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2015 年 4 月 25 日雅思考试真题回忆及解析

2015 年 4 月 25 日雅思听力真题回忆

Section 1 旧题 保险场景 10 填空

本次 sec. 1 依旧是五大场景之一——保险场景。男士咨询 house insurance

1. Address: 19 Hallway, Deighton, postcode YN224PT
2. Daytime telephone number: 01295 477039
3. detached house layout with : three bedrooms
4. age of the house: 40 years old (干扰信息 : lived here for 22 years)
5. property type : house; construction material: stone
6. garage
7. security feature: alarm needs to be installed
8. office equipment (£ 1000)
9. content in the freezer (£ 500)
10. date of moving in 1st April

Section 2 关于假期活动 6 选择+ 4 配对

11-16 选择

11. 说话人的工作 ? A Travel agency B An actor C Journalist

12. What makes her fall in love with travel?

A Watch documentaries in childhood

B Her parents' passion C Her parents are geographers

13. When was the first UK ski resort established?

A 1920s

B 1930s C 1960s

14. What kind of activity is especially recommended beside ski?

Playing golf and enjoy the beautiful view

15. What do they recommend in the Edmore region? Museum

16. 下期节目讨论什么 ?

A landscape of UK

B mountain hiking in Europe C ...around the world

17-20. 配对题

A well-known ski school B be good at training beginners C Olympics champions train address D Winter Olympics rink E good facilities in ski F being popular for many years G taking after kinds while you're trained

17. lakeside - F/D
18. berg-C
19. Winterton - B
20. AL-slpos - G

Section 3 旧题课堂讨论表格填空 10

Introduction of the mini rocket DIY module

	Power	Ideas from	Main case in made of	Covering egg is made	Problems
Rocket 1	Compressed Air	On the 21. Internet		Parachute	The cone head will be 22. stuck
Rocket 2	23.steam	24. their tutors	Cylinder metal	25. bird's nest	Value had to be detached
Rocket 3	26.oxygen	27.television programme	28. plastic bottle	29 protected By wood cover	30. salt is not pure

Section 4 讲座 填空 6 +选择 4

新西兰的孩子营养问题 A survey of children's nutrition in New Zealand

31-33 填空

31. survey from health department and University
32. food allergies and food intake
33. eating pattern, sample dietary: physical activity

34-37 选择题

34. how this survey choose the school?

The respondents are selected at a random sample

35. how do they finish the test for the result?

At home (with their parents)

36. young children compared with old children : A more exercises than the other
37. old children are more easily to be influenced by their peers

38-40 填空题

38. some European kids are lack of vitamin A
39. pacific children eat more fish than European children
40. beside government and social professionals, workers, schools should also concern the issue.

2015 年 4 月 25 日雅思阅读真题回忆

Passage 1 题材：历史类 新旧情况：旧题

题目：Making of Olympic Torch

题型：有选填 4+配对 5+填空 4



文章大意：

Making of Olympic Torch

A Every two years, people around the world wait in anticipation as a torch-bearing runner enters the Olympic arena and lights the cauldron. The symbolic lighting of the Olympic flame marks the beginning of another historic Olympic Games. The opening ceremony is the end of a long journey for the Olympic torch. The ancient Greeks revered the power of fire. In Greek mythology, the god Prometheus stole fire from Zeus and gave it to humans. The Greeks held their first Olympic Games in 776 B. C. The Games, held every four years at Olympia, honored Zeus and other Greek gods. A constantly burning flame was a regular fixture throughout Greece. At the start of the Olympic Games, the Greeks would ignite a cauldron of flame upon the altar dedicated to Hera, goddess of birth and marriage.

B The flame was reintroduced to the Olympics at the 1928 Amsterdam Games. A cauldron was lit, but there was no torch relay. The first Olympic torch relay was at the 1936 Berlin Summer Games and it was not introduced to the Winter Olympics until the 1952 Games. It was lit that year not in Olympia, Greece, but in Norway, which was chosen because it was the birthplace of skiing. But since the 1964 Olympics at Innsbruck, Austria, every Olympic Games - Winter and Summer - has begun with a torch-lighting ceremony in Olympia, Greece, followed by a torch relay to the Olympic stadium.

