



朗阁海外考试研究中心
Research Academy for Foreign Language Examinations



朗阁IELTS 应试系列

雅思突破系列教程

雅思突破阅读

贾若寒 编著

- ★ 汇聚雅思阅读核心技巧
- ★ 纵览雅思阅读高频话题
- ★ 涵盖雅思阅读考点词汇
- ★ 详解雅思阅读备考方法

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上海交通大学出版社
SHANGHAI JIAO TONG UNIVERSITY PRESS



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内容提要

本书是专门为广大雅思考生编写的阅读教材。本书以雅思官方公布的阅读考试技能为核心,并且配有大量的课堂活动和课后练习。本书提供标本兼治的全方位阅读训练,原汁原味的全真式模拟训练以及丰富多彩的活动式练习。同时,编者根据雅思阅读考试所涉及的主要话题,按照功能模块的方式将全书串联起来,使考生在熟悉话题的同时把握雅思阅读考试的出题思路并深入领会正确的阅读解题技巧,最终获得考试高分及海外学习真正需要的阅读技能。

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前 言

本书从雅思阅读基础能力着手,帮助考生打好语言基础的同时,提高考生对于各种话题有全面的了解。

本书适合刚刚接触雅思阅读考试的考生,阅读单科分数5~5.5分的考生。对于这部分考生来说,语言能力相对单薄,而且对雅思的话题非常不熟悉,因此在话题词汇方面以及基础词汇方面都有欠缺。所以本书分八章从各个方面着手,提升这部分考生的词汇量,掌握基本的雅思阅读方法和步骤,然后通过对不同雅思话题的题目训练达到雅思阅读单科6~7分左右的分数和能力。

本书的第一章是雅思阅读基础知识,这一章主要让考生了解雅思阅读的基本测试考点以及题型特点,对雅思阅读有基本的了解。

第二章是雅思阅读基本技巧详解,这一章主要训练考生把握段落主旨的能力。逐字逐句的阅读方法不适合雅思阅读。在突破阶段就要培养考生快速把握主旨和快速寻找关键信息的能力。同时,本章还涵盖单词理解方法、句子结构阅读法、语言信号词以及指代词,从各方面提升考生的阅读能力。

第三章雅思阅读基本步骤详解培养考生正确的阅读文章的方法和步骤,为之后长文章阅读和做题打好基础。

第四章为雅思阅读话题训练板块。本章将涵盖心理学类、生物类、技术类话题、社会类、语言类、历史类以及医疗健康类话题,基本涵盖雅思阅读考试的各个环节。这些话题学习过程中,考生既可以熟悉雅思阅读话题以及文章难度,同时可以初步接触一些雅思题型。但是题型并不是这个阶段所要掌握的内容,而是掌握雅思阅读的阅读方式和做题方式。特别是通过文章,了解雅思阅读做题的思维方式。对于不同程度的学生,每个话题所花的时间有所差异。教师在上课时和学生在自己做题时不需要把所有题目都刷完,而是要完全掌握之后再进入到下一个板块。

第五章是雅思阅读词汇技能。在雅思突破阶段最为重要的就是扩大词汇量。本章从词根词缀和记忆单词的方法两个方面入手。不仅帮助考生扩大词汇量,而且教会考生扩大词汇量的方法。因此,这章的学习尤为重要。

第六章雅思阅读长难句解析和第七章雅思阅读文章和题目考点同义近义词转换。精选雅思真题中的长难句和同义词考点,从语言点入手提升考生对雅思阅读考试的基础能力。

第八章雅思阅读真题进阶测试。通过完成一套真题测试学完整本书的雅思阅读分数。

附录部分收入了一些雅思阅读提升方法。考生可以参考应用这些方法备考雅思阅读。

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Chapter 1 IELTS Reading Information

雅思阅读基础知识

第一节 雅思阅读考试简介

You will have 60 minutes to complete the Reading module of the IELTS test. You will answer 40 questions, based on three reading texts, with a total of 2,500 to 2,750 words. You will read texts taken from magazines, journals, books or newspapers. The texts will deal with topics of general interest that are at an appropriate reading level for candidates entering tertiary study. One or more of the texts will contain detailed logical argument. One text may also include diagrams, graphs or illustrations.

