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雅思9分密码——阅读

何 满 编著

中国人民大学出版社 • 北京 •

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

雅思 9 分密码 ——阅读/何满编著 北京:中国人民大学出版社,2009 ISBN 978-7-300-11070-7

- Ⅰ. 雅…
- Ⅱ. 何…
- Ⅲ. 英语-阅读教学-高等教育-自学参考资料
- N. H310.41

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2009)第 132156 号

雅思9分密码——阅读

何 满 编著

出版发行 中国人民大学出版社 社 址 北京中关村大街 31号 邮政编码 100080 电 话 010-62511242(总编室) 010-62511398(质管部) 010-82501766(邮购部) 010-62514148(门市部) 010-62515195(发行公司) 010-62515275(盗版举报) 网 址 http://www.crup.com.cn http://www.lkao.com.cn(中国1考网) 销 新华书店 经 EIJ 北京市易丰印刷有限责任公司 规 格 185 mm×260 mm 16 开本 次 2009年8月第1版 版 ED 次 2009年8月第1次印刷 ΕD 张 9 字 数 191 000 定 价 25.00元

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第一章 如何攻克雅思 9 分 Chapter One

第一节 为什么你做不完雅思阅读?

雅思考试阅读部分要求考生在 60 分钟之内读完 3 篇 1 000~1 500 字左右的文章,同时完成 40 道题目。由于题型交叉多样,许多考生需要把文章读两到三遍,才能做出全部题目。因此,大多数考生在考场上只能完成两篇文章,没有办法取得理想的成绩。

可是为什么我们没有办法把文章读完呢?原因很简单,我们花费大量的时间阅读完全没有题目的段落和句子。那么,雅思文章出题的地方在哪里呢?哪些地方需要我们读?哪些地方又没有必要读呢?我们只需要看一个单词就可以了。大家看下面的几个例子:

- 1. Siviy studied how bouts of play affected the brain's levels of a particular chemical associated with the stimulation and growth of nerve cells. (剑桥雅思第 4 册 51 页 H 段第 6 行,对应第 40 题)
- 2. However, we believe that credit must be extended *in association with* other types of support that help participants develop critical life skills as well as productive businesses. (剑桥雅思第 4 册 66 页最后一行,对应第 13 题)
- 3. The rise of dictionaries *is associated with* the rise of the English middle class. (剑桥 雅思第 5 册 16 页第 3 段第 2 行,对应第 8 题)
- 4. Most forms of environmental pollution either appear to have been exaggerated, or are transient—associated with the early phases of industrialization. (剑桥雅思第 5 册 24 页 第 2 段第 8 行,对应第 32 题)
- 5. This patch of brain tucked behind the orbits of the eyes *is associated with* evaluating information. (剑桥雅思第 5 册 44 页第 2 段最后一行,对应第 23 题)

从上面 5 道题目,我们可以看出 associate 在雅思考试阅读部分里是一个非常高频的单词。也就是说,当我们在文章中看到这个单词的时候,需要仔细阅读这句话,因为很可能就是出现题目的部分。我们再看下面的几个例子:

- 1. The practice of the archaeologist is rather *like* that of scientist. (剑桥雅思第 4 册 93 页第 6 段第 6 行,对应第 27 题)
- 2. Some are "thermoplastic", which means that, *like* candlewax, they melt when heated and can then be reshaped. (剑桥雅思第 5 册 38 页第 2 段第 4 行,对应第 1 题)
- 3. And others, *like* sugarcane, never reach a maximum, but continue to increase photosynthesis rate as light intensity rises. (剑桥雅思第 5 册 95 页第 2 段第 6 行,对应第 39 题)

