IELTS
雅思阅读
1000词

俞敏洪 ● 编著

eading

- 高频词汇，话题分类
- 权威例句，语境识记
- 考点精析，技巧点拨
- 英式发音，边听边记

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Reading

在所有的语言水平测试中，阅读理解既是重点，同时也是难点，雅思考试也不例外。在雅思阅读考试(A 类)部分，考生要在规定的 1 个小时之内阅读 3 篇学术类文章，并回答 40 个问题。雅思阅读考试所选的材料文章长、难度大、专业性强，这就要求考生具备丰富的词汇量。

然而，若要在雅思阅读考试中获得高分，仅有丰富的词汇储备是远远不够的，考生还必须了解相关的背景知识，并掌握相应的阅读技巧。然而，许多考生在记忆单词的时候往往"只见树木，不见森林"——只关注单词本身，却忽略了单词在雅思阅读文章中的实际意义，这不但造成了阅读障碍，影响了答题速度，也降低了答题的准确性。因此，掌握单词在文章中的具体用法有助于准确理解文章内容，提高答题效率。本书的所有内容设置旨在帮助考生提高阅读水平。

1. 精选高频词汇，模拟真题例句，话题分类记忆

本书根据单词在雅思阅读考试中的出现频率，选取出现频率最高且实用性最强的 1000 余个单词，所配例句均模拟雅思阅读考试的难度及特点，为考生还原真实的考试场景。此外，我们还依据单词在考试中经常出现的话题类别，对它们进行了分类，这不但能帮助考生同时记忆该话题类别中的常见单词，还能帮助考生深入了解雅思阅读考试的常考话题，从而丰富了考生备战雅思阅读考试的复习资料。

2. 提示背景知识，扫清阅读障碍，效果事半功倍

本书在部分词条下面添加了【要点】栏目，帮助考生进一步提高阅读水平。考生在这部分可以看到表示观点、态度、程度、因果关系等的

关键词在具体题目中如何体现，以及单词在阅读中常考的释义和同义替换的说法。另外，本书也提供了一些与单词相关的背景信息，以帮助考生积累相关的背景知识，为考生进一步扫清阅读中的障碍，以便在日后的考试中从容应战。

3. 解读命题特点，总结解题方法，实现高分梦想

与其他词汇书不同的是，本书不但详细讲解了阅读核心词，还在第一、二部分为考生解读了雅思阅读考试的不同题型，并提供了相应的备考策略。我们的目的是帮助考生了解雅思阅读考试的命题特点，掌握雅思阅读考试的解题方法和技巧，从而取得优异的成绩。

各位辛苦备战的考生，真诚地希望本书能够助你们一臂之力，祝你们能在雅思阅读考试中获得高分！

编　者

Part ❶
如何攻克雅思阅读的词汇关　**1**

Part ❷
雅思阅读备考策略　**5**

Part ❸
雅思阅读话题词汇　**12**

影响雅思阅读考试分数的因素很多，其中最重要的就是词汇量。由于雅思阅读考试(A类)所选文章学术性强、题材广泛，文章中必定会出现许多考生不熟悉的词汇。然而，盲目地扩大词汇量对于提高阅读水平的效果非常有限，只有有针对性地熟悉雅思阅读考试中最核心、最常考的单词，掌握词汇的一些特定规律，才能真正扫清词汇量不足造成的阅读障碍，从而攻克雅思阅读的词汇关。

那么，哪些单词会给我们的阅读带来障碍呢？

通常，在雅思阅读中影响阅读效率的词有两大类，即学科词和关系词。在阅读考试中，这两类生词的出现给考生设置了很大的障碍，这时，考生的阅读速度自然会受到影响，甚至还会产生负面的心理波动，从而降低了答题准确率。因此，掌握应对这两类词汇的方法对于备考雅思阅读很有必要。

一、利用上下文猜测词义

首先，我们要了解雅思阅读考试的题目特点。雅思阅读考试的特点之一就是，在实际操作中，不必掌握应用于特定文章中的词汇，文章本身就会给出与不熟悉的词汇相关的所有必要信息。

1. 根据定义猜测词义

雅思阅读考试的命题者总会在文章题目中用一个难词，如biometrics，这个单词相对较新，且不常用，这时命题者就在文章中给出了这个词的解释，即：Biometrics is a little-known but fast-growing technology that involves the use of physical of biological characteristics to identify individuals. 这样我们就能猜出该词的意思是"生物测定学"，至少可以理解它是一门技术，鲜为人知但发展迅速。再如：Anthropology is the scientific study of man. 由定义可知，anthropology就是"研究人类的科学"。

