



Test007.com TBOND SERIES

中国金榜雅思标准教程

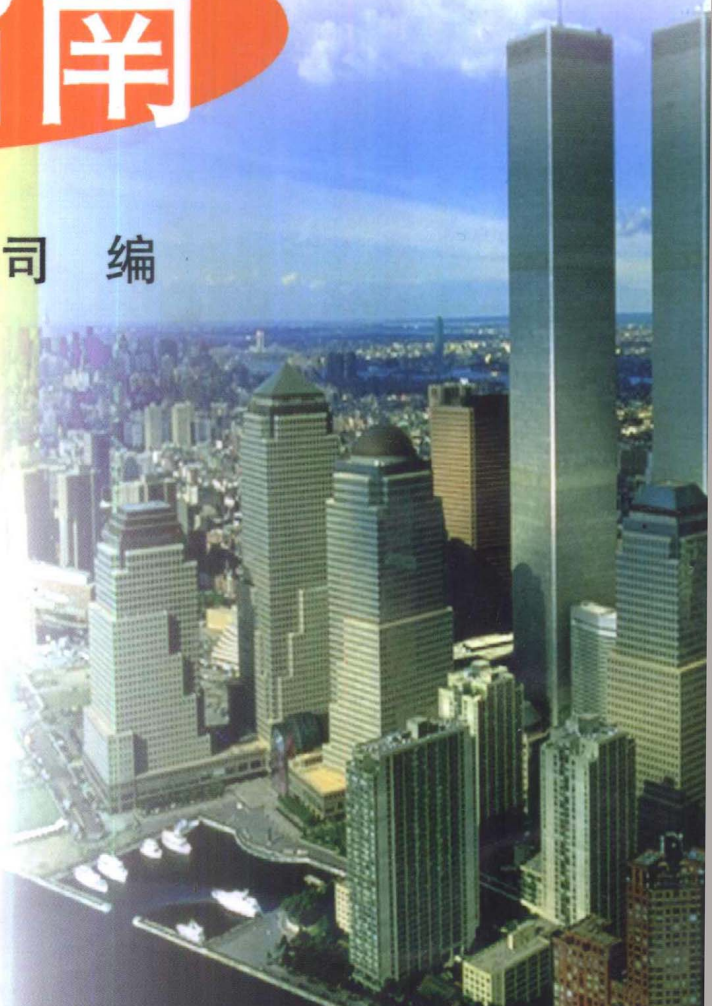
Reading Guide

IELTS

金榜雅思

阅读指南

北京金榜创业科技有限公司 编



 新世界出版社
NEW WORLD PRESS

52

2010
3.20

金榜雅思阅读指南

北京金榜创业科技有限公司编

新世界出版社

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

金榜雅思阅读指南/北京金榜创业科技有限公司编.
北京:新世界出版社,2001.8
ISBN 7-80005-614-7

I. 金... II. 北... III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-入学考试, 国外-自学参考资料 IV. H319.4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2001)第 057472 号

金榜雅思阅读指南

作 者/北京金榜创业科技有限公司编
责任编辑/张民捷 陈晓云
版式设计/陈晓云
封面设计/贺玉婷
责任印制/黄厚清
出版发行/新世界出版社
社 址/北京市百万庄路 24 号 邮政编码/(100037)
电 话/ 86-10-68995424 (总编室)
86-10-68994118 (发行部)
传 真/ 86-10-68995974
电子邮件/ public@nwp.com.cn
网 址/ www.nwp.com.cn
印 刷/北京市运乔宏源印刷厂
经 销/新华书店
开 本/ 787×1092 16 开
字 数/ 290 千字
印 张/ 12.25
印 数/ 6001-9000 册
版 次/ 2001 年 9 月第 1 版 2002 年 3 月第 2 次印刷
书 号/ ISBN 7-80005-614-7 / G·264
定 价/ 22.00 元