我们从以上3个例子同样可以看出, like 这个单词在雅思考试中是一个重要的出题点。在接下来的部分,我们将会总结雅思考试全部的重要出题点。

第二节 如何攻克阅读 6分

关系	考点信号词(出题点)
因果	link, associate, lead to, cause, contribute, responsible, trigger, breed, connect, influence, affect, blame, explanation, create, thus, consequently, hence, as a result, since, as, so, because, for, therefore, ascribe
条件	rely on, depend on, independent of, regardless, unless
转折	however, but, unfortunately, although, yet, nonetheless, nevertheless, despite, in spite of, otherwise, instead
结论	conclude, conclusion, finally, lastly
举例	for example, such as, like, just as, say
对比	rather than, while, whist, similarly, likewise, whereas
递进	not onlybut also, furthermore, moreover, in addition, following this
绝对性	only, exclusively, all, every, never, always, -est, most, best
下定义	be called, be known as, it means, suggest, it shows
特殊标点符号	括号() 破折号— 冒号: 引号''"" 斜体 photoperiodism 专有名词
首末句	需要仔细阅读每自然段的第一句、第二句和最后一句话
数字和图表	当文中出现数字和图表的时候,我们需要重点注意,很可能出现考题

注:表格中单词均按照出题频率排序,奉劝考生在考试前一晚再次浏览一遍上面的表格!

对于需要取得 6 分的考生,在考场上只需阅读含有上面表格中所列单词的句子,即可以达到 6 分的成绩。

在考试中,我们需要掌握另外一条原则,以保证我们万无一失地获得 6 分的成绩,即简单的同义词替换,比如原文的单词 well-known,在题目中会换成 famous;原文的单词 rise,在题目中会换成 growing,我们看下面简单的同义词替换:

affect-influence rely—depend aim to---focus on contain-involve personalize—individualize survive—exist considerable—plenty of are referred to as—are known as depend on—by unexpected—without warning to do—in order to growing—rising evolve—evolution translate-interpretation creative—creativity valuable—important (以上单词均选自剑桥雅思第1~6册)

第三节 如何攻克阅读7分

关系	考点信号词(出题点)		
因果	link, associate, lead to, cause, contribute, responsible, trigger, breed, connect, influence, affect, blame, explanation, factor, create, thus, consequently, hence, as a result, since, as, so, because, for, therefore, ascribe, thereby, the reason why, give rise to, generate, attribute, correlate, liaise, spawn, reflect, bring about, lie in, stem from, derive from, due to, combine, owing to, thanks to, by the virtue of, set off, in order to, eventually		
条件	rely on, depend on, independent of, regardless of, unless, hinge on, bank on, irrespective of, if, provided that, so that, whether		
转折	however, but, unfortunately, although, yet, nonetheless, nevertheless, despite, in spite of, otherwise, instead, on the other hand, though, on the contrary, even though, alternatively, in contrast, vice versa		
结论	conclude, conclusion, finally, lastly, in summary, to sum up, to recapitulate, in a nutshell, in brief, in short		
举例	for example, such as, like, just as, say, for instance, to illustrate, namely, especially, particularly		

续前表

关系	考点信号词 (出题点)
对比	rather than, while, whist, similarly, likewise, unlike, whereas, more than, less than, different from, conversely, asas, so that, in the same way that, alike, mirror, have sth. in common
递进	not onlybut also, furthermore, moreover, in addition, following this, besides, as well as, also, even, and then
顺序	to begin with, first, initially, secondly, finally, in the end, lastly, then, next, earlier/before/prior to, later/after/afterwards, meanwhile, as soon as, whenever, at the same time, until, since
绝对性	only, exclusively, all, every, never, always, -est, most, best, unique, merely, barely
下定义	be called, be known as, it means, that is, suggest, it shows, contain, include, involve, be regarded as, be referred to as, be different from, be defined as, consist of
特殊标点符号	括号() 破折号— 冒号: 引号 ''" 斜体 photoperiodism 专有名词
首末句	需要仔细阅读每自然段的第一句、第二句和最后一句话
数字和图表	当文中出现数字和图表的时候,我们需要重点注意,很可能出现考题

注:表格中单词均按照出题频率排序,奉劝考生在考试前一晚再次浏览一遍上面的表格!

