

胡敏雅思教材第5代

全新版

雅思考试阅读理解

胡敏主编





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做中国最好的雅思培训

(丛书序)

由于多方利好消息,2006年雅思考试高歌猛进,全线飘红,已呈现与托福势均力敌之态,这应验了七年前我在伦敦面对当时的英国文化委员会雅思总裁肖恩·海德(Sean Hyde)时所说的一句话:"雅思考试具备巨大的市场潜力,肯定会异军突起。"说这句话之前,我刚刚开完第一个雅思班,带着教学心得以及对雅思进一步了解的愿望,来到了伦敦,来到了肖恩·海德面前。在聊到竞争对手托福考试时,肖恩·海德说了一句话:"TOEFL is an empire.(托福是一个帝国。)"言下之意雅思无法与之抗衡,我则充满信心地回应了开始的那一句话。而今,风云际会,天时具矣。

当年我从英国回到国内立刻着手研发了一套系统的雅思教材,这套教材是国内第一套正式出版的真正意义上的雅思考试培训教材。两年后,经过不断总结教学经验,我又率领研发团队开发了拥有完全自主知识产权的第二代雅思教材。由于教材的独创性、可操作性和高效度,很快在学员当中赢得了巨大的知名度和认可度,许多已经在国外读预科班的学员,纷纷向国内求购这套教材,因此学员和同行给了我"胡雅思"这个称呼。对我来说,这个称呼更多地意味着一种期待和激励。为了不辜负大家的期望,我不断对这一教材进行升级,新航道成立之后研发出的已经是第五代雅思教材了,而七年来使用过这套教材的学员也接近五十万人。在新航道,我再次组织了一批优秀的中外语言培训专家,投入巨资,利用一年多的时间研发了中国第一套基础版雅思培训教材,填补了又一项国内雅思培训领域的空白。同时,北京新航道学校所采用的教学模式,也是我和新航道同事们在多年教学经验的基础上,经过科学研发设计而成,许多培训机构纷纷模仿。这些附带大量学术和技术含量、拥有自主知识产权、凝结了我和大批中外语言培训专家心血的研发成果,使得北京新航道学校在北京乃至全国建立了为广大学员和同行所承认的学术形象。多年生聚,地利得矣。

新航道的理念和理想聚集了一大批在雅思培训界从业多年的精英,其中不乏巨擘大腕,也屡见年轻新锐,既有外籍专家和留学人士的加盟,也有多年纵横于讲台的国内培训精英的支持。千金难求的人才,给了新航道千载难逢的机会,更造就了我为之自豪的新航道顶级雅思培训团队——雅思梦之队。这个团队的弟子桃李满英伦,学员遍布英联邦各国大学,当我在英国、澳大利亚等国的街头、校园漫步时,经常会有年轻朋友迎面走来:"胡老师,我是新航道的学员……"他们亲切自信的问候常常使我欣慰怡然。人心所向,人和备矣。

天时、地利、人和,三者俱全,终于让新航道有机会实现自己的梦想——做中国最好的雅思培训!

这个梦想让我在雅思培训领域坚持七年、不断进取!

这个梦想让我和新航道的全体同事卧薪尝胆、厚积薄发!

这个梦想让大批优秀人才在新航道构筑的崭新平台上齐心协力、共同创业!

这个梦想会让新航道不断为学员贡献最好的教材、最好的课程、最好的教师,最终 将梦想变为现实!