考生有60分钟时间完成阅读部分测试。考生需要回答40个问题,这些问题是基于总长为2 500~2 750词的三篇文章。考生要阅读选自杂志、期刊书本和报纸的文章。这些文章的话题不具有专业性,难度适合于申请高等教育的考生。三篇文章中的一篇或者两篇包含细节逻辑论点。有一篇文章可能包括图表和插图。

第二节 雅思阅读基础技能简介

Reading Skills 阅读技能

If you want to achieve a better score in the IELTS reading test you need to
如果要在雅思阅读考试中获得满意的分数,考生需要:

Improve your reading skills. 提高阅读技能。

Skilful readers have successful strategies for reading long texts. They know how to find information quickly without reading every word. They know when to read quickly and when to read carefully.

熟练的读者在阅读长篇文章时会运用成功的阅读策略。这些读者知道如何在不阅读每个单词的情况下很快找到信息。他们知道什么时候该快速阅读,而什么时候该仔细阅读。

You will use reading skills to 考生需要使用以下的阅读技能：

- understand main ideas 理解主旨
- identify and understand the structure of the text 识别并理解文章结构
- find details and specific information 寻找细节和具体信息
- understand the writer's opinion 理解作者观点
- deal with new vocabulary 应对生词的能力

Surveying is the skill you use when you first encounter a new text. Before you begin reading, it is helpful to know the topic of the text, how it is organised, and the main idea of the article.

浏览文章是读者第一次看到文章所使用的技巧。在开始阅读全文之前,这个技巧有助于了解文章的主题,文章是如何组织结构的以及文章的主旨。

You can do this quickly by looking at the title, the pictures, the headings, and the introductory paragraph.

要快速做到这一点需要通过看文章标题、图片、段落标题以及引言段才得以实现。

Surveying should take only a minute or two, and it will really help you to understand the text more clearly.

应该花1~2分钟浏览文章,做到这一点可以真正帮助你清晰理解文章。

Skimming means reading quickly to understand the main idea or ideas of a text. When you skim, you look at the first and last sentences of each paragraph to understand the main idea or ideas.

略读是指快速阅读以理解文章的主旨。当你运用这种技巧时,你应该阅读每个段落的首尾句以理解段落大意。

In the IELTS test, you can use skimming in order to 在雅思考试中,以下题型需要运用略读技巧:

- match paragraphs and headings 段落标题配对
- complete a summary of part of the text 完成文章某个部分的概括
- answer multiple choice questions 应答多项选择题

Scanning means searching for specific information. For example, when you look for your friend's phone number in the phone book, you do not read every name in the book; instead, you scan to find the name that you want. You also use scanning when you look in the dictionary, or find the time of the next bus on the timetable.

扫读是指搜索具体信息。比如说,当你在找朋友的电话号码的时候,你不必阅读每个名字。你所要做的是扫读信息以找到你想要的名字。你在查词典或查阅班车时间也可以用这种技巧。

In the IELTS test, you can use scanning in order to find 在雅思考试中,运用扫读技巧可以解决以下问题:

- the right place in the text to answer a question 在文章中定位题目信息
- specific information such as names or numbers 寻找具体信息比如名字和数字

- information to fill in gaps in a chart, diagram or table 填写表格或图标的信息定位

Understanding unknown words 理解生词

When you read an English language text you may not know the meaning of all of the words. If this happens, you should try to guess the meaning of unknown words from their context. Often an approximate understanding of a word is enough to help you answer a question.

