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雅思阅读 高分路径



IELTS

Reading Handbook



海峡出版发行集团 | 福建教育出版社
THE STRAITS PUBLISHING & DISTRIBUTING GROUP

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图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

雅思阅读高分路径/ (美) 麦克 (Michael, A.), 王羽
编著. —福州: 福建教育出版社, 2015. 7
ISBN 978-7-5334-6816-3

I. ①雅… II. ①麦… ②王… III. ①IELTS—阅读
教学—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字 (2015) 第 102193 号

Yasi Yuedu Gaofen Lujing

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出版发行 海峡出版发行集团

福建教育出版社

(福州梦山路 27 号 邮编: 350001 网址: www.fep.com.cn)

编辑部电话: 0591—83786769 83786912

发行部电话: 0591—83721876 87115073 010—62027445)

出 版 人 黄 旭

印 刷 福州泰岳印刷广告有限公司

(福州市鼓楼区白龙路 5 号 邮编: 350003)

开 本 787 毫米×1092 毫米 1/16

印 张 8.75

字 数 186 千

版 次 2015 年 7 月第 1 版 2015 年 7 月第 1 次印刷

书 号 ISBN 978-7-5334-6816-3

定 价 21.00 元

如发现本书印装质量问题, 请向本社出版科 (电话: 0591—83726019) 调换。

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Basic Tips on How to Take IELTS

雅思考官给考生的整体建议

By IELTS Examiner Tim Cornwall

雅思考官 Tim Cornwall

To prepare for the test

■准备考试

1. Read lots of books 阅读大量书籍
2. Watch educational TV programs 观看教育类电视节目
3. Write extra homework assignments 多做作业和练习
4. Review mistakes and try to correct 回顾错误, 尝试改正
5. Learn more vocabulary 学习更多词汇
6. Learn to listen 试着多听
7. Practice pronunciation 练习发音
8. Practice speaking slowly 练习放慢语速
9. Take chances—speak up 抓住机会, 大胆地说出来
10. Find ways to enjoy your studies—music, games... 找到享受学习的方式, 如音乐、游戏等

Day before the test

■考试前一天

1. Get some exercise 做一些运动
2. Have some fun 开心地去玩
3. Enjoy a great dinner 吃一顿美食
4. Watch some English TV 看一些英语电视节目
5. Go to bed early 早点睡觉

Morning of the test

■考试的早上

1. Enjoy a good breakfast 吃好早餐
2. Do not drink too much 不要喝太多水
3. Wear your favorite clothes 穿最喜欢的衣服
4. Arrive early 提早到考场
5. Go to the toilet before the test 考前去厕所

During the Test

■考试时

Listening

听力

1. Follow the instructions very carefully 认真遵守指示
2. Listen carefully at all times 从头到尾都认真听
3. Answers come in the same order as the questions, so answer one-by-one 问题和答案一样都是按顺序出现的, 所以一题一题地做
4. If you miss a question, do not worry 假如你漏了一题, 不要担心
5. Write clearly and use abbreviations 认真书写, 并且使用缩写
6. If you do not know the spelling, write what you can 假如你不知道单词怎么拼写, 就尽量写你所知道的
7. Check spelling and vocabulary after the listening is finished 听力结束后检查拼写和词汇
8. If you do not know an answer, guess 假如你不知道答案, 即使猜也不要空着
9. Be careful before you change an answer 修改答案要三思
10. Transfer answers quickly and carefully and then review again and again 誊写答案的时候速度要快, 也要细心, 之后要一再检查

Reading

阅读

1. Decide which reading is easiest and do first 哪部分最简单就先做哪部分
2. Take 20 minutes for each reading selections 阅读每部分都分配 20 分钟
3. Read the questions carefully 认真审题
4. Read topic sentences to each paragraph first 每段的中心句要先读
5. Give the answers exactly as asked 按照问题写答案
6. Check spelling as it is important 检查拼写, 这很重要
7. Follow the word limits on answers 按照限定字数来答题

