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IELTS READING & LISTENING 奪分戰略



- » 取勝答題技巧
- » 穩避答題陷阱
- » 秒速解讀生字
- » 必學加分詞彙
- » 拆解文法錯誤
- » 模擬考試練習

Expert guidance for exam success

“

**THE DIFFERENCE
BETWEEN
WHO YOU ARE
AND
WHO YOU WANT
TO BE
IS WHAT YOU DO.**

Bill Phillips

學好英文
成就你想

FEELS

**READING &
LISTENING**
奪分戰略





IELTS

雅思英語考試

是全球最具公信力的英語評核試，獲廣泛國家如美國、英國、加拿大、紐西蘭、澳洲及歐洲等認可。全球多達6,000家商業機構、政府部門、專業團體及著名學府承認 IELTS 標準，更為香港政府公務員招聘考試 (CRE) 及澳紐、加拿大移民批准測試。

要在考試中考取理想成績，除練習歷年試題外，報讀預備課程是最有效和快捷的方法。Wall Street English IELTS Prep Support 由資深外籍英語老師任教，協助同學熟習測試各個部份的形式及要求，重點訓練各份試卷的考試技巧，讓你在考試時發揮最佳表現。

IELTS 考試模式

IELTS 共分四部份，分別為：聆聽、閱讀理解、寫作及會話測試。
考試總時間為 2 小時 45 分鐘。

IELTS 分以下兩種模式：





Wall Street English IELTS Prep Support 雅思重點精讀班 [7分保證#]

IELTS 備試課程內容編排緊湊，學員可於短時間內提升考試技巧，發揮最佳表現。
另設獨立學科精讀班，學員可自選重點備試部份，加強訓練。

IELTS Prep Support	
入學要求*	Upper Waystage 1 or above (WSE 程度第 8 級或以上) 或於 12 個月內曾考獲 IELTS 4.5 或以上
課程時數	課程為 30 堂，每堂 3 小時，共 90 小時
課程內容	◆ 課程由合資格英語導師以英語教授 ◆ 另設 IELTS 1 對 1 模擬考試練習*，由導師個別指導考試技巧 ◆ 課程涵蓋聆聽、會話、閱讀理解、寫作四份考卷 ◆ 課程內容及教材由 Pearson 語言考試專家團隊設計 ◆ 每班不多於 30 名程度相約的學員 ◆ 由講授課 (Lecture) 及導修課 (Tutorial) 兩部份組成，旨在提升整體英語運用能力及應試技巧 ◆ Lecture 著重分析 IELTS 考試中常見題型及教授相關應試技巧及英文知識。Tutorial 教授不同語法及詞彙，透過實踐練習，鞏固所學，幫助學員提升英語運用能力，從而有效掌握考試重點 ◆ 每節課堂均設相應的 My English Lab (MEL) 網上練習。額外 90 小時 MEL 提供大量 IELTS 試題練習，增強應試經驗
額外免費課堂及支援	◆ 學員可獲 Pearson IELTS 教科書一套 ◆ 課程期間內免費無限次參與 Social Club 活動，鍛鍊聽、講、讀、寫技巧



**IELTS好成績
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	Advanced IELTS Prep Support	Advanced IELTS Prep Support
入學要求*	Threshold 1 or above (WSE 程度第 12 級或以上)或 於 12 個月內曾考獲 IELTS 6.0 或以上	Waystage 3 or above (WSE 程度第 7 級或以上)
課程時數	課程為 10 堂，首尾堂各 1 小時， 其餘課堂每堂 2 小時，共 18 小時	獨立 IELTS 學科重點備試課程 單一課程為 2 堂，每堂 2 小時，共 4 小時
課程內容	◆ 課程針對高階英語程度學員的需要，提供進階訓練 ◆ 課程內容由 Pearson 語言考試專家團隊設計 ◆ 8 個重點單元涵蓋會話、寫作、閱讀理解及聆聽範疇 ◆ 每班不多於 12 名程度相約的學員 ◆ 90 小時 My English Lab IELTS 考試練習，增強同學的應試經驗 ◆ *另設 IELTS 1對1模擬考試練習，由導師個別指導考試技巧	◆ 一對一教授個別 IELTS 學科及應試技巧 ◆ 學員可自由選擇報讀個別考試範疇，重點學習及訓練
額外免費課堂及支援	◆ 每堂均有特別設計的課程筆記 ◆ 課程期間內免費無限次參與 Social Club 活動，鍛鍊聽、講、讀、寫技巧	
IELTS 雅思國際英語水平測試*		
Wall Street English 為授權認可 IELTS 香港考場。 本校課程顧問會協助同學代辦及跟進 IELTS 考試手續。		

IELTS 7 分保證及獎學金計劃受條款約束，詳情請向課程顧問查詢

* 學員請前往 WSE 分校進行英語程度評估及參加 IELTS 模擬測試

* 有關最新考試日期、課程時間表及其他詳情，請致電課程顧問查詢

IELTS 成績報告及等級

IELTS 評核考生整體英語運用技巧，成績共分九個等級 (1 為最低 - 非英語使用者，9 為最高 - 專業英語使用者)，報告並沒有列出合格或不合格分數。

測試成績單 (Test Report Form) 列明考生在聆聽測試、閱讀理解、寫作及會話測試各項成績的等級及是次測試的整體等級。

對英語完全運用自如，
用詞準確，口語流利，
溝通無障礙。

9 分 專業英語使用者

能充分運用英語，偶爾語句組織不
準確或不恰當，對不熟悉的情況可
能會理解錯誤。但能對複雜課題作
仔細論證。

8 分 優秀使用者

有相當英語運用能力，用法偶有不準確
或不恰當及理解錯誤。
能對複雜句子大致理解及論證清晰。

7 分 良好使用者

能有效地運用英語。
用法雖有不準確，
理解亦出現謬誤，
但能於熟悉的課題
裡運用較複雜的句子。

*6.5 分 政府部門、本地僱主、移民澳洲及加拿大基本要求

*本地及海外大學課程基本要求
(IELTS 6 分 = ALUE 級 = HKDSE 4 分*)

