesterday. However the Union has its own officer who can give advice on legal problems.

Day 52 个人信息表格题

C = clerk M = man

C: Good morning, can I help you?

M: Yes. I was told to come over here to get a parking sticker. Is this the right place?

C: Yes. It is. Are you a post graduate student?

M: Yes. I am.

C: OK. Well. I'll just need to take some details…Your name?

M: Richard Lee—that's spelt L double E.

C: Richard…Lee. And the address?

M: Flat 13, 30 Enmore Road.

C: How do you spell Enmore?

M: E-N-M-O-R-E. And that's in the suburb of Newport: N-E-W-P-O-R-T.

C: Faculty?

M: I beg your pardon?

C: Which faculty are you in?

M: Architecture, the Faculty of Architecture.

C: Right…and the registration number of your car?

M: Let me see, um… L X J 5 0…No, sorry. I always get that wrong, It's LJX058K.

C: LJX508K.

M: No…058K.

C: Ah. and what make is the car?

M: It's a Ford.

C: A Ford. Fine! Well. I'll just get you to sign here and when you've paid the cashier, I'll be able to issue you with the sticker.

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M：Right. Where do I pay?

C：Just across the corridor in the cashier's office. Oh. But it's 12:30 now and they close at 12:15 for lunch. But they open again at a quarter past two until 4:30.

M：Oh…they're not open till quarter past two?

C：No. When you get your sticker, you must attach it to the front windscreen of your car. I'm afraid it's not valid if you don't have it stuck on the windows.

M：Right I see, Thanks very much. I'll just wait here then.

Day 53 填空题

Radio presenter:

Well, last week we talked about buying camping equipment and today, I'd like a talk to you about buying a bicycle. A simple enough exercise, you might imagine, but there are lots of things to look out for to make sure you get the best deal for your money.

Well, the range of bicycles is enormous—there are racing bikes, touring bikes, mountain bikes or just plain ordinary bikes for riding round town. They vary enormously in two basic ways: price and quality. This means that the choice you make will probably be determined by the amount of money you want to pay your own personal needs. What is actually available or a compromise of all three things. However, in broad terms, you can spend anything from $50 to $2,000 on a bike. So you'll need to know what you are looking for.

Single speed cycles—that is bikes with no gears, are really only suited to short, casual rides. Their attraction is their simplicity and reliability. After years of neglect, they still manage to function, though not always too efficiently. If it's basic transport, you're after. Then you can't go wrong.

Three speed cycles on the other hand are all that is really necessary for most town riding going to the shops and things like that. Like the single speed bike, they are simple and reliable. If you are going to be going up and down lots of hills, then you'll probably want something more efficient.

Five and ten speed bicycles are best suited to riding over long distances or hilly terrain and to serious touring, so if it's serious touring you're interested in, get a five or the speed bike. However, It's worth remembering that the difference in price between a five and ten speed cycle is usually very little and so it's well worth paying that little bit extra to get the ten speed one. So I would tend to recommend the ten speed bike as the price is similar—however you'll be getting better quality components.

Now the next thing we need to look at is size. Buying a cycle is like buying clothes. First of all, you find the right size and then you try it on to see if it fits. Contrary to what you might imagine. The size of the cycle is not determined by the size of the wheels (except in children's cycles), but by the size of the frame. So you'll need to measure the length of your legs and arms to get a frame that is the right size for you.

Well, that's all from Helpful Hints for today …

Day 54 地图题

Denise：I'm sorry Vijay. What were you saying?

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Vijay: I wanted to know what else I had to do.

Denise: Oh, of course. Please go to the building on the other side of Smith Street. I want you to go to the reception area first. It's just inside the floor on the left as you enter from Smith Street. Give them this form.

Vijay: Okay, Do I pay my fees there?

Denise: No, but the fees office is in the same building. Go past the escalators and you'll see a games shop. It's in the corner. The fees office is between the games shop and the toilets.

Vijay: Thanks. Er…Where can I buy books?

Denise: The bookshop is opposite the lifts. It's right next to the entrance from Robert Street.

Vijay: Your offices are spread out!

Denise: Not as badly as they used to be. By the way, we offer very competitive overseas travel rates to our students.

Vijay: Oh, I'd like to look into that.

Denise: Of course. The travel agency is at the Smith Street end of the building, on the corner next to the insurance office.

Vijay: Thank you very much. Bye.

Day 55 一般表格题

Now that I've got the official announcements out of the way, I'd like to tell you about tonight's program. The Brazilian Drum Band will be appearing on stage 3 at 7:00. This is the first time that they have performed outside south America, so their show is not to be missed. This will be followed by Claude and Jacques, the French mime artists, at 8:00. During the performance Claude and Jacques will be introducing special guests from the fields of music and dance. Meanwhile, on stage 2, there is a modern ballet from Great Grapefruit Incorporated, illustrating women's role in world peace. This will begin at 7:00 and last for roughly 2 hours. Stage 1 begins at 9:00 with the jazz fusion band, Crossed Wires, whose performance tonight is the last date on their world tour. Stage 1 continues with a regular guest at there festivals, comedian Tom Cobble. His show begins at 10:30.

After Claude and Jacques at 9:00 on stage 3, there will be a performance by the Flying Barite Brothers who are acrobats with the Albanian State Circus. The Flying Barite Brothers' fire-eating trapeze act is unique. No other performer has managed to equal their grand finale. From 11:15 we are happy to present Winston Smiles and the Kingston Beat who will be playing authentic Jamaican reggae until the end of the official program at 1:30.

Over on stage 2, the Great Mystery will be Presenting his show of magic illusion and mystery at 9:30. During the show he will be chained and thrown into a sealed aquarium from which he will try to escape. If everything goes to plan, the act will finish at 11:30 and the stage will be ready for the country and western music of Blue Grass Ben and the Cattlemen at 12:00. This act will be the last on stage 2 tonight.

After Tom Cobble on stage 1, we have tonight's main attraction. The Proffers, who will be performing in public tonight for the first time since they broke up 5 years ago. The news is that they are back and they will be presenting a show including both old favourites and songs from their new album, which is to be released in September. They are expected on stage at midnight. After the official program has ended there will be a number of side shows taking place around the site.

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Day 56 问答题

Mrs. Jarvis: Brighton, 774621.

The student: Hello, is that Mrs. Jarvis?

Mrs. Jarvis: Yes, that's right.

The student: We are studying at the university, and the housing officer has given your name and address. Is the accommodation still available?

Mrs. Jarvis: Yes, it is. The present students are leaving soon, so it will be ready in two weeks time.

The student: That's good. Ah, I wonder if you could just give me a few more details.

Mrs. Jarvis: Yes, of course. What would you like to know?

The student: Well, is there a phone?

Mrs. Jarvis: No in your rooms, but there is a pay phone in the entrance hall. It's all quite well furnished though. It's got a television, fridge, washing machine, and a new stove. The only thing you have to bring is your bed linen. I don't provide sheets, blankets, or towels.

The student: That sounds nice. What kind of heating does it have?

Mrs. Jarvis: Well, there is a radiator in every room. Look, why don't you come and have a look around?

The student: Thank you very much. Eh, when it will be convenient?

Mrs. Jarvis: What about tomorrow? I will be in all morning.

The student: Yes, that's fine. What bus should we take?

Mrs. Jarvis: Oh, the number 72. It stops right outside the house. And buses run to and from the university every half-hour.

The student: Thank you very much. We will see you tomorrow then.

Day 57 图画题

Hello, my name's Jennifer Davis, I'm the Student Affairs Officer here at Maslow University, and I'd first of all like to welcome you all to this orientation talk. I'll be talking to you about the campus and a little of its history, and then I'll be introducing you to some of the facilities available to all Maslow University students and, in particular, overseas students.

First, let me just point out to you two people who you will definitely need to know.

They are Bruce Chandler, who is the coordinator of the Overseas Student Office. Actually, you can see Bruce in that group of people over there. Bruce is the short man with the beard and glasses. Hi, Bruce! Bruce will be speaking to you later.

The other person you'll be meeting is Donna Wilcox. Donna's in charge of the student Union Activities Office. In fact, Donna's just over there, too. She's the one with the white top and dark skirt. Hi there, Donna! She'll be speaking to you today later, too.

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Day 58 搭配题

(一)Summary 形式的搭配题

Hello. Welcome to the student orientation program. Today's session is on health issues, and this talk is about headaches, and how to avoid them. It may surprise you to hear that headaches are often caused by hunger! In fact one study suggested that 70% of headaches are related to hunger, which makes it the principal cause. The advice is simple: eat three meals a day and try to keep to a fairly regular schedule of meals. People associate noise with headaches, and for most of us excessive noise creates the conditions for a headache. Very loud noise is unpleasant, and people usually remove themselves from it. Having said that, younger people tend to tolerate noise better than their elders, so I may be leaving noisy places far earlier than you. Just remember that exposure to too much noise may predispose you to a headache. Of course, we all associate headaches with studying! In fact the headache doesn't come from the studying so much as from being tense. When we study hard, we often hunch over our work. Try raising your shoulders and tensing them—now relax. Can you feel how much more comfortable a relaxed stance is? Another thing—it's very important to check that you are working in a good light. It will not actually hurt your eyes to work in a bad light, but it will made you tired very quickly and is very likely to give you a headache. What's more, if you have the book flat on a desk in front of you it will be harder to read, and you will have to hold your head at an odd angle. It is wise to have a bookrest which raises the material you are reading 45 degrees to the desk. This will help reduce your chance of a headache. Try to relax before bed so that you will be relaxed when you try to sleep—a soak in a hot bath may be helpful. It's also important to really sleep when you go to bed; a good mattress is a wise investment for people who want to avoid headaches.

This talk seems to keep coming back to tension.

Tension may cause you to chew too forcefully, clench your jaw, or grind your teeth, and this in turn may lead to headaches. It is very easy to say that you shouldn't grind your teeth, and very hard to stop, particularly if you grind your teeth in your sleep. Try to avoid situations which will make you tense, particularly just before bed. If you do compulsively grind your teeth in your sleep, ask your dentist about a soft mouth guard. In general, try to eat regular meals and avoid tense situations. Be sure you get plenty of exercise.

Hopefully your headaches will be greatly reduced. One other thing I should point out, avoid smoky rooms and cars. Such places certainly encourage headaches, and the smoke may be doing you quite serious long-term darn age.

(二)Table 形式的搭配题

OK, I next want to outline what are commonly known as the five global responsibilities of a facilitator. This is to give you a better idea of just what a facilitator does and why they're so important to meetings. One global responsibility is labeled blueprinting. Blueprinting a meeting involves creating an agenda and clarifying rules for the meeting. Much of this work is done together with the meeting leader. Blueprinting also means learning about each of the participants and what their goals and interests are with regard to the topic of the meeting. It also involves printing and photocopying documents for the meeting and assembling equipment such as visual aids.

A second global responsibility is what we call pro-integration. Pro-integration happens during the actual meeting. For this, the facilitator must listen carefully to what the participants are saying, then clarify any unfamiliar terms or phrases spoken by the participants. He or she then summarizes what was said to ensure everybody at the

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meeting both fully understands and is fully understood.

Global responsibility number three is what I term focusing. This is basically seeing that everyone keeps to the task at hand, not wandering off onto other topics. It's all too easy for discussion in a meeting to get off track. Here the facilitator supervises the discussion, making sure all comments are relevant to the task. Focusing also involves knowing in which direction the meeting should be going, and making sure it goes there. We can compare the facilitator's role here to that of a bus driver, steering the group where they need to go.

This brings us to prompting, which is our fourth global responsibility. Not everyone at a meeting may feel confident enough to talk, and we must remember that just because they're quiet, it does not mean that they've got nothing to contribute. So a facilitator might prompt people, that is, ask people questions or use other activities to get members involved. The task of 'prompting' also means making sure that participants who tend to dominate allow the quieter members a chance to speak. After all there's nothing more boring that having one or two people dominate a meeting.

When participants get into disputes or arguments with each other, then it's time for the facilitator to take on the role of 'friction manager'. This is the fifth global responsibility of the facilitator, and the last on our list. Friction management means handling conflicts in a positive and constructive manner. During meetings when members may have very different points of view, emotions can run high and people may begin to act negatively toward one another, getting into arguments. A good facilitator knows that this kind of negative serves no purpose at business meetings. Its effects are not constructive. So he or she then has to use his or her skills to return the group to a peaceful atmosphere. And maintain that atmosphere. There are various skills involved in friction management which I won't go into here, but basically, the notion of getting the group to focus on what they agree on—rather than what they disagree on—is vital.

Day 59 判断题

Norman: Let me introduce you to Donald McGlubbin, who is in charge of maintaining the facilities of our computer laboratory, and over to you, Don.

Donald: Yes, Norman. Well, as you can see, we have well over a hundred PC computers, as well as 20 Macintosh computers set up for those students who need to produce high quality graphic design work. Of course, maintenance of all these machines and the equipment that goes with them—printers, fax machines, modems, etc—takes up almost all of my time. So, we have a number of rules. All students are expected to follow the rules. Or they will be unable to use the lab in the future and just about everybody needs to use the lab some time.

First of all, log on procedure. All students have to log on, that is, enter their name and lab number before the program menu comes up on the screen. The reason is that, if anything goes wrong with the machine, we can find out from you what it was and you were doing when the problem occurred, and this can save a great deal of time when trying to solve the problem, which brings us to the second rule. If something goes wrong, you mustn't just walk away from the computer, or turn it off and pretend it hasn't happened. You must let me, or one of my assistants, know what has happened, and remember, we can always find out who was last using the machine! So, with those two simple rules, it becomes, relatively easy to maintain so many machines. The third rule concerns the use of student disks. At no time are you

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allowed to bring your own disks into the laboratory. This lab is completely free of the need for student disks of any kind, because each computer is linked to a network, and there are four networks, each of which has its own file-serving machine. We don't want you to bring along your own disks for two very good reasons. The first reason is because of copyright laws. It's illegal to copy programs bought by the college. The second reason has to do with those nasty little programs called viruses, which can do a tremendous amount of damage. So, no student disks in the lab. We therefore, insist that you leave your bags outside, too, which is rule number four.

Now, a network simply means a number of computers are linked together, in other words, we can share information. There are three networks for the PC computers, and one network for the 20 Macintosh machines. That brings me to the fifth rule: students must only access the network that is set up for their use. One of the three PC networks is only for first year students to use—over here. Another is only for second year students—over there along the back wall, and the third network—on the far right, is reserved for third year student use. The Macintosh computer network is reserved for second and third year students only, unless you are a first year student of the Graphic Design course. Rule five: you can only access the network that is set up for your level.

All networks have printout capability, and there is a charge of 40 cents per page on the laser printers. The dot-matrix printers, which, of course, so not give such good quality printouts as the laser printers, are suitable mainly for giving a rough copy of your work—er—um—They are free for student use during class hours. After hours a charge of 10 cents a page applies. Now, class hours, as you probably already know, are from nine in the morning until three-thirty in the afternoon, Monday to Thursday, and until midday on Fridays. The computer lab, however, is open an hour before class begins each day. And until six o'clock every afternoon. Except for Fridays, when the lab closes at five.

Now, if you need any assistance with the software program you're working on, you can either look in the manuals located on the shelves below each machine, or, if you're still having problems, you can ask one of the lab assistants to help out. In addition, there is always help at hand on screen, in most cases, simply by pressing function key number one at the top left of each keyboard. Well, that's about it. Uh, I forgot to mention the computer lab card which contains your log on number. By producing your card, you can borrow computer books and manuals from the computer lap library. Ok, That's all I need to tell you at this stage. Back to you, Norman.

Norman: Thanks, Don, Right—er—next on the right we come to the audio-visual laboratory.

Day 60 图例题

Linda: Hello, Scott!! I believe you're going to be my partner for this practical session. Have you got the model set up?

Scott: Yes. Uh. It's right here. The instructions say we have to describe it first, and label the diagram. I've started from where the water enters the machine. Um. The water enters through a hose pipe and then it turns a water wheel. You can see where the wheel is marked by an arrow pointing upwards. It's called a water wheel because it's designed so the water will catch against the wheel. This action spins a series of gears…

Linda: How are you going to describe the gears?

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Scott: There are two worm gears, one vertical and one horizontal. The horizontal worm gear drives a circular gear. That gear is connected to a crank which changes the motion. The crank is already labelled. Do you see the two white arrows?

Linda: I see. Okay, the water has passed across the water wheel. Then what?

Scott: Okay Umm. Then you could say the water passes through the spray tube.

Linda: Yes, I see…

Scott: And the water is then spread over the lawn through holes at the top of the spray tube.

Linda: How are you going to describe the base?

Scott: How about this: "The sprinkler stands on a base consisting of two metal tubes which join at a hinge at one end and continue into a plastic mounding at the other."

Linda: That's certainly starting at the bottom. Do you want to mention that there's no water in the base?

Scott: I don't think that's necessary. If you look at the diagram, it's easy to see that the only metal tube to contain water is the spray tube. You can actually see the water coming out of it. That's it.

Day 71 模拟试题一

Practice Test (Version 0001)

Instructions:

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

You will hear a talk about telephone messages. Look at questions 1–14.

Now, listen to the talk and answer the questions 1–14.

Tina Hayward is a secretary at Standard Security System. Her boss, David Shaw, was away on business on Monday. She took several messages for him.

[9:00]

Tina: Mr Shaw's office.

Alice: Oh, it's Alice. Can you give Mr Shaw a massage? I want Thursday off. You see, my grandmother died yesterday. I'll have to go to the funeral.

Tina: Oh, I'm sorry. How old was she?

Alice: 92.

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[9:40]

Tina: Mr Shaw's office. Can I help you?

Mr Dobson: May I speak to Mr Shaw, please?

Tina: I'm afraid he's away on business. He'll be back tomorrow. Can I take a message?

Mr Dobson: Please. It's Tom Dobson here. Look, I can't make the meeting on Tuesday afternoon. Something important is come up. I'll ring David on Wednesday.

[10:30]

Tina: Hello, Peter. What can I do for you?

Peter: Mr Shaw isn't here, is he ?

Tina: No, not till tomorrow.

Peter: Ah…It's just that I won't be in till Thursday. I got the flu. The doctor wanted me to have three days leave.

Tina: OK, Peter. I'll pass the message on. I hope you'll feel better soon.

[11:45]

Tina: Mr Shaw's office.

Salesman: Can you put me through to Mr Shaw?

Tina: I'm afraid he isn't here today. Would you like to leave a message?

Salesman: Oh, right. Wadley's Garage here. It's about his new car. It isn't ready yet. There's a strike at the factory today.

[2:10]

Tina: Good afternoon. Mr Shaw's office.

Mrs Ellis: My name's Samantha Ellis. Can you get Mr Shaw to phone me as soon as he gets back from Lyon? It really is very urgent.

[3:40]

Tina: Good afternoon. Mr Shaw's office.

Mrs Ellis: Hello, this is Miguel Gonzalez speaking. Is David there?

Tina: No, I'm afraid he's away on business today. Can I pass on a message, Senor Gonzalez?

Mr Gonzalez: Yes. I may be in London from 21st to 25th. I want to see David then, if possible. It's about the agency in Mexico.

[4:25]

Tina: Mr Shaw's office.

Miss White: This is Juliet White from Western Video System. Mr Shaw's at the trade fair in Lyon, isn't he?

Tina: Yes, that's right. He should be here tomorrow.

Miss White: Well, can you give him this message first thing in the morning? I'm afraid we must cancel our last order. The customers have changed their minds again!

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[5:00]

Tina: Mr Shaw's office.

Mr Berry: Ah, Miss Hayward. This is Charles Berry.

Tina: Oh, good afternoon, sir.