8. Make certain answers in the correct spaces 答案要填在正确的空格中
9. If you change answers, be 100% certain before making any change 修改答案要三思
10. If you do not know an answer, guess 假如你不知道答案, 即使猜也不要空着

Writing

写作

1. Read both questions first 把两个部分的问题都先读一遍
2. Write enough words for both tasks 两部分都要写够字数
3. Take 20 minutes (no more) to do Task 1 在第一部分中(最多)花 20 分钟
4. In Task 1, include an introduction in you own words 写第一部分时, 首句介绍句要用自己的语言改写
5. In Task 1, write an overview without using numbers 写第一部分时, 描述概况的句子不需要包含数字
6. In Task 1, use numbers if it is a chart 写第一部分时, 如果是图表就使用数字
7. With Task 2 take 35 minutes (no more) 在第二部分中(最多)花 35 分钟
8. With Task 2, answer all parts of the question (1, 2 or 3 parts) 写第二部分时, 要回答问题的所有小题(共 3 小题)
9. Use complex sentences, difficult words and paragraphs 使用复杂的句子、有难度的词汇和段落
10. Review your work when finished 写完请检查

Speaking

口语

1. Pretend the interviewer is a favorite uncle 假装考官是你最喜欢的叔叔
2. Speak slowly 语速要慢
3. Answer the question asked 问什么答什么
4. Use long answers 用长句
5. Give extra information 提供额外的信息
6. Answer the question "why" before it is asked 考官没有问“为什么”, 你也可以主动回答
7. Give answers to show your English ability 答案要能体现你的英语水平
8. If you need to, lie, the examiner won't know 在考场上撒谎无伤大雅

IELTS Beginner's Level Reading Tips

雅思阅读入门知识全解答

- Q: What is the essential format of the IELTS reading test?

问：雅思阅读考试的基本形式是怎么样的？

A: There are two types of IELTS Reading: Academic Reading and General Training Reading. The IELTS Reading test has three parts, and each part contains one passage and several questions. There are 40 questions in total in the reading test. Each part contains 11-15 questions. Academic Reading and General Training Reading share the same question types, but the contents of the passages are different. Passages in Academic Reading are more difficult than the ones in General Training Reading. An hour is allotted for the reading test, which means there won't be an extra 10 minutes for test takers to transfer their answers to the answer sheet. During the test, test takers should write down their answers on the answer sheet.

答：雅思阅读有 A 类（Academic Reading，学术类）和 G 类（General Training Reading，移民类）两种。这两种阅读考试都有三部分，也就是三篇文章。阅读考试总共有 40 题，一般每部分有 11~15 题。A 和 G 类的题型是一样的，但是这两类的文章内容不同，A 类比 G 类更难。阅读考试总共 1 个小时，不会给出额外的 10 分钟时间让考生誊写答案。考试的时候，考生必须直接把答案写在答题卡上。

Reading Section Official Standard Scoring（阅读的官方评分标准如下）：

A 类：

Score (Band) 等级分	Score (Actual) 原始分
5	15
6	23
7	30
8	35

G 类:

Score (Band) 等级分	Score (Actual) 原始分
4	15
5	23
6	30
7	34


 source

http://www.chinaielts.org/guide/band_descriptors_introduction.shtml

- Q: What types of questions are asked on the IELTS reading test?

问: 雅思阅读考试的题型有哪些?

