



IELTS

雅思阅读

总主编·侯新民

世界图书出版公司

雅思阅读

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前 言

“雅思(IELTS)”是国际英语语言测试体系(International English Language Testing System)的简称。雅思(IELTS)由剑桥大学地方考试委员会、英国文化委员会和澳洲教育国际开发署联合开发举办。雅思考试是目前欲申请赴英联邦国家(包括英国)留学、工作或移民人员唯一的英语语言测试手段,考试主要是从听力、阅读、写作和口语四个方面进行考核。

雅思考试于1987年进入中国,当时简称为“ELTS”,1988年由于澳大利亚和新西兰两个国家的加入,所以在前面加了“I”(International)。加拿大在1998年将雅思作为评判移民人员英语水平的唯一标准。澳大利亚从2001年7月1日起只接受雅思考试成绩。在美国,越来越多的院校也在逐步把雅思成绩作为申请学位的条件之一。随着出国留学和移民人员的增多,参加雅思考试的人数逐年上升。据不完全统计,每年参加雅思考试人数在10万以上。但是,由于雅思考试与国内的四、六级考试和美国的托福考试大相径庭,许多考生运用过去的经验来应对雅思考试,因而感到举步维艰,牛头不对马嘴,成绩也总是不尽人意。

常言道:“知己知彼,百战不殆。”为了帮助广大雅思考生尽快熟悉其考试形式及内容,了解雅思考试的命题规律,掌握必要的应试能力和策略,取得理想的成绩,我们特编写了这套雅思考试系列丛书。这套丛书由《雅思听力》、《雅思阅读》、《雅思写作》、《雅思口语》和《雅思全真模拟测试题集》五册组成。

这套丛书的特点有以下几个方面:

1. 循序渐进,由易到难

本套丛书,除《雅思全真模拟测试题集》外,每册均由雅思试题简介(包括试题形式、内容、要求等)、基本功训练、专项训练及讲解、应试技巧及模拟测试等部分组成。语言简明扼要,深入浅出,内容由易到难,循序渐进。考生可以逐步了解考试全貌,并逐步提高应试能力。

2. 内容丰富,覆盖面广

本套丛书,包括了雅思考试的方方面面,既有听、说、读、写,又有全真模拟测试题集。考生可先进行单项训练,再进行专项训练,最后进行综合模拟测试训练,以期达到扎实的语言基本功和较高的语言运用能力。

3. 有的放矢,实用性强

本套丛书主要针对雅思考试的四个部分,即听、说、读、写的内容、任务、要求进行细致的讲

解,所提供的应试策略方向明确,易于操作,实用性强。

本套丛书选用的资料涉猎英国、美国、加拿大及澳大利亚等国家的社会、文化、历史等方面。资料来自英语系国家的多种媒体,如广播、报纸、杂志等。

本套教材不但有助于在短期内提高雅思考试的应试能力,同时也可以作为英语专业学生的专项训练用书。

参加本套丛书编写的人员都是长期从事英语出国考试研究与教学工作的一线骨干教师,他们对雅思应试培训有着丰富的经验。

由于我们的时间和水平有限,在编写上难免有疏漏和不足之处,恳请广大读者和同行提出宝贵意见,以便日后对本套书做出修订,使之更加完善。

编者

2005年9月

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Chapter One

A Brief Introduction to IELTS Reading

雅思阅读简介

雅思考试是由英国剑桥大学设计的一项英语水平考试。其目的有两个：一是用来考查非英语国家学生的英语水平是否能达到去英联邦国家大学攻读学位的语言要求；二是用来考查希望移民到新西兰、加拿大、澳大利亚等国的人的英语程度是否符合该地区的生存和工作的要求。雅思考试目前在全国主要城市每月至少举行一次。其成绩最高为9分，达到6.5分以上的人，方可满足要求。

