

# IELTS

Test Source for IELTS

雅思真题题源金字塔系列

◎刘 创 编著

# 雅思

## 阅读真题题源 上

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雅思真题题源金字塔系列

# 雅思阅读真题题源（冲刺版） （上）

刘 创 编著

科学出版社

北 京

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

雅思阅读真题题源: 冲刺版. 上 / 刘创编著. —北京: 科学出版社, 2008  
(雅思真题题源金字塔系列)

ISBN 978-7-03-022832-1

I. 雅… II. 刘… III. 英语—阅读教学—高等教育—习题 IV. H319.4-44

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字 (2008) 第052787号

责任编辑: 郝建华 刘彦慧 / 责任校对: 郭瑞芝

责任印制: 赵德静 / 封面设计: 无极书装

科学出版社 出版

北京东黄城根北街16号

邮政编码: 100717

<http://www.sciencep.com>

骏杰印刷厂印刷

科学出版社发行 各地新华书店经销

\*

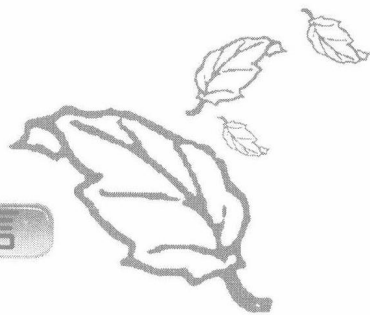
2009年1月第一版 开本: 787×1092 1/16

2009年1月第一次印刷 印张: 12 3/4

印数: 1—6 000 字数: 397 000

定价: 35.00元

(如有印装质量问题, 我社负责调换〈环伟〉)



这些年，笔者作为一名雅思培训教师，伴随着拼搏在雅思考场上的莘莘学子一路走来。在笔者看来，雅思学生是世界上最可爱的学生，他们坚毅、执著、勤奋，就像烈火中的凤凰，在雅思考试中历练，在历练的火焰中涅槃，让笔者也不由得肃然起敬。

但是，无论是身在海外的游子们，还是蓄势待发的出国预备队，他们都会遇到一些这样或那样的困难。对很多学生来说，雅思考试仍然是他们出国留学、实现梦想的巨大障碍。面对他们的困境，笔者感同身受。如何帮助考生们更为轻松地战胜雅思考试这只拦路虎，成为笔者心之所系。

笔者坚信，雅思培训应该树立行业标准。当然，作为一名雅思培训教师，如果不经历百折不挠的努力，没有怀着对广大出国人员的热爱，是不可能树立行业标准的。编写一系列雅思真题题源培训教材是我和我的合作伙伴们共同的心愿。我们的研发团队是国际化的专家队伍，有的在美国，有的在加拿大，有的在澳大利亚，这些国际专家通过网络通力合作。我们不会说自己是最优秀的，但我们一定是最用心的。所以，作为雅思培训教师，我们给大家的指导是负责任的。在雅思考试的难度越来越大的今天，写作和口语方面的机经资料对大家的帮助可能是最直接的，而阅读和听力方面的参考资料主要是为让大家扩充有效词汇、熟悉相关语境。

这些年，面对市场上良莠不齐的雅思考试书籍，编写一系列密切结合雅思考试命题方向、体现雅思考试发展趋势的丛书的想法在笔者心中越来越强烈。在多年雅思培训的教学实践中，笔者从教和学两个方面都有很多感悟，因此，便有了这套《雅思真题题源金字塔系列》丛书的推出。雅思考试离不开剑桥系列书籍，而本书经过我们团队5年时间的研发，最终形成了以剑桥系列为蓝本，涵盖动植物、人类重大发展、国际交通运输、教育、语言、公司管理、建筑构造、医疗、自然环境、农工商业、综合科技等雅思必考题类的辅导丛书。本书文章主要来源于西方主流报纸及刊物，内容包括广告、说明书、小册子介绍等，篇篇都经过精挑细选，紧跟雅思考试发展趋势，将剑桥雅思进行了全方位的破解，标志着雅思考试培训进入新一轮的真题时代。笔者根据多年来对雅思考试的研究以及教学过程中学生的反馈，以现今雅思学习者普遍采用的国际雅思考试培训教程《剑桥雅思考试全真题题解析》(1~6)为基础，汇聚大量考生心得编写了这本《雅思阅读真题题源(冲刺版)(上)》。本书凝聚了笔者多年的雅思阅读教学精华，精炼地再



