

9分达人 雅思阅读真题 还原



王毅 编著

2010年—2007年7套最新阅读真题

- ◎ 与最新题库原文一字不差！
- ◎ 与雅思真题题目一模一样！！
- ◎ 与官方标准答案完全一致！！！！

2010.7.31
Optimism and Health

2010.8.5
William Gilbert and
Magnetism

2010.4.10
The Sweet Scent of Success
Ms. Carlill and the Carbolic Smoke Ball
Communicating Styles and Conflict

2010.3.6
Wonder Plant
Children's Literature
Talc Powder

2010.1.30
How to spot a liar?
Being Left-handed in
a Right-handed World

2009.11.19
A New Ice Age

2010.3.6
Wonder Plant
Children's Literature
Talc Powder

9分达人 雅思阅读真题 还原



王毅◎编著

2010年-2007年7套最新阅读真题

2010.7.31
Optimism and Health

2010.8.5
William Gilbert and
Magnetism

2010.4.10
The Sweet Scent of Success
Ms. Carlill and the Carbolic Smoke Ball
Communicating Styles and Conflict

2010.3
Wonder
Children's Litera
Tale Powe

图书在版编目 (C I P) 数据

九分达人雅思阅读真题还原 / 王毅编著. —北京:
中国对外翻译出版公司, 2010. 8
ISBN 978-7-5001-2764-2

I. ①九… II. ①王… III. ①英语—阅读教学—
高等教育—自学参考资料 IV. ①H319.4

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2010)第172324号

出版发行 / 中国对外翻译出版公司
地 址 / 北京市西城区车公庄大街甲4号物华大厦六层
电 话 / (010) 68338545 68353673 68359101
邮 编 / 100044
传 真 / (010) 68357870
电子邮箱 / book@ctpc.com.cn
网 址 / <http://www.ctpc.com.cn>

策划编辑 / 吴良柱 顾 强
责任编辑 / 吴良柱 郝伟凡

印 刷 / 三河市东方印刷有限公司
经 销 / 新华书店

规 格 / 787×1092 毫米 1/16
印 张 / 10.5
字 数 / 255 千字
版 次 / 2010年9月第1版
印 次 / 2010年9月第1次

ISBN 978-7-5001-2764-2

定价: 28.00 元



版权所有 侵权必究
中国对外翻译出版公司

新航道图书编委会

主任 胡 敏

副主任 [美] John Gordon

委员 (按姓氏笔画为序)

马徐骏 马朝霞 王 毅 李传伟

李 鑫 陈采霞 张建宇 张 登

张 皓 吴 蓉 虎劲钻 郑俊斌

胡 敏 袁 昊 陶 春 顾 强

徐卡嘉 辜 驰 蔡 政 [美] 彭铁城

[美] John Gordon [英] Pierce Harding

代 序

雅思满分之路

很多人经常问我雅思是怎样考到满分的，其实这个问题就像如何把英语学好一样难以回答。把雅思考到满分，正如英国剑桥大学雅思考试委员会官方所描述的那样，必须具备专家级也就是 **Native Speaker** 的英语实力。所以这里我还是谈谈我是如何学好英语的，并和大家分享一些准备雅思考试的小经验、小技巧。

第一阶段：建立标准的英语发音体系

其实最初我的英语基础非常差，因为我高中学习的是日语。进入大学以后，由于受到日语发音的影响，我的英语发音很不标准，语法也是错误百出，这让我非常焦急。为了能学好英文，我积极参加了大量英语活动，其中获益最大的是参加了学校的英语演讲比赛。经过层层筛选，最终全校两万多名学生中只有 8 名晋级决赛，我便是其中之一。为了准备这场比赛，我对自己进行了为期两个月的集训。因为英语演讲对语音的要求颇高，所以语音训练当然是最重要的。每天早上 8 点我便开始语音训练，从口腔嘴形训练到段落连读训练，一直持续到晚上 10 点结束。两个月的集中训练下来，我的英语发音有了长足的进步，基本上可以堪称 **Native Speaker** 的发音水平了。

