

● 树俊 IELTS 精品丛书



雅思策略 · 阅读 ·

Reading

朱宝胜 路 华 编著

上海交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书讲授在雅思(IELTS)阅读考试中夺取高分的策略。详细分析了雅思阅读应试的要领,仔细讲解了雅思阅读考试的题型以及应对的策略。书中还根据雅思出题的特点精选了数套练习题供读者考前热身使用,并附有习题的答案。

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01/502/10

前言

近年来,一种称为“雅思”的考试正在中国的大地上热门起来。二三年前在北京,新东方、环球的雅思培训日渐红火;去年雅思热传到上海。日前,我的一个博士生代表澳大利亚 CURTIN 大学来上海作招生宣传,他已是该大学的高级讲师(senior lecturer)。他说为了应聘,不得不参加了一次雅思考试,是以通过雅思考试,获得然后的任职资格。他还告诉我,自从2001年7月起,取代托福和 GRE,赴澳的学生必须有合格的雅思成绩。官方的消息证实,以后赴英国及英联邦移民或留学,雅思成绩是必要的条件,托福和 GRE 的红火日渐减退。于是雅思的走热得到了论注,雅思的兴起也就势在必然了。

雅思是英文缩写 IELTS 的读音,IELTS 是 International English Language Testing System 领头字母的组合,由英国文化委员会联合剑桥等著名学府一起设计的。说起它的特点,注重实用或者面向任务(task-originated)的命题是最为明显的一条了。我曾在北美从事博士后研究和担任访问教授多年,接触了不少托福和 GRE 的高手,经常听到他们诉说初到异国时生活中碰到的语言上的麻烦。雅思是同时针对移民语言能力的要求而设计的,因此注重实用,注重解决问题;它不纠缠单词偏僻的词义和罕见的用法,而注意测试驾驭语言的实用能力。雅思考试主观考题的判分,也与托福和 GRE 不同,与其说重视结论,不如说更重视语言叙述的逻辑性与应用语言表达分析过程的能力。这些特点使得习惯于托福和 GRE 的考生对雅思变得不习惯起来。社会民众的需要与雅思的特点,使得雅思的辅导成为不可替代了。

我常告诫学生:考场如同战场,只有充分准备,才能无往而不胜。考场上不仅有知识的拼搏,更有考试策略的拼搏,尤其表现在高手之间。纵览当今的考试,题目的数量越来越大,考试设计者给予每个题目的时间越来越缺少宽余,于是凭经验和成熟来得分的比例越来越大。这样,应试辅导不再只是相关知识的辅导,而需要包括应试策略的辅导。据说有的人考听力,不听音带就可以完成百分之三十到四十;考阅读,不必读通全文就可以知道题目的答案应该在哪儿行;大凡高分得者都知道如何分配考试时间,如何事半功倍。这些临场的优势得益于分析题目的技术和能力,得益于实战的经验,得益于应试的策略。这套丛书冠以“策略”正是因为书中不仅讲授解题的知识,而更注重指导实战策略。学会书中的“韬略”,再加上掌握了相关的知识,就能把握心理上的优势,做到胸有成竹,从容临场,于是知识也就能得以最好的发挥,高分也就必然在握。

上海徐汇区树俊进修学校是由一批教育经验丰富并长期担任学校领导的同仁发起的。长期处于教育界的优势使他们结识一大批优秀教师,于是更容易聘到良

师执教。长期的教育工作使得他们知道应试辅导书应该如何去写。受聘撰写这套丛书教师名声遐迩,他们过去是托福专家,现在又是雅思专家。他们在沪上多所名校任教,并奔波于上海图书馆,上海交大,甚至北上京城,南下深圳,辅导讲演,常常座无虚席。为了更广泛地传播他们的辅导经验,指望有朝一日,中国的雅思像中国的托福一样领先世界,上海徐汇区树俊进修学校策划并组织他们编写了这套丛书。

组织者强调**实用性是这套丛书第一目的**。据此原则,丛书有下列特点:

材料新。知己知彼,百战不殆。了解最新的命题动向是高分的捷径。国外雅思考试隔几周就会举行一次,题型和内容的更新极快。树俊从国内外,例如从加拿大的多伦多、澳大利亚等地,引进最新的雅思考试和辅导材料;树俊还与北京环球合作,参考他们的最新雅思培训资料,并要求作者将最新的材料编入丛书。最近雅思的口语考试内容有较大变化,丛书的口语分册就是根据最新的资料编写的。我们有决心和能力密切关注与分析雅思考试的动向,及时地利用再版机会补充新资料。

