

出自国内首家雅思培训基地

编者均为一线雅思培训专家、英语教学专家



IELTS

雅思预备教程

阅读

(修订版)

张涓 编著

- 提高语言基础
- 增强英语实力
- 补充文化知识
- 强化应试技能

Reading



北京语言大学出版社

BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE
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致读者

1. 哪些考生需要学习《雅思预备教程》

英语基础较弱、英语水平距一般国外学校所要求达到的雅思分数(5.5~6分以上)尚有距离的考生需要学习《雅思预备教程》。

2. 为什么要学习《雅思预备教程》

雅思是注重检验语言能力的考试，对考生的听、说、读、写能力有较高的要求。针对这样一个考试，根据自己的英语基础，制订一个切实可行的备考方案，对取得考试成功是十分必要的。

对于英语基础较好的考生来说，参加雅思培训班的学习，或做模拟试题，都是有效的备考手段。而英语基础较弱的考生，如果直接参加雅思培训班或做模拟试题，势必会因为跟不上培训班的进度而收效甚微，也会因为做模拟试题屡得低分而影响自己的自信心。实际上，这些考生不应盲目参加培训班或盲目做题，而应采用“二步法”的备考策略，即：第一步，打造英语实力，目的是全面铸造英语听、说、读、写的基础，扩大词汇量，掌握必要的语法知识，把自己的英语水平提高到与想要达到的雅思分数基本相当的高度；第二步，实战演练，目的是通过做模拟试题或参加培训班的学习熟悉、适应雅思考试，从而使自己的英语水平得到最好的发挥。

《雅思预备教程》是专为考生的备考第一步而编写的一套教程。通过本教程的学习，考生可以全面提高英语听、说、读、写的能力，扩大词汇量，增加语言知识和文化知识，从而奠定扎实的英语基础，增强英语实力，为下一步进行雅思实战演练做好充分的准备。

3. 《雅思预备教程》的构成和编写特点

《雅思预备教程》含核心教程4本和配套听力及阅读练习6本：

《雅思预备教程·听力》

《雅思预备教程·口语》

《雅思预备教程·阅读》

《雅思预备教程·写作》

《雅思阶梯听力》(1)

《雅思阶梯听力》(2)

《雅思阶梯听力》(3)

《雅思阶梯阅读》(1)

《雅思阶梯阅读》(2)

《雅思阶梯阅读》(3)

《雅思预备教程》核心教程及《雅思阶梯听力》和《雅思阶梯阅读》在编写上突出以下原则：

- 为该书目标读者量身定做，完全针对该书目标读者的英语起点与考试目标；
- 严格按照雅思考试的内容、模式和要求编写；
- 注重听、说、读、写能力的训练与提高；
- 注重词汇量的扩大；
- 注重语法知识的积累和运用；
- 注重与雅思考试相关的文化知识的传授。

4. 如何使用《雅思预备教程》

考生可以学习《雅思预备教程》4本核心教程，或根据自己的弱项选学其中的任何一本。如果想多吃一些听力和阅读练习，可以同时使用《雅思阶梯听力》和《雅思阶梯阅读》。

《雅思预备教程》核心教程及《雅思阶梯听力》和《雅思阶梯阅读》在内容、难度和编排顺序上都经过精心设计，并在相应水平的雅思基础英语培训班上反复试用、修改过。考生只要按照书中的安排认真学习、认真练习，定能循序渐进、扎扎实实地提高自己的英语水平，成功完成备考雅思的第一步。

预祝每位考生都能取得理想的雅思成绩！

北京语言大学出版社

编者的话

IELTS(雅思)是 International English Language Testing System 的简称, 这个考试体系由剑桥大学考试委员会、英国文化委员会、澳洲教育国际开发署联合举办。考试由听力(30 分钟)、阅读(60 分钟)、写作(60 分钟)和口试(11~14 分钟)四个部分组成。阅读和写作分两种模式: ACADEMIC (学术类, A 类)和 GENERAL TRAINING(培训类, G 类)。学术类适用于申请国外本科或研究生课程的考生, 培训类适用于申请移民、国外培训或出国工作的人。

