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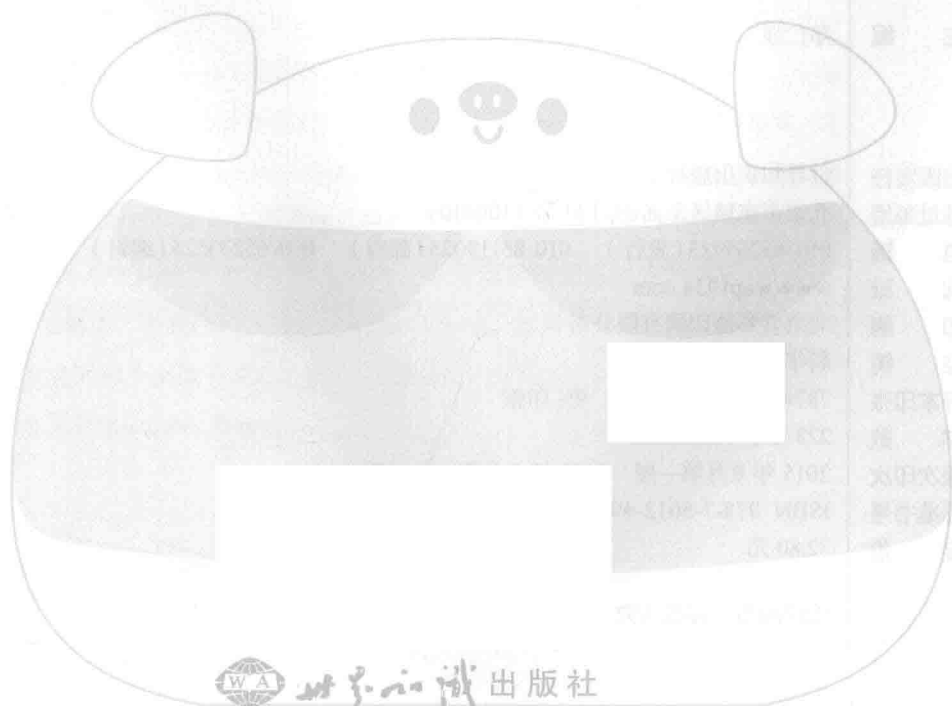
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序言

有个雅思老师，叫做 Brother Qiang。在掌声雷动的大班里，我听见那声呼喊——我是 Brother Qiang，还有那醍醐灌顶的气力，凝结在空气中的微凉。专业，触目惊心的专业，一个个“烤鸭”在他的点拨下茅塞顿开，然而他只留下了那个名字——Brother Qiang。不要问他为什么这么猖狂，他绝尘而去的身影说明了一切的原由——他是 Brother Qiang。

我是 Brother Qiang，不走寻常路。不是每一杯牛奶都是特仑苏，不是每个雅思老师都叫 Brother Qiang。为什么我的眼里常含泪水，因为我是 Brother Qiang。为伊消得人憔悴，何恨我是 Brother Qiang。一树梨花压海棠，谁知我是 Brother Qiang。问君能有几多愁，恰似我是 Brother Qiang。Brother Qiang，一旦拥有，别无所求。桃花潭水深千尺，不及我是 Brother Qiang。人生得意须尽欢，谁让我是 Brother Qiang。假如生活欺骗了你，不要悲伤，因为我是 Brother Qiang。试问卷帘人，却道我是 Brother Qiang。日日思君不见君，我是 Brother Qiang。前世五百年的回眸，才换来今生我是 Brother Qiang。我在遥望，月亮之上，我是 Brother Qiang。世界上最远的距离，不是生与死的距离，而是我站在你面前，你不知道我是 Brother Qiang。俱往矣，数风流人物，还看 Brother Qiang。借问酒家何处有，牧童遥指 Brother Qiang。莫道不销魂，帘卷西风，我是 Brother Qiang。如果上天能够给我一个重新来过的机会，我会对那个女孩子说四个字：“我是 Brother Qiang。”众里寻他千百度，蓦然回首，那人便是 Brother Qiang。

小编的话

请大家相信，上面那个序，不是我们心甘情愿加进来的，我们是被迫的。本来我们只想客气一下，请他写个序，没想到……所以如果你们现在去吐，我们绝不怪你们，我们也早就受够了某位自恋自负加自 high 的逗比。