Designing an Olympic Torch

C The torch starts out as an idea in the mind of a designer or group of designers. Several design teams submit proposals to the Olympic Committee for the opportunity to create and build the torch. The team that wins the assignment will design a torch that is both aesthetically pleasing and functional. A torch can take a year or two to design and build. And once the torch has been built, it must be tested rigorously in all kinds of weather conditions. The look of the modern Olympic

torch originated with John Hench, a Disney artist who designed the torch for the 1960 Winter Olympics in Squaw Valley, California. His design provided the basis for all future torches. Since then, designers have tried to create a torch that represents the host country and the theme for that Olympic Games.

D The torch must then be replicated and replicated. It's not just one torch making the journey to the Olympic stadium; it's thousands. Anywhere from 10,000 to 15,000 torches are constructed to

accommodate the thousands of runners who carry them through each leg of the Olympic relay. Each runner has the opportunity to purchase his torch at the end of his leg of the relay.

Olympic Torch fuel

E The first torch used in the modern Olympics (the 1936 Berlin Games) was made of a thin steel rod topped with a circular piece from which the flame rose. It was inscribed with a dedication to the runners. The torch must stay lit for the entire length of its journey. It must survive wind, rain, sleet, snow, and a variety of climates (desert, mountain, and ocean). For fuel, early torches burned every thing from gunpowder to olive oil. Some torches used a mixture of hexamine (a mixture of formaldehyde and ammonia) and naphthalene (the hydrogen- and carbon-based substance in mothballs) with an igniting liquid. These substances weren't always the most efficient fuel sources, and they were sometimes dangerous. In the 1956 Games, the final torch in the relay was lit by magnesium and aluminum, burning chunks of which fell from the torch and seared the runner's arms. The first liquid fuels were introduced at the 1972 Munich Games. Torches since that time have carried liquid fuels - they are stored under pressure as a liquid, but burn as a gas to produce a flame. Liquid fuel is safe for the runner and can be stored in a lightweight canister. The torch designed for the 1996 Atlanta Summer Olympics has an aluminum base that houses a small fuel tank. As fuel rises through the handle, it is pushed through a brass valve with thousands of tiny openings. As the fuel squeezes through the small openings, it builds pressure. Once it makes it through the openings, the pressure drops, and the liquid fuel turns into a gas for burning. The tiny holes maintain a high pressure in the fuel to keep the flame going through harsh conditions.

F The 1996 torch was fueled by propylene, which produced a bright flame. But because propylene contains a high level of carbon, it also produced a lot of smoke - not a plus for the environment. In 2000, the creators of the Sydney Olympic torch came up with a more lightweight, inexpensive, and environmentally friendly design. To fuel their torch, they decided on a mixture of 35 percent propane (the gas used to heat home stoves and barbecue grills) and 65 percent butane (cigarette lighter fuel), which ignites a strong flame without making a lot of smoke. Because the propane/butane mixture can be stored as a liquid under relatively light pressure, it can be kept in a lightweight container. It then burns as gas under normal atmospheric pressure. The liquid fuel is stored in an aluminum canister located about halfway up the torch. It flows up to the top of the torch through a pipe. Before leaving the pipe, the liquid fuel is forced through a tiny hole. Once it moves through the hole, there is a pressure drop, causing the liquid to turn into gas for burning. The torch moves the liquid fuel at a consistent rate to the burner, so the flame always burns with the same intensity. The torch can stay lit for about 15 minutes.

G The engineers behind both the 1996 and 2000 torches adopted a burner system that utilized a double flame, helping them to stay lit even in erratic winds. The external flame burns slowly and at a lower temperature than the internal flame. This flame is big and bright orange, so it can be seen clearly; but it is unstable in winds. The interior flame burns hotter, producing a blue flame that is

small but very stable, because its internal location protects it from the wind. It would act like a pilot light, able to relight the external flame should it go out.