北京新航道学校校长 ----

Contents

日。录

STEEN STEEN	Ch	apte	r 1 雅	思阅读考	 	分策略		. 1
	1.1	雅思阅	国读的形式					2
	1.2	雅思说	国读的特点	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·				3
	1.3	雅思说	国读的对策					4
	1.4	雅思说	阅读十大题	型权威解题	思路			5
								entre arti
	Ch	apte	r 2 雅	思阅读考	;试单 ¹	页题型:	练习	15
	Exer	rcise 1	List of He	eadings				. 16
	Exer	rcise 2	Summary	·				. 19
	Exer	rcise 3	Matching					. 21
	Exer	rcise 4	True/Fals	e/Not Given				. 24
	Exer	rcise 5	Multiple (Choice Quest	ions			. 26
	Exer	rcise 6	Short Ans	swer Questio	ns			. 29
	Exe	rcise 7	Sentence	Completion				. 31
	Exe	rcise 8	Picture N	aming, Flow	Chart &	Table Co	mpletion	34
	Exe	rcise 9	Picture N	aming, Flow	Chart &	Table Co	mpletion	35
	Ch	apte	r 3 雅	思阅读为	⋚试自	则练习		37
Ī				5			2482402147723030	0,000
		7, 20, 20, 31			-			
	Ch	apte	r 4 雅	思阅读为	亨试理)	鲜练 习		53
	Test	1						54
	Test	2						69
	Test	3						83
	Test	4						95
	Test	5						108
	Test	6						120
	Test	7						133
	Test 8					145		
	Test	t 9						157
	Test	t 10						169

Chapter 5 雅思阅读考试全真模拟试题181

词汇表	\$*************************************	196
Chapter 2		
Chapter 3		
Chapter 4		207
		257
答案	swer Oudstjons	

研究とは、1967年の表別では、1964年の196年の1964年の1

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Chapter 1

雅思阅读考试高分策略

阅读部分对于许多考生而言是雅思考试中相对而言比较容易的部分。不过,要想取得 7 分以上的成绩,不仅要了解雅思阅读的特点,还要孰知雅思阅读十大题型的解题思路。 鉴于此,下面就雅思阅读的形式、特点、对策、十大题型权威解题思路分别进行介绍。

雅思阅读的形式

1. 1 个小时

雅思阅读,无论是 Academic (学术类) (以下简称 A 类) 还是 General Training (普通 培训类)(以下简称 G 类),都在雅思听力之后,是雅思考试的第二部分,时间是1小时, 约从上午9:45至10:45。与听力不同,没有额外的时间誊写答案,所以每道题找到答案后 应该直接写在答题卡的对应位置上。由于有三篇文章,平均每篇文章可用时间为20分钟。 平均每道题可用时间为1.5分钟左右。

2. 三篇文章

A类:阅读部分包含三篇长文章,每篇长度约为900-1000词,均为学术类读物,考查 老牛通过学术文章的阅读定位与理解所需信息的能力。

G类:分为三部分,难度呈递增趋势,前两个部分分别为广告类文章与介绍课程、学 校的简短信息,第三篇文章与 A 类的阅读文章类似,是较长的学术类文章。G 类阅读主 要是考查考生在英语国家中生活所要求的阅读能力。

A 类和 G 类阅读考试的试题总数均为 40 道,偶尔会出现 39 道或 41 道的情况。答案必 须用铅笔填在答题卡上。

4. 十大题型

雅思阅读考试涉及十大题型(具体名称见下表),其中TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN或YES/ NO/NOT GIVEN、Matching、List of Headings 、Summary 为重点题型。下表按照从难到易的 顺序排列了十大题型。在考试中,可以按照下列顺序做题:

- 1) Diagram Completion/Flow Chart/Table Completion
- 2) Short Answer Question
- 3) Sentence Completion
- 4) Multiple Choice
- 5) Summary
- 6) List of Headings
- 7) Matching
- 8) TRUE/FALSE/NOTGIVEN

英文名称	中文名称 moo.comiocatilu
TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN	正/误/未提到判断题
Matching	配对题(也叫搭配题)
List of Headings	标题对应题
Summary	摘要题 。(noingages) 文刊
Multiple Choice	多项选择题。
Sentence Completion	完成句子题
Short Answer Question	简答题 ////////////////////////////////////
Diagram Completion	完成图表题
Flow Chart	流程图
Table Completion	填表题