新世界版图书,版权所有,侵权必究。
新世界版图书,印装错误可随时退换。

第一部分 G类

第一章	IELTS 普通培训类(General Training)阅读应试指导	/ 3
第二章	模拟试题	/ 28
	模拟试题一	/ 28
	模拟试题二	/ 37
	模拟试题三	/ 45
	模拟试题四	/ 55
	阅读测试一	/ 66
	阅读测试二	/ 79
	模拟试题答案	/ 91
	测试题答案	/ 92

第二部分 A类

第一章	IELTS 学术类(Academic)阅读应试指导	/ 97
第二章	模拟试题	/ 122
	模拟试题一	/ 122
	模拟试题二	/ 133

模拟试题三	/ 144
模拟试题四	/ 155
模拟试题五	/ 164
阅读测试一	/ 174
模拟试题答案	/ 186
测试题答案	/ 188

附录：

IELTS 正确题数与分数段换算表	/ 189
-------------------------	-------

第一部分

G 类



第一章 IELTS 普通培训类 (General Training) 阅读应试指导

一、总 论

由于 IELTS 考试的 General Training(普通培训类)是针对那些去英语国家完成中学教育,学习非学位培训课程,以及近年来越来越多的赴加拿大、澳大利亚、新西兰等国移民定居的人员,所以 G 类主要旨在测试在一般的社会和教育情景下的基本生存技能(basic survival skills)。在题材、难度及测试技能等方面,G 类阅读与旨在测试学术技能(academic skills)的 A 类阅读或是 TOEFL、GRE 及我国的四六级考试中的阅读部分有很大不同。下面,我们从题材、题型、评分方法、做题步骤等几个方面谈谈 IELTS 普通培训类阅读的特点。

1. 题材与考核技能——实用性

由于近年来为移民目的而考 IELTS 的人日渐增多并且已经成为 IELTS 考试的主力军,许多人为方便,称呼 G 类为移民类。严格说来,在 G 类阅读中,没有任何与“移民”(immigration)有关的内容,而 training 却是必考的方面。

考试涉及到的文章来自于布告、广告、官方文件、小册子、报纸、说明书、时间表、书籍与杂志等。题目涉及考生在英语国家必备的生存技能,即是否可以获取、理解并处理基本的信息。

总的来说,IELTS 普通培训类阅读的题材与生活息息相关,是考生在英语国家生存所必需的,这一点与以学习为目的的学术类阅读及 TOEFL、GRE 或四、六级有很大不同。就考核技能而言,IELTS 普通培训类阅读主要涉及抓主旨、定位细节和信息之间的比较,较少考核推理、判断与得出结论等学术技能。

2. 题型——多样化

IELTS 考试题型多样化,不像国内外的标准化考试那样大量使用选择题。IELTS 经常考到的题型有:TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN(对、错、文中未提及)、matching(配对)、short-answer questions(简答)、sentence completion(完成句子)、paragraph headings(段落标题)、multiple choice(选择)、summary(摘要)和 diagram/flow chart/table(图表)等。题型的多样化是为了要从各个方面测试考生的 communication skills(交流技巧)。

对于考生来说,熟悉各种题型的要求及了解相应的解题思路,找到适合自己的方法,至关重要。

3. 评分标准——纺锤状

IELTS 普通培训类阅读的评分标准如下:做对 1~2 题得 1 分,3~5 题得 2 分,6~11 题得 3 分,12~17 题得 4 分,18~25 题得 5 分,26~34 题得 6 分,35~37 题得 7 分,38~39 题得 8 分,全对 40 题得 9 分。在实际考试中,根据各套试题的情况,会有一些变动,并且有 0.5 分的分值。

不同目的的考生,应树立不同的目标。去加拿大移民的考生,应力争做对 20 题以上,欲前往澳大利亚或新西兰的考生,可以将 28 题作为目标。考试的时候力争把简单的、能够做对的题目做对,并努力尝试较难题目,合理分配时间,这样,要获得满意的成绩,是不难达到的。