现了剑桥雅思考试阅读中的文章。

- 浓缩最新真题版本

本书涵盖 2007—2008 年最新真题版本号, 浓缩历年试题之精华, 是以雅思真题版本为背景进行的科研再创作, 所选文章均来自于普遍作为雅思考试题源的国外 20 多家杂志及媒体。

- 真题版本题库实战性最强

本书按照雅思考试历年的出题规律进行了编辑整理, 可使广大学生拥有第一手的真题版本题库试题。

- 扩充真题版本词汇量, 拓展雅思科普知识

雅思阅读考试涉及范围较广, 涉及的词汇量较大, 因而对考生来说是一个巨大的挑战。本书的试题均来自最新的雅思阅读题库, 可使广大雅思学子对雅思的考试内容有一个全面的了解, 在短期内获取真实的考题背景, 并且掌握丰富的科普知识。

- 大幅度、短期提高雅思阅读成绩

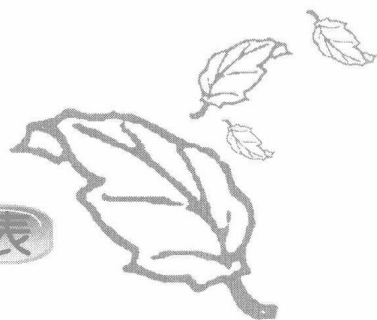
笔者的学生使用了本书成书前的讲义, 参加考试后发现真题考试中的文章大都是培训课堂上讲过的内容。他们的成绩比同水平学生高 1~1.5 分。这些附带大量学术及技术含量的真题题源试题, 使广大的雅思学子受益匪浅。

本书在编辑过程中得到了专家组的大力支持和帮助, 凝结了笔者和大批中外语言培训专家的研发成果。在这里, 我谨向我最尊敬的同仁们致以最真诚的感谢: 感谢王鼎博士多年来的精神支持, 他虽远在英国, 仍然对我们这个团队所编写的《雅思真题题源金字塔系列》丛书给予了大量的指导及可行性的意见; 感谢剑桥大学的 Rodney H. Smith 先生不遗余力地为我们审稿, 使得本书更加精确、可靠。最后, 感谢我的父母和妻子的无私支持, 他们的支持坚定了我做一名最好的雅思培训师的信念。这个梦想让我和全国的雅思学子们共同成长, 这个梦想一定会放射出最耀眼的光芒。

刘 创

2008 年 10 月 10 日凌晨

## 本书收录文章一览表



	Reading Passage 1	Reading Passage 2	Reading Passage 3
Reading Test One	蝴蝶	撒谎者心理	磁疗发展
Reading Test Two	双胞胎的研究	数码打印	计时器
Reading Test Three	鸟类迁移	乐观与健康	英国工程师
Reading Test Four	茶叶和英国革命	手势	潮汐发电
Reading Test Five	香蕉	火星冰层	美国肥胖
Reading Test Six	龙涎香	中国塔和日本塔	电脑教育
Reading Test Seven	权利与空间	交通堵塞	海牛
Reading Test Eight	儿童多动症	垃圾回收	日本教育
Reading Test Nine	飞机上打手机	水獭	企业发展
Reading Test Ten	捉蚂蚁	气候与财富	挠痒和笑



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## 1.1 雅思阅读所考查的能力

ACADEMIC 类（A 类、学术类）阅读用于测试应试者的英语水平是否能够在英语环境中就读大学本科和研究生课程，这一点与托福考试有些类似。其中，A 类阅读重点考查考生对文章基本结构和一些重要信息的掌握情况，促使考生加大阅读广度，并培养其快速浏览长文章并把握其结构的能力。A 类阅读，要求考生快速扫描特定信息，理解复杂句子的结构及重点内容，通过上下文猜测词义，考试过程模拟留学生在大量浏览搜索书籍内容时的情景。

