Official Cambridge Exam Preparation

IELTS ACADEMIC 20

WITH ANSWERS

AUTHENTIC PRACTICE TESTS



WITH AUDIO

CAMBRIDGE



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Test1–listening–part1

Name of restaurant	Location	Reason for recommendation	Other comments
The Junction	Greyson Street, near the station	Good for people who are especially keen on 1	Quite expensive The 2 is a good place for a drink
Paloma	In Bow Street next to the cinema	3 food, good for sharing	Staff are very friendly Need to pay £50 deposit A limited selection of 4 food on the menu
The 5	At the top of a 6	A famous chef All the 7 are very good Only uses 8 ingredients	Set lunch costs £ 9 per person Portions probably of 10 size

Test1–listening–part2

Questions 11–16

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

11 Heather says pottery differs from other art forms because
A.it lasts longer in the ground.
B.it is practised by more people.
C.it can be repaired more easily.

12 Archaeologists sometimes identify the use of ancient pottery from
A.the clay it was made with.
B.the marks that are on it.
C.the basic shape of it.

13 Some people join Heather's pottery class because they want to
A.create an item that looks very old.
B.find something that they are good at.
C.make something that will outlive them.

14 What does Heather value most about being a potter?
A.its calming effect
B.its messy nature
C.its physical benefits

15Most of the visitors to Edelman Pottery

A.bring friends to join courses.
B.have never made a pot before.
C.try to learn techniques too quickly.

16 Heather reminds her visitors that they should
A.put on their aprons.
B.change their clothes.
C.take off their jewellery.

Questions 19 and 20
Choose TWO letters, A–E.

17 - 18
Which TWO things does Heather explain about kilns?
A. what their function is
B.when they were invented
C.ways of keeping them safe
D.where to put one in your home
E.what some people use instead of one

Questions 19 and 20
Choose TWO letters, A–E.
19 - 20
Which TWO points does Heather make about a potter's tools?
A. Some are hard to hold.
B. Some are worth buying.
C. Some are essential items.
D. Some have memorable names.
E. Some are available for use by participants.

Test1–listening–part3

Questions 21 and 22
Choose TWO letters, A–E.

21 - 22Which TWO things do the students both believe are responsible for the increase in loneliness?
A.social media
B.smaller nuclear families
C.urban design
D.longer lifespans
E.a mobile workforce

Questions 23 and 24
Choose TWO letters, A–E.

23 - 24Which TWO health risks associated with loneliness do the students agree are based on solid evidence?

A.a weakened immune system
B.dementia
C.cancer
D.obesity
E.cardiovascular disease

Questions 25 and 26
Choose TWO letters, A–E.

25 - 26 Which TWO opinions do both the students express about the evolutionary theory of loneliness?
A.It has little practical relevance.
B.It needs further investigation.
C.It is misleading.
D.It should be more widely accepted.
E.It is difficult to understand.

Questions 27–30
Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

Loneliness and mental health

27 When comparing loneliness to depression, the students
A.doubt that there will ever be a medical cure for loneliness.
B.claim that the link between loneliness and mental health is overstated.
C.express frustration that loneliness is not taken more seriously.

28 Why do the students decide to start their presentation with an example from their own experience?
A.to explain how difficult loneliness can be
B.to highlight a situation that most students will recognise
C.to emphasise that feeling lonely is more common for men than women

29 The students agree that talking to strangers is a good strategy for dealing with loneliness because
A.it creates a sense of belonging.
B.it builds self-confidence.
C.it makes people feel more positive.

30 The students find it difficult to understand why solitude is considered to be
A.similar to loneliness.
B.necessary for mental health.
C.an enjoyable experience.

Test1–listening–part4

Reclaiming urban rivers

Historical background

·Nearly all major cities were built on a river.

·Rivers were traditionally used by city dwellers for transport, fishing and recreation.

·Industrial development and rising populations later led to:

-more sewage from houses being discharged into the river

-pollution from 31 on the river bank.

·In 1957, the River Thames in London was declared biologically 32 .

Recent improvements

·Seals and even a 33 have been seen in the River Thames.

·Riverside warehouses are converted to restaurants and 34 .

·In Los Angeles, there are plans to:

-build a riverside 35 .

-display 36 36 projects.

·In Paris, 37 are created on the sides of the river every summer.

Transport possibilities

·Over 2 billion passengers already travel by 38 in cities round the world.

·Changes in shopping habits mean the number of deliveries that are made is increasing.

·Instead of road transport, goods could be transported by large freight barges and electric 39 or, in future, by 40 .

答案:

1、fish2、roof3、Spanish4、vegetarian5、Audley6、hotel7、reviews8、local9、30|thirty10、average

11.A 12.B 13.C 14.A 15.B 16.C 17-18.AE 19-20.CE

21-22.CE 23-24.AC 25-26.AB 27.A 28.B 29.A 30.C

31、factories32、dead33、whale34、apartments35、park36、art37、beaches38、ferry39、bikes40、drone

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The kākāpō

The kākāpō is a nocturnal, flightless parrot that is critically endangered and one of New Zealand's unique treasures

The kākāpō, also known as the owl parrot, is a large, forest-dwelling bird, with a pale owl-like face. Up to 64 cm in length, it has predominantly yellow-green feathers, forward-facing eyes, a large grey beak, large blue feet, and relatively short wings and tail. It is the world's only flightless parrot, and is also possibly one of the world's longest-living birds, with a reported lifespan of up to 100 years.

Kākāpō are solitary birds and tend to occupy the same home range for many years. They forage on the ground and climb high into trees. They often leap from trees and flap their wings, but at best manage a controlled descent to the ground. They are entirely vegetarian, with their diet including the leaves, roots and bark of trees as well as bulbs, and fern fronds.

Kākāpō breed in summer and autumn, but only in years when food is plentiful. Males play no part in incubation or chick-rearing – females alone incubate eggs and feed the chicks. The 1–4 eggs are laid in soil, which is repeatedly turned over before and during incubation. The female kākāpō has to spend long periods away from the nest searching for food, which leaves the unattended eggs and chicks particularly vulnerable to predators.

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Before humans arrived, kākāpō were common throughout New Zealand's forests. However, this all changed with the arrival of the first Polynesian settlers about 700 years ago. For the early settlers, the flightless kākāpō was easy prey. They ate its meat and used its feathers to make soft cloaks. With them came the Polynesian dog and rat, which also preyed on kākāpō. By the time European colonisers arrived in the early 1800s, kākāpō had become confined to the central North Island and forested parts of the South Island. The fall in kākāpō numbers was accelerated by European colonisation. A great deal of habitat was lost through forest clearance, and introduced species such as deer depleted the remaining forests of food. Other predators such as cats, stoats and two more species of rat were also introduced. The kākāpō were in serious trouble.

In 1894, the New Zealand government launched its first attempt to save the kākāpō. Conservationist Richard Henry led an effort to relocate several hundred of the birds to predator-free Resolution Island in Fiordland. Unfortunately, the island didn't remain predator free – stoats arrived within six years, eventually destroying the kākāpō population. By the mid-1900s, the kākāpō was practically a lost species. Only a few clung to life in the most isolated parts of New Zealand.

From 1949 to 1973, the newly formed New Zealand Wildlife Service made over 60 expeditions to find kākāpō, focusing mainly on Fiordland. Six were caught, but there were no females amongst them and all but one died within a few months of captivity. In 1974, a new initiative was launched, and by 1977, 18 more kākāpō were found in Fiordland. However, there were still no females. In 1977, a large population of males was spotted in Rakiura – a large island free from stoats, ferrets and weasels. There

were about 200 individuals, and in 1980 it was confirmed females were also present. These birds have been the foundation of all subsequent work in managing the species.

Unfortunately, predation by feral cats on Rakiura Island led to a rapid decline in kākāpō numbers. As a result, during 1980–97, the surviving population was evacuated to three island sanctuaries: Codfish Island, Maud Island and Little Barrier Island. However, breeding success was hard to achieve. Rats were found to be a major predator of kākāpō chicks and an insufficient number of chicks survived to offset adult mortality. By 1995, although at least 12 chicks had been produced on the islands, only three had survived. The kākāpō population had dropped to 51 birds. The critical situation prompted an urgent review of kākāpō management in New Zealand.

In 1996, a new Recovery Plan was launched, together with a specialist advisory group called the Kākāpō Scientific and Technical Advisory Committee and a higher amount of funding. Renewed steps were taken to control predators on the three islands. Cats were eradicated from Little Barrier Island in 1980, and possums were eradicated from Codfish Island by 1986. However, the population did not start to increase until rats were removed from all three islands, and the birds were more intensively managed. This involved moving the birds between islands, supplementary feeding of adults and rescuing and hand-raising any failing chicks.

After the first five years of the Recovery Plan, the population was on target. By 2000, five new females had been produced, and the total population had grown to 62

birds. For the first time, there was cautious optimism for the future of kākāpō and by June 2020, a total of 210 birds was recorded.

Today, kākāpō management continues to be guided by the kākāpō Recovery Plan. Its key goals are: minimise the loss of genetic diversity in the kākāpō population, restore or maintain sufficient habitat to accommodate the expected increase in the kākāpō population, and ensure stakeholders continue to be fully engaged in the preservation of the species.

Questions 1–6

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1–6 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

1 There are other parrots that share the kakapo's inability to fly.

2 Adult kakapo produce chicks every year.

3 Adult male kakapo bring food back to nesting females.

4 The Polynesian rat was a greater threat to the kakapo than Polynesian settlers.

5 Kakapo were transferred from Rakiura Island to other locations because they were at risk from feral cats.

6 One Recovery Plan initiative that helped increase the kakapo population size was caring for struggling young birds.

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Questions 7–13

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

New Zealand's kākāpō

A type of parrot:

· diet consists of fern fronds, various parts of a tree and 7

· nests are created in 8 where eggs are laid.

Arrival of Polynesian settlers

· the 9 of the kākāpō were used to make clothes.

Arrival of European colonisers

· 10 were an animal which they introduced that ate the kākāpō's food sources.

Protecting kākāpō

· Richard Henry, a conservationist, tried to protect the kākāpō.

· a definite sighting of female kākāpō on Rakiura Island was reported in the year 11 .

· the Recovery Plan included an increase in 12 .

· a current goal of the Recovery Plan is to maintain the involvement of 13 in kākāpō protection.

Test1–reading–passage2

to Britain

Mark Rowe investigates attempts to reintroduce elms to Britain

A Around 25 million elms, accounting for 90% of all elm trees in the UK, died during the 1960s and ’70s of Dutch elm disease. In the aftermath, the elm, once so dominant in the British landscape, was largely forgotten. However, there’s now hope the elm may be reintroduced to the countryside of central and southern England. Any reintroduction will start from a very low base. ‘The impact of the disease is difficult to picture if you hadn’t seen what was there before,’ says Matt Elliot of the Woodland Trust. ‘You look at old photographs from the 1960s and it’s only then that you realise the impact [elms had] ... They were significant, large trees … then they were gone.’

B The disease is caused by a fungus that blocks the elms’ vascular (water, nutrient and food transport) system, causing branches to wilt and die. A first epidemic, which occurred in the 1920s, gradually died down, but in the ’70s a second epidemic was triggered by shipments of elm from Canada. The wood came in the form of logs destined for boat building and its intact bark was perfect for the elm bark beetles that spread the deadly fungus. This time, the beetles carried a much more virulent strain that destroyed the vast majority of British elms.

C Today, elms still exist in the southern English countryside but mostly only in low hedgerows between fields. ‘We have millions of small elms in hedgerows but they get targeted by the beetle as soon as they reach a certain size,’ says Karen Russell,

co-author of the report ‘Where we are with elm’. Once the trunk of the elm reaches 10–15 centimetres or so in diameter, it becomes a perfect size for beetles to lay eggs and for the fungus to take hold. Yet mature specimens have been identified, in counties such as Cambridgeshire, that are hundreds of years old, and have mysteriously escaped the epidemic.

The key, Russell says, is to identify and study those trees that have survived and work out why they stood tall when millions of others succumbed. Nevertheless, opportunities are limited as the number of these mature survivors is relatively small. ‘What are the reasons for their survival?’ asks Russell. ‘Avoidance, tolerance, resistance? We don’t know where the balance lies between the three. I don’t see how it can be entirely down to luck.’

D For centuries, elm ran a close second to oak as the hardwood tree of choice in Britain and was in many instances the most prominent tree in the landscape. Not only was elm common in European forests, it became a key component of birch, ash and hazel woodlands. The use of elm is thought to go back to the Bronze Age, when it was widely used for tools. Elm was also the preferred material for shields and early swords. In the 18th century, it was planted more widely and its wood was used for items such as storage crates and flooring. It was also suitable for items that experienced high levels of impact and was used to build the keel of the 19th-century sailing ship Cutty Sark as well as mining equipment.

E Given how ingrained elm is in British culture, it’s unsurprising the tree has many advocates. Amongst them is Peter Bourne of the National Elm Collection in Brighton. ‘I saw Dutch elm disease unfold as a small boy,’ he says. ‘The elm seemed to be

part of rural England, but I remember watching trees just lose their leaves and that really stayed with me.' Today, the city of Brighton's elms total about 17,000. Local factors appear to have contributed to their survival. Strong winds from the sea make it difficult for the determined elm bark beetle to attack this coastal city's elm population. However, the situation is precarious. 'The beetles can just march in if we're not careful, as the threat is right on our doorstep,' says Bourne.

F Any prospect of the elm returning relies heavily on trees being either resistant to, or tolerant of, the disease. This means a widespread reintroduction would involve existing or new hybrid strains derived from resistant, generally non-native elm species. A new generation of seedlings have been bred and tested to see if they can withstand the fungus by cutting a small slit on the bark and injecting a tiny amount of the pathogen. 'The effects are very quick,' says Russell. 'You return in four to six weeks and trees that are resistant show no symptoms, whereas those that are susceptible show leaf loss and may even have died completely.'

G All of this raises questions of social acceptance, acknowledges Russell. 'If we're putting elm back into the landscape, a small element of it is not native – are we bothered about that?' For her, the environmental case for reintroducing elm is strong. 'They will host wildlife, which is a good thing.' Others are more wary. 'On the face of it, it seems like a good idea,' says Elliot. The problem, he suggests, is that, 'You're replacing a native species with a horticultural analogue*. You're effectively cloning.' There's also the risk of introducing new diseases. Rather than plant new elms, the Woodland Trust emphasises providing space to those elms that have

survived independently. ‘Sometimes the best thing you can do is just give nature time to recover ... over time, you might get resistance,’ says Elliot.

* horticultural analogue: a cultivated plant species that is genetically similar to an existing species

Questions 14–18

Reading Passage 2 has seven sections, **A–G.**

Which section contains the following information?

NB You may use any letter more than once.

Column 1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
14. reference to the research problems that arise from there being only a few surviving large elms							
15. details of a difference of opinion about the value of reintroducing elms to Britain							
16. reference to how Dutch elm disease was brought into Britain							
17. a description of the conditions that have enabled a location in Britain to escape Dutch elm disease							
18. reference to the stage at which young elms become vulnerable to Dutch elm disease							

Questions 19–23

Look at the following statements (Questions 19–23) and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, **A, B**, or **C**.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

19. If a tree gets infected with Dutch elm disease, the damage rapidly becomes visible.

20. It may be better to wait and see if the mature elms that have survived continue to flourish.

21. There must be an explanation for the survival of some mature elms.

22. We need to be aware that insects carrying Dutch elm disease are not very far away.

23. You understand the effect Dutch elm disease has had when you see evidence of how prominent the tree once was.

List of People

A. Matt Elliot

B. Karen Russell

C. Peter Bourne

Questions 24–26

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Uses of a popular tree

For hundreds of years, the only tree that was more popular in Britain than elm was 24. Starting in the Bronze Age, many tools were made from elm and people also used it to make weapons. In the 18th century, it was grown to provide wood for boxes and 25. Due to its strength, elm was often used for mining equipment and the Cutty Sark's 26 was also constructed from elm.

Test1–reading–passage3

How stress affects our judgement

Some of the most important decisions of our lives occur while we're feeling stressed and anxious. From medical decisions to financial and professional ones, we are all sometimes required to weigh up information under stressful conditions. But do we become better or worse at processing and using information under such circumstances?

My colleague and I, both neuroscientists, wanted to investigate how the mind operates under stress, so we visited some local fire stations. Firefighters' workdays vary quite a bit. Some are pretty relaxed; they'll spend their time washing the truck, cleaning equipment, cooking meals and reading. Other days can be hectic, with

numerous life-threatening incidents to attend to; they'll enter burning homes to rescue trapped residents, and assist with medical emergencies. These ups and downs presented the perfect setting for an experiment on how people's ability to use information changes when they feel under pressure.

We found that perceived threat acted as a trigger for a stress reaction that made the task of processing information easier for the firefighters – but only as long as it conveyed bad news.

This is how we arrived at these results. We asked the firefighters to estimate their likelihood of experiencing 40 different adverse events in their life, such as being involved in an accident or becoming a victim of card fraud. We then gave them either good news (that their likelihood of experiencing these events was lower than they'd thought) or bad news (that it was higher) and asked them to provide new estimates.

People are normally quite optimistic – they will ignore bad news and embrace the good. This is what happened when the firefighters were relaxed; but when they were under stress, a different pattern emerged. Under these conditions, they became hyper-vigilant to bad news, even when it had nothing to do with their job (such as learning that the likelihood of card fraud was higher than they'd thought), and altered their beliefs in response. In contrast, stress didn't change how they responded to good news (such as learning that the likelihood of card fraud was lower than they'd thought).

Back in our lab, we observed the same pattern in students who were told they had to give a surprise public speech, which would be judged by a panel, recorded and posted online. Sure enough, their cortisol levels spiked, their heart rates went up and they suddenly became better at processing unrelated, yet alarming, information about rates of disease and violence.

When we experience stressful events, a physiological change is triggered that causes us to take in warnings and focus on what might go wrong. Brain imaging reveals that this 'switch' is related to a sudden boost in a neural signal important for learning, specifically in response to unexpected warning signs, such as faces expressing fear.

Such neural engineering could have helped prehistoric humans to survive. When our ancestors found themselves surrounded by hungry animals, they would have benefited from an increased ability to learn about hazards. In a safe environment, however, it would have been wasteful to be on high alert constantly. So, a neural switch that automatically increases or decreases our ability to process warnings in response to changes in our environment could have been useful. In fact, people with clinical depression and anxiety seem unable to switch away from a state in which they absorb all the negative messages around them.

It is also important to realise that stress travels rapidly from one person to the next. If a co-worker is stressed, we are more likely to tense up and feel stressed ourselves. We don't even need to be in the same room with someone for their emotions to influence our behaviour. Studies show that if we observe positive feeds on social media, such as images of a pink sunset, we are more likely to post uplifting

messages ourselves. If we observe negative posts, such as complaints about a long queue at the coffee shop, we will in turn create more negative posts.

