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IELTS READING

系统的
双向式阅读法

详实的
雅思阅读答题技巧

超级实用的
雅思阅读机经

8套真实的
题源模拟题

杨 凡◎编著

中国雅思辅导第一人

雅思8分密钥：杨 凡

雅思阅读20天突破

外语教学与研究出版社
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前 言

雅思阅读如何备考？很多考生认为做题是备考的最好方式。事实上，做题是提高分数的一种捷径，但不能忽视以下几个方面：

1. 做题前，先要掌握雅思阅读的方法和技巧

雅思阅读考试是有很多规律可循的，掌握这些规律是考生取得理想成绩的关键。很多考生在备考时盲目做题，既浪费了宝贵的备考时间，又不能取得良好的效果。因此，阅读方法和各题型的答题技巧是本书的核心内容，将在本书的第2章和第3章分别作介绍。考生在备考或做题前，应仔细阅读这两章，掌握雅思阅读的方法和技巧。

2. 要做与目前雅思考试风格一致的模拟题

本书选用的例题和模拟题，从文章题源、题材、难易程度、出题思路到答题方法都与雅思真题基本一致，做这些题目对考生们参加实际的雅思考试是最有帮助的。

3. 做完题后，要仔细分析和研究

有的考生做完一套题，核对答案后，就完事大吉了。这种做法是不对的。做完题后，应把重点工作放在试题分析上，也就是核对答案以后，要看某些题为什么做错了，为什么没有找对答案。即使是做对的题目，也有必要了解为什么“做对了”。本书给出了每道题目的详细答题过程，使考生既能知其然，又能知其所以然。考生阅读本书，就如同得到一位有经验的老师亲自辅导一样。

4. 考试前，看阅读机经

由于雅思考试很频繁，考委会研发新题的速度跟不上考试的频度，所以，雅思考试的题目是重复出现的。参加过考试的考生对考题的回忆和总结被称为“机经”。“机经”之所以被推崇，是因为大家在考试中遇到的题目很可能就是之前很多考生考过的题目。所以说，“机经”是很有价值的。看阅读“机经”，就像看中文小说一样。花的时间很少，但至少能起到锦上添花的作用。对一些基础弱的同学，有时可能还会起到决定性的作用。

本书主要包括五个部分：

1. “带给你最真实的雅思阅读”简单明了地介绍雅思阅读题型。
2. “带给你最实用的阅读法”主要介绍双向式阅读法。
3. “你不知道的雅思阅读各题型答题技巧”详细地分析雅思阅读常考题型的答题技巧。
4. “不可不做的题源模拟题”是编者根据雅思真题阅读素材的出处，如The Economist，Scientific American，Discover等，精心收集的题源一致的素材。
5. “身经百战的雅思阅读机经”是编者根据考生回忆而收集的机经。

本书根据20天的复习量介绍如何准备雅思阅读考试。考生也可以根据自己的备考时间作出调整。

本书的作者从事雅思教学研究多年，每年在课堂上所教授的考生人数都逾万人。每期培训班上都有不少考生反映从阅读课上取得了较大的收获。但由于各种因素的限制，还有很多考生不能参加培训班。因此，作者根据多年讲课积累的经验，编写了这本书，系统而完整地总结了阅读方法和答题技巧，使考生通过阅读本书迅速提高雅思考试成绩。

祝广大考生雅思考试取得成功！

杨凡

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带给你最真实的雅思阅读

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DAY 1

一 考试时间与安排

雅思阅读考试的时间为 60 分钟，包括读文章、做题和把答案写在答题纸上。不像听力考试，雅思阅读没有誊写答案的 10 分钟时间。所以，大多数考生会感到时间很紧，有些考生甚至答不完题。

二 试题分类

雅思考试分为A类（Academic，即学术类）和G类（General Training，即移民类），两类考试的阅读试卷有相同之处，也有不同之处。

打算去英联邦国家留学的考生需要参加A类考试，准备移民英联邦国家的考生需要参加G类考试。两种考试不能相互代替，在考试报名时，必须确定参加哪一类。

三 试卷内容与结构

A类和G类阅读考试的试卷内容都分为三部分。A类是三篇长文章，每篇文章在1000词左右。G类可能是三篇长文章，也可能第一部分是两至三篇短文章，第二部分是两篇中等长度的文章，第三部分是一篇长文章。

每次考试中A类和G类阅读文章的内容都不同。A类的词汇量更大，句型更复杂，难度自然比G类大一些，一般至少有1分的差距。比如，考A类阅读得了6分，那么考G类阅读应该能得到7分。

但是，A类和G类阅读考试的题型是相同的，解题方法和技巧也完全一致。所以，本书的讲解对A类和G类的阅读考试都适用。

四 阅读文章的题材与体裁

G类的阅读文章主要来自于布告、广告、小册子、证明书、报纸、书籍和杂志等，内容涉及考生在英语国家生活和学习所必备的生存技能。

A类的阅读文章主要来自于报纸和杂志，内容既涉及文化、历史、家庭、教育、

交通、住房、环境和能源等社会方面的问题，又涉及动植物、地质、海洋、遗传、语言、空间和医学等科技与学术方面的问题。普遍情况是：两篇文章涉及社会问题，一篇文章涉及科技与学术方面的问题。体裁一般以议论文和说明文为主。

五 题目数量

雅思阅读考试多数情况下是40道题，有时也会有38、39、41或42道题的情况。一般三个阅读部分的题目数量分布均匀，每部分11—15道题。

六 评分标准

雅思阅读考试根据答对题目的数量来评定分数，不论难易，各题的分值是一样的。评分标准如下：

正确题数	分数	正确题数	分数
15—19	5	33—34	7.5
20—22	5.5	35—36	8
23—26	6	37—38	8.5
27—29	6.5	39—40	9
30—32	7		

七 试题特点

与其他考试的阅读部分相比，雅思阅读有如下两个难点：

1. 阅读量大

这是同类考试（如四级、六级、考研、托福）所不能比的，很多考生都做不完题。

2. 题型众多

大大小小的题型加起来共 10种，传统的四选一题型只占其中极少的一部分。不同的题型有不同的解题方法。

但是，雅思阅读考试的评分标准并不高：只要答对 20—22道题，就能得 5.5分；答对 23—26道题，就能得 6分。

总之，对于雅思阅读考试，考生只要有一定的基础，掌握正确的方法和技巧，做一定数量的练习，就能取得自己满意的分数。

第2章
带给你最实用的阅读法

DAY 2

一、双向式阅读法

二、顺序性

DAY 2

一 双向式阅读法

雅思阅读考试的文章大都比较长，信息量比较大。这样一篇带着十余个题目的长文章摆在你面前，应该怎样阅读和做题呢?

先将文章从头到尾细读一遍，然后再做题? 这种方法虽然准确率较高，但很费时间。即使你的英语水平很高，在考试规定的时间内也有可能做不完题。

所以必须采用一种阅读方法，能在规定的时间内做完题目，而且准确率还高。这就是“双向式阅读法”。这种阅读方法的步骤如下：

1 先读文章标题；如果文章中有图片或图表，也应先浏览；如果文章中有小标题，也应浏览。

文章的标题常常包含文章的主旨。因此，做题前先读文章标题，可以了解文章的主要内容。

很多雅思阅读考试的文章中会有图片或图表，这些都比较直观，也容易理解。所以先浏览这些内容，不但费不了多少时间，还能获取一些有用的信息。

例如，一篇文章的题目为“Your Moulex iron”，其中iron有“铁；熨斗”的意思。如果这篇文章中有一张熨斗的图，你一眼就会知道这是一篇关于熨斗的文章。

有的文章中各段落还有一个小标题。小标题能表明该段落的中心思想，所以，先浏览小标题有助于了解各段落的内容。

2 先看题，再阅读。

先看题目或题目和选项，再到文章中去找答案。做题与阅读同时进行，题目做完了，文章也读完了。

雅思阅读考试最大的特点是题型众多，因此，掌握有效的答题技巧是成功应对雅思阅读考试的关键。关于各题型的答题技巧，在本书第3章中有详细的说明。

下面通过两篇真题，详细介绍“双向式阅读法”的应用。

READING PASSAGE 1

You are advised to spend about 20 minutes on Questions 15-28 which refer to the reading passage below.

NEW-AGE TRANSPORT

Computerised design, advanced materials and new technologies are being used to produce machines of a type never seen before.

1 It looks as if it came straight from the set of *Star Wars*. It has four-wheel drive and rises above rocky surfaces. It lowers and raises its nose when going up and down hills. And when it comes to a river, it turns amphibious: two hydrojets power it along by blasting water under its body. There is room for two passengers and a driver, who sits inside a glass bubble operating electronic, aircraft-type controls. A vehicle so daring on land and water needs windscreen wipers—but it doesn't have any. Water molecules are disintegrated on the screen's surface by ultrasonic sensors.

2 This unusual vehicle is the Racoon. It is an invention not of Hollywood but of Renault, a rather conservative French state-owned car maker, better known for its family hatchbacks. Renault built the Racoon to explore new freedoms for designers and engineers created by advances in materials and manufacturing processes. Renault is thinking about startlingly different cars; other producers have radical new ideas for trains, boats and aeroplanes.

3 The first of the new freedoms is in design. Powerful computer-aided design (CAD) systems can replace with a click of a computer mouse hours of laborious work done on thousands of drawing boards. So new products, no matter how complicated, can be developed much faster. For the first time, Boeing will not have to build a giant replica of its new airliner, the 777, to make sure all the bits fit together. Its CAD system will take care of that.

4 But Renault is taking CAD further. It claims the Racoon is the world's first vehicle to be designed within the digitised world of virtual reality. Complex programmes were used to simulate the vehicle and the terrain that it was expected to cross. This allowed a team led by Patrick Le Quement, Renault's industrial-design director, to 'drive' it long before a prototype existed.

5 Renault is not alone in thinking that virtual reality will transform automotive design. In Detroit, Ford is also investigating its potential. Jack Telnac, the firm's head of design, would like designers in different parts of

the world to work more closely together, linked by computers. They would do more than style cars. Virtual reality will allow engineers to peer inside the working parts of a vehicle. Designers will watch bearings move, oil flow, gears mesh and hydraulics pump. As these techniques catch on, even stranger vehicles are likely to come along.

6 Transforming these creations from virtual reality to actual reality will also become easier, especially with advances in materials. Firms that once bashed everything out of steel now find that new alloys or composite materials (which can be made from mixtures of plastic, resin, ceramics and metals, reinforced with fibres such as glass or carbon) are changing the rules of manufacturing. At the same time, old materials keep getting better, as their producers try to secure their place in the factory of the future. This competition is increasing the pace of development of all materials.

7 One company in this field is Scaled Composites. It was started in 1982 by Burt Rutan, an aviator who has devised many unusual aircraft. His company develops and tests prototypes that have ranged from business aircraft to air racers. It has also worked on composite sails for the America's Cup yacht race and on General Motors' Ultralite, a 100-mile-per-gallon experimental family car built from carbon fibre.

8 Again, the Racoon reflects this race between the old and the new. It uses conventional steel and what Renault describes as a new 'high-limit elastic steel' in its chassis. This steel is 30% lighter than the usual kind. The Racoon also has parts made from composites. Renault plans to replace the petrol engine with a small gas turbine, which could be made from heat-resisting ceramics, and use it to run a generator that would provide power for electric motors at each wheel.

9 With composites it is possible to build many different parts into a single component. Fiat, Italy's biggest car maker, has worked out that it could reduce the number of components needed in one of its car bodies from 150 to 16 by using a composite shell rather than one made of steel. Aircraft and cars may increasingly be assembled as if they were plastic kits.

10 Advances in engine technology also make cars lighter. The Ultralite, which Scaled Composites helped to design for General Motors, uses a two-stroke engine in a 'power pod' at the rear of the vehicle. The engine has been developed from an East German design and weighs 40% less than a conventional engine but produces as much power. It is expected to run cleanly enough to qualify as an ultra-low emissions vehicle under California's tough new rules.

Questions 15-19

Choose the appropriate letters A-D for each question and write them in boxes 15-19 on your answer sheet.