A: According to Cambridge ESOL's official website, there are the following ten question types on IELTS reading test:

答: 根据剑桥大学 Cambridge ESOL 的雅思官方网站, 阅读考试有以下十种题型:

Type 1: Multiple choice 选择题

Type 2: Short-answer questions 简答题

Type 3: Sentence completion 完成句子

Type 4: Notes/summary/flow-chart/table completion 摘要/图表填空题

Type 5: Labeling a diagram 标图题

Type 6: Classification 归类题

Type 7: Matching 配对题

Type 8: Choosing suitable paragraph headings from a list 找段落的中心句

Type 9: Identification of writer's views/claims—yes, no or not given 作者观点判断题

Type 10: Identification of information in the passage—true, false or not given 信息判断题

Please take a look at the sample questions:

请看每种题型的例题:

Type 1: Multiple choice

选择题

例题 1 剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 5 Test 1 P18

Choose **THREE** letters A-H

Write your answers in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.

NB Your answers may be given in any order.

Which **THREE** of the following statements are true of Johnson's Dictionary?

- A. It avoided all scholarly words.
- B. It was the only English dictionary in general use for 200 years.
- C. It was famous because of the large number of people involved.
- D. It focused mainly on language from contemporary texts.
- E. There was a time limit for its completion.
- F. It ignored work done by previous dictionary writers.
- G. It took into account subtleties of meaning.
- H. Its definitions were famous for their originality.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____

例题 2 剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 5 Test 1 P22

Choose the correct letters A, B, C or D

Write your answers in boxes 20-22 on your answer sheet.

20. The teacher-subjects were told that they were testing whether

- A. a 450-volt shock was dangerous.
- B. punishment helps learning.
- C. the pupils were honest.
- D. they were suited to teaching.

21. The teacher-subjects were instructed to

- A. stop when a pupil asked them to.
- B. denounce pupils who made mistakes.
- C. reduce the shock level after a correct answer.
- D. give punishment according to a rule.

22. Before the experiment took place the psychiatrists

- A. believed that a shock of 150 volts was too dangerous.
- B. failed to agree on how the teacher-subjects would respond to instructions.
- C. underestimated the teacher-subjects' willingness to comply with experimental procedure.
- D. thought that many of the teacher-subjects would administer a shock of 450 volts.

Type 2: Short-answer questions**简答题**

剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 9 Test 1 P20

Answer the questions below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

8. Before Perkin's discovery, with what group in society was the colour purple associated?
9. What potential did Perkin immediately understand that his new dye had?
10. What was the name finally used to refer to the first colour Perkin invented?

Type 3: Sentence completion**完成句子**

剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 4 Test 4 P90

Complete the sentences below with words taken from Reading Passage 1.

Use **ONE WORD** for each answer.

7. According to Professor Yessis, American runners are relying for their current success on
8. Yessis describes a training approach from the former Soviet Union that aims to develop an athlete's
9. Yessis links an inadequate diet to

Type 4: Notes/summary/flow-chart/table completion**摘要/图表填空题**

剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 9 Test 4 P90

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

Marie Curie's research on radioactivity

- When uranium was discovered to be radioactive, Marie Curie found that the element called 7. _____ had the same property.
- Marie and Pierre Curie's research into the radioactivity of the mineral known as 8. _____ led to the discovery of two new elements.
- In 1911, Marie Curie received recognition for her work on the element 9. _____.

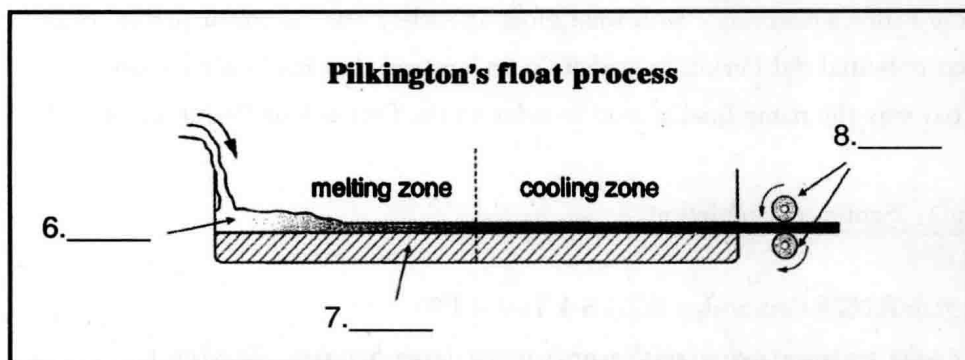
Type 5: Labelling a diagram

标图题

剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 8 Test 2 P43

Complete the diagram below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.