雅思考试由四部分构成。第一部分为听力，第二部分为阅读，第三部分为写作，第四部分为口语。雅思阅读部分考试时间为60分钟，共有38~42道题目。从2003年以后，在中国国内举行的所有雅思考试阅读部分都为40道题目。雅思阅读分为学术类和普通培训类。这两类阅读文章所考查的内容不同，但是文章的选择都遵循两大基本原则，即：国际化和非专业化。国际化表明不会考查明显带有地方色彩的文章，例如台湾海峡两岸关系。所以像 *China Daily* 和 *21st Century* 这类报刊不符合雅思风格。因而，不建议学生考前准备时阅读。

雅思阅读使用的文章都不涉及当前的所谓社会发展热点问题，而是选取典型及带有普遍性的文章。雅思考试也不会出现只有相当专业知识的人才能读懂的文章。

The time for IELTS Reading Test is 60 minutes. There are 38~42 questions in total. After 2003, all the IELTS Reading held in China consists of 40 questions in each test. IELTS Reading Test is divided into two categories, namely Academic and General Training. The selection of passages is based on two criteria, international and non-professional. International means that the passages will not concern regional problems, for instance, the cross-straight relations between Taiwan and mainland China. Therefore, it is not recommended that candidates read articles from *China Daily* or *21st Century* as they will not be suited for the IELTS test. On the other hand, too professional or specialized type of articles will not appear from the IELTS reading because they can only be comprehended by experts in the field.

The first step to approach to IELTS reading is to understand the sorts of passages. However, candidates should heed that hot topics relative to current developments in society will not be pertinent to the IELTS reading. On the contrary, the chosen passages are typical or general to all. In other words, they represent common problems in the world.

The following is a detailed explanation of the two types of reading in the IELTS.



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1. 学术类 Academic Reading Module

General speaking, there are three passages in the Academic Reading Module.

Reading Passage 1. Long article, 20 minutes

Reading Passage 2. Long article, 20 minutes

Reading Passage 3. Long article, 20 minutes

The number of words in each passage ranges from 700 to 1,000. The lengthiest one can be as long as 1,500 words. One or two passages are comparatively easier since they belong to the area of liberal arts. The topics are associated with sociology. For example:

雅思阅读文章常考话题是与社会学和自然科学相关的内容。

社会学文章常考话题如下:

(1)世界范围内的就业情况。

(2)世界范围内的教育状况, 经济发展的问题, 机遇及挑战(粮食、能源)。

(3)女权主义及女性歧视问题。

(4)种族, 民族问题。

(5)人口爆炸及居住问题, 城市化及相关问题(交通拥挤, 设施缺乏, 噪音等)。

(6)另外还有一种重要的文章类型是人类历史发展中重要事件、重要人物及重要标志性产品, 但一般对重要人物的考查总是和重要事件交织在一起, 不再单独罗列。人类历史上的重大发明和表明人类文明辉煌成就的重大事件也是重点考查内容(如发明电视, 电影, 计算机及登陆月球等)。

科普类文章常考话题如下:

(1)语言学, 考古学, 生物学, 简单医学。

(2)环境保护(海洋, 生物, 陆地, 森林等)及环境污染(化学, 石油泄漏等)。

(3)太空, 宇宙概况, 以及外星生物探讨等。

(4)全球气候变暖, El Nino, 洋流异常, 臭氧层破坏。

(5)地球灾难, 火山爆发, 地震, 彗星撞地球, 森林大火, 生物灭绝。

(1)employment in the world

(2)education, economic development, opportunities and challenges (grain, energy)

(3)feminist and sex discrimination

(4)racess and ethnic problems

(5)population explosion and housing problems, urbanization and the related problems (congestion, lack of facility, noise)

(6)significant historic events or historic figures, important inventions or great feat (the invention of the film, TV, computer and the man landing on the moon)

Another one or two passages are of popular science, which is considered to be rather complicated and fairly difficult. The commonly tested scientific topics are of the followings.

(1)linguistics, archeology, biology, medicine

(2)environment protection (ocean, animal, land, forest protections) and environment pollution (chemical pollutants or oil leakage)

The most frequently tested passages are about the earth, natural phenomena and geography.



