雅思考试听力考题回顾

朗阁海外考试研究中心 黄斐琦

考试日期	2018 年 06 月 30 日		
总体评析	二新：**Section 1 & Section3** 二旧：**Section2 & Section 4** 填空选择比 **20：20**，难度中等		
重点关注	**Section 1** 咨询划船课程 **Section 2** 植物园介绍 **Section 3** 学术讨论 **Section 4** 动物学		
Section 1	版本号	场景	题型
	新	咨询场景	Completion
一句话简介	划船课程 canoeing		
详细回忆	**1-10 Completion** 1. swim <u>50</u> meters 2. <u>rules</u> to follow 3. a vest and a <u>helmet</u> provided 4. <u>shower</u> afterwards 5. spare <u>cloth</u> 6. fee: adult <u>17 pounds</u> 7. with <u>assurance</u> included 8. <u>sea</u> 9. 完成课程后的活动: take part in <u>race</u> 10. 最后的开班日期: Tuesday <u>5th</u> June		
重点词汇及扩展	传统的咨询场景，考点内容非常常见，考生需要了解咨询类场景基本考法，比如日期（date），价格（fee），名字（name）等；关于运动设备的一些词汇需要必备，vest, helmet, cloth，sport，Yoga, free entry, insurance, swimming pool 等。		
Section 2	版本号	场景	题型
	V141108 S2	介绍	Multiple Choice + Matching
一句话简介	导游向游客介绍植物园		

详细回忆	**11-14 Multiple Choice** 11-12. what free of charge C trimming branches guidance D set pocket ladybugs free 13-14. 哪里需要更多的 volunteer A cafe D gift shops **15-20 Matching** 15. Murry Garden - native plants 16. Vincent Garden - can store water 17. Smith Garden - edible plants 18. Lulean Garden - alternative to your lawns 19. Gameron Garden - organic fertilizer 20. Sadioly Garden - unified design
重点词汇及扩展	Multiple Choice 找到正确的定位，难度系数相对而言稍大；主要可以参照 C13 的 Section3，都是 Multiple Choice 为主。

Section 3	版本号	场景	题型
	新	课题研究	Multiple Choice + Matching

一句话简介	讨论 Internet 的影响

详细回忆	**21-26 Multiple Choice** 21. why interesting - many lectures from different department - C principles 22. 用什么开车 - B date/bar chart 23. 基于个人经历的消极影响 - B less creative 24. 关于其他消极影响 - B 咨询老师 25. 从哪里获得更多信息 - A website 26. 关于研究的惊喜发现 - A kinder **27-30 Matching** 27. 实验 bad noises - 网站内难找 28. 实验 the stracker test - 参与人多 29. 实验 personality plus - 觉得很有用 30. 实验 face up - 专家推荐
重点词汇及扩展	注意听题审题的速度和技巧

Section 4	版本号	场景	题型
	V121117 S4	动物学	Completion

一句话简介	鸟类研究

详细回忆	**31-40 Completion** 31. which is <u>rare</u> 32. <u>estimate</u> 33. method: <u>mapping</u> 34. <u>identify</u> 35. <u>pollution</u> 36. <u>survival</u> rate 37. <u>frequency</u> 38. method: <u>recording</u> the tracks to listening 39. monitor from <u>distance</u> 40. <u>wind</u> farm
重点词汇及扩展	题型素材相对老套，但题目定位难度比较大，考生需要了解正确 Completion 定位的方法；动植物学中的 rare，survival 是出场率较高的词汇；除此之外可以扩充 predator，prey，tail，production 等动植物常见词汇。

雅思考试阅读考题回顾

朗阁海外考试研究中心 金小洁

考试日期	**2018 年 6 月 30 日**

Reading Passage 1	
Title	**Why Good Ideas Fail**
Question types	TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN 5 题 Summary Completion 8 题
文章内容回顾	针对一个公司的产品营销，两个专家发表了一些观点
题型难度分析	难度一般
题型技巧分析	TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN 技巧注意点： ● 在 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN 的空格前，若有冠词(a, an, the)，则在答案对应的名词前也极有可能有一个冠词 ● 在空格前或空格后若有介词，则在对应原文的答案前后也很可能有介词 ● 抓 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN 结构中的并列关系比如 not only…but also… ● 所填单词词性准确的猜测
剑桥雅思推荐原文练习	剑 9 Test 4 Passage 1