H When the 2002 Olympic Torch, in Salt Lake City, the top section was glass, and the Olympic Flame burned within the glass, echoing the 2002 Olympic theme Light the Fire Within. The glass stood for purity, winter, ice, and nature. Also inside the glass was a geometric copper structure which helped hold the flame. The two silver sections also mirrored the blue/purple colors of the Fire and Ice theme.

部分答案回忆：

1. climates
2. flame
3. purchase
4. E
5. F
6. B
7. D
8. H
9. C
10. fuel tank
11. openings
12. handle
13. propylene
14. double-flame

Passage 2 题材：心理类 新旧情况：新题

题目：Strategic approach to children's learning

题型：人名配对 4

文章大意：

睡眠

部分答案回忆：

待回忆

Passage 3 题材：教育类 新旧情况：新题

题目：Isn't it needed -Sleep

题型：单选 4+长句匹配 6+判断 4

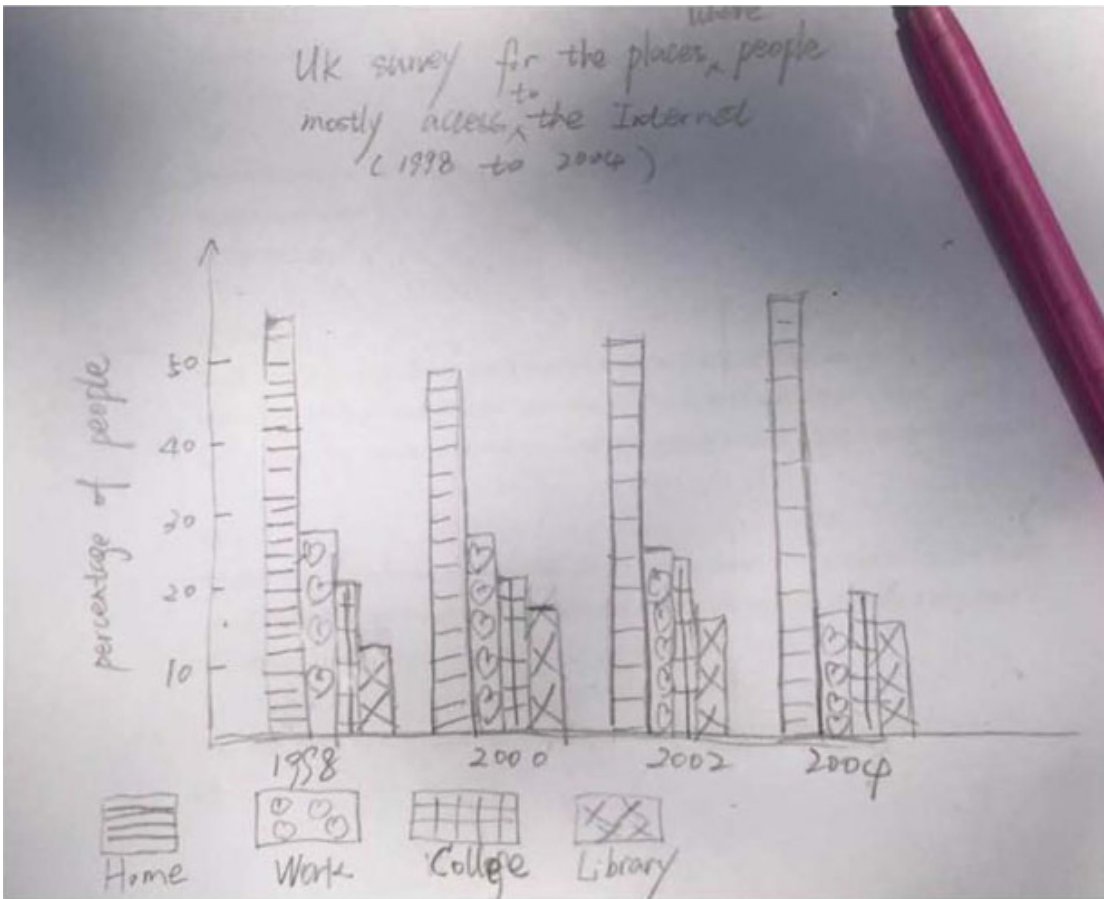
文章大意：

儿童营养

部分答案回忆：

待补充

2015年4月25日雅思写作真题回忆



分析：

这次考的柱状图，难度不大。跟上次的表格一样，比较考验学生的基本功。除了一些必须的趋势表达，同学们也不要忘记对比哦！平时勤动笔的烤鸭，相信能拿到比较理想的分数。

Word count: 157

The bar chart compares the changes in the places where people used to surf the Internet in the years 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2004.

It can be seen from the chart that people were more likely to surf the Internet at home and in their working places. The percentage of people who get access to the Internet experienced its ups and downs. After it fell to about 46% in 2000, it began to rise

gradually and reached a peak of about 55% in 2004. The gap between people who spent their online time at home and in their working place widened. People enjoyed less their online time in their working places, which its percentage decreased steadily and fell to its bottom of 10% in 2004. Conversely, the numbers people who chose to spend their online time in colleges and libraries did not change dramatically. From 1998 to 2002, the size of people who enjoyed their online time in college was nearly the same and stood at 20%. But it went down to approximately 18% in 2004. As for those who preferred to get to the Internet in library, the percentage fluctuated between 1998 and 2004. In 1998, library had the fewest Internet users, which was only 10%. After that, the percentage fluctuated between 10% and

Task 2

题目类别	犯罪	提问方式	A/D