Mr Berry: I've got a important message for Mr Shaw. Give it to him the minute he comes in. Just say, "Don't supply Mason and Company until further notice." I'll explain later.

It's Tuesday morning. David Shaw has just returned to the office after his business trip to Lyon.

David: Good morning, Tina. Could you come in for a minute, please?

Tina: Good morning, Mr Shaw. Did you have a good trip?

David: Yes, thank you. Were there any messages for me yesterday?

Tina: Yes, quite a few. Shall I just run through them?

David: Please.

Tina: Alice phoned. She said she want Thursday off.

David: Oh. Why's that?

Tina: Her grandmother died, she want to go to the funeral.

David: Oh dear. I'd better see her later.

Tina: Then Mr Dobson called. He said he couldn't make the meeting this afternoon but would ring you on Wednesday.

David: OK.

Tina: Peter came in looking for you. He said he shouldn't be in till Thursday.

David: Did he?

Tina: Yes. He told me he got the flu. The doctor wanted him to have three days rest.

David: Right. Go on.

Tina: And Wadley's Garage called. They said your new car wasn't ready.

David: Oh, no…why on earth not?

Tina: They said there was a strike at the factory yesterday.

David: Again!

Tina: After lunch a lady phoned, Samantha Ellis. She asked you to phone her as soon as possible. She said it was urgent.

David: Ah, Samantha. I wonder what she wants.

Tina: Oh, Miss White phoned. She said that Western Video Systems had to cancel their last order because their customers had changed their minds.

David: Pity!

Tina: Then Mr Gonzalez called from Mexico to say he might be in London from 21st to 25th. He wanted to see you then.

David: Oh, good. I hope he can make it.

Tina: Oh and just five, Mr Berry phoned. He told us not to supply Mason & Co. until further notice. He said it was important and that he would explain later.

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David: Anything else?

Tina: No. That's it. Coffee?

David: Please. That would be nice.

That is the end of section 1. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2

You are going to listen to a talk about how to prepare for a interview. Looking at questions 15–22.

Now, listen to the talk and answer the questions 15–22.

You may be the best candidate for a job, but that is no guarantee that you will be offered it. Experience and qualifications are important, but you may also have to sell yourself as the best person for the post. This requires you to know as much about the position as possible. Here are some procedures to go through:

Begin by thinking how you can make your best impression on the interviews. You should not present yourself as being different from what you are, but you can present yourself in a very positive way. Consider what the interviewers' likely prejudices and dislikes may be, and take these into account when answering questions and unveiling your personality. And reflect on the personal qualities that might be necessary for the work you will be doing. These qualities will surely be expected and perhaps even tested in the interview. If the company wants an aggressive go-getter, for instance, you had better not project a timid and overcautious self-image in the interview room.

Research the company. The more you know about your potential employers, the better. Investigate their products, try them if appropriate, and keep a lookout for their advertisements. Visit a library, read trade magazines, newspapers, company brochures, and reports that will bring you up to date with the latest developments in the company.

Find out what the company's priorities are. Suppose they place great emphasis on turnover and quick profit, you will then need to stress the revenue you generated in your last job, rather than the research project you supervised for five years. But if your prospective employers are deeply committed to a program of research and development, you should play up your academic or supervisory skills.

Know about your own strengths. Sit down with a pen and paper, and match your skills and experience to the job description in the advertisement. Think how the employer would benefit by choosing you, rather than another candidate.

Apart from the practical skills required, consider the less tangible qualities the employer might be searching for. Do you have potential in certain areas which could be realize if given the chance? How do you rate yourself in terms of creative thinking, leadership qualities, the ability to work under pressure? Jot down incidents in which you have displayed these characteristics.

Know about your weaknesses. Good interviewers are practiced in finding the weaknesses in a candidate, so don't imagine that you are certain to get away with anything. But what you cannot hide you can always explain provided you are well-prepared. And if you think positively about yourself, you can make those explanations to your advantages.

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That is the end of section 2. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

A journalist will interview Mr Miller about Do-It-Self. You will hear the conversation. Looking at the questions 23–31.
Now, listen to the talk and answer the questions 23–31.

Do-It-Yourself magazine organizes a competition every summer to find the "Handyman of the Year". The winner this year is Mr. Roy Miller, a Sheffield postman. A journalist and a photographer have come to his house. The journalist is interviewing Mr. Miller for an article in the magazine.

Journalist: Well, I'm very impressed by all the work you've done on your house, Mr. Miller. How long have you been working on it?

Mr. Miller: I first became interesting in do-it-yourself several years ago. You see, my son Paul is disabled. He's in a wheelchair and I just had to make alterations to the house. I couldn't afford to pay workmen to do it. I had to learn to do it myself.

Journalist: Have you had any experience of this kind of work? Did you have any practical skills?

Mr. Miller: No. I got a few books from the library but they didn't help very much. Then I decided to go to evening classes so that I could learn basic carpentry and electrics.

Journalist: What sort of changes did you make to the house?

Mr. Miller: First of all, practical things to help Paul. You never really realize the problems handicapped people have until it affects your own family. Most government buildings, for example, have steps up to the door. They don't plan buildings so that disabled people can get in and out. We used to live in a flat, and of course, it was totally unsuitable. Just imagine the problem a disabled person would have in your house. We needed a large house with wide corridors so Paul could get from one room to another. We didn't have much money and we had to buy this one. It's over ninety years old and it was in a very bad state of repair.

Journalist: Where did you begin?

Mr. Miller: The electrics. I completely rewired the house so that Paul could reach all the switches. I had to lower the light switches and raise the power points. I went on to do the whole house so that Paul could reach things and go where he wanted.

Journalist: What else did you do?

Mr. Miller: I was very worried about fire. You see, Paul can't move very quickly. I fitted them so that we would have plenty of warning if there were a fire. I put in a complete burglar-alarm system. It took weeks. The front door opens automatically, and I'm going to put a device on Paul's wheelchair so that he'll be able to open and close it when he wants.

Journalist: What are you working on now?

Mr. Miller: I've just finished the kitchen. I've designed it so that he can reach everything. Now I'm building an extension so that Paul will have a large room on the ground floor where he can work.

Journalist: There's a £10,000 prize. How are you going to spend it?

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Mr. Miller: I'm hoping to start my own business so that I can convert ordinary houses for disabled people. I think I've become an expert on the subject.

That is the end of section 3. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4

Now you will hear the recording for Section 4.
William Shakespeare is well-known in the world because of his plays. As you listen to the talk, answer questions 32–41. First you will have some time to look at questions 32–41.
Now, listen to the talk and answer the questions 32–41.

Ask anyone involved with English literature: "Who is the greatest writer? " and you will undoubtedly hear one name mentioned—William Shakespeare. Although Shakespeare died over 360 years ago, his thirty seven plays are still valued and loved today. Why? Part of the answer lies in the fact that Shakespeare dealt with timeless problems that continue to concern us, such as prejudice and parent-child conflicts. This essay will discuss these problems, using several of Shakespeare's plays as examples.

Two of Shakespeare's best-known plays tackle the ugly and still unsolved problem of prejudice. The hero of *Othello* is a black soldier who marries a high society white woman, Desdemona. Othello is clearly the best male character in the play. He is brave, successful, and talented. Yet, most of the white people are horrified by his marriage. Because of unjustified prejudice, Desdemona's father also objects to their marriage. While straining against such prejudice, their marriage is preyed upon by Iago, one of Othello's officers, who excites Othello to become jealous of his wife. As a result, Othello and his wife tragically die. Shakespeare also worked with another form of prejudice, anti-semitism, in *The Merchant of Venice*. The character Shylock is Jewish, and all the Christians curse him, hate him, and even spit on him. Even though Shylock is the villain, Shakespeare gives him many speeches to make it clear that Jews are also human beings.

Many of Shakespeare's plays are concerned with another still unsolved problem—the generation gap. For example, King Henry the Fourth, in the play in the same name, is a very cool, cynical, and snobbish politician. His son Prince Hal is just the opposite. Hal is warm and outgoing and is friendly with all kinds of people. He is also a "swinger" who goes to taverns and who plays around with women. Naturally, the father cannot understanding the kind of life his son leads, and part of the action of the play *Henry IV* revolves around this parent-child difference. The play *Cymbeline* begins with another sort of parent-child problem. Here, the father, Cymbeline, wants his daughter Imogen to marry a man he likes. However, Imogen falls in love with someone else and secretly marries him. Cymbeline is furious. He orders the husband to go away, and he locks up his brokenhearted daughter. The rest of the play deals with the solution to this problem.

Shakespeare's plays are deservedly popular. They contain many colorful characters, beautiful poetry, and action-filled plots. Shakespeare's uncanny ability to focus on problems that are still current today also adds to the continuing success of his plays.

This is the end of section 4. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

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This is the end of the listening test.

Day 72 模拟试题二

Practice Test (Version 0002)

***Instructions*:**

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

You are going to listen to a talk about how to improve study habits. Look at questions 1–11.
Now, listen to the talk and answer the questions 1–11.

Maybe you are an average student with an average intellect. You pass most of your subjects. You occasionally get good grades, but they are usually just average. You are more interested in hiking than in history, and in sports than in scholarship. The fact is that you don't study very much.

You probably think you will never be a top student. This is not necessarily so, however. Anyone can become a better scholar if he or she wants to. It is true that you may not be enthusiastic about everything that you study, but by using your time properly you may improve your grades without additional work. Here's how:

1. Plan your time carefully. When you plan a trip, one of the first things you must do is to make a list of things to take. If you don't, you are almost certain to leave something important at home. When you plan your week, you should make a list of things that you have to do. Otherwise, you may forget to leave enough time to complete an important task. After making the list, you should make a schedule of your time. First fill in committed time—eating, sleeping, dressing, school, meeting, etc. Then decide on a good, regular time for studying. Be sure to set aside enough time to complete the work that you are normally assigned each week. Of course, studying shouldn't occupy all of your free time. Don't forget to set aside enough time for entertainment, hobbies, and maybe just relaxation. A weekly schedule may not solve all your problems, but it will force you to realize what is happening to your time.

2. Find a good place to study. Look around the house for a good study area. Keep this space, which may be a desk or simply a corner of your room, free of everything but study materials. No games, radios, or television! If you can't find such a place at home, find a library where you can study. When you sit down to work, concentrate on the subject! And don't go to the place you have chosen unless you are ready to study.

3. Scan before you read. This means looking a passage over quickly but thoroughly before you begin to read it more carefully. Scanning a passage lets you preview the material and get a general idea of the content. This will actually allow you to skip less important material when you begin to read. Scanning will help you double your

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reading speed and improve your comprehension.

4. Make good use of your time in class. Take advantage of class time to listen to everything the teacher says. Sit where you can see and hear well. Really listening in class means less work later. Taking notes will help you remember what the teacher says. When the teacher gets off the subjects, stop taking notes.

5. Study regularly. When you get home from class, go over your notes. Review the important points that your teacher mentioned in class. Read any related material in your textbook. If you know what your teacher is going to discuss the next day, scan and read that material, too. This will help you understand the next class. If you do these things regularly, the material will become more meaningful, and you will remember it longer.

6. Develop a good attitude about tests. The purpose of a test is to show what you have learned about a subject. The world won't end if you don't pass a test, so don't get overly worried. Tests do more than just provide grades; they let you know what you need to study more, and they help make your new knowledge permanent.

There are other techniques that might help you with your studying. Only a handful have been mentioned here. You will probably discover many others after you have tried these.

That is the end of section 1. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2

Nicola is going to interview Michelle and Luke. They talk about a new way of life. You will hear the discussion between Nicola and Michelle. Look at questions 12–17.

Now listen to the conversation and answer questions 12–17.

Announcer: On "TV Magazine" tonight we're looking at people who have given up regular and high salaries to start a new way of life. First of all, we have two interviews with people who decided to leave the "rat race". Nicola Burgess spoke to them.

Nicola: This is the Isle of Skye. Behind me you can see the craft belonging to Daniel and Michelle Burns, who gave up their jobs to come to this remote area of Scotland. Daniel was the sales manager of Hi-Vita, the breakfast cereal company, and Michelle was a successful advertising executive. Michelle, can you tell us what made you give up everything to come here?

Michelle: Everything? That's a matter of opinion. A big house and two cars isn't everything! Dan and I both used to work long hours. We had to leave so early in the morning and we came home so late at night that we hardly ever saw each other. We should have come here years ago, but we were earning such big salaries that we were afraid to leave our jobs. In the end we had so little time together that our marriage was breaking up. So two years ago, we took a week's holiday in the Scottish Highlands. We saw this place and we both fell in love with it. It was for sale, and we liked it so much that that we decided give up our jobs, and here we are!

Nicola: How do you earn a living, if you don't mind me asking?

Michelle: We don't need very much. We keep sheep and goats, grow our own vegetables. We're got a few chickens. It's a very simple life, and we're not in for profit. We're still so busy that we woke from

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five in the morning until eight at night, but we're together. We're happier than we've ever been and we're leading a natural life.

Nicola: There must be some things you miss, surely?

Michelle: I don't know. We knew a lot of people in London, but they weren't real friends. We see our neighbours occasionally and there's such a lot to do on the farm that we don't have time to feel lonely. At least we see each other now.

Nicola then interview Luke.

Now listen to the conversation and answer questions 18–22.

Nicola: The motor-bike I'm sitting on is a very special one. Special because it's been all the way round the world. It belongs to Luke Saunders, who has just returned to England after a three-year motor-cycle journey. Luke, what led you to leave your job and make this trip?

Luke: I worked in a car factory on the assembly line. All I had to do was put four nuts on the bolts that hold the wheels on. It's done by robots now, and a good thing too! The job was so routine that I didn't have to think at all. I bought this Triumph 750cc bike second-hand, fitted two panniers on the back and just set off for Australia.

Nicola: What did you do for money?

Luke: I had a bit of money to start with, but of course it didn't last long and I had to find work where I could. I've done so many different things—picked fruit, washed up, worked as a mechanic.

Nicola: How did people react to you? In India, for example.

Luke: Everywhere I went, the people were so friendly that problems seems to solve themselves. There was such a lot of interest in the bike that it was easy to start a conversation. You know, often you can communicate without really knowing the language.

Nicola: Did you ever feel like giving up, turning round and coming home?

Luke: Only once, in Bangladesh. I became so ill with food poisoning that I had to go to hospital. But it didn't last long.

Nicola: You've had such an exciting time that you'll find it difficult to settle down, won't you?

Luke: I'm not going to. Next week I'm off again, but this time I'm going in the opposite direction! See you in about three years' time!

That is the end of section 2. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

You are going to listen to a passage about the average age at first marriage in the U.S. and answer questions 23–33.

First you'll have time to look at questions 23–33.

Now, listen to the talk and answer the questions 23–33.

This is a bar graph of the average age at first marriage of both men and women in the U.S. The black bar stands

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for women, and the white bar stands for men.

It can be seen from the graph that women generally got married at an earlier age than men in the 87 years shown in the graph. From 1900 to 1987, the lowest age at first marriage for women occurred between 1950 and 1960, when the approximate marriage age for women was slightly over 20 years old. At the same time, men's age at first marriage also dropped to the lowest point, younger than 23 years old.

Secondly, the graph also shows that there were two stages of changes in the average age at first marriage for both men and women: from 1900 to 1940 and from 1950 to 1987. During the first 40 years, there was a slow but steady decreasing tendency of first marriage age for men, which dropped from almost 26 in 1900 to slightly younger than 25 in 1930 and 1940. At the same time, women's age at first marriage also became younger from 1900 to 1920 and slightly grew older from 1920 to 1940, but on the whole the average age for women stayed between 21.5 and less than 22 years old. From 1950 to 1987, there appeared an increasingly delaying trend in first age for both men and women. Men's age at first marriage reached almost 26 in 1987, the same age as that in 1900, while women's age at first marriage reached 22 in 1980 and nearly 24 in 1987, the biggest age for women in the 87 years in the 20th century.

These different trends of marriage age in the 87 years reflect the social circumstances and development in the U.S. During the first 40 years, America maintained a steady economic growth, thus people kept their traditional values of life and marriage, men securing a successful career and happy family, women growing up and marrying Mr. Right and taking care of their family as an ideal. During the post-war period in the 1950s and 1960s, people probably longed for the warmth of family and comforts of a peaceful life, so they got married earlier. But the Women's Liberation Movement in the 1960s and 1970s put a lot of women into deep thinking about their life and values. They began to devote their time and energy to developing themselves and having a successful career instead of getting married soon after they reached the age of marriage.

This bar graph, to conclude, is a reflection of the first marriage age trends and also of the process of social development in the U.S.

That is the end of section 3. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4

Now you will listen to a conversation between Joan and Mrs S about shopping. Listening carefully and answer the questions 34–41. First you'll have time to look at questions 34–41.
Now listen to the conversation and answer questions 34–41.

Joan: Yes, madam? Can I help you?
Mrs S: Oh yes, please, but you're just closing, aren't you?
Joan: Well, yes, we are, madam. The shop shuts in five minutes.
Mrs S: I shan't keep you long then. It was about some saucepans you had in your window last week.
Joan: Last week, madam? I really can't remember which ones you mean. What were they like?
Mrs S: Oh, they were lovely! Sort of imitation wood, dark brown color, country-style you know, and the lids, if I remember rightly, had a sort of leaf pattern, or was it flowers?

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Joan: That's strange. I don't recognize any of the ones we had from that description. Are you sure they were in the this shop?

Mrs S: Oh, you must know the ones I mean. They were in a sale. A real bargain. Reduced to a quarter of the original price. I couldn't believe my eyes when I saw them.

Joan: I'm afraid the sales are over now, madam, and I know we sold out of all the saucepans.

Mrs S: I don't think you did, you know. At least, my neighbour, Mrs Cliffe, told me she saw some here only yesterday.

Joan: Well, it's all new stock in the window now.

Mrs S: May I just have a look, to see if there's anything else?

Joan: Er, well, madam, as you know, we were just closing.

Mrs S: Yes, yes, I'm sorry I won't keep you. It must get on your nerves when customers come in right on closing-time. But they were such beautiful saucepans! I'd have bought them then if only I'd made up my mind on the spot.

Joan: Perhaps, madam, if you came back tomorrow, I could show you all we have in our range of kitchen ware. And there are still one or two things at sale price.

Mrs S: Oh look! That one there! That's the sort of thing I was looking for! But it's not quite the right color.

Joan: That might be the artificial lighting, madam. Of course, if you came back in daylight, you might find it's exactly what you're looking for.

Mrs S: There it is! That's the pattern! The set behind you! Thank goodness they haven't been sold! And thank you so much for being so patient with me. Yes, those are the ones!

This is the end of section 4. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

This is the end of the listening test.

Day 73 模拟试题三

Practice Test (Version 0003)

Instructions:

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

You will hear a talk about the British educational system. First you will have some time to look at questions 1–12. Now listen to the talk and answer the questions 1–12.

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All over the world mention of English education suggests a picture of the 'public schools', and it suggests in particular the names of certain very famous institutions—Eton, Oxford and Cambridge; but people do not always realize what place these institutions occupy in the whole educational system. Oxford and Cambridge are universities each having about 12,000 students out of a total of over 250,000 students at all British universities. Eton is a public school, and the best known of the public schools, which, in spite of their name, are not ally public at all, but independent and private secondary schools taking boys from the age of thirteen to eighteen years. The public schools in reality form a very small part of the whole system of secondary education; only about one out of forty English boys goes to a public school, and one out of 1,500 goes to Eton.