Reading Passage 2	
Title	洪水治理 （**Can We Hold Back the Flood?**）
Question types	Matching Information 6 题 Multiple Choice（单选） 2 题

	Sentence Completion 5 题
文章内容回顾	上个冬天发生在中欧大陆的洪涝灾害是自从中世纪以来最严重的。传统的排涝办法就是迅速排掉水，把水倒到海里去。使用弯曲道路和大坝解决洪涝的办法都失败了。在英国实施了一条新的方案去解决洪涝，不仅是针对河流，而是整个地区。在欧洲阿尔卑斯山实施的一个方案惠及了三个国家。在荷兰和德国的排涝科学家们做出许多努力。洪水使得河流长度变短，流速更快，这对于在冲积平原上的建筑是危险的。不仅欧洲的河流面临着这样的威胁，在美国的密西西比河也面临着同样的威胁。在英国一个新的方案被环境署执行，用湿地代替水泥墙被建在伦敦市边来保护洪涝。在 1995 年，莱茵河再次发生洪涝，成千上万人离开荷兰。许多工程师建议城市应该是渗水性好的，柏林就是一个很好的例子。另一个被暴雨毁灭的城市就是洛杉矶，尽管政府每年在解决这项问题上花费十多亿美金，在澳大利亚实施的办法是为了下游城镇储存水。
相关英文原文阅读	A LAST winter's floods on the rivers of central Europe were among the worst since the Middle Ages, and as winter storms return, the spectre of floods is returning too. Just weeks ago, the river Rhône in south-east France burst its banks, driving 15,000 people from their homes, and worse could be on the way. Traditionally, river engineers have gone for Plan A: get rid of the water fast, draining it off the land and down to the sea in tall-sided rivers re-engineered as high-performance drains. But however big they dig city drains, however wide and straight they make the rivers, and however high they build the banks, the floods keep coming back to taunt them, from the Mississippi to the Danube. And when the floods come, they seem to be worse than ever. No wonder engineers are turning to Plan B: sap the water's destructive strength by dispersing it into fields, forgotten lakes, flood plains and aquifers. B Back in the days when rivers took a more tortuous path to the sea, flood waters lost impetus and volume while meandering across flood plains and idling through wetlands and inland deltas. But today the water tends to have an unimpeded journey to the sea. And this means that when it rains in the uplands, the water comes down all at once. Worse, whenever we close off more flood plain, the river's flow farther downstream becomes more violent and uncontrollable. Dykes are only as good as their weakest link - and the water will unerringly find it. By trying to turn the complex hydrology of rivers into the simple mechanics of a water pipe, engineers have often created danger where they promised safety, and intensified the floods they meant to end. Take

the Rhine, Europe most engineered river. For two centuries, German engineers have erased its backwaters and cut it off from its flood plain.

C Today, the river has lost 7 per cent of its original length and runs up to a third faster. When it rains hard in the Alps, the peak flows from several tributaries coincide in the main river, where once they arrived separately. And with four-fifths of the lower Rhine's flood plain barricaded off, the waters rise ever higher. The result is more frequent flooding that does ever-greater damage to the homes, offices and roads that sit on the flood plain. Much the same has happened in the US on the mighty Mississippi, which drains the world's second largest river catchment into the Gulf of Mexico.

D The European Union is trying to improve rain forecasts and more accurately model how intense rains swell rivers. That may help cities prepare, but it won't stop the floods. To do that, say hydrologists, you need a new approach to engineering not just rivers, but the whole landscape. The UK's Environment Agency - which has been granted an extra £150 million a year to spend in the wake of floods in 2000 that cost the country £1 billion - puts it like this: "The focus is now on working with the forces of nature. Towering concrete walls are out, and new wetlands are in."To help keep London's feet dry, the agency is breaking the Thames's banks upstream and reflooding 10 square kilometres of ancient flood plain at Otmoor outside Oxford. Nearer to London it has spent £100 million creating new wetlands and a relief channel across 16 kilometres of flood plain to protect the town of Maidenhead, as well as the ancient playing fields of Eton College. And near the south coast the agency is digging out channels to reconnect old meanders on the river Cuckmere in East Sussex that were cut off by flood banks 150 years ago.

