

配对题属于较为特殊的选择类题型，这一种题型有**三大题型特点**：

- ① 题目本身包括题干及匹配选项的内容；
- ② 考生在听的过程中需要对题干、选项匹配内容和录音三组信息进行理解和对应，这也是这一种题型其难点所在；
- ③ 定位较容易

考试中，配对题有**三种常见形式**：① 选项多余空 ② 选项等于空 ③ 选项少于空。其中，② 选项等于空：即一对一匹配，除了选项利用率上与①不同之外，其余的出题特征和做题思路极为相近

我们先来看选项多于空的配对题：

What **change** has been made to each part of the theatre?

Choose **SIX** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-G, next to questions 11-16.

### **RIVENDEN CITY THEATRE**

- A doubled in number
- B given separate entrances
- C reduced in number
- D increased in size
- E replaced
- F strengthened
- G temporarily closed

### **Part of the theatre**

- 11 box office .....
- 12 shop .....
- 13 ordinary seats .....
- 14 seats for wheelchair users .....
- 15 lifts .....
- 16 dressing rooms .....

(Cambridge 6 Test 1

Section 2)

范例分析： 选项多余空的配对题，题目是对于 **theatre** 的变化部分进行描述，然后将每一个部分的具体变化进行匹配

范例原文： Lynne: The first thing people will see when they go in is the foyer has been repainted in the original green and gold. Then the box office has been reoriented with its own access from the side of the building instead of through the foyer, which means it can be open longer hours, and has more space, too.

范例分析： **foyer** 在题干中没有给出，属干扰；这里的 **then** 是非常好的递进关系承接词，提醒注意 **box office** 的出现。接下来，**the box office has been reoriented with its own access from the side of the building** 中，**reoriented, its own access** 和 B 选项 **given separate entrance** 相对应

{温馨提示}: foyer 大厅

reoriented 重新确定位置

with its own access 有自己的入口

范例原文: The shop is the one part of the redevelopment which isn't yet complete. We hope to reopen the shop in the next few months.

范例分析: 在定位词 shop 出现后, isn't yet complete、 to reopen the shop in the next few months 均能够帮助确定答案 G 选项 temporarily closed

范例原文: Man: Will audiences find any difference in the auditorium?

Lynne: Yes, we've increased the leg-room between the rows. This means that there are now fewer seats.

范例分析: 当男的问到 auditorium 时, 若知道是观众席的意思, 则知道定位到 13 题, 随后 fewer seats 较容易就能对应上 C 选项 reduced in number

范例原文: We have already had a few seats which were suitable for wheelchair users, and now there are twice as many.

范例分析: We have already had a few seats which were suitable for wheelchair users 这一句又是非常明显的, 容易定位到 14 题, now there are twice as many 对应上 doubled in number 选项 A

范例原文: Something else that will benefit audiences is the new lifts. The two we used to have were very small and slow. They've now gone. And we've got much more efficient ones.

范例分析：讲到 lift 时，They've now gone 可以判断对应 E 选项 replaced，当然，The two we used to have were.....we've got much more efficient ones 也是可以帮助推断的

范例原文：The small, dark dressing rooms we used to have have been converted into two large airy rooms, so they're much more comfortable now.

范例分析：最后的 dressing rooms 说到是 converted into two large airy rooms 对应上 D 选项 increased in number

综合来看，选项多余空，即有选项用不上；这类考题的选项一般是对题干进行解释说明，定位容易，但很容易出现同义转换；有些选项会比较相似，干扰性强。从上例中 reoriented, its own access 和 given separate entrance 之间的转换；到 twice as many 和 doubled in number 之间的对应可以发现，没有一题不涉及同意转换。

## 雅思听力技巧之配对题(二)

朗阁海外考试研究中心 孙佳薇

当然，配对题选项多余空的题型特征，可以选择在听的时候不要着急看选项，通过浏览--记录--填写，也就是根据题干要求，去“有的放矢”，记录所需要的内容，待到录音结束，根据所记录的内容和选项进行匹配。请看下例：

Which team will do each of the following jobs?

Choose **THREE** answers from the box and write the correct letter, A-D, next to questions 11-13.

Teams

- A the blue team
- B the yellow team
- C the green team
- D the red team

11 checking entrance tickets .....

12 preparing refreshments .....

13 directing car-park traffic .....

(Cambridge 6 Test 4

Section 2)

范例分析： 按照这样的做题方式一般可以分 3 步：

- ① 在审题时明确题干的中心词，理清问的是什么，例如上例，明确所需要区分的是不同的工种所代表的颜色，为定位作好准备
- ② 快速浏览完选项后，尽量记住大致意思，在听的过程中将每一种工作的颜色记录下来；像此处每一种颜色的首字母均不一样，在记录过程中甚至可以仅用每一种颜色的首字母为代表 **b, y, g, r**
- ③ 听完利用检查时间进行核对，对号入座

再比如上一篇 **RIVEN DEN CITY THEATRE** 一例，此例上下信息较多，难度较大，像这样的情况同样可以按照浏览--记录--填写的方式来避免上下来回扫荡，打乱节奏的现象。

比如：既然题目是对于 **theatre** 的变化部分进行描述，那我们需要记录的内容就非常明确，就是每一个部分的具体变化，不需要其他太多的内容，而后进行匹配

例如第 11 题，在定位词 **box office** 出现后，所记录在旁的内容即 **reoriented, its own access**

还有像第 14 题需要记录下的内容可能只是 **twice**

当然，要指出的是，这一种做题方式**需要注意到两点**：

- ① 在题型上有限定，不是每一种雅思听力题型均适合；
- ② 听力基础较薄弱的考生需慎用。