In some ways, many of us now live as if we are in danger, constantly ready to tackle demanding emails and text messages, and respond to news alerts and comments on social media. Repeatedly checking your phone, according to a survey conducted by the American Psychological Association, is related to stress. In other words, a pre-programmed physiological reaction, which evolution has equipped us with to help us avoid famished predators, is now being triggered by an online post. Social media posting, according to one study, raises your pulse, makes you sweat, and enlarges your pupils more than most daily activities.

The fact that stress increases the likelihood that we will focus more on alarming messages, together with the fact that it spreads extremely rapidly, can create collective fear that is not always justified. After a stressful public event, such as a natural disaster or major financial crash, there is often a wave of alarming information in traditional and social media, which individuals become very aware of. But that has the effect of exaggerating existing danger. And so, a reliable pattern emerges – stress is triggered, spreading from one person to the next, which temporarily enhances the likelihood that people will take in negative reports, which increases stress further. As a result, trips are cancelled, even if the disaster took place across the globe; stocks are sold, even when holding on is the best thing to do.

The good news, however, is that positive emotions, such as hope, are contagious too, and are powerful in inducing people to act to find solutions. Being aware of the

close relationship between people's emotional state and how they process information can help us frame our messages more effectively and become conscientious agents of change.

Questions 27–30
Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

27 In the first paragraph, the writer introduces the topic of the text by
A.defining some commonly used terms.
B.questioning a widely held assumption.
C.mentioning a challenge faced by everyone.
D.specifying a situation which makes us most anxious.

28.What point does the writer make about firefighters in the second paragraph?
A.The regular changes of stress levels in their working lives make them ideal study subjects.
B.The strategies they use to handle stress are of particular interest to researchers.
C.The stressful nature of their job is typical of many public service professions.
D.Their personalities make them especially well-suited to working under stress.

29 What is the writer doing in the fourth paragraph?
A.explaining their findings
B.justifying their approach
C.setting out their objectives
D.describing their methodology

30 In the seventh paragraph, the writer describes a mechanism in the brain which
A.enables people to respond more quickly to stressful situations.
B.results in increased ability to control our levels of anxiety.
C.produces heightened sensitivity to indications of external threats.
D.is activated when there is a need to communicate a sense of danger.

Questions 31–35

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A–G**, below.

31. At times when they were relaxed, the firefighters usually
32. The researchers noted that when the firefighters were stressed, they
33. When the firefighters were told good news, they always
34. The students' cortisol levels and heart rates were affected when the researchers
35. In both experiments, negative information was processed better when the subjects

A. made them feel optimistic.
B. took relatively little notice of bad news.
C. responded to negative and positive information in the same way.
D. were feeling under stress.

E. put them in a stressful situation.
F. behaved in a similar manner, regardless of the circumstances.
G. thought it more likely that they would experience something bad.

Questions 36–40
Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?
YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

36 The tone of the content we post on social media tends to reflect the nature of the posts in our feeds.
37 Phones have a greater impact on our stress levels than other electronic media devices.
38 The more we read about a stressful public event on social media, the less able we are to take the information in.
39 Stress created by social media posts can lead us to take unnecessary precautions.
40 Our tendency to be affected by other people's moods can be used in a positive way.

答案

1	F
2	F
3	F
4	NG
5	T
6	T
7	bulbs
8	soil
9	feathers
10	deer

11	1980
12	funding
13	stakeholders

14、C 15、G 16、B 17、E 18、C

19、B 20、A 21、B 22、C 23、A

24、oak 25、flooring 26、keel

27.C 28.A 29.D 30.C

31、B32、G33、F34、E35、D

36.Y　37.NG　38.N　39.Y　40.Y

Test1–writing–task1

The first table below shows changes in the total population of New York City from 1800 to 2000. The second and third tables show changes in the population of the five districts of the city (Manhattan, Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island) over the same period.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.

	New York City (all five districts)
Year	Population
1800	79,216
1900	3,437,202
2000	8,009,185

	Manhattan	
Year	Population	As percentage (%) of total population
1800	60,515	76%
1900	1,850,093	54%
2000	1,538,096	19%

	Other districts (Brooklyn, Bronx, Queens, Staten Island)	
Year	Population	As percentage (%) of total population
1800	18,701	24%
1900	1,587,109	46%
2000	6,471,089	81%

Test1–writing–task2

ou should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write at least 250 words.
You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:
Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Access to clean water is a basic human right. Therefore every home should have a water supply that is provided free of charge.
Do you agree or disagree?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.
Write at least 250 words.

小作文【考生作文】

This is an answer written by a candidate who achieved a **Band 5.5** score.

The first table shows changes in total population of New York city from 1800 to 2000. In 1800, New York's population was 79.216 then in 100 years the population sharply increased as over 4 times in 1800. Next 100 years, it still became more as it increased over twice as much as in 1800. Other two tables show changes of population in five different areas in New York. In 1800 Manhattan has 60.515 On the other hand other four areas, Brookly, Bronx, Queens and Staten Island had only 18.701. Manhattan has almost three times more than group of other four cities also. It had 76% of population in New York. It tells us Manhattan was the busiest city in New York. In 1900, Manhattan's populat increased sharply however, other broughs had bigger change. Population rate rise dramatically as 1587.109.

In 2000 other broughs had 6471.089 and 81% of population of New York. On the other hand Manhattan's population has dicreased and it became only 19% of New York population. Last 200 years people chose to live differant cities in New York.

【考官评语】

Here is the examiner's comment:

This response is a good attempt at the task; however, selected information is limited and there are some inaccuracies. For example, data for Manhattan are minimal, and there is some inaccuracy, [in 1900 ... other broughs had bigger change]. There is also a small error in the final sentence, [chose to live differant cities], this should be 'different districts' because the city is New York City. The

score is also impacted by the lack of an overview. The last sentence is an attempt at an overview, but is not sufficiently specific.

The information is arranged coherently, with some good use of cohesive devices [then in | on the other hand | it | however] but there is repetition [on the other hand | in], and the range could be wider.

Vocabulary is generally adequate, with some good examples [sharply increased | dramatically | chose to live], but there are some noticeable spelling errors [populat | dicreased | differant]. Similarly, grammatical range is limited in this response. Some good use of comparative structures [increased over twice as much as |

has almost three times more than | was the busiest]; however, there are errors, including choice of tenses and missing articles.

【参考翻译】

这篇回答较好地完成了任务，但所选信息较为有限，也存在一些不准确之处。例如，关于曼哈顿的数据非常少，还有一些错误，比如在 1900 年……其他行政区的人口变化更大。最后还有一点小错误，如“chose to live differant cities”应改为“different districts”，因为这里说的是纽约市内的不同区。

此外，由于缺乏一个总体概述，得分也受到了影响。最后一句话虽然尝试进行了总结，但内容不够具体。

文章的信息安排是连贯的，也使用了一些较好的衔接手段（例如：then in | on the other hand | it | however），但存在重复使用的情况（如 on the other hand | in），连接词的多样性也可以更丰富一些。

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词汇方面基本能够满足表达需要，也有一些不错的用法（如 sharply increased | dramatically | chose to live），但拼写错误也比较明显（如 populat | dicreased | differant）。

语法结构的使用范围较有限，虽然有一些比较结构使用得不错（increased over twice as much as | has almost three times more than | was the busiest），但也存在一些错误，包括时态的使用和冠词的遗漏。

大作文【考生作文】

This is an answer written by a candidate who achieved a **Band 6.5** score.

Access to pure clean water is for sure a necessary right for all human beings. It is one of the things needed to survive on this planet. Now, some people might argue that only and only water is required and the state of cleanliness of it should be a secondary thing to ensure, while other argue that there is no point in having water which, in some cases is not clean. can result to be fatal.

However all this debate comes down to one point whether or not this water shall be free of cost for humans Let us look at it from a more fimiliar approach. All humans on earth have free will and a sight to life; what will happen if one day someone comes up to us and says that is is he or she who owns the ait that we breathe in and just like that forces us to pay for over lives. This would not be acceptable to any human and they would be taking measures against

Just like that our earth was created with all the water it had even before humans came into existence hence proving us that no person or no government is the sole protector of the earth's water resources.

Water was created for the dwellers of soil and creatures of the sea and all mankind to utilize. The creator of it did not ask us to pay for it by any means of money then who are we to charge for such a basic thing which we do not even own?

We all have seen countries going to work claiming the ownership of the water resources and if one of them does win all the effort goes down to nothing when in the end they tax their own countrymen for it.

It is there that access to clean water is a basic human right. Therefore every home should as water supply is free. It is the responsibility of the authorities to look after the needs of the people as it them who declared clean water as a basic right.

【考官评语】

Here is the examiner's comment:

This is a good response that provides relevant ideas. The writer expresses their position, and agrees with the statement that access to clean water should be free, although there is some repetition and some lack of clarity within the main ideas expressed.

There are supporting arguments that include: whether any kind of water, or only 'clean water' should be provided, whether people should be allowed to 'own' the air we breathe and force people to pay for it, whether any person should be the [sole protector] of the water supply and whether the aim is to [tax their own countrymen] for water. The conclusion states that governments have declared

that clean water is a basic right, and so they should look after the needs of the people, and provide [every home] with a free water supply.

Sample Writing answers

Ideas are generally logically organised, but there is a lack of progression around the sections that refer to the ownership of water on planet earth, with repetition across three paragraphs (2,3 and 4). However, generally, ideas are arranged in order and we can follow the progression through the response. Cohesive devices are used to some good effect, including referencing within sentences [while | us| who | their own countrymen]. However, paragraphing is not used effectively to sequence ideas, so more effective paragraphing could increase the score.

There are some strong examples of vocabulary [comes down to one point | forces us to | look after the needs of] with some higher–level collocation. However, the level of error is quite high and detracts from the score for lexis. Grammatical range is also fairly wide, but again, the errors and missing punctuation mean that the response cannot score more highly.

To achieve a higher score, the candidate should provide greater clarity when extending the main ideas, and use more effective paragraphing to organise ideas and improve progression.

【参考翻译】

文章的整体思路基本有条理，但在关于地球上水资源所有权的部分缺乏清晰的逻辑推进，并且在第二、三、四段中出现了重复内容。不过总体来看，观点是按顺序排列的，我们仍能跟随作者的思路推进理解。

衔接手段在部分地方使用得当，例如句内的指代词使用较好［while | us | who | their own countrymen］。然而，段落的运用未能有效组织和引导思路的发展，如果段落划分更合理，可以有效提升分数。

文中有一些词汇使用得较为出色［comes down to one point | forces us to | look after the needs of］，并包含了一些较高水平的搭配。但语言错误较多，影响了词汇项的得分。语法结构方面也展现出一定的多样性，但由于存在较多语法错误和标点缺失，导致整体得分受限。

若想获得更高分数，考生应在拓展主要观点时更加清晰明确，并通过更有效的段落安排来组织内容、增强逻辑递进性。

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Test1–speaking

Test 1-Part 1

Please answer the questions 1-4

1. How much walking do you do in your daily life?
2. Did you walk more when you were at school than now?
3. What places are there to go for a walk near where you live?
4. Would you ever like to go on a walking holiday?

Test 1-Part 2

Please answer the question

Describe a play or a film you have seen that you would like to see again with friends.

You should say:

what play or film you'd like to go to see again

who you would go with

what other people have said about this play or film

and explain why you would like to see this play or film again with friends.

Test 1-Part 3

Please answer the questions 1-6

1. What are the most popular kinds of plays or shows at theatres in your country?

2. How easy is it to get tickets to the theatre?

3. Do you think theatres need to do more to attract younger audiences?

1. What do you think attracts people to working as an actor?

2. What are some of the qualities that a person needs to have if they want to become an actor?

3. Can you think of any disadvantages of working as an actor?

p1 答题思路:

1. Quite a lot. I can't stand having a sedentary lifestyle. In fact, I make a point of taking a brisk 30-minute walk after lunch or in the evening to hit my daily step goal and clear my head. It's become a non-negotiable part of my routine and my favorite way to unwind.

2. Oh, absolutely! Back in school, I was forever dashing between classes, sprinting to the canteen, or hustling to the library—constantly on the move. These days, though, unless I deliberately carve out time for it, I don't walk nearly as much.

3. At the moment, I live in a neighborhood right in the heart of the city. Fortunately, we're surrounded by several parks with lush green spaces that are perfect for leisurely strolls. But my absolute favorite is the riverside footpath—it offers expansive open spaces with picturesque views of passing boats, which always feels like a breath of fresh air from urban life.

4.To be honest, I've never tried that, but I'm absolutely keen to give it a shot. Trekking through off-the-beaten-track locations like mountains, coastal paths, and forests sounds amazing. It must be challenging to cover long distances on foot, but the rewards would be incredible.

p2 答题思路:

I'd like to talk about a film I'd love to rewatch with friends, Perfect Days, directed by Wim Wenders.

Honestly, it's not a typical action-packed blockbuster, but it's a quiet gem that has stuck with me since I first watched it. The story follows Hirayama, a public toilet cleaner in Tokyo, who leads a super-minimal life. He lives in a tiny apartment and follows the same routine every day, but he's spiritually wealthy. His attention to little things—like sunlight filtering through leaves or the cassette tapes he plays in his old van—makes me rethink what happiness really means.

I want to watch this film again with my friend Rene, who's a real movie buff. She's always had this knack for finding hidden cinematic treasures and has great taste in arthouse films like this. With news of a big-screen re-release in China, we're planning to catch it in theatres.

I've read several reviews online. Critics went wild over this film. Some called it "a meditation on modern life", while others said it's "too slow yet beautiful". But everyone agrees the acting is next-level, especially in the final scene: tears flow silently as Hirayama drives to Feeling Good, a moment that embodies pure cinematic magic.

Why rewatch it with friends? Well, when I first watched it, I was just absorbing the vibe. But since this film is layered like an onion, I want to catch those subtle details I missed, like how his daily routines shift almost invisibly. Plus, Rene and I always have deep conversations after watching such films. In a nutshell, this film is a constant reminder to rethink our approach to life.

p3 答题思路:

1. Well, to put it bluntly, modern local plays and stand-up comedy are absolutely dominating China's theatre scene right now. I mean, if you walk into any theatre in Shanghai, you'll find half the posters feature millennials' job burnout or dating disasters, all served with dark humour that hits too close to home. Sure, Broadway musicals like Cats still sell out in big cities for their glamour, but the real hype is in shows that let people laugh through the hardships of life. Frankly, that's exactly the catharsis busy city dwellers crave these days.

2. To be honest, getting theatre tickets in China is pretty straightforward these days. You can still buy at the box office, but nowadays most people just book through apps like Damai or Maoyan with just a few taps. That said, the real issue is the monopoly-like control by these platforms, which sometimes leads to chaotic sales for popular shows. Take Broadway hits like The Phantom of the Opera or star-studded productions—tickets vanish within minutes, leaving desperate fans at the mercy of scalpers jacking up prices even threefold. Honestly, while technology makes access easier, the system's still stacked against ordinary theatregoers for high-demand performances.

3. Well, absolutely! Take traditional Chinese opera as an example—many young folks find the plots and language heavy-going. That's why theatres need to modernize these classics. Take for example, the Youth Edition Peony Pavilion has shortened the runtime and added subtitles, which made it a hit with students. On top of that, theatres should boost their social media influence—imagine promoting shows through short videos or selling creative products like opera-themed phone cases. Lastly, student discounts are essential since tickets can be unaffordable for them. Without lowering these financial barriers, it would be difficult to turn young casual viewers into regulars.

1. Well, I'd say the appeal of acting is multi-layered. For starters, there are the obvious perks like fame and financial rewards, that A-list lifestyle is glamorous. But beyond that, it's a career that's inherently dynamic. Unlike desk jobs with repetitive tasks, actors get to reinvent themselves constantly—that must be exhilarating. What really fascinates me, though, is how the profession taps into that human desire for self-actualization. You're not just memorizing lines; you're embodying stories that can move people globally. I mean, where else could you profoundly impact audiences while fulfilling your own creative potential? That's pretty powerful stuff.

2. Well, to break it down, I'd highlight the following essential qualities. First and foremost, strong memorization skills—you see, actors need to absorb scripts quickly and deliver lines naturally. On top of that, there's emotional intelligence—I mean, the ability to draw on different feelings and portray them authentically, whether for comedy or drama. And lastly but equally important, resilience, as rejection is constant in this field, so you really need that mental toughness to keep going after failed auditions.

3.Absolutely. Acting strikes me as a classic case of "you win some, you lose more." The most obvious drawback is the unstable income—one moment you're booked solid, and the next, you're scrambling for gigs. Then there's the relentless pressure to stay relevant in a cutthroat industry—constantly worrying about critics' opinions or being replaced by younger talent. Beyond the spotlight, loneliness poses another significant challenge. The

unpredictable nature of an actor's schedule often isolates them from family and disrupts daily routines. This explains why, behind the on-screen glamour, many performers grapple with profound emptiness.

IELTS

20

Academic

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Test2–listening–part1

Questions 1–10

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Local councils can arrange practical support to help those caring for elderly people at home.

This can give the carer:

• time for other responsibilities

• a 1_

Assessment of mother's needs

This may include discussion of:

• how much 2_ the caring involves

• what types of tasks are involved, e.g.

- help with dressing
- helping her have a 3_
- shopping
- helping with meals
- dealing with 4_

• any aspects of caring that are especially difficult, e.g.

- loss of 5 _

- 6 _ her

- preventing a 7 _

Types of support that may be offered to carers

• transport costs, e.g. cost of a 8 _

• car-related costs, e.g. fuel and 9 _

• help with housework

• help to reduce 10 _

Test2–listening–part2

Questions 11–16

What is the role of the volunteers in each of the following activities?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A-I,** next to

Questions 11-16.

11. walking around the town centre
12. helping at concerts
13. getting involved with community groups
14. helping with a magazine
15. participating at lunches for retired people
16. helping with the website

A. providing entertainment
B. providing publicity about a council service
C. contacting local businesses
D. giving advice to visitors
E. collecting feedback on events
F. selling tickets
G. introducing guest speakers at an event
H. encouraging cooperation between local organisations
I. helping people find their seats

Questions 17-20

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

17 Which event requires the largest number of volunteers?
A.the music festival
B.the science festival
C.the book festival

18 What is the most important requirement for volunteers at the festivals?
A.interpersonal skills
B.personal interest in the event
C.flexibility

19 New volunteers will start working in the week beginning
A.2 September.
B.9 September.
C.23 September.

20 What is the next annual event for volunteers?
A.a boat trip
B.a barbecue
C.a party

Test2–listening–part3

Questions 21-25

What is Rosie and Colin's opinion about each of the following aspects of human geography?

Choose **FIVE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–G**, next to Questions 21–25.

Aspects of human geography

21. Population 21

22. Health 22

23. Economies 23

24. Culture 24

25. Poverty 25

A. The information given about this was too vague.

B. This may not be relevant to their course.

C. This will involve only a small number of statistics.

D. It will be easy to find facts about this.

E. The facts about this may not be reliable.

F. No useful research has been done on this.

G. The information provided about this was interesting.

Questions 26-30

Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

26 Rosie says that in her own city the main problem is

A.crime.