5. 分数换算

每次考试后,主持雅思考试的机构都会根据本次考试情况,给雅思阅读制订分数换 算表。正确题数在29以上的对应较高分数。

A类阅读

正确题数	分数
16-19	5
20-22	5.5
23-25	6
26-28	6.5
29-32	7
33-35	7.5
36-37	8
38-39	8.5
40	9

G类阅读

正确题数	分数
18-21	5
22-25	5.5
26-29	6
30-34	6.5
35-36	e a 7 x si
36-37	7.5
38-39	8
40	9
40	9

1.2 雅思阅读的特点

1. 文章题材

G 类文章的题材与日常生活密切相关,包括广告、官方文件、报纸、说明书、时刻表、菜谱以及学校的各种规章制度。

A类涉及的题材十分广泛,包括经济、教育、科技、环境、地质、动植物、语言等,主要选自一些著名期刊(下列所示为这些著名期刊的网址),不过专业性不太强:

www.newscientist.com

www.economist.com

www.nationalgeographic.com

雅思考试(IELTS)阅读理解

www.nature.com www.popularscience.com www.ft.com

2. 文章体裁

G类: 说明文 (exposition)。

A类: 说明文与议论文 (argumentation)。

3. 词汇注释 (glossary)

对干较难的词或专业性词汇,有时有注释。

4. 阅读量大

三篇文章加起来的总阅读量为 3000 词左右, 而题目仅有 40 道, 意味着阅读要讲究策略才能做到高效快速。

1.3 雅思阅读的对策

雅思阅读的分数由考生的语言能力、阅读策略和考试技巧共同决定。在较低的分数 段 (5-6),考试技巧帮助较大;在中等分数段 (6-7),阅读策略的作用不容忽视;在较高 分数段 (7分以上),语言能力的作用会体现出来。

1. 语言能力

1) 词汇

阅读要求的词汇主要是认知词汇。一般而言,六级以上的词汇量(5500词汇)对于雅思阅读考6分以上是足够的。如果想考较高的分数,7000词汇量是绰绰有余的。当然,同义词辨析也是一项基本的雅思阅读技能。可以说,雅思阅读的每一道题都是同义词辨认题。在足够的词汇量基础上,要注意用英语解释英语,即辨析同义词的能力。

2) 句子

无论是阅读原文,还是做题时都涉及句子的理解。对于句子,尤其是复杂的句子,要学会分辨主句与从句,在一个句子之中,要学会把握句子的主干,尤其是谓语部分。对于常见的难句,如双重否定句、强调句等,要熟悉其特点,使自己考试时能迅速把握其重点。

3) 语法

雅思阅读并不直接测试语法,但是要求熟练掌握语法。除了原文句子的理解涉及语法以外,有些题型,如Summary、Sentence Completion、Diagram Completion、Short Answer Question 等均对语法水平有要求。

2. 阅读策略

1) 阅读方法

针对做题的阅读方法如下:

- a. 浏览 (skimming) 三篇文章的标题及文章后的题型
- b. 用 5 分钟左右的时间浏览文章,掌握文章结构及段落大意。浏览的内容如下: 各段首末句,段落中的转折词(如 but, yet, however)与序数词(如 first, second 等)
- c. 找出题目中的关键词
- d. 根据关键词回原文查读 (scanning), 依次找出答案
- 2) 阅读速度

考试时有的考生做不完阅读题,有的匆匆做完。这些考生除了语言能力需要提高以外,还必须养成良好的阅读习惯,如以意群为阅读单位。当然,结合文章后的题目进行有目的的阅读尤其重要,因为这样,可以略读无关的内容,速读次要的内容,详读(与题)有关的(重要)内容。

3. 考试技巧

雅思阅读的考试技巧主要涉及十大题型的解题思路。关于这一方面的内容,请阅读本部分的下一节。

1.4 雅思阅读十大题型权威解题思路

List of Headings

这类题要求给段落找小标题。它一般位于文章之前,由两部分组成:一部分是选项, 另一部分是段落编号,要求给各个段落找到与它对应的选项,即表达了该段中心思想的 选项。有时还会举一个例子。当然,例子中的选项是不会作为答案的。