6 分 稱職使用者

*5.5 分 海外大學文憑班課程基本要求

能運用部分英語及應付大部分課題，
對於本身熟悉的領域，基本溝通不成問題。

5 分 普通使用者

*4.5 分 海外大學基礎班課程基本要求

只能掌握熟悉領域中的基本運用。
在理解和表達方面經常遇到困難，
無法使用複雜的句子。

4 分 有限使用者

*只供參考。分數要求以官方資料為準。



Reading 閱讀 Exam Skills and Strategies 應試技巧及策略

1. 時間管理 Time management
2. 先讀文章或先看題目? How should I start? Read the article or questions first?
3. 掃瞄、略讀及快速閱讀 Scan, skim and read in detail
4. 應付不熟悉的單詞 Dealing with unfamiliar words
常見英文字首 Common prefixes
5. 拆解「正確」、「錯誤」及「無從判斷」語句之間的區別
Distinguishing True, False and not given statements
6. 常見英文文法錯誤 Common grammatical mistakes
 - » 單數詞 vs. 複數詞 Singular vs Plural
 - » 錯字 Misspellings
 - » 冠詞的使用 Use of articles
 - » 大寫字母 Capitalization
7. 找出文章段落大意 Identifying 'main ideas' in a paragraph
8. 標記做卷進度 Marking your progress
9. 小心審題 Read each question carefully
 - » 字數及/或數字限制 Word and/or number limitation
 - » 注意提示 N.B. (Nota Bene) comments

考試練習 Practice Paper

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

時間管理 Time Management



IELTS 閱讀部分頗具挑戰性，不少學生因為被某些問題難倒而浪費了時間，影響整體表現。三篇文章通常要求學生閱讀並理解約共 2150 至 2750 字，對於毫無準備的同學可說是一個「不可能任務」。雖然每人的做题方式不盡相同，但一般的經驗法則是每道考題不應花超過 1.5 分鐘完成。如果你不能提供合適的答案，不妨寫下你應為最合理的猜測，待有餘下時間才處理。

IELTS Reading is incredibly difficult and challenging. Many students often get “stuck” on certain questions and mismanage their time. Considering the three articles typically requires students to read between 2150 to 2750 words, it can be very daunting to unprepared students. While there are no strict rules to follow, but a general rule of thumb is to spend no more than 1.5 minute per question. If you can't find the appropriate answer, write down your best guess and come back to the question at a later time!

先讀文章或先看題目？ How should I start? Read the article or questions first?



先趕緊讀標題和副標題，大概了解文章主題。然後根據個人喜好和能力，繼續閱讀文章或看題目，一般而言，若你決定繼續閱讀文章，請必須注意時間管理，嘗試略讀一遍以爭取更多時間作答。

The smart choice would be to quickly read the title and subtitle first (if given), this will give you a very general understanding of the topic. However, whether you decide to continue with reading the article or glance at the questions, depends on your personal preference and ability. In general however, if you decide to read the article first, please be aware of the importance of time management and try to skim through the first read through in order to maximize your time answering the questions.

3 掃描、略讀及快速閱讀 Skim, Scan and Read in Detail



基本上，你的理想閱讀速度可分為「快」至「非常非常快」。
一起看看以下不同閱讀速度的分別。

Essentially, your ideal speed will range from “Fast” to “Very Very Fast”. But there are subtle differences between each reading speed.

掃描 (Scan) = 非常非常快 (Very very fast)

掃描文章並不是在真正的閱讀，而是找尋及鎖定某些具體的資料，包括專有名詞(e.g. Microsoft, Dr. Lee, Paris, etc.)或日期(e.g.1856) 等。

Scan = Very Very Fast

Scanning is a unique skill in the sense that you are not actually “reading” but rather, you are searching for something very specific. Common things to scan for example, include proper nouns (e.g. Microsoft, Dr. Lee, Paris, etc.) or dates (e.g. 1856).

略讀(Skim) = 非常快 (Very fast)

略讀技巧對於習慣先閱讀文章的考生尤其重要。你必須好好限制你的略讀速度，在短時間內掌握每個部分的大意，讓你可以在理解問題後快速閱讀文章。

Skim = Very Fast

This skill is especially important for those who prefer to read the article first. You will want to restrict your time to ensure that you catch the general idea of each section. It's important that you understand what each paragraph is roughly talking about so you can refer back to them quickly after you read the questions.

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

快速閱讀 (Read in Detail) = 快(Fast)

快速閱讀是三種閱讀方法中最常用的。快速閱讀的目標是配對考題及文中相關的句子，例如：

考題：Where, according to the passage, states that very ancient rocks can be found...

文中相關的句子：...certain boulders, some of which are thousands of years old, are located in....

