

朗阁海外考试研究中心  
Research Academy for Foreign Language Examinations



朗阁 IELTS 应试系列

# IELTS

## 最新雅思考前冲刺模考卷 阅读分卷

贾若寒 编著

- 基于最新权威考纲
- 精选题库高频考题
- 完全模拟真题编排
- 精准预测 直击考点

朗阁 IELTS 应试系列丛书

# 最新雅思考前冲刺模考卷

## 阅读分卷

贾若寒 编 著

上海交通大学出版社

## 内 容 提 要

本书提供 10 套雅思阅读仿真模考试卷,难度和题型完全按照剑桥雅思官方的出题标准执行,从题目编排,版式特点以及考点安排充分反应雅思考试阅读部分的特点和模式。本书还附有雅思阅读的各种技巧分析和题型解析,对于即将参加雅思考试的学生来说是必备的雅思参考书目。

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# Preface

## 序言

“最新雅思考前冲刺模考卷”系列的研发、整理及出版是基于我们长期以来对中国雅思考生人群的观察：首先，几乎每个考生都做过或接触过剑桥雅思的真题，甚至不少人把《剑一》到《剑七》的所有真题都做了一遍；接下来的困境就是找不到其他像样的真题去做，而市面上充斥的不是质量低劣的所谓“真题”，就是打着剑桥旗号的雅思伪书，充其量也只能糊弄少数不明真相又急于求成的考生。

本着拨乱反正的信念和决心，我们感到必须要给广大考生一个交代，即通过推出一系列的高质量试卷，让大家在剑桥雅思真题之外，进一步认识雅思考试的真实情况，并起到去伪存真、以正视听的作用。如果可以用八个字来扼要地给出该系列丛书的一个全貌的话，我想应该是“吸收”、“逼真”、“创新”及“预见”。

在先期的构思阶段，我们参考了大量国外原版书籍中的出题样式和高频话题，把其中适合中国雅思考生的可取之处吸收过来，达到在考题、题型及考试趋势等方面的最新、最全、最准确。读者将发现，无论是听力还是阅读，其出题点都直指中国考生的常见弱点，因此可非常有效地矫正其最薄弱的环节。

既然是模考卷，就必须让做题者有一种身临其境的感受，所以我们尽量在试卷的排版设计和文字风格上向剑桥雅思真题靠拢，在官方题库秘不公布且出版物极其有限的现实困境中另辟一个新天地，创造出另一种真实。更为重要的是，我们解决了考生们的困惑，让有志于获取雅思高分者有更多的机会“临阵磨枪”，以更佳的技能水平及心理状态迎接考试。

作为雅思领域的研究者,创新是我们的日常任务,也是我们做每一本书的首要宗旨。例如在口语分册中,除了效仿剑桥雅思口语真题的出题样式(即 Part 1 有 4 道日常生活问题,Part 2 有一道描述题,Part 3 有 6 道学术性问题),我们成功研制了每道题目的模拟答案(Model Response),也就是众多考生非常期待的“标准答案”。但是,我们绝不希望这些原创材料成为所谓的“标准答案”,因为一旦如此定位,它们就会沦为被考生死记硬背的对象,而再完美的答案只要是用死记硬背的方式再现出来,得分也会低得可怜!基于以上的考量,我们同样希望读者对这些模拟答案采取一种创新式的看法,即把它们当成答题的某种思路或多种途径之一,不拘泥于其中具体的一字一句,而是去感受回答题目时候的思想起伏,把握整个答案的前后脉路,并领会作者对于该问题的深层见解及可能存在的言外之意。我相信,能这样去做的考生会在雅思口语考场上有更出色的发挥,因为他们已达到思路的内化及整合的境界了。

正如众多考生所期待的那样,我们在整个系列中加入了不少预测的元素,直接反映在听、说、读、写四门考试的最新预测题中:不仅听力和阅读中出现了大量的新话题及少数罕见题型(其罕见性恰好可以证明未来考试的某种趋势),而且我们尝试在写作及口语中沿着剑桥雅思出题者以往的出题思路,给出了相当丰富的符合雅思考试规律的预测题。这些预测题既和一贯的经典话题吻合,又恰当反映出当今的热点时事及全球走势,因此具备了较高的预测命中率。

