英语考试丛书

READING STRATEGIES FOR THE IELTS TEST

IELTS

语"雅思"

IELTS 考试技能训练教程•阅读

（修订版）

陈卫东 王冰欣 编著

北京语言文化大学出版社

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修　订　说　明

《IELTS 考试技能训练教程》(以下简称《教程》)是北京语言文化大学出国人员培训部的教师积多年 IELTS 培训教学的经验、对 IELTS 考试进行细致分析之后编写而成。1997 年出版以来,《教程》以其内容丰富广泛、练习形式多样、编排科学实用、能恰到好处地把握考试的重点和中国考生的难点等优点,受到了广大 IELTS 考生的好评。

经过几年的使用之后,我们对《教程》进行了修订。修订工作主要包括:1) 增加针对 IELTS 考试新题型的内容;2) 删去原《教程》中内容陈旧的材料,代之以新材料; 3) 修改、补充、完善原《教程》中的保留部分,使之更便于 IELTS 考生使用。相信修订后的《教程》定能帮助广大考生高效、有的放矢地备考 IELTS,使考生的考试成绩有一个新的飞跃。

《IELTS 考试技能训练教程·阅读》编写说明

IELTS 的阅读考试根据出国的目的分为两类。凡是计划出国留学，攻读学士、硕士或博士学位的考生应参加 Academic 类（简称 A 类）的考试。申请移民或参加短期交流式培训的考生要考 General Training 类（简称 G 类）。

本书收集的文章，题材主要是针对 A 类的考试。但近来 G 类考试的阅读文章有两个趋势：1. 难度和长度均有增加；2. 广告和通知类的短小型文章的比例减小，长篇文章的比例加大（2000 年 9 月的一次考试首次出现了三个部分全都是长篇文章，没有广告、说明类的短文的试题）。G 类试题中第三部分的长篇文章的长度、题型均与 A 类试题非常接近，因此，本书中的许多文章亦适用于准备参加 G 类考试的考生。

A 类的阅读考试有三篇文章，至少有一篇文章为文科题材（与社会、经济等文科专业有关），另外两篇涉及理、工、农、医，一般与科技有关。每篇文章的长度为 800 ~ 1000 词，每篇文章有 12 ~ 15 道题，总共有 40 道题，个别试卷或多或少一两道题。所有的文章均出自英、美的刊物或书籍。

A 类阅读考试的文章题材多样，题型不固定，考生之间的阅读速度、理解能力更是千差万别。因此，没有哪种阅读方法是“最”有效的。考生应通过多做练习来熟悉题型，摸索适合自己的方法。对多数考生来说，要以同样的细致程度完成三篇文章的阅读是有困难的，最好的安排是花 50 分钟左右将其中的两篇做得较细，使答题的正确率高一些，将剩余的时间（10 分钟）用在另一篇文章上。那么如何判断应先做哪两篇文章呢？拿到试卷后不要马上翻到第一页开始逐字、逐行地读，而应首先看一下三篇文章的长度有多大的差别，是否有图、表等 non-textual information，是否有 glossary（关键词），除较常见的 match the headings，yes/no/not given，summary 以外还有没有别的题型，通过这些一两分钟内所浏览到的信息判断每篇文章的题材，看看有没有太生疏的领域。接下来就可以按所选定的顺序开始做题了。

做题时可先看一下文章的标题和文章的前两三行，如内容生疏则应马上换一篇，不要因为已经花了三分钟就一定要硬着头皮接着往下做。实际情况是，每篇文章的主题不同，很可能有一两篇你较熟悉的内容。如先做了你很不在行的那篇文章，不仅多花了时间，而且正确率也得不到保障，最关键的是有可能因

时间有限而把某篇对你来说可能是很容易的文章放弃了。因此,碰到不熟悉的主题一定要先放弃,待最后再说。

这本教程共收入八十余篇文章,在对 IELTS 试题进行细致分析之后,我们把这些文章按其阅读练习题型分成八个部分:Match the Headings(标题与段落),Sequencing(排序),Cloze(填空),Multiple Choice(多项选择),Summarizing(概括),Yes/No /Not Given(正、误、未做说明),Scanning for Answers(速找答案)和 Integrated Exercises(综合练习)。在使用此书时无须按此顺序,但第八部分——综合练习——的题型更加多样化,因此建议读者在熟悉各类题型后再做此部分。

本书的模拟试题部分共有六套题。根据使用过这些试题并参加过“雅思”考试的考生的看法,这些题在难度和长度方面比真题略难、略长,但在题型方面没有差异。这也是作者编这些试题时的初衷。读者可阶段性地按实战要求做这些题,以观察自己的进步及困难所在。