15 How does the Racoon cross water?

A It swims.
B It raises its nose.
C It uses hydrojets.
D It uses its four-wheel drive.

16 What is Renault most famous for?

A startlingly different cars
B family cars
C advances in design
D boat and train design

17 Why will Boeing not need a replica of the 777?

A It can use computers to check the design.
B It already has enough experience with plans.
C It will only need to upgrade the replica of the previous model.
D It can make sure all the bits fit together.

18 How did Renault test drive the Racoon?

A over rocky terrain
B in actual reality
C over French country roads
D in virtual reality

19 Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an ingredient of a composite?

A oil
B resin
C glass
D steel

Questions 20-22

Using NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS, complete the following statements. Write your answers in boxes 20-22 on your answer sheet.

20 One future design feature of the Racoon might be a .....

21 In the future cars might be put together like .....

22 The advantage of the Ultralite engine is that it is 40% ..... than other car engines.

Questions 23-28

These five companies are mentioned in the reading passage. Which company is each of the following design features associated with? Write the letters for the appropriate company in boxes 23-28 on your answer sheet.

SC **if it is Scaled Composites**
R **if it is Renault**
GM **if it is General Motors**
F **if it is Fiat**
B **if it is Boeing**

23 a power pod
24 electronic controls
25 a composite body
26 elastic steel
27 aircraft prototypes
28 ultrasonic sensors

双向式阅读法详解

对于上面提供的这篇文章和题目，如何使用“双向式阅读法”阅读和答题呢?

第一步：阅读文章的标题New-age transport（新时代的交通）。

第二步：开始依次答题，即先读一道题目，再到文章中去找答案，一题一题地答。

1 It looks as if it came straight from the set of *Star Wars*. It has four-wheel drive and rises above rocky surfaces. It lowers and raises its nose when going up and down hills. And when it comes to a river, it turns amphibious: two hydrojets power it along by blasting water under its body. There is room for two passengers and a driver, who sits inside a glass bubble operating electronic, aircraft-type controls. A vehicle so daring on land and water needs windscreen wipers...

2 **This** unusual vehicle is the Racoon. It is an invention not of Hollywood but of Renault, a rather conservative French state-owned car maker, better known for its family hatchbacks. Renault built the Racoon to explore new freedoms for designers and engineers created by advances in materials and manufacturing processes...

15—19 选择题（四选一）

15. 先读题目：How does the Racoon cross water?

找到关键词Racoon。Racoon在原文第二段的第一句第一次出现：this是代词，指代前面出现的名词，所以第一段描述的都是Racoon的特点。第一段第四句中的comes to a river和题干中的关键词cross water对应，two hydrojets power it along by blasting water under its body与选项C的意思一致，故此题应选C。

16. 先读题目：What is Renault most famous for?

题目中的关键词之一是Renault。然后承前继续阅读文章，可以发现题干中的另一个关键词most famous for和原文中的better known for对应，而原文中的family hatchbacks和选项B中的family cars意思一致，所以答案应为B。

3 The first of the new freedoms is in design. Powerful computer-aided design (CAD) systems can replace with a click of a computer mouse hours of laborious work done on thousands of drawing boards. So new products, no matter how complicated, can be developed much faster. For the first time, Boeing will not have to build a giant replica of its new airliner, the 777, to make sure all the bits fit together. Its CAD system will take care of that.

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...

8 Again, the Racoon reflects this race between the old and the new. It uses conventional steel and what Renault

17. 先读题目：Why will Boeing not need a replica of the 777?

题目中的关键词是Boeing及777。然后承前继续阅读文章，找到原文第三段中的最后两句。此题易误选D，因为原文中to make sure all the bits fit together实际上是表示目的的，而题目问的是原因。而且，选项D与原文用词一致，而正确选项一般应是原文的改写。正确答案应来自：Its CAD system will take care of that. CAD的解释在该段第二句，故此题应选A。

18. 先读题目：How did Renault test drive the Racoon?

然后承前继续阅读文章，可以在第四段找到正确答案，即选项D。

19. 先读题目：Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an ingredient of a composite?

然后承前继续阅读文章，可以发现选项B、C、D在第六段中都被提及。注意，题干中有NOT，所以正确答案应为A。