E The same is taking place on a much grander scale in Austria, in one of Europe's largest river restorations to date. Engineers are regenerating flood plains along 60 kilometres of the river Drava as it exits the Alps. They are also widening the river bed and channelling it back into abandoned meanders, oxbow lakes and backwaters overhung with willows. The engineers calculate that the restored flood plain can now store up to 10 million cubic metres of flood waters and slow storm surges coming out of the Alps by more than an hour, protecting towns as far downstream as Slovenia and Croatia.

F "Rivers have to be allowed to take more space. They have to be turned from flood-chutes into flood-foilers," says Nienhuis. And the Dutch, for whom preventing floods is a matter of survival, have gone furthest. A nation built largely on drained marshes and seabed had the fright of its life in 1993 when the Rhine almost overwhelmed it. The same happened again in 1995, when a quarter of a million people were evacuated from the Netherlands. But a new breed of "soft engineers" wants our cities to become porous, and Berlin is their shining example. Since reunification, the city's massive redevelopment has been governed by tough new rules to prevent its drains becoming overloaded after heavy rains. Harald Kraft, an architect working in the city, says: "We now see rainwater as a resource to be kept rather than got rid of at great cost."A good illustration is the giant Potsdamer Platz, a huge new commercial redevelopment by Daimler Chrysler in the heart of the city.

G Los Angeles has spent billions of dollars digging huge drains and concreting river beds to carry away the water from occasional intense storms. The latest plan is to spend a cool $280 million raising the concrete walls on the Los Angeles river by another 2 metres. Yet many communities still flood regularly.Meanwhile this desert city is shipping in water from hundreds of kilometres away in northern California and from the Colorado river in Arizona to fill its taps and swimming pools, and irrigate its green spaces. It all sounds like bad planning. "In LA we receive half the water we need in rainfall, and we throw it away. Then we spend hundreds of millions to import water," says Andy Lipkis, an LA environmentalist.

H Lipkis, along with citizen groups like Friends of the Los Angeles River and Unpaved LA, want to beat the urban flood hazard and fill the taps by holding onto the city's flood water. And it's not just a pipe dream. The authorities this year launched a $100 million scheme to road-test the porous city in one flood-hit community in Sun Valley. The plan is to catch the rain that falls on thousands of driveways, parking lots and rooftops in the valley. Trees will soak up water from parking lots. Homes and public buildings will capture roof water to irrigate gardens and parks. And road drains will empty into old gravel pits and other leaky places that should recharge the city's underground water reserves. Result: less flooding and more water for the city. Plan B says every city should be porous, every river should have room to flood naturally and every coastline should be left to build its own defences. It sounds expensive and utopian, until you realise how much we spend trying to drain cities

	and protect our watery margins - and how bad we are at it.
文章答案分析	14-19 Matching Information 14 F 15 E 16 B 17 D 18 C 19 G 20-21 Multiple Choice（单选） 20 A It aims to slow the water movement to the sea 21 D It involves more loss of land and area 22-26 Sentence Completion 22 Some severe floods still damage areas in parts of <u>downstream</u> 23 The Rhine and <u>the Mississippi river</u> had the similar problem of water control 24 An area near Oxford was flooded to protect the city of <u>London</u> 25 <u>soft engineers</u> 26 In <u>Los Angeles</u>, a small scale water project could become a larger one
题型难度分析	本篇文章题目难度较上一篇有所增加
剑桥雅思推荐原文练习	剑 7 Test 1 Passage 1

