



# IELTS

无忧雅思名师讲堂

雅思通关特训

阅读

吴蓓 编著

- 反映考试最新动态
- 直击考试重点难点
- 体验考场真枪实战



北京语言大学出版社  
BEIJING LANGUAGE AND CULTURE  
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## 出版说明

雅思考试进入中国已有二十余年，在中国广为普及也有十余年。考生参加该考试的目的也从最开始的选拔中英交流项目候选人，到今天的去英语国家读研、读本科、读专业学校、移民，等等。与此相应，考生的英语基础、应试难点等也变得千差万别。在这种形式下，如何为考生提供有针对性的、个性化的考试辅导书，成为出版人所要认真思考的问题。

无忧雅思网是深受雅思考生喜爱的专业性网站，自开通以来一直孜孜不倦地为考生提供信息资讯等服务，并为教师与考生、考生与考生、教师与教师、考生与国外学校之间搭建了交流平台。在为考生提供服务的同时，这个平台也使网站对考生的需求有了深入、细致的了解。

北京语言大学出版社是国内最早出版雅思辅导用书的出版社，所出版的雅思考试用书不论品种还是质量，在雅思考生中是有口皆碑的。

由无忧雅思网站组稿，北京语言大学出版社出版的“无忧雅思名师讲堂”系列丛书《雅思通关特训》，旨在利用网站对考试和考生深入了解的优势和北语社的出版优势，为考生提供重点突出、能扫除考生应试难点的考试辅导书。

本系列丛书含听力、口语、阅读、写作4册。在编写上突出以下特点：

- 紧扣雅思考试的出题思路，涵盖最新题型；
- 对考试要求进行细致剖析，对应试技巧进行具有可操作性的指导；
- 不做面面俱到的泛泛说教，而是根据考生的弱点，重点扫清其考试中的难点。

4册书的重点分别为：

《听力》：重点帮助考生攻克考试中出现频率高且有难度的题型，如填表填空题、匹配题、判断题、简答题、选择题、笔记填空题等。

《写作》：重点之一是指导考生对大作文（Task 2）各种话题的写作思路进行分析，以帮助考生摆脱看到题目后无从下笔的窘境。重点之二是对雅思写作考试三种作文（论说文、图表描述、书信）的文章组织、常用句型、常用词汇进行梳理和归纳。

《口语》：重点帮助考生攻克口试第二、三部分，对这两部分所涵盖的话题进行分类梳理和答题指导，对这两部分所需句型和词汇进行归纳。



《阅读》：重点帮助考生攻克考试中出现频率高且有难度的题型。

这套书的作者主要为北京语言大学出国留学人员培训部的一线雅思培训教师，其中听力分册的作者是广大雅思考生所熟悉的“黑眼睛雅思听力”（《IELTS 考试技能训练教程·听力》）的编者。参加本套书的编写的还有当今活跃在国内知名雅思培训学校讲坛并经常在网上与考生交流的实力派雅思培训教师。

愿该系列丛书能成为广大考生的通关法宝。

## 前言

雅思考试学术类 (Academic) 和培训类 (General Training) 的阅读部分都是“三大段”文章配上 40 个问题。

文章总词数 3,000 左右, 内容涉及广泛。General Training 类阅读文章侧重社会、语言和工作等话题, Academic 类阅读文章会加入学业和学术类的话题。

除了广泛的内容, 雅思阅读考试多变的题型也让不少考生感到紧张。

不过, 各种类型的阅读考试不论题型千变万化, 出题的角度只有两个: 细节和主旨。这样就有了笼统的阅读考题的分类:

**细节题:** 从词、句或词句相互关联的角度出的题叫细节题。完成这类试题要求考生具有相关的词汇和句法知识, 或从上下文推断语义的能力;

**主旨题:** 即从段落大意、中心思想的角度出的题。完成这类试题要求考生具有一定的词汇、句法知识, 在此基础上还要有语篇知识和逻辑推理能力。

雅思考试阅读部分的考题分类, 目前最为流行的分为八种题型。是从考题的具体表现形式来分类的。我们用下表来展示这八种题型各自的出题角度:

		细节题	主旨题
一、	搭配题	✓	✓
二、	是非题	✓	✓
三、	选择题	✓	✓
四、	摘要填空题	✓	✓
五、	完成句子题	✓	✓
六、	标题对应题		✓
七、	图表题	✓	
八、	简答题	✓	✓

上表显示, 除了“标题对应题”和“图表题”分别从主旨和细节的角度出题以外, 其余各题型既有将细节作为题眼的, 也有考查考生对文章主旨的把握的。也就是说, 对于考生而言, 备考重点还是词汇、句法、段落大意和中心思想, 因为这些是阅读考试必考的内容。不同的题型只是题目的表现形式, 考的角度还是那两个。由此, 建议考生要尽量先打好语言基础, 然后再在考前突击熟悉各类题型, 这才是考试必胜的关键。

表中八种题型的排序是基于抽样统计近年各题型所占比重的顺序。近年雅思阅读考题呈现搭配题增多、标题对应题比例下降、细节题仍然是主导的特点。

本书精选阅读文章 50 篇，均选自世界二十大英文报刊近半年的出版物。文章内容涉及雅思阅读文章常涉及的领域，包括现代科技、医疗、考古、动物、植物、文化、教育、生活等内容；阅读理解的题目涵盖了雅思阅读考试的八种题型，并且包括每种题型细分的不同的表现形式。书后附有每道题的答案。

本书是为考生考前突击熟悉考试题型、短期强化巩固阅读能力而编写，也适合中、高级阶段的英语学习者用来进行阅读理解训练。读者还可以通过阅读这些文章扩大知识面。

本书汇集了作者多年的教学心得，唯求本书能在读者应对考试、提高英语阅读理解能力时助上一臂之力。鉴于本书的编写形式和内容都有新的尝试和探索，唯恐有考虑不周和谬误之处，请各位读者惠予指正。

编者

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## Unit 1 搭配题

### 题型介绍

主要搭配类型形式	说 明
从一属	事件和事件发展过程相搭配；事件和其所在时代相搭配；产品和发明家或发明时间相搭配等。
因一果	原因和结果相搭配；起因和后果相搭配等。
作者一观点	人物和其理论相搭配；不同人群和其所持观点相搭配等。
内容一段落	指出某条信息在哪个段落中出现。
事实一猜测	指出哪些是对事实的描述，哪些是猜想或推测。

### 答题技巧

- 查看答题指令，明确选项和题目之间的关系；
- 明确选项是只可用一次，还是可用多次；
- 注意题目对答案的要求，是要求写字母代号，还是抄写具体内容；
- 先把题目从头到尾看一遍，尽可能多记些关键词；
- 浏览原文，遇到所记住的关键词或其对应词，当即解答该题；
- 注意该类题型题目的顺序不一定与这些信息在文中出现的顺序一致；
- 第一题的答案往往在文章的后部，最后一题的答案往往在文章的前部。

## 1. Look Slim

*You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on the questions which follow this reading passage.*

How do I look with this dress? Does this pant make me look fat? Most of us are always asking similar questions to ourselves and to people around us. But are there really some clothes that can make us look fatter or skinnier?

The experts tend to believe so—the way you dress can help you. There are many opinions about this. What makes you look fat and what can take 10 pounds and a few inches off your waist? Among the many recommendations that the experts keep repeating on TV programs and books, we believe that the following work the best:

**Positive focus.** If you are overweight, first of all, do not feel bad about your body. This does not mean that you get a license to eat unhealthy and not work out but your weight and your perception about yourself should not be related. You have to focus on the positive aspects of you: your smile, your eyes, your waist, your legs, etc. Accentuate the positive and disguise the negative.

**Do not use clothes that do not fit.** Many women think that if the clothes are tight or loose they will look thinner. This is not true; they will only look fatter, instead. Your clothes have to fit your body; neither oversized nor undersized does the trick.

**Not too tight.** On the negative side, tight clothes only make us look like a sausage—so stuffed that some of the fat comes out and calls attention. That is precisely what we do not want: attention in the wrong places.

