



朗阁 IELTS 应试系列丛书

# 最新雅思 阅读精解

是非无判断题

YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

(第二版)

编\贾若寒

# IELTS

揭示  
雅思  
阅读  
难点

最新 最全  
紧跟考试动态

上海交通大学出版社

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——是非无判断题

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贾若寒 编

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## 内 容 提 要

本书是国内第一本阅读是非无判断题专项书籍。目的是帮助中国考生熟悉、适应和从容应对各种考试中所出现的是非无判断题题型特点,掌握和运用必要的阅读技巧,灵活使用应试技巧,提高应试能力。本书完整地介绍并分析了阅读是非无判断题中经常用到的各种技能。并且详细地讲解了是非无判断题中常见的考点以及解题方法和步骤,并辅以精选的例子和练习,以帮助考生熟悉、适应和掌握该题型的答题方法和技巧。本书针对是非无判断题的测试目的、理念和题型特点及考点,从基础入手编写而成的,力图切实提高广大考生的英语阅读水平,同时使考生对阅读是非无判断题有个全面把握并且形成应试是非无判断题的基本能力。

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# 序 言

朗阁亚洲雅思研究发展中心(IRIA)每年研发大量的国内外考试的应试资料和书籍。根据 IRIA 最新的研究结果发现,在国内外的英语语言类考试中,包括 IELTS (雅思),CET(大学英语考试)四六级,是非无判断题已逐渐成为一种主流题型,这类题型具有独特的出题方式,对于考生来说需要有清晰和科学的解题思路,可以说这类题型更加具有学术性和挑战性。大多数考生需要在这方面有专业的指导和有效的练习,但是就目前国内外的应考书籍来看,市场上尚无此类书籍,也没有专业的研究机构对此类题目做出具有学术高度的总结和分析。鉴于考生要求和对于学术上的不断探索,IRIA 特此推出这本是非无判断题专项书籍。

是非无判断题是一种考察英语使用者是否能有效应用语言的题型,其中涉及到了各种阅读技能,包括扫读略读能力、同义表达方式转换理解能力、通过上下文理解能力以及推论能力等。

本书的目的是:帮助中国考生熟悉、适应和从容应对各种考试中是非无判断题所出现的题型特点,掌握和运用必要的阅读技巧,灵活使用应试技巧,提高应试能力。

本书由六个章节组成。第一章是是非无判断题题型概述。其中讲解了如何形成基础阅读技能、如何形成逻辑判断能力、如何掌握词汇多样性的判断题中的体现以及是非无判断题中的语法考点和词汇考点。通过这部分的学习,读者可以获得最基本的阅读技巧,掌握高级的阅读方法,大幅度提高英语综合阅读能力,为解答是非无判断题奠定扎实的应考基础。第二章是是非无判断题的基本阅读技巧和策略的介绍。第三章到第五章是是非无判断题应试篇。第三章是 true/yes 考点分析。第四章是 false/no 考点分析。第五章是 not given 考点分析。每章都详细介绍了考题特点,出题方式,答题步骤,语言分析等各个方面,并附有练习,帮助考生热身各种考试中的是非无判断题。第六章是题型专项训练。这个章节的训练分为三部分:第一部分是入门练习,第二部分是分类练习,第三部分是强化练习。通过练习巩固前五章讲解的技巧、方法和步骤,并提高真正提高语言能力。

本书的最大特色在于:

1. 完整地介绍并分析了阅读是非无判断题中经常用到的各种技能;
2. 详细地讲解了是非无判断题中常见的考点以及解题方法和步骤,并辅以精选的例子和练习,以帮助考生熟悉,适应和掌握该题型的答题方法和技巧。

本书是在多年国内外英语考试应试教学基础上,根据 IELTS(雅思)、CET(大学英语考试)、全国职称英语考试等国内外主流考试以及备考资料,针对是非无判断题的测试目的、理念和题型特点及考点,从基础入手编写而成的,力图切实提高广大考生的英语阅读水平,同时使考生对阅读是非无判断题有个全面把握并且形成应对是非无判断题的基本能力。在编写过程中,我们得到了朗阁亚洲雅思研究发展中心(IRIA)各位专家的大力支持,特别要感谢朗阁培训中心的校长刘常研先生、姜华老师、曹燕老师、雅思教学总监陈瑜老师,他们对本书的出版给予了大力的支持。还要特别感谢朗阁培训中心的几位阅读专家,他们是房挺、亚琳等。

最后,恳切希望使用本书的读者,提出宝贵的批评和建议。

朗阁(亚洲)雅思研究发展中心

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# IELTS

## 第一章

### 是非无判断题概述

#### Chapter 1

#### An Overview of True/False/ Not Given (Yes/No/Not Given) Questions





## I. 是非无判断题考试形式(Testing Form)

The candidate is presented with a list of statements. If the statements are opinions or attitudes, the candidate is asked if the statements agree with or reflect the views or claims of the writer. The choice of answers in this case is either 'yes', 'no' or 'not given'. If the statements concern factual information, the candidate is asked if the statements agree with the information in the text. The choice of answers in this case is 'true', 'false' or 'not given'.