IELTS 考试中的阅读既不同于日常的英语阅读,也不同于其他英语考试中的阅读。一般来说,阅读是获得信息的一种方式,而 IELTS 考试中的阅读则是要通过阅读解决具体的问题,换言之,是通过阅读找到问题的答案。学生在多年的英语学习、使用中已形成自己的阅读方法,这些方法在他们的学习和工作中也许是非常有效的,但这些方法运用在 IELTS 的阅读考试中可能会受到时间有限、题型特殊等因素的限制而不能充分、有效地使用。因此,作者建议,在做本书中的某一练习时,首先要看懂指令(instruction),弄清要完成什么任务(task),知道应在多长时间内完成(suggested time),然后再开始读。在阅读此书的过程中,不仅要注重提高阅读能力,也要注意摸索自己的适合不同题型的阅读方法。

目前拟赴英国、澳大利亚学习的考生一般要达到 6~7 分(band)才能被录取。由于各次 IELTS 考试的阅读和听力试卷的难度时常有差异,有时差异很大,因此没有统一的分数换算公式。一般来说,答题正确率为 60%~75% 可获得 6~7 分。在做练习时可以此百分比为参考,衡量自己的水平。

编者

2000 年 10 月

CONTENTS

Unit One Match the Headings

Exercise 1

In this exercise, you will read a passage and then answer the questions that follow. The suggested time for reading the passage and answering the questions is 15 minutes.

A Giant Step for Artificial Enzymes

1 Chemists in Britain have come a step nearer to building an "artificial enzyme" — a molecule which could speed up some reactions that are useful to industry.

2 Jeremy Sanders and his colleagues at the University of Cambridge have designed and synthesized a large cyclic "receptor" molecule, which makes one such reaction proceed almost 60 000 times as fast as usual. The receptor is similar to another built last year by the same team (*New Scientist*, *Science*, 1 February 1992). It consists of a ring of three porphyrin molecules linked by bridging chemical groups. Each porphyrin molecule contains a zincion at its centre. The central cavity of the new receptor is slightly smaller than before, and the researchers have also anchored pyridine groups to two of the zincions to act as bonding sites.

3 Sanders and his colleagues have used their receptor to speed up and control the products of the so-called Diels-Alder reaction, a mainstay of chemical synthesis. The reaction occurs between two molecules — a "diene", which has two carbon-carbon bonds separated by a single bond, and a diene-seeking molecule, or "dienophile". In the right conditions, these two molecules transfer the electrons involved in their double bonds from atom to atom to form new bonds that complete a ring of six carbon atoms with a single double bond. The creation of such six-membered rings is the crucial first step in making many pharmaceuticals and agrochemical.

4 Some Diels-Alder reactions are too slow to be useful industrially. The researchers therefore designed their receptor so that it would hold the diene and dienophile, via the pyridine (Py) groups, in the right positions to react quickly. According to Sanders, the receptor acts like a "molecular reaction vessel in which the effective concentration of reactants can be increased dramatically, so allowing a fast reaction".

5 Normally, Diels-Alder reactions produce a mixture of two products. But because in the receptor the reactants are forced into a specific orientation relative to each other, only one of the two possible products can form.

6 Sanders hopes to modify the receptor to bring together in the cavity two molecules that do not normally react. This could lead to be the synthesis of compounds which everyday synthetic chemistry cannot make.

7 The receptor differs from an enzyme or other catalyst in one important respect. Only a tiny amount of an enzyme is needed to make a reaction thousands of times faster, but large quantities of the receptor are needed to make a significant difference to the speed of a reaction. However, Sanders is confident that in the future his team will be able to increase the turnover or able to increase the turnover of reactants by designing new features into the receptor. This would reduce the amount of receptor needed to speed up a reaction by a given amount. The researchers report further details of their results in the latest issue of *Journal of the Chemical Society*, *Chemical Communications* (p 458).

Questions 1 – 6

Match the following headings with appropriate paragraphs. Note there are more headings than paragraphs. The first has been done as an example.

A. British chemists' achievement (*example*)
B. The creation of six-membered rings
C. Products produced by Diels-Alder reactions
D. The large receptor molecule designed by British chemists
E. The drawback of the receptor
F. The Diels-Alder reaction
G. Fast reactions due to the receptor
H. Further efforts to be made on the receptor

Example: Paragraph 1: *A*

1. Paragraph 2:____ 2. Paragraph 3:____ 3. Paragraph 4:____

4. Paragraph 5:____ 5. Paragraph 6:____ 6. Paragraph 7:____

Questions 7 – 9

7. How fast can the receptor molecule make reactions proceed?

____

8. What is the mainstay of chemical synthesis?

____

9. What is crucial to making many pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals?

____

Exercise 2

In this exercise, you will read a passage and then answer the questions that follow. The suggested time for reading the passage and answering the questions is 10 minutes.

