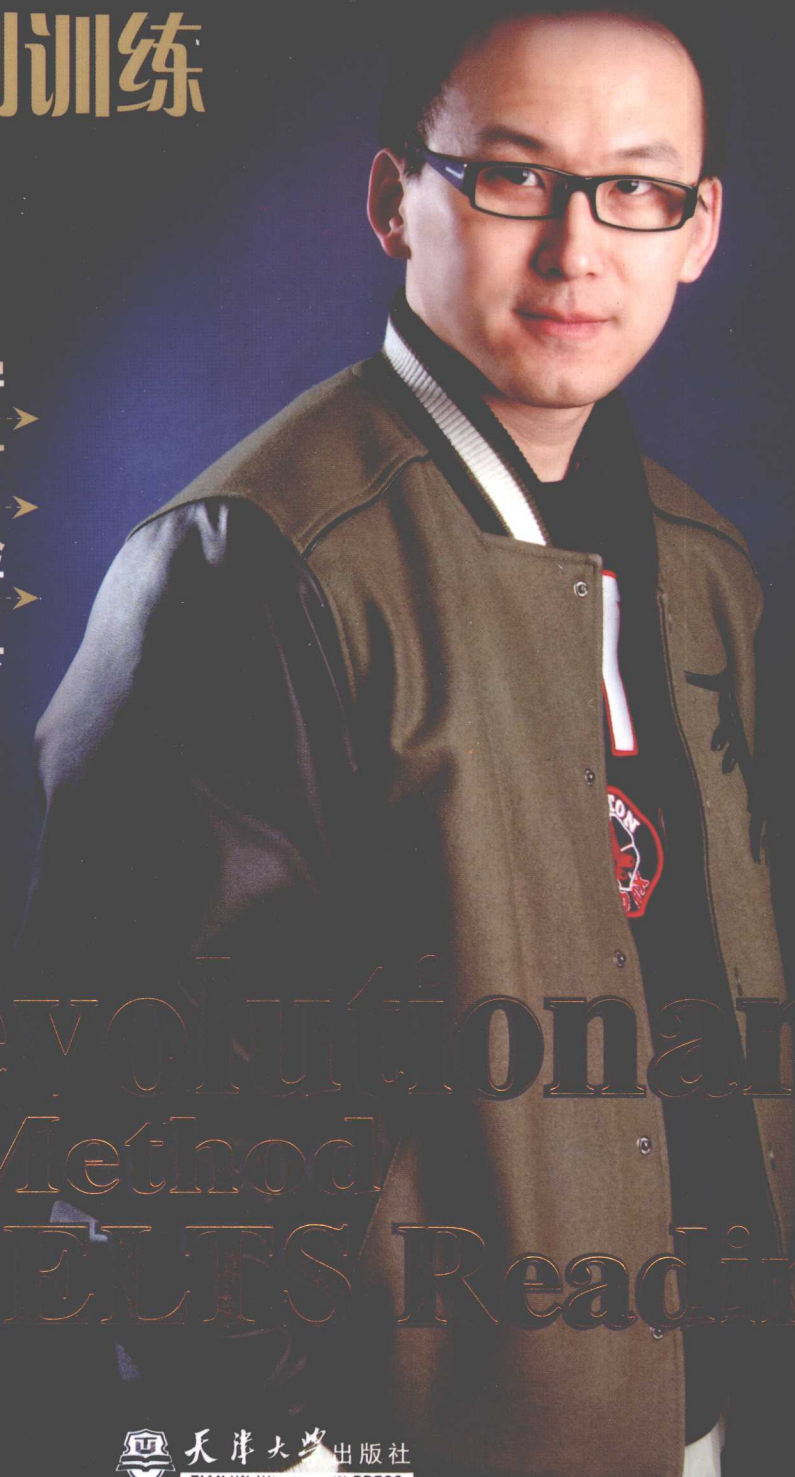


# 雅思阅读新题

## 平行冲刺训练

张 岳/编著

6年雅思教学  
10万考生感言  
多次8分体验  
演绎阅读经典



A Revolutionary  
Method  
for IELTS Reading



天津大学出版社

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## 才华横溢 绝代风采

张岳是我认识的年轻老师中的佼佼者。

第一次认识他是在2002年年底的北京年会上。当时我就发现他语言功底扎实、发音纯正、思维敏捷。那时他已经教了一段时间雅思，有了自己的看法和理解。在教师讨论会上，他介绍了对雅思考试中语言重现现象以及学生常见问题的总结等。几乎所有的老师都在关注这个有头脑的年轻人，这时，他的平行阅读法也初具雏形。

