



朗阁IELTS 应试系列

朗阁海外考试研究中心

Research Academy for Foreign Language Examinations

雅思精品系列教程

IELTS

雅思精品

贾若寒 赵瑜斌 编著

- 最新官方真题分析
- 超详细解析题型技巧
- 最完整雅思阅读话题
- 直击最权威备考方法

阅读



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



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内容提要

本书旨在帮助中国考生熟悉、适应和从容应对雅思阅读考试中各种题型的特点,了解和熟悉最新雅思阅读题型的趋势和难点,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。本书完整介绍并分析了雅思阅读考试中运用到的所有技能和应试技巧,并且提供了完整的学术类和普通培训类的练习,以帮助考生熟悉、适应和掌握各种题型的答题方法和技巧以及整体应试策略。

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总 序

朗阁海外考试研究中心 (Research Academy for Foreign Language Examinations, 简称 RAFLE) 成立于 1999 年, 是朗阁教育集团旗下的专业学术机构, 是针对各类海外语言考试及教学进行系统性研究的专业研发机构。RAFL 研发团队拥有上百位资深中外研究人员, 他们遍布全国 36 个大中型城市, 并长期活跃在雅思、新托福、SAT、ACT、GRE、GMAT、TOEFL Junior、SSAT 等各大教学领域, 对提升朗阁教育集团整体教学水平和研发实力起着重要的作用。

雅思精品阶段系列丛书是由朗阁海外考试研究中心的资深研究员老师通过多年一线教学经验的总结, 结合雅思考试的最新趋势所创作出的一套适合雅思考生备考的实用系列教材。该套教材旨在帮助中国考生熟悉、适应和从容应对雅思考试中各种题型的特点, 了解和熟悉最新雅思考试的趋势和难点, 掌握并灵活运用必要的考试技巧, 提高应试能力。书中的内容讲练结合, 难度贴近考试, 适合具有大二、大三英语程度, 已通过大学英语四级考试, 英语基础较为扎实, 但对雅思缺乏明确认识的考生。学习完该系列教程及相关课程, 考生可以达到雅思 6 分及以上水平。

本系列丛书由朗阁海外考试研究中心教材编写团队共同制作完成。编写团队深谙雅思官方的出题思路, 对教材的定位、全书的框架结构、重点难点、题目、解析及答案、精品系列与其他系列教材之间的通路等各个方面都进行了深入细致的探讨。教材从拟写草稿到初稿, 再到后面的二稿和定稿, 编写团队的老师们经过反复推敲, 最终确定了最适合最实用的版本。

本书在使用的过程中, 学生可以根据教材的章节顺序进行学习, 也可根据自己的实际情况进行调整:

雅思精品系列的听力书, 针对雅思听力题型多样性的特点和难点, 以雅思听力题型为主线, 对各题型的题型特点与核心技巧进行全面深入的总结和剖析, 并基于研发中心对于雅思听力考试长期不懈的追踪, 为考生抽丝剥茧, 整理出最精准、最高效的解题方法步骤。

考生只要按照书中的要求训练和备考,一定可以融会贯通、取得优异的听力成绩,同时大大提升自身的听力能力。

阅读书由十个章节组成。第一章是雅思阅读简介。其中讲解了雅思阅读的题型介绍和技巧汇总,而且列出了相关的技能提高小贴士。第二章到第九章是雅思阅读题型技能训练,分析了雅思主流题型的题目特点和应试技巧,并辅以相关的文章训练,使学生掌握所有题型的应试方法。第十章是雅思阅读测试(学术类和普通培训类)。这章中的所有文章和题型设置,均参照最新雅思阅读考试的特点,从文章和题目的难度到各种题型所占比例,完全符合雅思考试的特点,尽可能还原雅思阅读考试的特点,而且考虑到学生类和普通培训类考生的不同需求,我们编排了两类练习。

写作对 A 类考生来说,建议大小作文交叉着学习。小作文练习熟练度很重要,但是四种类型一起学,难免效率会低下,所以建议交叉学。对 G 类考生来说,建议将 70% 的时间花在大作文方面,信件类文章相对简单,但要熟悉常用表达。