According to the recent tests, these passages can be classified into the following genres.

- (3) space, universe, extra-territorial life explorations
- (4) green house effect, El Nino, abnormal ocean current, destruction of ozone layer
- (5) earth disaster, volcanic eruption, earthquake, Comet strikes the earth, forest fire, extinction of species

文章主要来源:

- (1)《经济学家》杂志,《金融时报》,《卫报》等国际经营知识分子媒体的非社论性文章。
- (2)政府各部门的社会发展报告,联合国各组织的年度报告。
- (3)某些著名的协会杂志。
- (4)英国及欧洲的专业人文类杂志。
- (5)《国家地理》,《新科学家》,《科学》,《大众科学》和《自然》。

Sources of the passages in the IELTS Reading Tests:

- (1) *Economist* (www.economist.com), *Financial Times*, *Guardian*
- (2) government reports on the social developments, annual report of the various organizations of the UN
- (3) some famous journals or magazines (for instance, *Info Journal*)
- (4) Special journals in the UK or Europe, for example, Arts Management, Arts Education
- (5) *National Geographic*, *New Scientist*, *Science*, *Popular Science*, and *Nature* (70% of articles of natural science comes from these sources)
- (6) *National Geographic* (80% of nonpolitical significant events, great inventions are from this source)

Here the author suggests that candidates read more articles from the above mentioned resources so as to better understand the writing styles as well as the structures of the language.

2. 普通培训类 General Training Reading Module

There are three sections in the General Training Reading Module. There are as the followings:

Section 1. 2-3 short passages, each is about 500 words long. This section contains texts relevant to basic linguistic survival in English with tasks mainly about retrieving and providing general factual information.

Section 2. 2-3 mid-length passages, each is about 700 words long. This section is concerned with training survival. It focuses on the training contest, for example, on the training programmes itself or on welfare needs. This section involves a text or texts of more complex language with some precise or elaborated expression.

Section 3. One long passage. It is similar to the passage in the Academic Reading Module in the areas of length, content, style and level of difficulty.

普通培训类阅读分三个部分。前两个部分的文章内容选自英文报刊杂志生活版,最后一个部分文章的内容来源与学术类文章类似。

The sources for the passages in the first two sections of the General Training Reading Module come mainly from the daily life columns of the English newspapers and magazines. The source for the last section is similar to that for the Academic Reading Module.



Chapter Two

Basic Reading Skills Drills

基础阅读训练

Part One Paragraph Reading 段落阅读

一篇文章总是由相关的段落组成,所以对段落的理解是篇章理解的基础。雅思考试阅读理解中的一类题型是总结段意,将备选项与相关段落匹配,这更突出了段落理解对考生的重要性。在这里我们着重解释英语文章中段落的基本结构与展开方式,帮助考生寻找规律,提高考生的阅读速度和理解能力。

一、Paragraph Structure 段落的结构

段落由三部分组成:主题句(Topic Sentence)、扩展句(Development Sentences)和结论句(Concluding Sentence)。

1. Topic Sentence 主题句

(1)一个好的主题句所具备的特征

主题句告诉读者本段讨论的是有关哪一方面的内容,并将讨论内容限定在一个具体的点(中心思想)上,段落的其他句子都要围绕这样一个点展开。每个段落只能有一个中心思想。具体来说,首先,主题句必须是包含一个完整思想的一个完整的句子。例如,“learning English”不是一个主题句,因为它首先不是一个完整的句子。但“Learning English is interesting.”就是一个主题句了。其次,主题句要清晰具体,但也不能过于具体,否则段落无法展开。请看下例,体会主题句的特点:

We now have, as a result of modern means of communication, hundreds of thousands of words flung at us daily. We are constantly being talked at, by teachers, preachers, salesmen, public officials, and motion-picture sound tracks. The cries of advertisers pursue us into our very homes, thanks to the radio — and in some houses the radio is never turned off from morning to night. Daily the newsboy brings us, in large cities, from thirty to fifty enormous pages of print, and almost three times that amount on Sunday. We go out and get more words at bookstores and libraries. Words fill our lives.