一年后，张岳的《平行阅读法》出版，这本书被称作是“a revolutionary method for reading”。在书里，他建立了一套完整的阅读体系，把阅读的重点放在速读上，这种方法非常适合雅思考试。这本书不仅有方法的介绍而且有习题的讲解。在细致入微的讲解中可以体会到他对学生的关心和理解。此书在广州学生中的反响非常好，很多学生对我说，这是一套能够帮助他们夺取高分的方法。

后来，张岳来珠海讲课，受到了学生的热烈欢迎。学生们喜欢这样一位幽默耐心、聪慧豁达的老师，更喜欢他的有理论、有实践的《平行阅读法》。在课余，我们对教学工作不断地作探讨，他的勤奋和进取让我相信他还会做得更好。

这一次恰逢《Cambridge IELTS 7 with Answers》出版，《平行阅读法》也重新进行修订。张岳对我说，每隔一段时间，他都希望能有所提升，让平行阅读法尽善尽美。他的理念体现在不仅要从理论上可取而且要在实践上可行；不仅要让高分考生掌握，而且要让低分读者理解。于是，现在这套“张岳雅思系列丛书”变得更加完美了。丛书中的第一本就是《雅思新平行阅读法》，它是对原有的阅读方法的充分改进。《平行阅读法核心词汇》是对平行阅读法的进一步发展。《雅思阅读新题》既是新题的题库也是对方法的补充和训练。这三本书形成了一个完整的体系，贯穿了张岳独特的风格，是雅思考生必备的阅读丛书。

吴建业

## 推荐序二

# 平行读雅思 经典永流传

雅思阅读的特点是文章长、题材广、时间紧、题型多，再加上文化差异，让考生感到难以琢磨。平行阅读法是一套近乎完美的阅读体系，是理论与实际紧密结合的阅读方法，是精读与速读的有机统一，它有效解决了雅思阅读中的常见问题，成为雅思阅读教学史上的经典之作。

新平行阅读法是根据几年来学生和老师的反馈，在原来的平行阅读法的基础上改进而成。整个理论建立在实战考试的基础上，建立在深刻、全面了解雅思出题规律的基础上，以顺序感为线索，完善了速读的方式，造就了“一遍阅读”的奇迹；从语言重现现象入手，用精读解决做题的准确性，总结了各种简洁的公式和规律。这是技巧，也是理念；这是方法，也是经验；这是总结，也是突破。

这次对《新平行阅读法》进行修订，主要是对前一段时间雅思动态的整理，特别加入了对《Cambridge IELTS 7 with Answers》的点评。此外，根据《Cambridge IELTS 7 with Answers》的特点，对未来一段时间内的雅思考试进行了预测。

在平行阅读法体系下，修订过的“张岳雅思系列丛书”包括三本：《新平行阅读法》、《平行阅读法核心词汇》和《雅思阅读新题》。

《新平行阅读法》综合阐述了平行阅读法的基本内容和各种阅读题型的解析。在讲解过程中，以《Cambridge IELTS 7 with Answers》为素材，全面再现了雅思考试的应试全貌。为了帮助学生理解每种题型的解决方式，除了有技巧之外，还有针对性的训练。全书编排周密、逻辑严谨、可操作性强。

《平行阅读法核心词汇》归纳了在使用平行阅读法的过程中所必需的词汇，精练实用。整个讲解过程紧密结合雅思考试，是一本机经、技巧与词汇综合的书。全书的风格轻松却不失严谨，精练却不乏全面，体例新颖，独树一帜。

《雅思阅读新题》是一本模拟习题。书中的内容紧跟考试，题目难度接近剑桥原题，是剑桥真题的有益补充，也是新平行阅读法的配套练习册。本书的讲解独具匠心，有讲有练，直白易懂，以点带面，举一反三，让考生在每一套题的练习中都取得进步，同时也贯穿了张岳冷幽默的风格。