Apart from the so-called public schools there is a complete system of state primary and secondary education, which resembles in its general form the state education in most other countries. All children must, by law, receive full-time education between the ages of five and sixteen. Any child may attend, without paying fees, a school provided by the public authorities, and the great majority attend such schools. They may continue, still without paying fees, until they are eighteen. In presenting an overall picture of English education, it would be reasonable to concentrate on the state system alone and refer briefly to the public schools. However, although the public schools are not important numerically, they have been England's most peculiar and characteristic contribution; to educational methods, and they have an immense influence on the whole of English educational practice and on the English social structure. For a hundred years, most men in leading positions in banking, insurance, high finance, some industries, the army, the church and conservative politics have been educated at public schools. Things are beginning to change but it will take time. Among the universities, Oxford and Cambridge hold a dominant position. Of cabinet ministers who went to universities, nearly all went to one or the other of these two, and to Oxford in particular.

A student who receives further full-time education after the age of eighteen, either at a university or at a teachers' training college or at some other college giving training of a special type, can usually receive a grant from the public authorities to cover his expenses, or almost all of them, unless his parents have a large income. But the number of young people who can enter universities is limited by the capacity of the universities, which is less than enough to take all the young people who have the basic qualifications for university admission. In practice, therefore, entry to the universities is competitive. But university degree courses are also available at polytechnics, and entry to Open University is less restricted.

The academic year begins after the summer holidays and is divided into three terms, with the intervals between them formed by the Christmas and Easter holidays. The exact dates of the holidays vary from area to area, being in general about two weeks at Christmas and Easter, plus often a week or more at Whitsun, and six weeks in the summer, beginning rather late. Schools outside the state system decide on their own holiday dates, generally taking a month off at Christmas and Easter and eight weeks in the summer. The three terms are not everywhere called by the same names; indeed some schools call the January-March period 'the Spring Term', others use 'Spring Term' for the period April-July. Some call the January term 'Winter Term' (which is logical), others call it 'Easter Term'.

Day-schools mostly work Mondays to Fridays, from about 9 a.m. to between 3 and 4 p.m. Lunch is provided and parents pay for it unless they prove to the authorities that they cannot well afford to. All primary schoolchildren, including those in independent schools, were given milk free of charge until 1970 when the Government abolished this benefit.

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That is the end of section 1. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2

Now you will hear the recording for Section 2.
Matthew has a talk with Lesley who is a teacher about school system. As you listen to the talk, answer questions 13–20. First you will have some time to look at questions 13–20.
Now listen to the talk and answer the questions 13–20.

Matthew: Lesley, you're a teacher. How does the English school system work?

Lesley: Um, well, first of all, most children start school at the age of five and they can't leave school until the age of sixteen, which is just, you know, the age group has just been recently raised. Um…they will go to a primary school from the age of five until eleven…um, and previously they used to take an eleven plus examination which would then determine whether they would go to a grammar school or alternatively a secondary modern school. But now we have a new system where children aren't divided off at the age of eleven and will go into a comprehensive system of schooling, and…will do the things that they're best able to do at certain ages and if they want to take the exams they are able to at…at the age of sixteen.

Matthew: Do you think that's an improvement to the system?

Lesley: Well, theoretically it's supposed to be much better because it stops separating children off at the age of eleven and gives them a better chance, and in fact what usually happens is that those children who would have gone to a grammar school tend to be at the top end of the comprehensive system, and those that would have gone to secondary modern school find themselves at the lower levels of the school.

Matthew: Do you think that the present school system is an efficient way of educating children?

Lesley: Mm… well if you, if you accept that, you know, there have to be schools, it seems to work fairly efficiently. Of course one of out great problems in England is that we have very large classes and it would be very nice if we could reduce that by at least half instead of there being forty children in a class, there are only twenty… Mm and so that each child gets more individual attention so that their own particular needs just aren't passed over.

Matthew: Do you think the subjects that children study today are adapted to present-day society?

Lesley: It would be very good if more children at school had the opportunity of learning about the society they live in economic terms and in social terms, so that they are much more aware of the problems that we face today. But I also think that education isn't only something that has to be relevant, I think education can be just a gradual extension of oneself, and I don't think it's important for subjects to be seen only in terms of how useful they are when you leave school, but how much you enjoy them and how much they mean to you.

Then as a mother, Janet talks with Matthew about her daughter's education. As you listen, complete the tables number 21–24. First you will have some time to look at questions 21–24.
Now listen and answer questions 21–24.

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Matthew: Janet, do you think that your daughters gain a tremendous amount from their education?

Janet: I think they gain a certain amount of necessary knowledge, yes, but, I wish it was broader. I wish that instead of being driven towards passing exams that they had, certainly at this stage of adolescence, the chance to really broaden their outlook completely and not feel this necessity to read towards passing an exam, to collecting a piece of paper at the end of it.

Matthew: Do you have any specific ways in which you think time at school could be improved?

Janet: Yes, I think there could be a lot more encouragement in doing things for their own sake, for getting the satisfaction out of them rather than this "rat race" that everybody's forced into for what is achieved at the end. I think a lot more should be done to encourage people to get the value out of it themselves.

Matthew: Do you think that education is just something that takes place inside a school building, or is it an activity which takes place not only outside but right the way through your life?

Janet: I think it starts the moment you're born, and that it's going on all around you. It's not just taking place in a school building, it should be part of your whole life.

That is the end of section 2. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

Now you will hear a talk about problems that foreign students face. As you listen, Answer questions 25–34. Look at questions 25–34.

Now listen and answer questions 25–34.

Today I'd like to talk about some of the problems that students face when they follow a course of study through the medium of English—if English is not their mother tongue.

The problems can be divided into three broad categories: psychological, cultural and linguistic. The first two categories mainly affect those who come to study in Britain from Asia and Africa. I'll come to comment only briefly on these two categories and then spend most of the time looking at linguistic difficulties which apply to everyone. Some of the common psychological problems really involve fear of the unknown: for example, whether one's academic studies will be too difficult. Looking at the cultural problems, we can see that some of them are of a very practical nature, for example, arranging satisfactory accommodation. Others are less easy to define.

The largest category seems to be linguistic. Let's look at this in some details. Most students, in their own countries, will have little opportunity to practice using English. When foreign learners first have the opportunity to speak to an English-speaking person, they may have a shock: they often have great difficulty in understanding! I'll just mention three of the possible reasons for this.

First, it seems to students that English people speak very quickly. Second, they speak with a variety of accents. Third, different styles of speech are used. For all of these reasons, students will have difficulty, mainly because they lack everyday practice in listening to English people speaking English.

What can a students do then to overcome these difficulties? Obviously, attend English classes and, if a language laboratory is available, use it as much as possible. He should also listen to programs in English on the radio and TV. Perhaps most important of all, he should take every opportunity to meet and speak with native English-

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speaking people.

In addition, the student probably has difficulty in speaking English fluently. The advice here will seem difficulty to follow but it's necessary. Firstly, he must simplify what he wants to say so that he can express himself reasonably clearly. Secondly, he must try to think in English, not translate from his mother tongue. This will begin to take place only when his use of English becomes automatic. Using a language laboratory and listening to English as much as possible will help.

That is the end of section 3. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 4

Section 4

In Section 4, you will hear a meeting about the problem of the size of the Olympic Games. As you listen to the conversation, answer questions 35–41. First you will have some time to look at questions 35–41.
Now listen and answer questions 35–41.

Chairman: Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen, I declare the meeting open, and I take it you all have a copy of the agenda, so we'll take the minutes of our last meeting as read and get straight down to business. Now, the proposal before you is that we should see if we can reduce the size of in any way and thereby ease the burden placed on the host city. We all know that each time we hold the Games, this burden increase because of the vast undertaking it is to host them. Today, however, I only want to sound out your opinion of this proposal, so this is really no more than exploratory meeting.

Mrs Armstrong: Could I say something straight away, Mr.chairman?

Chairman: Yes, Mrs Armstrong.

Mrs Armstrong: I can't accept your proposal at all on the ground that I feel that to reduce the size of the Olympic Games would seriously damage their character, detract from their universal appeal and penalize certain countries if we start arbitrarily throwing things out before.

Herr Miller: Yes, Mrs Armstrong, if I may interrupt you for a moment. I think we all sympathize with your point of view, but we mustn't overlook the main point of this meeting put forward by the Chairman, which is to see if we can cut down the programme a bit, without in any way damaging the overall appeal of the Games, so let's not reject the proposal out of hand before we've had a chance to discuss it.

Mrs Armstrong: Very well, Herr Miller, but I'd like to state here and now that I'm totally opposed to any reduction in the number of events in the Games.

Chairman: Your objections will be noted, Mrs Armstrong, but to get back to the point of the meeting, could I hear from the rest of you what you feel? Sr Cordoba, for example, what's your opinion?

Sr Cordoba: Reluctant as I am to alter the composition of the Olympic Games, I can see the point that in terms of space and financial demands, the host city is subjected to a lot of difficulty. The costs seem to soar phenomenally every time we stage the Olympics, so we might be able to make one or two savings here and there. There is, for instance, quite a strong lobby against boxing because of its

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apparently violent nature so I did wonder if …

Mrs Armstrong: But that is of the most popular sports in the world, and one of the oldest.

Sr Cordoba: Agreed, but people get a lot of boxing on their television screens all the year round, so I was just thinking that we might be able to drop that from the programme. Football is another thing which already enjoys a lot of television coverage, and as it takes up a lot of space accommodating all the football pitches, mightn't we also perhaps consider dropping that too?

Mrs Patel: Mr Chairman …

Chairman: Yes, Mrs Patel.

Mrs Patel: I wholeheartedly endorse what Sr Cordoba said about boxing and football. In my opinion we should concentrate on some of the more unusual sports which are rarely seen on our screens such as fencing archery, for a change, since it is on TV that the majority of people watch the Games.

Herr Miller: Perhaps we could cut our hockey along with football because, relatively speaking, that takes up a lot of space, as measured against its universally popular appeal.

Mrs Patel: I can see your point, Herr Miller, and as one of the basic tenets of the Olympic Games is individual excellence, I feel we ought to concentrate on some of the more unusual sports which really are a true test of the individual, I, therefore, suggest we cut out—that is, if we go ahead with this idea —the team games such as basketball, volleyball, football and hockey.

Mrs. Armstrong: But then you are sacrificing some of the most interesting items in the programme. People like to watch team games as well as take part in them; it'll be very dull without them.

Chairman: I think Mrs Armstrong has made a very valid point. we ought to keep some of the team games, although I am inclined to agree with what has been said about football.

Sr Cordoba: There is one thing I would like to say about this and that is to suggest that we could remove from the programme sports like sailing and canoeing and possibly the equestrian events, where the test is not so much of the stamina of the competitor but of his skill in handling the boat or whatever.

Mrs. Armstrong: What about the pentathlon, then? Riding is one part of that, so we are going to need facilities to cater for that in any case, so why not use them for horse-riding as well—or do you think we should axe that too?

Chairman: Well, let's not get too heated about it, as this is only a preliminary discussion about possibilities and we are not yet in a position to make any final decision. I will, however, briefly summarize what has been said so far, as I understand it. Mrs Armstrong is today opposed to reducing the size of the Games in any way at all. There is one body of opinion in favour of removing from the Games those sports which are already well represented in other international concerts and in the media. Another strand of thought is that we should concentrate on individual excellence by cutting out the team games featured in the programme, and Mrs Patel suggested we ought to focus attention on the more unusual sports in the programme which do not normally gain so much international attention. Sr Cordoba also brought up the idea that we could drop boxing because of its seemingly violent nature. There was also an opinion voiced that we might exclude events where the skills of a competitor in handling a horse of yacht, for example, were being tested, rather than the stamina of the individual himself, as is the case with, say, athletics. Well, it is quite clear that we shall need to discuss this further, but in the meantime I think we'd better move on to something else.

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This is the end of section 4. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
This is the end of the listening test.

Day 74 模拟试题四

Practice Test (Version 0004)

***Instructions*:**
You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

You will hear a dialog about job interview. As you listen, look at questions 1–9. First you will have some time to look at questions 1–9.
Now listen to the talk and answer the questions 1–9.

Interviewer: Hello. My name is Hudson. Disk Hudson.

Applicant: I'm Pamela Gable.

Interviewer: Well take a seat, please. Miss Gable—it is Miss, isn't it? Thought so. Well, Let me just check that I've got these particulars right. Your surname is Gable, spelt G-A-B-L-E, and your first names are Pamela Ann··· Fine. You live at 147 Collingdon Road, Croydon. Your telephone number is 2468008··· You were born on July the eighth 1965, and··· that's about it··· OK? Fine··· Let's see··· What are you working with at the moment?

Applicant: I'm the personal assistant to the manager of a modeling agency.

Interviewer: Oh, really? And what does that involve?

Applicant: A bit of everything, really. I have to keep the accounts, write a few letters, answer the telephone, look after the bookings and engagements and that sort of thing.

Interviewer: You work with people a lot, do you?

Applicant: Oh yes. I have to look after all the models who work for us, you know, keep them happy, lend an understanding ear to their heartaches, you know.

Interviewer: Have you ever done anything to do with hotels or conferences hotel management, for instance?

Applicant: No, not really. I did work for a short time as a courier for a tour operator, taking foreigners on guided tours of London. Perhaps that's the sort of thing you mean?

Interviewer: Yes, I think it is. Do you speak any languages?

Applicant: Yes, I do. I speak French and Italian—you see, I spent several years abroad when I was younger.

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Interviewer: Oh, did you? That's very interesting, and what about any exams you've taken?

Applicant: Well, I left school at 16. You know, there didn't seem to be any point in staying on somehow; I was sure I could learn much more by getting a job and a bit of experience and independence.

Interviewer: So you have no formal qualifications at all? I see… Well, I don't suppose it matters.

Applicant: Um…I was wondering if perhaps you could tell me a bit more about the job? You know, it said in the ad. that you wanted a go-ahead girl with car and imagination, but that's not very much to go on.

Interviewer: No, it isn't. Well, we run conferences, and your job as conference co-ordinator would be, well, much the same as the one you have now, I suppose. Meeting people, transporting them from one place to another, making sure they're comfortable, a bit of telephoning, and so on.

Applicant: It sounds like just the sort of thing I want to do.

Interviewer: There is the question of salary, of course.

Applicant: Well, my present salary is 8,000, so I couldn't accept any less than that. Especially if I have to use my car.

Interviewer: Ah! We have something like 7,500 in mind, plus of course a generous allowance for the car. But look, if I were you, I'd take a quick look round the office here, see if you like the look of the people who work here.

Applicant: What do you think I should do then…? Should I…?

That is the end of section 1. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2

You will listen to a talk about the relation of salt and blood pressure. Listen to the talk carefully and answer the questions 10–19. First you will have some time to look at questions 10–19.
Now listen to the talk and answer the questions 10–19.

A salty diet really does drive up blood pressure; both in people with and without elevated pressure, according to a study released at the annual meeting of the American Society of Hypertension.

"For many years there has been a debate on how closely salt is linked to hypertension. I think this study may help settle the debate, that it is indeed a very important factor," Dr. Frank Sacks, a Harvard researcher who was in charge of the study, told Reuters.

Sacks said the $12 million "DASH-Sodium" study suggests that an intake of sodium below the current recommended daily level of 2,400 milligrams could help Americans prevent blood pressure rises that occur especially with advancing age. Sodium is a main ingredient of table salt, whose chemical name is sodium chloride.

The study, conducted by five U.S. hospitals and financed by the National Heart, Lung, and Blood Institute (NHLBI), involved 412 subjects aged 22 and older whose diets were carefully controlled and monitored over a 14-week period.

About 57 percent were women and 57 percent were African Americans, an ethnic group deemed especially at risk for hypertension. Forty-one percent of the participants had high blood pressure.

Patients were divided into two dietary plans, a diet of "usual" foods eaten by Americans and the so-called

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"DASH" diet which is heavy on vegetables, fruits and lowfat dairy foods and low in saturated fat, total fat and cholesterol.

Members of each group consumed different levels of sodium at different stages of the trial: a "higher" intake of 3,300 milligrams per day during the first month, an "intermediate" intake of 2,400 mg. Per day the next month and a "lower" intake of 1,500 mg. Per day the final month.

Unlike many earlier food trials in which patients were largely responsible for monitoring their own salt intake, food was provided for everyone in the DASH-Sodium trial that is Dietary Approaches to Stop Hypertension.

"Results showed that reducing dietary sodium lowered blood pressure for both the usual and DASH diets. The lower the sodium intake, the lower the blood pressure," NHLBI said in a prepared release.

"The biggest reductions in blood pressure were found among those who followed the DASH diet at the lower sodium intake. That combination reduced blood pressure amongst all the groups in the study by more than either the DASH diet or lower sodium alone," said the agency, which is a part of the National Institutes of Health.

On average, the DASH diet combined with lower sodium intake reduced systolic blood pressure—the "top" number in a blood pressure reading which refers to the pressure of the contracting heart—by an average of 8.9 millimeters of mercury.

And it reduced the diastolic blood pressure—the pressure of the heart between contractions—by an average of 4.5 mm of mercury.

Results were most impressive in patients with hypertension, where the combination of the DASH diet and lower sodium cut systolic blood pressure by an average of 11.5 mm. In those without hypertension, by contrast, the combination reduced systolic pressure by 701 mm of mercury.

"These are large effects on blood pressure, especially in people with hypertension. The effects of the DASH diet and low sodium are easily as good, if not better, than those achieved by taking hypertension drugs," said Sacks, an associate professor at Harvard Medical School.

The average blood pressure of Americans is about 120/70; it is considerably lower in many other countries that have lower salt intake and diets richer in fruits and vegetables, Sacks said.

Sacks acknowledged the 1,500-mg sodium diet that produced top results in his trial "takes some getting used to. For one thing, it rules out almost all restaurants, which put a lot of salt in for flavor. It also means you have to shop for low-salt prepared foods and have to put aside the salt shaker."

But he said the diet was possible, and potentially could prevent many heart attacks and strakes, especially for those with serious hypertension.

"At first the food tastes bland, but after a while your taste buds adjust. They get acclimated," he said.

This is the end of section 2. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

You will hear a dialogue between Janice and Pauline about psychology of clothes. Listening carefully and answer questions 20–29. First you will have some time to look at questions 20–29.
Now listen to the dialogue and answer questions 20–29.

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Janice: So you really believe that clothes carry a kind of message for other people and that what we put on is in some way a reflection of what we feel?

Pauline: Oh yes, very much so. People are beginning now to take seriously the idea of a kind of psychology of clothing, to believe that there is not just individual taste in our clothes but also a thinking behind what we wear which is trying to something we may not even be aware of ourselves.

Janice: But surely this has always been the case. We all dress up when we want to impress someone, such as for a job interview with a prospective employer; we tend to make an effort and put on something smart.

Pauline: True, but that's a conscious act. What I'm talking about is more of a subconscious thing. Take for example the student who is away from home at college or university: if he tends to wrap himself up more than the others, this is because he is probably feeling homesick. Similarly, a general feeling of insecurity can sometimes take the form of over-dressing in warmer clothes than are necessary.

Janice: Can you give any other examples of this kind?

Pauline: Yes. I think people who are sociable and outgoing tend to dress in an extrovert way, preferring brighter or more dazzling colours—yellows, bright reds, and so on. In the same way, what might be seen as a parallel with the animal kingdom, aggressive clothes might indicate an aggressive personality or attitude to life. Think about the threat displays used by animals when they want to warn off opponents.

Janice: Do you think the care—or lack of it—over the way we actually wear our clothes has anything to tell us?

Pauline: Yes, indeed. The length, for example, of a man's trousers speaks volumes about his awareness of his own image. Or, if his trousers are at half-mast, all sort of hanging down, this probably means he's absorbed by other things.

Janice: Really.

