

主编：张 嵩
编著：牛江浦

雅思阅读 机经大典

READING

THE ULTIMATE TEST SUMMARY FOR IELTS

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本书以历年真题数据分析为支持,通过对雅思阅读机经 210 篇文章及其题目的深入分析,依据考试的重点、难点及考点,整理出雅思阅读考试不同备考阶段最应准备的内容,以帮助考生缩短雅思阅读考试复习时间,增加考生雅思阅读考试备考效率,让本书成为雅思阅读备考不可缺少的工具书。

本书有效地将雅思阅读考试所有备考内容规划在 1 个月的备考时间之内,每周都对雅思阅读真题进行分析总结,然后指出每周的备考要点:考前 1 周的冲刺阶段汇总了雅思阅读考试中常见的逻辑词并举例说明;考前 2 周的必备考点阶段对雅思阅读考试中的匹配类题目进行题型点拨及错题总结;考前 3 周的考试攻略阶段对雅思阅读考试中的判断题、摘要题及其变体和标记图标题进行题型点拨及错题总结;考前 4 周的考前备战阶段对雅思阅读考试中的选择题、填空题和简答题进行题型点拨及错题总结。如果考生备考时间特别紧张的话,考生应熟练掌握考前 1 周的所有内容及这 4 周每天后的备考要点。

本书适合雅思考生,托福考生也可以以本书为参考,提高自己的托福阅读能力,也适合那些想提高自己阅读能力的广大读者。

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前言

本书以“机经”为主线，以历年真题数据分析为支持，通过对雅思阅读机经 210 篇文章及其题目的深入分析，依据考试的重点、难点及考点，整理出雅思阅读考试不同备考阶段最应准备的内容，以帮助考生缩短雅思阅读考试复习时间，增加考生雅思阅读考试备考效率，让本书成为雅思阅读备考不可缺少的工具书。

雅思阅读考试文章的出处虽然可以锁定，原文在诸多网站及图书上也都可以找寻，但以历年雅思机经真题进行数据分析并整理出出题思路，进而正确地指引考生进行阅读考试应答的书籍屈指可数，这成为了本书的亮点之一。

本书的另一个亮点是：本书有效地将雅思阅读考试所有备考内容规划在 1 个月的备考时间之内，每周都对雅思阅读真题进行分析总结，然后指出每周的备考要点：考前 1 周的冲刺阶段汇总了雅思阅读考试中常见的逻辑词并举例说明；考前 2 周的必备考点阶段对雅思阅读考试中的匹配类题目进行题型点拨及错题总结；考前 3 周的考试攻略阶段对雅思阅读考试中的判断题、摘要题及其变体和标记图标题进行题型点拨及错题总结；考前 4 周的考前备战阶段对雅思阅读考试中的选择题、填空题和简答题进行题型点拨及错题总结。如果考生备考时间特别紧张的话，考生应熟练掌握考前 1 周的所有内容及这 4 周每天后的备考要点。

随着考试的临近，本书的备考重心从官方指南解读、基本语法和词汇，转移到难度和优先级相对较小的多选、配对、缩答等题型，再推进到中心思想提炼、笔记总结、图表等难度相对较大的题型，并最终将雅思阅读考试准备工作落脚在真题练习和考前预测之上。这样的精细编写可谓用心良苦。

阅读的本质问题其实就是单词，因为任何题型的难度首先都体现在单词的理解和掌握上：再好的解题方法也需要考生识别单词、理解内容。本书在收集了所有可以搜寻到的题目之后，利用技术手段，将所有的文稿录入，并选出了“实实在在”的高频词。这能让考生把有限的备考周期的功能发挥到极致。

总之，本书编写体例创新，注重提高考生雅思阅读的解题技巧，且能迅速提高考生的雅思阅读词汇量，进而梳理出雅思阅读考试的出题思路，帮助考生在有限的时间内更好地备考雅思阅读，熟练掌握阅读理解能力。

