



雅思阅读之道

真题卷

韩奇伟 著

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不懂这个瞎做什么真题

备考雅思阅读，首选的教材便是剑桥真题系列。鉴于剑桥真题更新频率较快，考生们一般会选“剑桥雅思6”到“剑桥雅思12”这七本书。每本书四套题，每套题三篇文章。在做完这84篇文章后，学生面临的一个问题是，除了满书画的绿绿红红的纠错笔记，我究竟得到了什么？

学会技巧是肯定的。这84篇文章中总共只有十来种题型，每种题型都能重复十来遍，做完后怎能不熟能生巧？那么学生需要理解这篇文章在讲什么吗？需要把所有的生词查出来吗？

教师在培训中强调的是题目规律，着重训练学生在各种题型搭配下的做题顺序及反应速度，因此考点的总结及重点词汇的提炼通常要靠学生自己的理解。市面上的真题配套解析偏重于题目的解释，更是做了一个非常误导学生的工作——翻译整篇文章，总结所有生词。这种显而易见的暗示让学生以为需要看懂整篇文章，并且记住所有的生词。于是大多数题材过于专业的文章让学生的挫败感和厌恶感与日俱增。

雅思考试的阅读每篇文章1 000字左右，三篇文章共计40道题目，做题时间总共60分钟。理论上来说，每道题只有一分半的答题时间。因为每道题目在文中有确切对应的一句话，所以考生并不需要看懂全文才能做题(时间上也来不及)。他们只需快速找到题目在文中的对应句，并且看懂题目与对应句所产生的同义替换，便能在短时间内速成。这就需要学生不但具备词汇能力，还要有对考试规律的敏感度：题目中的black or white对应的是文章某句中的color，题目中的wife对应的是某句中的relative(亲戚)，be reluctant(不情愿的)等于reject(拒绝)。但由于题目在文中出现的顺序基本是乱序的，对考生来说找对应点需要时间，查单词需要时间。单词懂了，看懂句子还需要时间。这三个耗时巨大的工作虎哥现在帮你做完了。本书中每道题有四个模块组成：“文”——文章考题对应的考点，“题”——考题，“词”——同义词替换与重点词，“译”——考点与考题的翻译。

所以，真题能给你的是技巧、词汇和规律。而本书基本不涉及技巧速成，只集中于词汇与规律这两个耗时的打基础的能力，词汇部分只挑反复考的同义词及重点词。每道题目由文章、题目、词汇和翻译四部分组成。这样的安排有起码三个好处：

| | |
|-----|--------------------------------|
| 好处1 | 针对做完后对错题不明所以的同学，给出每道题目的清晰解析 |
| 好处2 | 针对不会记笔记的同学，提供最佳的复习伴侣 |
| 好处3 | 针对没有时间做完7本真题的同学，指出短时间学习所有考点的捷径 |

本书中的每篇文章题目并非按照原文题目，而是按照题目的难易程度排序。本书并未收录只考查定位并无考点词汇的题目或文章，而且对考点的部分多余语句做了稍许改编或缩减。所以，本书并无废话，期望你从每道题中都能有所收获。

此书能够出版，离不开以下各位的辛劳：一直默默支持我的家人，降科伯伯夫妇，虎民叔；让我喜欢上英语的丁燕军老师；带我进入培训界的大学下铺兄弟王赞；画出无比美妙插图的小仙女周明明；得意与失落时都一直在我身边的的好朋友姚宏以及帮忙牵线出版的支丽丽老师。

韩奇伟

2018年6月

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成长的过程就是一路打怪升级，
考试只是一个拦路的小小“boss”。