在是非无判断题的考试中,考生要对试卷上所列出的一系列命题(即陈述句)进行判断。如果这些陈述句是反映观点或者态度的,那么考生的任务就是判断这些句子是否和作者的观点一致。在这种情况下,答案的选择是“Yes”,“No”或者是“Not Given”。如果这些陈述句表述的内容是有关事实信息,那么考生就要判断这些句子是否和文中的信息一致。在这种情况下,答案的选择是“True”,“False”或者是“Not Given”。

题目的指令会有不同的形式,但主要有以下两种:

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

<b>TRUE</b>	<i>if the statement agrees with the information</i>
<b>FALSE</b>	<i>if the statement contradict the information</i>
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	<i>if there is no information on this</i>

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in the Reading Passage?

<b>YES</b>	<i>if the statement reflects the claims of the writer</i>
<b>NO</b>	<i>if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer</i>
<b>NOT GIVEN</b>	<i>if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this</i>

这里要特别说明的是在考试中“Yes”,“No”,“Not Given”和“True”,“False”,“Not Given”只是考试形式的区别,在判断方式上并没有本质区别。

## II. 关于“False”和“Not Given”的解释(An Explanation of “False” and “Not Given”)

Students generally find this type of exercise rather difficult. One reason is that they are used to doing true and false exercises where the false covers false and not given. Then when they come to do true, false or not given, they cannot

make the distinction between the three different types of contradiction and not given. It is therefore important that students are able to understand what false means in true, false and not given. There are three types of contradictions:

学生通常发现这种题型很难。其中的原因之一是这些学生习惯于做 true 和 false 题目,其中的 false 涵盖了 false 和 not given 两种情况。所以当学生在做 true, false 和 not given 的题目时他们无法区分三个不同种类的矛盾对立状况和“not given”的区别。因此,学生要理解“false”的含义。总共有三种矛盾对立状况:

(1) statements which are the opposite of the original text.

叙述与原文内容对立(相反)。

(2) statements which are the opposite of the original text, because they are negative.

叙述与原文对立(相反),因为叙述否定原文内容。

(3) statements where the information is not the opposite or negative, but the information in the statement contradicts that given in the text.

叙述信息既不对立(相反)也不否定,但是和原文内容不符。

**Look at the examples below relating to the text and exercises:**

### **Example 1**

原文: Hurricanes have winds of at least 74 miles per hour.

题目: Hurricanes are winds with the speed of up to 74 miles per hour.

分析: 由于原文中的核心内容是“**at least** 74 miles per hour”,而题目中是“**up to** 74 miles per hour”。因此,这就是 False 的第一种情况:叙述与原文内容对立(相反)。

### **Example 2**

原文: As forecasting improved communities were no longer surprised by hurricanes and could take measures to evacuate ahead of the storm. While destruction still continues, the number of deaths in hurricanes has dropped significantly.

题目: The destruction caused by hurricanes has ceased due to improvements in forecasting.

分析: 原文的核心内容是“While **destruction** still **continues**”,而题目中的内容是“**The destruction** caused by hurricanes has **ceased**”。因此,这就是 False 的第二

种情况:叙述否定原文内容。

### Example 3

原文: In 1609, a fleet of ships carrying settlers from England to Virginia USA was struck by a hurricane. Some of the ships were damaged and part of the fleet grounded on Bermuda, an isolated nation in the Atlantic. These passengers became the first people to live on Bermuda.

题目: The first people to live on Bermuda were settlers who chose to live there as alternative to England.

分析: 通过原文和题目比较我们发现: 没有明显的对立和否定的词汇出现。而是通过句式结构的转换产生了题目和文章信息的矛盾。因此, 这就是 False 的第三种情况。

那么, not given 是如何判断呢? 我们再来看一个例子:

### Example 4

原文: The Mayans also showed their respect for hurricanes by building their major settlements away from the hurricane-prone coast-line.

题目: The Mayans lost many of their major settlements because of hurricanes.