Population Growth and Food Supply

1 About two-thirds of the world's population live in what are loosely called "developing countries". Of course, strictly speaking *all* countries are developing, but the term is used to describe those which are undeniably poor. Although the rich countries have only about 34% of the world's population, they earn about 90% of the world's income. They also possess about 90% of the world's financial resources, and more than 80% of the world's scientists and technicians. They produce 80% of the world's protein — including 70% of its meat — and they eat it.

2 Thanks to an impressive succession of agricultural revolutions, man's food-growing capacity is now hundreds of times larger than it was at the turn of the century, and we are now feeding more people than at any time in history. Nonetheless, the number of hungry and malnourished people is also larger than at any time in history. Admittedly, total food production has increased since 1961 in most parts of the world. Yet per capita food production is little changed from the inadequate levels of the early 1960s. In short, world and regional production have barely kept up with population growth, as Fig. 1 shows.

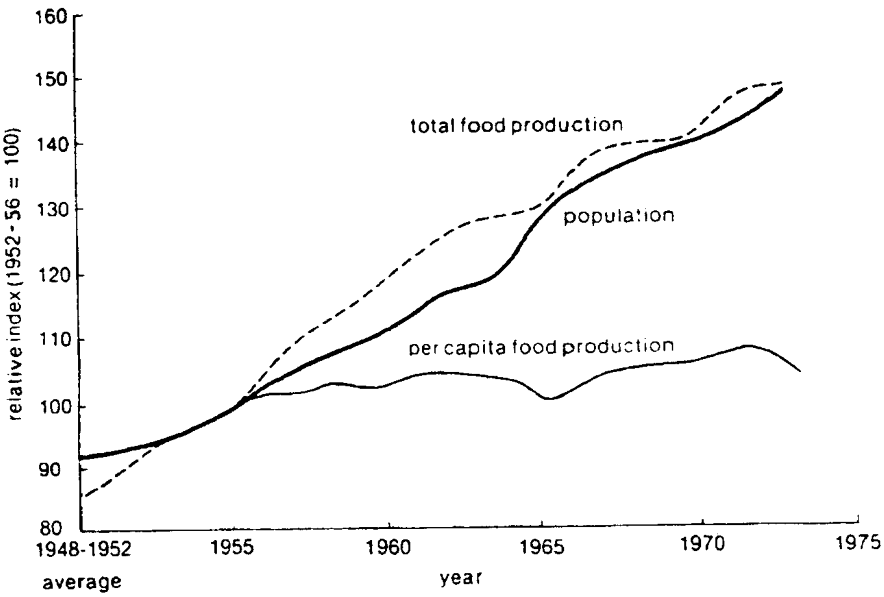

Fig. 1 World Population and Food Production

3 There appear to be five food problems. First, there is the problem of quantity — of every human being getting enough calories to provide him with the energy to work and progress. Second, there is that of quality — of everyone getting enough protein, vitamins, and necessary minerals. Next there is the matter of distribution: we have to find satisfactory ways of transporting, storing and issuing food. Then there is the problem of poverty: many people in developing countries do not have money to buy food in sufficient quantity and of sufficient quality. And last, we must find ways of avoiding ecological side-effects. In other words, we must be able to grow enough food without further degrading our land, water and air.

4 A number of proposals have been made to improve food quantity and quality. An obvious and very necessary one is to limit population growth. Another is to increase the amount of land under cultivation by clearing forests and by irrigating arid land. Furthermore, the ocean (comprising 70% of the Earth's surface) is a potential source of more food, and there have been developments recently in the use of nonconventional proteins and synthetic foods. And last, various attempts are being made to increase the yield per hectare by developing or selecting new genetic hybrids of plants (the "Green Revolution"), by increasing the use of fertilizers, water, pesticides and herbicides, and by using modern agricultural and management techniques in poorer countries.