现在回想起来，这段经历为我的英语学习打下了坚实的基础，同时也培养了我学习英语的信心和兴趣。在这个阶段，有两点经验是很受用的：一是要有持续的练习时间，1 个月、2 个月都可以，在这期间一定要精力集中、专项突破；二是最好要有志同道合的伙伴，一个好的 **partner** 不仅能帮你发现错误，还能帮你把如此高强度的训练坚持下去。

第二阶段：扩充词汇量

如果发音是建筑一座大厦的地基，那么词汇就是建筑材料。大学二年级的时候，我因为准备考 GRE 和托福而背了大量词汇。当时我买了十几本不同的词汇书，有 A—Z 编排的、词根词缀的、分类词汇的等等，只要有时间就会拿出一本来翻看。词汇积累是漫漫英语学习路中最枯燥的一段，走好这段路既需要毅力，也需要苦中求乐的积极心态，同时还要根据自身特点寻找记忆技巧。这十几本词汇书的内容其实相差不多，对我个人而言，不同的排版设计、不同的词汇顺序给了我不同的记忆刺激。到了后期，寻找不同词汇书中词汇解释的差别也成了我的小乐趣。

除了词汇书，我还专程跑到北京王府井外文书店购置了大量的外文原版小说，以及韦氏红、黄、黑、蓝等多本字典。注意是原版图书！这并不是说我只认国外的牌子，而是只有原版书籍才能保证学习材料的正确性，这一点很重要。通过阅读这些书籍，我积累了大量英文素材，巩固了相对生疏的词汇，还渐渐学会了欣赏这种语言的妙词佳句之美。

第三阶段：提高英语听说能力

大三那年考完 GRE 之后，我开始在一个培训学校教授 GRE 逻辑分析，也因此积累了人生第一桶金，用自己的钱买了一台 DVD 机和海量的 DVD 电影。不久非典来袭，大多数高校处于隔离与被隔离的恐慌之中，培训学校也纷纷歇业，此时的我无所适从，只能以看电影学英语消磨时间。也就是在这个时候，我吸收消化了大量优秀的英文电影和电视剧，例如《老友记》、《急诊室的故事》等等。DVD 电影有个好处，就是可以调字幕。我在看电影的时候必定调出英文字幕，边看字幕边听，一旦遇到不认识的单词，就立刻暂停查单词，久而久之便积累了大量口语词汇，也习惯了英语口语表达的方式，同时还提高了听力。在这期间有一点很重要，对于想说地道英语的同学来说更是不可忽视，那就是“模仿”。看《老友记》时，经常是里面的人物说一句话，我就默默地或小声地重复一遍。现在总结起来，我认为学习英语的天赋无外乎两个基本能力：好的记忆力和模仿能力。

以上这三个阶段是我学习英语过程中最为重要的阶段，之后的出国留学无非是锦上添花。当时我出国考的是 GRE 和托福，因此回国重新投入英语教育之后，我决定亲自考一下雅思。2007 年 3 月 31 日，我第一次参加雅思考试，得到了总分 9 分（听力 9 分，阅读 9 分，写作 8 分，口语 9 分）的分数。

要想考到 9 分，首先在听力考试中就要全神贯注，认真听懂每一句话，然后回答每一个问题。雅思听力其实很简单，只要能听懂，题目一般能做对，唯一的障碍可能就是分神没听清或是拼写错误。雅思听力中混杂了英音和美音，有时还可能带点儿澳洲口音，某些连读和发音习惯需要我们仔细辨别。但雅思听力文章有个显著特点，那就是生活化。因此，针对相应的生活场景，我们有机会就要进行生活化语言的听力训练。

阅读部分对中国考生来说从来都不是最困难的，毕竟数年的英语教育都是基于阅读理解、完形填空而进行的。我在考试时也没有使用任何技巧，就是先花时间看懂文章，然后按照顺序逐个攻破每一道题，需要的时候再回到文章中去寻找相关信息来确认答案。雅思阅读的终极境界不是使用各种答题技巧去做题，而是能够做到真正的阅读并理解。