在阅读英语文章的时候,你有可能不知道所有词汇的含义。如果遇到这种问题,你应该尽量通过上下文猜测生词的含义。一般来说,对某个单词的大致了解足以帮助你答题。

第三节 雅思阅读基本备考方法

What general approach should I take to the reading test?

阅读考试的总体备考方法是什么?

Do the sections in the order they come. Read the title and sub-heading (if there is one) of each passage and use these to form an idea of what the passage is about. Then read quickly through the questions and note what type they are. Read the passage quickly before you start doing the questions to see how the topic is developed and note the main ideas. Start with the first set of questions. When you go on to the second set of questions, you may have to go back to the start of the passage to find the answers.

按照文章布局和题目顺序做题。阅读文章标题和副标题(如果有)以形成对文章的主旨的理解。然后快速阅读问题并了解问题的类别。在做题目之前快速阅读文章以了解文章主题是如何拓展的;并且注意文章和段落的主旨。先做第一类题型。当你开始做第二类题型的时候要在文章中重新定位。

What else can I do to prepare for the reading test?

除了题型准备之外,我还可以如何准备阅读考试呢?

You should read as widely as you can and practice reading quickly to get the main ideas. You should also familiarize yourself with ideas and vocabulary related to topics of global interest or concern.

考生应该尽可能广泛地阅读,并且练习快速阅读以掌握主旨。考生还需要熟悉非专业话题及其词汇。

Your spelling must be correct and your handwriting must be clear. The answers must

come from the reading passages, and you will lose marks if you copy words incorrectly. You should not use abbreviations unless they are in the passage, and you should check plurals.

答案中拼写必须准确而且笔迹必须清楚。答案如果是填空则必须是来自原文；如果答案誊写错误则不得分。考生不应该使用缩略语，除非文章中原词就是以缩略语出现的。另外考生应该检查单复数是否正确。

第四节 雅思阅读题型总览和评分标准

IELTS Reading Question Types 雅思阅读题型概览

✎ Matching Headings 段落大意题

最典型的雅思阅读考试题型，考查结构性信息，每次必考。集中体现对于段落主题及细节的辨识能力，以及能否简单地对内容进行概括。对于部分考生而言，这是一种有相当难度的题型。

✎ Identifying Information & Identifying Writer's Views/Claims 是非无判断题

雅思阅读最负盛名的特征题型之一。出场频率很高，甚至一次考试出现多组。在考查考生对文章细节类型信息定位及题目与所对应文字之间的替换表达等方面达到很高的程度。但同时，复杂、严密的逻辑思维并不是该题型的侧重点，考生反而应当避免过于偏执，否则不利于替换表达的识别。

✎ Summary 归纳摘要填空题

全文及篇章局部都可能会考查到的一种偏主旨类题型。核心考查对题目所体现出的逻辑关系在文章中的对应匹配，但逻辑分析过程中又需要注意细节。是小中见大的题型，有一定难度。

✎ Multiple Choice 选择题

各类英语考试传统题型之一，在雅思考试中这类题型的出题思路和做题方法与其他考试比较接近，除了四选一之外还有多选多的形式出现。此类题型的难度不高，但考查考生对细节信息的充分理解和对干扰信息的排除能力。

✎ Matching Features 配对题

一种表现多样，但总体上以无序考查文章中或部分段落中散布的多个平行信息为主要特点的题型。虽然常有较为明显的行文特征或印刷符号辅助定位，但通常较为费时，需要在具备一定语言能力的基础上足够耐心和细心。通常的表现形式有人名观点配对题、研究结果和历史时期配对或者研究对象及其特征配对等。总的来说并不算一种高难

度的题型。

☞ Matching Information 段落细节定位题

近年来相当活跃的一种全文细节匹配考查的题目,由于题目所对应的文章信息分布的不对称性,以及细节信息与大意信息均有可能考查这一特点,造成该题型异常耗时,对阅读速度要求较高,得分率低,是现行题型中最有挑战性的一种。