为了梦想，战斗吧少年！

Australia's Sporting Success



- 01** 文: Scientists work across a number of sports applying skills learned in one to others.
 题: a reference to the exchange of expertise between sports
 词: expertise *n.* 专业技能 = skill
 exchange between 互相交换 = across *prep.* 跨越
 译: 科学家们同时研究多个体育项目, 并将一个项目中的研究成果跨界应用。
 文中提到了各种体育运动之间专业技能的交换。
- 02** 文: They all focus on one aim: winning. "We can't waste our time looking at scientific questions that don't help the coach work with an athlete."
 题: a reason for narrowing the scope of research activity
 词: scope = range *n.* 范围
 narrow *v.* 缩小
 coach = trainer *n.* 教练
 athlete = sportsman *n.* 运动员
 译: 他们全力集中在一个目标: 赢。"我们不能把时间浪费在那些无法让教练帮助运动员的科学问题上。"
- 03** 文: Of course, there's nothing to stop other countries copying.
 题: how some Australia's ideas have been reproduced
 词: reproduce = copy = replicate *v.* 复制
 译: 当然, 什么也不能阻止别的国家复制。
 澳洲的点子是如何被复制的。



文: He points out the **data** on the swimmers in second and third place, which shows that the one who finished third actually swam faster. So why did he finish 35 hundredths of a second down? "His turn times were 44 hundredths of a second behind the other guy," says Mason. "If he can improve on his turns, he can do much better."

题: how obstacles to optimum achievement can be investigated

词: data = statistic *n.* 数据

obstacle = barrier *n.* 障碍

optimum = ideal *a.* 最佳的

achievement = outcome *n.* 成绩

译: 他发现, 游泳运动员数据显示第三名其实比第二名游得快。那为何他反而成绩落后 0.35 秒? 因为他的转弯时间慢了 0.44 秒, 如果他能提高转弯时的速度, 他的成绩会更好。
获得最佳成绩的障碍是如何被调查出来的。



文: Well before a **championship**, sports scientists and coaches start to prepare the athlete by developing a 'competition model', based on what they expect will be the winning times.

题: How performance requirements are calculated before an event.

词: championship = event *n.* 赛事

译: 在赛事开始之前, 体育科学家和教练们就为运动员做准备, 基于预期中将能夺冠的速度, 他们为运动员开发了一种“竞赛模式”。
赛事之前的表现要求是如何被计算出来的。



文: Cameras are **currently exclusively** used by Australians.

题: This system is now only used in Australian national competitions.

词: now = currently *ad.* 当前地

only = exclusively *ad.* 独有地

译: 照相机当今只有澳洲人在用。
这个系统如今只在澳洲国内赛事中使用。



文: Now everyone uses them. The same has happened to the 'altitude tent', which was developed by Australia.

题: Altitude tents are currently used by both Australians and their rivals.

词: rival = opponent = competitor *n.* 对手

altitude = height *n.* 高度

译: 现在每个人都使用它们。澳洲开发的“高原帐篷”也是如此。
高原帐篷当今被澳洲人和他们的对手共同使用。

GETIP1



文: At the Atlanta Olympic Games in 1996, these sliced as much as two per cent off cyclists' times.

题: By how much did some cyclists' performance improve at the 1996 Olympic Games? (2%)

词: slice = cut v. 切除

译: 在1996年举办的亚特兰大奥运会上, 该运动服为自行车运动员减少了2%的比赛时间。

1996年奥运会上, 自行车运动员的成绩提高了多少?

GETIP2

Delivering the Goods



文: Bringing these barriers down would help the world's economies grow even closer.

题: a suggestion for improving trade in the future

词: barrier = obstacle n. 障碍

trade 贸易 = economy 经济

improve = grow v. 提高

译: 这些障碍的消除将有助于全球经济一体化的发展。

一个有助于提高未来贸易的建议



文: Computer software can be "exported" without ever loading it onto a ship, simply by transmitting it over telephone lines from one country to another, so freight rates and cargo-handling schedules become insignificant factors in deciding where to make the product.