当时口语考到 9 分的经验可以跟大家进行独家分享。当时，第一部分的基本情况回答一切顺利，第二部分口语卡片要求谈论一个音乐或艺术作品。我选择了讲音乐，因为对艺术作品知之甚少，如果讲艺术作品就是给自己找麻烦。但是讲音乐的话，中国考生又都讲得太相似，如果和大多数人讲得一样就很难得到理想的分数，于是我当时决定要讲得独特一点，打算“think outside the box”。当时我讲道，“Speaking of music, I really enjoy listening to religious music...（我喜欢的是宗教音乐……）”，而且还运用了非常好的句式，例如“Whenever I listen to music, I feel like lifted up to heaven and drawn close to God. It gives peace to my mind and joy to my soul.”讲完之后我非常高兴，自认为讲得不错。但是进入到第三部分我就崩溃了，因为考官根据我的表述开始问一些具有思考性的问题。天啊！有些问题用中文我都不知道该怎么回答。当时第一个问题是“Who do you think contribute more to the society, musicians

or professionals?”这是个社会性议题，如果两个辩论队对此展开辩论，估计一个钟头之后也未必能给出结论，我一介草民又该如何作答？此时只好跟考官大打太极拳：“That’s a very good question. But I’ve never thought about this question before. And I know that if you look at this question from different perspectives, you may have different answers. Well, I’m not really sure. Thank you.”考官意犹未尽继续追问，越问越深入，我当时没有办法，只好坦白交代：我不是这方面的专家，我不知道，我真的不知道……考试结束离开考场之后，我懊悔郁闷不已，以为这次肯定考砸了，估计最多也就是个7分。但是成绩下来之后却是9分。之后通过和许多同事探讨以及后来又陆续参加了大量雅思考试，我发现雅思口语考试更重要的是考查考生的英语表达能力，而非此人社会知识的多少深浅，所以只要语言本身出色就能得到理想的分数，这就像我经常说的：“What you say doesn’t really matter. What really matters is how and how well you say that.”

讲了这么多，其实无外乎在给广大考生传达这样一个信息，英语实力的造就绝非一朝一夕之事，但是也不乏事半功倍的好方法。虽说 Practice makes perfect，但是 practice 并不是唯一的 key，就像武林之中的高手分为两种：一为天资聪颖，勤学苦练者；二为资质欠佳，却得高人指点或偶获武林秘笈者。希望广大考生都能找到自己的“武林秘笈”并勤以研习，实现自己的理想和目标。

王毅

2010年8月于北京

关于本书

剑桥雅思全真试题系列 1-7 (亦简称为剑 1-7) 自 1996 年陆续出版以来已成为国内雅思培训界不可或缺的经典教材之一。虽然此系列教材非常经典,但是所收录题目大多为剑桥雅思考试委员会早已弃之不用的老题。尽管该委员会竭力每隔 1-3 年更新一本新书,但是仍然远远难以满足广大考生和培训届对雅思考试最前沿信息的需求。于是在这个需求的推动下,笔者研究了 2007-2010 雅思阅读考试的最新趋势,加之笔者自身的考试经验编写了本书。本书汇集了 21 篇与 2007-2010 年雅思 A 类阅读考试完全一致的真题文章和题目,并提供正确答案和参考译文。笔者希望本书能够成为广大雅思考生最有效、最直接的复习材料,并祝愿广大考生早日考出理想成绩,实现留学梦想。

9 分达人温馨提示:如果你在考试中恰好遇到本书收录的某篇文章,请按捺住内心的激动细心把题答完。

本书所收集文章及对应考试日期一览

Test 1

| | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 威廉·吉尔伯特与磁场学 | 2007年1月20日 | 2007年9月20日 | 2010年8月5日 |
| 2003年酷夏 | 2007年9月20日 | 2009年1月10日 | 2009年3月28日 |
| 业余自然爱好者 | 2007年12月13日 | | |

Test 2

| | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 如何识破说谎者 | 2007年3月31日 | 2009年3月21日 | 2010年1月30日 |
| 在右撇子世界里做左撇子 | 2010年1月30日 | | |
| 苏联人的新工作制 | 2009年2月7日 | 2009年4月30日 | |