口语教材涵盖了雅思口语几乎所有的常考话题。针对每一类话题,本书中都有相应的高分范文和解析,并配有相应的练习题、小贴士和话题词汇。此外,本书还配有雅思口语的评分标准,以及 6.5 分水平的考生案例,供同学们参考。同学们可以根据目录来查找相应的雅思口语话题。朗读高分范文,并在老师的指导下分析范文。然后完成练习题,并背诵话题词汇。

本系列教材的主要编写者有:贾若寒、曹燕、王华、张月、梁一晓、赵瑜斌、曹美玲、活玮靖、李赫。在此谨向各位老师致以最衷心的感谢!

朗阁海外考试研究中心

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Chapter 1 IELTS Reading Information

雅思阅读简介

When you go to university or college, you may be overwhelmed by the amount of reading you are expected to do. You will have to do a lot of this reading on your own and you will need to be able to read *discriminatingly*. This means you will need to have the skills required to *focus* on the information that is important to you and to skim through the information that isn't.

阅读需要能够辨别各种信息。要学会关注主要信息,略过不重要信息。

The IELTS examination tests your ability to read approximately 2,750 words in a fairly short period of time in order to find out certain information. In both the Academic and the General Training modules, you are given 60 minutes to answer a total of 40 questions and each question is worth one mark. Within this time, you also have to transfer all your answers onto an answer sheet.

雅思阅读考试在60分钟内要阅读总共大约2750个单词的3篇文章。而且还包括填写答案的时间。

Academic Reading Module 学术类阅读考试

The test has three reading passages and each of the passages is accompanied by a set of 13 or 14 questions. The passages will be written in a variety of different styles. Generally, **Passage 1 is a more descriptive, while Passages 2 and 3 are discursive and contain some argument.**

学术类阅读文章第一篇属于描述类文章(也就是说明文类型),而第二篇和第三篇文章则是包含论点的议论文。

Each passage may have more than one type of question. For example, you may be asked to find detailed information in a passage in order to complete sentences; you may have to identify views within a passage; you may have to understand how something works and complete a diagram or chart. If you can identify the reading skills being tested in each set of questions and if you have a strategy for doing each question type, you will have a better chance of completing the Reading test successfully.

每篇文章中包含超过一种题型,比如完成句子、识别观点或者填写图表。掌握每种题型的解题策略有助于提高阅读分数。

General Training Reading Module 普通培训类阅读考试

The test has three sections. Section 1 contains two or more texts which are based on social situations, Section 2 contains two texts based on work- or course-related situations, and Section 3 contains one text that tests general reading comprehension. The question types are similar to those in the Academic module. The texts in the first two sections are more likely to be descriptive and factual. The text in the third section may contain some argument.

普通培训类阅读的第一部分包含两篇(或以上)文章,第二部分包含两篇基于工作和课程相关的内容,第三部分包含一篇文章。题型和学术类阅读基本相同。第一部分和第二部分属于描述类和事实信息类文章,第三部分则是含有观点的议论文。

IELTS Reading Question Types 雅思阅读题型概览

☞ Matching Headings 段落标题配对题

这是最典型的雅思阅读考查结构型信息的题目,每次必考。集中体现对于段落主题及细节的辨识能力,以及能否简单对内容进行概括。对于部分考生而言,是有相当难度的一种题型。(本书第二章有详细分析。)

☞ Identifying information & Identifying writer's views/claims 是非无判断题

这是雅思阅读最负盛名的特征题型之一。出现频率很高,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方面,此类题型出现频率更高。考生要注意的是,复杂、严密的逻辑思维并不是该题型的侧重点,考生应当避免过于偏执,否则不利于替换表达的识别。(本书第三章有详细分析。)

☞ Summary 归纳摘要填空题

这是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。(本书第四章有详细分析。)

☞ 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。(本书第五章有详细分析。)

☞ Matching 特征匹配题

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。(本书第六章有详细分析。)

