

如何解决听力中的关键词后置问题雅思(IELTS)考试 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/642/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_A6\\_82\\_E4\\_BD\\_95\\_E8\\_A7\\_A3\\_E5\\_c10\\_642863.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/642/2021_2022__E5_A6_82_E4_BD_95_E8_A7_A3_E5_c10_642863.htm)

关键词后置，是听力中除开同意转换和干扰项以外的另一大难点，并且在最近考试中频繁出现，出现的部分从Section4一直延升到

了Section2,是听力备考中不可忽视的问题。常见关键词后置分四种情况，分别为：前置定语，后置定语，主谓宾与从句

。 1. 前置定语结构 前置定语在考题中出现的形式为“ n. \_\_\_\_\_ ”和“ adj. \_\_\_\_\_ ”，即在填空前出现名词或形容词的关键词。在录音中则经常通过修辞结构和句子结构的改变，

将关键词后置。例1：Cambridge 6 Test 2 Section 3 Question 21 --Read IT \_\_\_\_\_ . 录音：look through catalogues specialised in IT. 解析：通过修辞结构的改变，把名词前置定语变成分词后置定语，完成关键词后置。

例2：Cambridge 5 Test 3 Section 3 Question 30 --Excellent \_\_\_\_\_ . 录音：F: OK, any other comments? M: I thought student support was excellent. 解析：通过句子结构的改变，完成关键词后置。

例3：Cambridge 6 Test 1 Section 3 Question 24 --Reduced \_\_\_\_\_ for students. 录音：students pay an annual fee that

's much less than the general public pay. 解析：通过修辞结构的改变，把形容词前置定语变成从句后置定语，完成关键词后置，同时伴随reduced的同意转换。

2. 后置定语结构 后置定语在考题中出现的形式为“ n. prep. \_\_\_\_\_ ”和“ n. p. \_\_\_\_\_ ”，即在填空前出现关键词如“名词 - 介词（如of, for, about, in, on, etc.）”或“名词 - 分词”。

在录音中则经常通过修辞

结构和句子结构的改变，将名词关键词后置。例1

: Cambridge 6 Test 4 Section 2 Question 15 --Will explain about arrangement for \_\_\_\_\_ and fire exits. 录音：He will also go through the security arrangement with you and show you the fire exits. 解析：通过修辞结构的改变，把介词短语后置定语变成名词前置定语，完成关键词后置。例2：Cambridge 6 Test 2 Section 3 Question 22 --Spoken to Jane Prince Head of the \_\_\_\_\_.

录音：F: Jane Prince, do you know her? She ' s in the Computer Centre. M: Yes, of course, she is the new head. 解析

：通过句子结构的改变，完成关键词后置。例3：Cambridge 6 Test 1 Section 4 Question 32 --New technology allowed the production of goods made of \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ 录音：The

technology they introduced meant that metal and leather goods were produced there for the first time. 解析：通过修辞结构的改变，把分词后置定语变成名词前置定语，完成关键词后置。小结

：1和2类关键词后置通常出现于Section2-4的大表格填空中。考生须要在读题时事先判断易出现关键词后置的题目，并且对答案进行预测；而后在听题时利用预测捕捉答案，后置的关键词起确认答案的作用。因此在平时的学习中要熟悉听力题目中常见的容易出现关键词后置的结构，培养视觉敏感度；并且熟练掌握语法上定语结构的转换。3. 主谓宾结构 主谓

宾在考题中出现的形式为“ subj. pred. \_\_\_\_\_ ”，即在填空前出现名词（主语）和动词（谓语）的关键词。在录音中则经常通过主语和宾语位置的调换，以及谓语主动被动之间的转换，或者其它句式变化，将名词关键词后置。例1

: Cambridge 6 Test 2 Section 2 Question 11 amp. 37 --Research

indicates that many women only think about their financial future when a \_\_\_\_\_ occurs. --It is best for women to start thinking about pensions when they are in their \_\_\_\_\_. 录音：The research indicates that at present for women it takes a crisis to make them think about their future financial situation. But of course this is the very worst time for anyone to make any important decisions.

Women today need to look ahead, think ahead, not wait until they 're under pressure. Even women in their early twenties, need to think about pensions for example. 解析：通过调换从句中两个分句的位置，完成关键词后置。 例2：Cambridge 6 Test 4 Section 4 Question 40 --In ancient India a man would fight a lion as a test of \_\_\_\_\_. 录音：In ancient India, one of the greatest tests of

leadership for a man was to fight a lion. 解析：通过调换从句中两个分句的位置，完成关键词后置。 小结：3和4类关键词后置通常出现于Section2-4的句子填空中。 考生须要在读题时事先判断易出现关键词后置的题目，并且对答案进行预测；而后在听题时利用预测捕捉答案，后置的关键词起确认答案的作用。 因此在平时的学习中要熟悉听力题目中常见的容易出现关键词后置的结构，培养视觉敏感度；并且熟练掌握语法上主谓宾结构和从句结构的转换。 相关链接：1月雅思考试网友机经汇总月刊 百考试题特别推荐雅思新手入门指导 各国高校认可雅思考试成绩单及分数要求 100Test 下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。 详细请访问 [www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)