



环球雅思学校

张岳雅思丛书

# 新平行 阅读法

张岳 编著

A New Revolutionary Method for IELTS Reading



六年雅思教学 十万考生感言  
多次八分体验 演绎阅读经典

 天津大学出版社  
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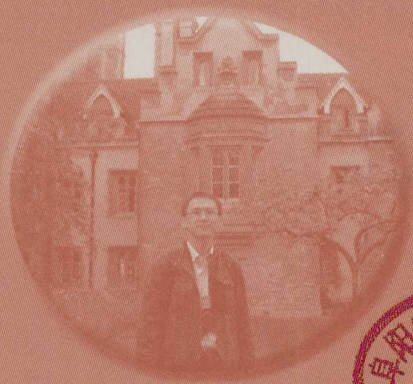
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## 序

### ——才华横溢 绝代风采

张岳是我认识的年轻老师中的佼佼者。

其实我和张岳挺有缘,早在2001年,我们就曾合作出版过一套雅思系列丛书。而第一次见面是在2002年年底的北京年会上。当时我就发现他语言功底扎实、发音纯正、思维敏捷、出类拔萃。那时他已经教了一段时间雅思,有了自己的看法和理解。在教师讨论会上,他介绍了他对雅思考试中语言重现现象的总结以及学生常见的问题等。几乎所有的老师都在关注这个有头脑的年轻人,这时,他的平行阅读法也开始具备雏形。

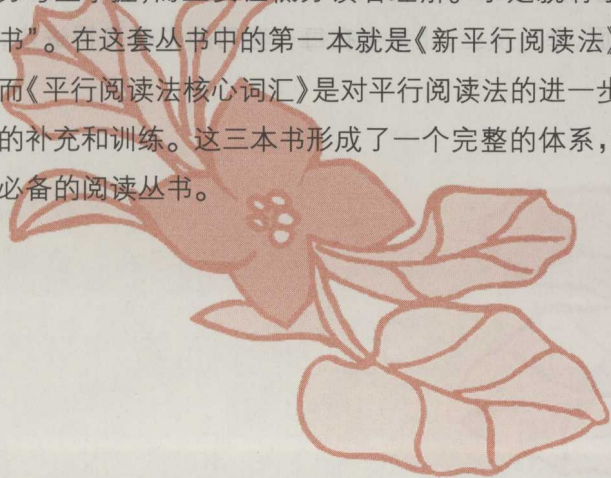
一年后,张岳的《平行阅读法》出版,被称作是“a revolutionary method for IELTS reading”。在书里他建立了一套完整的阅读体系,把阅读的重点放在速读上,非常适合雅思考试。该书不仅有方法介绍,而且有习题讲解。在细致入微的讲解中可以体会到他对学生的关心和了解。该书在广州学生中反响非常好,很多学生对我说,这是一套能够帮助他们夺取高分的方法。

后来,张岳来珠海讲课,受到了学生的热烈欢迎。学生们喜欢这样一位幽默耐心、聪慧豁达的老师。更喜欢他的有理论、有实践的《平行阅读法》。在课余,我们对教学工作继续做探讨。他的勤奋和进取让我相信他还会做得更好。

《平行阅读法》曾经脱销过一段时间,我问张岳为什么不及时再版。他对我说他想超越自己,让平行阅读法尽善尽美。不仅要理论上可取,而且要在实践上可行;不仅要让高分考生掌握,而且要让低分读者理解。于是就有了现在这套近乎完美的“张岳雅思丛书”。在这套丛书中的第一本就是《新平行阅读法》,是对原有的阅读方法的充分改进。而《平行阅读法核心词汇》是对平行阅读法的进一步发展。《雅思冲刺训练》则是对方法的补充和训练。这三本书形成了一个完整的体系,贯穿了张岳一贯的风格,是雅思考生必备的阅读丛书。

吴建业

2007年6月



# 前言

雅思阅读的特点是文章长、题材广、时间紧、题型多,再加上文化差异,让考生感到难以琢磨。平行阅读法是一套近乎完美的阅读体系,是理论与实际紧密结合的阅读方法,是精读与速读的有机统一,有效解决了雅思阅读中的常见问题,成为雅思阅读教学史上的经典之作。