张岳老师具有非常扎实的英文功底和追求完美的习惯。他多次参加雅思考试，经验丰富、成绩优异。在2003年，《平行阅读法》形成了最早的阅读框架，得到了广大学生和老师的普遍称赞。如今，《平行阅读法》重新修订，标志着这套经典的阅读体系完成了自我更新和提升。

吕蕾

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You should spend about 20 minutes on questions 1-14, which are based on READING PASSAGE 1 below:

The survey headline

A global analysis of happiness and well-being shows that the most "satisfied" people tend to live in Latin America, Western Europe and North America, whereas Eastern Europeans are the least satisfied.

(精华版)

It is not the first time such international league tables have been

become a household name. It is the first time, however, that the journal of happiness studies, *Journal of Happiness Studies*, has published its own journal. As a result, government policy advisers are getting interested, and politicians are using the findings to shape their strategies.

What above all is data gathered from hundreds of surveys measuring happiness across different cultures, professions, religions, and socio-economic groups. Researchers can investigate the impact of money and inequality; they could explore, for example, how much difference money makes to a person's happiness after their basic material needs have been met, and whether inequality in wealth and status is as important a source of dissatisfaction as we might think. "It is an exciting area," says Ruut Veenhoven, editor-in-chief of the journal of Happiness Studies. "We can now show which behaviours are risky as far as happiness goes, in the same way medical research shows what is bad for our health. We should eventually be able to show what kind of lifestyle suits what kind of person."



## 1. 阅读考试的目的——迅速找到题目的答案

### ☆ 关键词

和平日的阅读不同，考试的阅读目的仅仅是找到题目的答案。所以分析题目的意图是最重要的。我们把关键词定义为那些能够决定答案性质或位置的词。最明显的关键词应该是人名、地名、时间、数字和生词，它们在文章中是不会改变模样的。

Scientists have yet to determine the cue for *Chusquea abietifolia's* seasonal rhythm.

There is plenty of scientific evidence to support **photoperiodism**.

**Plato** believed that humour to be a sign of above-average intelligence.

但是在一些题目中没有以上明显的标志，这时就要我们仔细分析一下。

例如：

Sometimes the desire to protect ideas seems to have been stronger than the desire to communicate them, particularly in the case of mathematicians and \_\_\_\_.

在这个例子中题目的句子很长，但是空格前面最近的mathematicians却是最重要的关键词，它虽不是什么生字，但决定了答案的性质（人）和位置（mathematicians下文）。

再例如：

Although English was overtaken by \_\_\_\_ in the 19th century ...

很多人能说出这道题的关键词是19世纪，其实English也是关键词。它决定了答案是另外一类语言。换句话说，当文章出现19世纪时，我们只需要在上下文找一种语言作这个空格的答案就可以了。

### ☆ AA重现和AB重现

#### △ “老实”的AA重现

在题目中都会出现人名、地名、时间和数字。它们的样子在文章中重现时不会改变，也就是我们说的AA重现。这是一类很好的标志，在文章中能够轻易地找到。它们的数量会占到所有题目的一半。

例如：

**Plato** believed humour to be a sign of above-average intelligence.

Coastal erosion occurred along **Egypt's Mediterranean** coast before the building of the Aswan Dams.

In **1985**, AI was at its lowest point.

Data on the earth's natural resources has only been collected since **1972**.

There is plenty of scientific evidence to support **photoperiodism**.

还需要强调的是，AA重现还经常出现在一些超级简单的小词上，它们无法进行AB的改写。

例如：

Some types of **birds** can be encouraged to breed out of season.

**Girls** are more likely than **boys** to hold mistaken views about the rainforests destruction.

**Computer** manufacturers, for instance, are able to import \_\_\_\_ from overseas.

### △ “狡猾”的AB重现

很多题目的关键词在原文中都会换一种写法，也就是用同义词代换了。这类比较灵活，有的一目了然，有的纯粹考查一个考生的词汇量。

例如：

题目 prevent misunderstanding

原文 **resolve confusion**

题目 one of the brain's most difficult tasks

原文 **the extremely demanding job for the brain**

题目 take a pessimistic view of the world

原文 **the world seems to be getting worse**

题目 overstate their arguments

原文 **exaggerate their claims**

题目 Applications of AI have had a degree of success.

