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书

雅思 平行阅读法

A revolutionary method for IELTS Reading

张岳 编著



电子工业出版社

Publishing House of Electronics Industry
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北京·BEIJING

内 容 简 介

这不仅是一本征服雅思阅读的高分秘笈，还教给您一种革命性的雅思阅读答题新思路！

书中的“平行阅读法”名震整个雅思培训界。它突破传统思维定式，先从“寻找语言重现”的角度分析雅思阅读8类题型的解答技巧，再以“平行阅读法”思想提炼出一整套做题方法。书中以实用易学的“公式”、“原则”、“经验”表述作者的诸多解题窍门，以充实经典的例题和习题确保读者对新方法熟练运用。

作为一本传授阅读方法的书，本书适用于任何程度的雅思考生，作者精心总结的前所未有的雅思阅读技巧将带给您极大的惊喜和收获！

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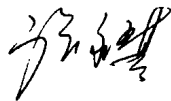
序

张岳老师是一个标准的儒者，也是一个通达的智者。第一次见面就让人折服：一身学者打扮，文人墨客，江南才子。他纯正的发音、活跃的思路和对应试技巧的深刻理解更让我印象深刻。我常开玩笑说，为什么你的课堂爆满呢？有百分之九十的学生因为你的课留下，有百分之十的学生因为你的人而留下。

阅读其实是一门最难教授的课程，涉及面广，信息量大。但是，上过张岳课程的学生，即使基础词汇较差，通过一期短暂的培训，也能很快茅塞顿开。因为，张岳老师从2000年在环球授课以来，一直与我和教学总监探讨最有效的阅读教法，极力探求最佳的阅读学习方法。今天，本书推出的“平行阅读法”是一份理想的答卷，也是对传统和常规雅思阅读课程教学的一项重大突破！这种方法的核心在于“多题并举，一遍阅读”，能够有效提高学生的阅读效率和阅读成绩。它兼顾基础薄弱和有一定功底的两类学生，让学生在最短的时间内掌握最佳的雅思阅读考试技法。本书的精解部分独具一格，处处闪现出张岳老师的过人之处。

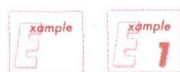
作为环球雅思连锁学校的校长，能够慧眼识得张岳这匹千里白龙马，是我办学多年的一件荣耀事。拥有张岳老师是学校的一分殊荣，伯乐与千里马注定将同舟共济。愿张岳老师在学术教学的大路上走得更稳更远！

环球雅思连锁学校总校校长



2004年7月7日于北京

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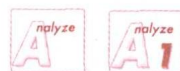
.....

此图标标示穿插在本书讲解部分的例题。



.....

此图标标示集中于各小节后面部分的练习题。



.....

此图标标示对例题或习题的分析。



.....

此图标标示习题答案。

Tip

此标记处为雅思培训名师的经验之谈。

Note

此标记处为提醒读者特别留意的内容。

Summary

此标记处为前一段内容的精悍小结。

第1章

雅思阅读技巧

IELTS IELTS IELTS IELTS IELTS IELTS

第1节 寻找3种语言重现

同其他考试的阅读部分相比，雅思考试阅读部分最大的特点是文章篇幅长。考生要在一个小时内完成8种类型共计40道题目（这个要求近乎苛刻）。因此，阅读目的就从单纯的“信息获取”转变成“寻找答案”。在这个过程中，原文涉及的大部分细节内容对于完成题目是无意义的，无需字斟句酌。只有在阅读中准确把握题干的关键词，才能区分哪些字句与题目（答题点）有关。

所谓“关键词”是指题干中的核心词或者决定答案性质或位置的词。典型的关键词是句子的主干、人名、地名、时间、数字和生词。由于它们会在原文重现，因此产生了一种答题方法：回原文找关键词。这往往给考生一种印象：只要在题干中划出关键词就一定能找到原词。那么关键词一定会“原型”重现吗？请看下面这道判断题：



While it is acknowledged for many years that an increasing number of animals are bound to become extinct, it is only recently that the problem has been addressed by politicians.

题目 We have known for a long time that more species of animals will disappear. (判断题)

分析 题目中的每一个句子成分都“长得”与原文不同，可是表达的含义却一致。答案选TRUE。

由上例可见，机械地用某个字回原文定位是徒劳的，也就是说关键词的重现并不是我们想像的“原词重现”。根据笔者经验，关键词重现分成3类——AA语言重现、AB语言重现和关系重现。

AA 语言重现

定义 关键词在原文中以原词形式出现。AA语言重现在试题中占的比例最大，也是最简单的一类考法。它以特殊关键词为主，包括人名、地名、时间、数字和生词。



At precisely 4:20 am on Friday the 24th of September 1993, it was announced that Sydney had beaten five other competing cities around the world, and Australians everywhere, not only Sydney-siders, were justifiably proud of the result. But, if Sydney had lost the bid, would

the taxpayers of NSW and of Australia have approved of government's spending millions of dollars in a failed and costly exercise?