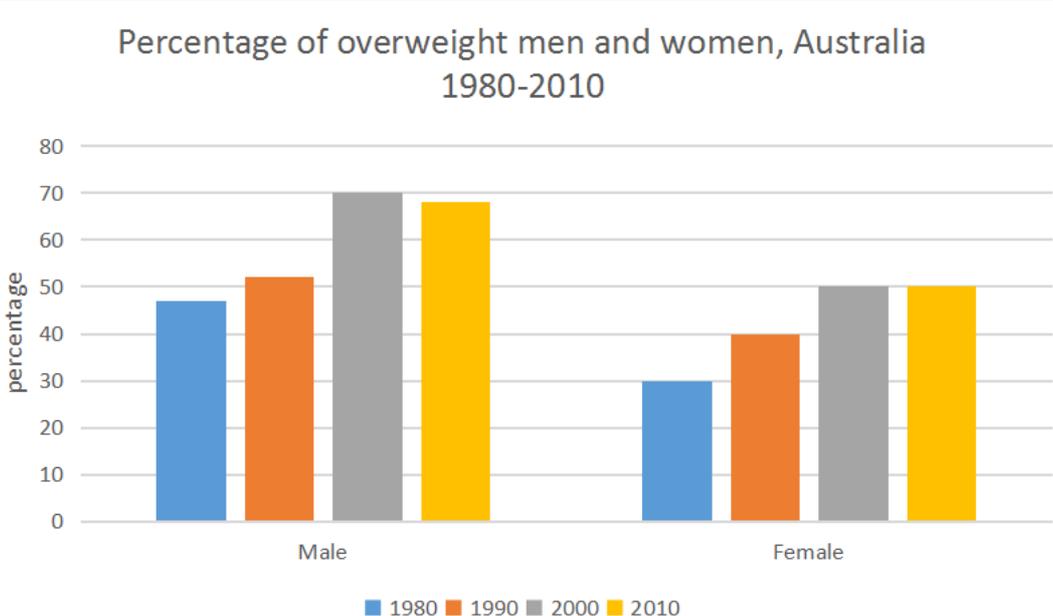| Reading Passage 3	
Title	**Mega-Fauna**（巨型动物）与人类的生存问题
Question types	Yes/No/Not GIVEN 4 题 Summary Completion 5 题 Multiple Choice（单选） 5 题
文章内容回顾	对澳大利亚大型动物的研究，几千年前人是否和动物住在一起，考古学的结论缺乏证据
题型难度分析	选项很长，文章又难
题型技巧分析	Multiple Choice（单选）：由题干和 4 个选项构成，基本题干可以用来定位，如果题干无法准确定位，从选项反推即可。正确选项一般是对文章的改写，注意同义转换，错误的选项有的是干扰项，非常容易误选，也有的是文章未提及的内容，应排除
剑桥雅思推荐原文练习	剑 11 Test 2 Passage 3

雅思考试写作 A 类考题回顾

朗阁海外考试研究中心　郑巧燕

Task 1

考试日期	2018.06.30
类别	Bar
题目	The graph below shows the percentage of over-weight men and women in Australia from 1980 to 2010. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
题目翻译	该表格显示了从 1980 年到 2010 年澳大利亚男女超重比例。 选取主要的特征对信息进行概括，在相关的地方进行比较。

要素回忆（数据仅供参考）

先说男女整体的变化，再对比同年的性别差别，然后再总结一下澳洲肥胖的人较多。

Percentage of overweight men and women, Australia 1980-2010

写作指导	1. 注意时态，要用过去时。
	2. 先描述男女整体的变化（横向描写）。
	3. 再就对比同年的性别差别（纵向描写）。
重点表达式	… provide an overall view of…
	…shows the changing proportion of overweight among males and females
	The percentage of …is slightly higher than that of…
	What remains truly remarkable is that…
题目评价	难度一般
推荐练习	2018.03.10 Task 1 考题
近期考试趋势	近三个月考的大多是线图、柱图和表格，根据以往经验，接下来几次需注意饼图、流程图及地图。