分析: 尽管题目和原文中有对应的词出现: The Mayans 和 major settlements, 但是题目中的因果关系在文章中并没有体现。也没于出现有关“lost”的相应表述。因此我们可以判断此题为 Not Given。

## Ⅲ. 是非无判断题所需要的基本阅读能力 (Basic Reading Skills for True/False/Not Given Question)

### 1. 快速阅读 (Speed reading)

The most important trick about speed reading is to know what information you want from a document before you start reading it: if you only want an outline of the issue that the document discusses, then you can skim the document very quickly and extract only the essential facts. If you need to understand the real detail of the document, then you need to read it slowly enough to fully understand it.

快速阅读的最重要窍门是在开始阅读之前知道在文中需要获得什么样的信息。如果你仅仅要知道文章的大意, 那么你可以采用略读的方法快速阅读文章从而提取重要信息。如果你要知道文章细节, 你就需要以完全理解文章内容为目的

进行慢速阅读。

You will get the greatest time savings from speed reading by learning to skim excessively detailed documents.

通过学习略读而达到快速阅读,可以节省大量的阅读时间。

Even when you know how to ignore irrelevant detail, there are other technical improvements you can make to your reading style which will increase your reading speed.

即使你知道了如何忽略不相关的细节,还有其他的一些对于阅读方式上的技术提高。这些方面的提高将有助于提高阅读速度。

Most people learn to read the way young children read — either letter-by-letter, or word-by-word. For most adults, this is probably not the case — think about how your eye muscles are moving now. You will probably find that you are fixing your eyes on one block of words, then moving your eyes to the next block of words, and so on. You are reading blocks of words at a time, not individual words one-by-one. You may also notice that you do not always go from one block to the next; sometimes you may move back to a previous block if you are unsure about something.

大多数人通过儿童的阅读方式学会阅读,他们采取两种方式:按字母阅读或按单词阅读。对于大多数成人来说,情况有可能不是这样——想一下你现在阅读时眼睛肌肉的运动方式。你有可能会发现你的眼睛所注视的是一组单词,然后是下一组,以此类推。你一次所阅读的是一组单词,而不是一个一个阅读单词。你也会注意到你并不是一组一组单词往下阅读。如果你对所阅读的内容不确定,你可能会去阅读前面一组单词。

Speed reading aims to improve reading skills by:

- increasing the number of words read in each block
- reducing the length of time spent reading each block, and
- reducing the number of times your eyes skip back to a previous sentence.

These are explained below:

### ***Increasing the number of words in each block***

This needs a conscious effort. Try to expand the number of words that you read at a time. Practice will help you to read faster. You may also find that you can increase the number of words read by holding the text a little further from your eyes. The more words you can read in each block, the faster you will read!

### ***Reducing Fixation Time***

The minimum length of time needed to read each block is probably only a quarter of a second. By pushing yourself to reduce the time you take, you will get better at picking up information quickly. Again, this is a matter of practice and confidence.

### ***Reducing Skip-Back***

To reduce the number of times that your eyes skip back to a previous sentence, run a pointer along the line as you read. This could be a finger, or a pen or pencil. Your eyes will follow the tip of your pointer, smoothing the flow of your reading. The speed at which you read using this method will largely depend on the speed at which you move the pointer.

### **有用的建议 (Useful Tips):**

(1) Try to avoid focusing on every word, but rather look at groups of 2 to 3 words. For instance, this sentence could be grouped in this manner:

for instance / this sentence / could be grouped / in this manner

(2) Work on vocabulary improvement. Familiarize yourself with new words so you don't get stuck on them when you read them again.

(3) If you find yourself moving your lips when reading, force yourself to read faster by following (1.) above so that you can no longer move your lips.

(4) Determine your purpose before reading. If you only need main ideas, then allow yourself to skim the material. Don't feel you must read every word.

(5) Spend a few minutes a day reading at a faster than comfortable rate (about 2 to 3 times faster than your normal speed). Use your hand or an index card to guide your eyes down the page. Then time yourself reading a few pages at your normal speed. You'll find that often your normal reading speed will increase after your skimming practice.

(6) If you have poor concentration when reading, practice reading for only 5-10 minutes at a time and gradually increase this time.

## **2. 信息定位 (Locating information)**

To locate information within text requires learning three skills. 为了能够在文中定位信息需要学习三种技能:

Skim: To read quickly for main ideas or supporting details in a text.

Scan: To move the eyes quickly over a text to find a specific point or points that answer a question or questions.

Scroll: To move the eyes quickly over an article using pictures, graphics, subject headings, and bolded text to determine if this article is relevant to what they need to find.

**First — Scroll** your eyes down the page to locate the section of the article where the information may be located. (You have already identified the keywords from your questions. You are looking for an indication that some of the keywords may be in a particular area.)

**Second — Scan** the section to see if the keywords, you have identified, are present. Are they in one of the paragraphs? If yes, then

**Third — Skim** to see if the keywords you found answer your question.

If you have done the above three steps, then you should read the sentence intensively where the keyword is located.