解题思路:

- 1. 将例子所对应的选项及段落标号划去
- 2. 划出选项中的关键词及概念性名词
- 3. 浏览文章, 抓住各段的主题句和核心词 (尤其是反复出现的核心词), 重点 关注段落首句、第二句与末句
- 4. 与段落主题句同义或包含段落核心词的选项为正确答案

例 1

原文:

The changing demographics will not only affect selection ratios. They will also make it increasingly important for organisations wishing to maintain their competitive edge to be more responsive and accommodating to the changing needs of their workforce if they are to retain and develop their human resources. More flexible working hours, the opportunity of work from home of job share, the provision of childcare facilities etc., will play a major role in attracting and retaining staff in the future.

答案: Heading: The effect of changing demographics on organisations

例 2

原文:

While the Inuit may not actually starve if hunting and trapping are curtailed by climate change, there has certainly been an impact on people's health. Obesity, heart disease and diabetes are beginning to appear in a people for whom these have never before been problems. There has been a crisis of identity as the traditional skills of hunting, trapping and preparing skins have begun to disappear. In Nunavut's "igloo and email" society, where adults who were born in igloos have children who may never have been out on the land, there's a high incidence of depression.

答案: Heading: Negative effects on well-being

Matching

这类题要求根据某种关系将选项与题目进行配对。题目的顺序与原文的顺序一般不 一致。

解题思路:

- 1. 确定分类
 - 主要分为三种:人名和理论、概念及所属表现与段落配对题
- 2. 扫读做题
 - 1) 人名和理论
 - a. 首先划出所有题目中的关键词, 做短暂记忆
 - b. 回原文按人名的出现顺序阅读 (先找大写人名, 再找人名附近的理论)
 - c. 将理论的关键词和题目的关键词进行对应
- 2) 概念和所属表现
 - a. 划出每道题目的关键词
 - b. 回原文按照概念的出现顺序阅读
 - c. 进行关键词对应
 - 3) 段落配对题
 - a. 划出各个句子中的关键词, 做短暂记忆
 - b. 根据文章结构判断各个句子的大概位置
 - c. 充分利用浏览技巧, 略读无关内容
 - d. 注意段落首末句

例 1

原文:

Why do people reject the language of their parents? It begins with a crisis of confidence, when a small community finds itself alongside a larger, wealthier society, says Nicholas Ostler, of Britain's Foundation for Endangered Languages, in Bath. "People lose faith in their culture," he says. "When the next generation reaches their teens, they might not want to be induced into the old traditions."

Language is also intimately bound up with culture so it may be difficult to preserve one without the other. "If a person shifts from Navajo to English, they lose something," Mufwene says. "Moreover, the

Chi

loss of diversity may also deprive us of different ways of looking at the world." says Pagel. There is mounting evidence that learning a language produces physiological change in the brain. "Your brain and mine are different from the brain of someone who speaks French, for instance," Pagel says, and this could affect our thoughts and perceptions. "The patterns and connections we make among various concepts may be structured by the linguistic habits of our community."

So despite linguists' best efforts, many languages will disappear over the next century. But a growing interest in cultural identity may prevent the direct predictions from coming true. "The key to fostering diversity is for people to learn their ancestral tongue, as well as the dominant language," says Doug Whalen, founder and president of the Endangered Language Fund in New Haven, Connecticut. "Most of these languages will not survive without a large degree of bilingualism," he says. In New Zealand, classes for children have slowed the erosion of Maori and rekindled interest in the language. A similar approach in Hawaii has produced about 8,000 new speakers of Polynesian languages in the past few years. In California, "apprentice" programmes have provided life support to several indigenous languages. Volunteer "apprentices" pair up with one of the last living speakers of a Native American tongue to learn a traditional skill such as basket weaving, with instruction exclusively in the endangered language. After about 300 hours of training they are generally sufficiently fluent to transmit the language to the next generation. But Mufwene says that preventing a language dying out is not the same as giving it new life by using it every day. "Preserving a language is more like preserving fruits in a jar," he says.