题目 How many cities were competing in 1993 for the right to hold the 2000 Games? (简答题)

分析 题目中的时间“1993”是特殊关键词，原文以 A 对 A 的形式原封不动地重现。

AB 语言重现

定义 关键词 A 在原文中以同义词 B 的形式出现 (此处 B 为 A 的同义词)。AB 语言重现题考查考生的单词量，主要凭理解力去定位。



Sea fishing grew rapidly in the decades after the Second World War. *Mechanisation* increased the fishermen's catch in traditional grounds and then carried them to distant waters for more.

题目 *Technological developments* contributed to the higher fish catches after the Second World War. (判断题)

分析 题目中的 technological developments 在原文没有原型重现，但它所指的内容即为 mechanisation，表达相同含义，所以答案为 TRUE。

需要说明的是，现在的雅思考试中偶尔也出现特殊关键词的 AB 重现。例如，题干的 three quarters 对应原文里的 75% 等，这更加显现了 AB 重现的重要性。所以，读者要尽快学会根据关键词的含义回原文定位答案。

关系重现

定义 所谓“关系重现”是把定位对象从“词”上升到“句子结构”，从而越过生词造成的阅读障碍。这是最关键的一类语言重现，是阅读技巧的完美体现。



Paper is also biodegradable, *so* it does not pose as much threat to the environment when it is discarded.

题目 Paper is less threatening to our environment when we throw it away *because* it is ____.

(填空题)

分析 有人会利用题干中的 paper 或 environment 等作为关键词回原文找语言重现点。这样做可以，但还有更好的办法。题干里的连词 because 体现出一种因果关系，即前果后因，这样的关系往往会重现在文章里。把握住这个关系，就可以回避某些细节对阅读的干扰（如生词 biodegradable 可能造成阅读障碍）。不难发现，阅读原文里也有一个体现前因后果关系的连词 so，而且 because 前面的结果和 so 后面的结果是相同的。那么根据雅思阅读中“结果相同，原因必相同”的原则（注意：本原则仅适用于雅思阅读题），可知 because 后面的原因一定是 biodegradable，这个阅读障碍其实就是答案。

再比如，有一道简答题这样问：

sample
5

Name TWO reasons for loss of farmland. Use NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS in both of your answers.

Although the world regards Asia as the focus of an economic and industrial miracle, without adequate supplies of food, Lampe says, chaos could easily result in many countries. And the impact will be felt widely throughout the region. In the 1990s alone, he says, the cities of Asia will be swollen by a further 500 million people — nearly equal to the population of the United States and European Community combined. "The only growing population in Asia is that of the poor. Prime productive land is being used for city expansion and building roads, while thousands of hectares are being taken out of production each year *because of* salinity and alkalinity."

分析 本题可以通过理解含义得出答案：city expansion 和 building roads。但利用关系重现会更加简单。题目要求找出农用土地丢失的两个原因，因而是考查对因果关系的理解。文章最后一句说 thousands of hectares are being taken out of production each year 是土地丢失的结果，后面的 because of 直接给出了原因，因此答案为 salinity 和 alkalinity。由此例可见，关系重现是从大局着手，利用句子结构的相似性找到答案。

第2节 发现文章中的信号词

一篇雅思阅读文章的主体是实词(名词、动词、形容词等),但一些表面上不起眼的虚词却往往成为答案的信号,我们称之为“信号词”,并建议读者给予它们特别的关注。

转折信号词

转折信号词的作用是肯定前项否定后项,使前后两句话的方向或意思相反。表示转折关系的信号词有: but, yet, however, whereas, in fact, on the contrary, conversely, on the other hand 等。

公式 A (正/负), but B (负/正)

应用 在阅读前半句时就可以预测后半句的大意,使接下来的阅读过程变成求证,如同把文章读了两遍。另外,在有生词的情况下,只要理解了半句话的意思,就可以推测另一半句子的含义。例如:



The second flaw in the reasoning of the WZCS (The World Zoo Conservation Strategy) document is the naive faith it places in its 1,000 core zoos. One would assume that the caliber of these institutions would have been carefully examined, *but* it appears that the criterion for inclusion on this select list might merely be that the zoo is a member of a zoo federation or association. This might be a good starting point, working on the premise that members must meet certain standards, but again the facts don't support the theory.