Pauline: Or, to give you other examples, often minority groups, who have perhaps failed to persuade with words, tend to express themselves by wearing unconventional, or what some might consider outrageous clothing, as a way of showing their thoughts and feelings are different from the rest, and so they find an outlet in this way.

Janice: That surely spills over into other things as well.

Pauline: Oh yes, indeed. Haircuts, Jewe Uery, kinds of fabric used these things can all be a form of rebellion. But to get back to clothes, I would like to add that a whole lot about our personality is conveyed in our clothes and the way we look—aggressiveness, rebelliousness, happiness, sadness, and so on. These can all be interpreted. Think of the ageing pop star who may be pushing middle age, he'll keep on dressing up like a rebel to try to prove he's with it still, and in touch with his young fans and current trends.

Janice: Do you think that at work clothes and general appearance have any significance?

Pauline: Definitely. We've already spoken about job interviews a bit, and it's interesting to note that in a recent survey it was suggested that employers prefer young executives to stick to grey, black and dark blue suits if they are men, and classical outfits and dresses in sober colours if they are women, perhaps because they feel this is a reflection of a more responsible and sober attitude to work and will also project this image to customers.

Janice: Do you subscribe to this opinion?

Pauline: I personally think that too much conservatism defeats the object of the clothes industry. They want to create new fashions and colour to sell clothes, so I can't really say that I go along wholeheartedly with it. There

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should be room for manoeuvre, leaving people scope to express their individuality in what they are wearing.

That is the end of section 3. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4

You will listen to a talk about traits of the educated man. Look at questions 30–41 as you listen. First you have some time to look at questions 30–41.
Now listen the talk and answer questions 30–41.

A question often asked is: "What are the marks of an educated man?" It is plain that one may gain no inconsiderable body of learning in some special field of knowledge without at the same time acquiring those habits and traits which are the marks of an educated gentleman. A reasonable amount of learning must of course accompany an education, but, after all, that amount need not be so very great in any one field. An education will make its mark and find its evidences in certain traits, characteristics, and capacities which have to be acquired by patient endeavor, by following good examples, and by receiving wise discipline and sound instructions.

These traits or characteristics may be variously described and classified, but among them are five that should always stand out clearly enough to be seen by all men.

The first of these is correctness and precision in the use of the mother tongue. The quite shocking slovenliness and vulgarity of much of the spoken English, as well as not a little of the written English, which one hears and sees, proves beyond peradventure that years of attendance upon schools and colleges that are thought to be respectable have produced no impression. When one hears English well spoken, with pure diction, correct pronunciation, and an almost unconscious choice of the right word, he recognizes it at once. How much easier he finds it to imitate English of the other sort!

A second and indispensable trait of the educated man is refined and gentle manners, which are themselves the expression of fixed habits of thought and action. "Manners make the man," wrote Wykeham William over his gates at Winchester and at Oxford. He pointed to a great truth. When manners are superficial, artificial, and forced, no matter what their form, they are bad manners. When, however, they are the natural expression of fixed habits of thought and action, and when they reveal a refined and cultivated nature, they are good manners. There are certain things that gentlemen do not do, and they do not do them simply because they are bad manners. The gentleman instinctively knows the difference between those things which he may and should do and those things which he may not and should not do.

A third trait of the educated man is the power and habit of reflection. Human beings for the most part live wholly on the surface far beyond the present moment and that part of the future which is quickly to follow it. They do not read those works of prose and poetry which have become classic because they reveal power and habit of reflection and induce that power and habit in others. When one reflects long enough to ask the question how? He is on the way to knowing something about science. When he reflects long enough to ask the question why? He may, if he persists, even become a philosopher.

A fourth trait of the educated man is the power of growth. He continues to grow and develop from birth to his

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dying day. His interests expand, his contacts multiply, his knowledge increase, and his reflection becomes deeper and wider. It would appear to be true that not many human being, and even not many of those who have had a college education, continue to grow after they are twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. By that time it is usual to settle down to life on a level of more or less contented intellectual interest and activity. The whole present-day movement for adult education is a systematic and definite attempt to keep human being growing long after they have left school and college, and therefore, to help educate them.

A fifth trait of the educated man is his possession of efficiency, or the power to do. The mere visionary dreamer, however charming or however wise, lacks something which an education requires. The power to do may be exercised in any one of a thousand ways, but when it clearly shows itself, that is evidence that the period of study, of discipline, and of companionship with parents and teachers has not been in vain.

Given these five characteristics, one has the outline of an educated man. The outline may be filled in by scholarship, by literary power, by mechanical skills, by professional zeal and capacity, by business competence, or by social and political leadership. So long as the framework or outline is there, the content may be pretty much what you will, assuming, of course, that the fundamental elements of the great tradition which is civilization, and its outstanding records and achievements in human personality, in letters, in science, in the fine arts, and in human institutions, are all present.

This is the end of section 4. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
This is the end of the listening test.

Day 75 模拟试题五

Practice Test (Version 0005)

Instructions:

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.
Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

You will hear a lecture about the relationship of San Francisco and Shanghai. Lsiten to de lecture carefully and answer questions 1–16. At first you will have some time to look at questions 1–16.
Now listen to the lecture and answer questions 1–16.

Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen. It's my understanding, I'm to speak on San Francisco-China connection. And let's talk for a few minutes about how that China connection took place. San Francisco, geographically portwise, businesswise financially, is America's gateway city to the Pacific-rim nations.

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And yet we have a port that has been over the past decade steadily going down hill, a port which ten years ago had 60,000 blue-collar jobs, a port which has lost most of its cargo to other areas, a port which last year handled two and a half million short tons of cargo, but has the capacity to handle 5 million short tons of cargo. And so it was with some of these statistics about our city in mind that we looked at what could be done with America's recognition of the People's Republic of China.

Also, my first day in office, I had the pleasure of giving the first key to the city to the ambassador of the People's Republic of China, Ambassador Chai Ci-min, who was visiting San Francisco on his way to Washington. We visited with Ambassador Chai at the embassy in Washington and made known to him our interest in securing for San Francisco one of the consul locations. We pointed out to him that we have the largest number of Chinese anywhere in the world outside of Asia. We pointed out to him that San Francisco was in fact the business and corporate headquarters of the western seaboard. And we pointed out to him our interest in making San Francisco the gateway city to China. And we were very pleased when we had in effect bumped another city that was under consideration to become one of the two consul locations for the People's Republic of China, and that, more or less, began our relationship.

Then I appointed a gateway committee, a committee of a number of San Franciscans in various areas who would work in various endeavors of securing relationship with China, a sister-city committee, a business committee, a trade committee, and so on.

Unlike Americans, the Chinese have a different perspective with respect to business. They make friends first, and then they do business with their friends. In America, you do business first, and friendships may or may not arise from those business dealings. And so we thought we would do something which had never been done before. And that is, to put together a delegation, a mayoress trade delegation, to go to China, a country that has had essentially no relationship with the United States for the past quarter of a century. And we went with the interest of developing a friendship or sister-city relationship with the largest city in the world, the city of Shanghai, a city which is approaching 11 million people, whose port coincidentally ranks with the largest port in the world…

…So we developed a shopping list. And we proceeded to the largest city in the world, Shanghai, where we learned about a really totally different culture, a country that has a very different form of government from our own, a country which has several major endeavors, the largest of which is to industrialize and to open its doors to friends and people from other continents. And in Shanghai we had a tour of the port of Shanghai. We spent a good deal of time discussing mutual problems, learned their three greatest problems of housing, the housing is very primitive by our standards; pollution, the sky is often loaded with pollutants from industry; and transportation, the largest source of transportation there is the bicycle, which is seen in great numbers, but there is virtually very little public transportation. And you have a city with 10 million people in it, trying to move about and get to work. And we visited children' palaces and various communes, and that kind of thing. But most of our discussion are centered around the development of what is called a friendship-city relationship. China has got friendship-city relationships with any city in the United States and we very much would like to become the first city.

This is the end of section 1. you will have a minute to check your answer.
Now turn to Section 2.

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Section 2

You will listen to a interview right now. A reporter will interview Benny and Kimberley about their entertainment. As you hear, please answer questions 17–25. Now looking at questions 17–25 at first.

Now listen the interview and answer questions 17–25.

Reporter: Well here I am at the Brooklyn Academy of Dramatic Arts. I'm asking different students here about their favourite forms of artistic entertainment. Pop or classical concerts? Art galleries or the theatre? The ballet or the opera? The first person I'm going to talk to is Benny Gross. Benny comes from New York and he's 20 years old and he's studying the piano. Benny, hello and welcome to our programme.

Benny: Hi, thanks.

Reporter: So, first question Benny—have you ever been to an art gallery?

Benny: Yes, lots of times.

Reporter: And the ballet, have you ever been to the ballet?

Benny: Yes, a few times. It's all right, I quite like it.

Reporter: And what about classical concerts?

Benny: Yes, of course, many many times.

Reporter: Erin—next—have you ever been to an exhibition, Benny?

Benny: Oh, yes—I love going to photographic exhibitions.

Reporter: Do you? Now, next question—what about a…folk concert?

Benny: No, never. I think folk music is awful.

Reporter: OK. And the opera? Have you ever been to the opera?

Benny: Yes. Two or three times. It's a little difficult but I quite like it.

Reporter: And a pop concert?

Benny: No, never.

Reporter: Finally—have you ever been to the theatre?

Benny: Yes, once or twice, but I didn't like it much.

Reporter: OK Benny. Now the next thing is—which do you like best from this list of eight forms of artistic entertainment?

Benny: Well I like going to classical concerts best because I'm a musician, and I love classical music.

Reporter: OK and what next?

Benny: Erin let's see—next, art galleries; I think. And then, exhibitions.

Reporter: OK! art galleries, then exhibitions. Then? The theatre?

Benny: No, I don't think so, I don't really like the theatre.

Reporter: The ballet? The opera? Which do you prefer of those two?

Benny: The opera.

Reporter: So of the theatre and the ballet, which do you prefer?

Benny: Erm, the ballet I think because there's the music I can always enjoy the music if I don't always like the dancing.

Reporter: Right, well, thanks very much, Benny.

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Benny: You're welcome.

Reporter: My next guest is Kimberley Martins. What are you studying here, Kimberley?

Kimberley: Modern dance. I want to be a professional dancer when I leave.

Reporter: OK, so here we go. First question—have you ever been to an art gallery?

Kimberley: Yes, lot's of times.

Reporter: And have you ever been to the ballet? Stupid question I think.

Kimberley: Yes, a bit. Of course I have. I go almost every night if I can.

Reporter: And what about classical concert?

Kimberley: Yes, there are classical concerts here a lot—the other students perform here and I go to those when I can.

Reporter: What about exhibition, have you ever?

Kimberley: Oh yes, lots of times—I like exhibitions—exhibitions about famous people—dancers, actors, you know.

Reporter: Mmm. And what about a folk concert? Have you ever been to one of them?

Kimberley: No, I don't like folk music very much.

Reporter: What about the opera?

Kimberley: No, never. I don't really like the opera. It's a bit too heavy for me.

Reporter: A pop concert?

Kimberley: Yes. I saw Madonna once. She was fantastic. she's a really great dancer.

Reporter: And have you ever been to the theatre?

Kimberley: Yes, I have.

Reporter: Right. Thank you Kimberley. My next question is—which do you like best of all? And I think I know the answer.

Kimberley: Yes—ballet, of course. After that, exhibitions. And after that, art galleries.

Reporter: OK.

Kimberley: Erm, what's left. Can I see the list?

Reporter: Yes, of course.

Kimberley: Erm, let me see—oh, it's difficult—I suppose—what next? Classical concert, pop concerts, the theatre. Well, I think pop concert next, I like going to those. Then I don't know. Classical concerts or the theatre? Classical concert I think. So that leaves the theatre after them. OK?

Reporter: Great. And many thanks for talking to us, Kimberley.

Kimberley: You are welcome.

That is the end of section 2. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

You are going to listen to a talk that is about the development of the civilization. Listening carefully and answer questions 26–32. Look at questions 26–32.

Now hear and answer questions 26–32.

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The first two stages in the development of civilized man were probably the invention of primitive weapons and the discovery of fire, although nobody knows exactly when he acquired the use of the latter.

The origin of language is also obscure. No doubt it began very gradually. Animals have a few cries that serve as signals, but even the highest apes have not been found able to pronounce words, even with the most intensive professional instruction. The superior brain of man is apparently a necessity for the mastering of speech. When man became sufficiently intelligent, we must suppose that he gradually increased the number of cries for different purposes. It was a great day when he discovered that speech could be used for narrative. There are those who think that in this respect picture language preceded oral language. A man could draw a picture on the wall of his cave to show in which direction he had gone, or what prey he hoped to catch. Probably picture language and oral language developed side by side. I am inclined to think that language has been the most important single factor in the development of man.

Two important stages came not so long before the dawn of written history. The first was the domestication of animals; the second was agriculture. Agriculture was a step in human progress to which subsequently there was nothing comparable until our own machine age. Agriculture made possible an immense increase in the number of the human species in the regions where it could be successfully practiced. These were; at first, only those in which nature fertilized the soil after each harvest. Agriculture met with violent resistance from the pastoral nomads, but the agricultural way of life prevailed in the end because of the physical comforts it provided.

Another fundamental technical advance was writing, which, like spoken language, developed out of pictures but as soon as it had reached a certain stage, it was possible to keep records and transmit information to people who were not present when the information was given.

These inventions and discoveries—fire, speech, weapons, domestic animals, agriculture, and writing made the existence of civilized communities possible. From about 3000 B.C. until the beginning of the Industrial Revolution less than two hundred years ago, there was no technical advance comparable to these. During this long period, man had enough time to become accustomed to his technique, and to develop the beliefs and political organizations appropriate to it. There was, of course, an immense extension in the area of civilized life. At first, it had been confined to the Nile, the Euphrates, the Tigris and the Indus, but at the end of the period in question it covered much the greater part of the inhabitable globe. I do not mean to suggest that there was no technical progress during this long time; there was progress—there were even two inventions of very great importance, namely gunpowder and the mariner's compass—but neither of these can be compared in their revolutionary power to such things as speech and writing and agriculture.

That is the end of section 3. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4

Now you will hear a conversation taking place in a talk show program. The hostess, Juliet, is talking with the guest, Mr.Black about sports. Listen to it and answer the questions 33–42. You will have some time to look at questions 33–42.
Now listen and answer questions 33–42.

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Juliet: Welcome to our program. First let me introduce our guest, Mr.Black, an amateur sportsman. Nice to meet you, Mr.Black. Today our topic is sports. Not all people like to work but everyone likes to play. All over the world men and women and boys and girls enjoys sports. Since the days of long ago, adults and children have called their friends together to spend hours, even days, playing games. Mr. Black, as a sportsman, can you say something about sports?

Mr.Black: OK. First of all, sports helps people to live happily. They help to keep people healthy and feeling good. When they are playing games, people move a lot. This is good for their health. Having fun with their friends makes them happy. And many people enjoys sports by watching others play. In small towns, crowds meet to watch the bicycle races or the soccer games. In the big cities, thousands buy tickets to see an ice-skating show or a basketball game.

Juliet: That's right. People often play the games that the others in their town or city play. And sometimes, their favorite games depend upon the climate of the region where they live. If the climate is hot where they live, then swimming is probably one of their favorite sports. Boys and girls in Australia love to swim. There are wonderful beaches there and the weather is good for swimming.

Mr.Black: And the people living in cold climate would like to ski. There are many skiers in Austria where there are big mountains and cold winters. If it rains a lot in your region, then kite flying would not be one of your sports. However, kite-flying is one of the favorite sports of Thailand.

Juliet: Have you ever been to Hawaii? Surfing is an important sport in Hawaii. The Pacific Ocean sends huge waves up on to the beaches, waves that are just right for surfing. But you need to live near an ocean to ride the waves and enjoy surfing.

Mr.Black: Yes. The geographical features of the region is also a decisive factor. You know, there are many wonderful mountains in Switzerland, so the people there love to climb mountains. Mountain climbing and hiking are favorite sports there. But there can be no mountain climbing where there are no mountains.

Juliet: Besides, sports seems to change with the season. People often do not play the same games in winter as in summer. Sailing is fun in warm weather, but when it gets cold, it's time to change to other sports. People talk about sports' season. Baseball is only played for a few months of the year. This is called "the baseball season".

That is the end of section 4. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
That is the end of the listen test.

Day 76 模拟试题六

Practice Test (Version 0006)

Instructions:

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work. All the

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recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

You will listen to a conversation between a tourist named John, and his guide during their trip. Listen to it and answer questions 1–10. Look at questions 1–10.

Now hear the conversation and answer the questions.

John: It's very quiet here.

Guide: It's not so quite, listen.

John: I see what you mean.

Guide: Of course there are no cars.

John: No trucks. No motors. No computers. No people. Where are the nearest people?

Guide: We're about twenty miles from the nearest small town. That's where we're going.

John: How far have we come this morning.

Guide: Maybe five or six miles. Our camp last night was just over that hill.

John: That doesn't look so far. Is it really five miles over there?

Guide: It isn't if you walk over the hill. But the river goes around the hill. How long have we been going?

John: About an hour and a half. But we stopped several times while I took pictures. Does this river go beyond the town?

Guide: Yes. The river runs into a lake.

John: How far is the lake?

Guide: About twenty miles. The town is on the lake. It's on the other side of the lake, but it's built on the lake. The river runs into the lake, then it runs out the other side of the lake.

John: Do you live in the town?

Guide: I live near the town. I live beyond the lake about three miles.

John: Do you live in the forest?

Guide: Yes. But I live beside the river too. My brothers and I all have houses there.

John: How many brothers do you have?

Guide: I have five brothers and three sisters.

John: That's a village!

Guide: Almost, My sisters don't live there. They are married and live in the city.

John: What work do your brothers do?

Guide: We all do the same. We hunt and fish. We are guides most of the year.

John: Who do you guide?

Guide: You mean people who just want to see the wilderness? Many. When I was young, we had only hunters and fishermen. Now we have mostly people who just want to look.

John: Where do you take them?

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Guide: We hike to the large lakes. We canoe in the rivers. Many people like to visit the waterfalls in the area. We have six large falls.

John: Where are they?

Guide: Not too far. One is near where we camped last night. It's the other way, up the river.

John: Can we see some of the falls?

Guide: Tomorrow. There is one after the town, down the river about ten miles. We'll see that one. It's on a stream that runs into this river beyond the town.

John: It's very peaceful here. Do you ever get bored?

Guide: No, I don't. Some people do. I get bored in cities. I used to work in the city. I didn't like it. I came back here.

John: Was this your home? I mean, is this where you born?

Guide: No, I was born in the city. I went to school there. My father was like me. He didn't like the city. When my brothers all finished school, the family moved here beside the lake. My father never went to the city again.

John: What about your mother? Was she bored?

Guide: We're Indians, you know. She has a lot of friends here. There are a lot of Indians living around here. Across that ridge is an Indian town. My mother likes to go to the city to see her daughters, but she likes it here in the forest.

John: How far is the Indian town?

Guide: Walking over the ridge? Maybe ten or twelve miles. But we can drive from the lake.

John: How long does it take to drive?

Guide: Just a few minutes. It's a good road.

John: Can we go there?

Guide: Why? There's nothing there.

John: I would like to talk to the people. That's what I do. I talk to people and write stories about them.

Guide: We can go if you want.

John: I would like to.

Guide: Most people want to see mountains, rivers, trees, wild animals.

John: I like those things too. But I like people in my stories.

Guide: There's a small river around the next bend. It comes from that mountain.

John: How far is that?

Guide: Only a mile or so. Are you hungry? We could have lunch there.

John: We didn't bring any lunch. I thought we were going to have lunch in town.

Guide: We could catch some fish and cook them. It's a good place to fish.