最后,感谢朗阁教育集团的诸位同仁给予我们一如既往的支持,也感谢上海交通大学出版社的郁金豹先生和易文娟女士为该系列丛书的设计提供了许多宝贵的建议。希望考生在使用过程中能提供尽可能多的修正意见,这样我们就能更好地贯彻上述的八字方针,以增进大家的阅读体验,并提升考生们的技战术水平及备考信心。

朗阁海外考试研究中心

2010 年 7 月

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# 第一部分 雅思阅读冲刺模考卷

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# INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

## ACADEMIC READING

### Test 1

TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

#### Instructions

**ALL ANSWERS MUST BE WRITTEN ON THE ANSWER SHEET**

The test is divided as follows:

- |                     |                   |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| — Reading Passage 1 | Questions 1 – 13  |
| — Reading Passage 2 | Questions 14 – 27 |
| — Reading Passage 3 | Questions 28 – 40 |

Start at the beginning of the test and work through it. You should answer all questions. If you cannot do a particular question leave it and go on to the next. You can return to it later.

## READING PASSAGE 1

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

### THE BIG CATS AT THE SHARJAH BREEDING CENTRE

It is one of the few places where you will be able to spot them all at the same time . . . the Arabian wolf, an African cheetah, an Arabian leopard, an oryx, a gazelle. These are just some of the animals, which, on the brink of extinction, are now getting a new lease of life thanks to the exemplary work being done at the Breeding Centre for Endangered Arabian Wildlife in Sharjah.

Sharjah is one of the seven emirates that make up the United Arab Emirates. The Breeding Centre's expertise and facilities have made it a prime destination for illegally imported animals confiscated by UAE and Sharjah authorities. In the last four years, more than 900 mammals and reptiles and 969 birds have arrived at the centre, including 25 North African cheetahs, Houbara bustard and falcons, lions, a baby Nile crocodile and a Burmese python that was left in a rental car at the airport.

The 25 cheetahs were all imported illegally into the UAE and were intercepted at the UAE harbour and airport entry points. They nearly all arrived malnourished, dehydrated and highly stressed after long voyages stuffed into boxes, crates and suitcases. Now they are bright and full of energy. The Centre's efforts have also been rewarded when the first cheetah mating took place at the end of 2002. Playing matchmaker with these beautiful creatures is no easy task — successful breeding requires considerable patience and intimate knowledge of each animal's personality, and it is the result of intensive and expert management of each animal within the group as well as of the group as a whole.

Because this group was still young and inexperienced in courtship matters, the keepers had to make the introductions only after careful planning and management, much like the lead role in a Jane Austen novel. The female cheetahs were initially intimidated by the presence of the male; however, as they advance to oestrus, the roles are reversed and the male cheetah becomes too wary to approach during the female's most receptive phase of the cycle. It is the responsibility of the keeper therefore to monitor each individual and

to be able to respond to any indication from the cheetahs that the time is right for introducing a pair. The close bond that invariably develops between the keeper and the cheetahs enables the keeper to spot even the most subtle signs from the animals in their care. The trust between keeper and animal has also allowed the opportunity to study cellular changes in the sexual organs of the females during the hormonal cycles that occur prior to reproduction.

The Breeding Centre's cheetahs are also participants in the European breeding programme, which aims to ensure that the genetic diversity of this endangered species is maintained and expanded by breeding as many founder animals as possible to introduce new bloodlines into the captive population. In this way, the group held at the centre plays a very important role in the future health of the international captive population, as they are potentially all new founders.

Also very important for the Sharjah Breeding Centre is the leopard-breeding programme. The Arabian leopard, *Panthera pardus nimr*, is critically endangered around the world and particularly in the Arabian peninsula, where it was once found throughout the coastal mountain ranges. Activities like hunting, trapping and habitat destruction has reduced their range to a few isolated and fragmented populations in Oman, Yemen and Saudi Arabia.

In the 1980s, a captive breeding programme was established near Muscat with the capture of three leopards in southwestern Oman. The breeding programme in the UAE was initiated by the Arabian Leopard Trust and started with the arrival of two mature specimens: a male Arabian leopard from Yemen and a female on breeding loan from Oman in 1995. The arrival of these two animals led to the construction of the Breeding Centre in which the leopard has played the role of flagship species.