原文 **Ironically, in some way AI was a victim of its own success.**

## 2. 一个目标和两个大发现

### ☆ 一个目标

对于一个新手而言，雅思阅读的题目在原文中好像没有任何顺序可言。如果把所有题目做完总是需要把文章读上两三遍。既浪费了时间又影响了心情。一遍做完实际上成为了所有人做阅读题时的目标。

### ☆ 两个大发现（Two Biggest Discoveries）

作者多次参加雅思考试后，发现了雅思阅读中两条至关重要的出题规律。

#### 发现一 ORDER

同一种题型内部有顺序（除了配对）

#### 发现二 DISORDER

各种题型之间没有顺序

我们来看剑桥5中的经典例子：

## Reading Passage 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.

### Johnson's Dictionary

For the century before Johnson's Dictionary was published in 1775, there had been concern about the state of the English language. There was no standard way of speaking or writing and no agreement as to the best way of bringing some order to the chaos of English spelling. Dr. Johnson provided the solution.

There had, of course, been dictionaries in the past, the first of these being a little book of some 120 pages, compiled by a certain Robert Cawdray, published in 1604 under the title *A Table Alphabeticall of hard usual English words*. Like the various dictionaries that came after it during the seventeenth century, Cawdray's tended to concentrate on "scholarly" words; one function of the dictionary was to enable its student to convey an impression of fine learning.

Beyond the practical need to make order out of chaos, *the rise of dictionaries is associated with the rise of the English middle class*, who were anxious to define and circumscribe the various worlds to conquer—lexical as well as social and commercial. *It is highly appropriate that Dr. Samuel Johnson, the very model of an eighteenth-century literary man, as famous in his own time as in ours*, should have published his Dictionary at the very beginning of the heyday of middle class.

第①题

第②题

第③题

的答案

是NOT

GIVEN

文章中

没有提

到关键

词

第④题

第⑤题

第⑥题

第⑦题

第⑧题

第⑨题

第⑩题

第⑪题

第⑫题

第⑬题

第⑭题

第⑮题

第⑯题

第⑰题

第⑱题

Johnson was a poet and critic who raised common sense to the height of genius. His approach to the problems that had worried writers throughout the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was intensely practical. Up until his time, the task of producing a dictionary on such a large scale had seemed impossible without the establishment of an academy to make decisions about right and wrong usage. *Johnson decided he did not need an academy to settle arguments about*

*language; he would write a dictionary himself; and he would do it single-handed.*

Johnson signed the contract for the Dictionary with the bookseller Robert Dosley at a breakfast held at the Golden Anchor Inn near Holborn Bar on 18 June 1764.

*He was to be paid £1,575 in instalments*, and from this he took money to rent 17 Gough Square, in which he set up his "dictionary workshop".

James Boswell, his biographer, described the garret where Johnson worked as "fitted up like a counting house" with a long desk running down the middle at which the *copying clerks* would work standing up. Johnson himself was stationed on a rickety chair at an "old crazy deal table" surrounded by a chaos of borrowed books.

第②题

第③题

第④题

第⑤题

第⑥题

He was also helped by six assistants, two of whom died whilst the Dictionary was still in preparation.

第③题

The work was immense; filling about eighty large notebooks (and without a library to hand), Johnson wrote the definitions of over 40,000 words, and illustrated their many meanings with some 114,000 quotations drawn from English writing on every subject, from the Elizabethans to his own time. He did not expect to achieve complete originality. Working to deadline, he had to draw on the best of all previous dictionaries, and to make his work one of heroic synthesis. In fact, it was very much more. Unlike his predecessors, Johnson treated English very practically, as a living language, with many different shades of meaning. He adopted his definitions on the principle of English common law—according to precedent. After its publication, his Dictionary was not seriously rivaled for over a century.