Type 6: Classification

归类题

剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 8 Test 2 P48

Classify the following events as occurring during the

- A. Medieval Warm Period
- B. Little Ice Age
- C. Modern Warm Period

Write the correct letter, A, B or C, in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

- 23. Many Europeans started farming abroad.
- 24. The cutting down of trees began to affect the climate.
- 25. Europeans discovered other lands.
- 26. Changes took place in fishing patterns.

Type 7: Matching

配对题

剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 8 Test 1 P20

Look at the following events and the list of nationalities below.

Match each event with the correct nationality, A-F.

Write the correct letter, A-F, in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet.

- 5. They devised a civil calendar in which the months were equal in length.

6. They divided the day into two equal halves.
7. They developed a new cabinet shape for a type of timekeeper.
8. They created a calendar to organise public events and work schedules.

List of Nationalities

- A. Babylonians
- B. Egyptians
- C. Greeks
- D. English
- E. Germans
- F. French

Type 8: Choosing suitable paragraph headings from a list

找段落的中心句

剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 8 Test 2 P45

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

Write the correct number i - ix in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i. Predicting climatic changes
- ii. The relevance of the Little Ice Age today
- iii. How cities contribute to climate change
- iv. Human impact on the climate
- v. How past climatic conditions can be determined
- vi. A growing need for weather records
- vii. A study covering a thousand years
- viii. People have always responded to climate change
- ix. Enough food at last

Example

Answer

Paragraph A

viii

14. Paragraph B

Example	Answer
Paragraph C	V

15. Paragraph D

16. Paragraph E

17. Paragraph F

Type 9: Identification of writer's views/claims—yes, no or not given

作者观点判断题

剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 6 Test 3 P70

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 19-21 on your answer sheet, write

YES if the statement agrees with the views of the writer

NO if the statement contradicts the views of the writer

NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

19. A shrinking organisation tends to lose its less skilled employees rather than its more skilled employees.
20. It is easier to manage a small business than a large business.
21. High achievers are well suited to team work.

Type 10: Identification of information in the passage—true, false or not given

信息判断题

剑桥雅思全真试题 Cambridge IELTS 5 Test 1 P19

Do the following statements agree with the information given in the Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 8-10 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

8. The growing importance of the middle classes led to an increased demand for dictionaries.
9. Johnson has become more well known since his death.
10. Johnson has been planning to write a dictionary for several years.

- Q: What are the sources of the IELTS reading passages?

问：雅思阅读文章的来源是哪里？

A: Passages in General Training Reading are mostly from notices, advertisements, leaflets, newspapers, instruction manuals, books and magazines. Under most circumstances, the first passage is the easiest one, which aims to assess whether test takers have mastered the essential skills that will help them survive in English speaking countries. The other two passages are more in depth than the first one. Passages in Academic Reading are mostly from magazines, journals, books and newspapers, with more complex sentence structures and more difficult vocabulary.

答：G类文章一般来自通知、广告、传单、报纸、指南、书和杂志。一般情况下，G类的第一篇文章都比较简单，检验考生是否具备在英语国家生存的基本技能。后两篇会更有深度。A类文章一般来自杂志、期刊、书和报纸，复杂句和难词会比较频繁地出现。

- Q: Which should I read first: the passage or the questions?