这一段中最后一句是主题句。

(2) 主题句的位置

主题句的位置可以在段首:

Generally speaking, English is a difficult language for me to learn. For example, vocabulary is a problem. Sometimes, several words like "thin", "slender", "skinny" or "slim" have almost the same meaning. How can you tell which word to use? Pronunciation is hard also. My tongue will not make sounds such as "the", "g", and "k". Furthermore, writing presents a whole group of different obstacles: grammar, word order, and spelling. These are only some of the difficulties I have with this language.

主题句的位置可以在段中:

My parents have gone out for the evening. Just as I settle down to read or watch television, my little brother demands that I play with him. If I get a telephone call, he screams in the background or knocks something over. I always have to hang up to find out what's wrong with him. Baby-sitting my brother is no fun. He refuses to let me eat a snack in peace. Usually he wants half of whatever I have to eat. Then, when he finally grows tired, it takes about an hour for him to fall asleep.

主题句的位置可以在段末(见前例)。

主题句在段首段尾同时出现:

Good manners are important in all countries, but ways of expressing good manners are different from country to country. Americans eat with knives and forks; Japanese eat with chopsticks. Americans say "Hi" when they meet Japanese bow. Many American men open doors for women; Japanese men do not. On the surface, it appears that good manners in America are not good manners in Japan, and in a way this is true. But in any country, the only manners that are important are those involving one person's behavior toward another person. In all countries it is good manners to behave considerately toward others and bad manners not to. It is only the way of behaving politely that differs from country to country.

有时主题句在段落中并未出现,但整段仍是围绕一个中心思想展开的:

The room is located on the fifth floor of the high building. One third of its total floor space is taken up by a double bed. Facing it, in the corner behind the door, stands a cupboard loaded with pots, bowls, dishes, bottles, and bags of rice and flour. A desk completely fills the gap between the bed and the wall with the window. Behind the desk is a chair, the only one in the room; and it almost touches the boxes and trunks piled against the wall on the opposite side.

这一段虽然没有主题句,但仍围绕一个中心思想展开,描述了一个房间是怎样陈设的。

2. Development Sentences 扩展句

段落的展开方法有多种,考生只有对这些展开方式非常熟悉才能在短时间内迅速把握作者的思路,对段落或文章的内容进行准确预测,提高阅读速度和解题的准确率。

(1) 归纳法或演绎法

常见的逻辑推理方式有两种,即归纳法或演绎法。按照归纳法展开段落,是指在段落中先引用具体事例、原因或论据进行阐述或论述,最后再得出结论性的观点,即通常所说的从特殊到一般。演绎法则是由一般结论推出特殊情况,即先提出总的观点,再涉及具体事例或论据。请看下例:



For many people, all the frustrations they face in their daily lives are relieved on the battlefields of the road. The cashier in the bank, or at the post office, is also frequently the object of vented anger. And how often do we read in the newspaper dramatic stories about trolley rage in the supermarket, phone rage, air rage and so on? Admittedly, we do have the tendency to take out our pent-up emotions on others. But surely, a better way to deal with these situations would be simply learning how to control our feelings.

这一段是用归纳法展开的,最后一句是结论,也是主题句。

(2) 依据重要性展开段落

阅读这样的段落时,我们会发现有时这一段是按照事实或理由的重要性递增的顺序排列的,有时恰好相反。下面这一段论述了医生对病人撒谎的危害。

Lies also do harm to those who tell them, harm to their integrity and, in the long run, to their credibility. Lies hurt their colleagues as well. The suspicion of deceit undercuts the work of many doctors who are scrupulously honest with their patients; it contributes to the spiral of lawsuits and of "defensive medicine", and thus it injures, in turn, the entire medical profession.

