

众所周知，雅思考试听说读写四项考试围绕的一个主旨就是同义替换，尤其听力更为明显。雅思听力非常明显的一个特征就是不要求考生能够完全听懂，但答案部分同义替换的细节必须能够做到透彻的了解才能正确作答。此外，雅思听力的另外一个特点就是同义替换词反复利用，反复出现。这两个特点这样就为同学们复习听力提供了很大的帮助。只要同学们对剑桥中的高频同义转换词了若指掌，那么你就真正能够洞若观火，处变不惊了。

下面就具体给同学们分析一下剑桥听力中的常用替换词

一、答案类高频同义转换词

以下词汇在听力原文中高频出现，而且是以答案的形式出现的。雅思听力的游戏规则是“所听即所得”，那么这类题目一般以选择题形式出现。

★wildlife = animals / plants / vegetation

实例回放：Cambridge8Test2 Section2 的 20 题：The shop contains books about: A. animals B. local traditions C. the history of the park. 听力原文：there is a wide selection of books on wildlife... 同样的替换在 Cambridge8 Test1 Section3 的 27 题，这次听力原文中作者说到：I'd like to see something about the local wildlife, and vegetation too. 选项还是 animal。据统计，这个同义替换在剑桥中出现了四次，它的重要性可见一斑。

★currently = at present / at the moment

实例回放：Cambridge8Test2 Section2 的 19 题：What can you see in the park at the present time? A. the arrival of wild birds B. fruit tree blossom C. a demonstration of fishing 听力原文：for example John Havers, our expert fly fisherman, is currently giving displays on the lake.

★book = reserve; booking = reservation

实例回放：Cambridge9 Test1 Section2 的 19 和 20 多项选择：Which TWO pieces of information does the speaker give about the fitness test? A. You need to reserve a place. 原文：There are only a limited number of places available for this, so to make a booking phone... 特别强调，这对替换词在剑桥中不仅以选择题形式出现，其中 reservation / booking 也经常出现在填空题中出现，比如：Cambridge6 Test2 Section2 的 17 题，同样的 Cambridge7 Test1 Section1 的第 5 题。所以要引起足够的重视。

★a range of = a variety of

实例回放：Cambridge7Test3 Section4 的 33 题：The company focused their research on: A. a wide variety of hotels B. large, luxury hotel chains C. exotic holiday hotels 听力原文：The company's research covered a whole range of different hotel types... 同样的替换在 Cambridge4 Test4 Section2 的 13 题的非答案部分。另外要注意在 Insights into IELTS 的练习题里 range 曾经作为答案出现。

★often =frequently

看似很简单的替换，但是考试中却频繁出现。实例回放：Cambridge8 Test3 Section4 的31题：Compared to introducing new business processes, attempts to copy existing processes are: A. more attractive B. more frequent C. more straightforward. 听力原文：It's a less glamorous activity than pure innovation, but it actually happens more often, as a matter of fact.

★convert=change

实例回放：Cambridge8 Test3 Section1 的10题：Which TWO facilities in the district of Devon Close are open to the public at the moment? A. museum B. concert hall C. cinema D. ... 原文：The only one (cinema) closed down last year, and it's now in the process of being converted into a film museum. 如果知道这组同义替换，那么就可以用排除法，选出正确答案。另外 convert 在 Cambridge9 Test3 Section4 的36题附近“客串”过背景单词。

★complex =complicated

实例回放：IELTS Practice Test7 Section2 的13题：Jack works with some advanced cyclists who want to develop: A. international competitive riding skills B. knowledge of advanced equipment C. confidence in complex road systems. 原文：We do complete beginner and also advanced courses, that's for urban cyclists who want to do with the things like riding in the streets with complicated intersections, and things like that. 值得一提的是，complex 作为名词是综合设施，复合体的意思，它在剑桥也同时作为背景单词出现过，如：entertainment complex、sports complex。希望大家注意扩充自己的词汇。

★maximum = up to; minimum = start from

二、背景单词类高频同义转换

这类词汇虽然不如第一类直接作为答案，但是一般这类词的附近就是答案了。而且如果这类词经常在背景里“打酱油”，它们一旦出现了，答案也就不远了。

★disadvantage =drawback / negative feature

实例回放：Cambridge8 Test1 Section3 8题：But a two-dimensional map will always have some _____. 听力原文：But there is a drawback... And that means there'll always be a certain degree of distortion on a map.

那么相反的一组同义替换词就是：★advantage =benefit / positive feature 这两组在剑桥中是屡见不鲜。

★focus on =concentrate on / specialize in

★majority =most / main

★neighborhood =surroundings

★suburb =outskirts

★cope with =deal with

★species =breed

★important =essential / crucial / central

★enrollment =registration

★ahead of time= ahead of schedule = in advance