定义句的谓语动词多为：be, mean, deal with, be considered, to be, refer to, be called, be known as, define, represent, signify, constitute等。

2. 根据复述猜测词义

虽然复述不如定义那样严谨、详细，但是提供的信息足以使阅读者猜出生词词义。复述部分可以是单词、短语，或是从句。如：Semantics, the study of the meaning of words, is necessary if you are to speak and read intelligently. 该句中的两个逗号之间的短语意为"对词的意义进行研究的学科"。该短语与前面生词semantics是同位关系，因此我们不难猜出semantics指"语义学"。

在雅思阅读文章中，复述中构成同位关系的两部分之间多用逗号连接，有时也使用破折号、冒号、分号、引号和括号等。同位语前还常有or, similarly, that is to say, in other words, namely等副词或短语出现。

再如：Krabacber suffers from SAD, which is short for seasonal affective disorder, a syndrome characterized by severe seasonal mood swings.

根据生词SAD后面的定语从句which is short for seasonal affective disorder和同位语a syndrome characterized by severe seasonal mood swings，我们可以推断出SAD的含义，即"季节性情绪紊乱症"。

3. 根据举例猜测词义

有时，我们也能够通过恰当的举例找到猜测生词的重要线索，例如：

The consequences of epochal events such as wars and great scientific discoveries are not confined to a small geographical area as they were in the past.

句中"战争"和"重大科学发现"是生词的实例，通过它们我们可以猜出epochal的大致词义是"重要的"，这与其确切含义"划时代的"十分接近。

二、利用同义替换理解学科词

虽然雅思阅读考试不会涉及太过专业的知识，但当文章话题涉及某一学科时，不可避免地会出现与该学科相关的单词。如果不认识这些单词，就有可能对理解造成障碍，但如果考生学会利用"同义替换"这个方法来处理影响理解的关键词，要理解那些生僻的学术词就不会太困难了。例如：

Sentence Completion: The second success of research into genetic defect was to find the cause of _____ . ▼	The genetic inheritance a baby receives from its parents at the moment of conception fixes much of its later development, determining characteristics as varied as whether it will have blue eyes or suffer from a life-threatening illness such as cystic fibrosis... In 1986, American researchers identified the genetic defect underlying one type of muscular dystrophy. In 1989, a team of American and Canadian biologists announced that they had found the site of the gene which, when defective, gives rise to cystic fibrosis. ▲

cause
[kɔːz]

n. 原因；事业；目标
vt. 引起

同义 cause of 起因；属…原因

例句 Smoking is the biggest preventable cause of death and disease. 吸烟是造成不必要疾病和死亡的最大原因。

Reading skills
　　在阅读中看到the cause of就要注意其前后出现的内容，它往往会是考查点。该短语后面跟的一定是结果，而它前面的通常是原因。如：The research into genetic defect was to find the cause of cystic fibrosis. 在遗传缺陷方面所作的研究是为了发现胆囊纤维变性症的病因。

在原文中，give rise to表示"引起…"，说明cystic fibrosis的原因。然而，在题干中，却使用the cause of来替换这一含义。尽管有可能不知道cystic fibrosis的词义，但如果知道上面两个词组的同义关系，也能知道缺失的词是cystic fibrosis。

三、利用关系词解题

　　雅思阅读题目的考查点经常会隐藏在文中的关系词附近，因此掌握关系词所表示的逻辑关系，对于我们准确高效地解答雅思阅读题目很有帮助。常见于阅读中的关系词包括："因果"关系词、"转折"关系词、"比较"关系词以及"并列"关系词等。

1. "因果" 关系词：as a result, result in, result from, lead to, because of, due to, contribute to, owning to, hence, since, accordingly, consequently, therefore, in that, etc.

2. "转折" 关系词：despite, in spite of, but, although, though, while, yet, otherwise, on the other hand, however, nevertheless, nonetheless, etc.

3. "比较" 关系词：more, than, less, the least, the most, prefer, equally, likewise, similarly, in comparison, as...as, etc.

4. "并列" 关系词：first, second..., finally, and, or, as well as, one...the other, not... nor..., etc.

