

雅思考试

Mark Morgan

阅读

Reading Skills For The IELTS Test



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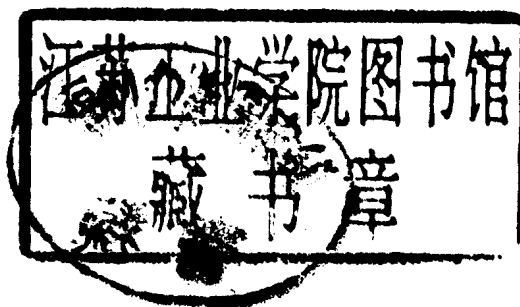
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For my niece and nephew, Kelly and Tom, who have a lifetime of learning and discovery ahead of them.

Preface

I believe that the fruition of this book is probably the most rewarding work I have produced to date, for a variety of different reasons. As a former psychology teacher I was able to draw upon my academic knowledge. Yet at the same time I found myself in the most privileged of positions in that I was able to deepen and broaden my own understanding of the subject matter through research undertaken during the process of designing the reading exercises contained throughout this publication. More importantly, however, in the course of writing many of the articles in the book I was able to express my ideas on a very wide range of topics which has to be the ultimate aim of any writer.

On a more practical note, however, I've attempted to make the book as self-contained as possible, within the limitations of publication. Thus I hope that as teachers we will find ourselves freed of some of the burdens the job often imposes upon us such as sourcing suitable material, and trying to piece together a coherent course. This way, with luck, we will be able to get on with what we do best: teach! Nevertheless, the book is, in fact, ideal for self-study purposes and self-help groups, although, of course, a qualified teacher will be able to exploit its true value.

The book, of course, is specifically aimed at IELTS preparation. Nevertheless it would serve equally well as a core guide to any course where good reading skills are an important component. I therefore urge any interested parties to look beyond the narrow confines of the title.

Academia aside, I hope that many of the articles will prove to be of interest to anyone who simply enjoys reading. In this vein I invite the discerning reader to share with me an enjoyment of a broad spectrum of topics, as well as some personal insights into the fascinating world in which we all live. I've therefore compiled what I believe to be an interesting list of articles for anyone who takes pleasure in reading for general interest (this can be found in the contents section). My only hope is that you enjoy reading them as much as I enjoyed writing them.

Mark Morgan
December 2002

Other publications:

Mark Morgan (2001) *Speaking Skills For The IELTS Test*. Shanghai University Press and Haiwen Audio-Visual Publishing House. ISBN 7-81058-379-4

Mark Morgan (2002) *Writing Skills For The IELTS Test*. Shanghai University Press and Haiwen Audio-Visual Publishing House. ISBN 7-81058-434-0

Mark Morgan (2002) *Listening Skills For The IELTS Test*. Shanghai University Press and Haiwen Audio-Visual Publishing House. ISBN 7-81058-447-2

前言

种种原因令我相信，编写这本书是我迄今为止使我收获最多的一项工作。我曾经是个心理学教师，因此在编著本书的过程中，我得以运用我的专业知识。而同时令我感到无比庆幸的是，在设计本书阅读练习的过程中，通过研究我又得以加深和拓宽对所涉科目的理解。更重要的是，在编写本书中的文章时，我可以就范围非常广泛的话题表达自己的想法，而这恰恰是所有作家想要达到的最终目的。

从更为实用的意义上来讲，虽然出版物有其自身限制性，但我还是尽可能使本书内容丰富。我希望这样做能使我们教师摆脱工作加在我们身上的负担，如查询合适的资料、组织好一堂课等。这样，运气好的话，我们就可以做好我们擅长的工作——教学了。然而，本书实际上对自学者也同样理想，尽管有经验的教师当然可以更好地发掘它的价值。

本书当然是专门针对雅思备考的，但同样也可以对任何一门要求良好阅读技巧的科目起核心指导的作用。因此我建议对阅读感兴趣的朋友们不要受本书书名的限制。

除学术价值外，我希望本书中许多文章对所有喜爱阅读的朋友也会有一定的吸引力。从这一意义上，我邀请所有睿智的读者朋友同我分享各种各样的话题，以及对我们周围这个美妙世界发表的个人见解所带来的乐趣。为此，我选编了一系列我认为有趣的文章，以供爱好不同的各种读者欣赏（文章列表见目录），供一般喜欢阅读的人们享用。我唯一的愿望是：大家能够像我喜欢写作这些文章一样喜欢阅读它们。

Mark Morgan
2002 年 12 月

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Chapter 1 Introduction To The Reading Test

阅读考试简介

Notes

There are two different reading tests. A *general training* reading test and an *academic* reading test. The test lasts for one hour. You should write all your answers on your answer sheet. ***You do not have any extra time at the end.*** You ***must*** use pencil only.