问：我应该先读文章还是问题？

A: This is a question that has troubled many test takers for a long time. As a matter of fact, it depends on individuals' habits of reading and answering questions. There is no rule as to which method is better or more efficient. Some test takers are accustomed to "Skimming/Scanning and Intensive Reading" method. More specifically, they first scan the passage and grasp its general idea, and then they read the questions and find the corresponding contents in the passage (in order to answer the questions). Some test takers prefer the "Using Key Words to Read" method, which means they first look at questions and use the key words in the questions to read passages accordingly (without reading the entire passage). I also believe that it depends on the type of the questions. For instance, in terms of "Choosing suitable paragraph headings from a list", it is advisable to read a paragraph and then read the list to find a suitable heading for the paragraph. After that, you can move on to the next paragraph. I also recommend test takers to cross out the headings that have already been chosen. If you use the headings from the list to find the suitable paragraph, which means you have to read a heading then read the entire passage in order to find the suitable paragraph, then this would be considered inefficient. On the other hand, if the type of the question is "Summarize the general idea of the passage", namely summing up the main idea of the entire passage, then it's best to leave it until you have already read the passage and finished all other questions. In other words, this type of question should be answered after all the other tasks have been completed.

答：这是令许多考生困扰的话题。其实这要看个人的做题习惯，没有规定哪一种方

法更好,或更有效率。有些考生习惯“泛读加精读”的阅读法,也就是先快速看一遍文章,了解大概内容,然后开始一边看题一边精读文章。有些考生习惯“用关键词精读”的阅读法,先看题目,然后到文章中锁定题目中的关键词,直接读和题目相关的内容。我认为这需要根据题型来判断。举例来说,“找段落的中心句”这种题型,最好的办法是读一段文字,看一遍题目选项,找出适合的选项后,紧接着读下一段文字。如果用选项(中心句)来找适合的段落,也就是读一个选项(中心句)再读文章内容来寻找相应的段落,那么效率就会很低。而概括全文主旨的选择题,也就是要总结文章的中心思想,则最好是读完全文以后再做。

• Q: What should I do if I encounter something I don't understand on the test?

问:考试时,遇到不懂的内容怎么办?

A: Test takers are often nervous or do not sufficiently prepare for the test, they might give up and not complete the entire test. Also, test takers may not understand previous questions very well; and this therefore can affect questions later on. When taking the test, learn under what circumstances to give up on certain questions. One item that is worth emphasizing: when an answer is wrong, points will not be credited, but will also not be deducted either. Thus it is important not to leave any questions blank, even if your answer is completely incorrect.

By answering 30 out of 40 questions correctly, you can achieve a score of 7.0 in the Academic Reading module of IELTS, which is considered good enough to enter most universities in the world. The lesson here is: Don't spend too much time on the 10 most difficult questions. It's more important that you allow yourself time to answer the 30 easiest questions and give the remaining 10 your best guess. As a general rule, if you're still unsure of an answer after one minute, pencil in your best guess, move on to the next question, and come back to it later if there's time.

答:考试的时候,由于心理紧张和复习不充分等多方因素,考生经常会产生放弃心理,以致没能完成全部题目。也可能是由于不会做前面的题目而导致后面题目的发挥失常。考试的时候要学会适当放弃。还有一点要补充的是,如果答案写错了,并不会被倒扣分,所以尽量不要空着,即使写错的答案也比空着好。

雅思阅读(A类)的40道问题中,只要你能答对30道,就能取得7分的高分,满足多数大学的要求。在这里要告诉大家的是:不要在10道最难的题目中花太多时间。要分配足够时间给30道比较容易答对的题目,剩下的10道题尽量猜一下。一般来说,假如你在某一道题上花了一分钟仍然无法确定答案,那么就用铅笔标出你认为对的答案,继续做后面的题目。假如最后还有时间,再回来考虑它。

- **Q: Can I use a dictionary in IELTS reading test?**

问：雅思阅读考试的时候可以使用字典吗？

A: I think you already know that the answer to this question is no! You will therefore need a good vocabulary repertoire and a range of strategies for guessing the meaning of an unfamiliar word.

答：我想你心里已经知道答案了，当然不可以！因此你需要积累足够的词汇量，并且要运用猜测生词意思的策略。