一、关于雅思阅读文章

作为一项语言能力测试，雅思考试主要用于检测学生是否能在英语国家顺利生活并且胜任学习及研究工作。因此，雅思阅读文章多选自与商业和科学相关的主流期刊、报纸文章。

阅读是雅思考试中的第二项考查科目，要想取得好成绩，了解文章本身的特点是十分重要的，比如文章主要题材和文体等。

1. 主要题材

雅思阅读的文章主要分为自然科学、人文科学、社会科学三个题材，涉及的内容如下：

自然科学	地质、地理、天文、气象、动物学、植物学、医学、生物化学等
人文科学	文学、艺术、人物传记等
社会科学	发展史、人文学、教育等

2. 主要文体

雅思阅读文章主要以说明文为主。

Opportunists and Competitors

Paragraph 1

Forests are one of the main elements of our natural heritage. The decline ▼ of Europe's forests over the last decade and a half has led to an increasing awareness and understanding of the serious imbalances which threaten them. European countries are becoming increasingly concerned by major threats to European forests, threats which know no frontiers other than those of geography or climate: air pollution, soil deterioration, the increasing number of forest fires and sometimes even the mismanagement of our woodland and forest heritage. There has been a growing awareness of the need for countries to get together to co-ordinate their policies. In December 1990, Strasbourg hosted the first Ministerial Conference on the protection of Europe's forests. The conference brought together 31 countries from both Western and Eastern Europe. The topics discussed included the co-ordinated study of the destruction of forests, as well as how to combat forest fires and the extension of European research programs on the forest ecosystem. The preparatory work for the conference had been undertaken at two meetings of experts. Their initial task was to decide which of the many forest problems of concern to Europe involved the largest number of countries and might be the subject of joint action. Those confined to particular geographical areas, such as countries bordering the Mediterranean or the Nordic countries therefore had to be discarded. However, this does not mean that in future they will be ignored. ▲

Paragraph 2

As a whole, European countries see forests as performing a triple ▼ function: biological, economic and recreational. The first is to act as a 'green lung' for our planet; by means of photosynthesis, forests produce oxygen through the transformation of solar energy, thus fulfilling what for humans is the essential role of an immense, non-polluting power plant. At the same time, forests provide raw materials for human activities through their constantly renewed production of wood. Finally, they offer those condemned to spend five days a week in an urban environment an unrivalled area of freedom to unwind and take part in a range of leisure activities, such as hunting, riding and hiking. The economic importance of forests has been understood since the dawn of man — wood was the first fuel. The other aspects have been recognised only for a few centuries but they are becoming more and more important. Hence, there is a real concern throughout Europe about the damage to the forest environment which threatens these three basic roles. ▲

6

Paragraph 3

The myth of the 'natural' forest has survived, yet there are effectively no remaining 'primary' forests in Europe. All European forests are artificial, having been adapted and exploited by man for thousands of years. This means that a forest policy is vital, that it must transcend national frontiers and generations of people, and that it must allow for the inevitable changes that take place in the forests, in needs, and hence in policy. The Strasbourg conference was one of the first events on such a scale to reach this conclusion. A general declaration was made that 'a central place in any ecologically coherent forest policy must be given to continuity over time and to the possible effects of unforeseen events, to ensure that the full potential of these forests is maintained'.

Paragraph 4

That general declaration was accompanied by six detailed resolutions to assist national policy-making. The first proposes the extension and systematisation of surveillance sites to monitor forest decline. Forest decline is still poorly understood but leads to the loss of a high proportion of a tree's needles or leaves. The entire continent and the majority of species are now affected: between 30% and 50% of the tree population. The condition appears to result from the cumulative effect of a number of factors, with atmospheric pollutants the principal culprits.

Compounds of nitrogen and sulphur dioxide should be particularly closely watched. However, their effects are probably accentuated by climatic factors, such as drought and hard winters, or soil imbalances such as soil acidification, which damages the roots. The second resolution concentrates on the need to preserve the genetic diversity of European forests. The aim is to reverse the decline in the number of tree species or at least to preserve the 'genetic material' of all of them. Although forest fires do not affect all of Europe to the same extent, the amount of damage caused the experts to propose as the third resolution that the Strasbourg conference considered the establishment of a European databank on the subject. All information used in the development of national preventative policies would become generally available. The subject of the fourth resolution discussed by the ministers was mountain forests. In Europe, it is undoubtedly the mountain ecosystem which has changed most rapidly and is most at risk. A thinly scattered permanent population and

development of leisure activities, particularly skiing, have resulted in significant long-term changes to the local ecosystems. Proposed developments include a preferential research program on mountain forests. The fifth resolution relaunched the European research network on the physiology of trees, called Eurosilva. Eurosilva should support joint European research on tree diseases and their physiological and biochemical aspects. Each country concerned could increase the number of scholarships and other financial support for doctoral theses and research projects in this area. Finally, the conference established the framework for a European research network on forest ecosystems. This would also involve harmonising activities in individual countries as well as identifying a number of priority research topics relating to the protection of forests. The Strasbourg conference's main concern was to provide for the future. This was the initial motivation, one now shared by all 31 participants representing 31 European countries. Their final text commits them to on-going discussion between government representatives with responsibility for forests.