第⑤题

第①题

第②题

第③题

After many vicissitudes the Dictionary was finally published on 15 April 1775. It was instantly recognized as a landmark throughout Europe. “This very noble work”, wrote the leading Italian lexicographer, “will be a perpetual monument of Fame to the Author, an Honour to his own Country in particular, and a general Benefit to the republic of Letters throughout Europe”. “This very noble work”, wrote the leading Italian lexicographer, “will be a perpetual monument of Fame to the Author, an Honour to his own Country in particular, and a general Benefit to the republic of Letters throughout Europe”. The fact that Johnson had taken on the Academies of Europe and matched them (everyone knew that forty French academics had taken forty years to produce the first French national dictionary) was cause for much English celebration.

Johnson had worked for nine years, “with little assistance of the learned, and without any patronage of the great; not in the obscurities of retirement, or under the shelter of academic bowers, but amidst inconvenience and distraction, in sickness and in sorrow”. For all its faults and eccentricities his two-volume work is a masterpiece and a landmark, in his own words, “setting the orthography, displaying the analogy, regulating the structures, and ascertaining the significations of English words”. It is the cornerstone of Standard English, an achievement which, in James Boswell’s words, “conferred stability on the language of his country”.

第⑥题

The Dictionary, together with his other writing, made Johnson famous and so well esteemed that his friends were able to prevail upon King George III to offer him a pension. From then on, he was to become the Johnson of folklore.

第⑦题

## Questions 1-3

Choose **THREE** letters from A-H.

Write your answers in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.

**NB** Your answers may be given in any order.

Which **THREE** of the following statements are true of Johnson's Dictionary?

- A It avoided all scholarly words.
- B It was the only English dictionary in general use for 200 years.
- C It was famous because of the large number of people involved.
- D It focused mainly on language from contemporary texts.
- E There was a time limit for its completion.
- F It ignored work done by previous dictionary writers.
- G It took into account subtleties of meaning.
- H Its definitions were famous for their originality.

## Questions 4-7

Complete the summary.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 4-7 on your answer sheet.

In 1764 Dr. Johnson accepted the contract to produce a dictionary. Having rented a garret, he took on a number of ★<sup>4</sup>\_\_\_\_, who stood at a long central desk. Johnson did not have a ★<sup>5</sup>\_\_\_\_ available to him, but eventually produced definitions of in excess of 40,000 words written in 80 large notebooks. On publication, the Dictionary was immediately hailed in many European countries as a landmark. According to his biographer, James Boswell, Johnson's principal achievement was to bring ★<sup>6</sup>\_\_\_\_ to the English language. As a reward for his hard work, he was granted a ★<sup>7</sup>\_\_\_\_ by the king.

## Questions 8-13

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

In boxes 8-13 on your answer sheet, write

- |                  |                                              |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>TRUE</b>      | if the statement agrees with the information |
| <b>FALSE</b>     | if the statement contradicts the information |
| <b>NOT GIVEN</b> | if there is no information on this           |

- ★<sup>8</sup> The growing importance of the middle classes led to an increased demand for dictionaries.
- ★<sup>9</sup> Johnson has become more well known since his death.

- ★10 Johnson had been planning to write a dictionary for several years.
- ★11 Johnson set up an academy to help with the writing of his Dictionary.
- ★12 Johnson only received payment for his Dictionary on its completion.
- ★13 Not all of the assistants survived to see the publication of the Dictionary.