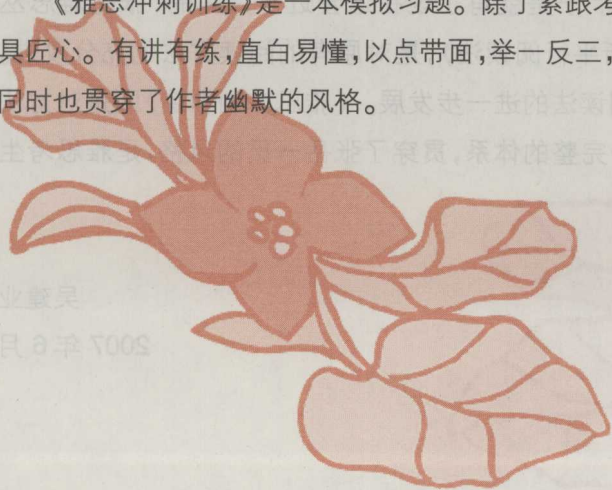
新平行阅读法是根据几年来学生和老师的反馈,在原来的平行阅读法的基础上改进而成。整个理论建立在实际考试的基础上,建立在深刻全面了解雅思出题规律的基础上,以顺序感为线索,完善了速读的方式,造就了“一遍阅读”的奇迹;从语言重现现象入手,用精读解决做题的准确性,总结了各种简洁的公式和规律。这是技巧,也是理念;这是方法,也是经验;这是总结,也是突破。

在平行阅读法体系下,“张岳雅思丛书”包括三本:《新平行阅读法》、《平行阅读法核心词汇》和《雅思冲刺训练》。

《新平行阅读法》综合阐述了平行阅读法的基本内容和阅读中各种题型的解析。为了帮助学生理解每种题型的解决方式,除了有技巧之外,还有针对性训练。最后用一套习题完整地演示了平行阅读法在实际考试中的应用过程,编排周密、逻辑严谨、可操作性强。

《平行阅读法核心词汇》归纳了在使用平行阅读法的过程中所必需的词汇,精练实用。整个讲解过程紧密结合雅思考试,是一本集经验、技巧与词汇综合的书。全书的风格轻松却不失严谨,精练却不乏全面,体例新颖、独树一帜。

《雅思冲刺训练》是一本模拟习题。除了紧跟考试的文章和题目之外,本书的讲解独具匠心。有讲有练,直白易懂,以点带面,举一反三,让考生在每一套习题中都取得进步,同时也贯穿了作者幽默的风格。



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# 第1章

## 雅思阅读

本章对雅思阅读的特点作简要介绍。





当你经历了种种英语考试,气定神闲踌躇满志地说“我练成了”的时候,雅思会给你当头一棒。它和以往的英文考试显得格格不入。首先它属于新生代。四六级、TOEFL、GRE 都考了几十年,而雅思怎么说也只能算“后九〇”了。它的出现让所有英语教师都耳目一新,却也让所有考生都叫苦不迭。本章仅仅关注雅思阅读的特点。

我们看一篇雅思阅读文章:

- A** The medical profession is currently under siege as never before with a spate of high profile malpractice cases. This attack is taking place at a time when the National Health Service is undergoing a 'culture change's brought about by a shift in the public's attitudes to authority, in general, and, more specifically, by the demystification of medicine. The perception that doctors are a race apart is finally beginning to wane.
- B** These forces have, fortunately, already led to a number of radical developments in the last five or six years in the way doctors are being trained, with greater emphasis now being laid on a more patient-oriented approach. Whilst, in the past, communicating effectively with patients was left basically to chance, this is no longer the case. As part of their final assessment, doctors now have to take a practical examination where their communication as well as clinical skills are carefully scrutinised.
- C** If you ask most people what makes a good doctor, they will not say someone with sound medical knowledge. The first thing that will spring to mind is a good bedside manner; in other words, good communication skills. But what does a good bedside manner, or communication skills, entail?
- D** All too often people complain about the lack of sensitivity of the doctors they encounter whether they be generalists or specialists. Some other frequently voiced criticisms are that doctors sound as if they are delivering a lecture when talking to patients; pontificating from on high. Or that they lack basic social skills; or indeed that they are bad listeners, concerned only with delivering their message rather than becoming involved with any kind of negotiation with the patient. So it would be safe to say that the most important aspect of a good bedside manner is good interpersonal skills.
- E** From the patients' point of view, the interaction they have during their consultation with a doctor is very personal and hence emotional, while for the doctor it



is merely a logical and objective process. And so, the chances of the doctor/patient communication breaking down are high if the doctor is not sufficiently skilled in handling the patient's emotional needs. A doctor must be able to deal with the full range of a patient's feelings, showing sympathy and empathy especially when handling difficult situations, like breaking bad news etc.