二、试卷结构简述及做题步骤与方法

IELTS 普通培训类阅读用时 60 分钟,共 40 道考题,分为三部分,难度递增。第一部分考日常事务(social survival),主要包含与生活密切相关的实用文本,要求考生能够定位和提供一般事实性信息。一般为两篇文章,每篇文章各一种题型。第二部分考培训内容(training survival),一般与某种语言类或实用类短期或长期培训有关,与第一部分相比,语言更复杂一些,表达方法更多样。一般考两篇文章,每篇文章各一种题型。第三部分为一般的说明文(general reading),题材广泛,篇幅较长,议论文不在考试之列。考一篇文章,题型在三四种左右。

对于做题步骤,有两种常见的思路:一种是仔细阅读文章,然后逐次做题;另一种是直接做题,回原文寻找答案。两种方法各有其利弊。

先看文章后做题的好处是首先对全文有个全局性的了解,知道其内容大意,做起题来比较容易定位,但可能会出现看文章用时过多,影响做题,或是发现文章里的许多内容,考题并没有涉及到。另一方面,许多考生因为阅读速度慢,怕题做不完,而跳过文章,直接做题,遇到问题再回到文章中寻找。这种方法,在做简单题时,效率相当高,但涉及难题,则会出现考生从原文难以找到对应段落的局面。如果题目的顺序并不与文章的顺序严格对应,考生可能会倍感困惑,难以定位。

在这里,我们建议采用一种简便易学的四步骤做题法:

1. 看题目要求(instructions),注意题目的共同点,以决定看文章的详略程度。

如果是考 headings,则主要抓主旨;如果是考 matching,则主要在人名、地名等大小写及其他特殊印刷字符处做标记;如果是 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN,则注意细节。

2. 扫描文章(skimming),一句一句看,并标出段落核心词。

重点浏览标题、每段话的小标题、所附图表的说明,以及特殊印刷字符(大写、下划线、斜体字、数字)。快速浏览每一段,抓住主题句,也就是每一段话的中心句。一段话当中,其他的句子是对主题句的扩展、说明或解释。在普通培训类文章中,主题句通常位于每段话的开头或结尾。若主题句不易辨别,则可在每一段话的核心词旁做标记。在许多情况下核心词是名词或是这一段话中重复出现的或有指代关系的词或短语。

寻找并理解主题句或核心词非常重要。这不仅是明白文章大意和中心思想所必需,而且也是做细节题时定位的基础。

浏览所用时间因人而异,在一篇建议用时 20 分钟的文章中,大约为 6 至 8 分钟。浏览的时候切记抓主题、抓核心,不要纠缠于细节,碰到不懂的单词或短语就跳过去。目的是要把握文章的总体脉络和中心意思。

3. 看题,划每道题核心词,回原文定位(scanning)。

按照题目的要求,回到文章,进行针对性阅读,定位具体信息。关键是分析题目的主干,判断此题应该对应文章的哪一段。根据题目的核心词,寻找该核心词在文章中的相应位置,有时能对应到原词,有时则对应该核心词的同义表达,例如题目涉及 return time,文中可能为 the time to get back。然后仔细阅读文中对应信息,对于无关信息,则忽略。碰到不懂的单词,则根据上下文进行推断。

4. 答题,如需选择的进行选择,如需填空的,从文中选取相应的内容填空,如是 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN,则进行信息之间的比较。

最后应留出两三分钟的时间来检查答案。重新思考一下不太肯定的答案,看看答案是不是符合题目的要求,并确认所有的答案都是填写在相应的位置上。

三、提高 IELTS 阅读成绩的策略

1. IELTS 阅读四大障碍及相应对策

(1) 单词

IELTS 普通培训类阅读文章中涉及约 7000 左右词汇,但具备 4000 左右词汇(即大学英语四级水平)即可应考。单词量不够的考生,应在短期内迅速扩充认知词汇,为看文章及做题打下一个良好的基础。