(3) 按时间顺序展开

按时间顺序展开段落,就是按照事物实际发展的时间顺序进行论述或解释。请看下例:

James Murray was born in Scotland in 1873, the son of a village tailor. He went to a parish school, but he left at 14 and he educated himself with pertinacity. He loved knowledge and he loved to impart it. He became a schoolmaster; he learned language after language and was alive to geology, archeology and phonetics, as well as to local politics. He had to leave Scotland because of the illness of his first wife, and he became a bank clerk in London. By sheer energy of scholarship, and without benefit of any university education, he made himself indispensable to the other remarkable philologists of his day. He returned to school-teaching and lived a 72 hour day for the rest of his life. For the invitation to edit what became the O. E. D. was one that he could not refuse. At first he combined it with his school work; later he moved to Oxford and dedicated himself to building the best sort of monument — best in that it was not a monument to himself, and best in that it was not a monument to something dead but rather to something living: the English language.

(4) 按空间顺序展开

按空间顺序展开段落就是有序地由远到近或由近到远,从上到下或从下到上,由外到内或由内到外对事物进行描写。

It is a beautiful and quiet night. The moon is like a disc hanging on the dark sky, which casts its light on everything. Around the lake are some trees, their slender leaves billowing in the gentle wind. There must be some frogs in the middle of the lake, whose endless singing can be heard clearly. What an attractive night!

(5) 按过程组织段落

采用这种方式展开的段落或文章其目的是要告诉读者怎样一步一步地做某件事,所以在阅读时读者要理清顺序和层次,在头脑中要形成清晰的流程图。例如:

Once you encounter a person who has stopped breathing, you should begin immediately to do mouth-to-mouth breathing. First, place the victim on his back and remove any foreign matter from his mouth



with your fingers. Then tilt his head backwards, so that his chin is pointing up. Next, pull his mouth open and his jaw forward, pinch his nostrils shut to prevent the air which you blow into his mouth from escaping through his nose. Then place your mouth tightly over the victim's. Blow into his mouth until you see his chest rise. Then turn your head to the side and listen for the outrush of air which indicates an air exchange. Repeat the process...

雅思考试中 Sequencing 这种题型就是针对这类文章出的,考生对此要特别注意。

(6) 用例子论述

这种段落使用例子对主题句进行解释。读者在阅读时要注意主题句与相关事例的关系。

例如: Knowledge often results only after persistent investigation. Albert Einstein, after a lengthy examination of the characteristics of matter and energy, formulated his famous Theory of Relativity, which now acts as a basis for further research in nuclear physics. Using plaster casts of footprints, fingerprints, and stray strands of hair, a detective pertinaciously pursues the criminal. After years of work Annie Jump Cannon perfected the classification of the spectra of some 350,000 stars. Investigations into the causes of polio have provided us with the means for prevention and cure of this dreaded disease only after many years of research. As students, we too are determined in our investigation to find, retain, and contribute to the store of human knowledge.

(7) 按比较和对比法展开段落

比较 (comparing) 是对事物的相同方面进行比较; 对比 (contrasting) 是对比事物的不同之处。

Kung fu, the Chinese form of self-defense fighting, differs considerably from the modern Japanese version, known as Karate. "Karate is straight line action," say some kung fu instructors, "While kung fu involves circular motions." A karate session looks like an army drill; a kung fu practice resembles a ballet. Karate fighters generally stand in one position and step forward or backward, while Kung fu fighters move sideways and back and forth continuously. Karate is easier to learn because the fighter remains relatively stationary, moving only the arms and leg. The Kung fu fighter, on the other hand, is always moving and therefore needs to develop a high degree of coordination.

(8) 按因果关系展开

下面这段分析了一因 (hard work) 和一果 (success) 的关系。

Eight out of ten students who come to the United States succeed because of hard work. In spite of their eagerness, they know very little about the English language or ways of learning it. Foreign-student life is difficult. Students have few friends and few social opportunities. Neither their parents nor their countrymen protect them from loneliness. Many students became ill from the home-sickness which they experience consequently. Loneliness is a more serious difficulty than the language problem. The solution to all of the foreign students problems is hard work.