John: That sounds wonderful.

Guide: It's a beautiful spot. Look up there. Can you see that brown rock above the trees?

John: I think so.

Guide: Can you see a stream in the sun beside the rock?

John: Yes. It looks very very small from here.

Guide: It's not very big. That is the beginning of the small river we are going to. It comes down the mountain into the river.

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John: It looks very far away.

Guide: It is.

John: Have you been up there?

Guide: Of course. Look ahead. You can see the river now.

John: What a beautiful place! Let's definitely stop here to fish for our lunch.

Guide: Do you enjoy this?

John: I love it.

Guide: I thought you like people.

John: I do. But I like being outdoors. I like the mountain, the river, the forest. It's perfect. Do you like what you do?

Guide: Yes. It's not really work.

John: What do you mean?

Guide: I do it without pay. It's what I do in my free time. I live outdoors. I fish, I hunt. I go down the river in my canoe.

John: Thanks for a wonderful week.

That is the end of section 1. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2

You are going to listen to a talk that is about the search for survivors of Georgia tornadoes. Listening carefully and answer questions 11–20. Look at questions 11–20.

Now hear and answer questions 11–20.

The search for more survivors of tornadoes that killed at least 18 people and injured 100 others in southwestern Georgia faded late Tuesday afternoon as emergency workers shifted their focus to assessing property and livestock damage.

"The immediate victim response is done," said Lisa Janak, spokeswoman for the Georgia Emergency Management Agency. "We're still in the process of confirming with all the counties, but the death toll should be pretty much stable."

Initial counts on Monday, just hours after the powerful twisters swept through four countries in southwestern Georgia, leveling hundreds of homes and tossing cars about like toys, had as many as 22 people killed.

State officials said on Tuesday that "crossover" reporting had inflated the number, adding they were now fairly confident most of the people reported missing in Mitchell, Grady, Colquitt and Tift countries had been accounted for.

Janak said the agency would now begin determining how many homes and livestock had been destroyed. Federal and state officials have not yet released any estimate of the cost of the disaster.

The tornadoes, the worst to hit Georgia since a twister killed 41 people in Gainesville in 1944, destroyed an estimated 350 homes in the four affected countries, according to preliminary state and Red Cross figures.

"It's just absolute, total devastation," said Bill Maddox, spokesman for the American Red Cross, which has

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set up an emergency shelter in Camilla, Georgia, about 200 miles south of Atlanta.

Camilla, a town of 5,500 in Mitchell County, was hardest hit by the disaster. Emergency crews used fork lifts, trained dogs and even their bare hands to comb through tons of debris scattered for miles around the area.

"You've got slabs where mobile trailers once were, cars that are mangled because they've been bounced around, brick homes that are smashed and just piles and piles of rubble," Maddox said.

The extent of the devastation was particularly daunting in a mobile home park just south of Camilla. Only three of the 100 or so homes that once dotted the park still remained. "It looks like somebody dropped a bomb on it," Georgia Gov. Roy Barnes said after flying over the area on Monday.

Georgia has declared a state of emergency in the four affected counties and dispatched emergency generators and additional law enforcement officers to the area. No looting has been reported.

And in Washington, President Clinton declared that a major disaster exists in Georgia, making it eligible for federal assistance.

Vice President AL Gore will travel to Camilla on Wednesday to view the disaster area, Gore's office said.

State officials speculated the death toll from the first major tornadoes of the year was high because the twisters struck while most people were asleep and unable to heed tornado sirens and warnings broadcast on the television and radio.

Residents were also caught off guard because tornado season in Georgia usually begins in March. Tornadoes most often occur in the late afternoon or early evening, once the day's heat had built up.

Although southwestern Georgia bore the brunt of this week's tornadoes, officials in Arkansas, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi and Tennessee also reported storm-related damage.

In Alabama, a twister in southern Montgomery County sent pieces of a factory's four metal buildings flying nearly two miles, causing $400,000 in damage.

Tornadoes were also blamed for damage to about 40 homes in the Florida Panhandle, though no deaths or injuries were reported.

That is the end of section 2. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

You will hear a conversation between Martin and a log cutter named Gorden. Listen to it carefully and answering questions 21–31. You will have some time to look at questions 21–31.
Now listen and answer questions 21–31

Martin: Gordon, may I record our conversation?
Gordon: I don't mind.
Martin: What do you call your work? What do you do?
Gordon: I'm a log cutter.
Martin: What does that mean exactly? This is a tree, not a log.
Gordon: It will be logs when I finish. First I cut the tree down. Then I cut it into several logs.
Martin: How many logs?

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Gordon: This tree will make three logs.

Martin: Then what happens?

Gordon: I go to the next tree.

Martin: What happens to the logs?

Gordon: Someone comes with a tractor and pulls them to another place. They are measured.

Martin: Why are they measured?

Gordon: Everyone is paid according to the measurement of the logs. The measurements are recorded in a book by someone. Do you see that man over there? That's what he's doing. He's measuring the logs. Then he marks the logs.

Martin: What happens to the logs next?

Gordon: They are put on the trucks, and then they go to the sawmill.

Martin: OK. You go to the next tree. Then what?

Gordon: I cut that tree. It falls down.

Martin: How do you know where it's going to fall?

Gordon: Usually it goes where I want it to go.

Martin: How do you make it go there?

Gordon: Look. First I cut here just a little. Then I cut here. I take that piece out of the tree. Then I cut all the way through the tree, and it usually falls that way.

Martin: I see. You want it to fall that way because it won't hurt the other trees.

Gordon: That's right. There is an open place there. Also the tractor can come in here.

Martin: How many trees can you cut in one day?

Gordon: That depends. Some trees are easier and some places are easier.

Martin: Explain that.

Gordon: The trees in this woods are tall and straight. The branches are mostly near the top of the trees. That makes it easy. It's easier to trim the branches and cut the trees into logs.

Martin: How do you trim the branches?

Gordon: With my power saw. I do everything with the saw. I cut the tree down. I trim it. I cut it into logs.

Martin: What happens to the branches that you trim?

Gordon: Nothing. They stay here.

Martin: Will you cut all the trees in this woods?

Gordon: No, no. we don't cut timber that way. We just cut the big trees. The old trees were cut in this woods about fifty years ago. Now it has some large trees again. We leave the small trees to grow. Often they are cut in another twenty, or thirty, or forty years.

Martin: What kind of trees are you cutting?

Gordon: These trees are mostly oak.

Martin: What happens to the wood from these trees?

Gordon: Sometimes the wood is used locally. Often it goes all over the world. Oak is usually used for furniture and for floors.

Martin: May I watch you cut down the tree?

Gordon: Sure. Stand behind me. I'll tell you when to move.

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Martin: That was perfect. It fell exactly where you wanted it.

Gordon: It often does. It's not difficult. Do you want to try it?

Martin: May I watch some more first? Erm, Gordon, what did you do before you had power saws?

Gordon: Before chain saws, we had hand saws. They were for two men. They did the trimming by hand too. That is faster.

Martin: And noisier. These chain saws are very noisy.

Gordon: Yes. It was much quieter in those days. I've always used a chain saw.

Martin: How do you know which trees to cut, Gordon?

Gordon: They are marked. The buyer goes through the woods and marks those trees he has bought. Then we go through and cut them.

Martin: How many log cutters are there in this woods?

Gordon: There are three of us.

Martin: Do you sometimes work together? I mean, do you sometimes work side by side?

Gordon: Sometimes. One of us will cut the tree down, and then we trim the tree together. I usually like to work alone.

Martin: Why?

Gordon: The other log cutter are my brothers. Sometimes we argue.

Martin: What do you argue about?

Gordon: Which way to make the tree fall. They usually work very fast. I like to study the trees. I like to study the plants.

Martin: So you work alone.

Gordon: They work together. I work alone.

Martin: Who drives the tractor?

Gordon: That's my nephew. Sometimes my son helps him. It's a family business.

Martin: Do you own the sawmill?

Gordon: No, the sawmill is owned by a big company in California, I think. But we own the truck. The truck driver is my father.

Martin: Do you only work for this sawmill?

Gordon: No, sometimes we work for this sawmill, sometimes we work for another.

Martin: Is there enough work for you in this area?

Gordon: We work in five different states. Usually we work in Kentucky, but not always. We like to work in Kentucky because it's close to our homes.

Martin: Do you like your work?

Gordon: I love it usually. I like to be outdoors. Too many people work indoors. It is not good for them. I like to work with my family.

Martin: Even when you argue?

Gordon: Martin, do you have brothers and sisters?

Martin: Yes.

Gordon: Do you ever argue?

Martin: Sometimes. I know what you mean.

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Gordon: I enjoy being in the woods. I love trees.

Martin: Even if you are killing them.

Gordon: I like living trees. I'd like to see a beautiful piece of furniture too.

Martin: Do some companies plant new trees?

Gordon: Yes, it's takes many, many years for a tree to grow. Would you like to trim the tree now?

Martin: I'll try.

Gordon: Then you can cut down the next one. OK, that was well done. Do you want a job?

Martin: I don't think so. That's very hard work.

That is the end of section 3. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4

You will hear a talk about new Study Reports Heating Up of Earth's Surface. You will hear it carefully and answer questions 32–41. Look at questions 32–41.

Now hear and answer questions 32–41.

The Earth's surface has heated up appreciably over the past 21 years, according to research published on Thursday that backs up a major study released last month.

The new study in "*Science*" magazine supports a National Academy of Sciences panel that concluded that strong evidence showed an "undoubtedly real" warming of the Earth's surface.

One of the authors of the new study, research meteorologist Dian Gaffen, said the contention that the Earth's surface had warmed up appreciably over the past 21 years was proven in their research.

The Earth's surface was warming up at 0.05 to 0.08 degrees Celsius per decade, said Gaffen of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration in Maryland.

The study tries to resolve a major discrepancy in global climate—that measurements at the Earth's surface suggest a temperature rise versus satellite measurements that indicate the lower troposphere shows little or no signs of warm-up.

This discrepancy in temperature trends cast doubt about how the Earth's surface could be warming up if the air directly above it had not, raising questions over whether man-made Greenhouse gases had contributed to global warming.

Gaffen's group studied data from a series of weather balloons sent aloft in the Tropics to measure the temperature of the Earth's surface as well as in the troposphere, the area just above Earth.

"Our results support the contention that the surface has been warming appreciably in the last 20 years versus the troposphere which does not show as much warming," she said.

Gaffen's study focused on the tropical belt, the region on the Earth where the difference between measurements taken by satellite and ground station measurements is greatest.

Some scientists had argued that data from both satellite and ground measurements were so different that they could only be wrong, changing how meteorologists looked at climate change in the decades to come.

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"The most important things is that there has been a debate among policy circles that satellite data did not show warming and so the surface could not be warming either," Gaffen said.

Gaffen wrote that both calculations were correct and the discrepancy arose from variations in how atmospheric temperature decreased with altitude.

Ben Santer of Lawrence Livermore National Laboratory in California, who wrote an accompanying paper in "*Science*", said there were good "physical reason" why the Earth's surface was warmer than the troposphere above the surface.

He cited external factors such as increase in Greenhouse gases, the number of particles in the air due to combustion, depletion of the ozone layer or natural events such as the eruption of Mount Pinatubo in 1991.

Santer said he hoped the study would clarify that the discrepancies could not be reduced to "sound bytes".

"The bottom line is that the discrepancy between the surface of the Earth and the lower troposphere seems to be real. Also there are plausible reasons to explain how we have these different temperatures," said Santer.

Commenting on the study, John Christy, professor of Atmospheric Science at the University of Alabama in Huntsville, said it reinforced the conclusion that the atmosphere had not warmed as fast in the troposphere as at the Earth's surface.

"The behavior of the surface temperatures and the atmosphere over the past 21 years is at odds with the theories that explain how human-induced climate changes should occur," said Christy, who contributed to the research.

He added: "This suggests that what has happened in the past 21 years is not an example of human-induced climate change."

That is the end of section 4. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
This is the end of the listen test.

Day 77 模拟试题七

Practice Test (Version 0007)

***Instructions*:**

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Section 1

You will listen to a introduce about James Watt, he is the inventor of steam engine. You will hear the life of him. Listen to it carefully and answer questions 1–13. Now look at questions first.
Now listen and answer questions 1–13.

If the question were asked: "who is the most famous British engineer? ", the first answer that would

immediately come to one's lips would be James Watt. A highly intellectual person as well as a distinguished gentleman, James Watt directed the forces of an original genius, and also exercised in philosophic research. His magnificent acumen eventually resulted in the improvement of the steam engine, enlarging the resources of his country, and in doing so increased the power of mankind, and rose to an eminent place among the most illustrious followers of science and the real benefactors of the world.

James Watt was born in Greenock in 1736, the son of a ship's chandler. Watt had little formal education due to poor health in his youth, but pottering about in his father's shop he developed an interest in trying to make things "work like clockwork".

In his late teens, he went to London to learn to be a "mathematical and philosophical instrument maker", and when he returned to Glasgow, he got a job making instruments with Glasgow University, who gave him accommodation and a workshop.

In 1763, John Anderson asked him to repair an early steam engine he had acquired. This early model, known as a Newcomen engine, was very inefficient. The cylinder where the piston was had to be heated when steam was admitted, and then gradually cooled again to condense the steam. This wasted a lot of time and fuel. Two years later, while wandering aimlessly through Glasgow Green, Watt hit upon the idea of condensing the steam in a separate vessel. This removed the need for heating and cooling, making the engine faster, safer, and more fuel-efficient. A stone in Glasgow Green marks this spot, where the industrial revolution really began. Later, in 1778, Watt presented Anderson with a micrometer he had designed and made, as a gesture of thanks.

Watt went into business with Matthew Boulton, a Birmingham engineer, producing engines based on this new approach. Engineers from all the industrialized countries flocked to see their factories.

Watt's engines were initially used for pumping water from Cornish tin and copper mines. Later, the new cotton mills, which had been built near fast-flowing rivers to take advantage of water power, almost all switched to steam. Gradually, mills began to move toward the centers of population. At first, steam power was used mainly for spinning, but eventually weaving was also powered by steam engine. By 1819, the year of Watt's death, there were 18 steam weaving factories in Glasgow, with 2800 looms. This was excellent news for factory owners, but hundreds of unemployed handloom weavers were not so enthused. The increased power-to-weight ratio of the new engines also permitted their use for marine propulsion—in 1788 a steam-powered catamaran was taken across Dalswinton loch by William Symington.

Apart from his steam research, which he originally carried out in the grounds of Kinneil House near Linlithgow, Watt was involved in many other projects. He solved the problem of how to convert the up-and-down piston movement to rotary movement so that engines could power looms, bellows, and other mechanical devices. He created the term "horsepower", and he also invented the rev. counter, a machine for copying sculpture, and a letter copying press that was a very early photocopier.

When Watt retired in 1800, he had become a very rich man.

In 1882, 63 years after Watt's death, the British Association gave his name to the unit of electrical power. And today James Watt's name is to be found written on almost every lightbulb in the world.

That is the end of section 1. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 2.

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Section 2

You will hear an interview about the life in circus. Zulu and Salama are both members of the circus family. Listen to it and answer questions 14–25. First look at questions 14–25.

Now listen and answer the following questions.

Zulu: Ok. We can talk now. I have a few minutes.

Martin: Good. Do you have to perform again?

Zulu: Yes. Next time I work with the elephants.

Martin: Where are you from in Africa?

Zulu: I'm not from Africa. I'm from New Jersey. Jersey City, New Jersey.

Martin: I thought Zulu…

Zulu: My real name isn't Zulu. Zulu is my circus name.

Martin: What may I call you?

Zulu: Zulu. I've been Zulu a long time. I wanted a name that sounded African. You know, jungles and animals. I always wanted to work with animals.

Martin: How long have you been with the circus?

Zulu: Twenty-five years. I joined the circus when I was sixteen years old. I told them I was twenty.

Martin: Why did you join the circus?

Zulu: I wanted to leave home. I wanted to see things. I wanted to leave Jersey City and see America.

Martin: What did you do in the circus?

Zulu: Everything. First, I just cleaned. I was a clown, then a musician. Then I worked with the animal trainer. I worked for him for ten years. I took care of the animals. Then I started training some of the animals too. Now I train and perform with the animals.

Martin: Are there many African-Americans in the circus?

Zulu: Not many. In this circus, there is only one black family…my family.

Martin: How many are there in your family?

Zulu: Let's see. Four children. My wife. And her mother.

Martin: Are they all in the circus?

Zulu: One son is in the army. My wife and her mother and other children are in the circus.

Martin: What does your wife do?

Zulu: You can ask her. I have to go now. We can talk later.

Martin: Thanks. Where is your wife?

Zulu: She's the woman standing on that white horse.

Salama: Hello. I'm Salama.

Martin: Is that your real name?

Salama: No. My real name is Julia. But everyone calls me Salama now.

Martin: Why Salama?

Salama: My horse is an Arabian horse. I wanted a name that sounded Arabian.

Martin: Are you from New Jersey?

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Salama: No, I'm from Kenya.

Martin: Are there circuses in Kenya?

Salama: No, not really. But of course there are animals. I always lived around animals. My father was a park ranger. He liked all animals. I came to America when my father died. My brother already lived there.

Martin: Where did you meet your husband?

Salama: At the circus of course. I didn't like living in the city. There weren't any animals.

Martin: What does your mother do?

Salama: She takes care of all the costumes.

Martin: What does that mean?

Salama: She makes sure they are clean and repaired. Some of the costumes are very expensive. She has them packed for the trip to the next town. Things like that.

Martin: Then, I want to ask about your children. Do your children work in the circus?

Salama: Three of them do. Our oldest son is in the army.

Martin: Do they like the work?

Salama: They like other children. It is nice for the children in the audience to see children in the circus. It's good for the families.

Martin: Do they go to school?

Salama: Of course. In the winter, they go to a real school. In the summer, they have a tutor.

Martin: What do they do in the circus?

Salama: One son and one daughter are clowns. They are part of a clown family. The other daughter is a gymnast. She works with another family of gymnasts. Do you see that young girl over there?

Martin: The one wearing green?

Salama: Yes, that's the one. That's our daughter.

Martin: She's very beautiful.

Salama: Thank you. She's very talented. She's won awards in school for gymnastics.

That is the end of section 2. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

You will listen to a study finding about EL Nino that hits birds North And South recently. Listen to it carefully and answer questions 26–35. You will have some time to look at questions 26–35.

Now hear and answer the following questions.

EL Nino, the Pacific current blamed for causing floods, droughts and other weather disasters, also may help kill off delicate migrating bird populations, researchers said on Thursday.

EL Nino makes for drier weather in the winter in the Caribbean, the researchers said, leading in turn to thinner, less-fertile birds.

Other experts said the study, published in *Science*, showed that even subtle changes linked to global warming have profound effects for animal populations.

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T. Scott Sillett of Dartmouth College in New Hampshire and colleagues at Tulane University in New Orleans studied black-throated blue warblers, which breed in eastern North American forests and spend their winters in the Greater Antilles islands of the Caribbean.

Sillett's teams watched the warblers at their summer homes in New Hampshire and their winter nests in Jamaica.

They compared their population swings to the cycle of EL Nino, the Pacific Ocean current that recurs every few years, bringing unusually warm water to a large area off the coast of Peru. It affects weather all over the world.

They also watched a counter-cycle that has come to be called La Nina.

"Adult survival and fecundity (fertility) were lower in EL Nino years and higher in La Nina years," they wrote in their report, published in the journal "*Science*".

"During EL Nino years in Jamaica, reduced rainfall probably lead to a decreased amount of food available for warblers in the winter dry season and, hence, to lower survival," they added. Thinner birds would not breed as well in summer.