Read in Detail = Fast

The last skill here is also the most important. You will be doing the majority of IELTS Reading here utilizing this skill. The key goal here is to find the relevant matching sentence in the article to the specific specific question, for example:

Question: Where, according to the passage, states that very ancient rocks can be found...

Article: ...certain boulders, some of which are thousands of years old, are located in....

應付不熟悉的單詞

How to deal with unfamiliar words



IELTS經常挑戰你的詞彙量，若能掌握常見前綴詞及詞根的用法及意思，你的詞彙量便能在短期內倍增。以英文字“Hydropower”為例，前綴詞“Hydro”指「水」；而詞根“power”指「能量」，兩者配搭後的意思解作「水力發電」。以下是一些常見的英語前綴詞，看懂後不妨完成右方的練習和與朋友討論，強化理解。

It is very common for IELTS to test the limits of your vocabulary knowledge. Fortunately, there are many words in English that are derived from an existing word(s).

Example: Hydropower (Hydro = Water; Power = Energy)
When these two words are combined, it refers to energy that's produced via water.

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

The following are some common prefixes. Let's take a look!

常見前綴詞 Common Prefixes

前綴詞 Prefix	意思 Meaning	例子 Example	練習 1： 你能想到其他例子嗎？ Exercise 1: Can you think of other examples?
anti-	反對、對立、防止 against	抗菌的 antibacterial	
de-	表示相反、除去或減少 opposite, remove or reduce	使失效 deactivate	
dis-	表示相反或否定 opposite	消失 disappear	
en-	放入...中 / 使成為 to be in or confined in / to cause to be something	奴役；使成為 奴隸 enslave	
il-		不合邏輯的 illogical	
im-	不、無、非 not, lacking, or the opposite	不可能的 impossible	
in-		不公正 injustice	
ir-		不負責任的 irresponsible	
inter-	互相、在...之間 / 中間 between or among	國際的 International	

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

常見前綴詞 Common Prefixes

前綴詞 Prefix	意思 Meaning	例子 Example	練習 1： 你能想到其他例子嗎？ Exercise 1: Can you think of other examples?
mid-	在...之中/中間 among or in the middle of	正午 midday	
mis-	壞、錯、不當的 wrongly or badly	誤解、誤會 misunderstand	
non-	無，不，非 not or the opposite of	不間斷的 / 地 non-stop	
pre-	在...之前 before	(入)學前的 preschool	
re-	再、重新 again	重現 reappear	
semi-	半、部分 half or partially	準決賽 semi-final	

請注意，並不是所有英文字都有前綴詞，有些字的開首巧合地與前綴詞的字母一樣，但實並不為前綴詞，例如“unit”之中的“un”並不是前綴詞。

But be careful! Not every English word has a prefix. Some words may appear to contain them but do not share the same meaning. Example: Unit

EMPOWER

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

5 分辨「正確」、「錯誤」及「未有提及」的陳述句 Distinguishing between True, False and Not Given Statements

判斷題是令不少考生頭痛的部分，有時「錯誤」及「未有提及」陳述句的之間的差別更是令人困惑。

These questions can be very troublesome. It's not unusual for students to be confused regarding the difference between False and Not Given statements.

TRUE = 文章中有與該陳述句意思相應的句子
A matching statement found in the article as the question

FALSE = 文章中有與該陳述句意思不相同的句子
A sentence that expresses clearly a different statement compared to the question

NOT GIVEN = 文章中沒有與該陳述句有關的資料
No relevant statement can be found

例子：Building A's windows were damaged by the hurricane.
建築物 A 的窗戶被颶風損壞。

True Statement 1: Building A was affected by the hurricane.
陳述句 1：建築物 A 受颶風影響。

False Statement 2: Building A escaped from any damage caused by the hurricane.
陳述句 2：建築物 A 沒有被颶風破壞。

Not Given Statement 3: The glass windows of Building A did not have any safety and security Window Films on them.
陳述句 3：建築物A的玻璃窗並沒有任何安全保護膜。

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

常見文法錯誤

Common Grammatical Mistakes



交卷前切記答案檢查一次，以防因文法錯誤而失分。
Make sure you double-check your answers before you turn them in!
Grammar mistakes will be marked against you and you can lose precious marks if you are not careful.

單數詞 vs. 複數詞 Singular vs Plural

單數名詞：那位在 Pierre 旁邊的女士是我的老師。
Singular noun: The **woman** next to Pierre is my teacher.

複數名詞：在英國，婦女於 1918 年首次取得投票權。
Plural noun: **Women** first got the vote in Britain in 1918.

錯字 Misspellings

Correct spellings	Spelling advice	Common misspellings
accommodation	accommodation	acommodation
ambassador	ambassador	ambasader
appearance	appearance	appearence
business	business	bussiness
colleague	colleague	collegue
definitely	definitely	definitly
february	february	feburary
forty	forty	fourty
license	license	lisence
ninety	ninety	ninty
pronunciation	pronunciation	pronounciation
scene	scene	scense
truly	truly	truely
Weird	weird	wierd
writing	Writing	writting

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

冠詞的使用 Use of Articles

A / An (非特指的)

I eat **an apple** before my lunch every day.
我每日午餐前都會吃一個蘋果。

The (特指的)

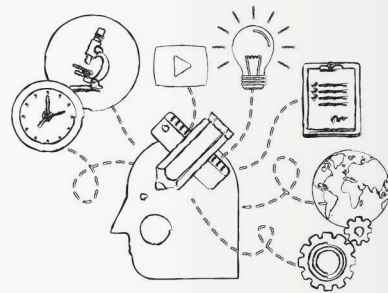
Could you pass me **the green apple** in the basket, please?
可否替我拿來那個在籃子裡的青蘋果？

大寫字母 Use of Articles

專有名詞一般都以大寫字母開首。
Capital letters are normally used for proper nouns.