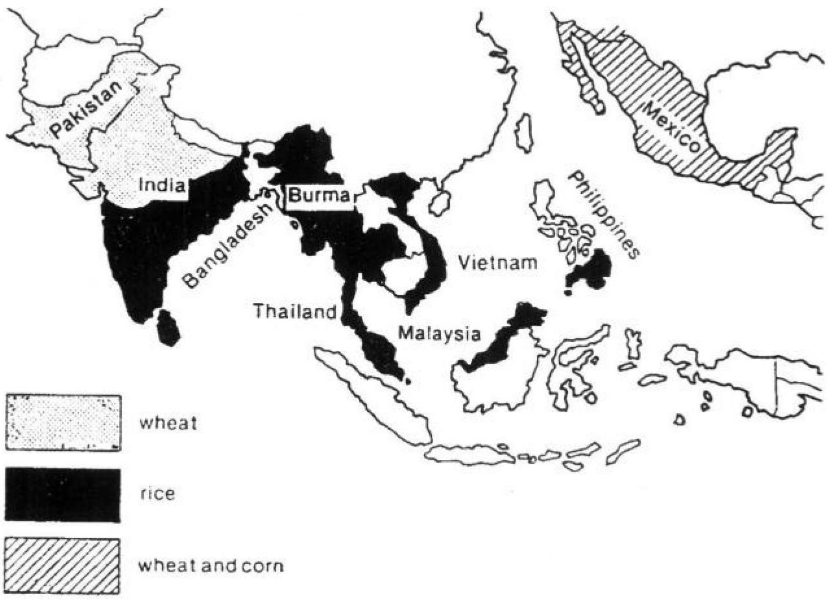

Fig.2 Green Revolution Countries

5 But the basic facts remain, which are that the world's population is increasing at a rate of about 3% p.a. If food production can also be increased by 3% p.a., this will provide for human needs only at the present inadequate level. Something better is needed. Yet many countries are already failing to increase their rate of food production by 3%

annually. The situation is particularly disturbing because population increase and inadequate food production are both worse in the very countries that are already short of food.

6 Are we, then, doomed to massive famines in coming decades? There is no easy answer to this controversial question. The introduction of new high-yield wheat and rice in parts of Asia and Africa since 1967 created a wave of optimism. But by 1973, bad weather plus a realization of the limitations of this increase in yield caused a return to pessimism. Some experts point out that we are already experiencing the greatest famine in the history of mankind, with somewhere between 5 and 20 million human beings dying from starvation, malnutrition and malnutrition-caused diseases each year. Half are children under five.

Questions 1 – 6

Choose a suitable heading for each paragraph of the passage from the list below. Note there are more headings than paragraphs.

1. Paragraph 1: ____
2. Paragraph 2: ____
3. Paragraph 3: ____
4. Paragraph 4: ____
5. Paragraph 5: ____
6. Paragraph 6: ____

A. Food production must grow faster
B. Developing countries vs. rich countries
C. The Green Revolution
D. Avoiding ecological side-effects
E. Increasing the yield per hectare
F. What's our future?
G. Food problems
H. Food production growth vs. population growth
I. Consumption of resources in rich countries
J. Improving quantity and quality

Questions 7 – 10

7. Choose a suitable title for the passage from the list below by circling an appropriate letter.
   A. Improve Food Quantity and Quality
   B. Feeding the World
   C. Problems Concerning Food Production
   D. The Success of the Green Revolution
8. When was the per capita food production the highest? __________
9. Name two food problems.
   ____________________ ____________________
10. Name two attempts made to increase the yield per hectare.
   ____________________ ____________________

Questions 11 - 13

Name one country that has had a "Green Revolution" in the following crop(s):

11. wheat ____________________
12. rice ____________________
13. wheat and corn ____________________

Exercise 3

In this exercise you will read a passage and answer the questions that accompany the passage. Some of the questions will come before the passage; some will come after the passage. The suggested time for reading the passage and answering the questions is 25 minutes.

Questions 1 - 8

Choose a suitable heading for each paragraph of the passage from the list below. Note there are more headings than paragraphs.

1. Paragraph 1: ____	A. Disable the T cells
2. Paragraph 2: ____	B. Alternative solution
3. Paragraph 3: ____	C. Tricking the watchdogs
4. Paragraph 4: ____	D. The medical dilemma
5. Paragraph 5: ____	E. Continuing education
6. Paragraph 6: ____	F. Fear of rejection
7. Paragraph 7: ____	G. Problems of the new strategy
8. Paragraph 8: ____	H. T-cell receptor
	I. Normal resident vs. foreign invader
	J. Other benefits of the advances
	K. Calling a truce

Behind the Lines in the Transplant Wars

Cellular tinkering could teach the body's natural defences to distinguish friend from foe.