☞ Matching Sentence Endings 句子和结尾配对题

最近常考的一种题型,这种题型是完成句子题的一种变体。通过很多选项的设置对考生产生干扰。这种题型同义转化的考点也比较明显。考生把题目中到文章中定位时会产生同义词识别的情况。但总体来说,这种题型不会涉及整篇文章,难度并不高。

☞ Diagram Label Completion 图标标注题

出题频率很低,较为简单,通常涉及空间类型信息的考查,相对较密集地出现在文章中特定段落或段落组。应锻炼对空间、形状类型用词及其替换说法的敏感度。

☞ Sentence Completion 完成句子题

出现频率并非很高的一种题型,在基本体现行文顺序进行考查的基础上,结合所需填空项的语法和逻辑分析选择有限的文字是解析该种题型的重要切入点。

☞ Table Completion 填表题

雅思阅读最简单的题型之一,但出题频率不高,考查读者对同类型信息快速定位及判定的能力,需注重涉及信息分类的文章中的信息的对比及比较。

☞ Short-answer Questions 简短回答问题

由于一般以完整特殊疑问句对应有字数限制的回答为基本形式,考生必须有效地将问句核心与文章相应位置的有限表达相对应,甚至面临文字的取舍。因此,对考点的准备判断,对文章信息中心的判断是该题型的核心。

IELTS Reading Scoring 雅思阅读评分

雅思官网具体评分信息:

IELTS Reading paper contains 40 items and each correct item is awarded one mark; the maximum raw score a test taker can achieve on a paper is 40. Band scores ranging from Band 1 to Band 9 are awarded to test takers on the basis of their raw scores.

The tables below indicate the mean raw scores achieved by test takers at various levels in each of the Academic Reading and General Training Reading tests. They provide an indication of the number of marks required to achieve a particular band score.

Academic Reading	
Band Score	Raw Score out of 40
5	15
6	23
7	30
8	35

General Training Reading	
Band Score	Raw Score out of 40
4	15
5	23
6	30
7	34

Chapter 2 IELTS Basic Reading Skills

雅思阅读基本技巧详解

第一节 略读(Skimming)

- What is skim? Skim means **reading very quickly**. When you are **skimming a passage** for a general understanding, jump from paragraph to paragraph. Don't try to understand every word.
- Skim the passage so that you have a general understanding of the **main points**.
- Skimming involves selective reading in order to find out **how the text is organized**, in other words, the way it is divided into sections or paragraphs.
- **Skimming the questions** is as important as skimming the passage. You need to know how many questions there are and approximately what the questions are about.

略读采用速读的方法,其目的是为在最短的时间内

- (1) 掌握文章段落的主旨大意;
- (2) 辨识文章结构,了解故事的背景、梗概或论文的中心论点。

Exercise 1

In one minute, skim this passage and indicate if the selection should be read carefully.

Would you do more research on Jane Addams if you were interested in women's contribution to modern elementary education?

..... Yes

..... No

Addams, Jane (1860—1935), American social worker who founded the Chicago social welfare center known as Hull House. She was born in Cedarville, Ill., on Sept.6, 1860, the daughter of a prosperous merchant. She graduated from Rockford College (then Rockford Seminary) in 1881. Traveling in Europe, she was stirred by the social reform movement in England and especially by a visit to Toynbee Hall, the first university settlement. In 1889, with her college classmate Ellen Gates Starr, she founded Hull House in the slums of Chicago.

Hull House grew rapidly and soon became the most famous settlement house in America. Many reformers came there, not so much to serve as to learn. Jane Addams was the leader and dominant personality. Hull House pioneered in child labor reform and in the fight for better housing, parks, and playgrounds. It initiated steps toward progressive education and attempts to acclimatize immigrants to America.

Jane Addams was a practical idealist and an activist. She favored prohibition and woman suffrage, and she campaigned for the Progressive party in 1912. She went beyond politics, however, for politics to her was part of a larger movement to humanize the industrial city.