☞ Matching Information 段落细节配对题

这是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。(本书第七章有详细分析。)

☞ Matching Sentence Endings 句子和结尾配对题

这是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。(本书第八章有详细分析。)

☞ Diagram Label Completion 图标标注题

这种题型出题频率很低,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

这是出现频率并不高的一种题型。在基本体现行文顺序的基础上,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

这是雅思阅读最简单的题目之一,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信息的对比。

☞ Short-answer Questions 简短回答问题

这种题型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,对考点的准确判断,对文章信息中心的判断是该题目的核心。(本书第九章对最后四种题型有详细分析。)

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	35

Chapter 2 Matching Headings

雅思阅读段落标题配对题

第一节 题型介绍

What is a heading?

A heading covers the main idea of the paragraph.

You choose the correct heading for each paragraph from a list of headings. There are always more headings than you need, so you will not need to use them all. You will never need to use a heading more than once. There may be some example headings too, so don't use these headings again.

第二节 题型核心技巧

Matching Headings 出题形式

考题中给出一个选项方框,框中列出若干以小写罗马数字为编号的名词性短语或短句,方框下方为题干,给出用英文字母为编号的段落名,如“Paragraph A”,有时也会将几段内容合并在一起,以“Section”为编号。该题型要求考生根据文章,在方框中选出合适的选项作为出题段落或章节的标题。重点考查学生段落大意的概括能力和中心主题句的寻找能力。

Matching Headings 题型特点

- ① 该题型出现在正文前面,要特别注意不要漏做。
- ② 每个标题只使用一次,不重复选择。
- ③ 一般来说,heading 的数目比题量数目多出 2—3 个。这些干扰项中,可能会出现与正确选项非常接近的情况,考生一定要找出差异,加以辨别。
- ④ 有些考题中会给出例子,例子中已经选过的选项可以直接排除(但建议考生要把

排除的选项看一遍,因为往往给出的例子为首段的概括内容,我们可以通过这些排除的 heading 了解到文章的大体话题)。

⑤ 注意给出的出题段落,不是所有段标题都覆盖全文。

Matching Headings 答题技巧

1. 逻辑关联能力

很多题材与体裁鲜明的文章,我们通过观察标题、副标题、图片了解文章的主题之后,对于文章的行文思路已经可以做出大致的预判。再通过阅读和分析所有的 heading,推测它们之间的前后逻辑顺序,脑中就应该形成基本的逻辑链。最后对应文章,答案就不难得出了。

2. 预测及同义转换能力

有的同学之所以觉得这一题型难,或正确率比较低,不是因为文章看不懂,而是因为无法将每个 heading 与文章的段落联系起来。笔者通常不建议学生将段落全部看完再去寻找匹配的 heading,而是采取相反的步骤,看完所有 heading,根据每个 heading 进行文章内容的预测,寻找匹配段落。那么这个时候,考生的预测与同义转换能力就会要求很高。

3. 寻找主题句的能力

主题句常常会在段落的这些地方出现:

(1) 段首。这是最常见的一种情况,概率达到一半以上。因为大多数西方人喜欢在学术性文章中采用演绎型(Deductive)的阐述思路,即先表达论点,再用论据加以说明。通常第一句为概括性的句子,第二句为细节句并且没有出现转折的情况,可判断段首即为主题句。而第一句为问句时往往也是主题句。

(2) 第二句(或第一句的后半句)。这种情况还可以进行细分:A. 第一句为承上启下句。B. 第一句为过渡句。C. 第一句与第二句为转折或对比关系,这时往往会有明显的信号词出现,如 but、however、although 等。D. 第二句为隐含转折,反驳了第一句话的观点。

(3) 尾句。如果主题句出现在尾句,证明段落采用的是归纳型(Inductive)的阐述思路。往往段落先列出大量论据,再总结核心观点。

(4) 段落由几个事例构成,无明显主题句。

(5) 转折词之后。这一点类似于第一句与第二句形成对比关系,则主题句在第二句的情况。因为不论转折词出现在什么地方,都是作者需要非常强调的部分,所以往往段落的主旨就是体现在这个地方。但我们还要注意的是分清楚这个转折到底是针对整个段落的语义还是某个细节。