Task 2

考试日期	2018.06.30
类别	工作类
题目	An increasing number of people are changing their careers in their lifetime. What are the causes of this trend? Is it a positive or negative development?
题目翻译	越来越多的人在工作时转行。导致这个现象的原因是什么？这个趋势是积极的还是消极的？
写作指导	1. 注意时态，不要出现过去时（除非举过去的例子） 2. 不管立场是中立还是一边倒，一定要讨论其利弊两面 推荐立场：中立，个人因年龄，学历以及职业规划等不同作出转行的决定以及学校专业和实际工作不对口，和其在不同的人生阶段会产生不同的影响，需要综合考虑。 推荐思路：四段式 Opening: 背景介绍，列出大致原因和表达观点 Body1: 1. 现在整体就业市场的多元化需要不同种类的 talents 2. 学校的 major 和 practical occupation 的不对口 3. individuals 对于 self-value 的追求提升了 Body2: 1. 能够找到自己真正喜欢的工作，更好实现 self-value 2. 社会的工种将更加多元化，促进整体发展 3. 尽管频繁转岗会造成职业发展不清晰，但是我还是认为利大于弊 Conclusion: 重申立场，总结观点，做适当展望
重点表达	various requirements of practical occupation, constant pursuit of self-value, exploration of interests and potential
题目评价	重复 2014.06.21 考题，难度一般
推荐练习	2017.01.14 Task 2: Some people think job satisfaction is more important than job security, while others believe that having a permanent job is better than enjoying the job. Discuss both views and give your own opinion.
近期考试趋势	雅思写作在侧重不同具体问题的同时仍在考旧题。最近可多关注社会、教育类话题。

雅思考试口语考题回顾

朗阁海外考试研究中心 岳双双

考试日期	**2018年06月30日**
Part 1考题总结	
考题总结	**Work or Study** What work do you do? Why do you choose to do that job? Is it interesting? Do you miss being a student? What's your favourite subject in your major? What did you learn from your major? What are more important to your studies, teachers or students? Do you prefer studying in the morning or afternoon? What kind of job do you want in the future? Did you do any part time work while you were studying? **Hometown** Where's your hometown? Do you like it? What do you like most about it? What don't you like about it? Are there any tourist attractions? Where would you recommend a tourist to visit? Would you want to move somewhere else in the future? **Family** Which relative did you most often see when you were a child? Who do you like to go shopping with? Who do you think is the most important member in your family? **Friends** Do you have a lot of friends? What do you and your best friends usually do together? How important are friends to you? What's the difference between ordinary friends and the best friends you have? How do you keep in touch with your friends? How can people make friends in your country? **Dictionary** How often do you use your dictionary?

Do you like paper dictionary or electronic one?
What kinds of dictionaries have you used before?
How will dictionaries change in the future?

Gift
How often do you buy others gifts?
Do you like to send expensive gifts?
What kinds of gifts are popular in China?
Why do people send gifts?

News
Do you often read newspaper?
Are you interested in news?
Which do you prefer reading, magazines or newspapers?
What different types of newspapers are there in China?

Teenagers
Do you like to spend time with teenagers?
Do you know anything about the kind of fashion that teenagers like?
What are the best things of being a teenager?

Outdoor Activities
What do you do in your space time?
Do you like outdoor activities?
How often do you do that?
How much time do you spend outdoors each week?

Physical Exercise
What kind of exercise do you do?
Do you think children should play sports regularly?
What was your favourite sport when you were young?
What kinds of exercises are popular in China?

Animals
Do you like to see animals in the zoo?
What kinds of animals do you like?
What is the most popular animals in China?

App
What kinds of apps do you often use?
What's the most popular app in China?
What was the first app you used?
Do old people in China like to use apps?

Music
When do you listen to music?
How much time do you spend listening to music each day?
What's your favourite kind of music?

Have you ever been to a concert before?

Names
Do you like your name?
Does your name have any special meaning?
What kinds of names are popular in China?
Are there many Chinese people who have the same name as you?
Is there any tradition about naming babies?

Boat
Have you ever travelled by boat?
Do you like boats?
Would you like to have your own boat?
Is boat trip popular in your country?