希望本书能给考生带来实际意义的帮助，并预祝考生取得更好的成绩！

编者

2016 年 6 月于北京

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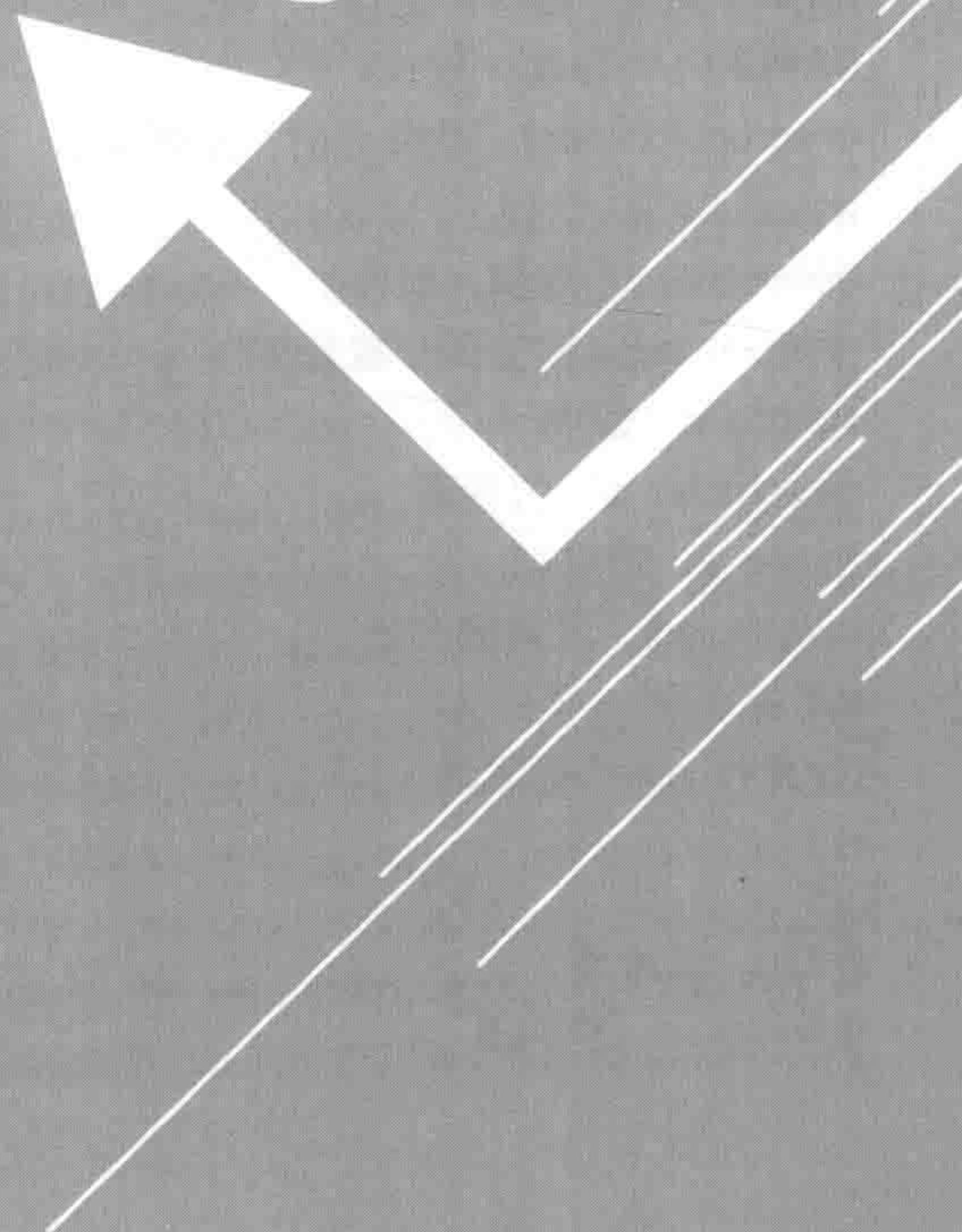
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考前 1 周

冲刺



重点单词

A

abhor *v.* 憎恶, 厌恶
deception *n.* 欺骗
feign *v.* 假装, 佯作
spider crab *n.* 蜘蛛蟹
* kelp *n.* 巨藻
debris *n.* 残骸
disguise *n.* 伪装
adorn *v.* 装饰
amply *adv.* 充分地
deceiver *n.* 欺骗者
deceive *v.* 欺骗

B

deceit *n.* 欺骗, 欺骗行为
get away with it 做了坏事而未受惩罚
spot *v.* 认出
falsehood *n.* 虚伪, 虚假
swindle *v.* 诈骗, 欺诈
unscrupulous *adj.* 没良心的; 无耻的
associate *n.* 伙伴
hoodwink *v.* 欺骗; 蒙蔽
devious *adj.* 欺骗的, 狡猾的
spouse *n.* 配偶
dissembler *n.* 伪善者
tangle *v.* 使缠结
telltale *adj.* 泄露秘密的
get at 知道, 领会
reliably *adv.* 可靠地