有些考生脱离语境,孤立地背单词,容易把单词的意义遗忘或混淆。如有考生考试时遇到 contrive(设计;设法做到)想不起来什么意思,却牢牢记得在词汇表里该单词位于 contribution(贡献)之后,controversial(有争议的)之前。要解决这个问题,考生可以通过制作单词卡片,正面写英文拼写,背面写中文含义的方法来记忆。每天背一定量的生词,并不断补充,而且还可以打乱次序。当然,最重要的是在上下文,即文章当中记忆单词。

(2) 句子

IELTS 阅读有的题目考的是对于文章中某一句子的理解,若考生领会有偏差,容易导致丢分。考生应对一些复合句,尤其是双重否定句、比较句、指代句等有一定的了解。在遇到比较复杂句子的时候,应静下心来,分析句子结构,从把握句子的主干成分——主谓结构来着手。

(3) 速度

几乎任何阅读考试均同时考核阅读速度(speed)与理解的精确度(accuracy),考生应在规定的 60 分钟时间里迅速而准确地答题。为赶时间而一味求快或为追求准确放弃一些题的做法

都是不可取的。总的说来,阅读速度的改善不容易一蹴而就,需要大量的练习和长时间的努力,不过,掌握一些阅读技巧,将有助于加快看文章的进程。

快速阅读,最关键的是在扫描文章的时候把握段落的主旨,并做出标记,并且在看完文章后,对文章的结构有大致的了解。至于阅读的坏习惯,约有以下几种:

① 边看边读

有的同学由于学英语课文时有朗读习惯,碰到英文文章,总是情不自禁地读出声来,或是口里念念有词。这样做的后果,必然是阅读速度慢。解决问题的关键是,一定要树立“看”文章而不是“读”文章的心态。

② 一次只看一个单词

有的同学是逐字逐字地看,一眼只看一个单词,这样做,不仅速度慢,而且可能会出现这样一种情形:每个单词都认识,但整句话就是理解不了。克服的方法可以用眼睛在文章中移动的速度逐步加快,一次看一个意群(sense unit),不是只看一个单词。(例:It is possible to use this iron in a vertical position so that you can remove creases from clothes on coathangers or from curtains.)

③ 遇生词则停顿

习惯于在做题的时候先把所有生词查出来的考生,在实战时容易在碰到生词的时候停下来思索时间过长而打断阅读的连贯性。考生应该平时养成根据上下文猜测单词含义的习惯,对于那些不影响理解的生词,则可以忽略不计。

(4) 不根据文章内容而是按自己的臆测做题

IELTS 阅读考试考核的是考生对于所考文章的理解,而不是考生的知识面或是对于某个问题的见解。考生切忌不依照文章内容判断而凭生活常识或个人感觉来答题。在做 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN 题的时候尤其要注意这一点。

2. 提高阅读成绩的途径

(1) 从根本上提高

考生想要得到理想的分数,特别是 6.5 分以上的分数,除了必需掌握一定的阅读和做题技巧之外,还要有扎实的基本功。这就需要考生平时多看、多读、多听、多说、多写,总之是多接触英文(much exposure to English)。考生应每天分配一定的时间,如半小时以上,来读一些生活类英文,持之以恒,争取在速度和理解的准确度上下功夫。

(2) 针对性突破

对于在短期内要考 IELTS 的同学,应把握“听讲、做题、总结”这三个环节。听讲,即上课听老师介绍阅读的技巧和方法以及一些文章和难句的讲解。做题,即在规定的 60 分钟时间里做

完一套阅读题,在仿真环境下熟悉做题的流程和思路。总结,即把老师介绍的方法运用于实践并加以归纳,看看效果如何,有些题为何做错,分析其中原因,并提醒自己在遇到同类问题的时候避免犯类似错误。