题目:

- 1 Endangered languages cannot be saved unless people learn to speak more than one language.
- 2 The way we think may be determined by our language.
- 3 Young people often reject the established way of life in their community.

A Nicholas Ostler

B Mark Pagel

C Doug Whalen

答案: 1C 2B 3A

例 2

B Milgram's experimental set-up involved placing the teacher-subject before a panel of thirty switches with labels ranging from "15 volts of electricity (slight shock)" to "450 volts (danger-severe shock)" in steps of 15 volts each. The teacher-subject was told that whenever the pupil gave the wrong answer to a question, a shock was to be administered, beginning at the lowest level and increasing in severity with each successive wrong answer. The supposed "pupil" was in reality an actor hired by Milgram to simulate receiving the shocks by emitting a spectrum of groans, screams and writhings together with an assortment of statements and expletives denouncing both the experiment and the experimenter. Milgram told the teacher-subject to ignore the reactions of the pupil, and to administer whatever level of shock was called for, as per the rule governing the experimental situation of the moment.

- F One's first inclination might be to argue that there must be some sort of built-in animal aggression instinct that was activated by the experiment, and that Milgram' teacher-subjects were just following a genetic need to discharge this pent-up primal urge onto the pupil by administering the electrical shock. A modern hard-core sociobiologist might even go so far as to claim that this aggressive instinct evolved as an advantageous trait, having been of survival value to our ancestors in their struggle against the hardships of life on the plains and in the caves, ultimately finding its way into our genetic make-up as a remnant to our ancient animal ways.
- I Here we have two radically different explanations for why so many teacher-subjects were willing to forgo their sense of personal responsibility for the sake of an institutional authority figure. The problem for biologists, psychologist and anthropologists is to sort out which of these two polar explanations is more plausible. This, in essence, is the problem of modern sociobiology—to discover the degree to which hard-wired genetic programming dictates, or at least strongly biases, the interaction of animal and humans with their environment, that is, their behavior. Put another way, sociobiology is concerned with elucidating the biological basis of all behaviour.

题目:

Which paragraph contains the following information?

- 1 a biological explanation of the teacher-subjects' behavior
- 2 the identity of the pupils
- 3 the general aim of sociobiological study

答案: 1F 2B 3I

Summary

这类题要求根据原文进行填空或选择。题目通常是对原文全文或部分段落进行的摘要改写。

解题思路:

- 1. 确定 Summary 在原文的位置
 - 1) 阅读题目说明,注意特殊印刷体
 - 2) 根据 Summary 的首末 的判断
- 2. 分析空格的语法属性
- 3. 根据空格前后的信息回原文寻找答案
- 4. 填完后通读 Summary

例 1

...This was followed by a lull, but in early May the top of the mountain rose by _____. People were evacuated from around the mountain. Finally, on May 18th at _____. Mount St. Helens exploded. (雅思样题)

原文:

Then, in early May, the northern flank of the mountain bulged, and the summit rose by 500 feet.

...on May 18, at 8:32 in the morning, Mount St. Helens blew its top, literally.

对于第一空,根据 early May 定位原文,再根据介词 by 确定答案之一为 500 feet,对于第二空,根据 May 18 定位原文,再根据介词 at 确定答案之一为 8:32。

例 2

According to his biographer, James Boswell, Johnson's principal achievement was to bring ______ to the English language. As a reward for his hard work, he was granted a pension by the king. (剑5 Test 1 Reading Passage 1)

原文:

It is the cornerstone of Standard English, an achievement which, in James Boswell's words, 'conferred stability on the language of his country'.