B.housing.

C.unemployment.

27 What recent additions to the outskirts of their cities are both students happy about?

A.conference centres

B.sports centres

C.retail centres

28 The students agree that developing disused industrial sites may

A.have unexpected costs.

B.damage the urban environment.

C.destroy valuable historical buildings.

29 The students will mention Masdar City as an example of an attempt to achieve

A.daily collections for waste recycling.

B.sustainable energy use.

C.free transport for everyone.

30 When discussing the ecotown of Greenhill Abbots, Colin is uncertain about

A.what its objectives were.

B.why there was opposition to it.

C.how much of it has actually been built.

Test2–listening–part4

Questions 31-40

Complete the notes below.

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

Developing food trends

• The growth in interest in food fashions started with [31] of food being shared on social media.

• The UK food industry is constantly developing products which are new or different.

• Influencers on social media become 'ambassadors' for a brand.

- Sales of [32] food brands have grown rapidly this way.

• Supermarkets track demand for ingredients on social media.

- Famous [33] are influential.

Marketing campaigns

• The avocado:

- [34] were invited to visit growers in South Africa.

- Advertising focused on its [35] benefits.

• Oat milk:

- A Swedish brand's media campaign received publicity by upsetting competitors.

- Promotion in the USA through [36] shops reduced the need for advertising.

- It appealed to consumers who are concerned about the [37]

• Norwegian skrei:

- has helped strengthen the [38] of Norwegian seafood.

Ethical concerns

• Quinoa:

- Its success led to an increase in its [39]

- Overuse of resources resulted in poor quality [40]

答案:
1、break2、time3、shower4、money5、memory6、lifting7、fall8、taxi9、insurance10、stress

11、D
12、I
13、H
14、E
15、A
16、B

17. B
18. A
19. B
20. A

21、D 22、G 23、B 24、A 25、E

26. C 27.A 28.A 29.B 30.C

31、photos|photographs|pictures 32、vegan 33、chefs|cooks 34、journalists|reporters 35、health 36、coffee 37、environment 38、reputation 39、price|cost 40、soil

Manatees

Manatees, also known as sea cows, are aquatic mammals that belong to a group of animals called Sirenia. This group also contains dugongs. Dugongs and manatees look quite alike – they are similar in size, colour and shape, and both have flexible flippers for forelimbs. However, the manatee has a broad, rounded tail, whereas the dugong's is fluked, like that of a whale. There are three species of manatees: the West Indian manatee (Trichechus manatus), the African manatee (Trichechus senegalensis) and the Amazonian manatee (Trichechus inunguis).

Unlike most mammals, manatees have only six bones in their neck – most others, including humans and giraffes, have seven. This short neck allows a manatee to move its head up and down, but not side to side. To see something on its left or its right, a manatee must turn its entire body, steering with its flippers. Manatees have pectoral flippers but no back limbs, only a tail for propulsion. They do have pelvic bones, however – a leftover from their evolution from a four-legged to a fully aquatic animal. Manatees share some visual similarities to elephants. Like elephants, manatees have thick, wrinkled skin. They also have some hairs covering their bodies which help them sense vibrations in the water around them.

Seagrasses and other marine plants make up most of a manatee's diet. Manatees spend about eight hours each day grazing and uprooting plants. They eat up to 15%

of their weight in food each day. African manatees are omnivorous – studies have shown that molluscs and fish make up a small part of their diets. West Indian and Amazonian manatees are both herbivores.

Manatees' teeth are all molars – flat, rounded teeth for grinding food. Due to manatees' abrasive aquatic plant diet, these teeth get worn down and they eventually fall out, so they continually grow new teeth that get pushed forward to replace the ones they lose. Instead of having incisors to grasp their food, manatees have lips which function like a pair of hands to help tear food away from the seafloor.

Manatees are fully aquatic, but as mammals, they need to come up to the surface to breathe. When awake, they typically surface every two to four minutes, but they can hold their breath for much longer. Adult manatees sleep underwater for 10–12 hours a day, but they come up for air every 15–20 minutes. Active manatees need to breathe more frequently. It's thought that manatees use their muscular diaphragm and breathing to adjust their buoyancy. They may use diaphragm contractions to compress and store gas in folds in their large intestine to help them float.

The West Indian manatee reaches about 3.5 metres long and weighs on average around 500 kilogrammes. It moves between fresh water and salt water, taking advantage of coastal mangroves and coral reefs, rivers, lakes and inland lagoons. There are two subspecies of West Indian manatee: the Antillean manatee is found in waters from the Bahamas to Brazil, whereas the Florida manatee is found in US waters, although some individuals have been recorded in the Bahamas. In winter, the Florida manatee is typically restricted to Florida. When the ambient water

temperature drops below 20°C, it takes refuge in naturally and artificially warmed water, such as at the warm-water outfalls from powerplants.

The African manatee is also about 3.5 metres long and found in the sea along the west coast of Africa, from Mauritania down to Angola. The species also makes use of rivers, with the mammals seen in landlocked countries such as Mali and Niger.

The Amazonian manatee is the smallest species, though it is still a big animal. It grows to about 2.5 metres long and 350 kilogrammes. Amazonian manatees favour calm, shallow waters that are above 23°C. This species is found in fresh water in the Amazon Basin in Brazil, as well as in Colombia, Ecuador and Peru.

All three manatee species are endangered or at a heightened risk of extinction. The African manatee and Amazonian manatee are both listed as Vulnerable by the International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN). It is estimated that 140,000. Amazonian manatees were killed between 1935 and 1954 for their meat, fat and skin, with the latter used to make leather. In more recent years, African manatee decline has been tied to incidental capture in fishing nets and hunting. Manatee hunting is now illegal in every country the African species is found in.

The two subspecies of West Indian manatee are listed as Endangered by the IUCN. Both are also expected to undergo a decline of 20% over the next 40 years. A review of almost 1,800 cases of entanglement in fishing nets and of plastic consumption among marine mammals in US waters from 2009 to 2020 found that at least 700 cases involved manatees. The chief cause of death in Florida manatees is

boat strikes. However, laws in certain parts of Florida now limit boat speeds during winter, allowing slow-moving manatees more time to respond.

Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Manatees

Appearance

· look similar to dugongs, but with a differently shaped [1]

Movement

· have fewer neck bones than most mammals

· need to use their [2] to help to turn their bodies around in order to look sideways

· sense vibrations in the water by means of [3] on their skin

Feeding

· eat mainly aquatic vegetation, such as [4].

· grasp and pull up plants with their [5].

Breathing

· come to the surface for air every 2-4 minutes when awake and every 15-20 while sleeping

· may regulate the [6] of their bodies by using muscles of diaphragm to store air internally

Questions 7–13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

7.West Indian manatees can be found in a variety of different aquatic habitats.

8.The Florida manatee lives in warmer waters than the Antillean manatee.

9.The African manatee's range is limited to coastal waters between the West African countries of Mauritania and Angola.

10.The extent of the loss of Amazonian manatees in the mid-twentieth century was only revealed many years later.

11.It is predicted that West Indian manatee populations will fall in the coming decades.

12.The risk to manatees from entanglement and plastic consumption increased significantly in the period 2009–2020.

13.There is some legislation in place which aims to reduce the likelihood of boat strikes on manatees in Florida.

Test2–reading–passage2

Procrastination

A psychologist explains why we put off important tasks and how we can break this habit

A Procrastination is the habit of delaying a necessary task, usually by focusing on less urgent, more enjoyable, and easier activities instead. We all do it from time to time. We might be composing a message to a friend who we have to let down, or putting together an important report for college or work; we're doing our best to avoid doing the job at hand, but deep down we know that we should just be getting on with it. Unfortunately, berating ourselves won't stop us procrastinating again. In fact, it's one of the worst things we can do. This matters because, as my research shows, procrastination doesn't just waste time, but is actually linked to other problems, too.

B Contrary to popular belief, procrastination is not due to laziness or poor time management. Scientific studies suggest procrastination is, in fact, caused by poor mood management. This makes sense if we consider that people are more likely to put off starting or completing tasks that they are really not keen to do. If just thinking about the task threatens our sense of self-worth or makes us anxious, we will be more likely to put it off. Research involving brain imaging has found that areas of the brain linked to detection of threats and emotion regulation are actually different in people who chronically procrastinate compared to those who don't procrastinate frequently.

C Tasks that are emotionally loaded or difficult, such as preparing for exams, are prime candidates for procrastination. People with low self-esteem are more likely to procrastinate. Another group of people who tend to procrastinate are perfectionists, who worry their work will be judged harshly by others. We know that if we don't finish that report or complete those home repairs, then what we did can't be evaluated. When we avoid such tasks, we also avoid the negative emotions associated with them. This is rewarding, and it conditions us to use procrastination to repair our mood. If we engage in more enjoyable tasks instead, we get another mood boost. In the long run, however, procrastination isn't an effective way of managing emotions. The 'mood repair' we experience is temporary. Afterwards, people tend to be left with a sense of guilt that not only increases their negative mood, but also reinforces their tendency to procrastinate.

D So why is this such a problem? When most people think of the costs of procrastination, they think of the toll on productivity. For example, studies have shown that procrastination negatively impacts on student performance. But putting off reading textbooks and writing essays may affect other areas of students' lives. In one study of over 3,000 German students over a six-month period, those who reported procrastinating over their university work were also more likely to engage in study-related misconduct, such as cheating and plagiarism. But the behaviour that procrastination was most closely linked with was using fraudulent excuses to get deadline extensions. Other research shows that employees on average spend almost a quarter of their workday procrastinating, and again this is linked with negative outcomes. In fact, in one US survey of over 22,000 employees, participants who said they regularly procrastinated had less annual income and less employment

stability. For every one-point increase on a measure of chronic procrastination, annual income decreased by US$15,000.

E Procrastination also correlates with serious health and well-being problems. A tendency to procrastinate is linked to poor mental health, including higher levels of depression and anxiety. Across numerous studies, I've found people who regularly procrastinate report a greater number of health issues, such as headaches, flu and colds, and digestive issues. They also experience higher levels of stress and poor sleep quality. They are less likely to practise healthy behaviours, such as eating a healthy diet and regularly exercising, and use destructive coping strategies to manage their stress. In one study of over 700 people, I found people prone to procrastination had a 63% greater risk of poor heart health after accounting for other personality traits and demographics.

F Finding better ways of managing our emotions is one route out of the vicious cycle of procrastination. An important first step is to manage our environment and how we view the task. There are a number of evidence-based strategies that can help us fend off distractions that can occupy our minds when we should be focusing on the thing we should be getting on with. For example, reminding ourselves about why the task is important and valuable can increase positive feelings towards it. Forgiving ourselves and feeling compassion when we procrastinate can help break the procrastination cycle. We should admit that we feel bad, but not be overly critical of ourselves. We should remind ourselves that we're not the first person to procrastinate, nor the last. Doing this can take the edge off the negative feelings we

have about ourselves when we procrastinate. This can all make it easier to get back on track.

Questions 14–16

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, **A–F.**

Which paragraph contains the following information?

NB You may use any letter more than once.

Column 1	A	B	C	D	E	F
14. mention of false assumptions about why people procrastinate						
15. reference to the realisation that others also procrastinate						
16. neurological evidence of a link between procrastination and emotion						

Questions 17–22

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

What makes us procrastinate?

Many people think that procrastination is the result of [17].

Others believe it to be the result of an inability to organise time efficiently.

But scientific studies suggest that procrastination is actually due to poor mood management. The tasks we are most likely to put off are those that could damage our self-esteem or cause us to feel [18] when we think about them. Research comparing chronic procrastinators with other people even found differences in the brain regions associated with regulating emotions and identifying [19].

Emotionally loaded and difficult tasks often cause us to procrastinate. Getting ready to take [20] might be a typical example of one such task.

People who are likely to procrastinate tend to be either [21] or those with low self-esteem.

Procrastination is only a short-term measure for managing emotions. It's often followed by a feeling of [22], which worsens our mood and leads to more procrastination.

Questions 23 and 24
Choose TWO letters, A–E.

23 - 24 Which TWO comparisons between employees who often procrastinate and those who do not are mentioned in the text?

A. Their salaries are lower.

B. The quality of their work is inferior.
C. They don't keep their jobs for as long.
D. They don't enjoy their working lives as much.
E.They have poorer relationships with colleagues.

Questions 25 and 26
Choose TWO letters, A–E.
25 - 26 Which TWO recommendations for getting out of a cycle of procrastination does the writer give?
A.not judging ourselves harshly
B.setting ourselves manageable aims
C.rewarding ourselves for tasks achieved
D.prioritising tasks according to their importance
E.avoiding things that stop us concentrating on our tasks

Test2–reading–passage3

Invasion of the Robot Umpires

A few years ago, Fred DeJesus from Brooklyn, New York became the first umpire in a minor league baseball game to use something called the Automated Ball-Strike System (ABS), often referred to as the 'robo-umpire'. Instead of making any judgments himself about a strike*, DeJesus had decisions fed to him through an earpiece, connected to a modified missile-tracking system. The contraption looked like a large black pizza box with one glowing green eye; it was mounted above the press stand.

Major League Baseball (MLB), who had commissioned the system, wanted human umpires to announce the calls, just as they would have done in the past. When the first pitch came in, a recorded voice told DeJesus it was a strike. Previously, calling

a strike was a judgment call on the part of the umpire. Even if the batter does not hit the ball, a pitch that passes through the 'strike zone' (an imaginary zone about seventeen inches wide, stretching from the batter's knees to the middle of his chest) is considered a strike. During that first game, when DeJesus announced calls, there was no heckling and no shouted disagreement. Nobody said a word.

For a hundred and fifty years or so, the strike zone has been the game's animating force—countless arguments between a team's manager and the umpire have taken place over its boundaries and whether a ball had crossed through it. The rules of play have evolved in various stages. Today, everyone knows that you may scream your disagreement in an umpire's face, but you must never shout personal abuse at them or touch them. That's a no-no. When the robo-umpires came, however, the arguments stopped.

During the first robo-umpire season, players complained about some strange calls. In response, MLB decided to tweak the dimensions of the zone, and the following year the consensus was that ABS is profoundly consistent. MLB says the device is near-perfect, precise to within fractions of an inch. "It'll reduce controversy in the game, and be good for the game," says Rob Manfred, who is Commissioner for MLB. But the question is whether controversy is worth reducing, or whether it is the sign of a human hand.

A human, at least, yells back. When I spoke with Frank Viola, a coach for a North Carolina team, he said that ABS works as designed, but that it was also unforgiving and pedantic, almost legalistic. "Manfred is a lawyer," Viola noted. Some pitchers have complained that, compared with a human's, the robot's strike zone seems too

precise. Viola was once a major-league player himself. When he was pitching, he explained, umpires rewarded skill. “Throw it where you aimed, and it would be a strike, even if it was an inch or two outside. There was a dialogue between pitcher and umpire.”

The executive tasked with running the experiment for MLB is Morgan Sword, who’s in charge of baseball operations. According to Sword, ABS was part of a larger project to make baseball more exciting since executives are terrified of losing younger fans, as has been the case with horse racing and boxing. He explains how they began the process by asking fans what version of baseball they found most exciting. The results showed that everyone wanted more action: more hits, more defense, more baserunning. This type of baseball essentially hasn’t existed since the 1960s, when the hundred-mile-an-hour fastball, which is difficult to hit and control, entered the game. It flattened the game into strikeouts, walks, and home runs—a type of play lacking much action.

Sword’s team brainstormed potential fixes. Any rule that existed, they talked about changing—from changing the bats to changing the geometry of the field. But while all of these were ruled out as potential fixes, ABS was seen as a perfect vehicle for change. According to Sword, once you get the technology right, you can load any strike zone you want into the system. “It might be a triangle, or a blob, or something shaped like Texas. Over time, as baseball evolves, ABS can allow the zone to change with it.”

“In the past twenty years, sports have moved away from judgment calls. Soccer has Video Assistant Referees (for offside decisions, for example). Tennis has Hawk-Eye

(for line calls, for example). For almost a decade, baseball has used instant replay on the base paths. This is widely liked, even if the precision can sometimes cause problems. But these applications deal with something physical: bases, lines, goals. The boundaries of action are precise, delineated like the keys of a piano. This is not the case with ABS and the strike zone. Historically, a certain discretion has been appreciated."

I decided to email Alva Noë, a professor at Berkeley University and a baseball fan, for his opinion. "Hardly a day goes by that I don't wake up and run through the reasons that this [robo-umpires] is such a terrible idea," he replied. He later told me, "This is part of a movement to use algorithms to take the hard choices of living out of life." Perhaps he's right. We watch baseball to kill time, not to maximize it. Some players I have met take a dissenting stance toward the robots too, believing that accuracy is not the answer. According to Joe Russo, who plays for a New Jersey team, "With technology, people just want everything to be perfect. That's not reality. I think perfect would be weird. Your teams are always winning, work is always just great, there's always money in your pocket, your car never breaks down. What is there to talk about?"

* strike: a strike is when the batter swings at a ball and misses or when the batter does not swing at a ball that passes through the strike zone.

Questions 27–32

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 3?

YES if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

27.When DeJesus first used ABS, he shared decision-making about strikes with it.
28.MLB considered it necessary to amend the size of the strike zone when criticisms were received from players.
29.MLB is keen to justify the money spent on improving the accuracy of ABS's calculations.
30.The hundred-mile-an-hour fastball led to a more exciting style of play.
31.The differing proposals for alterations to the baseball bat led to fierce debate on Sword's team.
32.ABS makes changes to the shape of the strike zone feasible.

Questions 33–37
Complete the summary using the list of phrases, A–H, below.

Calls by the umpire

Even after ABS was developed, MLB still wanted human umpires to shout out decisions as they had in their [33]. The umpire's job had, at one time, required a [34] about whether a ball was a strike. A ball is considered a strike when the batter does not hit it and it crosses through a [35] extending approximately from the batter's knee to his chest.

In the past, [36] over strike calls were not uncommon, but today everyone accepts the complete ban on pushing or shoving the umpire. One difference, however, is that during the first game DeJesus used ABS, strike calls were met with [37].

A. pitch boundary

B. numerous disputes

C. team tactics

D. subjective assessment

E. widespread approval

F. former roles

G. total silence

H. perceived area

Questions 38–40
Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

38.What does the writer suggest about ABS in the fifth paragraph?
A.It is bound to make key decisions that are wrong.
B.It may reduce some of the appeal of the game.
C.It will lead to the disappearance of human umpires.
D.It may increase calls for the rules of baseball to be changed.

39.Morgan Sword says that the introduction of ABS
A.was regarded as an experiment without a guaranteed outcome.
B.was intended to keep up with developments in other sports.
C.was a response to changing attitudes about the role of sport.
D.was an attempt to ensure baseball retained a young audience.

40.Why does the writer include the views of Noë and Russo?
A.to show that attitudes to technology vary widely
B.to argue that people have unrealistic expectations of sport
C.to indicate that accuracy is not the same thing as enjoyment
D.to suggest that the number of baseball fans needs to increase

答案:

1、tail 2、flippers 3、hair 4、seagrasses 5、lips 6、buoyancy

7. T 8、NG 9.F 10.NG 11.T 12.NG 13.T

14、B 15、F 16、B

17、laziness 18、anxious 19、threats 20、exams 21、perfectionists 22、guilt

23-24.AC 25-26.AE

27.N 28.Y 29.NG 30.N 31.NG 32.Y

33、F 34、D 35、H 36、B 37、G

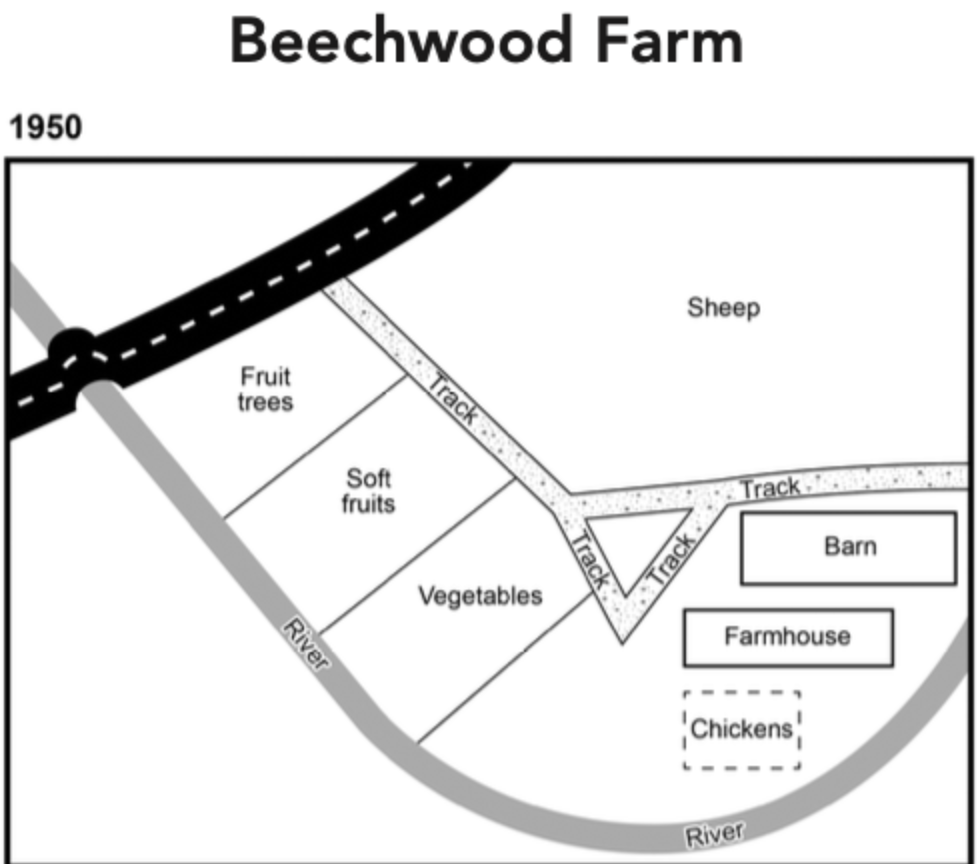
38.B 39.D 40.C

Test2–writing–task1

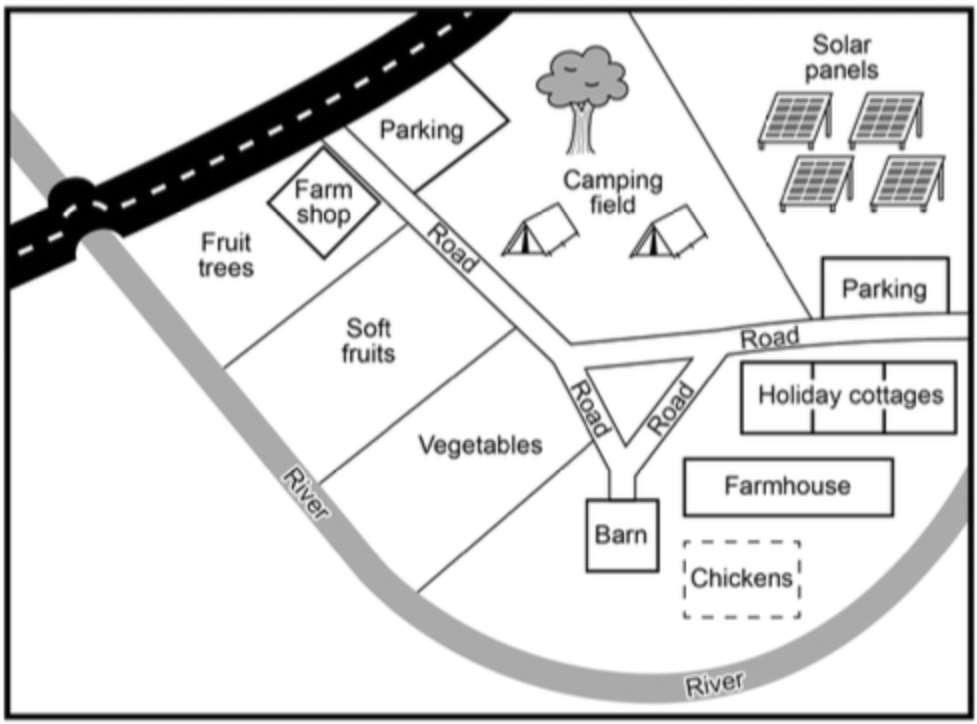
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

The plans below show the site of a farm in 1950 and the same site today. Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words.



Today



Test2–writing–task2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:

In many countries, primary and secondary schools close for two months or more in the summer holidays.

What is the value of long school holidays?

What are the arguments in favour of shorter school holidays?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

小作文【考生作文】

This is an answer written by a candidate who achieved a **Band 6.0** score.

If we look at the pictures we will see how Beechwood Farm has changed along the time.

Years ago, in 1950, Beachwood Farm was a tipycal farm. A track crossed the farm, so farmers could reach the barn and the farmhouse passing by the fruit trees, and the place where the soft fruits and the vegetables were growing. At the opposite side of the truck, was the field where the sheeps were situated. That was close to the farmhouse, were chickens were also situated. All the farm was sourrounded, at the south, by a river.

Nowadeys, the farm has suffered changes. Modern life brought to the farm some needs to survive. The main change was the road that replaced the track. Now is easyer to arrive any place in the farm.

There is a parking zone near the road where the sheeps used to eat grass. We can also find a camping field and Solar panels in that zone.

Another parking zone can be find where the solar panels are situated.

Just in front of the first parking zone we can see a farm shop. The old barn was replaced for a holiday cottoges, and relocated close to the chickens, near the river.

Lot of things have changed since 1950, and Beechwood Farm is not an exception. Modern times had come, and everyone had to be adjusted to new ways of living. We still have Beechwood Farm, but a new sophisticated and modern one.

【考官评语】

Here is the examiner's comment:

This response addresses all of the changes illustrated in the farm plans. The writer describes how the farm looked in 1950, then moves on to the present-day plan. There is an overview in the last paragraph [Lot of things have changed since 1950, and Beechwood Farm ... a new sophisticated and modern one] but it does not mention the link to attracting visitors, so is not complete.

Information is generally arranged coherently. The first two paragraphs cover the 1950s site, with the remainder focused on the farm today. There is evidence of linking expressions [At the opposite side | That | Nowadeys]; however, there is a lack of reference, resulting in repetition [farm | zone].

Vocabulary is generally good [parking zone | relocated | exception | adjusted | sophisticated] but errors remain [along the time / over time | tipycal | sourrounded | Nowadeys | easyer | cottoges].

Grammatical range is mixed. There are examples of complex sentence forms, including [If] clauses and modal forms [could reach | can also find] but there are also a range of errors which preclude a higher score.

To improve the score, an overview that summarises the main changes should be added. It would also be beneficial to show greater accuracy in vocabulary and use of grammatical structures.

Example overview

These plans of the farm illustrate the updated facilities that have been added since 1950, which include accommodation, power generation and other additions to appeal to visitors and holidaymakers.

【参考翻译】

这篇写作回应涵盖了农场规划图中所展示的所有变化。作者先描述了 1950 年时农场的样子，接着介绍了现在的规划。在最后一段有一个总体概述句："Lot of things have changed since 1950, and Beechwood Farm ... a new sophisticated and modern one"，但它没有提到吸引游客这一关键点，因此不够完整。

信息整体上安排得比较有条理。前两段描述的是 1950 年的农场布局，其余部分则集中介绍如今的农场。文中使用了一些连接表达［At the opposite side | That | Nowadays］，但缺乏指代手段，导致一些词汇被重复使用［farm | zone］。

词汇方面总体表现不错，出现了一些较高级的词语和短语［parking zone | relocated | exception | adjusted | sophisticated］，但也存在一些拼写和用词错误［along the time / over time | tipycal | sourrounded | Nowadeys | easyer | cottoges］。

语法结构方面呈现了一定的多样性。文中出现了复合句结构，包括条件状语从句［If］和情态动词形式［could reach | can also find］，但也存在不少语法错误，影响了得分。

若想提升分数，考生应在文章开头或结尾加入一个更完整的总体概述，概括主要变化。同时，在词汇准确性与语法结构运用方面也应更加严谨。

参考概述示例：

这两幅农场规划图展示了自 1950 年以来新增的现代化设施，包括住宿区、发电站以及其他为吸引游客和度假者而建的新区域。

大作文【考生作文】

This is an answer written by a candidate who achieved a **Band 7.0** score.

In today's world, education is a must to every child and individual across every country. The duration of summer holidays became a major thing in terms of

priority in some countries like in middle eastern location. Where as cold countries which experience long winters have concentrated less on summer holidays giving only few weeks for summer vacations.

On the otherside, a regular family would like to spend most of the time in summer holidays by travelling to their homeland, meeting their relatives and seek long durations for summer, so that children can spend valuable time with cousins and relatives making valuable memories. On the other hand, some parents who work 365 days would find it difficult to take care of children during summer holidays as they have to work and prefer shorter period of holidays.

This has become a major problem and is affecting children in a bad way.

Childhood is to cherish some good valuable memories along with studies. Longer summer breaks allow the children to make time to visit family relatives and this early relationship helps to maintain a stronger bond for the rest of the life. Once they are out of school, they have to work and make a living for themselves where they won't find time for their loved ones.

Coming to shorter school holidays, they help the children from falling back in studies (or) having interest. With longer duration of holidays children take a lot of time to get back their concentration after the school starts. It has both positive and negative side to it. Shorter school holidays help the student to maintain concentration, performance but at the same time they won't form special bonds which are really important.

From my perspective, maintaining strong relationship bonds is more important than just education which requires a longer duration of summer holidays.

【考官评语】

Here is the examiner's comment:

This is an appropriate response, with a series of ideas for each part, presented effectively. It starts with a note that different countries have different patterns. The value of long holidays include families being able to travel and spend time with relatives, as once children leave school, they won't have the free time to develop these strong bonds. The arguments for shorter holidays mention families where parents work and cannot take so much leave, and that it helps children not to fall behind in their studies. The candidate concludes that stronger family bonds are more important, so longer holidays are best. There is some minor repetition in the ideas presented.

Ideas are logically organised, and cohesive devices are varied. Reference is used [This | they | their] but some inaccuracy in linking devices [Where as | On the otherside | Coming to], and some repetition [relatives | valuable] limits the rating in this area.

Vocabulary is a strength, with frequent high-level content and some skilful collocation [spend valuable time | affecting children | maintain a stronger bond]. Some errors remain [falling back / falling behind]. Grammatical structures are also varied and show some flexibility and some multi-clause sentences. However, most sentences are not error-free, as there are slips with prepositions [to every child / for every child | in holiday / on holiday] and plurals [shorter period of holidays | side / sides] and some missing punctuation.

The achieve a higher score, the candidate could explore the 'value of long holidays' and 'arguments for shorter holidays' in more depth. A greater degree of accuracy in vocabulary and grammatical structures would also improve the score.

【参考翻译】

这是一篇恰当完成任务的作文，每一部分内容都提出了系列观点，并表达得较为有效。文章开头指出不同国家有不同的假期模式。接着分别讨论了长假的价值，包括家庭可以一起出行、与亲人共度时光，因为一旦孩子离开学校，就没有那么多自由时间来建立这些深厚的情感联系。关于短假期的优势，作者也提到了一些现实情况，例如父母工作繁忙、无法请太多假，同时短假期也有助于孩子不落下学业。最后考生总结认为，家庭情感联系更为重要，因此更支持较长的假期。不过文中存在一些观点上的轻微重复。

文章思路组织清晰有逻辑，连接词使用多样。文中使用了一些指代手段［This | they | their］，但在部分连接词的使用上存在错误［Where as | On the otherside | Coming to］，同时某些词汇（如 relatives 和 valuable）重复使用，影响了这一部分的得分。

词汇方面是该文的一大优势，高频词汇使用频繁，并出现了不少较高级的搭配［spend valuable time | affecting children | maintain a stronger bond］。但仍有一些拼写或用词错误［falling back / falling behind］。

语法结构也展现出一定的多样性，体现出一定的灵活性和多从句结构的运用。然而，大部分句子并非完全无误，存在介词使用不当［to every child / for every child | in holiday / on holiday］、复数形式错误［shorter period of holidays | side / sides］以及标点缺失等问题。

若想获得更高分数，考生可以在“长假的价值”和“短假的优势”两个部分展开更深入的分析。同时，在词汇和语法结构的使用上提高准确性，也将有助于提升整体得分。

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Test2–speaking

Test 2-Part 1

1. What's your favourite fruit?

2. Are there any kinds of fruit that you don't like eating?

3. Do you like eating cooked food that has fruit in it?

4. Where's the best place to buy fruit where you live?

Test 2-Part 2

Describe a time when you changed a plan you had made.

You should say:

what your original plan was

why you changed it

what new plan you made

and explain how you felt about changing your plan.

Test 2-Part 3

Please answer the questions 1-6

1. What kinds of plans do friends make together?
2. Do you think it's better to discuss future plans with friends or with family?
3. When making plans for the future, is it important not to copy friends?
1. When people are choosing what to study, how important is it that their course should lead directly to a career?
2. Why is it a good idea to get some work experience before deciding on a future career?
3. How easy do you think it is for people to change from one career to another?

part1

1. Oh, definitely tangerines! They're the perfect combo of sweetness and tanginess, and they're super juicy when you peel them. Plus, the bright orange colour is an instant mood booster for me. What appeals to me the most is that they're not as overpriced as other trendy "superfruits" these days, yet they're packed with vitamin C. That's why they've always been my go-to fruit.

2. Well, if you ask me, I'd say durian. I know it's widely known as the "king of fruits" and loved by many of my friends, but I just can't stand its pungent smell—it reminds me of rotting onions. The texture's even worse; it's like swallowing sweetened clotted cream mixed with stringy bits. Honestly, even durian-flavoured candies freak me out!

3. Personally, it's not my cup of tea. For example, in China there's a dish called pineapple pork which is a famous Cantonese dish. I've tried it a few times, but I just can't get used to the way warm, mushy fruit clashes with salty flavours—it feels wrong to me. If you ask my opinion, fruits are meant to be eaten raw to get their natural zing.

4.If I'm in a rush, I'll just order fruit through grocery delivery apps. They'll leave it at my doorstep within an hour! But for better quality and prices, I go to a nearby wholesale market. The produce there is freshly harvested, and there's a much wider variety. Plus, I actually enjoy haggling with the vendors—it adds to the experience.

part2

Let me tell you about my snorkelling trip that got canceled in Phuket last monsoon season.

I mean, my original plan was this meticulously organised 3-day island-hopping adventure, complete with underwater photography sessions and sunset cruises. Everything looked perfect, at least on paper.

To be honest, the first day was excellent—turquoise waters, powdery beaches, everything went swimmingly. Unfortunately, on day two, Mother Nature threw a spanner in our plans. Out of nowhere, a tropical storm blew in – winds picking up like angry spirits, and then the rain started bucketing down mercilessly. Frankly, the waves became wild horses galloping across the sea. At that point, our boat captain called off everything, saying, "It never rains but it pours"—which, in hindsight, was spot-on. I slumped into disappointment, staring at my futile preparations. Had I known earlier, I'd have cancelled this trip altogether.

Thankfully, here's the silver lining—our resort offered complimentary massage therapies. That said, the therapeutic experience proved magical, melting away resentment like ice in sunshine. What's more, over ginger tea, I swapped stories with globetrotters whose adventures made mine pale in comparison.

Now, while snorkelling remains firmly on my bucket list, this detour taught me something crucial—life's best unplanned moments often arrive unexpectedly. In other words, when Plan A sinks, Plan B may come to your rescue. Hopefully next time, I'll remember this lesson when travel plans go sideways.

part3

1. Well, friends usually plan various leisure activities. They might go shopping, watch movies, or plan weekend getaways and concert outings. On top of that, they often engage in hobby-based stuff. For instance, they could join a hiking club, train for a marathon, or attend a painting workshop. Just as the saying goes, “Birds of a feather flock together.” Moreover, friends also make elaborate plans to celebrate special moments. They might throw surprise parties for each other’s birthdays, or organize themed gatherings to mark important milestones, such as graduations or job promotions.

2. It really depends. Generally speaking, friends tend to relate better to personal choices like career shifts or dating dilemmas. For example, if you’re torn between settling down and focusing on your career, friends might give unbiased advice, whereas parents would probably push for marriage. That said, when it comes to major moves like relocating abroad, cutting off contact with your family isn’t a wise option, as you need their support in many ways, such as practical input on visa arrangements, financial support, or even childcare help. At the end of the day, it’s a balancing act.

3. Well, definitely. To be honest, it’s completely normal to get ideas from friends when planning ahead. I mean, seeing people you trust do something similar does give that initial sense of security. But the thing is, if we just mirror their choices without proper reflection, things can get messy quickly. Take degree choices for instance: I’ve noticed that loads of students go into fields like marketing or computer science simply because their social circle does. The problem kicks in when they realise their strengths don’t align with the coursework at all; you can imagine the stress that follows. That’s why I firmly believe that when it comes to major life decisions, we should build plans around our natural talents and core values. After all, we’re all wired differently.

1. Well, that’s a classic dilemma. Think about it: how many of us end up in jobs exactly matching our degree titles? Don’t get me wrong: career-driven degrees like engineering are gold for giving that quick start with their hands-on training and internships. But take philosophy graduates, for example. On paper, they seem job-ready for nothing specific, yet some of them end up thriving in business or tech. I suppose the reason is that those abstract courses wire your brain to tackle problems in ways that no technical manual can teach. So ultimately, while job-specific skills get you through the door, it’s the transferable skills that help you climb the career ladder.

2. Well, here’s the thing about internships—they let you test the waters without signing your life away. Many young graduates switch tracks after realising the fact that they don’t really match their first career options. Additionally, no lectures or textbooks can teach you the messy stuff, like calming down a furious client or decoding your boss’s cryptic emails; these are things you can only learn through real-world experience. Lastly, even the most mundane tasks, like making coffee runs and handling spreadsheets, can enhance your CV and help you stand out in the job market later on.

3.To be honest, it’s no walk in the park. As the saying goes, different fields are worlds apart. So, embarking on a brand-new career means starting from scratch: you have to acquire new certifications, adapt to unfamiliar work cultures, and rebuild professional networks; all of which require dedication and willpower. But on the flip side, it’s liberating. I’ve seen people thrive after escaping dead-end jobs. So yeah, it’s tough but doable with grit.

IELTS

20

Academic

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Test3–listening–part1

Questions 1–10

Complete the table below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Furniture Rental Companies		
Name of company	**Information about costs**	**Additional notes**
Peak Rentals	Prices range from $105 to $ 1 per room per month	The furniture is very 2 Delivers in 1–2 days Special offer: free 3 with every living room set
4 and Oliver	Mid-range prices 12% monthly fee for 5	Also offers a cleaning service
Larch Furniture	Offers cheapest prices for renting furniture and 6 items	Must have own 7 Minimum contract length: six months
8 Rentals	See the 9 for the most up-to-date prices	10 are allowed within 7 days of delivery

Test3–listening–part2

Questions 11–16

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

11 Who was responsible for starting the community project?
A.the castle owners
B.a national charity
C.the local council

12 How was the gold coin found?
A.Heavy rain had removed some of the soil.
B.The ground was dug up by wild rabbits.
C.A person with a metal detector searched the area.

13 What led the archaeologists to believe there was an ancient village on this site?
A.the lucky discovery of old records

B.the bases of several structures visible in the grass
C.the unusual stones found near the castle

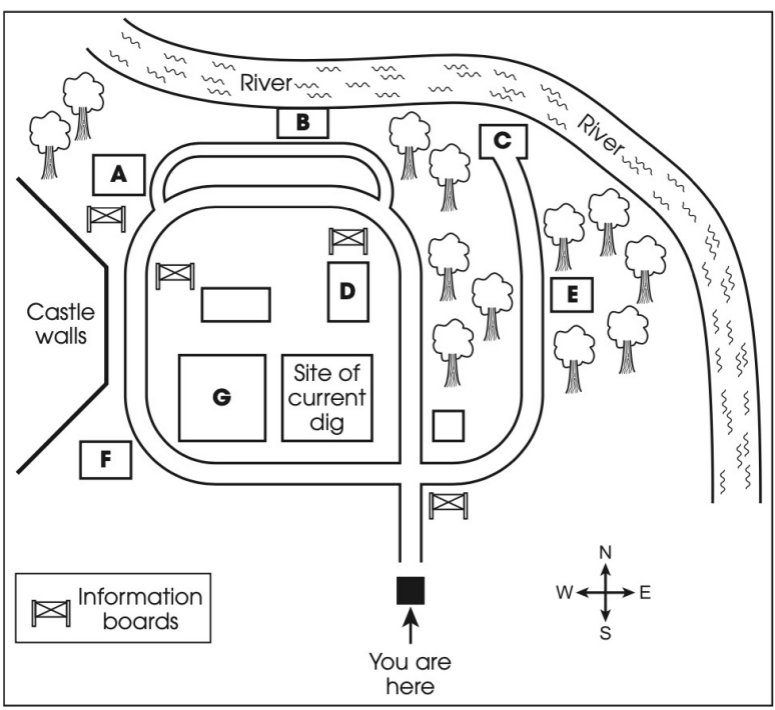
14 What are the team still hoping to find?
A.everyday pottery
B.animal bones
C.pieces of jewellery

15 What was found on the other side of the river to the castle?
A.the remains of a large palace
B.the outline of fields
C.a number of small huts

16 What do the team plan to do after work ends this summer?
A.prepare a display for a museum
B.take part in a television programme
C.start to organise school visits

Questions 17–20
Label the map below.
Drag the correct letter, A–G, next to Questions 17–20.

Bidcaster Archaeological Dig



Column 1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
17. bridge foundations							
18. rubbish pit							
19. meeting hall							
20. fish pond							

Test3–listening–part3

Questions 21–26
Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

21 Finn was pleased to discover that their topic
A.was not familiar to their module leader.
B.had not been chosen by other students.
C.did not prove to be difficult to research.

22.Maya says a mistaken belief about theatre programmes is that
A.theatres pay companies to produce them.
B.few theatre-goers buy them nowadays.
C.they contain far more adverts than previously.

23 Finn was surprised that, in early British theatre, programmes
A.were difficult for audiences to obtain.
B.were given out free of charge.
C.were seen as a kind of contract.

24 Maya feels their project should include an explanation of why companies of actors
A.promoted their own plays.
B.performed plays outdoors.
C.had to tour with their plays.

25 Finn and Maya both think that, compared to nineteenth-century programmes, those from the eighteenth century
A.were more original.
B.were more colourful.
C.were more informative.

26 Maya doesn't fully understand why, in the twentieth century,
A.very few theatre programmes were printed in the USA.
B.British theatre programmes failed to develop for so long.
C.theatre programmes in Britain copied fashions from the USA.

Questions 27–30

What comment is made about the programme for each of the following shows?

Choose **FOUR** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A–F**, next to Questions 27–30.

show	
27 Ruy Blas	27
28 Man of La Mancha	28
29 The Tragedy of Jane Shore	29
30 The Sailors' Festival	30

Comments about programme

A. Its origin is somewhat controversial.

B. It is historically significant for a country.

C. It was effective at attracting audiences.

D. It is included in a recent project.

E. It contains insights into the show.

F. It resembles an artwork.

Test3–listening–part4

Questions 31–40
Complete the notes below.
Write ONE WORD ONLY for each answer.

Inclusive design

Definition

·Designing products that can be accessed by a diverse range of people without the need for any 31

·Not the same as universal design: that is design for everyone, including catering for people with 32 problems.

Examples of inclusive design

· 33 which are adjustable, avoiding back or neck problems

· 34 in public toilets which are easier to use

·To assist the elderly:

-designers avoid using 35 in interfaces

-people can make commands using a mouse, keyboard or their 36

Impact of non-inclusive designs

·Access

-Loss of independence for disabled people.

·Safety

-Seatbelts are especially problematic for 37 women.

-PPE jackets are often unsuitable because of the size of women's 38

-PPE for female 39 officers dealing with emergencies is the worst.

·Comfort in the workplace

-The 40 in offices is often too low for women.

答案:

1、239|two hundred thirty-nine|two hundred and thirty-nine　2、modern　3、lamp　4、Aaron　5、damage　6、electronic　7、insurance　8、space|Space　9、app　10、exchanges

11. B 12.A　13.A 14.C 15.B 16.C
17、B　18、A　19、G　20、E
21. B　22.A　23.C　24.A　25.C　26.B
27、F　28、E　29、B　30、D

31、adaptation　32、cognitive　33、desks　34、taps　35、blue　36、voice　37、pregnant　38、shoulders　39、police　40、temperature

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Frozen Food

A US perspective on the development of the frozen food industry

At some point in history, humans discovered that ice preserved food. There is evidence that winter ice was stored to preserve food in the summer as far back as 10,000 years ago. Two thousand years ago, the inhabitants of South America's Andean mountains had a unique means of conserving potatoes for later consumption. They froze them overnight, then trampled them to squeeze out the moisture, then dried them in the sun. This preserved their nutritional value—if not their aesthetic appeal.

Natural ice remained the main form of refrigeration until late in the 19th century. In the early 1800s, ship owners from Boston, USA, had enormous blocks of Arctic ice towed all over the Atlantic for the purpose of food preservation. In 1851, railroads first began putting blocks of ice in insulated rail cars to send butter from Ogdensburg, New York, to Boston.

Finally, in 1870, Australian inventors found a way to make 'mechanical ice'. They used a compressor to force a gas—ammonia at first and later Freon—through a condenser. The compressed gas gave up some of its heat as it moved through the condenser. Then the gas was released quickly into a low-pressure evaporator coil where it became liquid and cold. Air was blown over the evaporator coil and then

this cooled air passed into an insulated compartment, lowering its temperature to freezing point.

Initially, this process was invented to keep Australian beer cool even in hot weather. But Australian cattlemen were quick to realize that, if they could put this new invention on a ship, they could export meat across the oceans. In 1880, a shipment of Australian beef and mutton was sent, frozen, to England. While the food frozen this way was still palatable, there was some deterioration. During the freezing process, crystals formed within the cells of the food, and when the ice expanded and the cells burst, this spoilt the flavor and texture of the food.

The modern frozen food industry began with the indigenous Inuit people of Canada. In 1912, a biology student in Massachusetts, USA, named Clarence Birdseye, ran out of money and went to Labrador in Canada to trap and trade furs. While he was there, he became fascinated with how the Inuit would quickly freeze fish in the Arctic air. The fish looked and tasted fresh even months later.

Birdseye returned to the USA in 1917 and began developing mechanical freezers capable of quick-freezing food. Birdseye methodically kept inventing better freezers and gradually built a business selling frozen fish from Gloucester, Massachusetts. In 1929, his business was sold and became General Foods, but he stayed with the company as director of research, and his division continued to innovate.

Birdseye was responsible for several key innovations that made the frozen food industry possible. He developed quick-freezing techniques that reduced the damage that crystals caused, as well as the technique of freezing the product in the

package it was to be sold in. He also introduced the use of cellophane, the first transparent material for food packaging, which allowed consumers to see the quality of the product. Birdseye products also came in convenient size packages that could be prepared with a minimum of effort.

But there were still obstacles. In the 1930s, few grocery stores could afford to buy freezers for a market that wasn't established yet. So, Birdseye leased inexpensive freezer cases to them. He also leased insulated railroad cars so that he could ship his products nationwide. However, few consumers had freezers large enough or efficient enough to take advantage of the products.

Sales increased in the early 1940s, when World War II gave a boost to the frozen food industry because tin was being used for munitions. Canned foods were rationed to save tin for the war effort, while frozen foods were abundant and cheap. Finally, by the 1950s, refrigerator technology had developed far enough to make these appliances affordable for the average family. By 1953, 33 million US families owned a refrigerator, and manufacturers were gradually increasing the size of the freezer compartments in them.

1950s families were also looking for convenience at mealtimes, so the moment was right for the arrival of the 'TV Dinner'. Swanson Foods was a large, nationally recognized producer of canned and frozen poultry. In 1954, the company adapted some of Birdseye's freezing techniques, and with the help of a clever name and a huge advertising budget, it launched the first 'TV Dinner'. This consisted of frozen turkey, potatoes and vegetables served in the same segmented aluminum tray that was used by airlines. The product was an instant success. Within a year, Swanson

had sold 13 million TV dinners. American consumers couldn't resist the combination of a trusted brand name, a single-serving package and the convenience of a meal that could be ready after only 25 minutes in a hot oven. By 1959, Americans were spending $2.7 billion annually on frozen foods, and half a billion of that was spent on ready-prepared meals such as the TV Dinner.

Today, the US frozen food industry has a turnover of over $67 billion annually, with $26.6 billion of that sold to consumers for home consumption. The remaining $40 billion in frozen food sales come through restaurants, cafeterias, hospitals and schools, and that represents a third of the total food service sales.

Questions 1–7

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

The history of frozen food

2,000 years ago, South America

· People conserved the nutritional value of [1], using a method of freezing then drying.

1851, USA

· [2] was kept cool by ice during transportation in specially adapted trains.

1880, Australia

· Two kinds of [3] were the first frozen food shipped to England.

1917 onwards, USA

· Clarence Birdseye introduced innovations including:

-quick-freezing methods, so that [4] did not spoil the food.

-packaging products with [5], so the product was visible.

Early 1940s, USA

· Frozen food became popular because of a shortage of [6].

1950s, USA

· A large number of homes now had a [7].

Questions 8–13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

8 The ice transportation business made some Boston ship owners very wealthy in the early 1800s.
9 A disadvantage of the freezing process invented in Australia was that it affected the taste of food.
10 Clarence Birdseye travelled to Labrador in order to learn how the Inuit people froze fish.
11 Swanson Foods invested a great deal of money in the promotion of the TV Dinner.
12 Swanson Foods developed a new style of container for the launch of the TV Dinner.
13 The US frozen food industry is currently the largest in the world.

Test3–reading–passage2

Can the planet's coral reefs be saved?

A

14

Conservationists have put the final touches to a giant artificial reef they have been assembling at the world-renowned Zoological Society of London (London Zoo). Samples of the planet's most spectacular corals – vivid green branching coral, yellow scroll, blue ridge and many more species – have been added to the giant tank along with fish that thrive in their presence: blue tang, clownfish and many others. The reef is in the zoo's new gallery, Tiny Giants, which is dedicated to the minuscule invertebrate creatures that sustain life across the planet. The coral reef tank and its seven-metre-wide window form the core of the exhibition.

‘Coral reefs are the most diverse ecosystems on Earth and we want to show people how wonderful they are,’ said Paul Pearce-Kelly, senior curator of invertebrates and fish at the Zoological Society of London. ‘However, we also want to highlight the research and conservation efforts that are now being carried out to try to save them from the threat of global warming.’ They want people to see what is being done to try to save these wonders.

B

15

Corals are composed of tiny animals, known as polyps, with tentacles for capturing small marine creatures in the sea water. These polyps are transparent but get their brilliant tones of pink, orange, blue, green, etc. from algae that live within them, which in turn get protection, while their photosynthesising of the sun’s rays provides nutrients for the polyps. This comfortable symbiotic relationship has led to the growth of coral reefs that cover 0.1% of the planet’s ocean bed while providing homes for more than 25% of marine species, including fish, molluscs, sponges and shellfish.

C

16

As a result, coral reefs are often described as the ‘rainforests of the sea’, though the comparison is dismissed by some naturalists, including David Attenborough. ‘People say you cannot beat the rainforest,’ Attenborough has stated. ‘But that is

simply not true. You go there and the first thing you think is: where … are the birds? Where are the animals? They are hiding in the trees, of course. No, if you want beauty and wildlife, you want a coral reef. Put on a mask and stick your head under the water. The sight is mind-blowing.'

D

17

Unfortunately, these majestic sights are now under very serious threat, with the most immediate problem coming in the form of thermal stress. Rising ocean temperatures are triggering bleaching events that strip reefs of their colour and eventually kill them. And that is just the start. Other menaces include ocean acidification, sea level increase, pollution by humans, deoxygenation and ocean current changes, while the climate crisis is also increasing habitat destruction. As a result, vast areas – including massive chunks of Australia's Great Barrier Reef – have already been destroyed, and scientists advise that more than 90% of reefs could be lost by 2050 unless urgent action is taken to tackle global heating and greenhouse gas emissions.

Pearce-Kelly says that coral reefs have to survive really harsh conditions – wave erosion and other factors. And 'when things start to go wrong in the oceans, then corals will be the first to react. And that is exactly what we are seeing now. Coral reefs are dying and they are telling us that all is not well with our planet.'

E

18

However, scientists are trying to pinpoint hardy types of coral that could survive our overheated oceans, and some of this research will be carried out at London Zoo. ‘Behind our … coral reef tank we have built laboratories where scientists will be studying coral species,’ said Pearce-Kelly. One aim will be to carry out research on species to find those that can survive best in warm, acidic waters. Another will be to try to increase coral breeding rates. ‘Coral spawn just once a year,’ he added. ‘However, aquarium-based research has enabled some corals to spawn artificially, which can assist coral reef restoration efforts. And if this can be extended for all species, we could consider the launching of coral-spawning programmes several times a year. That would be a big help in restoring blighted reefs.’

F

19

Research in these fields is being conducted in laboratories around the world, with the London Zoo centre linked to this global network. Studies carried out in one centre can then be tested in others. The resulting young coral can then be displayed in the tank in Tiny Giants. ‘The crucial point is that the progress we make in making coral better able to survive in a warming world can be shown to the public and encourage them to believe that we can do something to save the planet’s reefs,’ said Pearce-Kelly. ‘Saving our coral reefs is now a critically important ecological goal.’

Reading Passage 2 has six sections, A–F.
Choose the correct heading for each section from the list of headings below.

i. Tried and tested solutions
ii. Cooperation beneath the waves
iii. Working to lessen the problems
iv. Disagreement about the accuracy of a certain phrase
v. Two clear educational goals
vi. Promoting hope
vii. A warning of further trouble ahead

Questions 20 and 21
Choose TWO letters, A–E.
20 - 21
Which TWO of these causes of damage to coral reefs are mentioned by the writer of the text?
A. a rising number of extreme storms
B. the removal of too many fish from the sea
C. the contamination of the sea from waste
D. increased disease among marine species
E.alterations in the usual flow of water in the seas

Questions 22 and 23
Choose TWO letters, A–E.
22 - 23
Which TWO of the following statements are true of the researchers at London Zoo?
A.They are hoping to expand the numbers of different corals being bred in laboratories.
B.They want to identify corals that can cope well with the changed sea conditions.
C.They are looking at ways of creating artificial reefs that corals could grow on.
D.They are trying out methods that would speed up reproduction in some corals.
E.They are investigating materials that might protect reefs from higher temperatures.

Complete the sentences below.
Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

24 Corals have a number of [24] which they use to collect their food.

25 Algae gain [25] from being inside the coral.

26 Increases in the warmth of the sea water can remove the [26] from coral.

Test3–reading–passage3

Robots and us

Three leaders in their fields answer questions about our relationships with robot

When asked ‘Should robots be used to colonise other planets?’, cosmology and astrophysics Professor Martin Rees said he believed the solar system would be mapped by robotic craft by the end of the century. ‘The next step would be mining of asteroids, enabling fabrication of large structures in space without having to bring all the raw materials from Earth. … I think this is more realistic and benign than the … “terraforming”* of planets.’ He maintains that colonised planets ‘should be preserved with a status that is analogous to Antarctica here on Earth.’

On the question of using robots to colonise other planets and exploit mineral resources, engineering Professor Daniel Wolpert replied, ‘I don’t see a pressing need to colonise other planets unless we can bring [these] resources back to Earth. The vast majority of Earth is currently inaccessible to us. Using robots to gather resources nearer to home would seem to be a better use of our robotic tools.’

Meanwhile, for anthropology Professor Kathleen Richardson, the idea of ‘colonisation’ of other planets seemed morally dubious: ‘I think whether we do something on Earth or on Mars we should always do it in the spirit of a genuine interest in “the Other”, not to impose a particular model, but to meet “the Other”.’

In response to the second question, ‘How soon will machine intelligence outstrip human intelligence?’, Rees mentions robots that are advanced enough to beat

humans at chess, but then goes on to say, ‘Robots are still limited in their ability to sense their environment: they can’t yet recognise and move the pieces on a real chessboard as cleverly as a child can. Later this century, however, their more advanced successors may relate to their surroundings, and to people, as adeptly as we do. Moral questions then arise. … Should we feel guilty about exploiting [sophisticated robots]? Should we fret if they are underemployed, frustrated, or bored?’

Wolpert’s response to the question about machine intelligence outstripping human intelligence was this: ‘In a limited sense it already has. Machines can already navigate, remember and search for items with an ability that far outstrips humans. However, there is no machine that can identify visual objects or speech with the reliability and flexibility of humans. … Expecting a machine close to the creative intelligence of a human within the next 50 years would be highly ambitious.’

Richardson believes that our fear of machines becoming too advanced has more to do with human nature than anything intrinsic to the machines themselves. In her view, it stems from humans’ tendency to personify inanimate objects: we create machines based on representations of ourselves, imagine that machines think and behave as we do, and therefore see them as an autonomous threat. ‘One of the consequences of thinking that the problem lies with machines is that … we tend to imagine they are greater and more powerful than they really are and subsequently they become so.’

This led on to the third question, ‘Should we be scared by advances in artificial intelligence?’ To this question, Rees replied, ‘Those who should be worried are the

futurologists who believe in the so-called “singularity”.** … And another worry is that we are increasingly dependent on computer networks, and that these could behave like a single “brain” with a mind of its own, and with goals that may be contrary to human welfare. I think we should ensure that robots remain as no more than “idiot savants” lacking the capacity to outwit us, even though they may greatly surpass us in the ability to calculate and process information.’

Wolpert’s response was to say that we have already seen the damaging effects of artificial intelligence in the form of computer viruses. ‘But in this case,’ he says, ‘the real intelligence is the malicious designer. Critically, the benefits of computers outweigh the damage that computer viruses cause. Similarly, while there may be misuses of robotics in the near future, the benefits that they will bring are likely to outweigh these negative aspects.’

Richardson’s response to this question was this: ‘We need to ask why fears of artificial intelligence and robots persist; none have in fact risen up and challenged human supremacy.’ She believes that as robots have never shown themselves to be a threat to humans, it seems unlikely that they ever will. In fact, she went on, ‘Not all fear [robots]; many people welcome machine intelligence.’

In answer to the fourth question, ‘What can science fiction tell us about robotics?’, Rees replied, ‘I sometimes advise students that it’s better to read first-rate science fiction than second-rate science – more stimulating, and perhaps no more likely to be wrong.’

As his response, Wolpert commented, ‘Science fiction has often been remarkable at predicting the future. … Science fiction has painted a vivid spectrum of possible futures, from cute and helpful robots to dystopian robotic societies. Interestingly, almost no science fiction envisages a future without robots.’

Finally, on the question of science fiction, Richardson pointed out that in modern society, people tend to think there is reality on the one hand, and fiction and fantasy on the other. She then explained that the division did not always exist, and that scientists and technologists made this separation because they wanted to carve out the sphere of their work. ‘But the divide is not so clear cut, and that is why the worlds seem to collide at times,’ she said. ‘In some cases, we need to bring these different understandings together to get a whole perspective. Perhaps then, we won’t be so frightened that something we create as a copy of ourselves will be a [threat] to us.’

* terraforming: modifying a planet’s atmosphere to suit human needs

** singularity: the point when robots will be able to start creating ever more sophisticated versions of themselves

Look at the following statements (Questions 27–33) and the list of experts below.
Match each statement with the correct expert, A, B or C.
NB You may use any letter more than once.

27. For our own safety, humans will need to restrict the abilities of robots.
28. The risk of robots harming us is less serious than humans believe it to be.
29. It will take many decades for robot intelligence to be as imaginative as human intelligence.
30. We may have to start considering whether we are treating robots fairly.
31. Robots are probably of more help to us on Earth than in space.
32. The ideas in high-quality science fiction may prove to be just as accurate as those found in the work of mediocre scientists.
33. There are those who look forward to robots developing greater intelligence.

List of Experts
A. Martin Rees
B. Daniel Wolpert
C. Kathleen Richardson

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A–D, below.

34. Richardson and Rees express similar views regarding the ethical aspect of
35. Rees and Wolpert share an opinion about the extent of
36. Wolpert disagrees with Richardson on the question of
A. robots to explore outer space.
B. advances made in machine intelligence so far.
C. changes made to other planets for our own benefit.
D. the harm already done by artificial intelligence.

Questions 37–40
Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

37 What point does Richardson make about fear of machines?
A.It has grown alongside the development of ever more advanced robots.
B.It is the result of our inclination to attribute human characteristics to non-human entities.
C.It has its origins in basic misunderstandings about how inanimate objects function.
D.It demonstrates a key difference between human intelligence and machine intelligence.

38 What potential advance does Rees see as a cause for concern?
A.robots outnumbering people
B.robots having abilities which humans do not
C.artificial intelligence developing independent thought
D.artificial intelligence taking over every aspect of our lives

39. What does Wolpert emphasise in his response to the question about science fiction?
A.how science fiction influences our attitudes to robots
B.how fundamental robots are to the science fiction genre
C.how the image of robots in science fiction has changed over time
D.how reactions to similar portrayals of robots in science fiction may vary

40.What is Richardson doing in her comment about reality and fantasy?
A.warning people not to confuse one with the other
B.outlining ways in which one has impacted on the other
C.recommending a change of approach in how people view them
D.explaining why scientists have a different perspective on them from other people

答案:

1、potatoes 2、butter 3、meat 4、crystals 5、cellophane 6、tin 7、refrigerator
8. NG 9.T 10.F 11.T 12.F 13.NG
14、v15、ii16、iv17、vii18、iii19、vi
20-21:CE 22-23.BD
24、tentacles 25、protection 26、colour
28、A 28、C 29、B 30、A 31、B 32、A 33、C
34、C 35、B 36、D 37.B 38.C 39.B 40.C

Test3–writing–task1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.

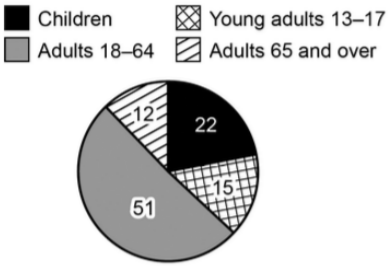
The charts below give information about a public library in a town called Little Chalfont.

Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.

Write at least 150 words

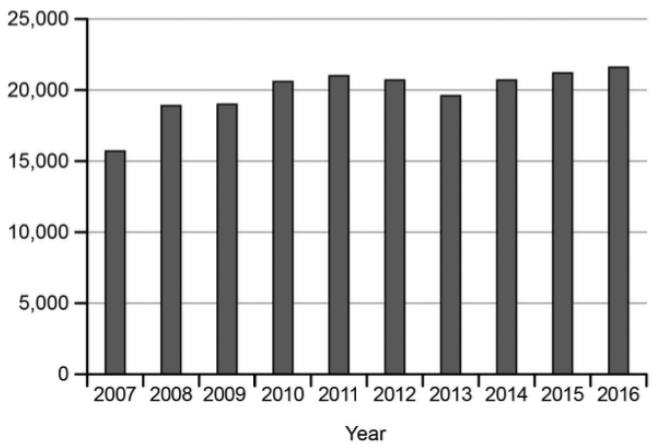
Little Chalfont Library

Age of library members (2016)



Total loans by category (2016)	
Children's fiction	38%
Children's non-fiction	6%
Children's DVDs	1%
Young adults	2%
Adult fiction	38%
Adult non-fiction	13%
Adult audio books	2%

Total number of loans (2007–2016)



Test3–writing–task2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:

Some people have decided to reduce the number of times they fly every year or to stop flying altogether.

Do you think the environmental benefits of this development outweigh the disadvantages for individuals and businesses?

Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.

Write at least 250 words.

小作文【考生范文】

This is an answer written by a candidate who achieved a **Band 5.0** score.

The illustration show information about a public library in a city which called Little Charfont. The member of library is mostly compose by Adults. It is around in half, the rawest is adults 65 and over.

Fiction is the most popular category either children or adults. Both of them are recorded by 38%. Wheras, nonfiction is less popular than fiction. It is 13% and 6% for children. The visualisation's categories, such as DVDs and audio books are lowest in the same binding which is total number of loans.

The bar is starting as the lowest in 2007. It is about 15,000. However, It has been slowly rised up until 2011. Unfortunately, It is likely to decrease as 2009 during 2012 to 2013. Nevertheless, It has been surprisingly increased by 2016. In 2016, It break new record In the chart. It could be about 21,000!

【考官评语】

Here is the examiner's comment:

This response does present data for each of the charts, and generally answers the question. There is limited detail though, for example, when describing the pie chart for the age of library members, we are told that the members are mostly

adults, and those 65 and over are the [rawest]. There is no mention of children and young adults, and no reporting of the data in the pie chart itself. This means that only limited details are presented.

Ideas are organised, and there is an underlying sense of meaning but some lack of progression. Sentences are not fluently linked to each other. Cohesive devices tend to be overused [which | Both | such as | However | Unfortunately | Nevertheless], and some are faulty [Wheras / Whereas]. There is some reference [It], but this is used repetitively, especially in the last paragraph.

There is an attempt to use a range of vocabulary [less popular | visualisation's | break new record]; however, overall, the frequency of error, and the mistakes in word choice [rawest / lowest | binding /?] limit the score for vocabulary. The range of grammatical structures is also limited. The response should be written using past tenses, as the data covers 2007 to 2016, but is mostly written in the present tense. Sentences are generally short, and the level of error is noticeable for the reader.

This response could be improved by including an appropriate overview, and providing greater accuracy across vocabulary and grammatical structures.

Example overview

In Little Chalfont Library, 2016, the majority of members were adults, with the most loans in the fiction category. Overall, from 2007 to 2016, loans increased to their highest level across the 10–year period shown.

【参考翻译】

这篇写作确实呈现了每张图表的数据，也基本回答了题目要求的问题。但描述内容细节有限。例如，在描述图书馆会员年龄分布的饼图时，文中提到“会员主要是成年人”，

并且“65 岁及以上的人是[rawest]”。这里没有提到儿童和年轻人的情况，也没有具体报告饼图中的任何数据。因此，整体细节呈现较为有限。

文章思路有一定的组织性，也能传达出基本含义，但在逻辑推进方面略显不足。句子之间的衔接不够流畅。连接词使用上存在过度使用现象［which | Both | such as | However | Unfortunately | Nevertheless］，有些使用也不正确［Wheras / Whereas］。文中也有一些指代表达［It］，但使用重复，特别是在最后一段中尤为明显。

词汇方面有一些尝试使用较高级词语的努力［less popular | visualisation’s | break new record］；然而，由于错误较多，以及用词不当的问题［rawest / lowest | binding / ?］，影响了词汇项的得分。

语法结构的多样性也较为有限。整篇文章应使用过去时态，因为所描述的数据覆盖的是 2007 年至 2016 年这段时间，但大部分内容却使用了现在时态。句子普遍偏短，语言错误对读者来说也比较明显。

若想提升分数，考生应在文章中加入一个合适的总体概述，并在词汇和语法结构的使用上提高准确性。

参考概述示例：

在 Little Chalfont 图书馆 2016 年的数据中，大多数会员为成年人，其中小说类图书的借阅量最多。总体来看，从 2007 到 2016 年，图书借阅量在这十年间达到了最高水平。

大作文【考生作文】

This is an answer written by a candidate who achieved a **Band 7.5** score.

Many people nowadays have decided to stop flying or to limit the amount of times they use this form of transport. This will undoubtedly have great benefits for the environment, but it may mean that for individuals or businesses this can translate to higher expenses. I believe the disadvantages for individuals and businesses

would be greater than the effects on the environment. This essay will discuss advantages and disadvantages of this

Environmental benefits of reduced airtravel would have a direct effect in the amount of pollution in the air, which would mean a greener planet. However, this would also mean a rise in the use of other types of transportation. For example, if the amount of cars, buses or trucks on the road increases this also means greenhouse gas emissions increase too.

On the other hand, for individuals or businesses this could mean higher travelling costs, as well as lengthy trips and possible delays in reaching their destinations. All of this can affect the companies resources and even possibly cause them to lose business deals, or not even commence them due to restricted trading times. Higher costs for companies can cause job cuts which can have devastating effects for families.

In conclusion, I believe the disadvantages on individuals and businesses caused by

a reduction in air travel are far greater. The potential implications for companies of higher travel and shipping costs, could reflect losses that can eventuate in job cuts. The effects on the environment would not be enough to merit such a drastic culture change and possibly pollution levels could rise as a result of the increase on other contaminants.

【考官评语】

Here is the examiner's comment:

This is a strong, detailed and well-developed response. There are several appropriate ideas; the position is presented in the first paragraph and it is

evidenced consistently. To improve this response, there could be more detail on the impact on 'individuals' as most of the examples refer to 'businesses'.
The ideas are organised logically and the paragraphs support overall coherence. Cohesion is used well throughout, and the message can be followed easily.
Vocabulary is fluently and flexibly used [translate to higher expenses | devastating effects | potential implications] with accurate spelling and only occasional errors in word choice [commence them / start them | eventuate in / result in]. Similarly, the range of grammatical structures is wide. There are frequent multi-clause sentences and the response is mostly error free.

【参考翻译】

这是一篇内容充实、细节丰富且发展充分的回答。文中提出了多个恰当的观点，立场在第一段就已明确表达，并在全文中得到了持续的支持和论证。若想进一步提升文章质量，考生可以在"对个人的影响"方面提供更多细节，因为目前大部分例子集中在"企业"方面。

文章思路组织清晰，段落安排合理，整体连贯性强。衔接手段运用得当，全文逻辑流畅，读者可以轻松理解作者的思路。

词汇使用流畅而灵活，例如 [translate to higher expenses | devastating effects | potential implications]，拼写基本准确，仅有个别词语选择上的小问题 [commence them / start them | eventuate in / result in]。语法结构也展现出较广的多样性，文中频繁出现包含多个从句的复合句，整体语言错误很少。

Test3-speaking-task1

Test 3-Part 1

Please answer the questions 1-4

1. Did you enjoy going to museums when you were a child?
2. Are there any interesting museums near where you live now?
3. Do you think it is best to go to museums by yourself or with friends?
4. When you visit another city or country, do you think it' s important to go to a museum there?

Test 3-Part 2

Please answer the question

Describe a piece of work you did for your job or your studies that you felt very satisfied with.

You should say:

what this piece of work was

why you did this piece of work

who or what helped you to do this work

and explain why you felt so satisfied with this piece of work.

Test 3-Part 3

Please answer the questions 1-6

1. What are some aspects of people's lives that they can often be dissatisfied with?
2. Would you say that having ambitions in life is always a positive thing?
3. What do you believe the most important components are of a satisfying life?
1. What makes a job more satisfying: a high salary or having good colleagues?
2. Do you think people need to change jobs regularly if they want to stay satisfied at work?
3. Is it possible to find job satisfaction in all types of work?

答案:

1. Well, when I was a kid, I wasn't really into museums, to be honest. I mean, they always felt kind of quiet and, you know, a bit boring for a little kid who just wanted to run around and have fun. But I do remember going on some school trips to museums, and back then, I kind of enjoyed it just because I got to hang out with my classmates.

2. Oh yes, there're a couple of them not far away from my place. For example, there's a local history museum that showcases the area's development over the years. It's an absolutely fascinating place to go if you're into history or want to know more about the region. And there's also an art museum that often holds exhibitions from contemporary artists. It's a great place to visit if you're fond of modern art.

3. Well, I think going to museums by myself is probably the best choice. I mean, when I go alone, I can take my time and really lose myself in the exhibits I find interesting. There's no rush, no pressure to keep up with someone else's pace. Sometimes I even stop and read all the little signs next to the artwork, which is something I probably wouldn't do if I were with friends.

4. Well, I think it's a pretty good idea to do so. I mean, museums kind of help you get a feel for the local culture. Like, you can learn about the city's past or see what kind of art people there care about. It's also a nice way to slow down during a trip and just enjoy something different. So yeah, I wouldn't say it's a must, but it's definitely worth checking out if you have time.

Well, one piece of work that I felt really satisfied with during my studies was when I had to write a research paper for one of my university courses. It was about language acquisition and how children learn languages in their early years.

I chose this topic because, you know, I've always been really curious about how people pick up languages, especially when they're young. Also, it was something that really tied into what I wanted to do in my career, teaching English, you know. So, I thought it would be a great opportunity to explore the topic more deeply.

Speaking of the help that I got, well, I had some great resources to help me out. First of all, my professor was super supportive, who gave me lots of guidance and pointing me in the right direction when I got stuck. I also spent quite a bit of time in the library reading academic papers and books, which gave me a lot of ideas and food for thought in this area. But what inspired me the most was the discussions that I had with my classmates. We often bounced ideas off each other, and I think this kind of collaboration really helped me refine my thoughts.

Why did I feel satisfied? Well, it was partly because all the hard work paid off. I ended up getting a pretty good grade on the project. But honestly, it wasn't just about the grade. I mean, I was pleasantly surprised by how well I did, but what meant even more to me was the process itself. The research, the writing, the feedback, all of them came together in a way that really taught me a lot. It felt incredibly rewarding to see how everything clicked in the end, and more than anything, it was the sense of growth I experienced that made the whole thing so satisfying.

part3

1. Well, I think one area people really feel dissatisfied with is their career. You know, a lot of people might feel like they're stuck in a job that doesn't match their interests or doesn't pay enough. And when you're doing the same thing every single day without a sense of progress, it's obviously hard to stay motivated and satisfied. Also, many people struggle with balancing their job and personal life. I mean, working long hours can leave you with little time or energy for your family, hobbies, or even just rest. Over time, that kind of lifestyle can make people feel really frustrated or even burnt out.

2.Well, I wouldn't say that having ambitions is always a positive thing. I mean, on one hand, ambition pushes people to grow, to achieve more, and to aim higher in life. It's definitely a driving force behind success. But on the other hand, if someone becomes too obsessed with their goals, they might ignore their health, relationships, or even lose sight of what really makes them happy. It can lead to, you know, a lot of stress and burnout,

especially if they're constantly comparing themselves to others. So yeah, ambition can be great, but only if it's balanced with self-care and realistic expectations.

3.Well, for me, one of the most important ingredients is having meaningful connections with other people. I mean, strong social bonds with family, friends, and even the wider community provide a sense of belonging and support that is crucial for our well-being. Feeling connected and having people to share your life with, you know, that makes a huge difference. Another vital component I would say is having a sense of purpose. Well, it doesn't necessarily need to be some grand, world-changing goal, but rather feeling like you're contributing something, whether it's through your work, your hobbies, or your involvement in your community. This feeling of contribution can be incredibly satisfying, and that is also what makes life rewarding and meaningful.

1. Well, that's a difficult question. I mean, both are important in different ways. But if I had to choose, I'd probably say having good colleagues can gain you more job satisfaction. I mean, when you work with people who are friendly, supportive, and easy to get along with, it really helps you enjoy your day, even if the job itself is stressful. Of course, a high salary is important too. It gives you a sense of security and allows you to enjoy life outside of work, but let's be honest, if you're surrounded by toxic workmates, even a well-paid job can feel like a nightmare. So yeah, I'd say a good team often matters more than money, at least in the long run.

2.Well, I think it really depends on the person and the type of job they have. I mean, some people feel more satisfied when they face new challenges and get to learn different skills, so changing jobs from time to time helps them stay motivated and avoid getting bored. But others might prefer stability and a clear career path, and they feel more fulfilled when they can grow deeper in one role over time. What I want to say is, not everyone wants to start over again and again. So, I'd say people don't necessarily need to change jobs on a regular basis to feel satisfied, but for some, it can be a good way to keep things fresh and exciting.

3.Well, I guess it is possible, but not everyone will find it easy. I mean, job satisfaction is a really personal thing. Some people can feel satisfied even in very basic or repetitive jobs, as long as they feel they're doing something rewarding or working with people they like. Take a cleaner or a delivery person for example, their jobs might not seem that exciting or glamorous, but if the work environment is supportive and they feel respected, it can also make a huge difference. So yeah, I think people can find satisfaction in most kinds of work with the right mindset and environment. But of course, it's not always that simple.

IELTS

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Academic

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Test4–listening–part1

Questions 1–10

Complete the notes below.

Write **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** for each answer.

Advice on family visit

Accommodation

· 1 Hotel on George Street

·cost of family room per night: 2 £ 2 (approx.)

Recommended trips

·a 3 tour of the city centre (starts in Carlton Square)

·a trip by 4 to the old fort

Science Museum

·best day to visit: 5

·see the exhibition about 6, which opens soon

Food

·Clacton Market:

-good for 7 food

-need to have lunch before 8 p.m.

Theatre tickets

·save up to 9 % on ticket prices at bargaintickets.com

Free activities

·Blakewell Gardens:

-Roots Music Festival

-climb Telegraph Hill to see a view of the 10

Test4–listening–part2

Questions 11 and 12
Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

11 - 12 Which **TWO** things does the speaker say about visiting the football stadium with children?
A. Children can get their photo taken with a football player.
B. There is a competition for children today.
C. Parents must stay with their children at all times.
D. Children will need sunhats and drinks.
E.The café has a special offer on meals for children.

Questions 13 and 14
Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

13 - 14 Which **TWO** features of the stadium tour are new this year?
A. VIP tour
B.360 cinema experience
B. audio guide
C. dressing room tour
E.tours in other languages

Questions 15 – 20
Which event in the history of football in the UK took place in each of the following years?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, **A – H**, next to Questions 15 – 20.

15. 1870 [15]
16. 1874 [16]
17. 1875 [17]
18. 1877 [18]
19. 1878 [19]
20. 1880 [20]

Events in the history of football

A. the introduction of pay for the players
B. a change to the design of the goal
C. the first use of lights for matches
D. the introduction of goalkeepers
E. the first international match
F. two changes to the rules of the game
G. the introduction of a fee for spectators
H. an agreement on the length of a game

Test4–listening–part3

Questions 21 and 22
Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.

21 - 22 Which **TWO** benefits for children of learning to write did both students find surprising?
A. improved fine motor skills
B. improved memory
C. improved concentration
D. improved imagination
E.improved spatial awareness

Questions 23 and 24
Choose **TWO** letters, **A–E**.
23 - 24 For children with dyspraxia, which **TWO** problems with handwriting do the students think are easiest to correct?
A. not spacing letters correctly
B. not writing in a straight line
C. applying too much pressure when writing
D.confusing letter shapesE.writing very slowly

Questions 25–30
Choose the correct letter, **A, B or C**.

Teaching handwriting

25 What does the woman say about using laptops to teach writing to children with dyslexia?
A.Children often lack motivation to learn that way.
B.Children become fluent relatively quickly.
C.Children react more positively if they make a mistake.

26 When discussing whether to teach cursive or print writing, the woman thinks that
A.cursive writing disadvantages a certain group of children.
B.print writing is associated with lower academic performance.
C.most teachers in the UK prefer a traditional approach to handwriting.

27 According to the students, what impact does poor handwriting have on exam performance?
A.There is evidence to suggest grades are affected by poor handwriting.
B.Neat handwriting is less important now than it used to be.
C.Candidates write more slowly and produce shorter answers.

28 What prediction does the man make about the future of handwriting?
A.Touch typing will be taught before writing by hand.
B.Children will continue to learn to write by hand.
C.People will dislike handwriting on digital devices.

29 The woman is concerned that relying on digital devices has made it difficult for her to
A.take detailed notes.
B.spell and punctuate.
C.read old documents.

30 How do the students feel about their own handwriting?
A.concerned they are unable to write quickly
B.embarrassed by comments made about it
C.regretful that they have lost the habit

Test4–listening–part4

Questions 31–40

Complete the notes below.

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

Research in the area around the Chembe Bird Sanctuary

The importance of birds of prey to the local communities

·They destroy 31 and other rodents.

·They help to prevent farmers from being bitten by 32

·They have been an important part of the local culture for many years.

·They now support the economy by encouraging 33 in the area.

Falling numbers of birds of prey

·The birds may be accidentally killed

-by 34 when they are hunting or sleeping

-by electrocution from contact with power lines, especially at times when there is a lot of 35 .

·Local farmers may illegally shoot them or 36 them.

Ways of protecting chickens from birds of prey

·clearing away vegetation from the area (unhelpful)

·providing a 37 for chickens (expensive)

·frightening birds of prey by

-keeping a 38

-making a 39 – e.g. with metal objects

·A 40 of methods is usually most effective.

答案

1、Kings|King's 2、125|one hundred and twenty-five|one hundred twenty-five 3、walking 4、boat 5、Tuesday 6、space 7、vegetarian 8、2.30|two thirty 9、75|seventy-five 10、port

11-12.BC 13-14.AC

15、D 16、F 17、B 18、H 19、C 20、G

21-22.CE 23-34 AC 25.C 26.A 27.A 28.B 29.B 30。C

31、rats 32、snakes 33、tourism 34、traffic 35、rain 36、poison 37、building 38、dog 39、noise 40、combination

Georgia O'Keeffe

For seven decades, Georgia O'Keeffe (1887–1986) was a major figure in American art. Remarkably, she remained independent from shifting art trends and her work stayed true to her own vision, which was based on finding the essential, abstract forms in nature. With exceptionally keen powers of observation and great finesse with a paintbrush, she recorded subtle nuances of colour, shape, and light that enlivened her paintings and attracted a wide audience.

Born in 1887 near Sun Prairie, Wisconsin to cattle breeders Francis and Ida O'Keeffe, Georgia was raised on their farm along with her six siblings. By the time she graduated from high school in 1905, she had determined to make her way as an artist. She studied the techniques of traditional painting at the Art Institute of Chicago school (1905) and the Art Students League of New York (1907–8). After attending university and then training college, she became an art teacher and taught in elementary schools, high schools, and colleges in Virginia, Texas, and South Carolina from 1911 to 1918.

During this period, O'Keeffe began to experiment with creating abstract compositions in charcoal, and produced a series of innovative drawings that led her art in a new direction. She sent some of these drawings to a friend in New York, who showed them to art collector and photographer Alfred Stieglitz in January 1916. Stieglitz was impressed, and exhibited the drawings later that year at his gallery on

Fifth Avenue, New York City, where the works of many avant-garde artists and photographers were introduced to the American public.

With Stieglitz's encouragement and promise of financial support, O'Keeffe arrived in New York in June 1918 to begin a career as an artist. For the next three decades, Stieglitz vigorously promoted her work in twenty-two solo exhibitions and numerous group installations. The two were married in 1924. The ups and downs of their personal and professional relationship were recorded in Stieglitz's celebrated black-and-white portraits of O'Keeffe, taken over the course of twenty years (1917–37).

By the mid-1920s, O'Keeffe was recognized as one of America's most important and successful artists, widely known for the architectural pictures that dramatically depict the soaring skyscrapers of New York. But most often, she painted botanical subjects, inspired by annual trips to the Stieglitz family summer home. In her magnified images depicting flowers, begun in 1924, O'Keeffe brings the viewer right into the picture.

Enlarging the tiniest details to fill an entire metre-wide canvas emphasized their shapes and lines and made them appear abstract. Such daring compositions helped establish O'Keeffe's reputation as an innovative modernist.

In 1929, O'Keeffe made her first extended trip to the state of New Mexico. It was a visit that had a lasting impact on her life, and an immediate effect on her work. Over the next two decades she made almost annual trips to New Mexico, staying up to six months there, painting in relative solitude, then returning to New York each

winter to exhibit the new work at Stieglitz's gallery. This pattern continued until she moved permanently to New Mexico in 1949.

There, O'Keeffe found new inspiration: at first, it was the numerous sun-bleached bones she came across in the state's rugged terrain that sparked her imagination. Two of her earliest and most celebrated Southwestern paintings exquisitely reproduce a cow skull's weathered surfaces, jagged edges, and irregular openings. Later, she also explored another variation on this theme in her large series of Pelvis pictures, which focused on the contrasts between convex and concave surfaces, and solid and open spaces.

However, it was the region's spectacular landscape, with its unusual geological formations, vivid colours, clarity of light, and exotic vegetation, that held the artist's imagination for more than four decades. Often, she painted the rocks, cliffs, and mountains in striking close-up, just as she had done with her botanical subjects.

O'Keeffe eventually owned two homes in New Mexico – the first, her summer retreat at Ghost Ranch, was nestled beneath 200-metre cliffs, while the second, used as her winter residence, was in the small town of Abiquiú. While both locales provided a wealth of imagery for her paintings, one feature of the Abiquiú house – the large walled patio with its black door – was particularly inspirational. In more than thirty pictures between 1946 and 1960, she reinvented the patio into an abstract arrangement of geometric shapes.

From the 1950s into the 1970s, O'Keeffe travelled widely, making trips to Asia, the Middle East, and Europe. Flying in planes inspired her last two major series – aerial

views of rivers and expansive paintings of the sky viewed from just above clouds. In both series, O'Keeffe increased the size of her canvases, sometimes to mural proportions, reflecting perhaps her newly expanded view of the world. When in 1965 she successfully translated one of her cloud motifs to a monumental canvas measuring 6 metres in length (with the help of assistants), it was an enormous challenge and a special feat for an artist nearing eighty years of age.

The last two decades of the artist's life were relatively unproductive as ill health and blindness hindered her ability to work. O'Keeffe died in 1986 at the age of ninety-eight, but her rich legacy of some 900 paintings has continued to attract subsequent generations of artists and art lovers who derive inspiration from these very American images.

Questions 1–7

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

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The life and work of Georgia O'Keeffe

· studied art, then worked as a [1] in various places in the USA

· created drawings using [2] which were exhibited in New York City

· moved to New York and became famous for her paintings of the city's [3]

· produced a series of innovative close-up paintings of [4]

· went to New Mexico and was initially inspired to paint the many [5] that could be found there

· continued to paint various features that together formed the dramatic [6] of New Mexico for over forty years

· travelled widely by plane in later years, and painted pictures of clouds and [7] seen from above

Questions 8–13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

8 Georgia O'Keeffe's style was greatly influenced by the changing fashions in art over the seven decades of her career.

9 When O'Keeffe finished high school, she had already made her mind up about the career that she wanted.

10 Alfred Stieglitz first discovered O'Keeffe's work when she sent some abstract drawings to his gallery in New

York City.
11 O'Keeffe was the subject of Stieglitz's photographic work for many years.
12 O'Keeffe's paintings of the patio of her house in Abiquiú were among the artist's favourite works.
13 O'Keeffe produced a greater quantity of work during the 1950s to 1970s than at any other time in her life.

Test4–reading–passage2

Adapting to the effects of climate change

A All around the world, nations are already preparing for, and adapting to, climate change and its impacts. Even if we stopped all CO2 emissions tomorrow, we would continue to see the impact of the CO2 already released since industrial times, with scientists forecasting that global warming would continue for around 40 years. In the meantime, ice caps would continue to melt and sea levels rise. Some countries and regions will suffer more extreme impacts from these changes than others. It's in these places that innovation is thriving.

B In Miami Beach, Florida, USA, seawater isn't just breaching the island city's walls, it's seeping up through the ground, so the only way to save the city is to lift it up above sea level. Starting in the lowest and most vulnerable neighbourhoods, roads have been raised by as much as 61 centimetres. The elevation work was carried out as part of Miami Beach's ambitious but much-needed stormwater-management programme. In addition to the road adaptations, the city has set up new pumps that can remove up to 75,000 litres of water per minute. In the face of floods, climate-mitigation strategies have often been overlooked, says Yanira Pineda, a senior sustainability coordinator. She knows that they're essential

and that the job is far from over. ‘We know that in 20, 30, 40 years, we’ll need to go back in there and adjust to the changing environment,’ she says.

C Seawalls are a staple strategy for many coastal communities, but on the soft, muddy northern shores of Java, Indonesia, they frequently collapse, further exacerbating coastal erosion. There have been many attempts to restore the island’s coastal mangroves: ecosystems of trees and shrubs that help defend coastal areas by trapping sediment in their net-like root systems, elevating the sea bed and dampening the energy of waves and tidal currents. But Susanna Tol of the not-for-profit organisation Wetlands International says that, while hugely popular, the majority of mangrove-planting projects fail. So, Wetlands International started out with a different approach, building semi-permeable dams, made from bamboo poles and brushwood, to mimic the role of mangrove roots and create favourable conditions for mangroves to grow back naturally. The programme has seen moderate success, mainly in areas with less subsidence. ‘Unfortunately, traditional infrastructure is often single-solution focused,’ says Tol. ‘For long-term success, it’s critical that we transition towards multifunctional approaches that embed natural processes and that engage and benefit communities and local decision-makers.’

D As the floodwaters rose in the rice fields of the Mekong Delta in September 2018, four small houses rose with them. Homes in this part of Vietnam are traditionally built on stilts but these ones had been built to float. The modifications were made by the Buoyant Foundation Project, a not-for-profit organisation that has been researching and retrofitting amphibious houses since 2006. ‘When I started this,’ explains founder Elizabeth English, ‘climate change was not on the tip of

everybody's tongue, but this technology is becoming necessary in places that didn't previously need it.' It's much cheaper than permanently elevating houses, English explains – about a third of what it would cost to completely replace a building's foundations. It also avoids the problem of taller houses being at greater risk from wind damage. Another plus comes from the fact that amphibious structures can be sensitively adapted to meet cultural needs and match the kind of houses that are already common in a community.

E Bangladesh is especially vulnerable to climate change. Most of the country is less than a metre above sea level and 80 per cent of its land lies on floodplains. 'Almost 35 million people living on the coastal belt of Bangladesh are currently affected by soil and water salinity,' says Raisa Chowdhury of the international development organisation ICCO Cooperation. Rather than fighting against it, one project is helping communities adapt to salt-affected soils. ICCO Cooperation has been working with 10,000 farmers in Bangladesh to start cultivating naturally salt-tolerant crops in the region. Certain varieties of carrot, potato, kohlrabi, cabbage and beetroot have been found to be better suited to salty soil than the rice and wheat that is typically grown there. Chowdhury says that the results are very visible, comparing a barren plot of land to the 'beautiful, lush green vegetable garden' sitting beside it, in which he and his team have been working with the farmers. Since the project began, farmers trained in saline agriculture have reported increases of two to three more harvests per year.

F Greg Spotts from Los Angeles (LA) in the USA is chief sustainability officer of the city's street services department. He leads the Cool Streets LA programme, a

series of pilot projects, which include the planting of trees and the installation of a 'cool pavement' system, designed to help reach the city's goal of bringing down its average temperature by 1.5°C. 'Urban cooling is literally a matter of life and death for our future in LA,' says Spotts. Using a Geographic Information System data mapping tool, the programme identified streets with low tree canopy cover in three of the city's neighbourhoods and covered them with a light-grey, light-reflecting coating, which had already been shown to lower road surface temperature in Los Angeles by 6°C. Spotts says one of these streets, in the Winnetka neighbourhood of San Fernando Valley, can now be seen as a pale crescent, the only cool spot on an otherwise red thermal image, from the International Space Station.

Questions 14–17

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, **A–F**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Column 1	A	B	C	D	E	F
14. how a type of plant functions as a natural protection for coastlines						
15. a prediction about how long it could take to stop noticing the effects of climate change						
16. a reference to the fact that a solution is particularly cost-effective						
17. a mention of a technology used to locate areas most in need of intervention						

Questions 18–22

Complete the sentences below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

18 The stormwater-management programme in Miami Beach has involved the installation of efficient [18].

19 The construction of [19] was the first stage of a project to ensure the success of mangroves in Indonesia.

20 As a response to rising floodwaters in the Mekong Delta, a not-for-profit organisation has been building houses that can [20].

21 Rising sea levels in Bangladesh have made it necessary to introduce various [21] that are suitable for areas of high salt content.

22 A project in LA has increased the number of [22] on the city's streets.

Questions 23–26

Look at the following statements (Questions 23–26) and the list of people below.

Match each statement with the correct person, **A–E.**

23. It is essential to adopt strategies which involve and help residents of the region.
24. Interventions which reduce heat are absolutely vital for our survival in this location.
25. More work will need to be done in future decades to deal with the impact of rising water levels.
26. The number of locations requiring action to adapt to flooding has grown in recent years.

List of People
A. Yanira Pineda
B. Susanna Tol
C. Elizabeth English
D. Raisa Chowdhury
E. Greg Spotts

Test4–reading–passage3

A new role for livestock guard dogs

Livestock guard dogs, traditionally used to protect farm animals from predators, are now being used to protect the predators themselves

A For thousands of years, livestock guard dogs worked alongside shepherds to protect their sheep, goats and cattle from predators such as wolves and bears. But in the 19th and 20th centuries, when such predators were largely exterminated, most guard dogs lost their jobs. In recent years, however, as increased efforts have been made to protect wild animals, predators have become more widespread again. As a result, farmers once more need to protect their livestock, and guard dogs are enjoying an unexpected revival.

B Today there are around 50 breeds of guard dogs on duty in various parts of the world. These dogs are raised from an early age with the animals they will be watching and eventually these animals become the dog's family. The dogs will place themselves between the livestock and any threat, barking loudly. If necessary, they will chase away predators, but often their mere presence is sufficient. 'Their initial training is to make them understand that livestock is going to be their life,' says Dan

Macon, a shepherd with three guard dogs. ‘A fluffy white puppy is fun to be around, but too much human affection makes it a great dog for guarding the front porch, rather than a great livestock guard dog.’

C The evidence indicates that guard dogs are highly effective. For example, in Portugal, biologist Silvia Ribeiro has found that more than 90 per cent of the farmers participating in a programme to train and use guard dogs to protect their herds against attack from wolves rate the performance of the dogs as very good or excellent. In a study carried out in Australia by Linda van Bommel and Chris Johnson at the University of Tasmania, more than 65 per cent of herders reported that predation stopped completely after they got the dogs, and almost all the rest saw a decrease in attacks. ‘If they are managed and used properly, livestock guard dogs are the most efficient control method that we have in terms of the amount of livestock that they save from predation,’ says van Bommel.