☒ Queen's Road

☐ queen's road



應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

找出文章段落大意

Identifying 'main ideas' in a paragraph



不少考生以為段落大意及主題句就是文章的第一句。其實很多時候，這些重要資料往往隱藏在文中，所以大家千萬不要盲目把第一句當成作者的立場及該段的中心思想，相反，它可能是一個誤導考生的陷阱。

One of the trickiest parts about IELTS passages is the fact that many of the 'main ideas' or 'topic sentences' are often hidden deep within the paragraph. So, it's important that you don't automatically assume the first sentence of each paragraph is the topic sentence, because more often than not, it can be a misleading trap!

標記做卷進度

Marking your progress



連續閱讀數篇文章無疑是很費勁的，如此密集的工作更可能影響判斷力，使考生失去了做卷的方向。要避免這情況，考生可嘗試養成做標記的習慣。在閱讀的過程中，每當你找到與題目相符的資料，便在該部分寫下記號（例如用筆在句子下劃線），並寫上相關的題號。這能大大減少回答問題時回頭翻看文章的次數。

Completing consecutive reading articles can be very mentally taxing. This can often cause lapses in judgment and worse, you might lose track of your focus. Fortunately, one very useful habit to pick up is to make sure you underline and mark your progress. Every time you identify the sentence in the article that you think, matches the question, then be sure to underline and write the question number beside it. This can also save you from referring to the article back and forth when answering the questions.

9 小心審題

Read each question carefully



不少考生總是忘記仔細閱讀考試題目，因而忽略了題目的指示及答題要求，以致失分。

One of the most obvious issues that students always forget to consider, is the need to read the questions carefully. Simply put, there are often many instructions written that students often forget to take into account.

字數及(或)數字限制 Word and/or number limitation

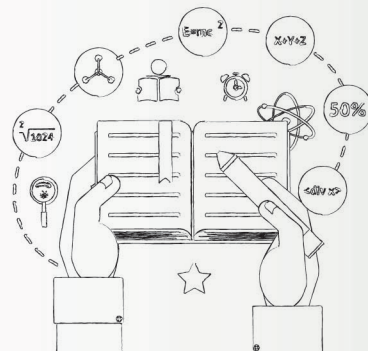
題目：從文中選擇不超過三個字或一個數字予每個答案

Question: Choose no more than three words or a number from the passage for each answer

注意提示 N.B. (Nota Bene) comments

所有字均可以使用超過一次

NB: You may use any letter more than once



應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

考試練習

Practice Paper

Source: www.ielts.org



Note: This is an extract from an Academic Reading passage on the development of rockets. The text preceding this extract explored the slow development of the rocket and explained the principle of propulsion.

The invention of rockets is linked inextricably with the invention of 'black powder'. Most historians of technology credit the Chinese with its discovery. They base their belief on studies of Chinese writings or on the notebooks of early Europeans who settled in or made long visits to China to study its history and civilisation. It is probable that, some time in the tenth century, black powder was first compounded from its basic ingredients of saltpetre, charcoal and sulphur. But this does not mean that it was immediately used to propel rockets. By the thirteenth century, powder-propelled fire arrows had become rather common. The Chinese relied on this type of technological development to produce incendiary projectiles of many sorts, explosive grenades and possibly cannons to repel their enemies. One such weapon was the 'basket of fire' or, as directly translated from Chinese, the 'arrows like flying leopards'. The 0.7 metre-long arrows, each with a long tube of gunpowder attached near the point of each arrow, could be fired from a long, octagonal-shaped basket at the same time and had a range of 400 paces. Another weapon was the 'arrow as a flying sabre', which could be fired from crossbows. The rocket, placed in a similar position to other rocket-propelled arrows, was designed to increase the range. A small iron weight was attached to the 1.5m bamboo shaft, just below the feathers, to increase the arrow's stability by moving the centre of gravity to a position below the rocket. At a similar time, the Arabs had developed the 'egg which moves and burns'. This 'egg' was apparently full of gunpowder and stabilised by a 1.5m tail. It was fired using two rockets attached to either side of this tail.

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

考試練習

Practice Paper



It was not until the eighteenth century that Europe became seriously interested in the possibilities of using the rocket itself as a weapon of war and not just to propel other weapons. Prior to this, rockets were used only in pyrotechnic displays. The incentive for the more aggressive use of rockets came not from within the European continent but from far-away India, whose leaders had built up a corps of rocketeers and used rockets successfully against the British in the late eighteenth century. The Indian rockets used against the British were described by a British Captain serving in India as 'an iron envelope about 200 millimetres long and 40 millimetres in diameter with sharp points at the top and a 3m-long bamboo guiding stick'. In the early nineteenth century the British began to experiment with incendiary barrage rockets. The British rocket differed from the Indian version in that it was completely encased in a stout, iron cylinder, terminating in a conical head, measuring one metre in diameter and having a stick almost five metres long and constructed in such a way that it could be firmly attached to the body of the rocket. The Americans developed a rocket, complete with its own launcher, to use against the Mexicans in the mid-nineteenth century. A long cylindrical tube was propped up by two sticks and fastened to the top of the launcher, thereby allowing the rockets to be inserted and lit from the other end. However, the results were sometimes not that impressive as the behaviour of the rockets in flight was less than predictable.