"La Nina years, in contrast, tend to be wetter and thus would result in increased food availability and higher survival."

They noted reports that show the EL Nino cycle has affected populations of seabirds, raptors such as hawks, primates, rodents and other animals.

"Evidence is accumulating that bird populations are being affected by global warming associated with long-term climate change," they wrote.

"Global warming could also be increasing the severity of ENSO (EL Nino Southern Oscillation) events. If this is true, we predict that variance in demographicrates of migratory bird populations will become amplified, leading to elevated extinction risk, especially for small populations."

Centuries ago, EL Nino occurred every two to 15 years, but recent research shows the pattern has become more frequent.

The researchers said the need to understand what affected bird populations was becoming pressing as migratory songbirds are disappearing at alarming rates.

Bernt-Erik Saether of the Norwegian University for Science and Technology said many studies had shown climate affects birds at their over-wintering points.

"The study of Sillett et al provides the first evidence that the demographics of a migrant bird, the black-throated blue warbler, may be strongly influenced by large-scale climate changes affecting not only survival in southern wintering grounds but also reproductive performance in northern breeding areas," he wrote in a commentary published in *Science*.

That is the end of section 3. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4

You will hear a dialogue take place between Martin and Alan. They are a father and a son. Hear it carefully and answer questions 36–40. You will have some time to look at questions 36–40.
Now listen and answer the questions.

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Martin: Let's sit here, Alan. You can see everything. Excuse me, please. Are there seats taken?

Alan: Excuse me, Thanks. What's happening, dad?

Martin: Nothing yet. What do you want to know?

Alan: Everything. I've never been in a courtroom before. Of course, I've seen them on TV and the movies. Is that the person on trial?

Martin: Which one? The one with blond hair?

Alan: No, the young man at the other table. He looks very excited.

Martin: No. The one on trial is that short man. The plaintiff is the tall, thin woman in front of us. She's the victim.

Alan: She looks very confident. Are you sure she's the victim?

Martin: Of course. You can be a victim and still be confident.

Alan: I know. I was kidding. I thought she was a lawyer.

Martin: Why?

Alan: I don't know. She's well dressed. She looks very nice.

Martin: She's the main witness. She needs to look her best. She wants the court to believe her.

Alan: Who is the woman sitting at the little table?

Martin: She takes down everything people say in the courtroom.

Alan: She seems very uncomfortable. What is the machine? Is it some kind of tape recorder?

Martin: No, she types on it.

Alan: It doesn't look like a typewriter. It's too small.

Martin: It's a special kind of typewriter. The court must have a written record of what is said in the trial. You'll see. Someone will ask her later to repeat what someone else said.

Alan: Is it time to begin?

Martin: Yes. We're waiting for the judge.

Alan: Where is he?

Martin: He's probably in a room behind that door on the left.

Alan: Why is he waiting?

Martin: He's probably studying his papers before he comes in. He'll be here in a minute.

Alan: Do you know the judge?

Martin: I've seen him. His picture is in the newspaper or on TV now and then.

Alan: What does he look like?

Martin: He's very large. He's more than six feet tall. He weighs over two hundred pounds. He has a lot of white hair, but his hair is very thick, so does his beard.

Alan: Is he old?

Martin: Not very. He's about fifty-five years old.

Alan: That's pretty old, dad. Does he wear glasses?

Martin: No, I guess he maybe has good eyesight. Here comes the judge.

(Judge come in at this moment.)

Judge: Miss Richards. Could you describe the man you came to your door?

Miss R: Of course. He was very short.

Judge: How old was he?

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Miss R: I'll come to that . He was very short. He was shorter than average. Maybe only four and a half feet tall. He was also heavy.

Judge: Do you mean fat?

Miss R: I don't use that word.

Judge: Was he what other people might call fat?

Miss R: He was heavier than average.

Judge: So he was short and fat. Thank you, Miss Richard. This court is adjusted until tomorrow morning at 10 o'clock.

That is the end of section 4. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

That is the end of the listen test.

Day 78 模拟试题八

Practice Test (Version 0008)

***Instructions*:**

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played only once. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

There will be a conversation between Phillip, Martin and Angela. They are talking about the situation of a school. You will listen to it carefully and answer questions 1–8. At first, look at questions 1–8.

Now listen and answer the following questions.

Phillip: I'm sorry I'm late. I've left my class with another teacher.

Martin: That's all right. I have time.

Angela: We have just started talking about the school.

Phillip: Good. I'm not too late. May I get you something to drink?

Martin: No, thanks. I have something.

Phillip: Angela?

Angela: Yes, please. Coffee. Martin, I want to tell you one thing about this school. It's very crowded.

Martin: How many students are there?

Phillip: Excuse me. Angela, do you want milk and sugar?

Angela: Yes, please. Where was I?

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Martin: How many students are there?

Angela: Five hundred twenty-two. The school was built for about three hundred children. It's a neighborhood school. And the neighborhood has grown very quickly. It started with older families. Now it has young families with children.

Phillip: May I say something? It's been crowded for five years. Something must be done.

Martin: What kind of children go to this school?

Angela: What do you mean?

Martin: Are they rich children, poor children, or what?

Phillip: I want to tell you about that. When the school opened…

Martin: Excuse me. When did the school open?

Phillip: Twenty-five years ago. As Angela said, the neighborhood was older families. There weren't so many children in the neighborhood. Now there are many families with small children.

Angela: May I say something? The homes in this neighborhood were very expensive. Now they aren't.

Phillip: Let's go on. We were talking about the school. It's too crowded.

Martin: Does that make your work difficult?

Phillip: Yes. We have too many children in the classroom. Some of the rooms have been divided into two classrooms. The playground is also too crowded. There isn't enough room for sports and games.

Angela: Phillip always talks about the playground. He coaches some of the children. Let me talk about the classroom. I have…

Phillip: Excuse me. I teach classes too. I don't …

Angela: I want to tell Martin about the classroom I had last year. OK?

Phillip: Go on.

Angela: I had children from wall to wall. I had thirty children in a room for fifteen. I couldn't move.

Martin: How old were the children?

Angela: About seven years old. I teach second grade.

Phillip: Not all classes are this crowded. The younger children are in larger classes.

Martin: Tell me more. What do you like about the school?

Angela: Almost everything.

Phillip: I agree. I like everything, except it's too crowded. I like the sports program. We have softball, basketball …

Martin: OK, and how many classes do you have?

Angela: Do you mean grades?

Martin: What are grades?

Angela: First year of school is first grade. Second year is second grade. And so on.

Phillip: We have six grades. That is six years of schooling. Then the children…

Angela: May I say something? There may be more than one group in each grade.

Martin: What do you mean?

Angela: Second group has three groups of classes. Sixth grade has two classes.

Phillip: Excuse me. Sixth grade has three classes.

Angela: Does it?

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Phillip: Yes, it does.

Angela: Fifth grade has two classes, doesn't it?

Phillip: That's right. But they are large classes.

Angela: The school is too big. There are too many children.

Martin: Why?

Angela: Young children are confused.

Phillip: I don't agree. In the city, school must be large.

Angela: No, they should have two or three hundred children.

Martin: What do the children study in second grade, Angela?

Angela: They study math. They study science, and reading. Reading is the most important. They must be good readers.

Martin: What do they study in sixth grade, Phillip?

Phillip: The same. Math, Science, English and reading, of course. They study some history and geography. All children have some physical activities.

Angela: He means sports.

Phillip: Excuse me. Let me tell this. Each child has some physical activities during the day. Some are sports, some are just play or games.

Martin: Do the children have music and art?

Angela: The younger children do. The older children do not, don't they, Phillip?

Phillip: All children have some music and art.

Martin: Is it enough?

Phillip: I don't think so.

Angela: Some children take lessons privately.

Martin: Do you mean outside of school?

Angela: Yes, they study at home. Especially music. They take piano lessons, violin lessons, and so on.

Phillip: The school teaches academic skills.

Angela: And social skills.

Martin: What do you mean?

Angela: Getting along with each other.

Martin: I see.

Angela: Social skills are the most important. Children must get along…

Phillip: Excuse me, but I don't agree. I think academic skills are the most important. Children must…

Angela: Let me finish.

Martin: May I ask another question?

Phillip: Sure.

Martin: Do the children eat lunch at school?

Phillip: Yes, they do.

Angela: Do you want to eat lunch with them?

Phillip: It's a good lunch.

Martin: Yes, thanks.

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That is the end of section 1. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2

You will hear a life introduce of Alexander Graham Bell who was the inventor of telephone.
Listen it and answer questions 9–20. Look at questions at first.
Now hear and answer questions 9–20.

Alexander Graham Bell was an important inventor and teacher of the deaf, most famous for his invention of the telephone.

Bell was born on March 3, 1847, in Edinburgh, Scotland, and educated at the universities of Edinburgh and London. He immigrated to Canada in 1870 and to the United States in 1871. In the United States, he began teaching deaf, publicizing the system called visible speech. The system, which was developed by his father, the Scottish educator Alexander Melville Bell, shows how the lips, tongue, and throat are used in the articulation of sound. In 1872, Bell founded a school for deaf-mutes in Boston, Massachusetts. The school subsequently became part of Boston University, where Bell was appointed professor of vocal physiology. He became a naturalized U.S. citizen in 1882.

Since the age of 18, Bell had been working on the idea of transmitting speech. In 1874, while working on a multiple telegraph, he developed the basic ideas for the telephone. His experiments with his assistant Thomas Watson finally proved successful on March 10, 1876, when the first complete sentence was transmitted: "Watson, come here; I want you." Subsequent demonstrations, particular one at the 1876 Centennial Exposition in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, introduced the telephone to the world and led to the organization of the Bell Telephone Company in 1877.

In 1880, France bestowed on Bell the Volta Prize, worth 50,000 francs, for his invention. With this money he founded the Volta Laboratory in Washington, D.C., where, in the same year, he and his associates invented the photophone, which transmits speech by light rays. Other inventions include the audiometer, used to measure acuity in hearing; the induction balance, used to locate metal objects in human bodies; and the first wax recording cylinder, introduced in 1886. The cylinder, together with the flat wax disc, formed the basis of the modern phonograph.

Bell was one of the cofounders of the National Geographic Society, and he served as its president from 1896 to 1904. He also founded the journal *Science* in 1883.

After 1895, Bell's interest turned mostly to aeronautics. Many of his inventions in this area were first tested near his summer home at Baddeck on Cape Breton Island in Nova Scotia, Canada. His study of flight began with the construction of large kites, and in 1907, he devised a kite capable of carrying a person. With a group of associates, including the American inventor and aviator Glenn Hammond Curtiss, Bell developed the aileron, a movable section of an airplane wing that controls roll. They also developed the tricycle landing gear, which first permitted takeoff and landing, his group started work on hydrofoil boats, which travel above the water at high speeds. His final full-sized "hydrodrome," developed in 1917, reached speeds in excess of 113 km/h (70 mph) and for many years was the fastest boat in the world.

Bell's continuing studies on the cause and heredity of deafness led to experiments in eugenics, including

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sheep breeding, and to his book *Duration of Life and Conditions Associated with Longevity* published in 1918. He died on August 2, 1922, at Baddeck, where a museum containing many of his original inventions is maintained by the Canadian government.

That is the end of section 2. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

There will be a dialogue taking place in a clinic. Mark is talking with his dentists about his bad teeth. Hear it carefully and answer questions 21–31. Look at questions 21–31 first.
Now listen and answer the following questions.

Dentist: How are you, Mark?
Mark: Fine, I think.
Dentist: Any problems with your teeth?
Mark: I think I have a problem with one.
Dentist: Tell me which one.
Mark: It's on the right side. All the way back.
Dentist: Is it an upper or lower tooth?
Mark: The lower right side.
Dentist: Let's take a look. Open your mouth.
Mark: What are you doing?
Dentist: Sorry. I dropped the mirror.
Mark: Isn't that bad luck?
Dentist: Not for a dentist. Open up. I'm looking at that tooth. Is it this one?
Mark: Yes!
Dentist: OK. I'm tapping on the side. Does that hurt?
Mark: No. Now what are you doing?
Dentist: I'm just looking.
Mark: Can you see anything wrong?
Dentist: The filling is cracked.
Mark: Cracked! That's bad, isn't it?
Dentist: It's not good. I'll have to fill it. But first I have to take out the old filling. Do you want something to stop the pain?
Mark: Of course.
Dentist: All right, I'm ready. Open your mouth wide.
Mark: What is that?
Dentist: I'm giving you something to stop the pain.
Mark: OK. Just a minute. I'm getting ready.
Dentist: Are you all right?

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Mark: I'm fine. Go ahead.

Dentist: It won't hurt. I'm putting something on first. Then I'm going to put the needle in. Here goes. Now, that didn't hurt, did it?

Mark: No, not at all.

Dentist: I'm going to wait a few minutes. Would you like something to read?

Mark: Yes, please.

Dentist: I'm drilling out the old filling now. Just a little more. Can you feel that?

Mark: Huh-uh.

Dentist: I'm washing it out now. There, that looks good. You can relax now.

Mark: You're not finished, are you?

Dentist: I'm finished with the drilling. Unless I find something else. I haven't checked everything. First, I'm going to fill this tooth. Relax a minute.

Mark: How long have you been a dentist, Dr Jansen?

Dentist: About six years. I was working in Southern Maryland before I moved to Baltimore. I joined Dr Cohen here about a year ago.

Mark: Is Dr Cohen going to retire?

Dentist: Yes, but not soon. In a few years. He doesn't want to work so hard.

Mark: That's nice for both of you.

Dentist: Yes, it is. OK. I think we're ready. Now, that wasn't too bad, was it?

Mark: Not bad.

Dentist: But we aren't finished. Just relax. I'm looking at you other teeth now. So far I don't see anything wrong. Wait a minute.

Mark: Now what? What are you doing? Are you drilling!?

Dentist: No, I'm just checking. I'm cleaning this tooth. It might be bad.

Mark: Bad? What are you saying?

Dentist: I'm saying it doesn't look good. This tooth might need some work.

Mark: What's wrong with it?

Dentist: Are you taking good care of your teeth?

Mark: I think so. I brush them carefully.

Dentist: I don't know. This doesn't look very good. Can you feel that?

Mark: No, I can't.

Dentist: I think the tooth is dead. You can't feel that?

Mark: Huh-uh.

Dentist: I'm tapping that tooth, and you can't feel anything. I may have to take that tooth out.

Mark: Oh, no.

Dentist: Let's ask Dr Cohen to take a look at it. Let's see what he says. Can you wait a minute?

Mark: Yes, I'm in no hurry.

Dentist: I'll come right back. Just relax.

(**Dr. Cohen come into the clinic at the moment.**)

Dr Cohen: Good morning, Mark.

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Mark: Good morning, Dr Cohen.

Dr Cohen: Let's take a look at that tooth. What's the problem?

Dentist: He's not feeling anything in the tooth. I already filled the tooth on the other side.

Dr Cohen: Did you give him something to stop the pain?

Dentist: Yes. He wanted it.

Dr Cohen: Mark, can you feel this?

Mark: No, I can't feel anything.

Dr Cohen: You gave him something for the pain. That's why he can't feel anything. You'll have to wait until next time.

Dentist: Oh, I'm sorry. Thank you for your help, Dr Cohen.

Dr Cohen: You are welcome. It was nice to see you, Mark. How is your family?

Mark: They're fine, thanks.

Dr Cohen: See you next time. Goodbye.

Dentist: I'm so sorry about that. I'll just finish what I'm doing.

Mark: What are you doing?

Dentist: I'm cleaning your teeth.

Mark: What is that?

Dentist: It's a tooth cleaner. It's a new kind.

Mark: It looks different.

Dentist: It is. See. I'm mixing two things together. That's what makes it different. Open your mouth please.

Mark: I am opening my mouth.

Dentist: A little wider please. I'm trying to reach those back teeth. There, that's fine. Now the other side.

Dentist: I'm just finishing now. Let's take a look. They look nice. Do you want to look?

Mark: No thanks.

Dentist: OK, we're finished. I'm marking your records for that other bad tooth. Can you come back soon?

Mark: May I come next month? I'm traveling a lot this month.

Dentist: That would be fine. See you then.

That is the end of section 3. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4

You will hear a talk about a nation of immigrant. Listen to it carefully and answer the questions 32–41. You will have some time to look at questions 32–41.
Now listen and answer the following questions.

The United States has been called "nation of immigrant". Indeed, aside from the American Indians, all Americans are immigrant or the descendants of immigrant. All have come from other places within the last 400 years.

American came from different parts of the earth and different reasons. Some came to escape from

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persecution—religious or political, others to find a better life for themselves and their children. Still others were looking for adventure or for wealth. As for the blacks, they were forcibly brought here as slaves.

Immigrants usually came in "waves". The early settlers came mainly in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, mostly from the British Isles. In the middle decade of the nineteenth century, a much larger wave of immi grants arrived, chiefly from Ireland and Germany. But the really huge wave reached the United States between 1880 and 1920. Over twenty-three million people came during that period, more than twice as many as had came in all the years before. Unlike their predecessors, who were mostly from northwestern Europe, the later arrivals were mainly from eastern and southern Europe and from various part of Asia. This meant that they were quite different from the old-time Americans in language, appearance, customs, attitudes, and in other respects.

All these immigrants as well as the later ones had to adjust to the unfamiliar conditions they found in the new place, and all had to work very hard to survive. Consequently, newcomers tended to stay together, forming close-knit communities and clinging to their old customs and their language. They also organized mutual-aid societies to help one another in the new environment.

On the other hand, common conditions and events, especially political and economic ones, tended to draw people of diverse backgrounds together. Public education did much to turn the children of the immigrants into Americans in a rather short time. Indeed, the children of immigrants soon spoke English rather than their mother tongue and many broke their ties with their original background.

For a very long time, the United States was regarded as a "melting pot". This meant that all the diverse elements would be "melted down" into something 100 percent American. In other words, immigrants were to alter their old ways and become Americans as fast as they could. But in more recent years, many immigrants began to realize that in giving up their old customs they were losing much that was valuable and close to their hearts. Children and grandchildren of immigrants began to wonder about their "roots", or their ethnic origins. They wanted to learn more of the old ways that they remembered, though not very clearly, from their childhood. And the more they studied their past, the closer they felt to it.

In the meantime, more and more people have become aware that despite all the old talk of a "melting pot", the United States is really far from being such a thing. They find that the American culture contains many elements that have come from other cultures and other places—family names, words and expressions in the language, foods, games, music, religious beliefs. Gradually Americans have begun to realize that the United States is not a melting pot at all. Rather, it is a "mosaic", composed of many patterns and colors, represented by the various racial and ethnic groups. Each of these has contributed to making the whole nation ever so much richer, stronger and more interesting.

That is the end of section 4. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
That is the end of the listen test.

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Day 79 模拟试题九

Practice Test (Version 0009)

Instructions:

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

You will hear a talk about the computer. It had been widely used in our modern lives. So listen to it and answer questions 1–13. At first you will have some time to look at questions 1–13.
Now listen and answer the following questions.

There are at present countless computers in the world. Basically, a computer is a device for storing and processing information or data as it is called. People have found ways of doing these things for thousands of years, of course. But computers can process highly complex information at a great speed. Because of this, they are transforming many aspects of our lives. The development of microprocessors has speeded up this change even more. Microprocessors make it possible for computers to work much faster and to be made much smaller. So any particular computer can also be made more complex without taking up too much room. Computers are now being used in an enormous number of areas. We will look at a few of these. Computers are widely used in banking for processing cheques. The code numbers on cheques are printed in magnetic ink which can be read by a computer. When you pay in a cheque, it is sent to a central clearing house, where all the cheques are sorted according to the banks they belong to. Cheques for a particular bank are then sent back to it, where they are processed by another computer and the two accounts involved are debited and credited according to the amount of the cheque. Computers are also being used to process withdrawals and the payment of standing orders. Another development is known as the Electronic Funds Transfer. This system makes it possible to transfer money directly from one account to another via a computer.