C

liar *n.* 说谎者
detector *n.* 探测器

D

high-tech *adj.* 高科技的
respiration *n.* 呼吸
conductivity *n.* 传导性
perspire *v.* 出汗, 流汗
perspiration *n.* 汗, 汗水
leap *n.* 剧增, 猛增
nervousness *n.* 紧张不安
economical *adj.* 不吐露的, 故意隐瞒的
inadmissible *adj.* 不能采纳的
nonverbal *adj.* 非语言的

E

musculature *n.* 肌肉组织
countenance *n.* 面容, (尤指) 面部表情
neurological *adj.* 神经学上的
insincere *adj.* 不真诚的
paralyze *v.* 使瘫痪
spontaneous *adj.* 自然的, 不由自主的
consciously *adv.* 有意识地
leak *v.* 透露; 暴露
show up 显露, 显现出来

F

fake *v.* 假装
genuinely *adv.* 真实地
forehead *n.* 前额
wrinkle *v.* 起皱纹
grief *n.* 悲伤, 悲痛
eyebrow *n.* 眉, 眉毛
voluntarily *adv.* 自发地, 主动地
scowl *n.* 愁容

G

counterfeit *n.* 假装, 佯作

* zygomaticus *n.* 颧肌
cheekbone *n.* 颧骨
grin *n.* 露齿的笑
a catch 诡计; 隐藏的难题
* orbicularis *n.* 轮匝肌
* oculi *n.* 眼睛

crow *n.* 乌鸦
counterfeit *adj.* 装出的, 假装的
grin *n.* 露齿的笑
unmask *v.* 除去……的伪装
crinkle *n.* 皱纹

机经文本

A ①However much we may abhor it, deception comes naturally to all living things. ②Birds do it by feigning injury to lead hungry predators away from nesting young. ③Spider crabs do it by disguise: adorning themselves with strips of kelp and other debris, they pretend to be something they are not — and so escape their enemies. ④Nature amply rewards successful deceivers by allowing them to survive long enough to mate and reproduce. ⑤So it may come as no surprise to learn that human beings — who, according to psychologist Gerald Jellison of the University of South California, lied to about 200 times a day, roughly one untruth every five minutes — often deceive for exactly the same reasons: to save their own skins or to get something they can't get by other means.

B ①But knowing how to catch deceit can be just as important a survival skill as knowing how to tell a lie and get away with it. ②A person able to spot falsehood quickly is unlikely to be swindled by an unscrupulous business associate or hoodwinked by a devious spouse. ③Luckily, nature provides more than enough clues to trap dissemblers in their own tangled webs — if you know where to look. ④By closely observing facial expressions, body language and tone of voice, practically anyone can recognize the telltale signs of lying. ⑤Researchers are even programming computers — like those used on Lie Detector — to get at the truth by analyzing the same physical cues available to the naked eye and ear. ⑥ "With the proper training, many people can learn to reliably detect lies," says Paul Ekman, professor of psychology at the University of California, San Francisco, who has spent the past 15 years studying the secret art of deception.

C ①In order to know what kind of lies work best, successful liars need to accurately assess other people's emotional states. ②Ekman's research shows that this same emotional intelligence is essential for good lie detectors, too. ③The emotional state to watch out for is stress, the conflict most liars feel between the truth and what they actually say and do.

D ①Even high-tech lie detectors don't detect lies as such; they merely detect the physical cues of emotions, which may or may not correspond to what the person being tested is saying. ②Polygraphs, for instance, measure respiration, heart rate and skin conductivity, which tend to increase when people are nervous — as they usually are when lying. ③Nervous people typically perspire, and the salts contained in perspiration conduct electricity. ④That's why a sudden leap in skin conductivity indicates nervousness — about getting caught, perhaps? — which might, in turn, suggest that someone is being economical with the truth. ⑤On the other hand, it might also mean that the lights in the television studio are too hot — which is one reason polygraph tests are inadmissible in court. ⑥ "Good lie detectors don't rely

on a single sign," Ekman says, "but interpret clusters of verbal and nonverbal clues that suggest someone might be lying."