- F** Another aspect of the good bedside manner, which is more often than not overlooked, is having the ability to talk to patients using lay language that they understand, while, at the same time, avoiding any hint of condescension, or being patronizing. The inability to do this has a number of effects. When doctors use medical jargon, patients feel that they are trying to hide something. Doctors can also give the impression that they do not know what they are talking about; or even that they do not know the solution to a problem.
- G** It is also essential that the doctor at all times is able to maintain authority. For example, doctors need to deal with some patients' belief that medicine is infallible, i. e. that the doctor has the panacea for every woe! This is certainly no easy task, as most people's expectations are raised by the daily diet of wondrous developments in medicine.
- H** The other side of the coin is that, as people's awareness and knowledge have increased, albeit often misinformed by the internet etc, the stronger their doubts about the medical profession have become. And coupled with the rise in general educational awareness, the public have consequently a lower regard for doctors. This, in turn, has affected doctors' ability to communicate. They are not able to hide behind the veneer that technical jargon created.
- I** At last, the pendulum has swung in the patient's direction. The onus is now upon doctors to adapt themselves to the patient's needs rather than the patient approaching some awesome god-like figure. The veil has been lifted and the temple violated.

如果生生地把它读完,你肯定问 WHAT ARE YOU SAYING?

张岳评级:

文章长度:★★★★★

正字数量:★★★★★

综合难度:★★★★★

更让人感到雪上加霜的是雅思阅读考查3种大题型:判断、选择和填空。它们又区分成9种小题型。(注:本章主要介绍题型。以下例题选自本书其他章节的真实案例,但省略了对应文章)我们会从题型难度、出现数量和乱序可能这3个考生最关心的方面为每种题型评级。

**题型难度:**每类题型的综合难度。

**出现数量:**每类题型平均出现数量。

**乱序可能:**每类题型中是否会出现乱序,即题型内部没有顺序。

**题型1:**判断题。这是雅思阅读的特色,每次考试都会出现。它的要求如下。

如果题目的说法与原文的判断一致,选 **TRUE**。

如果题目的说法与原文的判断矛盾,选 **FALSE**。

如果题目的说法从原文得不到,选 **NOT GIVEN**。

例如:

**Do the following statements agree with the information in the Reading Passage? Write:**

<b>TRUE</b>	<b>if the statement is true according to the passage</b>
<b>FALSE</b>	<b>if the statement is false according to the passage</b>
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	<b>if the information is not given in the passage</b>

- 1** Scribner and Cole regard classroom learning as parallel to learning in daily life.
- 2** Language does not occupy as important a role in informal learning as it does in formal learning.
- 3** In quoting Bernstein, the author implies that working-class children are disadvantaged by the language used in the classroom.
- 4** Formal learning excludes the use of sight, touch, taste and smell.
- 5** Classroom teachers do not provide models of adult behaviour.
- 6** Adults and older children always seek to provide target models of behaviour for younger children.
- 7** The informal learner is generally more highly motivated than the formal learner.
- 8** There may be a link between the absence of holistic education in modern urbanised societies and the incidence of social problems in these societies.



张岳评级:

题型难度:★★★★

出现数量:★★★★★

乱序可能:★★

题型2:选择题。

选择题又分四类:单选、多选、标题和配对。

1. 单选:四选一。例如:

- 1 Scientists do not know for sure why the air and surface of ocean temperatures are rising because:
- A there is too much variability
  - B there is not enough variability
  - C they have not been recording these temperatures for enough time
  - D the changes have only been noticed for 100 years
- 2 New research leads scientists to believe that:
- A the oceans are less complex
  - B the oceans are more complex
  - C the oceans will rise more than expected
  - D the oceans will rise less than expected

张岳评级:

题型难度:★★★

出现数量:★★

乱序可能:★

2. 多选:从选项中选出多个答案。题目中总告知答案是几个。例如:

Below is a list of possible factors, A – G, which will influence the amount of paper being used in the future. From the list, choose FOUR factors which are mentioned in the Paragraph above. Write your answers A – G, in the spaces on the answer sheet.