Computers are being used more and more in medicine, too. The commonest use is for keeping hospital patient records. There may be access to these at several points—wards, offices, laboratories and even operating theatres. Computers are also used in the delicate task of looking after patients in intensive care units and in monitoring those undergoing surgery. One of the latest developments is to use computers to assist diagnosis. A computer is programmed with information about a disease, using the accumulated knowledge of many specialists and text books. A doctor examining a patient may then be guided by the information given by the computer in what to look for and which questions to ask the patient. The information he gathers is fed into the computer. It may

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suggest further questions before finally providing a diagnosis, This kind of procedure causes some people anxiety. They feel it increases the gap in the personal relationship between doctor and patient. On the other hand, it makes widely available knowledge and expertise which before belonged to only a small number of specialists, or which had to be found with difficulty in published materials.

Computers are revolutionizing the work of those who work with words. In computerized production, the reporter types his copy directly into the computer, which shows it on a visual display unit (VDU). This is like a television screen. The editor accesses this story on his own VDU and changes it by typing instructions into the computer. Various articles are then arranged into columns according to a program by the computer. The page layout is done on another VDU and the complete page passed automatically to the printing stage. For the office typist, things are changing, too. They can now use word processors—small computers similar to those used by the reporters. If you make a mistake, you don't have to paint out the error before retyping. You just backspace and type the correct letter. The change is made on the VDU automatically. It is also possible to insert material—single words, lines or complete paragraphs. The computer itself reorganizes the layout of the whole text to accommodate the changes. It can also store complete texts and organize the paragraphs as needed. This is especially helpful in legal work, where many standard paragraphs are used. When the text is completed, the typing of the page is again handled by the computer.

You will realize from these uses of computers that there are big changes in the kind of work done by many people, and more important, in the number of people needed to do the work.

That is the end of section 1. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2

There will be a interview. Mr. Brooks, Mark, Robert and Jean are being interviewed on the subject of friendship. You will hear it and answer questions 14–23. Look at the questions first.
Now listen and answer the following questions.

Mr. Brooks: I consider friendship to be one of the most important thing in life—whatever your status, married or single. I see too many lonely people around. A lot of us get so involved with material values, family problems, "keeping up with the Joneses," etc., that we forget the real meaning of friendship.

Interviewer: Which is what, according to you?

Mr. Brooks: They say "a friend in need is a friend indeed" which is partly true, but a real friend should also be able share your happy moments—without feeling jealous. A good friendship is one where you can accept and forgive faults, understand mood, and don't feel hurt if a friend doesn't feel like seeing you. Of course, honesty is an essential part of any relationship. We should learn to accept our friends for what they are.

Interviewer: As a married man, do you find your friendship are only with other men?

Mr. Brooks: Of course not! Both my wife and I have men and women friends—thank goodness. Although family life is fulfilling, it isn't enough! Both my wife and I get tremendous satisfaction from our friends, married or single, male and female—and we both have our separate friends too. We'd get bored with

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each other if we had the same friends!

Interviewer: You must have a full life.

Mr. Brooks: We certainly do! And as I say, our friendship give us a lot of pleasure. After all, friends should not be people with whom you kill time. Real friendship, in my opinion, is a "spiritually developing" experience.

Then the interviewer turns to Mark, Robert and Jean, and interviewed them on the subject of friendship.

Mark: I've never had a lot of friends. I've never regarded them as particularly important. Perhaps that's because I come from a big family. Two brothers and three sisters. And lots of cousins. And that's what's really important of my family. If you really need help, you get it from your family, don't you? Well, at least, that's what I've always found.

Interviewer: What about you, Jean?

Jean: To me friendship··· having friends, people I know I can really count on··· to me that's the most important thing in life. It's more important even than love. If you love someone, you can always fall out of love again, and that can lead to a lot of hurt feelings, bitterness, and so on, but a good friend is a friend for life.

Interviewer: And what exactly do you mean by a friend?

Jean: Well, I've already said, someone you know you can count on. I suppose what I really mean is, let's see, how can I going to put this. It's someone who will help you if you need help, who'll listen to you when you talk about your problems···you know someone you can trust.

Interviewer: What do you mean by a friend , Robert?

Robert: Who likes the same things that you do, who you can argue with and not lose your temper, even if you don't always agree about things. I mean someone who you don't have to talk to all the time but can be silent with perhaps. That's important, too. You can just sit together and not say very much sometimes. Just relax. I don't like people who talk all the time.

Interviewer: Are your very good at keeping in touch with your friends if you don't see them regularly?

Robert: No, not always. I've lived in lots of places, and, to be honest, once I move away, I do often drift out of touch with my friends. And I'm not a very good letter writer, either. Never have been. But I know that if I saw those friends again, if I ever moved back to the same place, or for some other reasons, we got back into close contact again. I'm sure the friendship would be just as strong as it was before.

Jean: Several of my friends have moved away, got married, things like that. One of my friends has had a baby recently, and I'll admit I don't see her or hear from her as much as I used to. She lives in another neighborhood and when I phone her, she always seems busy. But that's an exception. I write a lot of letters to my friends and got a lot of letters from them. I have a friend I went to school with and ten years ago she emigrated to Canada, but she still writes to me every month, and I write to her just as often.

That is the end of section 2. You will have half a minute to check your answers.

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Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

You will hear a talk about a study finding that gene is link to suicide, which is studied by Canada team. Hear that and answer questions 24–32. Look at the questions 24–32 first.
Now listen and answer the following questions.

Canadian doctors said they had discovered a genetic mutation which increased the chance of suicide and predicted that a test to identify those at a high risk of killing themselves could be available by 2002.

The results of a 10-year study by a team at the Royal Ottawa Hospital about why depressed people kill themselves are a clear sign that suicide is a largely genetic phenomenon and not related, as often thought, to weakness of character.

There are enormous implications to the findings. Creation of a successful test may lead to more careful treatment of depressed patients who carry the mutation but may raise fear that those with the marker would be discriminated against.

The team found that repressed people with a mutation in the gene encoding for a serotonin 2A receptor—a message-carrying chemical linked to mood—were more than twice as likely to commit suicide than those without the mutation.

However, team member Dr. Pavel Hrdina cautioned that the study's results would have to be duplicated before they could be deemed scientifically valid.

"The major finding of the study was that suicidal tendencies were much more frequent in depressed individuals carrying the mutation," he told Reuters.

Hrdina said a "suicide test" could be devised within two years to help identify those depressed people at higher risk of killing themselves.

"This is a warning sign, an early marker. There might be depressed people who don't have suicidal tendencies, who wouldn't know at the time that they had the mutation. Those patients would be more closely watched than others," he said.

According to the World Health Organization, suicide was the 12th leading cause of death in 1998, when 948,000 people died of self-inflicted injuries. Experts predict that cases of suicide and depression will soar over the next 20 years.

Hrdina said that depressed people with suicidal tendencies almost certainly carried other genetic mutations which combined to trigger suicidal inclinations.

The serotonin 2A receptor mutation was therefore a reliable sign that someone might kill themselves rather than being the only cause for suicide.

The results have enormous moral implications—what would happen if companies forced their employees to take the test and then discriminated against those found to carry the mutation? Would sufferers be denied life insurance or barred from flying planes or driving school buses?

"That is a question which society will have to decide. The positive side of this is that if there is a biological or genetic test one can give hope that with treatment this can be handled," said Hrdina.

"If this just let go and we don't encourage people to learn about it—and they are not seeking medical help to

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treat their symptoms of depression or suicidality—they may eventually end up losing their lives."

Dr. David Bakish, a suicide specialist on the team, said tests showed that there was no reduction in the level of mutant serotonin receptor genes in patients who had been successfully treated depression. "This is very meaningful. It suggests that some people may be biologically predisposed to suicidal thoughts, and that suicide, so often stigmatized, is hardly a character flaw," he said.

The Ottawa researchers started by studying the brains of people who had killed themselves in Hungary, a country with one of the world's highest suicide rates. The tests showed large amounts of the mutated gene.

The team then carried out a long-term study on a group of 120 depressed people in Canada.

"We divided the depressed patients into suicidal and non-suicidal and we found the frequency of the gene variety was significantly higher in the suicidal patients." Hrdina said.

"We concluded that the carriers of this particular combination in the gene were at double the risk for suicidal tendencies."

Hrdina said the Royal Ottawa Hospital was now looking at whether people suffering from other mental disorders such as schizophrenia also carry the mutation.

"There is a stigma about these things, people shy away. But it will help them when they realize (being suicidal) is not a crazy state, or something that comes out of the air and cannot be handled, but has a biological link." Hrdina said.

The team's findings will be published in the February 7 issue of the American Journal of *Medical Genetics*.

That is the end of section 3. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4

In Section 4, you will hear a lecture on health issues. As you listen to the lecture, answer questions 33–41. First, you will have some time to look at questions 33–41.
Now listen and answer questions 33–41.

J: John D: Diane Greenbaum

J: Good morning, good morning, everyone, and welcome to our regular lecture on health issues. This series of lectures is organized by the Students' Union and is part of the union's attempt to help you, the students of this university, to stay healthy while coping with study and social life at the same time. So it's a great pleasure for me to welcome back. Ms Diane Greenbaum who is a professional dietician and who has been kind enough to give up her time, in what I know is a very hectic schedule to come along and talk to us today.

D: Thank you. Thank you very much. John. May I say it's a pleasure to be back. Now, stresses at university, being away from home and having to look after yourselves, learning your way around the campus all contribute to making it quite hard sometimes to ensure that your diet is adequate. So today I'm going to talk about ways of making sure that you eat well while at the same time staying within your budget.

If you have a well balanced diet, then you should be getting all the vitamins that you need for normal living. However, sometimes we think we're eating the right foods but the vitamins are escaping perhaps as a result of cooking and anyway we're not getting the full benefit of them. Now if you lack vitamins in any way,

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the solution isn't to rush off and take vitamin pills, though they can sometimes help. No. It's far better to look at your diet and how you prepare your food.

So what are vitamins? Well. The dictionary tells us they are food factors essential in small quantities to maintain life. Now there are fat soluble vitamins which can be stored for quite some time by the body and there are water soluble vitamins which are removed more rapidly from the body and so a regular daily intake of these ones is needed.

OK. So how can you ensure that your diet contains enough of the vitamins you need? Well, first of all, you may have to establish some new eating habits! No more chips at the unit canteen. I'm afraid! Now firstly, you must eat a variety of foods. Then you need to ensure that you eat at least four servings of fruit and vegetables daily. Now you'll need to shop two or three times a week to make sure that they're fresh. And store your vegetables in the fridge or in a cool, dark place.

Now let's just refresh our memories by looking at the Healthy Diet Pyramid. OK. Can you all see that? Good. Well now, as you see, we're got three levels to our pyramid. At the top in the smallest area are the things which we should really be trying to avoid as much as possible. Thins like…yes, sugar, salt, butter…all that sort of thing.

Next, on the middle of our pyramid we find the things that we can eat in moderation. Not too much though! And that's where we find milk, lean meat, fish, nuts, eggs, and then at the bottom of the pyramid are the things that you can eat lots of! Because they're the things that are really good for you, and here we have bread, vegetables and fruit. So don't lose sight of your healthy diet pyramid when you do your shopping.

This is the end of section 4. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
This is the end of the listening test.

Day 80 模拟试题十

Practice Test (Version 0010)

***Instructions*:**

You will hear a number of different recordings and you will have to answer questions on what you hear. There will be time for you to read the instructions and questions, and you will have a chance to check your work. All the recordings will be played once only. The test is in four sections. Write all your answers in the listening question booklet. At the end of the test, you will be given ten minutes to transfer your answers to an answer sheet.

Now turn to Section 1.

Section 1

There will be a dialog between Allen, a fisherman and Jackson, a visitor. They are talking about Allen's job. Hear it carefully and answer questions 1–9. You will have some time to look at the following questions.
Listen to it and answer the questions 1–9.

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Allen: I hope you don't get sick.

Jackson: I don't think I will. I like boats and I like the oceans. Of course, I have never been on the Pacific Ocean before.

Allen: Do you like fishing?

Jackson: Yes, I've fished mostly in lakes and streams. I don't know much about commercial fishing.

Allen: I guess I don't either. We don't make much money.

Jackson: I want to know about the business. First let's talk about the boats. How big is the boat?

Allen: It's too small. I bought it in Texas. It was built for the Gulf of Mexico.

Jackson: How big is it, Allen?

Allen: It's six feet long. That's big for the Gulf but very small for a Pacific Ocean boat.

Jackson: Why did you buy a small boat?

Allen: I wanted a boat that my sons and I could operate. I have three sons. They're my crew. Anyway I used all the money I could get. I couldn't buy a bigger boat.

Jackson: Is your crew all family?

Allen: Yes. Sometimes a friend of one of my sons comes along as a crew member. It's a family business.

Jackson: How did you become a fisherman?

Allen: My grandfather was a fisherman. He lived in Massachusetts and fished in the Atlantic Ocean. My father hated fish. He moved out here to Washington States to get away from fishing.

Jackson: How do you catch your fish?

Allen: This boat is a trawler.

Jackson: What does that mean?

Allen: We catch the fish in nets. That's one of the nets over there.

Jackson: Let's look at it.

Allen: See. It's cone shaped. We put the net in the water behind the boat. The fish go in the large end. They swim into the small end and can't get out.

Jackson: What happens then?

Allen: They're caught.

Jackson: I mean what happens after they're caught?

Allen: The net and the fish are pulled from the water. The fish are put in this large tank until we get back to the harbor.

Jackson: What happens to your fish then?

Allen: Most of them go to the wholesalers.

Jackson: Tell me about that.

Allen: Some of the special fish go to another family business. My brother's wife has a place in the fish market. She sells fish in the market and to one of the expensive restaurants in Seattle.

Jackson: What happens to the other fish?

Allen: I sell them to the fish wholesalers. My catch isn't very big, so one wholesaler usually buys everything. He sells them to people in the market.

Jackson: Tell me about the crew. I know they're your sons. Who's the boss?

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Allen: I am of course. I'm the father.

Jackson: What do they do?

Allen: Everything I supervise, but we all do everything. We run the boat. We repair the boat. We pull in the nets. We repair the nets. It's too much for four people. But we are hard workers.

Jackson: Do your boys like fishing?

Allen: Ask them. I think they love it. Come and talk to my sons, Jackson.

Jackson: Thanks.

Allen: This is Todd. Todd's taking us to the fish.

Jackson: Hi, Todd. Where are we going?

Todd: We're going about a hundred miles northwest.

Jackson: Are there fish there?

Todd: I hope so.

Jackson: How far do you go on fishing trips?

Todd: Usually not far.

Jackson: What do you mean not far?

Allen: Let's say two hundred miles.

Todd: We've gone much farther. We go to Alaska sometimes. We almost went to Russia once.

Jackson: Why do you go so far?

Allen: We can't find fish. We keep going until we find some. Let's talk to Bruce. He's working on the net.

Bruce: Are you enjoying the trip, Jackson?

Jackson: Yes, so far. It's a beautiful day.

Bruce: Wait until it storms.

Allen: Come on, the weather is perfect. It's not going to storm.

Jackson: I hope not. How long do you stay out?

Bruce: Two days and two nights.

Allen: On a long trip, we might stay 5 days. We can't make much money then.

Jackson: Why?

Allen: We can't carry enough fish. Short trips are better.

Bruce: When we catch a lot of fish.

Jackson: You have a small crew. What happens when someone is missing?

Allen: Do you mean when someone is sick?

Jackson: Yes, sick. Or some other problem.

Allen: Sometimes I find another crew member. Sometimes we troll.

Jackson: What does that mean?

Bruce: We use lines. We don't use the nets. The nets take more men.

Jackson: Can you tell me about that?

Bruce: We put several lines at the back of the boat. The boat pulls the lines through the water.

Allen: Each line has several hooks. One or two men can watch several lines. We catch the fish one by one.

Jackson: What kind of fish do you catch?

Allen: We like to catch salmon and tuna. Sometimes we catch other fish, but they don't bring us much

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money.

Jackson: So salmon and tuna bring the most profit?

Allen: Yes. They're profitable. We always sell those to my sister-in-law. We keep the profit in the family.

Jackson: Allen, is your brother a fisherman?

Allen: No, he's like our father. He doesn't like fish.

Jackson: But his wife does?

Bruce: She likes fish, but she doesn't like fishing.

Jackson: Do you like fishing?

Bruce: It's OK. I really like the ocean. I love the water, the boat, and the air. Fishing is the work that lets me be on the boat.

Allen: At last, here's Chris.

Jackson: What do you mean, at last?

Bruce: We are getting hungry.

Allen: Chris is the cook.

Jackson: Are we having fish for lunch?

Chris: OK! Let's go!

That is the end of Section 1. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 2.

Section 2

You will listen to a talk about paper. Paper is well-known to us for its wide uses. So listen it and answer questions 10–21. You will have some time to read questions 10–21.
Now listen and answer the following questions.

Paper is one of the most important products ever invented by man. Widespread use of written language would not have been possible without some cheap and practical material to write on. The invention of paper meant that more people could be educated because more books could be printed and distributed. Together with the printing press, paper provided an extremely important way to communicate knowledge.

How much paper do you use every year? Probably you can not answer that question quickly. In 1900, the world's use of paper was about one kilogram for each person. Now some countries use as much as 50 kilograms of paper for each person a year. Developed countries like the United States, England and Sweden use much more paper than other countries.

Paper, like many other things that we use today, was first made in China. In Egypt and the West, paper was not very commonly used before the year 1400. The Egyptians wrote on papyrus; Europe used parchment for hundreds of years. Parchment was very strong; it was made from the skin of certain young animals. We have learnt some of the most important facts of European history from records that were kept on parchment.

The Chinese first made paper about 2,000 years ago. China still has pieces of paper which were made as long ago as that. But Chinese paper was not made from the wood of trees. It was made from the hairlike parts of certain plants.

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Paper was not made in southern Europe until about the year 1100. Scandinavia, which now makes a great deal of the world's paper, did not begin to make it until 1500. It was a German named Schaeffer who found out that one could make the best paper from trees. After that, the forest countries of Canada, Sweden, Norway, Finland, and the United States became the most important in paper making. Today in Finland, which makes the best paper in the world, the paper industry is the biggest in the land. New papermaking machines are very big, and they make paper very fast. The biggest machines can make a piece of paper 300 metres long and six metres wide in one minute.

When we think of paper, we think of newspapers, books, letters, envelopes, and writing paper. But there are many other uses. Only half of the paper that is made is used for books and newspapers, etc.

Paper is very good for keeping you warm. Houses are often insulated with paper. You have perhaps seen homeless men asleep on a large number of newspapers. They are insulating themselves against the cold. In Finland, where in winter it is sometimes 40 Centigrade below zero, the farmers wear paper boots in the snow. Nothing could be warmer.

Each year, more and more things are made of paper. We have had paper cups, plates, and dishes for a long time. Now we hear that chairs, tables, and even beds can be made of paper. With paper boots and shoes, you can wear paper hats, paper dresses, and paper raincoats. When you have used them once, you throw them away and buy new ones.

The latest in paper seems to be paper houses. These are not small houses for children to play in, but real, big houses for people to live in. You can buy a house with three chief rooms for a comparatively small amount. You can make it yourself in a few hours, and you can use it for about five years.

People have made paper boats, but they have not made paper aeroplanes or cars. Just wait—they probably will.

That is the end of section 2. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 3.