## 1.2 雅思阅读的文章出处

雅思的阅读文章有很多出处，比如 *Economist*（《经济学人》）、*Times*（《泰晤士报》）、*National Geographic*（《国家地理》）、*New Scientist*（《新科学家》）和其他各种各样的科学人文杂志。例如：

1. 《经济学家杂志》（*Economist*）；
2. 《经济时报》（*Financial Times*）；
3. 《卫报》（*Guardian*）等国际精英知识分子媒体的非社论文章；
4. 政府各部门（英国及世界各国）的社会发展报告、联合国各组织的年度报告；
5. 某些著名的协会杂志（带有官方色彩），如 *Info Journal*（驻英国商会的季刊）；
6. 英国及欧洲的专业杂志（人文类），如 *Arts Management*、*Arts Education* 等。

其中，70% 的自然科学文章选自 *National Geographic*、*New Scientist*、*Science*、*Popular Science* 和 *Nature* 等杂志；80% 的重大事件（非政治经济）和重大发明都选自美国的《国家地理》杂志（*National Geographic*）。

## 1.3 雅思阅读的题型

雅思阅读共 3 篇文章，每篇词汇量约 1 000 词左右（阅读量极大），共考查 38~42 个题目。

雅思真题阅读最常考十大题型：

- ★ Heading（找小标题）
- ★ True/False/Not Given（是非题）
- ★ Short answer questions（简答题）
- ★ Summary（摘要填空）
- ★ Multiple choice（选择题）
- ★ Matching（关系搭配）
- ★ Sentence completion（完成句子）
- ★ Diagram/flowchart/table completion（填图填表题）

## 1.4 雅思阅读的考试时间

雅思考试全过程需 2 小时 55 分钟（包括听力中填写答案纸的 10 分钟），其中雅思阅读共占 60 分钟。

## 1.5 雅思阅读的评分标准

正确题目数	1	2-3	4-9	10-12	13-15	16-17	18-20	21-22
对应分数	1	2	3	3.5	4	4.5	5	5.5
正确题目数	23-25	26-27	28-30	31-32	33-35	36-38	39-42	
对应分数	6	6.5	7	7.5	8	8.5	9	

## 1.6 何谓真题“版本”与“机经”

“版本”这个词可能是雅思考试特有的。雅思考试的每一科每一张卷子都有一个号码，就是“VersionXXXXX”，每一个号码只对应一套试题。这个号码是世界通行的，会写在考生的成绩单上面。所谓的“版本”就是这个试卷上的号码，实际上就是试题。特别提醒一下，本书一般把 Version 简写成 V，所以大家看到 V37、V41 的时候不要奇怪。

“机经”这个词最早出现是在 GRE 考试的机考中，原义为“机考的经验”。由于

GRE 机考的试题重复, 所以很多人背以前考过的朋友总结的经验得了高分。我们这里用“机经”这个词并不是说雅思考试也有机考, 雅思的机考现在国内是没有的, 我们的“机经”泛指一切有关考试的总结和试题的回忆。