考试题目			
Young people who commit crimes should be treated in the same way as adults by authorities. To what extent do you agree or disagree ?			

分析：

425 大作文属于老题，2013 年 11 月 9 号考过该题目。可以说犯罪类话题是每年必考题目，早写早放心。有些网上的版本不太准的哦，这个题目里面没有举例子，也没有提到 serious，所以我们可以分情况讨论，如果年轻人犯较轻的罪，那么可以以教育的方式对待，如果涉及到强奸，蓄意谋杀等恶性案件，那么他们应该跟成年人一样受到法律的制裁。

PS：看到这个题目想起一本好看的日本电影，《告白》，里面有一句台词说的意思大概是：如果你本来就是邪恶的，你何必告诉我你只是个孩子？错了就是错了，年轻不是犯罪的借口。

SAMPLE: word count: 267

It is sometimes argued that young lawbreakers should be tried as adults for crimes. I personally believe that this is partly reasonable.

On the one hand, those who participate in violent crimes should not be treated differently than adult offenders. This is because most crimes, such as rape or murder, are thoughtful, deliberate and cunning in its planning and execution. If our courts trend toward a more lenient position, then the related laws and punishment will not have a deterring effect on teenagers. As a result, teenagers are likely to commit horrible crimes since they are aware that they have legal protection. What's worse, these teens might recommit after they are released from jails. In some cases, the lighter sentencing might also lead to resentment towards the judicial system as victims might argue that these young offenders do not confess what they have done. This

could also result in insecurity in our society eventually.

On the other hand, the circumstances of a crime and its motivation should be taken into consideration when it comes to juvenile delinquency. For example, because of distress and hunger, some teens may turn to stealing food or robbery during a period of famine. Under this circumstance, harsh punishment, such as long-term jail might not be the best solution. In my view, most of the young offenders lack parenting and self-discipline, which would mean that other alternatives, such as community service and rehabilitation might be better alternatives for them.

In conclusion, I feel that it is vitally important for judges and state legislators to ensure the justice equality regardless of the criminal's age.



2015年4月25日雅思口语解析

敬请期待...



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