(9) 分类

分类法就是对事物分门别类进行说明。

There are three kinds of book-owners. The first has all the standard sets and best-sellers—unread, untouched. (This deluded individual owns woodpulp and ink, not books.) The second has a great many books — a few of them read through, most of them dipped into, but all of them as clean and shiny as the day they were bought. (This person would probably like to make books his own, but is restrained by a



false respect for their physical appearance.) The third has a few books or many — every one of them dog-eared and dilapidated, shaken and loosened by continual use, marked and scribbled in from front to back. (This man owns books.)

(10) 下定义

A university is an institution of higher learning which includes one or more undergraduate schools or colleges, graduate programs leading to advanced degrees, and one or more professional schools.

(11) 综合各种方法

在很多情况下,作者为了达到预期的写作目的,采用多种方式展开段落。

Kin-tay often told Kizzy stories about himself. He said that he had been near his village in Africa, chopping wood to make a drum, when he had been set upon by four men, overwhelmed, and kidnapped into slavery. When Kizzy grew up and became a mother, she told her son these stories, and he in turn would tell his children. His granddaughter became my grandmother, and she pumped that saga into me as if it were plasma, until I knew by rote the story of the African, and the subsequent generational wending of our family through cotton and tobacco plantations into the Civil War and then freedom.

在这一段中作者用了两种方法:按时间顺序和因果关系展开段落。

3. Concluding Sentence 结论句

结论句在段落中也很重要。结论句可能回答主题句中暗示的问题,将段落的主要内容进行总结,也可能呼应主题句,重复段落的中心思想。在下面这一段的结尾处,作者回答了怎样才能提高作摘要的效率。

The whole process of summarizing implies an ability to make decisions. You have to decide what the author's plan is, how the material has been organized, what the key ideas are, and what material is used merely as example. You will not find the technique of summarizing easy at first because it requires so many decisions. But your efficiency in making summaries, as well as your general reading efficiency, will increase in proportion to the time and effort you spend on perfecting your note-taking technique.

二、Paragraph Reading 段落的阅读

一般来讲,在说明文与论述文中,每段都涉及问题的一个方面或论据的一方面,而每段的第一句话和最后一句话则往往起到概括全段或承上启下的作用。当然这种情况并不绝对,但了解这一点对于我们迅速把握一段的主旨很有帮助。在上一节我们已经详细地分析了段落的主题句和段落的展开方式。除此之外在阅读时我们还应该注意什么呢?我们还要留心过渡词的使用,因为这些词一方面可能对什么是段落的主题为读者提供了线索,另一方面它们可能表明论点与论据的关系或说明对象与说明工具之间的关系。这样读者可以分清段落层次,做题时可以有有的放矢。

常见的表示空间关系的连词和过渡词:above, across from, adjacent to, also, around, before me, below, beneath, beyond, here, in the distance, nearby, on the left, opposite to, next to, up, down, under, close to, over, etc.



常见的表示时间关系的连词和过渡词: first, soon, eventually, in the meantime, then, thereupon, at the same time, next, thereafter, after an interval, now, presently, later, afterward, somewhat later, finally, at last, etc.

常见的表示分析论证的连词和过渡词: first, but, finally, also, another, yet, once, such, then, thus, now, as a result, at last, consequently, for example, in addition, in this case, otherwise, in closing, for this purpose, furthermore, moreover, likewise, next, on the contrary, in summary, on the other hand, in conclusion, therefore, etc.

常见的表示比较的连词和过渡词: another, furthermore, moreover, equally important, too, also, at the same time, besides, then, accordingly, in fact, in addition to, like, likewise, similarly, just as...so, in the same way, etc.

常见的表示对比的连词和过渡词: on the contrary, different from/in contrast to, on the other hand, despite, in spite of, yet, but, whereas, unlike, nevertheless, not only...but also, years ago...today, the former...the latter, the first...whereas the second, here...there, this...that, then...now, some...others, once...now, etc.