四、阅读技巧——skim reading 和 scan reading

1. Skim reading (略读)

Skim reading 指的是迅速找出一段话或是一篇文章的主旨。我们介绍的 IELTS 阅读四步骤阅读法的第二个步骤就是略读。略读可以让我们了解文章大意,并明白段落之间的大致关系,有助于做题时的快速定位。在略读的时候,眼睛应扫过每一个句子,找出核心词并做好标记,对于不认识的单词和一些虚词(如 to, and, is, the)等与主旨没有直接关系的地方则一带而过。

例:

THE PANDA'S LAST CHANCE

Chinese authorities have devised an ambitious plan to save the giant panda from the ravages of deforestation. Martin Williams assesses the creature's chances of avoiding extinction.

A The giant panda, the creature that has become a symbol of conservation, is facing extinction. The major reason is loss of habitat, which has continued despite the establishment, since 1963, of 14 panda reserves. Deforestation, mainly carried out by farmers clearing land to make way for fields as they move higher into the mountains, has drastically contracted the mammal's range. The panda has disappeared from much of central and eastern China, and is now restricted to the eastern flank of the Himalayas in Sichuan and Gansu provinces, and the Qinling Mountains in Shaanxi Province. Fewer than 1400 of the animals are believed to remain in the wild.

B Satellite imagery has shown the seriousness of the situation; almost half of the panda's habitat has been cut or degraded since 1975. Worse, the surviving panda population has also become fragmented; a combination of satellite imagery and ground surveys reveals panda "islands" in patches of forest separated by cleared land. The population of these islands, ranging from fewer than ten to more than 50 pandas, has become isolated because the animals are loath to cross open areas. Just putting a road through panda habitat may be enough to split a population in two.

C The minuscule size of the panda populations worries conservationists. The smallest groups have too few animals to be viable, and will inevitably die out. The larger populations may be viable in the short term, but will be susceptible to genetic defects as a result of inbreeding.

D In these circumstances, a more traditional threat to pandas — the cycle of flowering and sub-

sequent withering of the bamboo that is their staple food — can become literally species-threatening. The flowerings prompt pandas to move from one area to another, thus preventing inbreeding in otherwise sedentary population. In panda islands, however, bamboo flowering could prove catastrophic because the pandas are unable to emigrate.

E The latest conservation management plan for the panda, prepared by China's Ministry of Forestry and the World Wide Fund for Nature, aims primarily to maintain panda habitats and to ensure that populations are linked wherever possible. The plan will change some existing reserve boundaries, establish 14 new reserves and protect or replant corridors of forest between panda islands. Other measures include better control of poaching, which remains a problem despite strict laws, as panda skins fetch high prices; reducing the degradation of habitats outside reserves; and reforestation.

F The plan is ambitious. Implementation will be expensive — 56.6 million yuan (US \$ 12.5 million) will be needed for the development of the panda reserves — and will require participation by individuals ranging from villagers to government officials.

略读的时候要注意 title (文章标题): the Panda's Last Chance (熊猫最后的机会)。从标题可以推断, 这篇文章讲述的是拯救熊猫摆脱灭绝危机。标题下的斜体字一定要仔细看, 这通常是全文的主题所在, 为引起读者注意, 经常用特殊印刷字符(斜体字、黑体字等)加以强调。从斜体字的两句话里我们知道这篇文章讲了三层意思: 大熊猫在遭受森林毁坏导致的灾难、中国当局为拯救大熊猫而设计的宏伟计划以及对大熊猫免遭灭绝危机的论述。这几层意思把握住了, 整篇文章的主要内容也就抓住了。

