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“坚持”改变人生(代序)

从1997年环球雅思第1个学生开始，到今天拥有65所全国学校一年近25万学生的中国培训界领先品牌。我想这本书会影响数百万新时代年轻人的未来人生，也许就像这次雅思学习历程一样，充满坚毅、勇气、有志、有恒、有为……学习雅思，走向世界、成就自己人生辉煌的一刻。

我在创建环球雅思的这几年中，一直抱着对一件事情始终充满热情的心态，其中虽饱尝艰辛、历经无数当初看来无法逾越的困难。但我坚持，从没有把眼前的成功当成美好愿望的实现。

1997年12月的冬天，我独自一人，用订书机装订10本18页复印纸的“最新”雅思备考“大全”在使馆门前兜售，开始了我的“环球雅思教育人生”，当时没有蓝图、没有方向，只有对雅思的热忱、对教育的执着，10年后，环球雅思终于被芸芸学子喜爱。

每一个打开这本书，来到环球雅思追求理想人生的学生，都是有梦想、有追求的，坚持就是你成功的希望。

毅力不是每分每秒的“艰苦忍耐”，真正的毅力是清楚自己的人生目标，愿意承担这份责任和辛苦，有颗坚强又充满着希望的心。

善于学习的人能领会和掌握未来，好学的人懂得把观察、经验和知识转化为智慧并使用得当，不仅把理想持之以恒，更懂得如何事半功倍。

各位学子，你们的人生也许会在“学习雅思、走向海外”的这一刻而改变，全力以赴，让我们和优秀的老师们一起为你们的灿烂人生添砖加瓦，加油起航。

环球雅思学校总校长
环球天下教育科技集团总裁
张永琪

雅思考试的秘诀——善假于物也

荀子在《劝学》中说道：“假舆马者，非利足也，而致千里；假舟楫者，非能水也，而绝江河。君子性非异也，善假于物也。”可见，善假于物是成功的捷径。在当今信息极大丰富的时代，“善假于物”又有更高的涵义，那就是一定要“假于”最专业、最老到的独门利器。

对于立志考取雅思的莘莘学子来说，本套教材恰是你可资信赖的独门利器。

本套教材之所以可被称为是独门利器，在于它们的作者——环球雅思的资深教师。

说起这些优秀的老师，就不能不说一说环球雅思学校。

环球雅思连锁学校目前已经成为中国的学子在英语求学道路上的助推器。作为英语教学的精英，环球雅思学校的老师们以自己的努力树立起雅思培训的卓越地标。这些环雅的资深教师，在十年时间里见证过数以万计的中国雅思考生通过了雅思考试。环球雅思ielts书籍的出版，就是我们所做努力的证明。每一本雅思图书，都倾注了环球雅思全体老师的全部心血，融入了老师们近十年的教学经验，这些心血和经验，在我们出版的图书字里行间都能够体现出来。

在这里特别感谢我们环球雅思的总校长张永琪先生，正是我们这样一名英明的校长，这样一位伯乐，不断地引进一大批优秀教师，从而使我们的雅思图书事业蓬勃发展。这套雅思教材系列丛书的出版正是环球雅思学校送给广大考生的一份厚礼。

在本套图书付梓出版之际，特别感谢以下提及的各位老师在听、说、读、写词汇、语法各科教材中的主持编写工作：王陆、杨凡、余波、卢峭梅、祁连山、慎小嶷、鲁成英、白杨、Richard、齐辙，同时感谢全体环雅老师。

谨以此套教材丛书献给大家，“君子性非异也，善假于物也。”

环球卓尔英才

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第一章

阅读综合练习



Practice 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1~13 which are based on the reading passage below.

Zoo conservation programmes

One of London Zoo's recent advertisements caused me some irritation, so patently did it distort reality. Headlined 'Without zoos you might as well tell these animals to get stuffed', it was bordered with illustrations of several endangered species and went on to extol the myth that without zoos like London Zoo these animals 'will almost certainly disappear forever'. With the zoo world's rather mediocre record on conservation, one might be forgiven for being slightly skeptical about such an advertisement.

Zoos were originally created as places of entertainment, and their suggested involvement with conservation didn't seriously arise until about 30 years ago, when the Zoological Society of London held the first formal international meeting on the subject. Eight years later, a series of world conferences took place, entitled 'The Breeding of Endangered Species', and from this point onwards conservation became the zoo community's buzzword. This commitment has now been clearly defined in The World Zoo Conservation Strategy (WZCS, September 1993), which—although an important and welcome document—does seem to be based on an unrealistic optimism about the nature of the zoo industry.

The WZCS estimates that there are about 10,000 zoos in the world, of which around 1,000 represent a core of quality collections capable of participating in co-ordinated conservation programmes. This is probably the document's first failing, as I believe that 10,000 is a serious underestimate of the total number of places masquerading as zoological establishments. Of course it is difficult to get accurate data but, to put the issue into perspective; I have found that, in a year of working in Eastern Europe, I discover fresh zoos on almost a weekly basis.