重技巧。考试是一场充满技术的竞争,考试的技术是高分的必要条件。参加编著的老师无一不是辅导的高手,蜚声沪上。我们要求他们将考试培训的心得写进丛书。例如如何利用题目分析阅读及听力的材料,抓住关键词;如何根据前后题意,从逻辑上获得正确结论;口试与写作的评分带有考官的主观性,如何说或者如何写才能不多不少,切中考试的要求与获得考官的赏识。

多练习。在掌握了知识与临场技术后,夺取考试高分的关键是熟练。俗话说熟能生巧。丛书收集和设计了大量针对性极强的练习材料,而且对材料作了精心的安排。先是分类练习,目的是掌握知识;再做综合练习,目的是提高应试能力。大量的练习能增强读者对于知识的掌握、对于技术的熟练和对于临场经验的积累。为了提高对临场的感觉,读者应该计时做综合练习,时到停止,核实得分。

丛书根据雅思考试形式分听力、阅读、写作、口语四册,另加词汇一册,前两册面向客观题,重点应学会信息的获取;后两册是针对主观题,重点在于思想的表达。词汇则是根据多年考卷收录,准确度高。丛书行文流畅,表达确切,范例丰富,练习针对性强。丛书由上海交通大学出版社出版。名社、名师暨名作,读者可以学到他们应试的经验,领略他们教书的风采,掌握他们考试的策略。

这套丛书将在树俊和这些老师任教的其他教学点使用。广大的自学者倘能一书在手,等于走进了这些名师的课堂,必然开卷有益,高分在望。

组织者和编撰者感谢澳大利亚太平绅士俞大春先生,他不间断地为树俊提供国外最新的雅思资料。同时,真诚地希望这套丛书能给雅思考生带来福音。

上海徐汇区树俊进修学校 副校长

韩正之 博士

2001年10月于上海交通大学



朱宝胜 上海大学外语学院
英语教学与测试专家，副教授，英国剑桥大学考试委员会任命的剑桥商务英语(BEC) 1.2级口试考官。研究并执教TOEFL二十多年，IELTS七年，学生上万。他教法“新颖独特，易懂易学，针对性强，见效迅速”，深受广大学员的欢迎。

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IELTS 阅读试题的特点

IELTS 考试中阅读部分的命题目的是考测考生对语言的理解能力和阅读速度。要求不但知晓试题上出现的单词和词组的含义,懂得不同句型表达的不同的用意,而且要能归纳出段落大意与推断出表达思想或其他有关的信息。正规的做题方法是读通全文,掌握文章表达的意思,针对题目找到答案。但是实际考试时,文章一般都比较长,而且含有的信息量多于答题所需要的信息量,这就使我们可以从题目着手,明白题目所需要的信息是什么,在浏览全文时从词义或句型迅速发现所要的信息的位置,这样可以达到事半功倍的效果。本章主要介绍题型,解题技巧在第二章集中介绍。

雅思的阅读试题分为 General(普通)和 Academic(学术)两部分。前者是针对入境工作或移民的人员设计的,因此以日常生活为主要命题内容,题目也相对较为容易,需要的词汇量在 3000 个单词左右;后者是针对进高等院校求学的学生设计的,内容可以覆盖很广的科学领域,句子结构也会比较复杂,所以难度较高,词汇量在 5000 个单词左右。每一部分问题的数量都在 40 个左右,但就阅读量来说,普通类的阅读量约为 2000 个词;而学术类约为 6000 词。

雅思阅读试题的特点有:

(1) 题型多样。除通常考试中可见的选择题外,还有填空、简答、配对、完成句子或图表和判断题等多种题型。这里的判断题是在 True(对), False(错), Not Given(没提到)三个答案中作出选择,与一般的是非题不同,因此阅读更要仔细一点。

(2) 阅读量大,干扰因素多。在考场中要阅读一篇 2000 或 6000 词的文章并抓住文章的要义,不是一件容易的事情,而且设计考题时会故意设计一些干扰,以考验考生的辨别能力。因此阅读时要能够正确理解需要的信息抓住关键词。例如一篇文章有 7 段,题意是给每段选一个小标题,而给出小标题有 10 个;要求从 10 个小标题中选出 7 个正确的标题。相同的情况还会出现在填空题上,给出的单词或词组的数目大于空格数。在有干扰项存在的情况下,以排除的方法解题机会就