对于需要取得 7 分的考生,在考场上只需阅读含有上面表格中所列单词的句子,即可以达到 7 分的成绩。考生同时需要掌握稍有难度的同义词替换。我们看下面的例子:

realistic—achievable pressing—urgent classroom—tuition modification—change exaggerate—overstate extinction—not survive experimental—scientific encourage--induce unpredictable—fluctuate limit—maximum a cross-section of---a range of grant---offer available----to hand payment—installment unavoidable—necessary break down-subdivide dwelling-building fundamental—basic focus on—only

beneficial——enhance
surroundings——environment
bilingual——more than one language
extinction——die out
assign sth. to sth. ——link to
degenerated——underdeveloped
(以上单词均选自剑桥雅思第 1~6 册)

第四节 如何攻克阅读8分

关系	考点信号词(出题点)		
因果	link, associate, lead to, cause, contribute, responsible, trigger, breed, connect, influence, affect, blame, explanation, factor, create, thus, consequently, hence, as a result, since, as, so, because, for, therefore, ascribe, thereby, the reason why, give rise to, generate, attribute, correlate, liaise, spawn, reflect, bring about, lie in, stem from, derive from, due to, combine, owing to, thanks to, by the virtue of, set off, issue in, in order to, eventually		
条件	rely on, depend on, independent of, regardless of, unless, hinge on, bank on, irrespective of, if, provided that, so that, whether		
转折	however, but, unfortunately, although, yet, nonetheless, nevertheless, despite, in spite of, otherwise, instead, on the other hand, though, on the contrary, even though, alternatively, in contrast, vice versa		
结论	conclude, conclusion, finally, lastly, in summary, to sum up, to recapitulate, in a nutshell, in brief, in short		
举例	for example, such as, like, just as, say, for instance, to illustrate, namely, especially, particularly, specifically		
对比	rather than, while, whist, similarly, likewise, unlike, whereas, more than, less than, different from, conversely, asas, so that, in the same way that, alike, mirror, have sth in common		
递进	not onlybut also, furthermore, moreover, in addition, following this, besides, as well as, also, even, and then		
顺序	to begin with, first, initially, secondly, finally, in the end, lastly, then, next, earlier/before/prior to, later/after/afterwards, meanwhile, as soon as, whenever, at the same time, until, since		
绝对性	only, exclusively, all, every, never, always, -est, most, best, unique, merely, barely		
下定义	be called, be known as, it means, that is, suggest, it shows, contain, include, involve, be regarded as, be referred to as, be different from, be defined as, consist of		
特殊标点符号	括号() 破折号— 冒号: 引号''"" 斜体 photoperiodism 专有名词		
首末句	需要仔细阅读每自然段的第一句、第二句和最后一句话		
数字和图表	当文中出现数字和图表的时候,我们需要重点注意,很可能出现考题		

注:表格中单词均按照出题频率排序,奉劝考生在考试前一晚再次浏览一遍上面的表格!

对于需要取得 8 分的考生,除了需要阅读含有上面表格中所列单词的句子,还需要掌握难度较大的同义词替换。我们看下面的例子:

courtship—mating
track—follow
military—camouflage
disparate—separate
encapsulate—reflect
fertilization—reproduce
demographic—population
section—fracture
cognitive—mental
physical hazards—cost one's lives
kaleidoscope—a wide range of
preserve fruits in a jar—not satisfactory
(以上单词均选自剑桥雅思第 1~6 册)

第五节 如何攻克阅读9分

从8分到9分之间的差距并不是很大,考生如已经能够取得8分的成绩,平时可以泛读一些国外的杂志,比如 New Scientist,Economist,National Geographic等,以便提升自己的阅读速度,从而取得更加理想的成绩。下面列出了一些常用的英文网址,大家可以登陆以下网页进行泛读练习。



《美国国家地理》www.nationalgeographic.com

《经济学人》www.economist.com

《自然》www. nature. com

《新科学家》www.newscientist.com

英国 BBC 新闻广播 news. bbc. co. uk

《纽约时报》www.nytimes.com

《泰晤士报》www. thetimes. co. uk

《时代周刊》www.time.com

第二章

雅思阅读题型分类讲解

Chapter Two

第一节 True/False/Not Given (判断题)

趋势介绍:从 2008 年开始,判断题的数目由以往的 15~20 题降低到 10~12 题。在 7月 5日、8月 9日、10月 25日、11月 26日和 12月 6日的考试中没有出现判断题。

PART 1 TRUE 的 2 大原则

一、正确答案是原文的同义替换

例

原文: The rise of dictionaries is associated with the rise of the English middle class.

题目: The growing importance of middle classes led to an increased demand for dictionaries.