Skimming 是把一段话看完, 然后回过头来标出这一段落的关键词。在 A 段里, 第一句话提到已经成为自然资源保护的大熊猫正面临灭绝的危险。第二句话提到主要原因在于栖息地的丧失(loss of habitat)。第三句话讲到毁坏森林(deforestation)这一现象极大地缩小了大熊猫的生存范围。第四句话是具体的生存空间被缩小的情形: 大熊猫已从中国中部和东部的许多地区消失, 现仅限于喜马拉雅山东侧的四川省和甘肃省以及陕西省的秦岭地区。最后一句话说普遍认为在野外生存的大熊猫不到 1400 只。从这五句话的关系可以看出此段主要讲解熊猫生活区域的缩小及其原因, 所以应把关键词 loss of habitat 和 deforestation 划上标记。

按同样方式, 我们可以划出各段关键词: B 段: fragmented, islands, isolated; C 段: minuscule size; D 段: flowering, withering, bamboo; E 段: latest conservation management plan; F 段: ambitious, implementation.

略读的目的是通过抓段落关键词来明白文章各段的中心意思, 便于解答加小标题类问题以及各种细节性问题的段落定位。

2. Scan reading (寻读)

Scan reading 要求在文章中迅速扫描, 找出需要的信息。寻读这种阅读技巧会在四步骤阅

读法的第三个步骤用到。在分析完问题后,我们可以知道应在文中寻找哪一类的信息,并运用 scan reading 来快速定位。

- 例:1. Give two examples of cities which have no sewerage.
2. Where is half of household income spent on water?
3. What must Lagos inhabitants do on 'sanitation day' ?
4. Where do more than 60% of the Third World people live?
5. In the 1970s, how many people had no proper means of waste disposal?

Meanwhile, people in the Third World can only envy the levels of health risk faced by those of us who can turn on a tap or flush a toilet. Most cities in Africa and many in Asia Dakar, Kinshasa and Chittagong, for example, have no sewerage of any kind. Streams, gullies and ditches are where most human excrement and household waste end up.

People draw their drinking water from a standpipe which only operates for a few hours each day. Women still wash clothes and bathe their children in a muddy stream. In Nairobi, Jakarta, Bangkok and elsewhere, families are forced to purchase water from a vendor, paying ten times the rate charged to houses with mains connections (in Khartoum it is 18 times more expensive). In some parts of Sudan, half of household income is spent on water.

As city populations rapidly expand, water and sanitation services are put under pressures unimaginable to those who build them. But at least fear of epidemic — repeating the terrible ravages of cholera in 19th-century Europe — encourages action in city halls. Lagos, for example, used to be a watchword for urban filth. Now there is a monthly 'sanitation day' on which moving around the city is banned: everyone must pick up a shovel and clean their neighborhood.

But until very recently, the sanitary environment inhabited by more than 60 percent of the Third World people — the countryside — was left to take care of itself. The woman carrying her container to the well, washing her laundry in the stream, leaving her toddlers to squat in the compound, had never seen a pipeline nor a drain; no faucet graced her village square, let alone her own backyard. At the end of the 1970s, 1.2 billion people in the Third World were without a safe supply of drinking water and 1.6 billion without any proper means of waste disposal.

题目分析:

(1) “举出没有下水系统的两个城市”。应在文中寻找两个城市名称,城市应以大写字母开头。

(2) “在哪个地方家庭收入的一半都花在用水上?”应寻找大写字母打头的地名。

(3) “Lagos 的居民在‘卫生日’必须做什么事?”应根据地名 Lagos 和引号在文中 scan。

(4) “第三世界有 60% 以上的人住在何处?”可以在文中找数字 60%。

(5) “在 70 年代,有多少人没有正当的污水处理设施?”用 1970s 定位。

由此可见,我们根据大写字母开头的专有名词、数字及特殊印刷字符可以在文中迅速寻读,写出答案:

size for Australia's workforce of 7.7 million people, and a national income of more than \$ 400 billion. The most favorable outcome would probably bring only short-term offers of employment.

Paragraph (ii)

The study, commissioned by Sydney's Olympic Bid Committee, shows that the projected benefits will be distributed Australia-wide and throughout virtually every sector of the business community from tourism, manufacturing, retail and personal services (such as media, restaurants and hairdressers) to finance and construction.