**Not too loose clothes.** Oversized clothes may hide the imperfections but it does not do justice to your positive points and you will look not only bigger, but also without any shape. You are highlighting the very things you want to hide. Forget big T-shirts and blouses without any fitting.

**Avoid extra material around your tummy.** Pants with pleats, elastic waist or string waists are only adding volume to your waist. Same applies to skirts.

**Be careful with accessories;** they can also make you look fatter or skinnier: if you have a tummy, large belts should be avoided, because you are putting attention on your tummy. The same way necklaces too close to your face should be used carefully if you have a double chin, because it will accentuate the chin; longer necklaces have the opposite effect.

Now you know some things to watch out for when you are wondering if that great outfit makes you look fat.

*Mark the statement with letter R if the practice is recommended to those who are overweight, and write letter A if the practice should be avoided.*

- 1. Feeling ashamed or guilty of one's excessive weight
- 2. Concentrating one's attention on the merits of one's appearance
- 3. Concealing the negative aspects with clothes
- 4. Putting on something to make oneself look like a sausage
- 5. Highlighting the aspects one wants to disguise
- 6. Choosing a smaller size if one wears a T-shirt or blouse
- 7. Choosing tops which are simple and plain around the belly part
- 8. Wearing a pleated skirt of proper size
- 9. Going out with a dress which is elastic around the waist
- 10. Never wearing longer necklaces

## 2. Ancient Beer Pots Point to Origins of Chocolate

*You are advised to spend about 12 minutes on the questions which follow this reading passage.*

Chocolate was first produced by the ancients as a by-product of beer, suggests a new archaeological study. And evidence from drinking vessels left by the Mesoamericans who developed chocolate suggests that the source of chocolate, cacao, was first used 500 years earlier than thought.

Mesoamericans—who flourished in Central America before it was colonised by the Spanish—developed chocolate as a by-product of fermenting cacao fruit to make a beer-like drink called chicha still brewed by South American tribal people.

The Mesoamericans before Columbus's time developed a taste for the chocolate, but their cousins down in South America stuck with the beer, says Cornell University archaeologist John Henderson, who led the new study.

Unsweetened chocolate drinks became a central element of Mesoamerican cultures including the Aztecs, from whom Europeans learned of chocolate in the 16th century. Archaeologists have found pottery made to serve the frothed chocolate drink preferred by the pre-Columbians in earlier sites, and have found traces of chocolate in pots dating back to 600 B.C. But the origins of the drink had been unclear.

Chocolate's unique flavour develops only when the watery pulp of raw cacao fruit and seeds are fermented together, colouring the seeds purple. Grinding the seeds yields the chocolate. "It struck us that it wasn't obvious how to do this," says study co-author Rosemary Joyce at the



University of California at Berkeley. The involvement of fermentation led her and Henderson to speculate that cacao beer might have been the originating process.

Only now has hard evidence come to light in the form of pot sherds dating from 200 B.C. to before 1100 B.C. that they found in the ruins of an ancient village called Puerto Escondido in the Ulúa Valley in Honduras.

Harnessing a technique developed by Patrick McGovern at the University of Pennsylvania, they were able to extract chocolate residues from the pores in the pottery. Tests found theobromine—a chemical signature of cacao—in 11 of 13 fragments, including one that Joyce estimates dates from 1100 to 1200 B.C.

That pushed evidence for cacao drinking back 500 years. That pot, and others older than about 900 B.C., also lacked any traces of the chilli pepper Mesoamericans used to spice up their chocolate. Pots designed for making a frothed chocolate first appeared after this date, the researchers report.

The oldest fragment was the long neck of a bottle that could have held beer, but could not have been used to make the frothed chocolate beverage that became popular later. Joyce called that “the smoking gun” showing that beer had come first.

She suggests that the key step in switching to chocolate came when ancient brewers ground up the cacao seeds remaining after fermentation and added them to thicken the beer—giving it a chocolate taste.