如果你像以前一样按照题目的自然顺序做题，一定要把文章读3遍。因为在这篇文章中多选、SUMMARY和判断的出现顺序是：

8→9→10→11→12→4→13→5→1→2→3→6→7

我们现在就看到了明显的order和disorder。也就是每一种题型内部有序，例如8-13的判断都是按顺序出现在文章里。但是三种题型之间存在交叉和乱序的情况。

简而言之，三种题型的第一题都有可能出现在文章的开头，所以我们一遍做完就要使用“平行阅读法”。

### 3. 平行阅读法

如果我们明白了ORDERLY和DISORDER的规律就可以利用平行阅读法简化做题过程，节省做题时间。

第一步：精读前三种题型的第一题。画出关键词，确定某一种题型在原文的起始位置。

解释：由于每种题型之间没有顺序，前三种题型的第一题谁先出现答案是不定的。所以首先精读三种题型的第一题。

特别提示：如果仔细精读了这三道题目都会找到某一道题目在原文的位置。

例如这篇文章的第4题（第二种题型SUMMARY的第一题），还有会AA出现的关键词1764，只要简单浏览一下就发现出现在第4段最后。

Johnson was a poet and critic who raised common sense to the height of genius. His approach to the problems that had worried writers throughout the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was intensely practical. Up until his time, the task of producing a dictionary on such a large scale had seemed impossible without the establishment of an academy to make decisions about right and wrong usage. He would write a dictionary himself; and he would do it single-handed. Johnson signed the contract for the Dictionary with the bookseller Robert Dosley at a breakfast held at the Golden Anchor Inn near Holborn Bar on 18 June 1764, and from this he took money to rent 17 Gough Square, in which he set up his "dictionary workshop".

第二步：浏览AA和AB的重现。

解释：回到文章中浏览寻找关键词的AA和AB重现。

第三步：如果完成了第N题，继续精读第N+1题。

解释：当做完一道题目（第N题）后，继续精读它后面的第N+1题。

我们在刚才的文章中检验一下“平行阅读法”的效果：

第一步：精读前三种题型的第一题。画出关键词，确定某一种题型在原文的起始位置。

本篇文章三种题型分别是多选、SUMMARY和判断。其中第4题的1764年我们找到在第4段最后，于是我们在前四段集中处理多选题和判断题。特别提示：判断题必须一次记两个题目，防止根本不出现关键词的NOT GIVEN（参见“平行阅读法”判断题一章）。

第二步：浏览AA和AB的重现。

回到文章中浏览寻找1-3题的关键词Johnson's Dictionary，第8题middle classes和第9题since his death的AA和AB重现。

第三步：如果完成了第N题，继续精读第N+1题。

当做完一道题目（第N题）后，继续精读它后面的第N+1题。例如做完第8题，接着看第9题。



## 答案与解析

### 第8题

答案	TRUE
关键词	middle classes
原文段落	第 3 段
分析	<p>考点：题目中led to是因果关系：中产阶级地位变得重要导致对字典需求的增加。</p> <p>原文也用了因果关系：字典的兴起是和中产阶级的兴起联系在一起的，associated with表达了前者与后者导致的关系。所以答案是TRUE。</p>

### 第9题

答案	FALSE
关键词	since his death
原文段落	第 3 段
分析	<p>考点：变得更加出名</p> <p>原文说Johnson在自己的时代和在我们这个时代是同样出名的。答案是FALSE。</p>

### 第11题

答案	FALSE
关键词	set up an academy
原文段落	第 4 段
分析	<p>考点：set up an academy</p> <p>原文明确说道Johnson决定他不接受一家学术机构的帮助。答案是FALSE。</p>

### 第10题

答案	TRUE
关键词	planning to write a dictionary
原文段落	第 4 段
分析	<p>考点：for several years</p> <p>原文提到计划写字典的内容。答案是TRUE。</p>

### 第12题

答案	FALSE
关键词	receive payment
原文段落	第 4 段
分析	考点: only on its completion 原文这里说Johnson将以分期付款的方式 (in instalments) 得到 1 575英镑。和题目的一次支付明显矛盾, 答案是FALSE。

### 第4题

答案	copying clerks
关键词	1764
原文段落	第 5 段
分析	空格前是a number of说明答案是个复数名词; 后面又是who说明前面的空格缺个复数的人。而且他们还站在长桌子旁边。 原文在这里提到了所有关键词。站在桌边的人是copying clerks。

### 第13题

答案	TRUE
关键词	not all of the assistants
原文段落	第 5 段
分析	考点: survived 原文这里说六个助手手中的两个在字典编纂过程中就去世了。和原文的意思相同, 答案是TRUE。

### 第5题

答案	library
关键词	did not have a _____ available
原文段落	第 6 段
分析	空格需要一个名词, 这个名词是Johnson当时没有的东西。 原文说到连library (图书馆) 都没有。library就是答案。

### 第1-3题

答案	D. E. G
关键词	Johnson's Dictionary
原文段落	第 6 段