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

考試練習

Practice Paper



選擇題 Multiple Choice

Choose the appropriate letters A, B, C or D.

- In the thirteenth century, the Chinese
 - were able to form black powder derived from ingredients such as sulphur
 - had been able to routinely wield fire arrows fueled by powder
 - invented the black powder
 - copied the Europeans' rocket designs
- According to the passage, the 'basket of fire'
 - was created against the war with India
 - needed a tiny iron weight that was attached to the 1.5m bamboo shaft
 - formed the basis for modern rocket technology
 - was used by the Chinese as fiery weapons that were capable of resisting against their foes
- The rocket created by the American was
 - found to be highly effective when used against the Mexicans
 - created with the help of British scientists
 - deemed to be ineffective due to the difficulty in establishing its flight path
 - developed after the 20th century

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

考試練習

Practice Paper



Identifying writer's views

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in the reading passage?

Write:

Yes	if the statement agrees with the information
No	if the statement contradicts the information
Not given	if there is no information about this in the passage

- The 'egg', developed by the Arabs, required a two-man team to fire the weapon
- One of the Chinese weapons were able to be launched from crossbows.
- Before the eighteenth century, many European nations commonly used rockets as one of their many weapons of war.
- The British rockets were exactly the same when compared to their Indian counterparts.
- Bamboo sticks were used in the American rocket designs.

Listening 聆聽 Exam Skills and Strategies

應試技巧及策略

1. 小心審題 Reading the questions carefully
2. 標記題目關鍵字 Make a habit of underlining key words in the questions
3. 預先閱讀下一道問題 Always read one question ahead
4. 檢查生字及文法 Check your spelling and grammar
5. 留意講者口音 Speaker accents
6. 不要輕信第一個聽到的「答案」 Be wary of the "first" answer
7. 注意相似字 Be prepared to listen for similar words
8. 不要錯過提示字 Pay attention to signpost words
9. 認識圖表及地圖題目 Be well prepared for diagram and map questions
10. 善用網上資源 Make use of online resources

應試技巧及策略 Exam Skills and Strategies

1 小心審題

Reading the Questions Carefully



理解題目看似是輕而易舉，實為不少考生墮入的陷阱。例如問題 “What is a characteristic that Tom possess, that is unlike any other?”，大意的考生可能只讀完第一部分，便匆匆寫答案，忽略了問題後半部分的答題要求。“that is unlike any other” 說明答案只可包括 Tom 獨有的特質，否則便會扣分。

One of the pitfalls that students commonly make is not spending enough time to properly read each question.

e.g. What is a characteristic that Tom possess, that is unlike any other? In this question, it is important that students take note of the phrase “that is unlike any other” as it stipulates that the answer must be a ‘unique’ characteristic that is not shared by other people.

2 標記題目關鍵字

Make a habit of underlining key words in the questions



用筆在關鍵字下劃線是個好習慣，除了可防止錯過重要的答題要求，更可以讓考生清晰知道需要從聆聽資料中獲取多少資料。例如在處理問題 “What are the two main factors responsible for increase in air pollution?” 的時候，考生要注意題目要求兩個答案，而在聆聽時更要密切留意與關鍵字同義的字詞。

It can be easy to overlook or ignore key information found in the question.

e.g. What are the two main factors responsible for increase in air pollution?

In this case, it's important that the student recognize the question requires two answers. The student should also try to listen closely for words that may be associated with the underlined words.

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

預先閱讀下一道問題

Always read one question ahead



不少考生被聆聽資料牽著走，甚至迷失方向，以致未能在答題簿中找出相關的部分，繼而影響接下來的部分，嚴重拉低分數。因此在聆聽內容開始之前，一定要先熟識該部分的問題，而每當完成一條問題後，就要立即仔細閱讀下一道問題，並專注找尋答案。

One of the most challenging aspects of the listening section is that students can easily become 'lost' and lose track of which part the speaker(s) is/are talking about. As a result, one mistake can easily cost the student consecutive questions, enough to lower a potential band score. Thus, it is essentially that students make a conscious effort to always be aware of what the next question is asking in order to prevent this from happening.

檢查生字及文法

Check your spelling and grammar



在聆聽資料播畢後，考生會有 10 分鐘整理答案。大家要把握時間，謹慎檢查答案一次，防止有文法錯誤及串錯字的情況。

The listening section provides an additional 10 minutes at the end for test takers to transfer their answers from the question booklet to answer sheet. Students should maximize the time allotted in this period by using this opportunity to both double check his/her answers.

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

5 留意講者口音

Speaker accents



IELTS 會使用各種英文口音，例如英國、（北）美、紐西蘭或澳洲口音等，因此你需要多接觸各種英語口音。不妨多看英文電影和電視節目。

IELTS uses a variety of accents ranging from British, (North) American, New Zealand or Australian accents. You need to familiarize yourself with the different accents used in English by exposing yourself to various English sources such as movies and TV shows.

6 不要輕信第一個聽到的答案

Be wary of the "first" answer



很多時候，聆聽內容的人物會利用一個看似合理的答案去誤導考生，例如：“The number is 35...err... sorry, I'm not too familiar with this number yet, I mean 3695 2323.”
以上的陷阱可能令大意的考生寫錯第二個數字。

Another common trap in the listening test is that speakers can often begin with a similar yet incorrect answer, for example, “The number is 35...err... sorry, I'm not too familiar with this number yet, I mean 3695 2323.”