She had always been a pacifist, and when World War I broke out in 1914, she became chairman of the Woman's Peace party and president of the International Congress of Women. In 1915 she visited many countries in Europe, urging the end of the war through mediation. She remained a pacifist when the United States entered the war in 1917, and as a result she was denounced by many Americans. In 1931 she was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize (sharing the award with Nicholas Murray Butler).

Jane Addams continued to be in the vanguard of social reform movements until her death in Chicago on May 21, 1935. She wrote ten books (including her famous *Twenty Years at Hull House*) and more than 400 articles. The influence that had begun at Hull House continued to spread around the world.

Exercise 2

In one minute, skim this passage and indicate if the selection should be read carefully.

Would you want more information about the Dionne Quintuplets if you were interested in social and governmental reaction to multiple births?

- Yes
- No

DIONNE QUINTUPLETS, the five daughters born in Callander, Ontario, on May 28, 1934, to Oliva and Elzire Dionne, who already had six children. The quintuplets, Annette, Emilie, Yvonne, Marie, and Cecile, were delivered at the Dionne farmhouse (now preserved and restored). They were cared for by Dr. Allan Roy Dafoe, a local general medical practitioner. The Canadian Red Cross provided them with incubators and nursing care, and the Dafoe Memorial Hospital was built nearby by public subscription as a nursery. In 1935 the Ontario legislature made them wards of the province to avoid exploitation by theatrical managers and show producers; their father regained custody in 1941.

In 1943 a new family home was built, and the quintuplets were educated there until they entered Nicolet College in 1952. Marie (Mrs. Florian Houle) died in Montreal on Feb. 27, 1970. Emilie died of an epileptic seizure on Aug. 6, 1954, in Ste. -Agathe-desMonts, Quebec.

Yvonne trained as a nurse and spent several years in convents. Annette married Germain Allard of Montreal, and Cecile married Philippe Langlois of Quebec.

Exercise 3

In one minute, skim this passage and indicate if the selection should be read carefully.

Would you want to read more about Jane Austen if you were interested in British authors active in politics?

..... Yes

..... No

AUSTEN, JANE (1775—1817), English novelist, whose narrative world — “the little bit (two inches wide) of Ivory on which I work with so find a Brush” — has gained in literary reputation with the passage of the years.

Life. Jane Austen was born in Steventon, near Basingstoke, on Dec. 16, 1775. She was one of many children of a clergyman whose income was sufficient to support his family's gentility and whose literate taste created an urbane atmosphere in the Austen home. She enjoyed an affectionate intimacy with her brothers and her sister, Cassandra. Jane never married but resided and worked in her family's home. The Austens lived largely in the English countryside, and Jane came to know all of county society, from the village apothecary to the landed aristocracy. She died in Winchester on July 18, 1817, and was buried in the cathedral.

Writings. The principles of English neoclassicism as expressed in the Critical essays of Joseph Addison, the ethics of Samuel Johnson, and the fiction of Henry Fielding provided Jane Austen with a literary heritage.

In *Sense and Sensibility* (1811) sentimentality is seriously attacked as a source of emotional insufficiency; here the values are more complex — reason and imagination are no longer set in opposition but are ironically interrelated. *Pride and Prejudice* (1813), the most popular and wittiest of her novels, resembles the 18th century comedy of manners with which her work has been too generally associated, and she herself was later dissatisfied with the sustained “playfulness and epigrammatism of the general style.” *Mansfield Park* (1814), though it includes sequences of brilliant comedy and readers; but a growing awareness of the figurative and ironic elements in her novels may alter this response. It is clear that irony is a pervasive and significant element in her fiction, and in *Emma* (1816), perhaps the most perfectly patterned of her narratives, she employs her ironic vision to explore the heroine's delusions. By contrast, *Persuasion* (published posthumously in 1818) reveals a delicately lyric insight characterized by an especially poetic use of natural imagery. *Persuasion* was her last completed novel; during the final months of her life she began to write *Sanditon*, a fragment reverting partly to the manner of her earlier parody.