E ①Those clues are written all over the face. ②Because the musculature of the face is directly connected to the areas of the brain that process emotion, the countenance can be a window to the soul. ③Neurological studies even suggest that genuine emotions travel different pathways through the brain than insincere ones. ④If a patient paralyzed by stroke on one side of the face, for example, is asked to smile deliberately, only the mobile side of the mouth is raised. ⑤But tell that same person a funny joke, and the patient breaks into a full and spontaneous smile. ⑥Very few people — most notably, actors and politicians — are able to consciously control all of their facial expressions. ⑦Lies can often be caught when the liar's true feelings briefly leak through the mask of deception. ⑧ "We don't think before we feel," Ekman says. ⑨ "Expressions tend to show up on the face before we're even conscious of experiencing an emotion."

F ①One of the most difficult facial expressions to fake — or conceal, if it is genuinely felt — is sadness. ②When someone is truly sad, the forehead wrinkles with grief and the inner corners of the eyebrows are pulled up. ③Fewer than 15% of the people Ekman tested were able to produce this eyebrow movement voluntarily. ④By contrast, the lowering of the eyebrows associated with an angry scowl can be replicated at will by almost everybody. ⑤ "If someone claims they are sad and the inner corners of their eyebrows don't go up," Ekman says, "the sadness is probably false."

G ①The smile, on the other hand, is one of the easiest facial expressions to counterfeit. ②It takes just two muscles — the zygomaticus major muscles that extend from the cheekbones to the corners of the lips — to produce a grin. ③But there's a catch. ④A genuine smile affects not only the corners of the lips but also the orbicularis oculi, the muscle around the eye that produces the distinctive "crow's-feet" associated with people who laugh a lot. ⑤A counterfeit grin can be unmasked if the lip corners go up, the eyes crinkle but the inner corners of the eyebrows are not lowered, a movement controlled by the orbicularis oculi that is difficult to fake. ⑥The absence of lowered eyebrows is one reason why false smiles look so strained and stiff.

机经题目

Questions 1-5

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 1-5 on your answer sheet, write

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| TRUE | if the statement agrees with the information |
| FALSE | if the statement contradicts the information |
| NOT GIVEN | if the information is not given in the passage |

- 1 All living animals can lie.
- 2 Some people tell lies for self-preservation.
- 3 The fact of lying is more important than detecting one.
- 4 Researchers are using equipment to study which part of the brain is responsible for telling lies.
- 5 To be a good liar, one has to understand other people's emotions.

Questions 6-9

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in box 6-9 on your answer sheet.

- 6 How does a lie-detector work?
- A It analyzes one's verbal response to a question.
 - B It records the changes in one's facial expression.
 - C It illustrates the reasons about the emotional change when one is tested.
 - D It monitors several physical reactions in the person undergoing the test.
- 7 Why couldn't lie detectors be used in a court of law?
- A Because the nonverbal clues are misleading.
 - B Because there could be other causes of a certain change in the equipment.
 - C Because the lights are too hot.
 - D Because the statistic data on the lie detectors are not accurate.
- 8 The writer quotes from the paralyzed patients _____.
- A to exemplify people's response to true feelings
 - B to show the pathways for patients to recover
 - C to demonstrate the paralyzed patient's ability to smile
 - D to emphasize that the patient is in a state of stroke
- 9 According to the passage, politicians _____.
- A can express themselves clearly
 - B are good at masking their emotions
 - C are conscious of the surroundings
 - D can think before action

Questions 10-13

Classify the following facial traits as referring to

- A Happiness
- B Anger
- C Sadness

Write the correct letter A, B, C or D in boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet.

- 10 Lines formed above eyebrows.
- 11 Movement from muscle that orbits the eye.
- 12 Eyebrows down.
- 13 Inner corner of eyebrows raised.

答案解析

Questions 1-5

1 True

题目中的 living animals 为关键词，我们定位到 A 段，该段句①的后半句 deception comes

naturally to all living things 和题目意思相符，所以正确答案是 True。

2 True

题目讲的是人们说谎的原因，这个信息仍然在 A 段，出现在句⑤often deceive for exactly the same reasons: to save their own skins or to get something they can't get by other means, 其中的 save their own skins 和题目中的 for self-preservation 相符，所以正确答案是 True。

3 False

题目中涉及 lying 和 detecting 的关系，该信息体现在 B 段中，其中句①But knowing how to catch deceit can be just as important a survival skill as knowing how to tell a lie... 中的 how to catch deceit 对应题目中的 detecting one, 而 how to tell a lie 则对应 lying, 通过句①可以看出 lying 和 detecting 是同等重要的 (... as important a survival skill as...), 与题目中的 more important 相矛盾。所以正确答案是 False。