*Match these people/names with relevant information in the passage. You might have more than one choice for some of the questions.*

- A. Mesoamericans
- B. Rosemary Joyce
- C. Patrick McGovern
- D. John Henderson
- E. South American tribal people
- F. The Aztecs

1. made chicha by fermenting cacao fruit. \_\_\_\_\_
2. supposed that the originating process of chocolate might have been cacao beer. \_\_\_\_\_
3. directed a new archaeological study on who first made chocolate. \_\_\_\_\_
4. developed a skill to remove chocolate remains from tiny openings in pots. \_\_\_\_\_
5. told Europeans about chocolate. \_\_\_\_\_
6. brought chocolate into being. \_\_\_\_\_
7. named the bottle showing that beer was developed earlier than chocolate “the smoking gun”. \_\_\_\_\_
8. prospered in Central America before Spanish colonization. \_\_\_\_\_

### 3. Slumber Reruns: As We Sleep, Our Brains Rehash the Day

*You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on the questions which follow this reading passage.*

Your brain doesn't take a rest when you do. While you slept last night, regions of your brain may well have been going over the events of the previous day in a process that could be related to consolidating memories, a team of researchers at the University of Arizona (U.A.) in Tucson says. In fact, the review may be taking place at several times the speed by which the experiences took place when you were alert.

The scientists implanted electrodes in the brains of rats, surveying the activity of up to 120 neurons (nerve cells) in the medial prefrontal cortex (a forebrain region responsible for goal-oriented executive functions such as organizing thoughts and actions) while the animals completed a navigational task, scampering between spots in sequence on a circular table top. The research team monitored the rats' brain activity daily for a few weeks as they scurried to complete the 50-minute running session and then napped for 20 minutes to an hour.

Using two different methods—comparing the activity between pairs of cells and surveying patterns over the entire population of monitored neurons—the team noted that neuronal activity sequences that occurred when the rats were running seemed to reappear during sleep.

"We looked at them and it just hit us in the face that there were striking similarities," says David Euston, an assistant research scientist at the U.A. College of Medicine's Division of Neural Systems, Memory and Aging.

Not only were the same patterns reactivated while snoozing, but the replay would take place six to seven times faster than when the rats performed the task. "During behavior when we're actually interacting with the world, the brain has to go at the same speed at which the body is going," Euston speculates. "During sleep, maybe the brain can go faster when it's not time-locked to behavior."

This replay phenomenon has previously been shown in the hippocampus, a forebrain structure involved in episodic memory, and in the visual cortex, where sensory information related to sight is processed. Euston believes the process may be related to plasticity, the strengthening and weakening connections between nerve cells that are thought to underlie learning.

"One way you could strengthen memories is by playing them multiple times," says Euston, referring to the unique sequence of neuronal activity that accompanies new learning events. By replaying them repeatedly, the brain may be strengthening communication between neurons, thereby consolidating the memories.

Mayank Mehta, an assistant professor of neuroscience at Brown University, says the new findings are interesting, but is skeptical about the assumption that they're based on. "Is this

consolidation or erasure?" he asks, questioning whether the phantom activity is really the filing of a memory or whether it is akin to clearing a chalkboard so more learning can take place. "From the point of view of behavior, both processes can help," he says.

Euston says the team will now try to determine whether this replay of neuronal activity is associated with learning. If so, he says, the replay patterns should be strongest when the animals have just completed learning-related challenges.

**Decide which are facts and which are speculations. Mark F for facts and S for speculations.**

1. One's brain is still active when one is sleeping. \_\_\_\_\_
2. One's review of the events in sleep helps memory. \_\_\_\_\_
3. The medial prefrontal cortex is in charge of organizing thoughts and actions. \_\_\_\_\_
4. Surveying patterns over the entire population of monitored neurons is adopted in the experiment. \_\_\_\_\_
5. The neuronal activity sequences that occurred when the rats were running seemed to reappear during sleep. \_\_\_\_\_
6. The review is much faster in sleep as it's not time-locked to behavior. \_\_\_\_\_
7. Episodic memory is related to hippocampus structure. \_\_\_\_\_
8. The replay phenomenon is related to plasticity. \_\_\_\_\_
9. The replaying events in sleep can either be consolidation or erasure. \_\_\_\_\_
10. Euston's team will try to find out whether the replay of neuronal activity is related to learning. \_\_\_\_\_