Transport
What transport do you like to take when you go travelling?
Do you prefer public transport or private transport when you go out?
Which did you choose the last time you went out? Why?
What advice would you give to the visitors to your country on transport?
How can the government encourage people to take the public transport?

Advertisements
Are there many advertisements in your country?
How do you feel about advertisements?
What kind of advertisement do you like most?
What do you think about the developing in advertising in China today?
What is the purpose of advertisement?

Rainy Day
Does it rain much in China?
Is there any part of China where it doesn't rain much?
When does it rain most in your hometown?

Sleep
How many hours do you sleep?
Do old people sleep a lot?
Do you always have a good sleep?

Dream Job
What was the dream job for you when you were young?
What do you plan to do in the future?
Have you had full-time or part-time job before?

Teachers
Do you want to be a teacher in the future?
Do you have a favourite teacher?
Do you think teachers should be angry at students or not?
What's the difference between young and old teachers?

Space Travel
Do you want to travel in the outer space?
Do you think it's necessary to see other planets?
Do you like to travel by air?

Celebrity
Who is your favourite celebrity in China?
Would you want to be a celebrity in the future?
How do people become famous?
What kind of people become famous?

Watch
How often do you wear a watch?
What was your first watch?
Do people still wear watches in China?

Foreign Food
Have you ever tried foreign food?
Do you like to try new food?
What kinds of new food have you tried recently?
Do you like any food from the countries near China?

Plants
Do you keep plants?
What plant did you grow when you were young?
Do you know anything about growing a plant?
Do Chinese people send plants as gifts?

Save Money
Did you save money when you were young?
Have you ever given money to other children?
Do you think parents should teach children to save money?
Do parents give children pocket money in China?

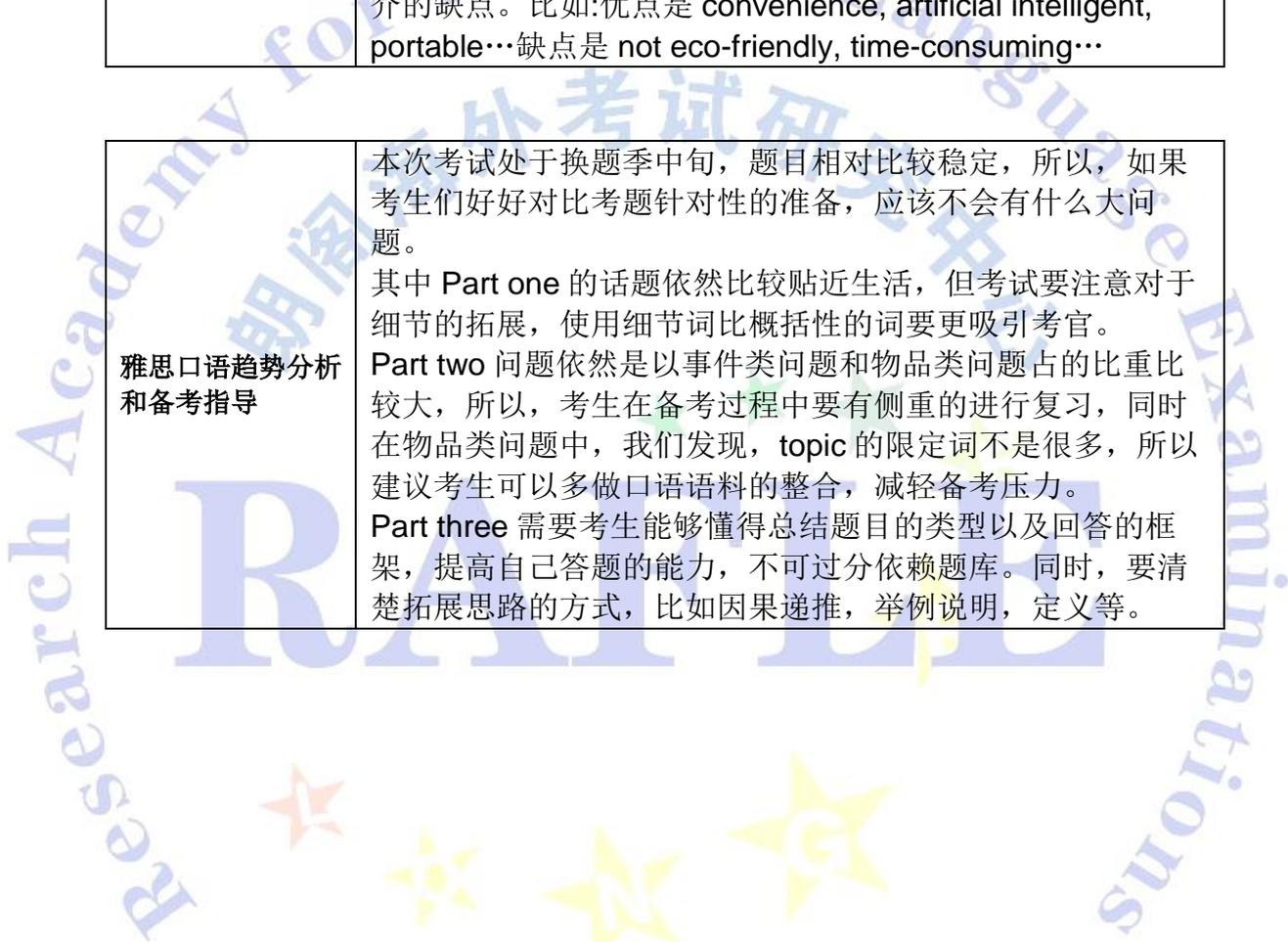| Part 2考题总结	
考题总结	人物题/动物题 A famous person you like A popular athlete A good parent A person who is talkative A famous comedian A childhood friend