目前, 随着出国留学、工作和移民热逐年升温, 越来越多的高中生、大学低年级学生或水平相当者计划参加雅思考试。但他们的英语水平和雅思考试所要求的水平还有明显差距。对他们来说, 直接进入各种雅思考前强化培训班学习, 或自学各种雅思强化教材, 难度较大而收益甚微。《雅思预备教程·阅读》是专门为准备参加雅思考试的高中毕业生、大学低年级学生或水平相当者编写的。通过对此教材的学习, 他们可以清楚了解雅思阅读考试的要求、内容和题型; 同时, 在了解的基础上做大量适合他们英语水平并且针对性强的雅思阅读练习, 扩充词汇量, 为进入雅思考前强化培训班学习或自学各种雅思强化教材并最终参加雅思考试打下基础。

本书分三部分, 共十九单元。第一单元详细介绍并举例说明雅思阅读考试的 8 种基本题型; 第二、第三单元着重讲解参加雅思阅读考试和平时做阅读练习题时所需的一些基本技巧和方法, 如读前预测、利用文章标题和图表、寻找主题句、根据关键词语在文章中寻找细节以及生难词汇的猜测和推断等; 第四单元至第十七单元是按照雅思阅读考试的要求、内容范围和题型编写的阅读练习并配以基本词汇训练和词汇表; 第十八单元和第十九单元是两套雅思阅读模拟综合练习题。

本书的阅读材料全部选自原版的英文材料, 内容涉及人文、科技, 如环

境、能源、农业、动植物、医学、交通、经济、历史、教育以及文化等雅思阅读考试文章通常涉及的主题。在文章的难度和长度上经过精心挑选，适合高中生、大学低年级学生或水平相当者的英语水平。同时，每篇文章的读前问题旨在培养正确的阅读习惯并提高在文章中快速寻找答案的能力；而与雅思阅读练习题相配合的词汇练习则有助于迅速有效地扩充参加雅思阅读考试要求的基本词汇量。

本教材侧重于学术类考试，但对培训类考试也适用。教材绝大部分内容已在北京语言大学出国留学人员培训部的雅思预科班的阅读课中使用并改进。预科班学生绝大多数需要参加学术类考试，少部分人参加培训类考试，教材使用效果良好。

编 者

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第一部分 雅思阅读考试题型 及应试技巧

Unit 1 雅思阅读考试题型

雅思阅读考试时间为 60 分钟，答案必须写在答题卡上。考试分两种模式：ACADEMIC（学术类，A 类）和 GENERAL TRAINING（培训类，G 类）。

学术类阅读考试分为三个部分，每部分各是一篇长文章，每篇文章字数在 1000 字上下，三部分一共 40 道题。文章取材于报刊、杂志和书籍等，内容涉及人文、科技等领域；培训类阅读考试也分为三部分，第一部分是三篇左右的短小文章，第二部分是两篇中长文章，第三部分是一篇长文章。三部分文章的总字数在 2000 至 2750 字左右，共 40 道题。文章取材于布告、官方文件、小册子、时间表、宣传品、报刊、杂志和书籍等。

雅思阅读考试有以下 8 种基本题型：

1. 多项选择题 (Multiple-Choice Questions)
2. 简要回答题 (Short-Answer Questions)
3. 完成句子题 (Sentence-Completion Questions)
4. 图表、摘要填空题 (Note/Summary/Diagram/Flow Chart/Table-Completion Questions)
5. 标题搭配题 (Choosing from a "Heading Bank" for Identified Paragraphs/Sections of the Text)
6. 正误判断题 (Identification of Writer's Views/Claims and Information in the Text—Yes, No or Not Given/True, False or Not Given)
7. 分类归纳题 (Classification)
8. 配对题 (Matching Lists/Phrases)

在做题前一定要认真阅读题目要求，然后再答题。特别要注意题目所要求的答案形式和字数。

一、多项选择题 (Multiple-Choice Questions)

多项选择题是根据文章内容给出一些题目，每一个题目后面一般提供四个选项，有时也提供四个以上的选项。考生应以文章为依据做出判断，根据题目要求选择一个或多个正确答案。一般来说，有四个选项时，正确答案只有一个。要求选两个以上正确答案时，选项肯定是五个或五个以上。请注意题目要求。

Example:

The main elements required for survival are food, fire, shelter and water. Their order of

importance will depend upon where you happen to be. In the desert water will head the list; in polar regions shelter and fire will be the main concerns. Ordering your priorities is the first step to survival.

It takes a healthy person quite a long time to die of starvation, for the body can use up its stored resources, but exposure to wind, rain and cold can be fatal even in mild climates and death comes in only minutes in the icy waters of the poles. Food is rarely the first priority. Even in those places where it is difficult to find there are usually other problems to face first. Shelter will often be the prime necessity in extremes of climate or temperatures such as in the frozen polar regions or in the baking deserts. The need for fire is closely linked.

Water is something that most people in the modern world take for granted. They are so used to turning on a tap that until an extreme drought causes water rationing they seldom think about it. Yet the survivor at sea, or after a flood, though surrounded by water, may be desperate for drinkable water. And there are many places where, unless it rains, no obvious water is available. Although there could be other survival necessities to deal with, water is always universally important.

Questions 1-4

Read the passage and answer the following multiple-choice questions by circling the letter of the correct answer.

1. The factor which decides the order of importance for the main elements required for survival is
 A your health. B your location.
 C your job. D your strength.
2. The basic need that may **NOT** be equally important as the others in extremely cold places is
 A water. B shelter.
 C fire. D none of above.
3. Fire is described as
 A universally important. B being taken for granted.
 C the prime necessity. D closely linked with shelter.
4. According to the passage, which of the following statements is **TRUE**?
 A Exposure to wind is not dangerous in mild climates.
 B People may die quickly in the water of polar regions.
 C Looking for food is the first thing to do most of the time.
 D Survivors after a flood won't need water for drinking.

二、简要回答题(Short-Answer Questions)

简要回答题是根据文章内容提出问题，要求考生对每一个问题做出简要回答。通常在题目要求中会对答案的词数做出限制。一般要求每道题答案不超过三个词 (*Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*)。如果在题目要求中没有对答案的词数做出限制，答案也不能太长。

Example :

The Peace Corps

On March 1, 1961, President John F. Kennedy issued an order creating the Peace Corps. Its mission was to promote world peace and friendship by providing qualified volunteers to interested countries. Today it sends an average of 6,000 U.S. citizens abroad each year.

Volunteers live at a local level in their host countries. They are paid in local currency. Each month they receive a small sum of money that covers basic living expenses, and varies with the local economy. For example, volunteers in Micronesia make the equivalent of \$300 per month, while those in Turkmenistan make \$75. Most volunteers live with host families. This is a great chance to learn the language and the culture.

For each month that they spend overseas, volunteers receive a sum of about \$200. This money helps them to get back on their feet in the United States.

Serving countries all over the world, the Peace Corps lives up to its promise as “the toughest job you’ll ever love.” Volunteers do everything from teaching English to sharing tips on growing food to providing preventive health care. However, the application process to become a Peace Corps volunteer is very competitive. You must be a U.S. citizen, at least eighteen years old, in good health, and willing to serve for two years. Nearly all volunteers have a bachelor’s degree in their chosen field, and about 18 percent have their master’s or doctorate degrees. Knowing a language, especially French and Spanish, helps.

Questions 1-5

Read the passage *The Peace Corps* and answer the following questions with **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** taken from the passage.

1. What kind of U.S. citizens does the Peace Corps send abroad to fulfill its mission?
2. What does the monthly payment in local currency to volunteers cover?
3. Whom do the volunteers stay with in their host countries?
4. What is the shortest time that volunteers can work for the Peace Corps?
5. Which languages are given as an example of what can benefit volunteers?

三、完成句子题 (Sentence-Completion Questions)

完成句子题是根据文章内容给出一些留有空格的陈述句，空格大多在句子结尾，要求考生以题目中规定的词数完成句子。一般要求每道题答案不超过三个词 (**Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS**)。如果在题目要求中没有对答案的词数做出限制，答案也不能太长。

Example:

Solar Collector

Solar collectors absorb heat from the sun's rays. They can be used to effectively heat and cool buildings. The most common type of collector for space heating is a flat plate designed to absorb both radiation falling directly on it, as well as radiation scattered by the atmosphere.

Collectors are usually panels of aluminum, copper, or steel. The panels are usually painted black. The black coloring inhibits reflection and encourages absorption. Insulation is placed behind the collector to prevent heat loss.

The collector is covered with glass or plastic. This layer allows short-wave radiation—or light—to enter the collector. As the radiation passes through the glass or plastic, it is transformed from short-wave radiation to long-wave radiation—or heat. Long-wave radiation cannot pass through the glass or plastic back into the atmosphere. Therefore, the heat is trapped within the collector. Collectors are usually placed at an angle to maximize the amount of radiation falling on them.

A transfer agent (air or water) is circulated through the collector and becomes heated. As it leaves the collector and travels through the heating ducts of a house, it warms the air inside the house or brings hot water to sinks, tubs, and appliances. With solar collectors, storage is a problem: great amounts of heat must be stored for nighttime use and for use during cloudy days.

Questions 1-5

Refer to the passage **Solar Collector** and choose from the passage **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** to complete the following sentences.

1. Solar collectors can heat and cool houses with heat absorbed from _____.
2. Collectors are colored black to prevent _____.
3. Glass and plastic are used to cover the collector so that short-wave radiation can _____.
4. The glass and plastic cover on the collector helps to trap the _____.
5. For nighttime and cloudy days, heat needs to be _____.

四、图表、摘要填空题 (Note/Summary/Diagram/Flow Chart/Table-completion Questions)

图表摘要填空题是根据文章内容或部分段落内容给出一段留有空格的内容概要，或者给出需要填空的图表，要求考生填空，以测试其对文章的概括理解能力。答案或者要求从文章中直接找出，或者要求从已给的选择词或短语中确认。通常答案的词数在题目要求中也会有规定。

Example :

How to Borrow Books

Most libraries require you to register before you are allowed to borrow any of their materials. This means you will probably be asked to fill out and sign a registration card. When you do this, you are not only giving the library your name and address for their files, you are also signing an agreement. The agreement says, basically, that you will obey the rules of the library. A parent or guardian is sometimes also required to sign the card.

To be entitled to use your school library, you probably must only be enrolled in that school. Once you are registered, you will be issued a library, or borrower's card. On this card will be your name and a number. Each time you check out, that is, officially borrow something from the library, you will have to present this card to the librarian.

If your library is large enough, it may have film equipment that you may borrow. To do so, however, usually requires a separate registration. You may also have to take and pass a course the library gives on how to operate the different pieces of equipment.

You usually check out and return borrowed material at the same desk. The sign on this desk may read Circulation Desk, Check Out Here, or perhaps Charge Desk.

The library staff member at this desk will take your card and stamp the book card with a date. This is the date by which you are expected to return the materials to the library, so others can have the chance of borrowing it. Many libraries allow you to renew the book if it has not been requested by others.

Some libraries charge a fine for each day a library book is overdue, kept out beyond the date stamped on the book card. There are also often fines for books returned damaged or written in. Should you lose a library book, you may be required to pay the library the amount it was worth. Not paying fines could result in your losing all library privileges.

Questions 1-6

Complete the summary below by choosing **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage **How to Borrow Books** for each answer.

Most libraries require you to register before you borrow any books. First of all, you will need to fill out and sign 1. _____ and while doing so you are also 2. _____ with the library. Later each time you check out, you will have to present a library card to the librarian. In some libraries, you will be required to make a separate registration if you want to borrow 3. _____ and at the same time, you will have to take and 4. _____ on how to operate the equipment. When you borrow library books, the librarian will put a 5. _____ on the book card so that you know when to return them. If you want to keep the books longer, you can 6. _____ it if nobody requests them.

五、标题搭配题 (Choosing from a "Heading Bank" for Identified Paragraphs/Sections of the Text)

标题搭配题在题目要求中给出所有或者部分段落的小标题，要求考生仔细阅读文章，根据文章的指定段落从所给小标题中找出能概括段落中心思想的正确答案。通常所给段落小标题的数目超过段落的数目，所以不是所有小标题都能用上。应该仔细阅读题目要求。

Example:

The Cancer-Prone Personality

Paragraph A

One of the reasons scientists think that there is a link between stress and cancer is the idea that there may be a cancer-prone personality. The cancer-prone personality consists of a set of personality traits that are found more frequently in people who have cancer than in those who do not.

Paragraph B

What personality traits make up the cancer-prone personality? Most often, people who are polite, unaggressive, and agreeable are said to have this type of personality. They seem to have trouble showing when they are angry. Even in situations in which they should be angry, they appear to be calm and happy.

Paragraph C

When faced with a stressful event, people with the cancer-prone personality do not show

stress outwardly. Instead, they keep their emotions bottled inside. They repress, or hide, their emotions, even from themselves.

Paragraph D

The cancer-prone personality is linked to the likelihood of getting cancer, and the same personality traits seem to help affect a cancer victim's recovery. For example, some studies have looked at cancer patients who accept the cancer without getting angry. These patients get sick faster and they die sooner than people who became angry at their cancer and fight the disease.

Paragraph E

However, it is important to keep in mind that some scientists interpret these research findings differently. First of all, not everyone who has a cancer-prone personality gets cancer. And not everyone who has cancer has a cancer-prone personality. Even more important, there is no proof that having a cancer-prone personality causes cancer. In fact, it may be the other way around: getting cancer may cause people to develop a cancer-prone personality.

Questions 1-5

The reading passage **Cancer-Prone Personality** has 5 paragraphs A-E. Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (I-VII). There are more headings than you can use.

I	Get angry, live longer
II	Nothing to see on the surface
III	Try to overcome anger
IV	Which one causes which?
V	Who is likely to get cancer?
VI	Why join stress and cancer?
VII	Scientists agree

1. Paragraph A

2. Paragraph B

3. Paragraph C

4. Paragraph D

5. Paragraph E

六、正误判断题(Identification of Writer's Views/Claims and Information in the Text—Yes, No or Not Given/True, False or Not Given)

正误判断题要求考生根据文章所提供的信息对一些陈述句做出正误或者文中没有提及的判断 (YES, NO, NOT GIVEN/TRUE, FALSE, NOT GIVEN)。如果句子内容与文章内容相符, 答案是 YES 或 TRUE; 如果句子内容与文章内容不符, 答案是 NO 或 FALSE; 如果句子内容在文章中没有提及, 答案是 NOT GIVEN。

Example :

Friends of the Earth Trust

Friends of the Earth Trust is an educational charity set up to help people of all ages become aware of the threats to our environment. Pollution is just one of these. The destruction of wildlife and wasting our natural resources are others.

In Britain, the countryside is disappearing or being destroyed—modern farming, mining, motorways and power stations are all adding to this destruction. By the year 2010, about half the world's animal and plant species could be extinct.

Every year a forest the size of Wales is cut down to make paper for use in Britain. If more people used recycled paper, fewer trees would be cut down, and there would be less waste to dispose of. Another important benefit would be the new jobs created in the collection of waste paper.

New jobs would also be created if there was a large programme to save energy in buildings. It is cheaper to save energy than to produce electricity, but vast amounts of money are spent on nuclear power. From the mining of uranium to the disposal of radioactive waste there are a number of threats to the environment. In addition there are close connections between nuclear power and nuclear weapons. There are safer sources of energy.

Energy could also be saved if more short journeys were made by bicycle. This would reduce pollution and traffic congestion. Cycleways should be built to make cycling safer.

The threats to our environment are all related. For instance building cycleways instead of unnecessary new roads would save energy and reduce pollution and the destruction of our wildlife.

Questions 1-5

Read the passage *Friends of the Earth Trust* and look at the following statements. Write

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| YES | if the statement agrees with the writer; |
| NO | if the statement does not agree with the writer; |
| NOT GIVEN | if there is no information about this in the passage. |

1. Friends of the Earth Trust organizes lots of activities to help people understand the environmental problems.
2. The forest cut down every year to make paper in Britain is bigger than the size of Wales is.
3. Using recycled paper and saving energy in buildings can both create new jobs.
4. It is more difficult to save energy than to produce it.
5. People can reduce pollution and traffic jams by using more bicycles on short journeys.

七、分类归纳题(Classification)

分类归纳题首先在题目要求中给出分类类型，然后给出一些选项，要求考生按题目要求中列出的分类类型将所给选项根据文章所提供的信息归类。

Example :

When you visit a supermarket you probably think you know exactly what you are going to buy, but the truth is you are very easily persuaded. Over half the decisions you make are made suddenly, on impulse, while you are inside the store, so it is important that a product is displayed in an eye-catching position if it is to have any chance of success.

Today's supermarkets invest millions of pounds in powerful computers which tell them what product sells best and where. "Space management" is the name given to a highly complicated way of influencing the way we shop to make sure that stores make the maximum profit.

You walk into a supermarket. You pull out a trolley and stare up and down row after row of packed shelves. You step out into the aisles. You are faced with possibly the widest choice of food and drink in the world. But over the next hour or so you will shop in a completely predictable way. This is what the space management teams who work for supermarkets have found out. They believe that everything depends on the following rules about our behaviour in supermarkets:

The modern supermarket offers too many images for our brains to absorb so we switch off and notice only parts of the goods on display. A product will be more noticeable in some parts of the store than others, so manufacturers and retailer must work hard to attract our attention.

In general products sell best when they are placed at eye-level.

Products placed at the beginnings of aisles don't sell well. In tests, secret fixed cameras have filmed shoppers' movements around a store over a seven-day period. When the film is speeded up it clearly shows that we walk straight past these areas on our way to the centre of the aisle. These early shelves are known as "the graveyard".

When we finally stop to consider in the centre of an aisle, we look along the length of it.