Section 3

You will hear a conversation between Mary and an Indian male. They are talking about a kind of Indian celebration named "powwow". Hear it and answer questions 22–31. At first look at the following questions. Listen to it and answer Questions 22–31.

Male: Would you like something to eat?

Mary: Is it Native American food?

Male: Sure. Here. Try this. Everybody likes it.

Mary: What is it?

Male: It's called fry bread. It's bread fried in fat. Nowadays, the fat is cooking oil. Would you like something to drink?

Mary: What do you drink?

Male: I like coffee. The young people all drink sodas.

Mary: I would like coffee too. Thanks. The fry bread is like a doughnut. It's good.

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Male: Let's move over to the dancing.

Mary: Does this dance have a name? What's it called?

Male: All the dances have names. This is a rain dance. Many Indians live in dry places, so we dance for rain.

Mary: Is it like a prayer for rain?

Male: Yes. Some people sing the prayer, but you don't need to sing. The dancers are from different tribes and have different languages. They can all dance the rain dance.

Mary: Do they all dance the same rain dance?

Male: No, not exactly the same dance. It's not necessary. The dancing is very individual. The dancers have freedom. There is no story to tell. They just dance.

Mary: The dancers have different clothing. Why?

Male: There are different kinds of dancers. See the older people in front. They are traditional dancers. They know all the old dances. Some are from different tribes too.

Mary: Where are powwows held now?

Male: They're held everywhere now, from the Atlantic to the Pacific Oceans. There are more in the west because there are more Native Americans in the West.

Mary: Where do the most Indians live?

Male: Arizona is the state with the most. Many live here in Oklahoma too. Where are you from?

Mary: Baltimore, Maryland.

Male: There are Native Americans in Maryland.

Mary: Can you mean what powwow means to modern Indians?

Male: The modern powwow is a celebration of being Native American. It's everything you see and hear. It's the food, the dancing, the talking. Tomorrow, there will be a parade and horse races. Do you see the little children dancing? They are learning what it means to be Indians.

Mary: What are those children doing? It looks like a class.

Male: It is. Can you see those feathers?

Mary: Yes, what is that?

Male: They are learning to make headdresses. The teacher is showing them how to make the head band and then he will show them how to put on the feather.

Mary: Feathers are important in Indian culture.

Male: Very. I'll show you some more art with feathers. Come with me.

Mary: What's that music?

Male: It's traditional Native American flute.

Mary: It's very beautiful. Are all Indians musical?

Male: In a way. We're not all good at singing and playing, but it's very important in our lives. The music helps remind us we are Native Americans.

Mary: See the boy who is standing over there?

Male: The boy who is wearing the blue shirt?

Mary: Yes. What is he eating?

Male: That's an Indian taco.

Mary: Is that typical Indian food?

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Male: We borrowed it from Mexico. I think it is powwow food. We don't eat tacos in my community.

Mary: Is there typical Native American food?

Male: In the old days maybe. Nowadays we eat what everyone else eats. People in the Southeast eat different foods from the ones who live in the Northeast. Could you ask my wife later? I don't know much about food.

Mary: Could I talk to your wife about food? I like to know about food.

Male: Are you hungry?

Mary: No, not now. What's he wearing around his neck?

Male: Who?

Mary: The one who is eating the taco. I forgot what you call the thing he's wearing.

Male: That's called a bolo. Many men in the West wear those.

Mary: Does it mean something? Why do they wear them?

Male: It's for decoration. It's like the clothing for the dance. Decoration is important for celebrations.

Mary: The bolo doesn't have any other meaning, does it?

Male: The bolo is very simple. It's just a black cord around the neck with a piece of jewelry that slides up and down. The piece of jewelry is usually silver with some stone. Some Indians think the stone should be turquoise.

Mary: Like the blue stone he is wearing?

Male: Yes. Some people think turquoise has spiritual qualities. Look at the other people here. You will see a lot of turquoise jewelry.

Mary: What is that over there? Can we walk over there?

Male: That's trading area. Do you like arts and crafts?

Mary: I like to look at them.

Male: Many people come to powwows to trade or shop. Some Native Americans are doing arts and crafts that were given up or forgotten. Look at these.

Mary: What are those?

Male: What do you think?

Mary: Maybe something used for cooking.

Male: That's right. They were simple cooking utensils made from wood.

Mary: What's that one for?

Male: That's for holding a pot over the fire.

Mary: What's this one?

Male: It's a stirring stick, probably for porridge. That one is a kind of fork for holding or turning meat over the fire. Let me show you some of the clothing.

Mary: This is wonderful. What's it?

Male: I don't know. Let's ask. What would you like to see now?

Mary: I would like to look at that. What's it?

Male: You always look for the food, don't you? I think it's time for lunch.

Mary: What are they doing?

Male: They are making corn meal. Let's watch.

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That is the end of Section 3. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
Now turn to Section 4.

Section 4

You will hear a talk about chocolate. It is to say that eating chocolate may help your hearth.
Listen to it and answer questions 32–40. At first you will have some time to look at questions 32–40.
Now listen and answer the following questions.

New research shows that eating chocolate may not only lift your spirits, it may also be good for your heart.

Providing good news to chocoholics, researchers at a major scientific conference said that a preliminary study had shown chocolate to have a positive impact on cardiovascular health.

"I think the message here is that our data suggests that one should view chocolate as part of a healthy diet," Carl Keen, professor of nutrition at the University of California, Davis, told a news briefing.

Keen said that his study had looked at moderate chocolate usage and that the effects of "acute" consumption were not known. White chocolate did not have the same apparent beneficial effect on the heart as regular chocolate did.

Keen, who is to present his findings to a meeting in Washington of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, said chocolate appeared to improve blood and platelet function, which were important for general cardiovascular health. Platelets are small blood particles that play a major role in clotting.

Chocolate is believed to contain a high level of flavonoids, naturally occurring plant compounds that inhibit platelet activity, boosting blood flow.

Chocolate worked much like aspirin in promoting a healthy heart, the study found. Keen said: "But the effects we're seeing are not as robust as aspirin, and so I'm not saying people should throw away their bottles of aspirin."

In his preliminary study, participants were given a strong cup of cocoa—about one tablespoon of cocoa powder with warm water and sugar. For up to six hours after drinking the cocoa, "platelet activation and aggregation" decreased.

Keen said the early study looked at about 40 people, all of them healthy adults between 25 and 45. Men and women responded the same way.

Another study, by Cesar Fraga of the University of Buenos Aires, examined the antioxidant effects of naturally occurring compounds in chocolate known as procyanidins.

Participants in the study munched semisweet chocolate baking bits. The researchers found that chocolate led to a rise in absorption of some of the procyanidins, as well as an increase in blood antioxidant capacity, which could help slow the progression of the heart disease.

Using chocolate as a medicine is not a new concept, researcher Louis Grivetti said. The popular comfort food was first used by ancient, colonial and early modern physicians to restore flesh or produce weight gain in emaciated patients.

It was also prescribed for a broad range of ailments, from apathy to poor digestion.

"Thus we see that chocolate is more than a beverage, more than a confection and more than the sum of its interesting phytochemicals. Chocolate is history," Grivetti said from the Department of Nutrition at the University

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of California, Davis.

Most of the new research was sponsored by chocolate maker Mars, which said it was encouraged by the early results.

"Additional research is needed to further assess the potential cardiovascular health benefits of chocolate," Mars group research manager Harold Schmitz said.

Chocolate consumption in the United States lags far behind that in some other countries. Industry figures for 1999 show that Americans eat 12 pounds of the substance a year, compared with up to 35 pounds for Europeans.

That is the end of section 4. You will have half a minute to check your answers.
That is the end of the listen test.

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参考答案

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Day 1

Part 1

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

II. 7. Fast 8. Fragile 9. Lightful 10. Surprise

Part 2 11. B 12. D 13. D 14. C 15. C

Part 3

16. C 17. B 18. F 19. T 20. Christmas tree 21. wreath 22. ribbons

23. colored lights 24. (in) New York (City) 25. (the) White House

Day 2

Part 1 1. B 2. D 3. D 4. C 5. D 6. D 7. C 8. B 9. C 10. A

Part 2 11. D 12. A 13. A 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. B 18. D 19. B 20. B

Part 3 21. T 22. F 23. F 24. T 25. F

Day 3

Part 1 1. B 2. A 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. A 9. C 10. C

Part 2 11. F 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. D

Part 3

I. 16. (for) four years 17. December 18. (around) eleven 19. ten minutes' walk 20. his friends

II. 21. rings 22. at the end of 23. leaves class quickly 24. a hot meal 25. paper bag

Day 4

Part 1 1. C 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B

Part 2 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. C 15. B

Part 3

I. 16. Italy, second 17. taxi driver 18. (small) (family) store 19. six, seven

II. 20. E 21. H 22. D 23. G 24. A 25. B 26. F 27. C

Day 5

Part 1 1. C 2. C 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. A 8. C 9. B 10. C

Part 2 11. C 12. A 13. A 14. C 15. A

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Part 3 16. D 17. A 18. C 19. A 20. B

Day 6

Part 1 1. A 2. C 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. C

Part 2 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. C 15. D

Part 3

I. 16. B 17. A 18. B 19. A 20. A

II. 21. let you know 22. extra 23. planning on 24. one more thing 25. pick up

Day 7

Part 1 1. A 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. C

Part 2 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. B 15. C

Part 3

I. 16. 74 (years old) 17. bicycle business 18. draftsman 19. 48 or older/ at least 48 20. playing golf

II. 21. I don't think we've met 22. everybody calls me 23. moved to 24. How about you
25. all over the place

Day 8

Part 1 1. A 2. B 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. A

Part 2 11. A 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. B

Part 3

I. 16. F 17. F 18. T 19. F 20. T

II. 21. become his wife 22. won't 23. smoke or drink 24. tired of 25. got up

Day 9

Part 1 1. B 2. D 3. B 4. B 5. B 6. D 7. A 8. D 9. C 10. C

Part 2

11. teaching, capital 12. downtown 13. personal; player 14. born; many years ago; first trip

Part 3

15. passport 16. luggage 17. overweight 18. A window seat 19. order 20. a good flight

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Day 10

Part 1 1. D 2. B 3. B 4. B 5. C 6. C 7. D 8. C 9. D 10. D

Part 2 11. B 12. C 13. D 14. B 15. B

Part 3

I. 16. (the) Best Seller 17. rental library 18. No, (he hasn't) 19. read a chapter 20. 7

II. 21. first class 22. air mails 23. delivery 24. money orders 25. to the left

Day 11

Part 1 1. B 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D

Part 2 6. C 7. C 8. D 9. D 10. C

Part 3

I. 11. butter (and) jam 12. plums (and) bananas. 13. (In the) evening;

II. 14. easily understand 15. Your body needs food. 16. a cup of hot drink
17. have plenty of time 18. smile more easily.

Day 12

Part 1 1. D 2. A 3. A 4. B 5. D

Part 2 6. C 7. C 8. C 9. B 10. A

Part 3

I. 11. C 12. A 13. B 14. C 15. B

II. 16. hunting animals 17. growing food 18. stay in one place 19. grew very big
20. came along

Day 13

Part 1 1. 3. 5 2. 212-0897-6543 3. 7. 7% 4. 313,750 5. thirtieth 6. 3 quarters
7. 004287 8. a quarter past one 9. twice 10. 8 7/16

Part 2 11. A 12. D 13. C 14. C 15. D

Part 3 16. favorite 17. half way across 18. getting very tired 19. drown 20. frightened

Day 14

Part 1 1. 1882 2. 24,817,919 3. 578. 4 4. 70, 13th 5. 14,440 6. 6, 9 7. 1962, 174

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8. 367,000,000,000 9. 256, 733 10. 313

Part 2 11. A 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. B

Part 3 16. C 17. B 18. B 19. C 20. D

Day 15

Part 1 1. C 2. B 3. C 4. A 5. C 6. B 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. B

Part 2 11. C 12. B 13. A 14. A 15. C

Part 3

I. 16. went sour 17. solve the problems 18. her son-in-law 19. switch (turn) on 20. embarrassed

II. 21. fetch water 22. Occasionally 23. go to the pub 24. feel lonely 25. a lucky man

Day 16

Part 1 1. A 2. C 3. A 4. B 5. B 6. C 7. B 8. A 9. A 10. C

Part 2 11. A 12. A 13. A 14. D 15. D

Part 3

I. 16. scarves 17. heavy wool scarf 18. $75 19. 10%

II. 20. B 21. B 22. B 23. D 24. D

Day 17

Part 1 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. F 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. T 10. F

Part 2 11. B. 12. D 13. A 14. A 15. C

Part 3

I. 16. C 17. D 18. D 19. A 20. A

II. 21. for the nice time 22. especially 23. look me up 24. 36589 25. looking forward to

Day 18

Part 1 1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F 6. F 7. T 8. T 9. T 10. F

Part 2 11. B 12. A 13. C 14. B 15. A 16. B 17. C 18. C 19. A 20. A

Part 3 21. a quarter of 22. wonderfully 23. report, decide and control 24. recognize voices 25. serve the people

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Day 19

Part 1 1. A 2. A 3. B 4. C 5. D 6. C 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. D

Part 2 11. D 12. C 13. B 14. A

Part 3 15. Kordell 16. Office Supplies 17. Strong 18. after-sales service 19. around 3:30 20. 560-1287 21. 560-1288.

Day 20

Part 1 1. B 2. A 3. C 4. C 5. C 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. C 10. A

Part 2

11. have phone disconnected 12. 377-765-8769 13. June 5, 1978 14. tomorrow by 5:00pm

Part 3

I. 15. A 16. C 17. A. 18. B 19. B

II. 20. finest 21. eyeglasses 22. 8:00am to 5:30pm 23. Closed 24. additional 25. brands

Day 21

Part 1 1. C 2. B 3. D 4. A 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. C 10. A

Part 2 11. B 12. B 13. C 14. D 15. D

Part 3

I. 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. B

II. 21. Anything I can do for you 22. annoyed 23. doesn't work 24. receptionist 25. change the room.

Day 22

Part 1 1. D 2. A 3. C 4. B 5. C 6. A 7. D 8. B 9. B 10. B

Part 2 11. A 12. B 13. A 14. D 15. D

Part 3

I. 16. B 17. C 18. B 19. C 20. A

II. 21. air pollution 22. dirty and very unhealthy 23. put a lot of smoke 24. clean up 25. make new laws

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Day 23

Part 1 1. F 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. T 6. F 7. T 8. F 9. F 10. T

Part 2 11. C 12. C 13. D 14. D 15. B

Part 3

I. 16. National Museum of Art, 17. twenty minutes or less 18. around 6:00 o'clock 19. the Mexican restaurant 20. 18 dollars or less

II. 21. a very dangerous city 22. dare not 23. a single woman 24. passenger seat 25. felt safe

Day 24

Part 1 1. B 2. B 3. D 4. C 5. A 6. A 7. B 8. C 9. B 10. B

Part 2 11. A 12. C 13. B 14. B 15. A

Part 3

I. 16. costs less 17. closer look 18. the same age 19 exploration

II. 20. flight 17 21. departure gate 22. delay 23. crew 24. round-trip 25. boarding

Day 25

Part 1 1. A 2. D 3. C 4. C 5. B 6. B 7. D 8. B 9. A 10. A

Part 2 11. B 12. C 13. B 14. A 15. A

Part 3

I. 16. (a) one-bedroom apartment 17. 10. am tomorrow 18. $650 19. F 20. T

II. 21. three rooms and a bath 22. shelves and cupboards 23. storage closet 24. a lighter color 25. tonight

Day 26

Part 1 1. D 2. B 3. D 4. B 5. A 6. C 7. B 8. C 9. A 10. D

Part 2 11. C 12. B 13. C 14. A 15. A

Part 3

I. 16. C 17. C 18. A 19. B 20. A

II. 21. information 22. in a very short time 24. five hundred times a second 24. one in a billion 25. one mistake per two hundred

Day 27

Part 1 1. B 2. D 3. A 4. C 5. B 6. A 7. A 8. A 9. C 10. B

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31. different accents
32. different styles
33. F
34. T
35. C
36. A
37. D
38. F
39. T
40. F
41. F

Day 74 模拟试题四

1. Pamela Gable
2. 147
3. 2468008
4. July 8, 1965
5. Personal assistant
6. French and Italian
7. 8,000 pounds
8. D
9. D
10. C
11. D
12. C
13. 22
14. controlled
15. 14 weeks
16. is heavy on/emphasis on
17. 3,300 mg
18. 2,400 mg
19. 1,500 mg
20. F
21. T
22. T
23. F
24. T
25. job interview
26. young executives
27. grey, black and dark blue
28. classical outfits and dresses
29. responsible and sober
30. correctness and precision
31. refined and gentle
32. reflection
33. power of growth
34. possession of efficiency
35. F
36. T
37. N
38. F
39. Manners
40. pointed to
41. no matter what

Day 75 模拟试题五

1. T
2. F
3. F
4. F
5. approaching 11 million
6. sixty thousands
7. Chai Ci-min
8. 5 million short tones
9. a sister-city committee
10. a business committee
11. a trade committee.
12. housing
13. pollution
14. transportation
15. D
16. C
17. Dramatics Arts
18. modern dance
19. two or three times
20. folk concert
21. opera
22. T
23. F
24. T
25. N
26. B C
27. A D E
28. A C D E
29. domestication of animals
30. machine age
31. an immense increase
32. human species
33. swim
34. ski
35. surfing
36. Mountain climbing and hiking
37. Kite flying
38. A B
39. C
40. watching others play
41. soccer game
42. ride the waves

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Day 76 模拟试题六

1. I
2. A
3. I
4. ?
5. I
6. talk with people
7. take pictures
8. hunters and fishermen
9. six
10. fish
11. D
12. C
13. B
14. B
15. 5,500
16. 400,000
17. F
18. T
19. T
20. F
21. F
22. F
23. T
24. T
25. B
26. C
27. the measurement of the log
28. hand saw
29. it is close to their home
30. marked
31. study the trees
32. C
33. B
34. A
35. B
36. C
37. a temperature rise
38. versus/but/while
39. no signs of
40. warming up
41. contributed to

Day 77 模拟试题七

1. 1736
2. 1778
3. steam-powered
4. retired
5. Watt/he died
6. 1882
7. T
8. F
9. F
10. N
11. rotary movement
12. horsepower
13. copying sculpture
14. C
15. C
16. D
17. N
18. F
19. F
20. T
21. 25
22. New Jersey
23. white
24. have a tutor
25. in the army
26. D
27. A B C
28. B
29. A D
30. a migrant bird
31. large-scale climate changes
32. survival
33. ?
34. I
35. T
36. C
37. T
38. N
39. F
40. F

Day 78 模拟试题八

1. D
2. A C D
3. neighborhood
4. 25
5. about 300
6. 522

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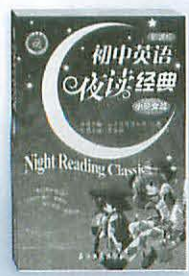

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作者简介

江 涛

江涛英语和处方式教学法创始人。17岁即登上了京城的大学英语讲坛，曾游学英国、挪威、荷兰诸国，原北京外国语大学青年教师。24岁即在中国各大省市100多所大学受邀演讲千余场，以其幽默、激情、务实的风格广受各界赞誉。

原北京戴尔国际英语副校长，2003年同著名语言学家、美籍华人彭铁城创办华盛顿国际英语学校，2005年创办卓成教育。

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北京外国语大学英语学士，口语翻译专家，现任职于教育部北京某直属单位，同时，为多个外国驻华使馆的兼职口译。全国各大培训学校各种听力课程的主力老师，教学足迹北至哈尔滨，南达广州。

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