The main difficulty candidates have in the reading test is the limited time (1 hour). Therefore, it's *very important that you practice the reading skills covered in this book*. This will help you to answer the questions quicker and more accurately.

雅思阅读考试分两类：普通培训类和学术类。考试时间为一小时。你要将所有的答案都写在答案卷上。考试时间外不会给你额外的时间誊写答案。你必须用铅笔答卷。

考生在阅读考试中遇到的主要困难是时间有限（只有 1 小时），因此，练习本书中的阅读技巧很重要。这将帮你回答问题更迅速，更准确。

Summary Of The Reading Test

The reading test is divided into three sections. In the general test section one is easier than section two, and section two is easier than section three. In the academic test, the level of difficulty is the same in all three sections. Both tests contain 40 questions.

阅读考试提要

阅读考试分三个部分。在培训类考试中，第一部分比第二部分容易，第二部分比第三部分容易。在学术类考试中，三部分的难度基本持平。两个考试都有 40 个问题。

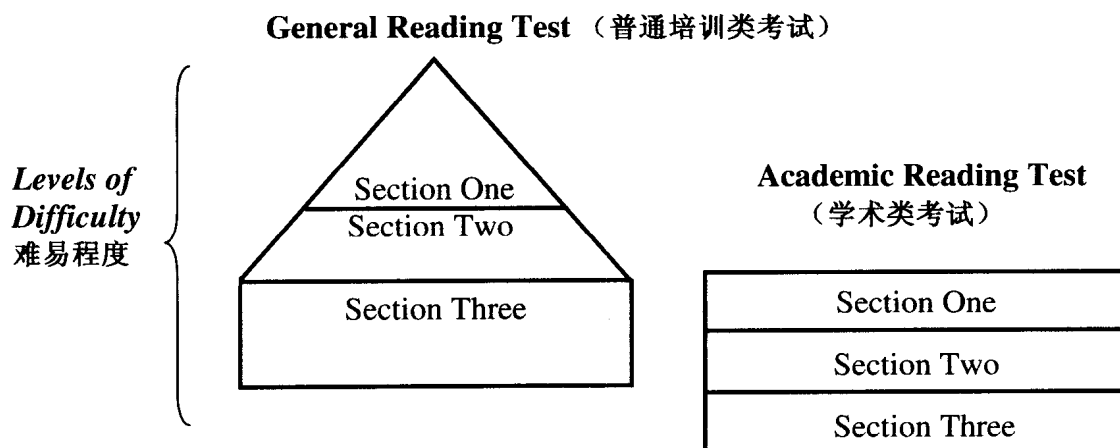


Fig. 1: Showing the difference between the general reading and the academic reading

General Test

Section One: The first section of the general test is relatively easy and involves reading articles such as advertisements that provide basic information about, for example, a product. There are usually two short articles in this section. The second article is slightly longer and more complex than the first.

Section Two: Section two is a little more complex, and involves reading an information leaflet, *possibly* about a course of study, or a school or college. There are generally two articles, the second slightly longer and more complex than the first.

Section Three: Section three is the most difficult. You are expected to read a long article that is *generally* based on an academic subject of general interest. However, the article provides a description and instructions, rather than an argument. There is one long article in this section.

普通培训类考试

第一部分: 普通培训类考试的第一部分相对比较容易, 要求你阅读对某种产品等提供基本信息的广告之类的文章。这一部分通常有两篇较短的文章, 第二篇文章比第一篇稍长, 结构更复杂。

第二部分: 第二部分更复杂些, 要求阅读一则短信息, 内容可能有关学习课程、学校或大学。通常有两篇文章, 第二篇文章比第一篇稍长, 结构更复杂。

第三部分: 第三部分最难。要求你阅读一篇篇幅较长, 有关大家感兴趣的学术性主题的文章。不过通常是记叙和说明性的文章, 而不是议论性的文章。这一部分只有一篇长文章。

Academic Test

Section One: The first section of the academic is *marginally* easier than the other two sections. It is a long article about an academic topic of general interest and doesn't usually contain a complex argument.

Section Two: Section two is an academic topic of general interest and may contain a detailed argument.

Section Three: In this section you are expected to read a long article that is based on an academic subject of general interest that *almost certainly* contains a detailed argument.