As illustrated above, the test taker needs to be careful and not fall into the trap of writing the first two incorrect digits.

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

注意相似字

Be prepared to listen for similar words



一些考生在閱讀題目後，便只牢記題目的關鍵字，可惜當聽到關鍵字的同義字也未能反應過來。考生要經常提醒自己，關鍵字不時會以其他形態出現。

Try to avoid listening for only specific words. Oftentimes, the speaker will use other words that share a similar meaning.

例子：

Example:

In the 16th century, **animals** were often used as a means of **transportation between places**.

In the 1500s, traders often rode **horses and donkeys** when **traveling between different locations**.

不要錯過提示字

Pay attention to signpost words



聆聽資料中的提示字引導考生預測即將廣播的內容，以下是常見的提示字，值得大家留意。

Always pay attention to signposts that may provide clues to help orient the listeners. There are a variety of signposts worth noting.

提示對比或對立觀點 *Signal a contrast or opposing view*

例 e.g. Despite (儘管)

They still enjoyed the picnic despite the poor weather.

儘管天氣不好，他們仍然享受那次野餐活動。

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

提示例子 *Signal an example*

例 e.g. For instance (例如)

Schools can become more environmentally-friendly by, for instance, using recycled paper.

學校可以透過實行一些措施而變得更環保，例如使用再造紙。

提示原因 (即交代因果關係)

Signal a reason (i.e. cause and effect)

例 e.g. Because (因為)

Part of the reason for the positive reviews is because the manufacturer has a history of producing fantastic hardware.

產品獲得好評部分原因，是因為該製造商在生產高質素硬件方面有豐富的經驗。

提示次序 *Signal a sequence*

例 e.g. First of all (首先)

First of all, we need to find out its location on the map.

首先，我們需要找出它在地圖上的位置。

提示額外資料 *Signal additional information*

例 e.g. As well as (除……外、也、還、而且)

I agree wholeheartedly that renewable energy is definitely the way to go. Clean energy are excellent sources due to the fact that it's abundant as well as helping reduce climate change.

我完全同意發展再生能源是正確的方向。潔淨能源既有充足的供應量，又能幫助舒緩氣候變化的問題，是理想的能量來源。

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

提示結果或解釋 Signal a result or an explanation

例 e.g. Consequently (因此)

Soil pollution poses a threat to agriculture and the food chain, and consequently to our health.

由於土壤污染對農業和食物鏈造成威脅，因此對我們的健康也有不良影響。

認識圖表及地圖題目

Be well prepared for diagram and map questions



圖表及地圖題目經常在考試中出現，因此考生要熟習其答題模式及技巧。

These two questions are commonly found in IELTS and a good way to prepare for this is to familiarize yourself with both the questions and the information you need to look out for.

圖表 Diagrams

描述形狀及圖案 Describing shapes and Patterns

E.g. The short **cylindrical** container contains a **spotted** pattern on its **body**.

例：那短**圓柱形**容器的**瓶身**有**斑點**圖案。

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

常見形狀 Common shapes

立體形狀 Three-dimensional Shapes

Cone 圓錐體



Cube 立方體



Cylinder 圓柱體 (圓筒)



Pyramid 金字塔



Prism 棱柱體



Hemisphere 半球體



Sphere 球體



平面形狀 Two-dimensional Shapes

Circle 圓形



Oval 橢圓形



Crescent 新月形



Triangle 三角形



Rectangle 長方形



Diamond 菱形



Square 正方形



pentagon 五邊形



hexagon 六邊形



常見圖案 Common patterns



Argyle
菱形花紋



Camouflage
迷彩



Checks
方格圖案



Concentric
同心圓圖案



Floral
花卉圖案的



Kaleidoscope
萬花筒



Polka dots
圓點花紋



Stripes
條紋

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

描述位置 Describing positions

E.g. **Underneath** the lid, there is a yellow ribbon wrapped around the **neck** of the container.

例：在蓋子的**下面**，有一個黃色絲帶繞在容器的**頸部**。

常見位置介詞 Common prepositions of place

Inside	裡面
Across	穿過 / 橫過
Against	逆…的方向 / 迎著
Along	沿著
Among	在…中 / 為…所環繞
Around	圍繞
Behind	在（…的）後面
Beneath	在…下方
Between	在…（兩者）中間
In front of	在…前面
Near	接近
Opposite	對面的
Through	通過

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

地圖 Maps

描述物件 Description of the object/location

E.g. The library is a **large, circular** building found at the northeast corner of the campus.

例：圖書館是一個大的圓形建築，位於校園東北面的盡頭。

常見形容地圖的字詞 Common words for describing objects on a map

Adjectives

Brick-built	用磚建的
Low-rise	矮的，少層數的
High-rise	高的，多層數的
Multi-storey	多層的
Lofty	高的
Sprawling	雜亂無序地擴展 （尤指城市）

Nouns

Balcony	露臺、（劇場的）樓座
Basement	地下室
Concrete jungle	石屎森林
Cornerstone	基石、奠基石
Corridor	走廊
Drinking fountain	噴泉式飲水器
Facade	正面（尤指大型/ 外型美觀的建築物）
Fountain	噴水池

描述物件的位置 Position of the object/location

E.g. The swimming pool is located at the **south** end of the park, **opposite*** of the food court.