4 Not Given

题目中出现 equipment、brain, 我们以此为关键词，定位到 E 段，但该段中只出现了 brain, 并没有出现 equipment 或其等价词，所以答案是 Not Given。

5 True

根据题目中的 good liars 和 emotions, 我们定位到 C 段，句①出现 successful liars need to accurately assess other people's emotional states 和题目意思相符，其中 successful liars 对应题目中的 good liars, 而 assess other people's emotional states 对应题目中的 understand other people's emotions。所以正确答案是 True。

Questions 6-9

6 D

题目问 lie-detector 是如何工作的，我们首先以 lie-detector 为关键词，定位到 B 段，句⑤提到 “to get at the truth by analyzing the same physical cues”，另外在 D 段中的句①出现 they merely detect the physical cues of emotions, 这都揭示了 lie-detector 的工作原理，都和答案 D 对应。

7 B

题目中提到 lie detectors 和 court, 我们以此定位到 D 段，其中句⑤提到 polygraph tests are inadmissible in court, 句⑥解释了原因，我们抓住其中的关键词 don't... a single sign 和 clusters of verbal and nonverbal clues, 这跟 B 选项相对应。

至于 A 选项，虽然出现了 nonverbal clues, 但文中并未说它 misleading, 所以不能选。

C 选项的 too hot 在句⑤中出现过，但那仅是句④中的 a sudden leap in skin conductivity 的另一个解释，并且是一个举例的解释，所以也不能选。

而 D 选项的 statistic data 也并未出现。

8 A

我们以题目中的 paralyzed patients 定位到 E 段中的句④，该句中出现了 patient 和 paralyzed。而 paralyzed patients 就是句④的 genuine emotions 在大脑中 pathways 的例证。所以正确答案是 A。

9 B

我们以题目中的 politicians 为关键词，定位到 E 段中的句⑥ “Very few people — most notably, actors and politicians — are able to consciously control all of their facial expressions.” 其中的 consciously control all of their facial expressions 就等于 B 选项中的 masking their emotions，所以正确答案是 B。

Questions 10-13

首先我们需要根据三个选项的关键词找到对应的段落。扫读发现，A 选项的信息出现在 G 段，而 B 和 C 选项的信息出现在 F 段，更具体地说是 B 选项的内容在 F 段的①、②、③句，而 C 选项的内容在 F 段的句④和句⑤。

10 C

该题目中出现 eyebrows，我们首先定位到 F 段，而 Lines formed above eyebrows 与 F 段句②中的 the forehead wrinkles... and the inner corners are pulled up 意思相同，而这是对 sadness 的描述，所以正确选项是 C。

11 A

该题目涉及 muscle 和 eye，我们以此定位到 G 段，这时我们几乎可以肯定答案是 A，因为只有该段谈到 smile，即 happiness。如果我们想找到答案所对应的 G 段的具体句子，则是句④，该句 the muscle around the eye that produces the distinctive “crow's-feet” associated with people who laugh a lot 中的 the muscle around the eye 对应题目中的 muscle that orbits the eye。

12 B

根据 eyebrows，我们定位到 F 段，其中句④ the lowering of the eyebrows associated with an angry scowl 中的 the lowering of the eyebrows 对应题目中的 eyebrows down，而 associated with an angry scowl 就对应 B 选项了。所以正确答案是 B。

13 C

根据 eyebrows，我们定位到 F 段，其中句②中的 the inner corners of the eyebrows are pulled up 与选项同义，而该句描述的是 sadness 的面部表情。所以正确答案是 C。

难句解析

A ⑤So it may come as no surprise to learn that human beings — who, according to psychologist Gerald Jellison of the University of South California, lied to about 200 times a day, roughly one untruth every five minutes — often deceive for exactly the same reasons: to save their own skins or to get something they can't get by other means.