Today there are twelve leopards at the Breeding centre, eight of which have been born at the centre since the first cub in 1998. Once more, the secret to the centre's success is the close relationship between animal and keeper. The leopard is usually shy and secretive with people around, but here they react positively to the presence of their keepers, approaching the fence so they can be talked to or scratched behind an ear.

The bond is particularly important during breeding season, when keepers decide to introduce pairs to each other. Male leopards are known to have killed their partners on introduction, so it is essential for the keeper to understand the leopards' behaviour to decide when it is safe to do so. The trust is also important if keepers need to enter dens to check on and monitor the cub's growth. Leopard females have been known to kill their cubs if the dens have been disturbed, but the centre's leopards are quite comfortable with the staff handling the new generation of cubs.

### Questions 1 – 8

Use the information in the text to match the statements (1 – 8) with the animals (A – D). Write the appropriate letter (A – D) in boxes 1 – 8 on your answer sheet. Write

- |  |
|--|
| <p><b>A</b> if the statement refers to cheetahs at the Breeding Centre.</p> <p><b>B</b> if the statement refers to leopards at the Breeding Centre.</p> <p><b>C</b> if the statement refers to both cheetahs and leopards at the Breeding Centre.</p> <p><b>D</b> If the statement refers to neither cheetahs nor leopards at the Breeding Centre.</p> |
|--|

*Example*

*Answer*

These animals are endangered

**C**

- 1 These animals were smuggled into the UAE.
- 2 At first these animals did not adapt to life at the Sharjah Breeding Centre.
- 3 These animals are regarded as the most important animal at the Centre.
- 4 Half of these animals were born at the Breeding Centre.
- 5 These animals can be dangerous to one another.
- 6 The role of the keeper is vital in the breeding programme of these animals.
- 7 The first of these animals at the Breeding Centre were relatively young.
- 8 It is normally difficult for humans to approach these animals.



## Questions 9 – 13

Complete the summary below.

Choose your answers from the box below the summary and write them in boxes 9 – 13 on your answer sheet.

**NB** There are more words than spaces, so you will not use them at all.

Example	Answer
The Sharjah Breeding Centre now has a ..... of variety animals including birds, ...	

### SUMMARY

The Sharjah Breeding Centre now has a variety of animals including birds, mammals and **9** ..... As its name suggests, the Centre is primarily involved in breeding and **10** ..... the numbers of the species housed there whilst still maintaining the **11** ..... of bloodlines in order to retain genetic health. In spite of problems involving the complex **12** ..... of the animals, a fair amount of **13** ..... has been achieved with North African cheetahs and Arabian leopards.

reptiles	variety	behaviour	success	creating
expanding	difficulty	diversity	action	habitat
season	fish	change	working	programme

## READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14 – 27 which are based on Reading Passage 2.*

### Questions 14 – 19

The reading passage on Insomnia has 7 paragraphs (A – G).

*From the list of headings below choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs B – G.*

*Write the appropriate number (i – xi) in boxes 14 – 19 on your answer sheet.*

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
Paragraph A	iv

#### List of Headings

- i The Role of Sleep
- ii Insomnia Medication
- iii Habits to Promote a Good Night's Sleep
- iv What Is Insomnia
- v Complications for Insomniacs
- vi Government Action
- vii Available Treatment for Insomnia
- viii The Causes of Insomnia
- ix Therapy Solutions
- x Types of Insomnia
- xi Current Research

- 14 Paragraph B
- 15 Paragraph C
- 16 Paragraph D
- 17 Paragraph E
- 18 Paragraph F
- 19 Paragraph G