(选自 CAMBRIDGE IELTS 1)

题目 Zoos in the WZCS select list were carefully inspected. (判断题)

分析 上文第2句的前半句说“人们也许会假定WZCS文件名单中的动物园的实力都经过了仔细查核”,这是正面的肯定的说法;但随后的but一词立刻把意思变成负面和否定的,即“没有经过仔细检查”——这才是作者真正要表达的意思。题目说“WZCS文件名单中的动物园的实力都经过了细致检验”,与原文意思相反,所以答案为FALSE。如果精读原文第5句的后半句,也会得到相同的结果。



The Aborigines made no use of *Leptospermum* or *Dodonaea* as food plants, *yet* the early settlers found that one could be used as a substitute for tea and the other for hops.

分析 前半句说土著人没有把 *Leptospermum* 和 *Dodonaea* 当成食物, 而 *yet* 的出现意味着方向或含义发生变化。后半句证明了这种判断: 最初的拓荒者把 *Leptospermum* 和 *Dodonaea* 当成了食物。



From the mid-1960s when the Green revolution began, Asian food production doubled through a combination of high-yielding crops, expanded farming area and greater intensification. *However*, a mysterious threat is emerging in the noticeably declining yields of rice.

分析 *however* 之前的一句说食物产量增加, 后半句却变成减少。

试分析下列句子的前后方向:

- ❶ Quite a few candidates are disturbed by the rumour that IELTS is going through big changes. In fact, it appears nothing has ever happened.
- ❷ Whereas her country has plenty of oil, ours has none.
- ❸ Some people think that changes can be exciting, thrilling and adventuresome. On the other hand, changes can also bring about life-threatening disasters.

让步信号词

让步信号词的作用与转折信号词相同, 让前后两句话的方向或意思相反。表示让步关系的信号词有: *though*, *although*, *while*, *albeit*, *despite*, *in spite of*, *nevertheless*, *nonetheless* 等。

公式 *although* A (正 / 负), B (负 / 正)

应用 让步信号词具有同转折信号词相同的用法, 可在阅读的过程中根据前半句的方向或意思判断后半句的方向或意思。



Although the world regards Asia as the focus of an economic and industrial miracle, without adequate supplies of food, chaos could easily result.

分析 前半句是正面积极的意思, 后半句话峰一转, 表述负面消极的意思。

sample

5

While ducks offer many advantages over hens, they must be given greater quantity of food.

分析 while是个含义丰富的连词，它在雅思阅读中最常见的意思是although“尽管，虽然”。前半句说鸭子的好处，后半句说坏处。

试分析下列句子的前后方向：

❶

While some students are able to supplement their funds with money from part-time and/ or vacation work, such work is not always regular even when available.

❷

For many previously inexperienced young women, the opportunity to gain financial independence, albeit limited and possibly temporary, has helped break down some of the taboos of their societies.

❸

Despite the importance of tomorrow's test, Hans still decided to begin to study next morning.

❹

This year's fall in profits was not unexpected. Nevertheless, it is very disappointing.

并列信号词

阅读中碰到复杂的大并列时，先看连词后面的内容。如果连词后面是动词，回上文找并列的动词；如果是形容词，就回上文找形容词性的并列成分，包括-ing分词和-ed分词。表示并列关系的信号词有：and, or, as well as, rather than等。

sample

6

The modern city consists of monstrous edifices and of narrow, dark streets full of petrol fumes and toxic gases, torn by the noise of the taxicabs lorries and buses, and thronged ceaselessly by great crowds.

分析 第1个and的后项是of加名词streets，所以与之并列的前项是of加edifices。第2个和第3个and前后并列的都是名词。最后一个and之前的逗号是大并列的标志。它的后项thronged是-ed分词做形容词，所以与它并列的是torn和前面的full of，它们一起修饰名词streets。

sample

7

Many people stay at jobs they are too old for rather than meet possible rejection.

分析 rather than的后项是动词meet，因此并列的前项也是动词，即stay。

特殊关键词

特殊关键词（人名、地名、时间、数字和生词）是最好的定位标志，多以 AA 的形式重现。

比较信号词

比较分为类比和对比两种。做题时要理解比较的双方（谁同谁比较）、比较点（比较什么）和比较的方向（结果怎么样）。

类比——比较相同点，信号词有 as ... as, like, similar, parallel 等。

sample
8

- ❶ These two detectives are as jealous as a pair of professional models.
- ❷ Like his father President Bush is a republican.
- ❸ Scribner and Cole regard classroom learning as *parallel* to learning in daily life.