“机经”可以用来帮助我们了解雅思试题的形式和内容。以“机经”为原型的全真试题对于考生在提高英语能力的同时快速地提高雅思英语考试成绩有很大的帮助。

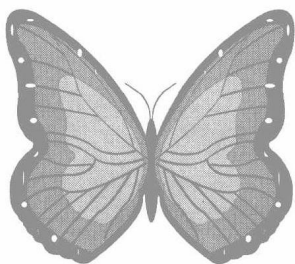
## 1.7 雅思阅读真题十大出题范围

类 别	举 例
动植物	★ 海牛 ★ 杀人鲸 ★ 水獭 ★ 海龟 ★ 龙涎香和琥珀 ★ 海象 ★ 蝴蝶 ★ 翅膀的进化与飞行 ★ 捉蚂蚁 ★ 鸟的方向感 ★ 抓蚂蚁 ★ 香蕉
人类发展史	★ 茶叶与英国革命 ★ 玻璃历史 ★ 橡胶的历史 ★ 移民 ★ 地图的制作 ★ 英国考古 ★ 古代钱币 ★ 计时器的发展 ★ 纸币的发展史
教育	★ 电脑教育 ★ 英语与商业 ★ 保护网络资源 ★ 大学教学方法改革 ★ 电子书 ★ 母亲受教育的程度与孩子的关系 ★ 日本的教育 ★ 如何提高阅读能力 ★ 英语拼写及其发展 ★ 小班授课 ★ 小学生的智力测试
旅游交通	★ 交通堵塞 ★ 城市公交改革 ★ 非洲交通的改善 ★ 公共交通发展史 ★ 汽车工业的污染 ★ 未来汽车的发展 ★ 探索外空生命
建筑结构	★ 法国城堡 ★ 节能建筑 ★ 中国塔和日本塔
医疗卫生	★ 双胞胎的研究 ★ 磁疗发展 ★ 撒谎者心理 ★ 肥胖 ★ 基因 ★ 运动与英国青少年的健康
自然环境	★ 欧洲森林保护 ★ 气候与财富 ★ 全球气候的变暖
农林牧副渔	★ 潮汐发电 ★ 农业 ★ 化肥 ★ 水利发展 ★ 阿拉斯加鲑鱼保护 ★ 生物杀虫 ★ 英国绿色农业
社会科学	★ 火星冰层 ★ 挠痒和笑 ★ 飞机上打手机 ★ 科学中的欺诈 ★ 燃料电池 ★ 生物的节律
管理	★ 工作职务与空间 ★ 公司品牌



***International English Language Testing System******Academic Reading******Test 1*****READING PASSAGE 1**

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

**Butterfly****A.**

Robert M. Pyle's *National Audubon Society Field Guide to North American Butterflies* informs us that about 700 butterfly species are found in North America. The guide illustrates 600 of those, and has notes on 70 others.

Therefore, the number of butterfly species in North America is almost the same as the number of bird species, so, theoretically, butterfly watching should be approximately equivalent to bird watching. In reality, the difference in size between birds and butterflies, and the butterflies' less complex behavior (no songs or tail-wagging to help us identify them), makes butterfly watching more challenging than birding, and less exact.

In fact, Pyle says that distinguishing certain groups of look-alike butterflies, such as some checker spots, green hairstreaks, and skippers, can confound even the experts. Certain species can only be determined by dissection. Therefore, with butterflies, sometimes identifying to genus level is the best we can do. In this matter, butterfly Watching is different from birding, for birders generally believe that if they see any bird well enough and hear its song, they can

figure out exactly which species it is.

### B.

If you quietly sneak up to a butterfly on a flower, you can watch it thrusting its long, slender, coiled proboscis into the flower to suck up sweet nectar. You can see a typical butterfly proboscis at the top of our Insect Mouths Page. When you find a butterfly pupa, known as a chrysalis (several shown on our Insect Pupae Page) you can return to it each day and see how it's developing, and maybe even be lucky enough to eventually see the adult butterfly emerging from its old pupa covering.

To really get the most from butterfly watching, however, you need to do more than just wander around looking. You need to organize your thoughts about butterflies. Mainly, you need to recognize that butterflies and their caterpillars and chrysalises are found in specific places, not just anywhere. Also, seeing a butterfly means a lot more to you if you know its name. Once you know its name you can talk about it, and look it up on the Internet to find out huge amounts of information about it. The way to look up a butterfly name is to do a search on the name using a search engine such as Google.

Once you watch butterflies a while you'll realize that you're seeing the same common species again and again. This means that when you finally go to some—place special—such as a park or nature preserve where there are unusual habitats you'll see completely new species! This will make your traveling a lot more fun.