Test 3

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|-------------|-----------|
| 示例学习法 | 2007年11月17日 | 2009年2月7日 | |
| 新冰川时代 | 2007年7月14日 | 2007年10月13日 | 2009年2月7日 |
| | 2009年9月26日 | 2009年11月19日 | |
| 作物指南 | 2007年9月20日 | | |

Test 4

| | | | |
|------------|-------------|------------|--|
| 莫扎特效应 | 2007年12月13日 | 2009年3月14日 | |
| 蚂蚁和橘子 | 2007年9月1日 | | |
| 音乐：我们共同的语言 | 2007年9月1日 | | |

Test 5

| | | | |
|-------|-------------|-----------|--|
| 神奇的植物 | 2009年4月25日 | 2010年3月6日 | |
| 儿童文学 | 2008年10月23日 | 2010年3月6日 | |
| 滑石粉 | 2010年3月6日 | | |

Test 6

| | | | |
|------------|------------|--|--|
| 成功的芬芳 | 2010年4月10日 | | |
| 卡里尔夫人和石炭酸球 | 2010年4月10日 | | |
| 交流的方式与冲突 | 2010年4月10日 | | |

Test 7

| | | | |
|---------|-------------|------------|------------|
| 新西兰海藻 | 2007年10月25日 | 2008年8月9日 | 2009年8月8日 |
| 乐观与健康 | 2007年4月21日 | 2008年2月23日 | 2010年7月31日 |
| 哥伦比亚大交换 | 2007年3月31日 | | |

目 录

| | |
|--------------------------|------------|
| Test 1 | 1 |
| Test 2 | 14 |
| Test 3 | 28 |
| Test 4 | 42 |
| Test 5 | 58 |
| Test 6 | 72 |
| Test 7 | 87 |
| 参考译文 | 101 |
| Answer Keys | 149 |

Test 1

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1-13 which are based on Reading Passage 1 on the following page.

Questions 1-7

Reading passage 1 has seven paragraphs A-G.

Choose the correct heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number i-x in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** Early years of Gilbert
- ii** What was new about his scientific research method
- iii** The development of chemistry
- iv** Questioning traditional astronomy
- v** Pioneers of the early science
- vi** Professional and social recognition
- vii** Becoming the president of the Royal Science Society
- viii** The great works of Gilbert
- ix** His discovery about magnetism
- x** His change of focus

- 1** Paragraph A
- 2** Paragraph B
- 3** Paragraph C
- 4** Paragraph D
- 5** Paragraph E
- 6** Paragraph F
- 7** Paragraph G

William Gilbert and Magnetism

- A** 16th and 17th centuries saw two great pioneers of modern science: Galileo and Gilbert. The impact of their findings is eminent. Gilbert was the first modern scientist, also the accredited father of the science of electricity and magnetism, an Englishman of learning and a physician at the court of Elizabeth. Prior to him, all that was known of electricity and magnetism was what the ancients knew, nothing more than that the lodestone possessed magnetic properties and that amber and jet, when rubbed, would attract bits of paper or other substances of small specific gravity. However, he is less well-known than he deserves.
- B** Gilbert's birth predated Galileo. Born in an eminent local family in Colchester county in the UK, on May 24, 1544, he went to grammar school, and then studied medicine at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduating in 1573. Later he traveled in the continent and eventually settled down in London.
- C** He was a very successful and eminent doctor. All this culminated in his election to the president of the Royal Science Society. He was also appointed the personal physician to the Queen (Elizabeth I), and later knighted by the Queen. He faithfully served her until her death. However, he didn't outlive the Queen for long and died on December 10, 1603, only a few months after his appointment as personal physician to King James.
- D** Gilbert was first interested in chemistry but later changed his focus due to the large portion of mysticism of alchemy involved (such as the transmutation of metal). He gradually developed his interest in physics after the great minds of the ancient, particularly about the knowledge the ancient Greeks had about lodestones, strange minerals with the power to attract iron. In the meantime, Britain became a major seafaring nation in 1588 when the Spanish Armada was defeated, opening the way to British settlement of America. British ships depended on the magnetic compass, yet no one understood why it worked. Did the pole star attract it, as Columbus once speculated; or was there a magnetic mountain at the pole, as described in *Odyssey*, which ships would never approach, because the sailors thought its pull would yank out all their iron nails and fittings? For nearly 20 years William Gilbert conducted ingenious experiments to understand magnetism. His works include *On the Magnet and Magnetic Bodies*, *Great Magnet of the Earth*.