会少得多,靠猜测命中的几率也会很低。

(3) 文章取材广泛。试卷中阅读文章内容的范围几乎没有限制,数理化天地生,什么都会有。尽管文章里必然地会含有答题需要的信息,但是由于内容生疏,使得考生在心理上感到畏惧。

尽管如此,这些考题的目的仍然是阅读理解,文章必然提供所有问题的答题信息,有的还是非常直接的答案。与其他标准化试题一样,雅思阅读试题中的问题也是根据文章内容的先后排列的,即前面的问题答案依据在前面;后面的问题,答题依据在后面出现。考试时先将问题全部读懂,然后浏览全文,在文章中找到对应于问题的关键词,划出。然后在答题空间上回答。阅读题的问题会有难易之分,一般规律是先易后难,而在快结束时也会有一两道送分题。

需要说明的是,任何方法和技巧只有在具备了相当的词汇量和一定的语言知识后才能发挥作用,所以基本功扎实是高分的必要条件。

1.1 General 阅读试题的特点

General 阅读试题由三部分组成。第一部分考题是关于日常生活中遇到的问题,阅读材料可以是招聘广告、电话簿、时刻表、说明书、通知、商品目录或介绍等等,要求考生能理解和使用这些信息。回答这部分题目的速度与社会经验密切相关,答题时只要抓住描述特征的关键词,几乎不需要全部读懂;第二部分考题多为关于学习及生活方面的问题,阅读内容可以是课程、学校、学生团体或机构的介绍等,需要读懂材料,找到关键词,这里的回答常常是直接的;第三部分为一般性的说明文,阅读材料可以涉及文化、体育、科技等比较大众化的内容,难度较前有所加强。三个部分的阅读共有约 40 个问题,要求在 60 分钟内完成。下面按题目类型举例分析。

(1) 选择题。这类题目的阅读材料常是广告或通知,只要懂得是什么,不需要了解为什么或怎么样,不涉及细节。所以只需根据题意大致浏览一遍,即可得出正确答案。

例 1

There are 5 job advertisements A—E on the next page.

Answer the questions below by writing the letters of the appropriate advertisements in boxes 1, 2 on your answer sheet.

Example

Which job is in a travel agent's?

Answer

D

1. Which job is in a hotel?
2. Which job is for someone to look after a child?

A

*Restaurant
Supervisor*

*Waiting Staff
Telephonist*

*The ideal candidates
must have relevant
experience gained in
a high quality hotel.
Please call Personnel
on 071-722-7722, or
send your CV to:
Regents Park Hilton,
Lodge Road, London
NW8 7JT*

**LONDON
REGENTS PARK
HILTON**

B

**USE YOUR
LANGUAGES AND EARN
£ 450- £ 1200 P. W.**

**We are one of the largest
business publishers in Europe
and have limited vacancies for
intelligent young people in our
London advertisement sales
office. Enquiries from German,
Spanish and Eastern European
speakers especially welcome.
Phone Andrew Warburton on
071 753 4300**

C

**SECRETARY
Busy W1 Chartered**

Accountants require
experienced/efficient
secretary. Accounts, typing
experience, and an excellent
telephone manner
essential, shorthand
useful.

Please send CV to:
Box No. 9246
c/o Evening Standard
Classified,
2 Derry Street,
Kensington W8 5EE

D

**TRAVEL
COMPANY**

**Vacancy for self-confident and
numerate person to look after
bookings for our Caribbean
Hotels. Salary based on
applicant's experience &
suitability. Please send CV to
Ian Taplin, MRI Ltd, 9 Galena
Road, London, W6 0LX**

E

NANNY WANTED
for 9 month old handful.
Artistic/Prof household
Notting Hill, 3 days per
week. Some hours
flexibility req'd.
Knowledge
German/Hungarian
advantage not essential
071 221 7375

解答:阅读材料给出 6 份招聘广告。有的广告有落款,有的有题目,从这些大体可以知道谁在做广告,也能知道要什么样的人。

1 题:题目问什么工作是在宾馆里的。从广告落款即可猜想是 A,因为 HILTON 是国际著名大宾馆。有可能的干扰是 D 中也出现 Hotel 一词,但是内容显示他们要找个负责订房业务的人员,未必在宾馆工作。

2 题:从广告标题(NANNY WANTED)看出 E 是要找一个看小孩的帮手,于是问题 Which job is for someone to look after a child? 的答案显而易见。广告中的地址电话都可以不看,至于广告中什么样的家庭,“一周工作三天”等信息更无需推敲了。

(2) 简答题和填空题。这类题目要求考生从所给信息中,根据问题找到答案。通常重点在数字、名字、地点和时间。先读懂题目,明白要回答内容,跳过一切无关的抓住信息。注意这类题目的要求,通常回答最多用 3 个词。

例 2

Read the following notice.

*Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** answer the questions below. Write your answers in boxes 11 – 12 on your answer sheet.*

FIRE NOTICE

In the event of fire, the ALARM will ring. On hearing the fire alarm, all those in the West Wing should evacuate the building by staircase J. The West Wing comprises rooms 1 to 199. All others should use staircase A. The assembly area for occupants of the West Wing is the staff car park at the rear of the building. All others assemble in the front courtyard.

Evacuate the building even if the alarm stops.

If you discover a fire, shout “FIRE” and operate the nearest fire alarm. Attack the fire with an extinguisher but do not take any risks. Inform reception by dialling 3333.

Example

Where is room 1?

Answer

The West Wing

11. You are in room 101. Which staircase should you use to evacuate the building?
12. You are in room 201. Where should you wait outside after evacuating the building?

例2 首先读懂题目,要知道 evacuate 的意思。然后根据所在的位置要求回答哪一个楼梯与哪一个地方。

11 题:staircase J。房间 1~119 均在 the West Wing, 101 房间在其中,按照通告中所言,应从楼梯 J 离开大楼。

12 题:the front courtyard。住在 201 房间的人属于通告中的 all others,第一段最后一句即是答案。

(3) 判断题。这类题目要求在阅读一篇文章后,判断正确答案或者判断所给描述或所给信息是 True, False 还是 Not Given。相对前两种题,阅读量和难度都有增加。要做出正确判断,前提是了解文章的内容,特别是问题中提到的部分。

例 3

Questions 32—37

From the information in the reading passage, classify the following events as occurring:

- A before the nineteenth century
- B during the nineteenth century
- C in the first half of the twentieth century
- OR D at the end of the twentieth century

Write the appropriate letters A-D in boxes 32—37 on your answer sheet.

32. Sundback's zipper

33. the development of nylon

- 34. the development of velcro
- 35. the development of the first typewriter-like machine
- 36. the first appearance of Sholes' typewriter
- 37. the development of the voice-activated computer

Questions 38 – 42

Read the passage about Great Inventions and look at the statements below. In boxes 38 – 42 on your answer sheet write

- T** *if the statement is true*
- F** *if the statement is not true*
- NG** *if the information is not given in the passage*

- 38. The first zipper was successful as a fastener.
- 39. Nylon was used a lot during the Second World War, 1939-1945.
- 40. The first typewriter's keyboard was different to the modern keyboard.
- 41. The keys of Sholes' first machine were likely to jam.
- 42. New computers will use the rationalised keyboard.

Great Inventions

There are some things we use every day. Can you imagine a world without zippers to fasten clothing? Have you ever wondered about the layout of the keyboard of a typewriter, which we see every day on the computer? These are just two of the many inventions which have made our lives easier. Maybe that's why we don't think about them very much!

The Zipper

Whatever did we do before the invention of the zipper?

In 1893 the world's first zipper was produced in Chicago. Although the inventor claimed that it was a reliable fastening for clothing, this was not the case. The Chicago zipper sprang open without warning, or jammed shut, and it swiftly lost popularity. Twenty years later a Swedish-born engineer called Sundback solved the problem. He attached tiny cups to the backs of the interlocking teeth, and this meant that the teeth could be enmeshed more firmly and reliably.

At first zippers were made of metal. They were heavy, and if they got stuck it was difficult to free them. Then came nylon zippers which were lighter and easier to use, and had smaller teeth. The fashion industry liked the new zippers far better because they did not distort the line of the garment or weigh down light fabrics. They were also easier for the machinists to fit into the garment.

Meanwhile a new fastening agent made its appearance at the end of the twentieth century: velcro. Velcro is another product made from nylon. Nylon is a very tough synthetic fibre first developed in the 1930s and bearing a name to remind the hearer of the two places where it was developed: NY for New York and LON for London. Velcro is made with very small nylon hooks on one side of the fastening which catch tiny looped whiskers on the other side of the fastening. It is strong and durable.

Velcro is used on clothing, luggage and footwear. It is quick and easy to fasten and unfasten, and has taken a large part of the zipper's share of the market. It is also used in ways a zipper cannot be used — for instance as an easily changed fastening on plaster casts, and to hold furnishing fabrics in position.

The Typewriter and the Keyboard

The keyboard of the modern typewriter is laid out in a most odd fashion. Why would anyone place the letters on the left side of the top row of the keyboard in the order QWERTY? The answer is simple: to slow the typist down. But first, let's consider the history of the typewriter itself.