题: the effects of the introduction of electronic delivery

词: freight = cargo = goods *n.* 货物

introduction = invention *n.* 引进, 发明

transmit = deliver *v.* 传输

rate = fee *n.* 费用

insignificant *a.* 不重要的

译: 计算机软件的出口甚至不需要装运, 仅通过电话线就可以在各国之间传输。因此运费费用和货物装卸时间表对货物生产场地已经不再重要。引进电子传输后的影响



文: Manufacturers in Japan or Texas will not face hugely bigger freight bills if they import drives from Singapore rather than purchasing them on the domestic market.

题: The similar cost involved in transporting a product from abroad or from a local supplier.

词: purchase = buy *v.* 购买

local = domestic = national *a.* 国内的

cost = bill *n.* 花费

drive *n.* 驱动器

译: 即使从新加坡进口驱动器而不是从国内购买, 日本或美国得克萨斯州的制造商也不会面临高很多的运费。无论从国外还是国内运货, 花费差不多。



文: Global economy has been expanding at a bit over 3% a year, the volume of trade has been rising at an annual rate of about twice that.

题: International trade is increasing at a greater rate than the world economy. (√)

词: expand = increase *v.* 扩张

volume = scale *n.* 规模

international = global *a.* 国际的

译: 世界经济的年增长率略高于 3%, 贸易规模增长是它的两倍。世界贸易比世界经济增长更快。



文: Cheap labor may make Chinese clothing competitive in America, but if delays in shipment, trade may lose its advantages.

题: Cheap labor guarantees effective trade conditions. (×)

词: guarantee = ensure *v.* 保证

译: 廉价劳力可能使中国服装在美国具有竞争力, 不过一旦货物延迟, 交易将会失去优势。廉价劳力能保证有效的竞争地位。

文: Agriculture and manufacturing were the two most important sectors almost everywhere, accounting for about 70% of total output in Germany, Italy and France, and 40-50% in America, Britain and Japan.

题: Japan imports more meat and steel than France. (NG)

词: account for 占比例 (它还有个经常考到的意思: 解释)

译: 农业与制造业几乎是所有国家最重要的两个行业, 占德国、意大利和法国总产出的 7 成, 以及美国、英国和日本的 4 到 5 成。
日本比法国进口更多的肉和钢。

文: Countries still trade disproportionately with their geographic neighbors.

题: Most countries continue to prefer to trade with nearby nations. (✓)

词: nearby nations = geographic neighbors 邻国

disproportionate *a.* 不成比例的

译: 各国仍将重点放在与邻国的贸易往来。
大部分国家继续倾向于和邻国做贸易。

文: Most of the world's disk-drive manufacturing is concentrated in South-east Asia.

题: Small computer components are manufactured in Germany. (NG)

词: component *n.* 零件

译: 大部分的硬盘制造集中在东南亚。
小的电脑零件在德国生产。

文: Thanks to technological advances such as lightweight components, manufactured goods themselves have tended to become lighter and less bulky, which heavily affect trade.

题: Modern cargo-handling methods have had a significant effect on (trade) as the business of moving freight around the world becomes increasingly streamlined.

词: bulky *a.* 体积大的

effect = affect 影响

streamlined *a.* 流线型的

译: 多亏了科技进步比如较轻的零件, 使得货物本身变得更轻更小, 这极大地影响了贸易。现代货物处理方式对贸易有着重大的影响, 因为运货这个行业已经更加流线型了。

文: In Japan or Texas will not face hugely bigger freight bills if they import derives from Singapore rather than purchasing them on the domestic market.

题: Manufacturers of computers, for instance, are able to (import) components from overseas, rather than having to rely on a local supplier.

词: oversea = abroad *a.* 国外的

drive *n.* 驱动器 = component *n.* 零件

译: 即使从新加坡进口驱动器而不是从国内购买, 日本或美国得克萨斯州的制造商也不会面临高很多的运费。
电脑制造商, 可以从海外进口零件, 而不是依赖本土供应商。