- E** Gilbert's discovery was so important to modern physics. He investigated the nature of magnetism and electricity. He even coined the word "electric". Though the early beliefs of magnetism were also largely entangled with superstitions such as that rubbing garlic on lodestone can neutralize its magnetism, one example being that sailors even believed the smell of garlic would even interfere with the action of compass, which is why helmsmen were forbidden to eat it near a ship's compass. Gilbert also found that metals can be magnetized by rubbing materials such as fur, plastic or the like on them. He named the ends of a magnet "north pole" and "south pole". The magnetic poles can attract or repel, depending on polarity. In addition, however, ordinary iron is always attracted to a magnet. Though he started to study the relationship between magnetism and electricity, sadly he didn't complete it. His research of static electricity using amber and jet only demonstrated that objects with electrical charges can work like magnets attracting small pieces of paper and stuff. It is a French guy named du Fay that discovered that there are actually two electrical charges, positive and negative.
- F** He also questioned the traditional astronomical beliefs. Though a Copernican, he didn't express in his quintessential beliefs whether the earth is at the center of the universe or in orbit around the sun. However he believed that stars are not equidistant from the earth, but have their own earth-like planets orbiting around them. The earth is itself like a giant magnet, which is also why compasses always point north. They spin on an axis that is aligned with the earth's polarity. He even likened the polarity of the magnet to the polarity of the earth and built an entire magnetic philosophy on this analogy. In his explanation, magnetism was the soul of the earth. Thus a perfectly spherical lodestone, when aligned with the earth's poles, would wobble all by itself in 24 hours. Further, he also believed that suns and other stars wobble just like the earth does around a crystal core, and speculated that the moon might also be a magnet caused to orbit by its magnetic attraction to the earth. This was perhaps the first proposal that a force might cause a heavenly orbit.
- G** His research method was revolutionary in that he used experiments rather than pure logic and reasoning like the ancient Greek philosophers did. It was a new attitude toward scientific investigation. Until then, scientific experiments were not in fashion. It was because of this scientific attitude, together with his contribution to our knowledge of magnetism, that a unit of magneto motive force, also known as magnetic potential, was named Gilbert in his honor. His approach of careful observation and experimentation rather than the authoritative opinion or deductive philosophy of others had laid the very foundation for modern science.

Questions 8-10

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

In boxes 8-10 on your answer sheet write

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

- 8 He is less famous than he should be.
9 He was famous as a doctor before he was employed by the Queen.
10 He lost faith in the medical theories of his time.

Questions 11-13

Choose **THREE** letters A-F.

Write your answers in boxes 11-13 on your answer sheet.

Which **THREE** of the following are parts of Gilbert's discovery?

- A Metal can be transformed into another.
- B Garlic can remove magnetism.
- C Metals can be magnetized.
- D Stars are at different distances from the earth.
- E The earth wobbles on its axis.
- F There are two charges of electricity.

READING PASSAGE 2

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 14-26 which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.

IT WAS the summer, scientists now realise, when global warming at last made itself unmistakably felt. We knew that summer 2003 was remarkable: Britain experienced its record high temperature and continental Europe saw forest fires raging out of control, great rivers drying to a trickle and thousands of heat-related deaths. But just how remarkable is only now becoming clear.

The three months of June, July and August were the warmest ever recorded in western and central Europe, with record national highs in Portugal, Germany and Switzerland as well as in Britain. And they were the warmest by a very long way. Over a great rectangular block of the earth stretching from west of Paris to northern Italy, taking in Switzerland and southern Germany, the average temperature for the summer months was 3.78°C above the long-term norm, said the Climatic Research Unit (CRU) of the University of East Anglia in Norwich, which is one of the world's leading institutions for the monitoring and analysis of temperature records.