具体的定位方式将在第二章至第四章中作详细分析。

下面我们运用快速阅读能力和信息定位能力来做一篇雅思考试 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN 的考题。


题目在文章中的定位已用粗体标出。

## 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.
- (2) Rice is a member of the grass family.
- (3) Rice can only be grown in tropical climates.
- (4) Some people eat rice three times a day.
- (5) Rice feeds more people than wheat.
- (6) Most rice is traded internationally.
- (7) Thailand is a major exporter of rice.
- (8) Rice breeding programs are concentrated in one country.

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**Answers:**

- (1) TRUE (2) TRUE (3) FALSE (4) NOT GIVEN (5) TRUE  
(6) FALSE (7) NOT GIVEN (8) FALSE

### 3. 什么是关键词(What is the keyword?)

**Select ONE keyword from each of the following:**

从以下的句子中划出一个关键词:

- (1) Networking is not a modern idea.
- (2) People fall into two basic categories.
- (3) All teachers are cynics.
- (4) The first piece of Hesse's art has little effect on visitors to the gallery.
- (5) The New Forest has already been made into a National Park.

**Suggested answers:**

参考答案:

- (1) not

- (2) two
- (3) all
- (4) little or perhaps first
- (5) already

The suggested answers I've given may not seem that obvious to the students who would possibly consider keywords such as 'modern' or 'New Forest' as more significant. However, the keywords shown have a greater significance in terms of the meaning of the whole statement and illustrate a number of traps in the test. For instance:

我所给出的参考答案又有可能对学生来说不是那么明显。学生有可能认为诸如“modern”或“New Forest”这一类关键词更重要一些。但是,根据整个题目的意义来说,参考答案所给出的关键词更加重要,而且体现了考试出题的陷阱。请看以下例子的分析:

(1) 'not' makes the statement negative as opposed to possibly being positive in the text.

(2) 'two' determines a specific number of categories which may differ in the text.

(3) 'all' determines that every teacher is a cynic and not a proportion of.

(4) 'little' has a negative connotation as opposed to 'a little' another one to watch out for is 'few' and 'a few'.

(5) 'already' shows that the New Forest was made into a National Park in the past and is not a future proposal i. e. an indication of past, present or future time.

These examples hence illustrate the importance of looking out for: negativity, a specific number, the whole or a proportion of, positive and negative connotation and reference to time. Other ones to watch out for include:

这些例子说明了搜寻以下关键词的重要性:否定词,具体的数字,限定范围的词,具有肯定或否定意义的词和时间指示词。其他需要搜寻的关键词包括:

- Modals e. g. words like *must*, *should*, *have to* (varying degrees of obligation or certainty)

情态动词(表示不同程度的义务和确定性)

- Adverbs of frequency e. g. *sometimes*, *always*

频率副词,如 *sometimes*, *always*

- Words such as *most*, *some*, *all*



诸如 *most, some, all* 等限定词

#### 4. 同义转换能力(Paraphrasing Ability)

A paraphrase is a restatement of a **paragraph, sentence, or word.**

我们通过对一道 TRUE/YES 考题的分析来掌握同义转换能力。

##### Example

**The original sentence**(文章原句):

Until recently, criminologists could not afford to analyze DNA evidence for all homicide cases.

**An effective paraphrase of this sentence**(题目中的同义转换):

Crime labs now can use DNA for all murder cases.

**NOTE:** This paraphrase utilizes synonyms to replace key words. Some are very close (*DNA vs. DNA evidence* and *homicide vs. murder*), while others take more liberties (*criminologists vs. crime labs* and *could not vs. now can*). The essential meaning has been retained, however, despite these significant changes.

从以上的分析中我们可以总结出四种同义词转换技巧:

##### ◆ **replace a Phrase with a Word (or a Word with a Phrase)** 单词与词组转换

Until recently 转换成了 now, criminologists 转换成了 crime labs.

##### ◆ **Start the Sentence Differently** 句型结构转换

原句采用了 Until recently... criminologists could not 的结构,而在题目中运用了 Crime labs now can... 的结构。

##### ◆ **Replace a Word with a Synonym** 同义词转换

同义词转换包含了词汇转换的内容,但更注重的是对于单词本身的替换。

上面例子中最明显的同义词替换就是 homicide 和 murder。另外 analyze 和 use 的替换也属于这种情况。

##### ◆ **Change Passive into Active Voice/Negative Slant to Positive** 主动被动转换/ 否定肯定转换

这种转换方式和句型结构的转换有相似的地方,但更注重表达方式的理解。如“until recently... could not afford to analyze...”转换成了“... now can use...”

#### IV. 是非无判断题的定位方式

1. 时间定位
2. 地点定位