An interesting animal

地点题
A leisure facility
A public place that needs to be improved
A city or country you would like to live or work
A place you often go to visit with your friends of family
A quiet place
A building you like

物品题/抽象物品题
A piece of furniture
A TV programme you like
A memorable story
A toy in your childhood
An important river
A new technology you like to use
A good photo you have taken
An important letter you received
Something you did with the old person in your family
Your favourite season
An interesting subject that you learned at school
An interesting job that you want to have in the future
A favourite song of yours
A website you like to visit
A useful skill you learned in a math class from your primary school/high school
Something you own that you want to replace
Something important that you lost in the past
A magazine that you like
A sport that you have watched and you want to try
A good decision someone made

事件题
A situation you have to be polite
A time when someone visited your home
An unusual meal
A special day you went out but didn't spend much money
A time you saved money for something
An important event you celebrated
An occasion you helped a person
A good service you received
A new development that appeared in your town or city
A perfect vacation you would like to have in the future
A trip that you plan to go on in the near future
A time you received your first mobile phone
A time that you were shopping in a street market
A party you enjoyed
A time you had to change your plan

	A competition you want to take part in A time you wore a type of clothes for a special occasion Something you do to keep you concentrated A historical period that you are interested in

本次考试考题精选 范例解析	**Do you like to use electronic maps or paper maps?** 对于本题来说，是典型会出现在 part one 或者票 part three 的题目---纸质媒介与电子媒介的对比。建议在做回答时，贴近科技地图回答，内容的充实度会高，以及容易找到纸质媒介的缺点。比如:优点是 convenience, artificial intelligent, portable⋯缺点是 not eco-friendly, time-consuming⋯

雅思口语趋势分析 和备考指导	本次考试处于换题季中旬，题目相对比较稳定，所以，如果考生们好好对比考题针对性的准备，应该不会有什么大问题。 其中 Part one 的话题依然比较贴近生活，但考试要注意对于细节的拓展，使用细节词比概括性的词要更吸引考官。 Part two 问题依然是以事件类问题和物品类问题占的比重比较大，所以，考生在备考过程中要有侧重的进行复习，同时在物品类问题中，我们发现，topic 的限定词不是很多，所以建议考生可以多做口语语料的整合，减轻备考压力。 Part three 需要考生能够懂得总结题目的类型以及回答的框架，提高自己答题的能力，不可过分依赖题库。同时，要清楚拓展思路的方式，比如因果递推，举例说明，定义等。

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