(6) 对于 section 的主题句,一般阅读它所包含的每个段落的段首。

(7) 当主题句较难理解或找不到主题句时,我们也可以通过段落中比较通俗易懂且论证效果较强的部分概括出段落大意,如例子和特殊标点符号。

Matching Headings 解题步骤

- ① 浏览文章标题、副标题、图片,了解文章话题及体裁。
- ② 划掉已经给出的 heading 选项,并通过这些选项进一步了解文章内容。
- ③ 通读所有 heading,划出关键词,并作适当记忆。
- ④ 分析所有 heading 之间可能存在的逻辑关系,预测它们对应的段落顺序及可能呈现的段落内容。
- ⑤ 根据预测进行求证,主要每个段落主题句的判断和转换。
- ⑥ 对于无法预测或预测错误的 heading,按段落顺序去找主题句,再与剩余 heading 配对。

第三节 真题解析

真题解析一

文章标题:

What destroyed the civilisation of Easter Island?

Heading 选项:

List of Headings

- i Evidence of innovative environment management practices
- ii An undisputed answer to a question about the moai
- iii The future of the moai statues
- iv A theory which supports a local belief
- v The future of Easter Island
- vi Two opposing views about the Rapa
- vii Destruction outside the inhabitants' control
- viii How the statues made a situation worse
- ix Diminishing food resources

考题解析:

Paragraph A

Easter Island, or Rapa Nui as it is known locally, is home to several hundred ancient human statues — the *moai*. After this remote Pacific island was settled by the Polynesians, it

remained isolated for centuries. All the energy and resources that went into the moai — some of which are ten metres tall and weigh over 7,000 kilos — came from the island itself. Yet when Dutch explorers landed in 1722, they met a Stone Age culture. The moai were carved with stone tools, then transported for many kilometres, without the use of animals or wheels, to massive stone platforms. The identity of the moai builders was in doubt until well into the twentieth century. Thor Heyerdahl, the Norwegian ethnographer and adventurer, thought the statues had been created by pre-Inca peoples from Peru. Bestselling Swiss author Erich von Däniken believed they were built by stranded extra terrestrials. Modern science — linguistic, archaeological and genetic evidence — has **definitively proved** the moai builders were Polynesians, but not know how they moved their creations. Local folklore maintains that the statues walked, while researchers have tended to assume the ancestors dragged the statues somewhere, using ropes and logs.

答案: ii An **undisputed** answer to a question about the moai

解析: 本段主题句是隐藏在段落之中的。段落中的倒数第二句话 Modern science — linguistic, archaeological and genetic evidence — has definitively proved the moai builders were Polynesians, but not know how they moved their creations. 点明这段的主旨。definitively proved 对应选项中的词 an undisputed answer。

Paragraph B

When the Europeans arrived, Rapa Nui was a grassland, with only a few scrawny trees. In the 1970s and 1980s, though, researchers found pollen preserved in lake sediments, which proved the island had been covered in lush palm forests forty thousands of years. Only after the Polynesians arrived did those forests disappear. US scientist Jared Diamond believes that the Rapa Nui people — descendants of Polynesian settlers — wrecked their own environment. They had unfortunately settled on an extremely fragile island — dry, cool, and too remote to be properly fertilised by windblown volcanic ash. When the islanders cleared the forests for firewood and farming, the forests didn't grow back. As trees became scarce and they could no longer construct wooden canoes for fishing, they ate birds. Soil erosion decreased their crop yields. Before Europeans arrived, the Rapa Nui had descended into civil war and cannibalism, he maintains. The collapse of their isolated civilisation, Diamond writes, is a "worst-case scenario for what may lie ahead of us in our own future".