The second flaw in the reasoning of the WZCS document is the naïve faith it places in its 1,000 core zoos. One would assume that the caliber of these institutions would have been carefully examined, but it appears that the criterion for inclusion on this select list might merely be that the zoo is a member of a zoo federation or association. This might be a good starting point, working on the premise that members must meet certain standards, but again the facts don't



support the theory. The greatly respected American Association of Zoological Parks and Aquariums (AAZPA) has had extremely dubious members, and in the UK the Federation of Zoological Gardens of Great Britain and Ireland has occasionally had members that have been roundly censured in the national press. These include Robin Hill Adventure Park on the Isle of Wight, which many considered the most notorious collection of animals in the country. This establishment, which for years was protected by the Isle's local council (which viewed it as a tourist amenity), was finally closed down following a damning report by a veterinary inspector appointed under the terms of the Zoo Licensing Act 1981. As it was always a collection of dubious repute, one is obliged to reflect upon the standards that the Zoo Federation sets when granting membership. The situation is even worse in developing countries where little money is available for redevelopment and it is hard to see a way of incorporating collections into the overall scheme of the WZCS.

Even assuming that the WZCS's 1,000 core zoos are all of a high standard—complete with scientific staff and research facilities, trained and dedicated keepers, accommodation that permits normal or natural behavior, and a policy of co-operating fully with one another—what might be the potential for conservation?

Colin Tudge, author of *Last Animals at the Zoo* (Oxford University Press, 1992), argues that 'if the world's zoos worked together in co-operative breeding programmes, then even without further expansion they could save around 2,000 species of endangered land vertebrates'. This seems an extremely optimistic proposition from a man who must be aware of the failings and weaknesses of the zoo industry—the man who, when a member of the council of London Zoo, had to persuade the zoo to devote more of its activities to conservation. Moreover, where are the facts to support such optimism?

Today approximately 16 species might be said to have been 'saved' by captive breeding programmes, although a number of these can hardly be looked upon as resounding successes. Beyond that, about a further 20 species are being seriously considered for zoo conservation programmes. Given that the international conference at London Zoo was held 30 years ago, this is pretty slow progress, and a long way off Tudge's target of 2,000.

Questions 1~7

Do the following statements agree with the views of the writer in the reading passage?

In boxes 1~7 write

- YES** *if the statement agrees with the writer*
NO *if the statement contradicts the writer*
NOT GIVEN *if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this*

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
<i>London Zoo's advertisements are poorly presented.</i>	NOT GIVEN

- 1 London Zoo's advertisements are dishonest.
- 2 Zoos made an insignificant contribution to conservation up until 30 years ago.
- 3 The WZCS document is not known in Eastern Europe.
- 4 Zoos in the WZCS select list were carefully inspected.
- 5 Noon knew how the animals were being treated at Robin Hill Adventure Park.
- 6 Colin Tudge was dissatisfied with the treatment of animals at London Zoo.
- 7 The number of successful zoo conservation programmes is unsatisfactory.

Questions 8~10

Choose the appropriate letters A~D and write them in boxes 8~10 on your Answer Sheet.

- 8 What were the objectives of the WZCS document?
 - A To improve the caliber of zoos world-wide.
 - B To identify zoos suitable for conservation practice.
 - C To provide funds for zoos in underdeveloped countries.
 - D To list the endangered species of the world.



- 9 Why does the writer refer to Robin Hill Adventure Park?
- A To support the Isle of Wight local council.
 - B To criticize the 1981 Zoo Licensing Act.
 - C To illustrate a weakness in the WZCS document.
 - D To exemplify the standards in AAZPA zoos.
- 10 What word best describes the writer's response to Colin Tudges' prediction on captive breeding programmes?
- A disbelieving
 - B impartial
 - C prejudiced
 - D accepting

Questions 11~13

The writer mentions a number of factors which lead him to doubt the value of the WZCS document. Which THREE of the following factors are mentioned? Write your answers (A~F) in boxes 11~13 on your Answer Sheet.

List of Factors

- A the number of unregistered zoos in the world
- B the lack of money in developing countries
- C the actions of the Isle of Wight local council
- D the failure of the WZCS to examine the standards of the "core zoos"
- E the unrealistic aim of the WZCS in view of the number of species "saved" to date
- F the policies of WZCS zoo managers

Practice 2

LIVING EXPENSES – A GUIDE FOR OVERSEAS STUDENTS

In the mid-1990s it is estimated that a student living alone requires on average \$12,000 in living expenses for each year of study. Of course, these costs increase with time.

Upon arrival, students should have funds in excess of the average to cover the cost of text books and establishment expenses such as rental bond payment and basic furniture items. The amount spent on food, recreation, and entertainment expenses will vary according to requirements, budget, and location.

Those who are prepared to live in shared accommodation, which may not be suitable for all, might manage on a \$10,000 per year. It is preferable for overseas students whose English is in need of practice to take advantage of live-in situations with native-speakers whenever possible. However, sharing with friends who are easy to communicate with is probably more sensible at first.