根据 James Boswell、achievement 等定位原文,再根据介词结构 bring...to 回原文找介词结构: conferred stability on...,由于两个介词结构属于同义结构,那么题目中介词 to 之前的答案应为原文介词 on 之前的部分: stability。

True/False/Not Given

要求根据原文信息判断题目中的各个句子的信息是对(TRUE)、错(FALSE)还是未提到(NOT GIVEN)。

解题思路:

- 1. 仔细审题,看清题目要求
- 2. 精读题目,确定考点词 考点词包括:
 - a. 形容词、副词或谓语动词
 - b. 比较关系: 比较级、最高级
 - c. 数字时间
 - d. 题目中的绝对词: only, all, most 等
- 3. 根据题目中的定位词返回原文 定位词包括:

数字时间(百分比、温度)、专有名词(地点、人名)、金钱符号、特殊印刷体、特殊标点符号(括号、引号)、句子主语等

The seasonal impact of day length on chysiological responses is called photoperiodism: 侧原本基加m

- 1. 按照文章先后顺序出题,如无顺序则有特殊定位词。 employe Istansamogra to
- 2. 考点唯一原则 (题目针对原文一句具体的话) sign 30 v molo al sign 1
- 3. 不能加入个人看法(必须以原文为准)
- 4. 不涉及复杂的逻辑推理, 主要考语言理解
- 5. 如果题目中有数字时间,只考精确程度,不考范围大小判断
- 6. 不涉及文化差异

le was to be paid 1,575 in instalments, and from this he took money to rent 17 Gough Square, in which

判断标准:

校。itsof 如何判断是TRUE师vel用个思想再。文型分分为Myltas 激射。学一常干核

题目的陈述与原文句子意思一致时为 TRUE:

- 1. 题目是原文的同义表达
- 2. 题目是原文的归纳总结

如何判断是 FALSE

题目的陈述与原文句子意思相反时为 FALSE。一般地说,原文和题目中使用了表示不同频率、程度和可能性的词。具体如下:

- 1. 考数字时间的精确性
- 2. 肯定与否定 (题目以加否定词、给反义词等方式否定原文意思)
- 3. 未知与已知 (原文表示未知, 而题目表示已知)
- 4. 多与少(原文表示多,而题目表示少或惟一) 表示"多"的常见词汇有: various/variety/varied/different/many/a wide range 表示"少"的常见词汇有: few 表示"惟一"的常见词汇有: only/one/solely/merely/unique/exclusively(独有地)
 - 5. 可能与绝对 (原文表示可能, 而题目表示绝对) 表示可能的常见词汇有: possibly/can/may/be likely to/sometimes/occasionally 表示绝对的常见词汇有: almost/every/any/must/never/often/always/usually/invariably/definitely/inevitably
 - 6. 特殊与绝对 (原文有条件, 题目无条件)

如何判断是NOT GIVEN

题目与原文句子既不同义,也不矛盾或存在两种可能性时为 NOT GIVEN:

- 1. 题目中的某些内容 (关系) 原文没有提及 (如题目中的比较在原文没有提到)
- 2. 文中是虚拟, 题目是事实
- 3. 题目中的范围小于原文的范围
- 4. 原文是某人的主观思想 (aim/goal/swear/promise 等), 题目中变成了事实
- 5. 原文是间接引语或直接引语, 题目变成了事实
- 6. 原文提到一个事物具有某个特征, 题目说该事物只有这一特征 (only)
- 7. 原文中第三方对一个事物发表评论, 题目把这一评论说成该事物的本质特征

例 1

原文:

The seasonal impact of day length on physiological responses is called photoperiodism, and the amount of experimental evidence for this phenomenon is considerable.

题目: There is plenty of scientific evidence to support photoperiodism.

答案: TRUE

例 2

原文:

He was to be paid 1,575 in instalments, and from this he took money to rent 17 Gough Square, in which he set up his 'dictionary workshop'.