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SEVEN PLUS IELTS  
MODEL TESTS

# 7+雅思预测机经

这才是最真最准的预测机经

郑仁强 主编



READING ONE

## 阅读 1

更真还原  
诚信无假题

更·小·范围  
一本顶三本



世界科学出版社

SEVEN PLUS  
MODEL TESTS

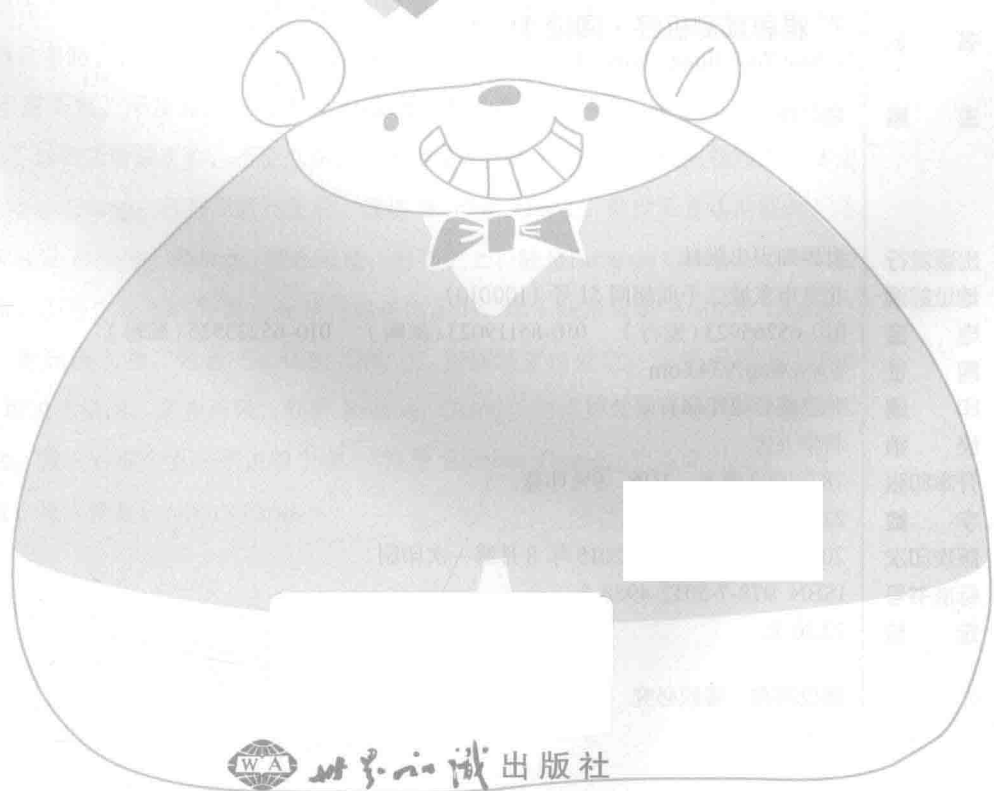
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**阅读 1**



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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题；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% 不就行了）；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，他鄙视所谓的模拟题，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、都敏俊这件事儿，你嫉妒也没有用；另外，

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## READING PASSAGE 1

Unit-Extra-200806

## TEST READING PASSAGE 2

Unit-Extra-200806

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，寓言天下“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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# INDIST





## READING PASSAGE 1

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

### Blue-Footed Boobies

**A** Boobies are a small group of seabirds native to tropical and subtropical oceans throughout the world. Their diet consists mainly of fish, due to the fact that they live along the ocean coast. They are specialised fish eaters feeding on small school fish like sardines, anchovies, mackerel, and flying fish. When their prey is in sight, they fold their long wings back around their streamlined bodies and plunge into the water from as high as 80 feet, so streamlined they barely make a splash. Certain type of boobies can even dive from a sitting position on the water's surface. They travel in group of about 12 to areas of water with large schools of small fish. When the lead bird sees a fish shoal in the water, it will signal the rest of the group and they will all dive together. Surprisingly, individuals do not eat with the hunting group, preferring to eat on their own, usually in the early morning or late afternoon.

**B** Boobies are goose-sized birds, heavily built with thick necks and large heads, a wedge-shaped tail, and short legs with webbed feet. The bill is stout, broad at the base and tapering to a point. The wings are long and pointed and boobies are powerful and agile fliers, their flight contrasting with their clumsiness on land in the same way as the albatross.

**C** There are three varieties on the Galapagos: the blue-footed, red-footed, and masked boobies. They are all members of the same family, and are not only different in appearance but also in behaviours. The blue-footed and red-footed boobies mate throughout the year, while the masked boobies have an annual mating cycle that differs from island to island. All catch fish in a similar manner, but in different areas: the blue-footed booby does its fishing close to shore, while the masked booby goes slightly farther out, and the red-footed booby fishes at the farthest distances from shore.

**D** Although it is unknown where the name “Booby” emanates from, some conjecture it may come from the Spanish word for clown, “bobo”, meaning “stupid”. Its name was probably inspired by the bird’s clumsiness on land and apparently unwarranted bravery. The blue footed booby is extremely vulnerable to human visitors because it does not appear to fear them. Therefore these birds received such name for their clumsiness on land in which they were easily captured, killed, and eaten by humans.