体裁： 说明文

主题： 欧洲森林保护问题

篇章结构： Para. 1 欧洲森林遭到严重破坏

Para. 2 欧洲森林的三大功能

Para. 3 制定保护欧洲森林的政策迫在眉睫

Para. 4 保护森林的六项决议

二、阅读题目类型

雅思阅读的题型主要分为以下几类：

- True/False/Not Given（是/非/无判断题）
- Matching（配对题）
- List of Headings（标题对应题）
- Summary（摘要题）
- Multiple Choice（多项选择题）
- Sentence Completion（完成句子题）

- Short Answer（简答题）
- Diagram（图表填空题）

1. True/False/Not Given（是/非/无判断题）

"是/非/无"判断题由若干个陈述句组成，要求考生根据原文所给信息，判断每个陈述句是（True）、错（False）、还是未涉及（Not Given）。该题目一直是雅思考试的主流题型，它在历次考试题目中所占的比例最大，是考生需要掌握的重中之重。例如：

Reading Passage		
Kant believed that a successful joke involves the controlled release of nervous energy.	Kant and Freud felt that joke-telling relies on building up a psychic tension which is safely punctured by the ludicrousness of the punchline.	▼ ▲

True 此题涉及"同义转换"这一非常重要的解题技巧，但原文内容相对比较复杂难懂。题目当中的controlled release相当于原文当中的safely punctured，而nervous energy则对应原文当中的psychic tension。这种情况下，考生如果对于原文或者题目有任何一方的不理解，就很难找出相应的同义转换，从而造成失分。

2. Matching（配对题）

在近年来的雅思阅读考试中，配对题的数目逐年上升，一定程度上加大了阅读考试的难度。配对题主要考查题目选项与原文之间的统一替换，要求考生具有扎实的英语基础。

3. List of Headings（标题对应题）

标题对应题要求考生给每段文章配标题，这要求考生有较强的总结判断能力。

4. Summary（摘要题）

摘要题主要考查的是考生对于文章细节的理解，以"全文summary"的题型为主。由于题目涉及的文章范围更广，要求考生对文章有宏观的把握。

5. Multiple Choice（多项选择题）

多项选择题是中国考生最熟悉的题型之一，通常给出A，B，C三个选项，从中选择正确答案。此类题型往往是考细节，所以大家要对段落细节留心。基本上来说，这类题型的答案在文中会有比较规律的排布。

6. Sentence Completion（完成句子题）

即先给出句子的一部分，未给出部分在文章中找出，或者给出2-3个答案，由考生选择一个。这种题型较难，应多加练习。

7. Short Answer（简答题）

回答问题在雅思阅读考试中属于较容易的题型，通常出现在考试的前半部分。

8. Diagram（图表填空题）

这部分题型是要根据文章所给出的信息，填补图表内缺失的内容(或数据)，考生需要掌握的是定位的技巧，相对来说还是比较容易的。考生要对原文中涉及到年份、数字、人名、地名的内容格外注意，因为那里往往会是考点所在。

三、必备阅读技巧

要在雅思阅读考试中获得高分，除了熟悉考试中常见的单词、文章的特点，以及题目类型以外，掌握一些解题必备技巧也是必不可少的。

通过上面对各种类型的题目的探究，我们可以总结出以下几个有助于提高阅读成绩的技巧：

1. 在原文中找出处

在选择答案的时候，一定要回到原文中找到根据，否则很容易被干扰项误导，作出错误的选择。

2. 通过关键词定位

雅思阅读考试时间有限，因此要掌握略读的技巧。可以提取题目中的关键词，确定考查点，然后直接回到原文相应的段落定位答案，而其他不重要的信息则可以略过。

3. 通过上下文猜测词义

对于考查某个特定单词意思的题目，如果不认识这个词，那么一定不能放过它前后的句子，可以试着通过上下文分析出它的含义。

4. 熟悉错误答案的出题路数

平时在练习的时候，也要关注错误选项的出题路数。比如可能在选项中换掉那些修饰程度的副词，使选项涉及的范围扩大或缩小等。