Now let's look at some of the facts about butterflies that make butterfly watching more fun:

### C.

When looking for butterflies we often need to think in terms of specific plants. Whereas woodpeckers may be as content pecking on oak trees as hickory, and sparrows as happy gobbling crabgrass seed as panic-grass seed, the Aphrodite caterpillar feeds on violets, and seldom on other plants. Juniper Hairstreak caterpillars feed on junipers. Caterpillars of the Painted Lady shown at the right feed mostly on members of the daisy family, particularly thistles.

On the other hand, as among birds, some butterfly species, such as Common Sulphurs, have evolved wonderful flexibility, and are found in many habitats.

*The Audubon Guide to Butterflies* includes a special Host Plant Index. Say, for example, that in or near your backyard there's a plum tree growing. The Host Plant Index leads you to pages recommending that around plum trees you should keep your eyes peeled for eggs and

caterpillars of the Coral and Striped Hairstreaks, and the Viceroy.

#### D.

Once you have some field experience you'll find yourself able to assign most butterflies you spot to their family, and this will help a lot when you use your butterfly-identification book. You'll spot something and, instead of thumbing through your entire field guide one picture at a time, you'll go directly to the place in your field guide where members of that family are described.

For instance, if you find the critter portrayed at the right you'll immediately notice that it has clubbed antennae hooked at their tips as well as very wide heads on a body with rather short wings. If you see it flying, you'll notice that it darts about jerkily. If you're familiar with your major butterfly families you'll instantly know that this is one of the Common Skippers, the Hesperidae.

Your field guide will bring your attention to such items, and you can compare the butterfly you are seeing with pictures in the field guide.

You might guess that much of butterfly identification focuses largely on wing colors and patterns. Of course, this is one of the charms of butterfly. Worse ways to spend one's time there are determining whether the luminous yellow, orange, black, and powdery blue spots on a discovery's mostly black underwings more resemble licorice-edged Halloween candy-corn (the Eastern Black Swallowtail), or a brilliantly orange setting Sun partially consumed in eclipse by the shadowed Moon (Palamedes Swallowtail).

In short, there's little reason why butterfly watching can't be as exciting and as well organized an activity as bird watching or wildflower admiring. Butterfly watchers can compile life lists, meet monthly in clubs, and conduct field trips to good butterfly habitats. They can publish newsletters, sponsor speakers' bureaus for local schools, make butterfly-attracting plantings in their own gardens and backyards, and when good butterfly habitat is about to be replaced by yet another parking lot they can mobilize public opinion in support of other options!

#### E.

All plants are complex soups of many kinds of chemical compounds, and often one or more of these compounds protect the plant by being poisonous to insects that would eat it. However, sometimes one or more insect species may have evolved that are tolerant to these poisons, and thus become the plant's main enemy.

Probably the most famous example of such a case is that of the Monarch Butterfly larvae's

preference for eating milkweed leaves. Milkweeds contain powerful, poisonous alkaloids that repel many insects, but Monarch caterpillars thrive on them. Moreover, once the Monarch caterpillars metamorphose into adults, the adults retain some of the bitter alkaloids in their bodies so that they taste bitter to birds who eat them, so most experienced birds avoid eating Monarch butterflies.

In a similar vein, Black Swallowtail larvae are attracted to parsley, carrots, celery, and other plants in the Parsley Family containing the three chemical compounds known as anethole, anisic aldehyde, and methyl chavicol. It happens that the leaves of very unrelated orange trees also contain these chemicals, so Black Swallowtail larvae eat them as well.

### Questions 1-4

Reading passage 1 has five sections, A-E.

Choose the most suitable heading for each sections B-E from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, i-viii in boxes 8-10 on your answer sheet.