## INSOMNIA — THE ENEMY OF SLEEP

- A** It is not unusual to have sleep troubles from time to time. But, if you feel you do not get enough sleep or satisfying sleep, you may have insomnia, a sleep disorder. People with insomnia have one or more of the following: difficulty falling asleep, waking up often during the night and having trouble going back to sleep, waking up too early in the morning and unrefreshing sleep. Insomnia is not defined by the number of hours you sleep every night. The amount of sleep a person needs varies. While most people need between 7 and 8 hours of sleep a night, some people do well with less, and some need more.
- B** Insomnia occurs most frequently in people over age 60, in people with a history of depression, and in women, especially after menopause. Severe emotional trauma can also cause insomnia with divorced, widowed and separated people being the most likely to suffer from this sleep disorder. Stress, anxiety, illness and other sleep disorders such as restless legs syndrome are the most common causes of insomnia. An irregular work schedule, jet lag or brain damage from a stroke or Alzheimer's disease can also cause insomnia as well as excessive use of alcohol or illicit drugs. It can also accompany a variety of mental illnesses.
- C** The mechanism that induces sleep is not known. When it becomes dark, the pineal gland in the brain secretes a hormone called melatonin, which is thought to induce sleep. Exactly why sleep is necessary for good health and efficient mental functioning is unknown. We do know that sleep consists of two very different states: rapid eye movement (REM) sleep and non-REM sleep. In REM sleep, dreams occur, the eyes move under the closed lids and there is an increase in oxygen consumption, blood flow and neural activity. REM sleep occurs four or five times during a night. Beginning periods last about ten to fifteen minutes but the periods get longer as the night goes on. The periods of REM sleep alternate with longer periods of non-REM sleep, when body functions slow. Non-REM sleep has four stages. During the deepest stages (3 and 4) it is hard to rouse a sleeper. As the night goes on, the periods of non-REM sleep become progressively lighter. Sleep in stages 1 and 2 are felt to be restorative as during this time the body repairs itself utilising a hormone called somatostatin. Lack of stage 4 sleep is believed to be important in chronically painful conditions such as fibromyalgia.
- D** Healthcare providers diagnose insomnia in several ways. One way is to categorize insomnia by how often it occurs. Another way is to identify the insomnia by what is causing the sleep deprivation. The two main types of insomnia have been described as Primary Insomnia and Secondary Insomnia. Primary Insomnia is a chronic condition with

little apparent association with stress or a medical problem. The most common form of primary insomnia is psychophysiological insomnia. Secondary insomnia is caused by symptoms that accompany a medical condition such as anxiety, depression or pain.

- E** Improving one's sleep hygiene helps improve insomnia in all patients. Relaxing during the hour before you go to sleep and creating a comfortable environment suited for sleep can be helpful. Older people who wake up earlier than normal or have trouble falling asleep may need less sleep than they used to. Changing one's sleep pattern, either by going to bed later or waking up earlier, can be effective in dealing with insomnia in older people. Therapy also depends on the cause and severity of the insomnia. Transient and intermittent insomnia may not require any direct action since these conditions last only a few days at a time. However, if insomnia interferes with a person's daily activities, something should be done. Usually the best method of dealing with insomnia is by attacking the underlying cause. For example, people who are depressed often have insomnia and looking at this problem may eliminate it.
- F** Not getting enough sleep can make you less productive, irritable and unable to concentrate. Lack of sleep can make it seem as if you "got up out of the wrong side of the bed." Early morning headaches and waking up feeling as if you never went to sleep can result in frustration. Stress can cause insomnia but insomnia also increases stress. Insomnia can make driving unsafe as well. Insomnia can result in missed work, which can cause you to become less productive and miss promotions. It can leave you feeling as if you just can't get enough done. Insomnia can also mask serious mental disorders. People with insomnia may think that not getting enough sleep is their only problem, but the insomnia may actually be one symptom of a larger disorder, such as depression. Studies show that people with insomnia are four times more likely to be depressed than people with a healthy sleeping pattern. In addition, lack of sleep can tax the heart and lead to serious conditions like heart disease. All of these are important problems that can affect every part of your life.
- G** Establishing certain set routines can help insomniacs get better sleep. Examples of these routines include: going to bed and getting up at the same time every day, avoiding napping, avoiding caffeine, nicotine, alcohol and eating heavily late in the day, exercising regularly and making your bedroom comfortable in terms of the bed, noise and temperature. Insomniacs should also only use their bedroom for sleep so that their bodies associate the room with sleep. Finally, if you can't get to sleep, don't toss and turn all night. Get up and read or do something that is not overly stimulating until you feel really sleepy again.