例：游泳池位於公園的南端，在美食廣場的對面。

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

行走路線 *Traveling direction*

E.g. **Traveling west** on Queens Road, take a **left turn** at the intersection and the cafe is found right at the corner of Wall Street.

例：在皇后大道上向西面行駛，在路口左轉，咖啡館就在Wall Street English 的轉角處。

形容路線 *Giving directions*

行人 *Pedestrians*

- | | |
|--|---------------------|
| • Go along Hoi Yuen Road. | 沿著開源道走。 |
| • Take the first road on the left. | 走進左邊第一條路。 |
| • Go straight ahead. | 往前直走。 |
| • Cross the road. | 過馬路。 |
| • You will see a supermarket on your left. | 你會在左面看到一家超級市場。 |
| • Turn left at the next street. | 於下一個街口轉左。 |
| • You will pass a school. | 你會經過一間學校。 |
| • Go on for about 2 minutes / 100 metres. | 繼續走大約 2 分鐘 / 100 米。 |

駕駛者 *Drivers*

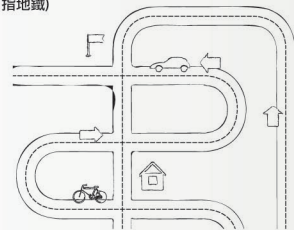
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| • Get in the right lane. | 駛入右面行車線。 |
| • Stay in the right lane for about 50 meters. | 繼續在右面行車線行駛約 50 米。 |
| • Turn right at the roundabout. | 在迴旋處右轉。 |
| • Turn right at the T-junction. | 在 T 字路口右轉。 |
| • Go through the Cross-Harbour Tunnel. | 走海底隧道。 |
| • Go over the Tsing Ma Bridge. | 走青馬大橋。 |
| • Turn right at the light (traffic lights) and then follow the signs for the airport. | 在交通燈口轉右，然後跟隨往機場路牌的指示。 |
| • Go past the cinema and take the first right onto Fraser Road. | 走過戲院，然後在第一個路口右轉到菲沙道。 |

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

地標 *Landmarks*

- | | | | |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|-----|
| • Crossroad | 十字路口 | • Parking lot | 停車場 |
| • Dead end | 死胡同 | • Pavement / sidewalk | 行人路 |
| • Flyover / overpass | 天橋 | • Taxi rank / cab stand | 的士站 |
| • Highway | 公路 | • Traffic lights | 交通燈 |
| • Junction | 路口 | • Zebra crossing / crosswalk | 斑馬線 |
| • Subway / underpass | 隧道
(Subway也可指地鐵) | | |



1 善用網上資源

Make use of online resources



要提高英語聆聽能力並不是一朝一夕的事。由於考題涵蓋的範圍極廣，所以學生平日一定要多接觸不同的英語題材。WSEHK 頻道定期加載多元化時事議題，現在就開始你的聽力訓練：

Improving your listening skills is not something that happens overnight. Due to the unpredictable nature of the questions, it is essential that students have adequate prior preparation in listening to English conversations.

Subscribe to the WSEHK Channel for listening exercises:

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

考試練習

Practice Paper



Scan the QR code or go to the website to listen to the audio and answer the following questions.

You will hear a telephone conversation between a customer and a travel agent.



Section 1: Question 1 – 4

<http://opn.to/a/8IE8u>

Fill in the blanks. Write no more than two words and/or a number for each answer.

1. Freedom Village Resorts has ____ resorts located all around the world.
2. The price for staying at the Paris resort for 5 nights is ____.
3. The man intends to visit the _____ aquarium in Amsterdam.
4. The man plans to reserve the tickets _____ tomorrow.

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

考試練習

Practice Paper



Section 2: Questions 5 – 7

<http://opn.to/a/dqQQI>



Choose the correct letter, A, B or C.

5. What does Ben think about the idea of free speech?
A. People should be allowed to say whatever they want
B. People should not be allowed to say whatever they want
C. There should be a compromise between the two
6. What does Alan think about the idea of free speech?
A. People should be allowed to say whatever they want
B. People should not be allowed to say whatever they want
C. There should be a compromise between the two
7. What does Ben think about opinions that are different from his own?
A. They should not have the right to be said
B. They should have the right to be said
C. They should be ignored

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

考試練習

Practice Paper



參考答案 Suggested answers

Reading

Exercise 1

1. Anti-war, anti-ageing, anti-social adjective
2. Deice, deescalate, decaffeinated coffee
3. Disable, disadvantage, disgrace
4. Enact, enable, enfold
5. Illegal, illiberal, illegitimate
6. Immortal, immoral, immature
7. Inedible, ineffective, inefficient
8. Irrelevant, irreversible, irresistible
9. Intercontinental, interdepartmental, interbank
10. Midair, midnight, mid-life crisis
11. Misbehave, mislead, misplace
12. Non-additive, non-adhesive, non-flammable

Listening

1. 48
2. 1400 euros
3. Sunshine
4. in person
5. A
6. B
7. B

Practice paper

Multiple Choice

1. B
2. D
3. C

Identifying writer's views

4. Not given
5. True
6. No
7. No
8. Not given

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

考試練習

Practice Paper

Transcript for Listening Recording A

A: Customer B: Travel agent

B: Freedom Village Resort, how can I help you?

A: Hi, I've been planning to travel during the upcoming holidays and I was wondering how many cities does your resort cover?