对比——比较不同点，信号词有 more than, unlike, on the other hand, in contrast with 等。

sample
9

- ❶ It is far easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle *than* for a rich man to enter the kingdom of God.
- ❷ Unlike the minerals and oil used to make plastics and metals, trees are replaceable.
- ❸ In contrast with your belief that we will fail, I am confident we will succeed.

另外，还可通过时间或地点的差异造成强对比。

sample
10

- ❶ Between 11 and 15 million salmon *once* spawned in the Columbia river system. *Now* there are only 3 million.

分析 两个时间副词体现出大马哈鱼现在和过去产卵情况大相径庭（时间对比）。如果这里有判断题 The number of salmon in the Colombia river system has dropped dramatically. 答案应选 TRUE。

- ❷ Those Aborigines living in the *dry inland areas* were largely dependent for their vegetable foods on seed such as those of grasses, acacias and eucalypts. They ground these seeds between flat stones to make coarse flour. Tribes *on the coast*, and particularly in the vicinity of coastal rainforests, had a more varied vegetable diet with a higher proportion of fruits and tubers.

分析 既然内陆 (dry inland area) 土著人的蔬菜主要由植物种子构成, 那么与之构成地点强对比的海岸地区 (coast) 土著人的蔬菜品种肯定不止于此。接下来的精读不过是求证的过程。

试分析下列句子中比较的双方、比较点和比较的方向:

- ❶ As a general rule, international students should expect to spend at least as much on monthly living expenses during the summer as they do during the academic year.
- ❷ "The extra money that tourism brings in more than makes up for the inconvenience of its citizens," said the chairman.

举例信号词

举例信号词是对上文的解释说明, 信号词前后的内容意思相同。可用做举例的信号词有: for example, for instance, like, such as 等。英语里的破折号和冒号也有相同的作用。

example
||

- ❶ In general, those Aborigines living in the dry inland areas were largely dependent for their vegetable foods on seed *such as* those of grasses, acacias and eucalypts.
- ❷ When the car comes to a river, it turns amphibious: two hydrojets power it along by blasting water under its body.

因果信号词

大因果——表示原因或结果的成分都是句子的, 叫大因果。

表示原因的信号词: because, in that, as, since 等。

sample
12



I am in a slightly awkward position, *in that* my secretary is on holiday at the moment.



There are occasions when giving a gift surpasses spoken communication, *since* the message it offers can cut through barriers of language and cultural diversity.

表示结果的信号词: so (that), therefore, thus, hence, as a result, consequently 等。

sample
13



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.



In a five-year period between 1983 and 1988 the community's female workforce grew by almost six million. *As a result*, 51% of all women aged 14 to 64 are now economically active in the labour market compared with 78% of men.

小因果——表示原因或结果的成分都是动词（词组）或介词（词组）的，叫小因果。

sample
14



Increased air temperature *has brought about* higher sea levels.

分析 本句的意思是气温的增加导致海平面上升。bring about 在这里表示前因后果关系，即“因为气温增加所以海平面上升”。



Necessity *led to* experimentation.

分析 需要导致实践，需要和实践之间是因果关系。

需要注意的是，thus 等小词有时也可构成小因果关系。例如：

sample
15

As our roads become more dangerous, more parents drive their children to more places, *thus* contributing to increased levels of danger for the remaining pedestrians.

试理解下列句子中的因果关系：



One of London Zoo's recent advertisements caused me great irritation.



The high cost of oil poses serious problems for industry.

- ③ The advertising campaign has contributed significantly to the success of the new car.
- ④ His illness resulted from eating contaminated food.
- ⑤ Cutting the hefty subsidies that go to the world's coal producers would help tilt the world's energy balance towards natural gas.
- ⑥ His success can be attributed to hard working.
- ⑦ The border incident precipitated the two countries into war.
- ⑧ I think a lack of confidence underlies his aggressive manner.
- ⑨ A higher price greatly affected demand for electricity.
- ⑩ Governments could take advantage of today's low oil prices to build up their own stocks.
- ⑪ Population aging is mainly due to a decline in fertility.
- ⑫ Elderly women outnumber elderly men because of gains in female longevity.

分析 除去第 4, 6, 11, 12 句, 其余句子都是前因后果。

当然, 除了上述 7 种信号词之外, 各段首句也能传递很多信息, 需引起注意。