In the 1860's a newspaper editor called Christopher Sholes lived in Milwaukee, USA. Sholes invented the first of the modern typewriters, although there had been patents for typewriter-like machines as early as 1714 when Queen Anne of England granted a patent to a man called Henry Mill for a machine which would make marks on paper "so neat and exact as not to be distinguished from print." In

1829, across the Atlantic in Detroit USA, William Austin Burt took out a patent on a typewriter-like machine, four years before the French inventor Xavier Projean produced his machine designed to record words at a speed comparable to someone writing with a pen.

So the typewriter was not a new idea, although there had not been a successful realisation of the idea before Christopher Sholes' machine. His typewriter became very popular, and soon people learned to type very quickly—so quickly, in fact, that the keys became tangled. On manual typewriters the characters were set on the end of bars which rose to strike the paper when the key was pressed. In the first models, the keys were set alphabetically. When a quick typist tapped out a word like *federal*, it was very likely the adjacent *e* and *d* keys would become entangled.

Sholes therefore set about finding ways to slow the typist down. He looked for the letters which were most often used in English, and then placed them far away from each other. For instance, *q* and *u*, which are almost always used together in English, are separated by five intervening letters. The plan worked, and the typist was slowed down a little.

When computers came into use in the latter part of the twentieth century it was suggested that the keyboard should be rationalised. After all, there was no longer any need to avoid clashing manual typewriter keys. One new board included keys which produced letters which frequently occur together in English, like *ing* and *th* and *ed*, so the word *thing* would take two strokes to write instead of five. Although this made perfect sense, people found it very hard to learn to use a new keyboard, and the idea was dropped. It is unlikely that the keyboard will ever be changed: as we approach the twenty-first century the voice-activated computer, already in an advanced state of development, is becoming more and more accessible. It is very likely that we will soon have machines which take dictation as we speak to them and the keyboard will be used for corrections.

从问题 32~37 可看出,要回答的是时间,因此在阅读时应有意地在文章中出现的时间内做记号,方便回答时查阅。

32~34 题是对“The Zipper”提问的。从划线的 5 个与时间有关的词或词组可以看出:zipper 首次出现在 1893 年,但 Sundback 的拉链是 20 年后问世的,不难得出 32 题答案为 C。尼龙拉链在 1930 年出现,而 velcro 在“the end of the twentieth

century”推出。这样就可以方便地找到答案。

通过上面的例子知道:先看题目,然后带着问题有重点地阅读是解题的关键,在重要的词和词组上做记号可帮助你方便地找到线索,甚至不需要对更多的细节做进一步了解。下面 35~37 题的关键词已在文章中划出,读者可自行练习。(答案:35. A 36. B 37. D)

问题 38~42 是另一类判断题,这时可以利用逻辑知识帮助回答。由于上面做题时已知拉链刚问世时不成功,所以 38 题是 F;二次大战一词在文中没出现过,39 题答案 NG;打字机的键盘有过变化,为了减慢打字速度,避免击键速度太快而使字母挤在一起,才采用了现在的键盘形式,所以 40 题和 41 题为 T(做这两个题需要对打字机有所了解)。文章最后一段提到新键盘不为人们接受,答案为 F。

从例 3 可知,每一题都可在文中找到依据,考生无需具备这方面的知识或常识。阅读题不是智力竞赛,要有在文中找到正确答案的信心。

1.2 Academic 阅读试题的特点

这部分阅读材料一般有 3 篇文章,多取材于报刊、书籍或杂志,内容有人文、社科、科学、工程等,范围极广。每篇文章的长度在 2000 词左右,要在 60 分钟内完成阅读并回答 40 个左右的问题是有一定难度的。多数考生在规定的 60 分钟内无法完成全部题目。但要注意答题并不需要专业知识,因为雅思考试的目的是考查英语阅读能力,而不是专业知识,对一些关键的词语,文中必定会给出定义和解释。因而要点还在于读懂问题,在文章中找到关键词,再由此得到答案。题目的类型有:

(1) 问段落大意及作者意图。下面的例子中阅读材料的每个段落都用字母编号。题目中已经提示,给出的可能的段落大意多于 7 个,所以存在没有选中的句子。

例 4

The following passage has seven paragraphs A—G.

Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs B-E and G from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (1—X) in boxes 12—16 on your answer sheet.

NB There are more headings than paragraphs so you will not use all of them.
You may use any of the headings more than once.

Example

Paragraph A

Answer (X)