B: Well, we have 47...sorry, I meant 48 resorts worldwide. Our coverage extends across Asia, Europe and the Americas. Do you have a particular destination in mind?

A: Yes, the first one is Paris. Oh, and I'd like to travel with another friend of mine. We're aiming for...sometime around November.

B: Hm... we actually have two resorts in Paris. One is located in the heart of the city while the other is located closer to the outskirts. Both of them are packed with excellent facilities, including spas, heated swimming pools, gym rooms, tennis courts and even a 24-hour concierge service that's ready to cater to your needs.

A: The one closer to the city sounds perfect. How much would 5 nights cost?

B: Well, we charge a daily rate of 265 euros. So all up, it would be 1,400 (14 hundred) euros.

A: That sounds about right. Oh and... before I forget, I want to ask about Amsterdam. Do you have any resorts there as well?

B: We sure do! In fact, it's one of the more popular resorts we have.

A: Really?

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

考試練習

Practice Paper



Transcript for Listening Recording A

B: One of the main attractions offered at this site is that many of our suites contain their very own indoor jacuzzi! So you can feel free to relax any time you like within your hotel room!

A: Wow, that really does sound really attractive. I don't think I've ever seen a jacuzzi in the room before! How much is this one?

B: The prices vary depending on the suite but on average, it's about 320 euros a night.

A: Eh... that's starting to get a bit out of my budget. Are there any cheaper options?

B: We do offer a discount on suites at 220 euros a night but those don't include the jacuzzi.

A: That sounds a lot more reasonable. I guess I'll just have to use the one by the pool instead.

B: That's certainly an option.

A: One more thing, my friend mentioned that there was a famous aquarium that I just had to visit. I think the name was, Sunspear Aquarium?

B: I think you mean the Sunshine Aquarium. It's actually located very near our resort! All you need to do is take the tram that's just outside our hotel. Alternatively, you could also take the subway there as well. It's generally a quicker method compared to the tram, although you do lose out on seeing the scenery.

A: Hm... that's tough, I'll probably decide for myself later on then.

B: Great, is there anything else I can help you with?

A: I think that's it. I'll come down to your office tomorrow and reserve in person. Thanks for your help.

應試技巧及策略

Exam Skills and Strategies

考試練習

Practice Paper

Transcript for Listening Recording B

A = Helena B = Ben C = Alan

Context: Students discussing the topic of free speech

A: So... Ben, what do you think about free speech? Should everyone be allowed to say whatever they want?

B: I think it's a basic human right for people to be able to express their opinions. While I may not share the same view as others, I think everyone should be guaranteed the right to express it. What about you Alan?

C: I'm not ...so sure if... I agree with that. For example, what if hate groups started displaying their messages in front of schools? I don't think that's the kind of message we would want to expose our children to.

B: Well, while I don't agree with racism at all, you have to view things from a wider perspective. Banning the messages from a specific group creates a dangerous precedent to follow.

C: That may be true, but what's really worse? Exposing children to these types of messages or sacrificing a bit of freedom for the greater good?

B: You do have a point I suppose...but where do we draw the line? It seems hypocritical to ban one message but allow another to be said. Should we, as a society, have that right to determine what we can and cannot say? Helena?

A: Hm... as I see it, I think both of you have some valid points. On one hand, restricting free speech creates a slippery slope situation. On the other hand, having unrestricted free speech has the potential to create some morally questionable situations as well. I think we need to strike a fair balance between the two.

要考好 IELTS，有沒有必勝策略？

自修、做試題練習、參加預備班，那個方法最好？

其實不同的備試方法都有其利弊，考生應根據自己的需要和能力，選擇最有效的應試策略。看看以下的分析及考生分享後，你會有更深的了解。

自修	做試題練習	參加 IELTS 預備班
自修的最大好處就是時間和地點安排的彈性，但安排失當往往成為此方法的致命傷。在自覺性被考驗的同時，很多自修生因為沒有一個完善的溫習計劃和準備有效的教材，錯過了許多練習的機會，最後「臨急抱佛腳」，成績當然不理想。	做試題練習有助考生了解考試模式，也讓考生取得「實戰經驗」。但想透徹分析題目的趨勢，卻要花很多時間操練多年的試題。 考生亦需有較強的理解能力去明白每道題目的考核重點。如只是盲目操練而不求甚解，考生很容易會墮入答題陷阱。	考試精讀班能幫助考生在短期內強化英文知識，導師亦會分析不同答題技巧及取分要訣，避免考生走冤枉路。 課堂上的練習，加上導師的評語，讓考生能重點提升英語應試技巧。 但由於課程編排緊密，覆蓋的內容全面，故學生需要在課堂上打醒十二分精神，以免錯過任何考試重點。

學生經驗分享



Cathy 中六學生

因擔心未能在香港升讀心儀大學，我決定到海外升學，準備功夫第一步就是要應考 IELTS，可是我對這考試一竅不通。於一次學校活動中得知 Wall Street 提供 IELTS 試前預備班，跟媽媽商量後便報讀了。

課堂上採用全英語教學，令我的聆聽能力得到很大的進步。老師詳細講解考試各部分的內容和應試技巧，亦對堂上的模擬考試提供很多分析和建議。當我遇到問題的時候，老師也很耐心地解釋。現在我對 IELTS 考試不但得到全面的了解，就連平日運用英語的信心也大大提升！

最後我在 IELTS 考試中得到了滿意的成績，寫作部分更有明顯的進步。我現在可以放心為準備到外國升學作準備！