这个句子的难点主要是插入语分隔了主语和谓语，增加了句子的难度。具体来说，第一，learn 后是 that 引导的宾语从句，其主语是 human beings，但其谓语 deceive 被破折号中的插入语隔开了，造成了理解困难，其中，该插入语 who 引导定语从句，该从句的主语 who 和谓语 are lied 被介词短语 according to psychologist... California 隔开，也增加了理解的难度；第二，句子末尾的 something 被定语从句 they can't get by other means 修饰。

文本解析

A 段中①~④句讲自然界的欺骗 (deception) 现象, 其中句②和句③分别是 birds 和 spider crabs 的例子。句⑤顺承④, 论述从自然界的欺骗现象转到人类的欺骗现象上。

B 段句①讲 catch deceit 的重要性, ②则是①的具体化。③讲 trap dissembler (= catch deceit) 的线索 (clues), ④列举了 telltale signs of lying, ⑤、⑥则列举了 programming computers。

C 段讲谎言识别中以 assess emotional states 来 catch deceit 的重要性。

D 段句①讲到了 lie detector 的缺陷。②则用 Polygraphs 来例证。③、④讲述了 Polygraphs 的测谎原理, ⑤、⑥则是对这种原理的反驳。该段中, 句①是主题句, ②~⑤句是详细的解释说明。

E 段顺承 D 段, 两段之间的联系是: 既然 lie detector 有缺陷, 那么怎么识别谎言呢? 句①给出了答案, 即 Those clues are written all over the face。②解释了①的原因。③则是从 neurological studies 的角度进行解释, ④、⑤是例证, ⑦、⑧则是支持性的解释, ⑥则说明了一个例外。

F 段首句是主题句, 讲 sadness 是最难假装的面部表情之一。②~⑤句是对①的解释。

G 段首句讲了 smile 是最容易假装的表情之一, 其中 on the other hand 表明了 G 段和 F 段的关系。②、④讲真正的 grin, ⑤、⑥讲 counterfeit grin, 其中③则表示句子前后是转折关系。

雅思考试你至少需要知道

01 考前一周的作息和备考

不管你是否是否有熬夜的习惯，至少在考前一周，你需要保持良好的作息规律；一般来说你应该至少在7点前起床，且在9:45到10:45之间自己进行雅思阅读的模考测试。

02 需要携带的物品

一般来说，参加雅思考试时，你需要携带与考试相关的证件包括：个人身份证件（身份证、护照等）；1张6个月内的护照标准照；雅思考试的确认信。

03 雅思报名及考试当天所需的身份证件说明

雅思中文官方网站规定，自2015年4月23日考试日期起，雅思考试将不再接受任何形式的临时身份证及军人证件。我们特别提醒考生，雅思考试网上报名及考试当天仅接受以下身份证件：

- (1) 如果你是中国大陆考生，则凭有效的二代身份证或护照报名并参加考试，如果你的情况属于该类别，请忽略(2)、(3)、(4)的说明；
- (2) 如果你是中国香港、澳门的考生，则凭有效的身份证或护照报名并参加考试；
- (3) 如果你是中国台湾考生，则凭有效的台湾居民来往大陆通行证（台胞证）报名并参加考试；
- (4) 如果你是非中国籍考生，则凭其他有效的护照报名。

请你务必在考试当天出示与报名时完全一致的身份证件，且所出示证件上的个人信息（包括姓名、性别、出生日期、证件号码、证件有效期、证件签发机关）必须与报名时填写的信息完全一致，否则你将被取消考试资格和考试成绩，并不得转考、退考或退费。

如果你在考试日期前，报名证件更改、丢失、过期，或由于其他不可抗力原因导致考试当天不能出示报名时使用的证件，请立即联系教育部考试中心雅思考试全国服务热线并服从相应安排。

04 考试当天的流程

你需要早起，携带雅思考试确认信和相关身份证件，在吃完早餐后顺利抵达考场。

8:00-8:20 考生到达考点，并根据考试确认信上的报考号在考场入口处查询教室；

8:20-8:30 考生进入考场，8:30之后将禁止进入考场；

8:30-9:00 考官宣读雅思考场规则和考试相关内容；

9:00-9:30 听力时间；

9:30-9:40 在这段时间，考生将雅思听力誊写到答题纸；

9:40-9:45 考官收听力试卷，并发阅读试卷。注意，考官不收听力答题纸，因为背面是阅读答题纸，考生可在听力部分涂写完答案后迅速把阅读部分的相关信息涂写完毕，从而为阅读赢得更多的答题时间；

9:45-10:45 阅读时间，期间没有额外的誊写答题纸时间，因此考生要注意合理分配时间；

10:45-10:50 考官收阅读试卷和听力阅读答题纸，并发写作试卷；

10:50-11:50 写作部分。

注：考场之间会有5分钟左右的差异，考官会根据实际情况为大家计时，并把相关每个阶段的时间写在黑板上。

口语考试时间单独安排，一般会周六下午或者周日某个半天，考生按照确认信上规定时间提前15~30分钟到达考场，等待身份确认并等待考试。