解析: 题目中的 increased demand for dictionaries 替换原文的 rise of dictionaries; 题目中的 The growing importance of middle classes 代替原文的 the rise of the English middle class; 题目中的 led to 代替原文的 is associated with。

二、题目是根据原文中的几句话作出的推断或归纳

例

原文: Because the surface area of a twig is not much bigger than its volume, it ignites rapidly. However, a tree's surface area is much smaller than its volume, so it requires more time to heat up before ignition.

题目: The ratio of the fuel's total surface area to its volume influences ignition time.

解析:原文说树的表面积和体积比率较大,所以燃烧比较慢,而小树枝的表面积和体积 比率较小,因此燃烧较快。因此可以推断出燃料的表面积和体积的比率会影响着火时间。

PART 2 FALSE 的 5 大原则

一、原文和题目中使用了不同程度、不同范围、不同频率的修饰词

原文中使用 many、sometimes 等词,而题目中用 all、always 等更加绝对的词。

例

原文: Some leopards are 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.

题目: All Leopards are very shy.

解析:原文说一些美洲豹很容易受到惊吓,题目说所有的美洲豹都容易受到惊吓,所以选择 FALSE。

二、题目的内容驳斥原文的内容, 即和原文矛盾

这种情况通常用 not 反义词结构来表示。

例

原文: Most researchers agree that AI peaked around 1985.

题目: In 1985, AI was at its lowest point.

解析:原文说 AI 在 1985 年达到最高点,题目说 AI 在 1985 年降到最低点,题干明显驳斥原文的内容,所以选择 FALSE。

三、注意 have/had done 完成时的替换

例 1

原文: Formed in 1903 by the political campaigner Mrs Emmeline Pankhurst, the WSPU began an educated campaign to put women's suffrage on the political agenda. New Zealand, Australia and parts of the United States had already enfranchised women, and growing numbers of their British counterparts.

题目: In 1903 women in Australia were still not allowed to vote.

解析:原文说 1903 年澳大利亚的女人已经拥有投票权,而题目说 1903 年澳大利亚的女人仍然不允许投票,所以选择 FALSE。

例 2

原文: The wooden bridge has already been built.

题目: The wooden bridge is currently being built.

解析:原文说木桥已经修完,题目说木桥正在被修建,明显驳斥原文,因此选择 FALSE。

四、题目对原文事物的本质进行更改(这种题目难度很大,很容易和 NOT GIVEN 混淆)

例 1

原文: The main culprit of street crimes is the poverty.

题目: Family violence is the main reason of street crimes.

解析:原文说街边犯罪的主要原因是贫穷,而题目说街边犯罪的原因是家庭暴力,是 对原文的本质的驳斥,因此选择 FALSE。

例 2

原文: The indigenous peoples of Tasmania were only able to count one, two, many.

题目: Indigenous Tasmanians used only four terms to indicate numbers of objects.

解析:原文说塔斯马尼亚岛的当地人只会数 one, two, many 3 种数字,而题目说他们可以使用 4 个词表示数字。3 和 4 明显驳斥,因此选择 FALSE。

五、原文有多种可能,题目说只存在一种可能,常有绝对性词语 only, must 等伴随例

原文: Glow worms are usually found wherever conditions are damp, such as caves, river banks, wetlands, etc.

题目: Glow worms are only found in caves.

解析:原文说可以在山洞、河边等许多地方发现萤火虫,而题目说萤火虫只能在山洞中找到,明显驳斥原文,所以选择 FALSE。

总结: 当题目的内容驳斥原文的信息时,选择 FALSE。

PART 3 NOT GIVEN 的 8 大原则

在判断题中,考生觉得最难的部分就是没有办法确定什么时候选择 NOT GIVEN。下面列出 NOT GIVEN 的 8 种情况:

一、题目中的某些内容在原文中没有提及

例

原文: In the last 20 years, scientists have detected an increasing variety of toxic contaminants, including pesticides from agriculture, chemicals and heavy metals from industry, and even radioactive fall-out from Chernobyl.

题目: Industry in the Arctic has increased over the last 20 years.

解析:题目中指出北极地区工业在增加,而原文没有提到北极。

二、题目中 A、B 是比较关系, 原文中提到 A、B, 但是没有作比较

例

原文: Primary insomnia is a chronic condition with little apparent association with stress or a medical problem. Secondary insomnia is caused by symptoms that accompany a medical condition such as anxiety, depression or pain.

题目: Secondary insomnia is far more common than primary insomnia.

解析: 题目中说 Secondary insomnia 比 Primary insomnia 更加常见,原文中提到了 Primary insomnia 和 Secondary insomnia, 但是没有作出比较。

三、一个时间点之后发生的事情,无法推断这个时间点之前发生的事情

例

原文: In 1962, the Fisheries Department, who are responsible for monitoring fish levels in the River Thames, reported that the river is suitable habitat for 115 species of fish including sea bass, flounder, salmon, smelt, and shad.

题目: The River Thames was not suitable for fishes' survival before 1962.

解析:原文中说 1962 年 River Thames 适合鱼类生存,无法推断出题目的内容"1962年之前 River Thames 不适合鱼类生存",即通过 1962年发生的事情无法推断 1962年之前发生的事情。

四、原文总数的多少。无法推断出题干部分的多少

如果原文说班级有50名同学,无法推断出班级有25名女生或者25名男生。

例

原文: In the US alone, 420,000 Americans die every year from tobacco-related illnesses.

题目: About 200,000 old people die every year from tobacco-related illnesses in the US.

解析:原文说美国每年有 420 000 人因烟草导致死亡,无法推断出题目中内容"每年 420000 个老年人因烟草致死"。

五、原文中常含有许诺 (promise)、发誓 (swear, vow)、决心 (decide)、目标 (aim, purpose)、声称 (claim) 等限定词,题目中去掉以上限定词

例 1

原文: The new government promised the citizens that tax burden would be alleviated.

题目: The new government lowered the taxes.

解析:原文说政府向市民许诺将会减轻税收,题目去掉了"许诺"这个限定词。(政府只是许诺,我们并不知道政府有没有真正地减少税收,所以选择 NOT GIVEN)

例 2

原文: 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.

题目: European breeding programme succeeded in saving the endangered species from extinction.

解析:原文说 European breeding programme 的目标是保护濒危物种,题目去掉限定词 aim。(保护濒危物种只是 European breeding programme 的目标,我们不知道是否真正的成功了,所以选择 NOT GIVEN)

六、题干内容的范围小于原文信息所涉及的范围

例

原文: Pollutants in the Thames mainly come from factories in the UK.

题目: London factories result in the pollution in the Thames.

解析:原文说英国的工厂导致了泰晤士河的污染,而题目说伦敦的工厂导致泰晤士河的污染。题目缩小了原文的范围,所以选择 NOT GIVEN。

七、原文及题目只提及单件事物状态的 only

例

原文: The invention of printers affects greatly the speed of information dissemination.

题目: The invention of printers only affects the speed of information dissemination.

解析:题目说复印机的发明只影响信息传播速度,原文说复印机的发明影响了信息传播速度,也就是说除了影响信息传播,还有可能影响其他方面,因此从原文信息无法推断出题干内容。

八、原文讲假设 (assumption)、推测 (prediction, time will tell, future will prove)、可能 (probability) 等情况,题干去掉以上限定词,转为一贯的事实,选择 NOT GIVEN 例

原文: There are several common assumptions about the causes of bullying for which there is no supporting evidence. They include claims that bullying is a consequence of large class or school sizes, or of the competition for grades and pressures from peers.

题目: Competition for grades and peer pressures should be responsible for school bullying.

解析:原文中含有 assumptions,也就是校园暴力的原因都是推测,而不是事实,而题干说的是事实,因此选择 NOT GIVEN。

总结: 当题干中的内容在原文没有被提及,或者从原文的信息无法推断出题干内容时,选择 NOT GIVEN。

PART 4 判断题的 4 个注意事项

一、仔细阅读题目要求

有些判断题要求考生答 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN,有时又要求考生答 YES/NO/NOT GIVEN,考生应仔细阅读题目要求,不能把 YES 写成 TRUE。

二、依据原文答题,不可以凭借自己的专业知识进行判断

比如题目中说 Bamboos flower several times during their life cycle。而原文却根本没有提到 bamboos 这个单词,这时我们只能选择 NOT GIVEN。而不能根据我们的知识"竹子一生只开一次花"而选择 FALSE。