That excess might not seem a lot until you are aware of the context — but then you realise it is enormous. There is nothing like this in previous data, anywhere. It is considered so exceptional that Professor Phil Jones, the CRU's director, is prepared to say openly — in a way few scientists have done before — that the 2003 extreme may be directly attributed, not to natural climate variability, but to global warming caused by human actions.

Meteorologists have hitherto contented themselves with the formula that recent high temperatures are “consistent with predictions” of climate change. For the great block of the map — that stretching between 35-50N and 0-20E — the CRU has reliable temperature records dating back to 1781. Using as a baseline the average summer temperature recorded between 1961 and 1990, departures from the temperature norm, or “anomalies”, over the area as a whole can easily be plotted. As the graph shows, such is the variability of our climate that over the past 200 years, there have been at least half a dozen anomalies, in terms of excess temperature — the peaks on the graph denoting very hot years — approaching, or even exceeding, 2°C. But there has been nothing remotely like 2003, when the anomaly is nearly four degrees.

“This is quite remarkable,” Professor Jones told *The Independent*. “It’s very unusual in a statistical sense. If this series had a normal statistical distribution, you wouldn’t get this number. The return period [how often it could be expected to recur] would be something like one in a thousand years. If we look at an excess above the average of nearly four degrees, then perhaps nearly three degrees of that is natural variability, because we’ve seen that in past summers. But the final degree of it is likely to be due to global warming, caused by human actions.”

The summer of 2003 has, in a sense, been one that climate scientists have long been expecting. Until now, the warming has been manifesting itself mainly in winters that have been less cold than in summers that have been much hotter. Last week, the United Nations predicted that winters were warming so quickly that winter sports would die out in Europe's lower-level ski resorts. But sooner or later the unprecedented hot summer was bound to come, and this year it did.

One of the most dramatic features of the summer was the hot nights, especially in the first half of August. In Paris, the temperature never dropped below 23°C (73.4°F) at all between 7 and 14 August, and the city recorded its warmest-ever night on 11-12 August, when the mercury did not drop below 25.5°C (77.9°F). Germany recorded its warmest-ever night at Weinbiet in the Rhine valley with a lowest figure of 27.6°C (80.6°F) on 13 August, and similar record-breaking night-time temperatures were recorded in Switzerland and Italy.

The 15,000 excess deaths in France during August, compared with previous years, have been related to the high night-time temperatures. The number gradually increased during the first 12 days of the month, peaking at about 2,000 per day on the night of 12-13 August, then fell off dramatically after 14 August when the minimum temperatures fell by about 5°C. The elderly were most affected, with a 70 per cent increase in mortality rate in those aged 75-94.

For Britain, the year as a whole is likely to be the warmest ever recorded, but despite the high temperature record on 10 August, the summer itself — defined as the June, July and August period — still comes behind 1976 and 1995, when there were longer periods of intense heat. At the moment, the year is on course to be the third-hottest ever in the global temperature record, which goes back to 1856, behind 1998 and 2002, but when all the records for October, November and December are collated, it might move into second place, Professor Jones said. The 10 hottest years in the record have all now occurred since 1990. Professor Jones is in no doubt about the astonishing nature of European summer of 2003. "The temperatures recorded were out of all proportion to the previous record," he said. "It was the warmest summer in the past 500 years and probably way beyond that. It was enormously exceptional."

His colleagues at the University of East Anglia's Tyndall Centre for Climate Change Research are now planning a special study of it. "It was a summer that has not been experienced before, either in terms of the temperature extremes that were reached, or the range and diversity of the impacts of the extreme heat," said the centre's executive director, Professor Mike Hulme.

"It will certainly have left its mark on a number of countries, as to how they think and plan for climate change in the future, much as the 2000 floods have revolutionised the way the Government is thinking about flooding in the UK. "The 2003 heatwave will have similar repercussions across Europe."