Paragraph (iii)

It is postulated that taxation revenue will increase greatly, both at State and Federal levels, with the estimates, which the report says are likely to prove conservative, being an extra \$ 376 million for the NSW Government during the 14 years from 1991: \$ 1.9 billion for the Commonwealth, and \$ 73 million for local government. However, inflation might rise by 1 percent in NSW during the year of the Olympics, and housing price rises might follow, which would benefit existing home owners, but disadvantage home buyers and renters.

Paragraph (iv)

Nonetheless, the study found that the advantages of holding the Olympic Games are much greater than any envisaged disadvantages. Launching the study, the NSW Premier Mr. Fahey said that the Olympics represented an economic boost that could be achieved by no other single event. The Olympics will be the biggest commercial venture ever undertaken in Australia, and offered substantial benefits to Sydney and the entire nation, provided that it was thoughtfully managed.

Paragraph (v)

The tourism boom began as soon as the Sydney win was announced. Tourism is predicted to rise by 1.49 million visits — 1.3 million from overseas — in the decade between 1994 and 2004, with a peak of 245,000 (85,000 from overseas and 160,000 from outside Sydney) here at various stages during the two weeks of the Games. These visitors will include Olympic officials preparing for the 2000 Games, athletes and spectators to pre-Games events held in Olympic facilities, and visitors induced to Sydney through the city's increased international exposure. However, the study cautioned that the dramatic rise in the number of tourists might lead to environmental problems, with traffic congestion increasing in certain areas and pressure placed on city resources.

Paragraph (vi)

The Games would have a positive and significant effect on the balance-of-trade figures, adding more than \$ 3.5 billion to net export earnings between 1994 and 2004. Of the projected benefit, about half will go to Sydney, about \$ 1 billion to the remainder of NSW, and about \$ 2.8 billion to the

other States and Territories.

Paragraph (vii)

The study predicted that property speculation could affect the price of homes. Past Olympic events have seen such speculative activity. To the extent that Sydney will become a more prosperous city because of the Olympics, and land is in fixed supply, prices will invariably rise. This would be a reflection of increased confidence in the economy, and is, therefore, an endorsement of the economic benefits that will flow from staging the Olympics. It noted the increased housing planned for Homebush Bay and Pyrmont, and cautioned that any Games-driven increase in accommodation might leave Sydney with an oversupply of beds after the Games.

Paragraph (viii)

It also pointed to the possibility of problems over the continuing expense of operating sporting venues after the Games, but suggested increased marketing of the facilities and efficient management would keep costs down. Negative environmental effects from increased tourism could be lessened with education programs, and by reinvesting some of the money gained from tourism into improving the environment.

Conclusion

To counter the problems raised by the study, Mr. Fahey said facilities were being built for long-term needs, not just for the Olympics, and he envisaged that monitoring of the issues being raised would need to continue well into the future, and would remain a top priority with the government.

小标题的做题步骤有两种:一种是先对全文进行 skim reading,把每段话的核心词做出标记,然后到选项里去找对应项。另一种是先看选项,然后 skim reading 并做出选择。

本篇文章的段落核心词与小标题对应关系如下:

- (i) short-term offers of employment: d (Employment Prospects)
- (ii) projected benefits: h (Benefits to the Business Community)
- (iii) taxation revenue, inflation: g (Taxation and Inflation)
- (iv) economic boost: e (Economic Boost)
- (v) tourism boom: a (Rise in Tourism)
- (vi) positive, net export earnings: c (Increase in Export Earnings)
- (vii) property speculation: f (Property Values and Accommodation)
- (viii) expense of operating sporting venues, negative environmental effects: b (Sporting Facilities and Environmental Concerns)

在 paragraph headings 题型中,干扰项选项一般为段落非主题性细节。

(注:另可参考 A 类阅读 headings 部分。)