1 When Pittsburgh surgeons closed their incisions after performing the world's first baboon-to-human liver transplant this summer, they faced the medical dilemma encountered with every transplant patient: how to suppress their patient's immune system enough to keep it from rejecting and destroying the new organ, while leaving enough natural immunity to defend against infection. In the end, just such an infection may have caused

the patient's fatal brain haemorrhage earlier this month.

2 Away from the glamour of such bold experiments, however, scientists have made important advances in fine-tuning the body's natural immune response to donor organs. With a growing knowledge of the elaborate signs and counter-signs by which the immune system recognizes and attacks an intruder, they are devising strategies to trick the body into seeing the new organ as a normal resident instead of a foreign invader, while maintaining all of the other normal defences against disease. The research promises techniques that would eliminate both the threat of rejection and the long-term need for risky and expensive immune-suppressing drugs, which most successful recipients must take for a lifetime.

3 Though new drugs have greatly increased the success rate for organ transplants in recent years, the risk of failure from rejection or drug complications remains significant, according to a government report released last week (see the table). Most transplant rejection is the work of white blood cells known as T cells, which patrol the bloodstream searching for signs of invaders. Each T cell carries on its surface a protein molecule, called a receptor, that allows it to recognize one particular foreign molecule. When that happens the T cell divides repeatedly and sends out a chemical call for assistance, rapidly mustering an army of immune-system cells that puncture and kill the invading cells. Conventional immune-suppressing drugs like cyclosporine and the new FK-506 — the drug used in the baboon-liver transplant — prevent rejection by keeping the T-cell receptor from alerting the immune killer cells. But since both the foreign proteins and aggressive T cells remain, only continued drug doses keep crisis at bay.

4 Recently, however, immunologists have learned that they can manipulate the immune system at the cellular level in such a way that a T cell's encounter with the enemy actually disarms the T cell rather than energizing it. Several research teams over the past few years have identified other molecules on the T cell surface that play a crucial but supporting role in recognizing and responding to foreign proteins. By interfering briefly with these other molecules right after an organ transplant, researchers have managed to disable the T cells that would otherwise attack the new organ. "We blindfold the system," explains Herman Waldmann of Cambridge University, one of the leaders of this effort. "When we remove the blindfold, the system has been reprogrammed so it won't reject the new organ." Working mostly with mice, researchers have achieved lifetime acceptance of a transplanted organ without need for continued immune suppression; the animals continue to fight off infection. But efforts to apply the same tactics to the more sophisticated immune systems of larger mammals have so far been less successful.

5 Another solution to the problem of rejection in humans may be to create hybrid immune systems. Known as chimeras — after the mythical beasts that were part lion, part goat and part serpent — hybrids sanction the peaceable coexistence of cells from two different individuals. Chimeras, in fact, appear to be the hallmark of all successful transplants. Looking back at kidney and liver transplants he performed over the past 30 years, transplant pioneer Thomas Starzl of the University of Pittsburgh has discovered evidence of chimerism in every survivor he examined. Chimeras don't appear to occur in unsuccessful transplants.

6 Researchers are uncertain exactly what causes stable chimerism or how it leads to transplant acceptance, if indeed it does. They do know that immune-system cells from the donor piggyback on the transplanted organ and disperse throughout the recipient's body. There they may alter the crucial "education" process in which maturing immune cells learn to identify "self"; their notion of self is in effect broadened to include the cells of the donor organ. Alternatively, the donor and recipient immune cells may simply inactivate those T cells that respond to one another. Sceptics suggest, however, that the chimerism Starzl has identified may be merely a consequence, not a cause, of transplant acceptance.

7 Efforts to create chimeras deliberately by transplanting immune-system cells directly from the organ donor to the recipient require radiation therapy or a short course of immune-suppressing drugs to pacify the cells when they first meet. Once the first crisis is past, however, the cells of the chimera often call a biological truce: organ transplants from the same donor no longer provoke rejection, but the immune system continues to fight off all other alien cells, including germs. Such chimeras have been successfully established in rodents, swine and monkeys. Human trials are now under way, headed by Henry Barber of the University of Alabama.

8 Though all researchers agree that drug-free transplant acceptance in humans lies some years in the future, these advances in immunology promise other medical benefits as well. Doctors may be able to use similar cellular tinkering to treat autoimmune diseases, in which the immune system turns against the body's own cells. Such misbegotten defences are the cause of such widespread diseases as juvenile-onset diabetes, multiple sclerosis and rheumatoid arthritis. If successful, says Stanford University immunologist Randall Morris, today's transplant experiments hold the key to a much wider challenge. "The good ones," he says, "are going to have an impact well beyond our little field of 12 000 transplants a year."