D But today’s guard dogs also have a new role – to help preserve the predators. It is hoped that reductions in livestock losses can make farmers more tolerant of predators and less likely to kill them. In Namibia, more than 90 per cent of cheetahs live outside protected areas, close to humans raising livestock. As a result, the cheetahs are often held responsible for animal losses, and large numbers have been killed by farmers. When guard dogs were introduced, more than 90 per cent of farmers reported a dramatic reduction in livestock losses, and said that as a result they were less likely to kill predators. Julie Young, at Utah State University in the US, believes this result applies widely. ‘There is common ground from the livestock

perspective and from the conservation perspective,' she says. 'If ranchers don't have a dead cow, they will not make a call to apply for a permit to kill a wolf.'

E Looking at all the published evidence, Bethany Smith at Nottingham Trent University in the UK found that up to 88 per cent of farmers said they no longer killed predators after using dogs – but warned that such self-reported results must be taken with a pinch of salt. What's more, it is possible that livestock guard dogs merely displace predators to unprotected neighbouring properties, where their fate isn't recorded. 'In some regions, we work with almost every farmer, but in others only one or two have dogs,' says Ribeiro. 'If we are not working with everybody, we are transferring the wolf pressure to the neighbour's herd and he can use poison and kill an entire pack of wolves.'

F Another concern is whether there may be unintended ecological effects of using guard dogs. Studies suggest that reducing deaths of one type of predator may have a negative impact on other species. The extent of this problem isn't known, but the consequences are clear in Namibia. Cheetahs aren't the only species that cause sheep and goat losses there: other predators also attack livestock. In 2015, researchers reported that in spite of the impact farmers obtaining guard dogs had on cheetahs, the number of jackals killed by dogs and people actually increased. Guard dogs have other ecological impacts too. They have been found to spread diseases to wild animals, including endangered Ethiopian wolves. They may also compete with other carnivores for food. And by creating a 'landscape of fear', their mere presence can influence the behaviour of prey animals.

G The evidence so far, however, indicates that these consequences aren't always negative. Guard dogs can deliver unexpected benefits by protecting vulnerable wildlife from predators. For example, their presence has been found to protect birds which build their nests on the ground in fields, where foxes would normally raid them. Indeed, Australian researchers are now using dogs to enhance biodiversity and create refuges for species threatened by predation. So if we can get this right, there may be a bright future for guard dogs in promoting harmonious coexistence between humans and wildlife.

Questions 27–31

Reading Passage 3 has seven paragraphs, **A–G**.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

NB You may use any letter more than once.

Column 1	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
27. an example of how one predator has been protected by the introduction of livestock guard dogs							
28. an optimistic suggestion about the possible positive developments in the use of livestock guard dogs							
29. a description of how the methods used by livestock guard dogs help to keep predators away							
30. claims by different academics that the use of livestock guard dogs is a successful way of protecting farmers' herds							
31. a reference to how livestock guard dogs gain their skills							

Questions 32 – 36

Look at the following statements (Questions 32 – 36) and the list of people below.
Match each statement with the correct person, A – E.

32. The use of guard dogs may save the lives of both livestock and wild animals.
33. Claims of a change in behaviour from those using livestock guard dogs may not be totally accurate.
34. There may be negative results if the use of livestock guard dogs is not sufficiently widespread.
35. Livestock guard dogs are the best way of protecting farm animals, as long as the dogs are appropriately handled.
36. Teaching a livestock guard dog how to do its work needs a different focus from teaching a house guard dog.36

List of people

A. Dan Macon
B. Silvia Ribeiro
C. Linda van Bommel
D. Julie Young
E. Bethany Smith

Questions 37–40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Unintended ecological effects of using guard dogs

In Namibia, livestock guard dogs have been used to protect domestic animals from attacks by cheetahs. This has led to a rise in the deaths of other predators, particularly [37]. In addition, it has been suggested that the dogs could have [38] which may affect other species, and that they may reduce the amount of [39] available to certain wild animals. On the other hand, these dogs may help birds by protecting their nests. These might otherwise be threatened by predators such as [40].

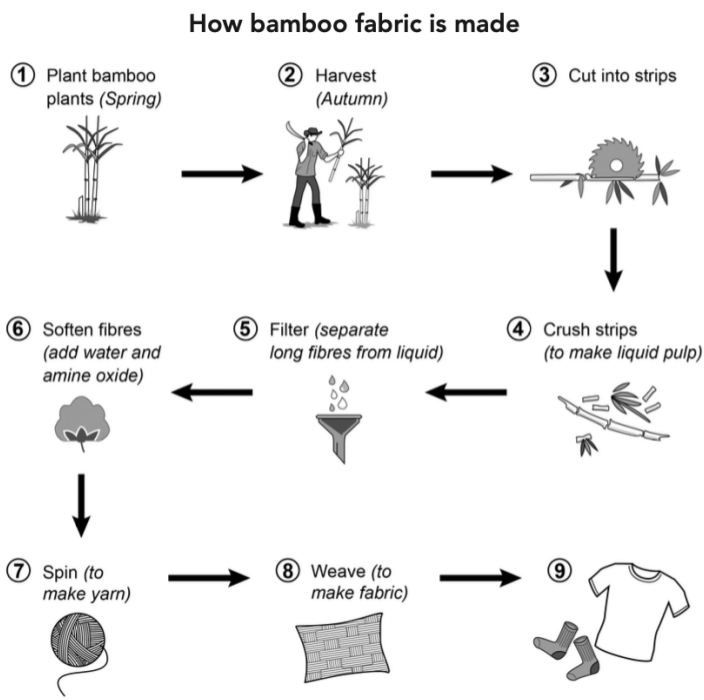
答案:

1、teacher 2、charcoal 3、skycrapers 4、flowers 5、bones 6、landscape 7、rivers
8. F 9.T 10.F 11.T 12.NG 13.NG
14、C 15、A 16、D 17、F

18、pumps　19、dams　20、float　21、crops　22、trees
23、B　24、E　25、A　26、C
27、D　28、G　29、B　30、C　31、B
32、D　33、E　34、B　35、C　36、A
37、jackals　38、diseases　39、food　40、foxes

Test4–writing–task1

You should spend about 20 minutes on this task. Write at least 150 words.
You should spend about 20 minutes on this task.
The diagram below shows how fabric is manufactured from bamboo.
Summarise the information by selecting and reporting the main features, and make comparisons where relevant.
Write at least 150 words.



Test 4-Task 2

You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write at least 250 words.
You should spend about 40 minutes on this task. Write about the following topic:
Many aspects of the way people dress today are influenced by global fashion trends.
How has global fashion become such a strong influence on people's lives? Do you think this is a positive or negative development?
Give reasons for your answer and include any relevant examples from your own knowledge or experience.
Write at least 250 words.

小作文【考生范文】

This is an answer written by a candidate who achieved a **Band 6.0** score.

The given diagram describes the process of manufacturing bamboo fabrics.

Overall, the process includes a few main stages, which are showen on the diagram and are numbered from 1 to 8.

The first stage, obviously, consists of planting and growing bamboo plants, usually happening in spring.

The second phase, We could say harvesting one, is happening in the middle part of the year in autumn. Bamboo stems are cutting off by the season workers, collecting and sendening to the special plants during this period.

In the plants, what are showed a the third and the forth stages. on the diagram, the bamboo stems are cutting into long strips, then produced strips are crushing to make liquid pulp.

During the next phase these pulp is filtering through the special types of sieves to separate long fibres from liquid.

Then the fibres, filtered by previous step, are being undergone through the softenning procedure. This procedure includes adding water and amine oxide.

The seventh stage is the sppinning the soften fibres to make a strong bamboo thread.

Produced yarns might be used to make fabric, which is the last — eighth phase, by weaveing them using special equipment.

【考官评语】

Here is the examiner's comment:

This is generally a good response, and it presents the key stages shown in the process. There is an overview, but it is rather generic and only tells us how many main stages there are [main stages...are numbered from 1 to 8]. To improve the overview, instead of reporting the number of stages, there should be a summary of the main stages.

Ideas are arranged logically. There are some nice linking expressions, appropriate for a 'process' [The first stage | then | During the next phase | which is] but there is some repetition [The first stage | The second phase | third and the forth stages | next phase | seventh stage | eighth phase]. Most of the sentences start on a new line — this means paragraphing is not present.

Vocabulary is appropriate and spelling is generally well managed but there are errors. Grammatical structures are mixed but errors in verb forms are noticeable, particularly in passive structures [are cutting / are cut | are being undergone / undergo].

To achieve a higher score, the candidate should present an overview which summarises the main stages and paragraphing should be used to better organise the stages.

Example overview

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The main stages of bamboo fabric production include harvesting bamboo plants, putting them through processes to extract the fibres, then spinning and weaving those fibres to create fabric.

【参考翻译】

这是一篇内容充实、细节丰富且发展充分的回答。文中提出了多个恰当的观点，立场在第一段就明确给出，并在全文中得到了一致的支持和论证。若想进一步提升，可以在“对个人的影响”方面提供更多细节，因为目前大多数例子集中在“企业”方面。

文章思路组织清晰，段落安排合理，整体连贯性强。全文衔接自然流畅，连接手段使用得当，读者可以轻松跟随作者的思路。

词汇运用熟练、灵活，表现出较强的语言能力，例如 [translate to higher expenses | devastating effects | potential implications]，拼写基本准确，仅有个别词语选择上的小错误 [commence them / start them | eventuate in / result in]。语法结构的使用范围也很广，频繁出现多从句复合句，整体语言错误很少。

若想获得更高的分数，考生应在文章开头或结尾添加一个总结性的概述，并通过更合理的段落划分来更好地组织内容。

参考概述示例：

竹纤维布料的生产主要包括几个主要阶段：收割竹子、对其进行处理以提取纤维，然后将这些纤维纺纱并织造成布料。

大作文【考生作文】

This is an answer written by a candidate who achieved a **Band 7.0** score.

The way many of us are dressed today is believed to be affected by the fashion industry. The reason why it is so important for some people to choose their clothes according to the trends may be in our dependence on what is popular at

the moment which is a double-edged sword. Of course, trying to keep up with modern fads consumes pretty much time and energy, but is it really that negative in terms of maintainig individuality? To my mind, it is not.

Not surpisingly, global fashion has influenced people's tastes in clothing a great deal. We all see those celebrities on TV and on the Internet boasting their brand new outfit making many men and women jealous. Would blond hair in concert with a white dress have been so popular back in the day if it had not been for the voloptious Marlyn Monroe? world-wide famous fashion designers keep surprising consumers with their wild imagination producing more and more types of style. For instance over-sized winter coats have drawn attention not only from the youth but from the middle-aged as well.

Fashions by many are believed to dictate people how to look. They impose new styles, and some people wear certain clothes just because another designer told them to do so.

Looking on the bright side, there's absolutely no harm in getting advice from the fashion industry on what to wear this season. Moderation is the key. Do not overdo it. If you put on a garment that is really comfortable and suitable for you, it does not really matter whether it is fashionable or not. Your individuality won't be hurt if you simply like something that is in trend.

【考官评语】

Here is the examiner's comment:

This is a strong response overall. The first part, on the influence of global fashion trends is clear and detailed: people are influenced because they see celebrities on

TV and the internet, want to copy famous icons like Marilyn Monroe, continue to be surprised by designers, wild imagination and experience more and more styles. The response to the second part is less well covered. The 'negative' side of this question is not addressed very thoroughly, apart from saying it takes [time and energy] to keep up with modern fads. The 'positives' include that there is [no harm in getting advice] on what to wear. More focus on the second part would improve the response.

Progression is logical. Linking expressions are appropriate [Of course | For instance | Looking on the bright side] with some good examples of reference [their | those | another] and paragraphing is helpful (although paragraphs 3 and 4 could be combined as they cover the same idea).

Vocabulary use is strong with some precise meanings and effective collocation [keep up | modern fads | influenced people's tastes | impose new styles] there are some small slips in spelling [importent | maintainig | voloptious] although the meaning is clear. Sentences are varied and contain complex structures. There are multi-clause sentences with a range of structures, including conditionals [if], but a few errors remain.

Overall, this is a good response. To achieve a higher score, the candidate should include a few more ideas around the 'positive or negative' influence of global fashion trends.

【参考翻译】

总体来看，这是一篇表现较强的回答。第一部分关于全球时尚趋势的影响写得清晰且详细：人们受到电视和网络上名人的影响，想要模仿玛丽莲·梦露等偶像，也持续被设计师充满想象力的新风格所吸引，并能体验到越来越多样的时尚风格。

但第二部分的展开则相对较弱。“负面”影响方面没有充分讨论，仅提到要花[时间和精力]去追赶潮流。而“正面”影响部分也只是简单提到在穿衣打扮上[接受建议并无害处]。如果能在第二部分多着墨一些，整篇文章会更加平衡、更具深度。

文章思路推进逻辑清晰，连接词使用恰当，如［Of course | For instance | Looking on the bright side]，并有较好的指代表达［their | those | another]。段落安排也有助于理解（尽管第 3 和第 4 段可以合并，因为它们表达的是同一个观点）。

词汇运用较强，有不少表达准确、搭配得当的例子，如［keep up | modern fads | influenced people’s tastes | impose new styles]。虽然存在一些拼写小错误[importent | maintainig | voloptious]，但并不影响整体意思的理解。句子结构多样，包含复杂的语法形式，例如多从句句子以及条件状语从句［if]，但仍有少量语言错误。

总的来说，这是一篇不错的回答。若想获得更高分数，考生应在“全球时尚趋势是积极还是消极影响”这一问题上提出更多观点，以增强论证的广度与深度。

Test1–speaking

Test 1-Part 1

Please answer the questions 1-4

1. What do you think your best personal qualities are? [Why?]
2. Do you have the same personal qualities as your parents? [Why/Why not?]
3. What personal qualities are important to you in a friend? [Why?]
4. Do you think you have the personal qualities to be a good/successful leader? [Why/Why not?]

Test 4-Part 2

Please answer the question

Describe a time when you had a long discussion about a news story.

You should say:

what the news story was about

who you discussed this news story with

what people’s opinions were

and explain why you had such a long discussion about this news story.

Test 4-Part 3

Please answer the questions 1-6

1. How do most people find out about the news in your country?
2. Are people more interested in local news than national news?
3. How important is it to know about international news?
1. Why are discussion programmes involving members of the public popular on [TV and radio]?
2. What kinds of people want to take part in discussion programmes?
3. Do discussion programmes influence people in a good or bad way?

答案

p1

1. Well, I guess one of my best personal traits is that I'm pretty easy-going. I mean, I don't get upset easily and I'm usually able to stay calm even under pressure. Also, people say I'm a good listener, which I think is kind of important, especially when someone just wants to vent or share stuff.

2. Yeah, I'd say so. My dad is really patient and rarely loses his temper, and I think I've inherited that from him. As for my mum, I definitely take after her in terms of personality. She's super outgoing, maybe even more than I am. So yeah, I guess I've got a bit of both!

3. Well, for me, honesty is definitely essential. I really value friends who are genuine and speak their mind, even if it's not always what I want to hear. I just can't stand being lied to. I also think being supportive is a key quality. You know, someone I can truly count on when things get tough, not just a fair-weather friend who only shows up when life is good.

4. Well, I think I do have some of the qualities that make a good leader. For one, I'm quite good at listening and taking other people's opinions into account before making decisions, which I think is really essential in leadership. I'm also pretty organized and goal-oriented. Having said that, I still have a lot to learn, like how to handle conflicts better or motivate people in tough situations.

p2

OK, I'm going talk about a time when I had a really long but interesting discussion with my friends about a news story about artificial intelligence. It was about how AI was being used to replace some human jobs, especially in areas like teaching.

Anyway, I remember it was about maybe 2 months ago, we were hanging out at a café on a weekend, and one of my friends brought it up because he had read an article online saying that some companies in China had already started using AI teachers in classrooms, which he thought was amazing. We took a lot of interest in the topic, because a few of us are working in education or tech.

So, that was how the discussion began. Some of us thought it was a great idea. You know, more efficient, cost-effective, and AI never gets tired. But others were a bit worried, saying that it could take away the human touch in teaching, and might lead to job losses. I was personally kind of in the middle. I mean, for me, AI can be helpful, but it shouldn't fully replace real people, especially in jobs that need empathy and communication.

Anyway, that day we ended up talking for almost two hours because everyone was so engaged and had a lot to

say. Since it's a topic that could affect all of us in the near future, it naturally led to such a long and meaningful discussion. Although we didn't exactly agree on everything, it was a really intriguing conversation that gave us plenty of food for thought.

p3

1. Well, I think these days most people in China find out about news mainly through digital platforms, like smartphones. I mean, if you open an app like WeChat or Weibo, you can immediately see what's happening, because these apps constantly update you with breaking news and trending topics. Short-video platforms like Douyin, which you might know as TikTok, are also very popular for catching up on news, especially among younger people. But of course, if you're older, you might still prefer traditional ways, like watching TV. You know, channels like CCTV news are still really common in homes, and a lot of older folks rely on these for daily news updates.

2, Well, it's kind of hard to say. I mean, if you're thinking about your day-to-day life, you might find local news more appealing, because it directly affects things like the weather forecast, traffic conditions, or even what's happening in your neighborhood. I mean, local news is just more relatable, and you usually feel it immediately. But, on the other hand, national news is also important to a lot of people because it covers bigger issues, like new policies or economic developments that can influence their job prospects, education, or housing. So yeah, I guess most people would follow both types, but it kind of depends on what's more relevant to their lives at that moment.

3.Well, I think it's quite necessary. If you pay attention to what's happening globally, it can really help you expand your perspective. I mean, you get to understand how people in different parts of the world live, what challenges they're facing, and how different countries interact with each other. Also, staying informed about international news can help you make better decisions in your own life. For example, if you're planning to travel abroad, invest your money, or even choose your career path, knowing what's going on internationally could definitely help you avoid potential risks and take advantage of new opportunities.

1.Well, I'd say it's mainly because they're really interactive and engaging. You know, when ordinary people participate and express their opinions, it makes you feel more connected and engaged. I mean, it's like you're part of the conversation yourself. Another reason would be that these programmes tend to reflect real-world perspectives. I mean, instead of just hearing experts or celebrities talking, you're listening to everyday people who might share your own experiences or concerns, so the discussions feel more relevant and genuine.

2. Well, I think if you're someone who really enjoys expressing your own views, you'll probably want to get on a discussion programme. I mean, when you've got strong feelings about an issue, like something related to politics, education, or social trends, you might want to jump at the chance to explain your side and debate with others. Also, I'd say if you're the type of person who wants your voice to be heard by a wider audience or even influence public opinion, it's also a great idea to take part in a discussion show, where, you know, you can get a mic, a platform to voice your opinion publicly.

3.Well, I'd say people can be influenced in both ways. On the positive side, these programmes often expose you to different viewpoints, helping you understand complex issues better. I mean, when you hear people with various backgrounds share their opinions, it can really broaden your mind and help you become more open-minded. But on the other hand, if the discussions become too heated or biased, they might negatively influence you by spreading misunderstandings or even encouraging conflicts. You know, sometimes people get emotional and say things that aren't exactly balanced, which might lead you to form incorrect or incomplete views about certain topics.