学术类考试

第一部分: 学术类的第一部分比其他两个部分要容易一些。通常是有关大家感兴趣的学术话题的一篇长文章, 一般不含复杂的议论。

第二部分: 第二部分是有关大家感兴趣的学术话题的文章, 可能含有详细的议论。

第三部分: 这一部分要求你阅读一篇有关大家感兴趣的学术性主题的长文章, 几乎肯定包含详细的议论。

Summary Of The Reading Skills

Academic and General Test
• Skimming/scanning for specific information • Understanding a description or characteristics • Distinguishing between what is and isn't stated • Understanding paraphrasing and general meaning • Distinguishing between main ideas and supporting ideas • Making inferences • Understanding the main idea of a paragraph • Following a process • Summarising an idea • Rewording text
Academic Test
<i>Same as the general test plus:</i> • Identifying opinions and attitudes • Detailed reading • Understanding a process

阅读技巧提要

普通培训类和学术类考试
• 略读 / 浏览找出特定的信息 • 理解描述的内容或者特点 • 区分文章是否提及过 • 理解释义和大意 • 区分主要思想和辅助想法 • 作出推断 • 理解一个段落的主要思想 • 跟踪一个过程 • 总结一个想法 • 用自己的话改写文章
学术类考试
<i>除以上外还有:</i> • 识别出观点和态度 • 仔细阅读 • 理解一个过程

Common Question Types

常见题型

Short Answer

简答题

- (1) When was uranium discovered?
.....
- (2) The discovery of uranium has led to:
.....

Multiple-choice

多项选择题

To see the college counsellor you must:

- A Talk to your tutor
- B Make an appointment
- C Phone reception

Completing A Flowchart

完成流程图

Information is collected from

↓

before being to head office,

↓

where it is for three days.

True, False, Not Given

对、错、未提及

True *if the statement agrees with text*
 False *if the statement contradicts the text*
 Not Given *if no information is given*

- (1) Most of the students are from Asia
- (2) Students can change their course in the third year

Matching A Heading With A Statement

为一段陈述配标题

- a) Speak to their tutor
- b) Discuss ideas with classmates
- c) Attend lectures

Each week students are expected to ...

Students are encouraged to ...

It is essential that students' ...

Matching Heading With A Paragraph

为段落配标题

- i The campus book shop
- ii University life
- iii Graduation details
- iv Enrolling on a course

- (1) Paragraph A
- (2) Paragraph B
- (3) Paragraph C

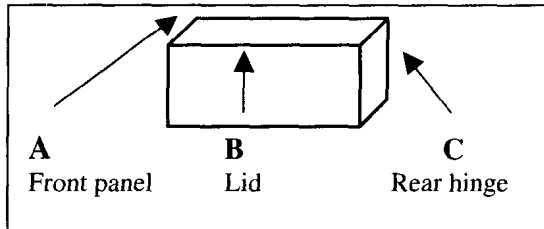
Completing A Summary

完成摘要

When first arriving at college, most students prefer to (1), although sometimes they elect to (2), This is especially the case with (3) because they generally (4) than local students.

Labeling A Diagramme

为图表命名

**Choosing A Title**

选择标题

Choose a suitable title for the passage from the list below.

- A Future developments in business
- B The future of business
- C Human nature and business
- D Business in harmony

Finding Advantages And Disadvantages

找出优点和弊端

Which two advantages/disadvantages are mentioned by the author?

- a) More free time
- b) A higher salary
- c) Promotional opportunities
- d) low-interest mortgage
- e) Discount on goods purchased

Fig. 2: Showing the common types of questions in the reading test

Important Things To Know

重要注意事项

Notes

The reading test is marked *objectively*. This means that your answers must be *exactly the same* as the answers on the examiner's answer sheet. Therefore, if you make a mistake in any of the following areas you could lose marks, and this, of course, may affect your band score.

阅读考试采取客观阅卷。这意味着你的答案一定要同考官的答案一致。因此，如果你在以下方面犯了错误，你可能会丢分，当然，也就会影响你的考分。

Spelling 拼写

Spelling *is* important. If you spell a word wrong, it may be marked wrong. However, when you have to answer a question using a word, or words, you are instructed to use words taken from the passage. Therefore, *pay attention to how the words are spelled*. 拼写很重要。如果你拼错一个单词，可能会算错。不过，你在用单词回答问题的时候，题目会要求你选用文中的单词。因此，要注意选用单词的拼写。

Grammar 语法

Grammar *is* important. If you are answering questions that ask you to take words from the passage, such as short-answer questions or completing a summary, *make certain that the sentence you complete when you give the answer is grammatically correct*.

语法很重要。如果题目要求你用文中的单词来回答问题，比如简答题和完成摘要题，一定要确保你填写完成的句子语法要正确无误。

At times, however, you may have to change the part of speech of the word that you use. For example:

有时候，你可能需要改变你使用的词的词性。

Computers could be put to work any time of day and night making complex financial forecasts, projecting sales figures based on data gathered about both local and world economic trends, or even on the past record, of any number of years, of the company's trade figures.

Here you have to change the 'ing' form to infinitive

Question: Computers could be used by companies to make complex financial forecasts, and collect data about economic trends.

The answer to this question is project sales figures, **NOT** projecting sales figures.