#### 4. Personal Websites

*You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on the questions which follow this reading passage.*

There are several different kinds of personal websites. There's the traditional personal website, where you create different webpages and link them all together. There are social networks, where you get a profile page and meet other people on the network. There are blogs and online diaries, where you can post entries about anything you want. Then there are wikis, where you choose the topic and then you invite other people to help you build the site. There are also online photo albums, where you post photos of you family and friends.

A personal website tells your readers about your thoughts, ideas, interests, hobbies, family, friends, feelings, or something you feel strongly about, but that's not all. It contains many different webpages that complete your website and tell people about who you are and what

you like.

There are many different reasons to create a personal website. Building one of your own is easily enough done. Creating your own personal website can be done in as little as 10 steps...

In essence a blog is another name for an online diary but blogs are more than that. Online diaries have been around almost as long as the World Wide Web but blogs are newer. Blogs are still used as personal online diaries but they are also used to discuss news, sports and just about anything people have interests in.

Online companies use blogs as a tool to talk about different company business. You can keep a blog as a personal website to discuss your interests and hobbies or your life in general.

If you want to meet people online and create a personal website at the same time then a social networking site is for you. Sites like MySpace give you an intro page where you can tell about yourself and add photos, a blog where you can discuss whatever you want, more space for photos, and a way to meet other people on the site. Meeting friends is as simple as surfing the site and clicking a button. Some also offer groups where you can meet people with similar interests. These are some reasons to join social networking, but there are more.

A wiki is a personal website that you create and then let other people help you build. Your wiki can be public so that anyone can add or change things. Or you can make it private so that only people you choose can add or change things on your wiki.

I can personally think of 10 things you can do with a wiki—I'm sure there are a lot more. A wiki can be about anything. When your readers become builders and start interacting with your wiki, who knows where your wiki will take you.

An online photo album is a place where you can put all your digital photos online and share them with your friends and family. You can share your photos with the general public if you want, but that's up to you. If your photos are not digital you can scan them and upload them to your online photo album too.

If you add descriptions of your photos you can use your online photo album to tell stories. I can think of 10 reasons you should create an online photo album...

**Match the items in the list with their respective kinds of websites.**

**NB:** You may choose more than one items for each answer or use an item more than once.



- A. One can display anything one wants.
- B. One can choose a topic here.
- C. It charges the users for the service.
- D. One can have a profile page.
- E. It is used by online companies to introduce company business.
- F. One can upload photos here to share with others.
- G. One can find people with common interests.
- H. One can either make it private or public.
- I. One can make one's own webpages and put them together.
- J. Only digital photos are accepted on the site.
- K. One asks others to help with building the site.
- L. It is basically an online diary.
- M. One can meet other people on the network.
- N. MySpace is a typical example of this kind.

1. Traditional personal websites
2. Social networks
3. Blogs
4. Wikis
5. Online photo albums

## 5. Pristine Pre-Roman Tomb Discovered in Italy

*You are advised to spend about 12 minutes on the questions which follow this reading passage.*

A 2,200-year-old tomb has been discovered completely intact in central Italy, revealing the remains and ornate possessions of some 30 Etruscans, members of the ancient civilization that ruled the region before the rise of Rome. The find was unearthed earlier this month by a team of amateur archaeologists working in the woods of Tuscany, 70 miles (115 kilometers) south of Florence.

The 6.5-foot-long (2-meter-long) carved stone chamber contains dozens of urns full of human ashes, a typical burial method of the Etruscans, said Andrea Marcocci, an archaeology student at the University of Siena who discovered the site and directed the excavation.

"All in all, there were 30 urns—3 of them made of stone, 2 bronze, and 25 terra-cotta," Marcocci said. "The remains probably belong to the members of a single family, the smaller urns holding the ashes of the servants."