#### List of Headings

- i Butterflies deal with chemical warfare
- ii Outlook of butterfly
- iii Introduction
- iv Caterpillars feed on specific plants
- v The capture of the butterfly
- vi The Birth of butterfly
- vii Butterfly watching
- viii Identifying butterfly in the field

#### Example

Paragraph A

#### Answer

iii

- 1 Paragraph B
- 2 Paragraph C
- 3 Paragraph D
- 4 Paragraph E

### Questions 5-11

Complete the following notes using information from the passage. Write **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS OR A NUMBER** in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

- 5 In reality, butterfly watching is more challenging and less exact than birding for the difference in size between birds and butterflies, and the butterflies' .....
- 6 Even the experts, distinguishing certain ....., such as some checker spots, green hairstreaks, and skippers, can be different.
- 7 Because certain species of butterflies can only be ....., sometimes, identifying to genus level is the best we can do.
- 8 To really get the most from butterfly watching, one need to recognize that ..... are found in specific places, not just anywhere, and know the name of the butterfly.
- 9 Whereas sparrows as happy gobbling crabgrass seed as panic-grass seed and, woodpeckers may be as content pecking on oak trees as hickory, the Aphrodite caterpillar seldom feed on other plants feeds, but .....
- 10 ..... is helpful when you have some field experience and you find yourself able to assign most butterflies you spot to their family.
- 11 ..... is not as exciting and as well organized an activity as bird watching or wildflower admiring.

### Questions 12-13

Choose the correct answer **A, B, C or D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 12-13 on your answer sheet.

- 12 Probably the most famous example of insect species evolved to tolerant poisons plants is that ..... larvae's preference for eating milkweed leaves.
 

A the Monarch Butterfly	B Juniper Hairstreak
C Painted Lady	D woodpeckers
- 13 ..... to butterflies includes a special Host Plant Index.
 

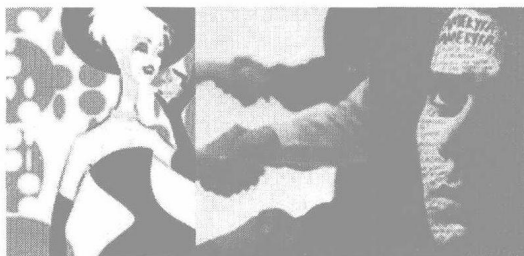
A The Audubon book	B The America insect
C The Audubon guide	D The America guide

## READING PASSAGE 2

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

## The Psychology of Liars

The recently published *Lies and The Lying Liars Who Tell Them* is an attack on right-wing propagandists in the US, but the title could just as easily apply to ... well, the rest of us.



Human beings are not born liars, but the moment we can form complete sentences we begin lying to protect the feelings of others, to avoid punishment and confrontation, and, most frequently, because lying confers advantages the truth wouldn't get a sniff at. Lying gets results. "Lying has evolved for the same reasons as any other ability," says Professor Richard Wiseman, a psychologist at the University of Hertfordshire. "It gives us a competitive edge, providing we get away with it." This might explain why evidence suggests we are lying more on a regular basis.

One study by Bella DePaulo, a professor of psychology at the University of Virginia, required participants to keep diaries of their social interactions. Every one of the 147 participants lied, and three-quarters of their lies were self-serving—designed to enhance status or avoid embarrassment, disapproval or conflict. Lies played a part in 30 to 38 per cent of their social interactions. Such research only serves to confirm the suspicion of Sissela Bok, author of *Lying: Moral Choice in Public and Private Life*, that, "We are all on the receiving end of a great many more lies than in the past."

There are general reasons why this might be true. "I think that people are seeing more authority figures and institutions lying—thus giving the message that it's OK to do so," says Professor Wiseman. Dr Charles Ford, author of *Lies! Lies! Lies! The Psychology of Deceit*, points to "a correlation between narcissism and deceit". Others detect the pernicious influence of the media at work, in both its routine portrayal of successful liars and its barely disguised disdain for the honest confession-fixated losers paraded on Jerry Springer. But DePaulo's research suggests the media may have got it right. Socially skilful people, she discovered, told a lot more lies than their clumsier counterparts. Many experts are agreeing with Dr Ford. Lying, it seems, is becoming an acceptable and even admirable social skill.

Nowhere is this more obvious than on the singles scene. First dates have always involved a certain amount of self-aggrandizement, but some singles now regard out-and-out deceit as a legitimate tactic.