The above figures do not include the cost of large non-essential items such as household equipment or a car. Owning and maintaining a motor vehicle is expensive in Australia. Insurance is compulsory and costly and parking both on and off campus can be a problem requiring additional expense. It is not advisable for a student to own a car unless it is absolutely necessary. A reasonable second-hand car can cost in excess of \$4000.

Educational institutions are almost always serviced by reliable public transport. The university and college campuses within the major cities are well served by public buses. In addition, the larger cities have extensive train systems. For example, in Sydney, most college and university campuses are only 10 or 20 minutes from a rail station.

The summer vacation requires special financial planning. Expenses for this period must be carefully estimated and added to costs for the academic year in order to give a realistic total figure for the calendar year. They are not included in the estimated \$10,000~\$12,000 previously quoted. University eating facilities, and some university and college housing facilities, close during this time. As a



general rule, international students should expect to spend at least as much on monthly living expenses during the summer as they do during the academic year.

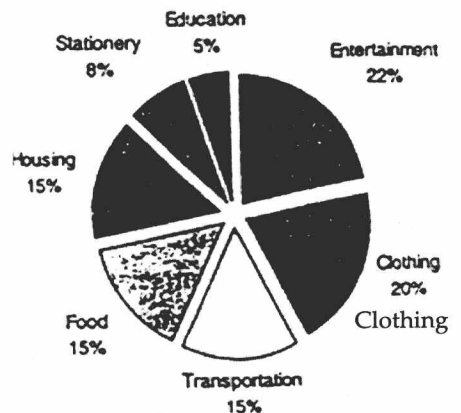
Under present immigration regulations, international students are allowed to work up to 20 hours during term time and full-time during vacation. It is impossible for students to expect to earn sufficient funds working part-time to pay for tuition fees and living costs. While some students are able to supplement their funds with money from part-time and/or vacation work, such work is not always regular even when available, and this can contribute to anxiety and study problems. In general, it is unrealistic to start a course with insufficient funds in the hope that “something will turn up”. Students should be aware that vacation work has become more difficult to find over the last few years, but those interested can contact the Commonwealth Employment Service or the Students’ Union on campus.

Warm clothes are necessary in the southern States during winter months, as night temperatures can drop to less than 10 degrees Celsius. Students should bring as much clothing from home as possible, especially if funds are limited. Information on where to buy inexpensive clothes can be obtained from the International Student Centre of most colleges and universities.

Do not rush into buying expensive text books. It is advisable to wait until your first lectures and tutorials, and then ask academic staff which is the essential purchases. There is usually a second-hand bookshop on campus, and used texts are also advertised on faculty notice boards.

The Students’ Union coordinates a number of outlets on the various university campuses that provide stationery items and other essential study equipment at reasonable prices. Some courses require specialized equipment which can be quite costly, and it is wise to check any additional costs involved with the course of your choice.

Figure 1. Student Expenses Per Annum in Percentages



In general, those practically orientated courses tend to incur higher additional costs. Expenses for books, stationery, and equipment vary greatly, but you should allow approximately \$500~\$1,000 a year.

Most university campuses have banks and/or credit unions. The banks issue drafts, traveler's cheques or foreign currency notes, and accept telex or airmail transactions. In some colleges and universities the credit union is the institution's own credit union. In addition to normal banking and financial services (with no transaction charges), credit unions usually provide special services for international students.

Money may be deposited or withdrawn from branches of the credit unions and banks during business hours from Monday to Friday (but not on public holidays) or 24 hours a day from many on-campus automatic teller machines. Business hours for financial institutions vary, but credit unions are usually open from 9 am to 5 pm weekdays, and, generally, banks are open from 9:30 am to 4 pm (5 pm on Fridays). Some services are available on Saturday mornings in selected areas. While prices often compare favorably with prices overseas, because Australia is a large and exciting country it is very easy to overspend, especially if on a tight budget.

Glossary:

campus	<i>grounds of a college or a university</i>
faculty	<i>department and staff of a college or a university</i>
lecture	<i>instruction given to a class of students</i>
tutorial	<i>individual or small group instruction given by a tutor at college or university</i>



Questions 1~6

You are advised to spend about 10 minutes on Questions 1~6.

Refer to the passage headed “**Living Expenses -----A Guide for Overseas Students**”, and decide which of the answers best completes the following sentences. Write your answers in boxes 1~6 on your Answer Sheet. The first one has been done for you as an example.

Example: The annual living expense for a student in Australia living alone in the 1990s is estimated to be

A \$10,000.

B \$8,000.

☒ C \$12,000.

D \$20,000.

- 1 Sharing accommodation is
 - A approximately \$10,000 per year cheaper than living alone.
 - B more expensive than living alone.
 - C not always suitable for students.
 - D suitable for most students.
- 2 Students buying a car should take the following costs into account.
 - A the purchase price of the car
 - B insurance costs
 - C parking costs
 - D all of the above
- 3 During summer vacation
 - A all institutional housing facilities close down.
 - B additional living costs are involved.
 - C university canteens remain open.
 - D monthly living expenses decrease.
- 4 Regular part-time work is
 - A always available.
 - B not always available.
 - C sufficient to pay for tuition fees.
 - D 20 hours during full-time vacation.