例如:

When it comes to the slowing economy, Ellen Spero isn't biting her nails just yet. But the 47-year-old manicurist isn't cutting, filing or polishing as many nails as she'd like to, either. Most of her clients spend \$ 12 to \$ 50 weekly, but last month two longtime customers suddenly stopped showing up. Spero blames the softening economy. "I'm a good economic indicator," she says. "I provide a service that people can do without when they're concerned about saving some dollars." So Spero is downscaling, shopping at middle-brow Dillard's department store near her suburban Cleveland home, instead of Neiman Marcus. "I don't know if other clients are going to abandon me, too," she says.

本段第一句话总体介绍了在经济减缓的大背景下 Spero 的经济处境。第二句话对此进行进一步的解释。段落的其余部分则使用具体的例子和数字支持开头的两句话。所以,只要了解了前两句话的内容,这段文章就被攻克了。但是第一句话中的“biting her nails”绝不是字面意义,它是什么意思呢?只要我们往下看,就会在第二句中发现几个关键词:but、isn't、either。由连词 but 得知这两句话的意思相反。第二句说这位 47 岁的美甲师实际修剪的指甲数量也不如她想修的多,就是说她的客户数量小于她的期望值。我们把两句话合起来看,应该是 Spero 的情况不是很糟糕,还未处于绝境,但情况也不如她想要的那么好。在这个例子中, but 和 either 对什么是段落的主题和如何理解这个主题起了关键作用。

EXERCISES

Paragraph 1

Question 1

1. Identify the topic sentence in the following paragraph:

Because lunch comes in the middle of the day, it gives me a welcome break from studying. At school, lunch means thirty minutes out of class and a chance to rest after the morning's work. While eating, I can plan what I'm going to do in the afternoon. And besides offering a pleasant break in the day, lunch is always a good meal. In fact, eating lunch is one of my favorite pastimes.



Paragraph 2

Question 2

2. Identify the topic sentence in the following paragraph:

The need for humane studies, both in themselves and for scientists and professional men, is greater than it ever was. In international affairs and in a world where we have already reached the point where we can annihilate ourselves, the problem that we face will certainly not be solved by better and better weapons in the hands of opposing armed nations. They will be solved by a better understanding of men, by a public educated and enlightened enough to support that diplomacy. Until that solution appears, our governments must continue to arm and to develop weapons against the idiotic possibility of war, but our only hope of a long-term peace comes not from better weapon, but from humane agreement between men and nations.

Paragraph 3

Question 3

3. Summarize the main idea of the paragraph:

In the 1880's, engineer Herman Hollerith was searching for a way to record census information. He saw a conductor punching holes in tickets. The position of each hole told something about the ticket holder, such as hair or eye color. If the "passenger" turned out to be a train robber, this record would help the police. Hollerith designed punched cards for an electric computing machine. Each hole gave the answer to a question. The machine counted the holes, and the ancestor of the computer was born.

Paragraph 4

Question 4

4. Summarize the main idea of the paragraph:

New figures from France, Germany and Italy — the three biggest economies in the Eurozone — suggest the continent's economic woes may have been exaggerated. In France, evidence emerged that consumer spending remained solid in July and August, rising 1.4% and 0.6% respectively. Forecasters had generally expected the July figure to show a 0.1% slippage, with August unchanged. But the figures were flattered slightly by a downgrade to the June figure, to 0.7% from 1.5%.

Paragraph 5

Question 5

5. Identify the way of development in the following paragraph:

This surge of demand for oil will soon begin to send shock waves through the American economy and transportation system. The impact of these tremors can already be anticipated — to the consumer they signal the end of a long love affair with the car, and to Detroit they offer an early warning that its growth aims are dangerously unrealistic. Unless we exercise foresight and devise growth-limits policies for the auto industry, events will thrust us into a crisis that will lead to a substantial erosion of domestic oil supply as well as the independence it provides us with, and a level of petroleum imports that could cost as much as \$20 to \$30 billion per year. Moreover, we would still be depleting our remaining oil reserves at an unacceptable rate, and scrambling for petroleum substitutes, with enormous potential damage to the environment.