第二节 扫读(Scanning)

- What is scanning? When you scan a text, you move your eyes very quickly in order to find **particular information** like names, places, dates, specific phrases, etc..
- When scanning you locate some specific information, which is **enough to answer the questions**.

扫读采用跳读的方法,其目的是把握文章的细节,有针对性地从文中迅速找出所需的关键信息。在通读了解文章大意的基础上,通过扫读技巧的运用,可以较快地定位问题的答案。

Exercise 4

Scan the passage about libraries. Which sentence contains the information you need to answer the questions below? Write the number of the sentence from the passage next to each question.

Time limit: 2 minutes

(1) Libraries are quite difficult to define. (2) If you ask most people to define a library, they will probably say that it is a building with a lot of books. (3) Strictly speaking, a library does not have to be a building: it can be a room, or indeed any area where material is kept. (4) Equally, a library is not merely a collection of books: there are journals, newspapers, microfilm, audio-visual materials and so on. (5) So, to be more accurate we can say that a library is a collection of information or material.

(6) Libraries are organized in three ways. (7) Most libraries will use one or more of the three main classification systems that have been developed to detail the materials in the collection. (8) They are referred to as the Dewey Decimal System, the Universal Decimal Classification and the Library of Congress System.

(9) Nowadays libraries are under threat for a number of reasons. (10) The primary challenge, as never before, is funding. (11) Hardware and personnel costs increase each time technology expands. (12) Equally, there are challenges in the skills needed by users and resource professionals.

(13) It is difficult to predict the future of libraries. (14) Our basic concept of libraries will almost certainly, it would appear, change dramatically in that we will not think of them (and access them) as physical places, which is the prevailing concept at the moment.

(15) But beyond that, it is difficult to predict both usage patterns and preferred systems of data recording and retrieval.

1. What kinds of materials does a library collect? _____

2. What is the most accurate way to define 'library' ? _____

3. What is the main problem that libraries are facing?
4. What aspect of libraries is sure to change?

After you have skimmed, scanned and located your information according to the questions given, you must read those sentences intensively. Do not get stuck reading unnecessary information. If you don't understand a word or phrase, just move on. A wise control of time is crucial in the whole reading process.

在经过略读和扫读并根据问题定位答案后,必须对重点信息进行精读,从而最终找到正确答案。不要在次要信息或陌生的单词词组上花费太多时间。在阅读应试考试过程中,把握时间是至关重要的。

Exercise 5

Are the statements below TRUE, FALSE or NOT GIVEN according to the passage?

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information given

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information given

NOT GIVEN if there is no information about this

Time limit: 3 minutes

Rice

Since ancient times, rice has been the most commonly used food grain for the majority of people in the world. A member of the grass family Graminae, rice (*Oryza sativa*) can be grown successfully under climatic conditions ranging from tropical to temperate. Properly cultivated, rice produces higher yields than any other grain with the exception of corn, and although the total area planted in rice is far smaller than that devoted to wheat (the world total is about one-third less), the rice crop feeds a far greater proportion of the world's population.

In contrast to wheat and corn, only a small percentage of the total rice crop enters international trade. Not quite 4% of the total worldwide becomes an export commodity, although the United States exports approximately 45% of its total production. Limited international trade in rice has prevented the establishment of large, active trading centres like those for marketing cereal grains, and formulation of official grain standards for rice has been slow to develop.

During the past quarter of a century, rice-breeding programs have been initiated in several countries. Resistance to diseases and insects was the major objective of the earlier research, but hybrid programs have dominated recently. High-yielding dwarf plants that can withstand deep water and that respond to fertilizers have been developed. Improved grain quality and higher protein levels have been added objectives of new programs designed to improve nutrition.

1. Rice has been eaten since ancient times.