**E** The blue-footed booby’s characteristic feet play a significant part in their famous courtship ceremony, the “booby dance”. During mating rituals, male birds show off their feet to prospective mates with a high-stepping strut. The bluer the feet, the more attractive the mate. The male walks around the female, raising his bright blue feet straight up in the air, while bringing his “shoulders” towards the ground and crossing the bottom tips of his wings high above the ground. Plus he’ll raise his bill up towards the sky (“skypointing”) to try to win his mate over. The female may also partake in these activities — lifting her feet, skypointing, and of course squawking at her mate. After mating, another ritual occurs — the nest-building which ironically is never used because they nest on the bare ground. When the female is ready to lay her eggs, they scrape the existing nest away so she can nest on exposed ground. Sun-baked islands form the booby’s breeding grounds. When ready the female Blue Footed Booby lays one to three eggs.

**F** After mating, two or three eggs are laid in a shallow depression on flat or gently sloping ground. Both male and female take turns incubating the eggs. Unlike most birds, booby doesn’t develop brood patches (areas of bare skin on the breast) to warm the eggs during incubation. Instead, it uses its broad webbed feet, which have large numbers of prominent blood vessels, to transmit heat essential for incubation. The eggs are thick-shelled so they can withstand the full weight of an incubating bird. The incubation period is 41–45 days. Usually, one to two chicks are hatched from the two to three eggs originally laid. The male and female share parental responsibilities.

**G** After hatching, the male plays a major role in bringing fish home. He can bring back a constant supply of small fish for the chicks, which must be fed continuously. The reason is that the male has a longer tail than the female in relation to his body size, which makes him able to execute shallower dives and to feed closer to shore. Then the female takes a greater



part as time proceeds. Sooner or later, the need to feed the young becomes greater than the need to protect them and both adults must fish to provide enough.

**H** When times are good, the parents may successfully fledge all three chicks, but in harder times, they may still lay as many eggs yet only obtain enough food to raise one. The problem is usually solved by the somewhat callous-sounding system of “opportunistic sibling murder”. The first-born chick is larger and stronger than its nest mate(s) as a result of being hatched a few days earlier and also because the parents feed the larger chick first. If food is scarce, the first born will get more food than its nest mate(s) and will outcompete them, causing them to starve. The above system optimizes the reproductive capacity of the blue-footed in an unpredictable environment. The system ensures that, if possible, at least one chick will survive a period of shortage rather than all three die of starvation under a more “humane” system.



## Questions 1–6

Reading Passage 1 has eight paragraphs, A–H.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs A, C and E–H from the list below.

Write the correct number, i–x, in boxes 1–6 on your answer sheet.

### List of Headings

- ▶ i Distinctive method of hatching the next generation
- ▶ ii The differences between the blue-footed and red-footed boobies
- ▶ iii The useless nest-building
- ▶ iv Rearing the young
- ▶ v Species of boobies
- ▶ vi Seeking for delicacy
- ▶ vii How to survive with finite food resources
- ▶ viii Mating and breeding
- ▶ ix Naming of the booby
- ▶ x Physical characteristics of the booby

#### 1 Paragraph A

Example	Answer
Paragraph B	x

#### 2 Paragraph C

Example	Answer
Paragraph D	ix

#### 3 Paragraph E

#### 4 Paragraph F

#### 5 Paragraph G

#### 6 Paragraph H



### Questions 7-9

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

In boxes **7-9** on your answer sheet, write

<b>TRUE</b>	if the statement agrees with the information
<b>FALSE</b>	if the statement contradicts the information
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	if there is no information on this

- 7 This clumsy bird is occasionally scared by human activities.
- 8 Male boobies tend to take in more fish than the female ones.
- 9 During the food shortage period, parents would choose to feed the first-born kid while giving up the rest.



### Questions 10-13

Complete the summary below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Reading Passage 1 for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes **10-13** on your answer sheet.

The blue-footed booby's mating ceremony, the "booby dance", requires the male positions his feet and wings as a settled posture with his bills **10** \_\_\_\_\_. If the female accepts the courtship, she would also perform another set of "dance". After mating, the couple would obey another tradition and complete **11** \_\_\_\_\_ though the nest they built actually serves no purpose. During the course of incubation, instead of brood patches, the booby uses its **12** \_\_\_\_\_ to warm the eggs. This is due to the reason that numerous **13** \_\_\_\_\_ can provide the needed heat.



## READING PASSAGE 2

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

### Artists' Fingerprints

*Works of art often bear the fingerprints of the artist who created them. Such crucial evidence usually goes unnoticed even by connoisseurs, art experts and conservators. If present, such evidence could be valuable in clarifying questions about authorship and dating.*

**A** The unique character of ridges on our hands has been recognized for thousands of years. The study of ancient pottery, for example, reveals the utilization of fingerprint impressions in the clay as a maker's mark. In prehistoric times, we find examples of hand prints in cave painting. Only as recently as 1858 did Sir William Herschel establish its use for identification. In 1888, Sir Francis Galton undertook to refine and formulate Herschel's observations. Identification by fingerprint was first adopted in England in 1905 and received general acceptance worldwide in 1908.

**B** The combination of a number of characteristics in a given finger impression is specific to a particular print. The placing of implicit reliance on fingerprint evidence has always been on the assumption, now accepted as a fact, that no two fingers can have identical ridge characteristics. Galton's mathematical conclusions predicted the possible existence of some 64 billion different fingerprint patterns. The functionality of this technique is that the probability for the existence of two identical finger impressions from different individuals is nil and no such possibility has ever been noticed in any part of the world at any time.

**C** The individuality of a fingerprint is not determined by its general shape or pattern but by the careful study of its ridge characteristics. Since at a scene of crime, or for that matter on a work of art, usually only partial prints are found, comparison of a relatively small number of