答案: ix Diminishing food resources

解析: 本段前几句话先写森林消失, 然后提到脆弱的环境是如何遭到破坏的。然后再写到森林消失后对当地人食物的影响。所以本段的主旨也是隐含在段落之中, 需要把整段看完才能有直观的理解。特别是段落中提到的 As trees became scarce and they could no longer construct wooden canoes for fishing, they ate birds. Soil erosion decreased their crop yields. 能够对应选项 diminishing food resources。

Paragraph C

The moai, he thinks, accelerated the self-destruction. Diamond interprets them as power displays by rival chieftains who, trapped on a remote little island, lacked other ways of asserting their dominance. They competed by building ever bigger figures. Diamond thinks they laid the moai on wooden sledges, hauled over lograils, but that required both a lot of wood and a lot of people. To feed the people, even more land had to be cleared. When the wood was gone and civil war began, the islanders began toppling the moai. By the nineteenth century none were standing.

答案: viii How the statues made a situation worse

解析: 本段主题句 The moai, he thinks, accelerated the self-destruction 中的 accelerated the self-destruction,意思是“加速自我毁灭”,对应选项中的 made a situation worse。选项中的 statues 对应文章中的 figures。

Paragraph D

Archaeologists Terry Hunt of the University of Hawaii and Carl Lipo of California State University agree that Easter Island lost its lush forests and that it was an ecological catastrophe — **but** they believe the islanders themselves weren't to blame. And the moai certainly weren't. Archaeological excavations indicate that the Rapa Nui went to heroic efforts to protect the resources of their wind-lashed, infertile fields. They built thousands of circular stone windbreaks and gardened inside them, and used broken volcanic rocks to keep the soil moist. In short, Hunt and Lipo argue, the prehistoric Rapa Nui were pioneers of sustainable farming.

答案: i Evidence of innovative environment management practices

解析: 本段第一句话中有个 but 转折词,说明之后的内容是重点。段落第三局话 Archaeological excavations indicate that the Rapa Nui went to heroic efforts to protect the resources of their wind-lashed, infertile fields 中的 protect the resources 对应选项中的 environment management practices。

Paragraph E

Hunt and Lipo contend that moai-building was an activity that helped keep the peace between islanders. They also believe that moving the moai required few people and no wood, because they were walked upright. On that issue, Hunt and Lipo say, archaeological evidence backs up Rapa Nui folklore. Recent experiments indicate that as few as 18 people could, with three strong ropes and a bit of practice, easily manoeuvre a 1,000 kg moai replica a few hundred metres. The figures' fat bellies tilted them forward, and a D-shaped base allowed handlers to roll and rock them side to side.

答案: iv A theory which supports a local belief

解析：本段中有很多表示观点和理论的词汇，比如 contend, believe, on that issue, indicate。另外，段落中的 backs up Rapa Niu folklore 等同于选项中的 backs up Rapa Niu folklore。

真题解析二

文章标题：

Tea and the Industrial Revolution

A Cambridge professor says that a change in drinking habits was the reason for the Industrial Revolution in Britain. Anjana Ahuja reports

Heading 选项：

List of Headings

- i The search for the reasons for an increase in population
- ii Industrialisation and the fear of unemployment
- iii The development of cities in Japan
- iv The time and place of the Industrial Revolution
- v The cases of Holland, France and China
- vi Changes in drinking habits in Britain
- vii Two keys to Britain's industrial revolution
- viii Conditions required for industrialisation
- ix Comparisons with Japan lead to the answer

考题解析：

Paragraph A

Alan Macfarlane, professor of anthropological science at King's College, Cambridge, has, like other historians, spent decades wrestling with the enigma of the Industrial Revolution. **Why did this particular Big Bang — the world-changing birth of industry — happen in Britain? And why did it strike at the end of the 18th century?**

答案：iv The **time and place** of the Industrial Revolution

解析：Why ... happen in Britain 对应标题的 **place**; why did it strike at the end of the 18th century 对应标题的 **time**。

Paragraph B

Macfarlane compares the puzzle to a combination lock. "There are about **20 different factors** and all of them need to be present before the revolution can happen," he says. For industry to take off, there needs to be the technology and power to drive factories, large urban populations to provide cheap labour, easy transport to move goods around, an affluent