他说，7+ 雅思预测机经不做假題；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经必须范围更小，预测更准；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经还原度必须达到 99% 以上（直接说 100% 不就得得了）；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经的每一篇阅读真题必须和剑桥系列一样真；他说，他鄙视所谓的模拟題，7+ 雅思预测机经必须成为除剑桥系列以外的唯一真题存在，他不能忍受有“烤鸭”抱怨剑桥已经做尽再无真题可做；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经必须在内容和错误校对方面下大工夫，别人是一审一校，而我们必须做到三十审三十校；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经的排版和设计必须让挑剔到没有男盆友的处女座女生都爱不释手；他说，7+ 雅思预测机经必须要在各个方面超越所有同行和前辈。就因为这些“他说”，我们做了又改，改了又做，当我们将心血凝成的稿子给他看时，他居然能圈出一堆一堆的“不完美”、一片一片的“不准确”，然后就是没日没夜地加班，继续完善，各种大改，各种重做。半年来，不记得上次晚十点前回家是什么时候，也不记得上次过周末是什么时候。当我们千辛万苦跋山涉水做出极为完美的东东之后，他又请来几位雅思听力、阅读 9 分的学霸，把他们关进小黑屋，花十天时间做完我们所有的真题，就是为了检验那些真题是不是够真够准够雅思。然后就是接着改，接着返工，接着重做……我们整个 7+ 雅思预测机经编写团队都恨透了这位疑似处女座 + 偏执狂的老板，虽然他 1 米 88，貌美如花。虽然他做机经前貌美如花，而如今只剩如花。我们一直都讨厌他，直到我们看到他在 2013 年 12 月 31 日写的一篇日记：

2013 年 12 月 31 日，13 年的最后一天，咳嗽，高烧 38.5 度，还在准备今晚 80128 公益讲座的课件。看看表，北京时间 18:00，又想起些亮点，赶紧打开 PPT 加进去。2013 年，保守估计我一共做了 80 场公益讲座，如果哪个同行敢说 he 比我勤奋，我挺想叫板的。很多人和我说，现在业界有些同行都嫉妒我，其实不用嫉妒，我长得像裴勇俊、都敏俊这事儿，你嫉妒也没有用；另外，

我所获得的，是我用无数个日日夜夜换来的，是我用承受重压换来的，是我用不断强大的内心换来的，是我艰难做出每一个冒险决定换来的，是我曾官司缠身换来的，是我曾负债累累换来的，是我牺牲了很多你永远不肯牺牲的安逸和虚荣换来的，是我亏欠老婆亏欠家人亏欠朋友亏欠我所挚爱的所有人换来的。毫不夸张地说，是我抱着一颗死磕的心，用命换来的。2013 对你来说也许只是 365 天，而对于我来说明显要长一些。

我们一直都讨厌他，直到我们看到他在 2014 年 2 月 14 日情人节写在微信朋友圈的一条状态：

1998 年的情人节，高一。我对她说，我喜欢她。她说其实她喜欢的不是我，她说她经常去找我，只是为了多见他。

2001 年的情人节，高三。她问我，真的不打算和她报考同一所大学吗？追求梦想比她更重要吗？我说，是的。她没说话，没哭。

2003 年的情人节，用兼职家教赚的钱给老爸老妈买了礼物。然后我告诉他们，儿子长大了，可以养活自己了，他们不必再那样辛苦。虽然没女生喜欢我，但那个情人节被幸福与满足充满。

2004 年的情人节，郁闷，挫败。好不容易应聘成功的一个职位，在第一天就被学生赶下讲台。他们说我口齿不清，说我发音不准，说我逻辑混乱，说我明显缺乏经验，说我穿的白衬衫好土。

2006 年的情人节，和女朋友的家人一起过。那天也是元宵节，热闹非凡。在漂了五年的北京，终于感受到被关心，被温暖。

2008 年的情人节，和女朋友领证。从此我也是有媳妇的人啦，屌丝脱单，幸福。

2009 年的情人节，创业失败，负债累累。你们师娘为了贴补家用，经常主动申请加班。情人节那天也是，真恨自己没用。不过我还是告诉她，我应聘

“新梦想”成功了。等有钱了，情人节送她一辆奥迪，她使劲儿地点点头。

2010年的情人节，在自己买的房子里和她一起过节。她说，自从买了这个房子，我还没在白天见过它的样子。我说，没关系，我不想让我们的孩子在出租屋里出生，她哭了。

2011年的情人节，一位感觉我盖过他风头的小主管给我发短信威胁我。他说，如果我不夹着尾巴做人就让我好看。他觉得我有房贷，还要养家，肯定会认怂装孙子的。但他错了，我只回复了五个字：去你大爷的。后来你懂的。

2012年的情人节，对新东家刚刚适应。从此以后把自己绑在了横冲直撞的战车上，忙，痛，并快乐着。

2013年的情人节，在即将单飞的前夜。纠结，彷徨，心灵的磨难。

2014年的情人节，和封闭班30个孩纸一起过。然后10分钟后，师娘开着我五年前答应她的情人节礼物来接我。

没有人能随随便便成功，幸福也需要奋斗！记得在 Brother Qiang 预测班的招生简章里他这样介绍自己：

无故感时伤怀，有时似傻如狂，纵然露得笑面膛，难掩心中倔强。孤傲不通世故，发奋紧攻文章，行为偏僻难猜量，哪管世人诽谤。失意能耐凄凉，得志能做栋梁，可喜了不负好韶光，于国于家有望。雅思奇人第一，预测名才无双，寄言天下“烤鸭”，争做此人榜样。

我们已经开始觉得，这些溢美之词，包括他那个自恋到死的序，或许他当之无愧！

Brother Qiang, Forever 21! Brother Qiang, 要不是你长得那么丑，我们一定喜欢你！

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INVEST





READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1–13**, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

Tea and Industrial Revolution

Tea played an integral role in the development and continuation of the Industrial Revolution and stood behind every step of this monumental shift in society. Its valuable health benefits were integral to the success and length of the Industrial Revolution.

A Alan Macfarlane thinks he could rewrite history. The professor of anthropological science at King's College, Cambridge has, like other historians, spent decades trying to understand the enigma of the Industrial Revolution. Why did this particular important event — the world-changing birth of industry — happen in Britain? And why did it happen at the end of the 18th century?

B Macfarlane compares the question to a puzzle. He claims that there were about 20 different factors and all of them needed to be present before the revolution could happen. The chief conditions are to be found in history textbooks. For industry to “take off”, there needed to be the technology and power to drive factories, large urban populations to provide cheap labour, easy transport to move goods around, an affluent middle-class willing to buy mass-produced objects, a market-driven economy, and a political system that allowed this to happen. While this was the case for England, other nations, such as Japan, Holland and France also met some of these criteria. All these factors must have been necessary but not sufficient to cause the revolution. Holland had everything except coal, while China also had many of these factors.

C Most historians, however, are convinced that one or two missing factors are needed to solve the puzzle. The missing factors, he proposes, are to be found in every kitchen cupboard. Tea

and beer, two of the nation's favorite drinks, drove the revolution. Tannin, the active ingredient in tea, and hops, used in making beer, both contain antiseptic properties. This — plus the fact that both are made with boiled water — helped prevent epidemics of waterborne diseases, such as dysentery, in densely populated urban areas. The theory initially sounds eccentric but his explanation of the detective work that went into his deduction and the fact his case has been strengthened by a favorable appraisal of his research by Roy Porter (distinguished medical historian) the skepticism gives way to wary admiration.

D Historians had noticed one interesting factor around the mid — 18th century that required explanation. Between about 1650 and 1740, the population was static. But then there was a burst in population. The infant mortality rate halved in the space of 20 years, and this happened in both rural areas and cities, and across all classes. Four possible causes have been suggested. There could have been a sudden change in the viruses and bacteria present at that time, but this was unlikely. Was there a revolution in medical science? But this was a century before Lister introduced antiseptic surgery. Was there a change in environmental conditions? There were improvements in agriculture that wiped out malaria, but these were small gains. Sanitation did not become widespread until the 19th century. The only option left was food. But the height and weight statistics show a decline. So the food got worse. Efforts to explain this sudden reduction in child deaths appeared to draw a blank.

E This population burst seemed to happen at just the right time to provide labor for the Industrial Revolution. But why? When the Industrial Revolution started, it was economically efficient to have people crowded together forming towns and cities. But with crowded living conditions comes disease, particularly from human waste. Some research in the historical records revealed that there was a change in the incidence of waterborne disease at that time, the English were protected by the strong antibacterial agent in hops, which were added to make beer last. But in the late 17th century a tax was introduced on malt. The poor turned to water and gin, and in the 1720s the mortality rate began to rise again.

F Macfarlane looked to Japan, which was also developing large cities about the same time, and also had no sanitation. Waterborne diseases in the Japanese population were far fewer than those in Britain. Could it be the prevalence of tea in their culture? That was when Macfarlane thought about the role of tea in Britain. The history of tea in Britain provided an extraordinary



coincidence of dates. Tea was relatively expensive until Britain started direct trade with China in the early 18th century. By the 1740s, about the time that infant mortality was falling, the drink was common. Macfarlane guesses that the fact that water had to be boiled, together with the stomach-purifying properties of tea so eloquently described in Buddhist texts, meant that the breast milk provided by mothers was healthier than it had ever been. No other European nation drank tea so often as the British, which, by Macfarlane's logic, pushed the other nations out of the race for the Industrial Revolution.

G But, if tea is a factor in the puzzle, why didn't this cause an industrial revolution in Japan? Macfarlane notes that in the 17th century, Japan had large cities, high literacy rates and even a future market. However, Japan decided against a work-based revolution, by giving up labor-saving devices even animals, to avoid putting people out of work. Astonishingly, the nation that we now think of as one of the most technologically advanced, entered the 19th century having almost abandoned the wheel. While Britain was undergoing the Industrial Revolution, Macfarlane notes wryly, Japan was undergoing an industrious one.



Questions 1–7

Reading Passage 1 has seven paragraphs, A–G.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A–G from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i–ix, in boxes 1–7 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- ▶ i Unexplained puzzle about the rate of mortality
- ▶ ii Relation between population and changes of drink in Britain
- ▶ iii The chief conditions in Japan, Holland and France
- ▶ iv Popularization of tea drinking in Japan and Britain
- ▶ v Preconditions necessary for industrial revolution
- ▶ vi Locality and time of industrialization
- ▶ vii Conclusion drawn from the comparison with Japan
- ▶ viii The urbanization process in Japan
- ▶ ix Two possible explanations to the puzzle

1 Paragraph A

2 Paragraph B

3 Paragraph C

4 Paragraph D

5 Paragraph E

6 Paragraph F

7 Paragraph G



Questions 8-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes **8-13** on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

8 China did not go through the industrialization due to the poor international commerce.

9 Drinking tea and beer are both effective preventive measures for waterborne diseases.

10 Roy Porter disapproved of the proposed theory.

11 Food is the effective method of reducing infant mortality rate.

12 Beer is a self-producing drink in the daily life of British.

13 Tax on malt indirectly affected the number of population.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14–26, which are based on Reading Passage 2 on the following pages.

The History of Telegraph

A The idea of electrical communication seems to have begun as long ago as 1746, when about 200 monks at monastery in Paris arranged themselves in a line over a mile long, each holding ends of 25 ft iron wires. The abbot, also a scientist, discharged a primitive electrical battery into the wire, giving all the monks a simultaneous electrical shock. “This all sounds very silly, but is in fact extremely important because, firstly, they all said “ow” which showed that you were sending a signal right along the line; and, secondly, they all said “ow” at the same time, and that meant that you were sending the signal very quickly,” explains Tom Standage, author of the *Victorian Internet* and technology editor at the *Economist*. Given a more humane detection system, this could be a way of signaling over long distances.

B With wars in Europe and colonies beyond, such a signalling system was urgently needed. All sorts of electrical possibilities were proposed, some of them were quite ridiculous. Two Englishmen, William Cooke and Charles Wheatstone came up with a system in which dials were made to point at different letters, but that involved five wires and would have been expensive to construct.

C Much simpler was that of an American, Samuel Morse, whose system only required a single wire to send a code of dots and dashes. At first, it was imagined that only a few highly skilled encoders would be able to use it but it soon became clear that many people could become proficient in Morse code. A system of lines strung on telegraph poles began to spread in Europe and America.

D The next problem was how to cross the sea. Britain, as an island with an empire, led the way. Any such cable had to be insulated and the first breakthrough came with the discovery that a rubber-like latex from a tropical tree on the Malay peninsula could do the trick. It was