List of factors

- A more people read newspapers
- B increased use of paper bags

- C** increased book production for education
- D** wider use of sign post advertising
- E** increased use of fax machines
- F** wider use of leaflet advertising
- G** greater use of duplicating machines

张岳评级:

题型难度: ★★

出现数量: ★

乱序可能: ★

3. 标题: 为原文每段选择标题。例如:

### **Q**uestions 1 – 7

*The Reading Passage below has 8 paragraphs (A – H). Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i – xiv) in boxes 1 – 7 on your answer sheet.*

One of the headings has been done for you as an example. Note that you may use any heading more than once.

#### List of headings

- i** Assessment in the future
- ii** The theory behind MCQs
- iii** Not enough testing
- iv** Problems with SATs
- v** Misuse of testing in schools
- vi** The need for computer assessment
- vii** The future of psychometric testing in schools
- viii** Testing with caution
- ix** Testing in the workplace
- x** Globalisation in testing



- xi** The benefits of SATs
- xii** The shortcoming of MCQs
- xiii** Too much testing
- xiv** Flexibility in language testing

Example	Answer
---------	--------

Paragraph A

viii

1. Paragraph B

\_\_\_\_\_

2. Paragraph C

\_\_\_\_\_

3. Paragraph D

\_\_\_\_\_

4. Paragraph E

\_\_\_\_\_

5. Paragraph F

\_\_\_\_\_

6. Paragraph G

\_\_\_\_\_

7. Paragraph H

\_\_\_\_\_

张岳评级:

题型难度:★★★★★

出现数量:★★★★★

乱序可能:★

4. 配对题:将题目的内容与选项配对。例如:

### Questions 1 – 5

*Use the information in the passage to match the historic events ( listed 1 – 5) with different men ( listed A – F) . You may use each person more than once.*

*Write your answers in boxes 1 – 5 on your answer sheet.*

<b>A</b>	Tsar Mikhail Romanov
<b>B</b>	Yuri Dolgorukiy
<b>C</b>	Batu Khan
<b>D</b>	Genghis Khan
<b>E</b>	Peter the Great
<b>F</b>	Grand Duke Ivan III

Example

Answer

Founded the first Klemelin

B

1. invaded Moscow in 1238.
2. defeated the Poles.
3. brought in Italian architects.
4. defeated the Mongols.
5. ushered Western Civilization into Russia.

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张岳评级:

题型难度: ★★★★★

出现数量: ★★★★★

乱序可能: ★★★★★

题型3: 填空题。

1. **SUMMARY**: 完型填空。例如:

## Questions 1 – 7

*Complete the summary below of the Reading Passage. Choose ONE OR TWO WORDS from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 1 – 7 on your answer sheet.*

From the point of view of recycling, paper has two advantages over minerals and oil in that firstly it comes from a resource which is ... (1) ... and secondly it is less threatening to our environment when we throw it away because it is ... (2) ... Although Australia's record in the re-use of waste paper is good, it is still necessary to use a

combination of recycled fibre and ... (3) ... to make new paper. The paper industry has contributed positively and people have also been encouraged by ... (4) ... to collect their waste on a regular basis. One major difficulty is the removal of ink from used paper but ... (5) ... are being made in this area. However, we need to learn to accept paper which is generally of a lower ... (6) ... than before and to sort our waste paper by removing ... (7) ... before discarding it for collection.

张岳评级:

题型难度:★★★★★

出现数量:★★★★★

乱序可能:★★

## 2. 句子填空

例如:

## Questions 1 - 4

*Statements 1 - 4 are based on the Reading Passage above. Complete the statements by using ONE WORD from the Reading Passage for each answer. Write your answers in the spaces numbered 1 - 4 on the answer sheet.*

1. Differences in culture and \_\_\_\_\_ can be overcome by gifts.
2. Overseas visitors are advised to give gifts to their \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_ should be considered when giving gifts such as thick clothing.
4. To present a gift of chocolates in a tropical country might create \_\_\_\_\_.

张岳评级:

题型难度:★★★

出现数量:★

乱序可能:★

## 3. 图表题

例如: