

雅思

阅读进阶

CONQUER IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE
TESTING SYSTEM

李维 刘舜华 编著



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

雅思

阅读进阶

CONQUER IELTS

INTERNATIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE
TESTING SYSTEM

李维 刘舜华 编著



西安交通大学出版社
XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY PRESS

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

雅思阅读进阶/李维等编著. —西安:西安交通大学出版社, 2013. 9

ISBN 978 - 7 - 5605 - 5502 - 7

I. ①雅… II. ①李… III. ①IELTS - 阅读教学 - 自学参考资料 IV. ①H319. 4

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2013)第 184380 号

书 名 雅思阅读进阶
编 著 李 维 刘舜华
责任编辑 董云梅

出版发行 西安交通大学出版社
(西安市兴庆南路 10 号 邮政编码 710049)

网 址 <http://www.xjtupress.com>
电 话 (029)82668357 82667874(发行中心)
(029)82668315 82669096(总编办)

传 真 (029)82668280
印 刷 陕西宝石兰印务有限责任公司

开 本 787mm×1092mm 1/16 印张 11.25 字数 265 千字
版次印次 2013 年 9 月第 1 版 2013 年 9 月第 1 次印刷
书 号 ISBN 978 - 7 - 5605 - 5502 - 7/H · 1541
定 价 29.80 元

读者购书、书店添货、如发现印装质量问题,请与本社发行中心联系、调换。

订购热线:(029)82665248 (029)82665249

投稿热线:(029)82664953 (029)82668204

读者信箱:cf_english@126.com

版权所有 侵权必究

前言

阅读能力对掌握一门语言的重要性再怎么强调都不为过。我国英语语言专家黄源深说:“大量阅读对英语学习至关重要,如今学生的一个通病是阅读量太小,拘泥于课文的精耕细作,产生不了语感。”可见阅读能力是一种通过大量阅读实践培养的综合理解能力。虽然单词和语法的掌握不可或缺,但远非能够满足我们的阅读目的。语言学家 Françoise Grellet 认为,阅读就是从短文中快速获取信息并对其进行有效提炼和概括的过程。这正是雅思阅读考试的宗旨所在,即从大量的阅读材料中快速获取有效信息。语言不再只是学习并接受考试的一个科目,而应当为实践服务,成为获取信息的工具。

本书的编写旨在帮助广大考生更了解雅思阅读考试的考察方向,并在此基础上科学有效地备考,提升阅读技能。即侧重训练快速获取信息的能力。

本书共分四个部分,介绍了雅思阅读考试的概况,并阐述了雅思阅读不同题型的解题步骤。同时,针对雅思阅读考试中的高频题型,设计了充分的练习,帮助考生尽快了解阅读考试的内容、形式、特点以及难点,并掌握基本的应试步骤和解题技巧。

本书的编写特色如下:

雅思阅读基本技巧帮助学生快速、准确掌握解题技巧。本书详细阐述了雅思阅读的四个步骤,每个步骤后面均配有相关例题与练习,旨在培养学生快速把握文章结构,概括大意;认清题目要求,正确识别、利用题目中的关键词,快速、准确检索到正确位置并确定答案的技能。此外,书中提供了比较实用的备考建议,使考生更明晰方向。

不同题型的设置让考生犹如置身雅思阅读考试现场。本书还分别对雅思阅读考试中的高频题型进行分类说明和讲解。在每一种题型的练习之前,读者都可以发现相关题型的解题步骤和基本技巧。这些步骤和技巧是基于雅思阅读试题设计的客观性而给出的,对考生攻克阅读考试非常有效。

合理的练习设置让学生理论与实践相结合。在解析题型的基础上,本书配备的练习旨在帮助学生加强“内化”的过程,把抽象的理论转化为自己的能力,这样才能从容应对考试。

雅思阅读话题扩展。书中的最后一章选编了与文化、社会、自然、科技相关的文章作为阅读扩展,目的在于强化本书所涉及的阅读技能,扩充考生相关话题下的文化知识和词汇储备。

本书在编写过程中受到诸多同事和朋友的鼓励及大力支持,值此书即将出版之际,我在此对他们表示衷心的感谢。同时由于时间、能力有限,希望各位专家及读者对本书可能存在的谬误给予指正。

谢谢!

编者

2013年3月



About IELTS Reading

Orientation

General Training Reading

The IELTS General Training Reading test takes 60 minutes. It is divided into three sections of increasing difficulty.

- Section 1 has short texts which come from advertisements, timetables, instruction manuals and the like.
- Section 2 has longer texts (usually two texts of about 500 words each) which give information and advice about education and training.
- Section 3 has one longer text (about 700 words) with more complex language and structure. The text will be about a general topic and will come from sources like general interest magazines.

There are about 40 questions to answer. The questions may come before or after the reading texts. There is a variety of questions. Often there are examples of how to answer the questions.

You may mark or write on the question paper, but all answers must be written on the answer sheet.

Academic Reading

The IELTS Academic Reading test also takes 60 minutes. There are three reading passages on topics of general interest and 40 questions to answer. The passages are taken from magazines, journals, books and newspapers. At least one text contains detailed logical argument.

Each reading passage is between 700 and 1000 words long.

Remember you must write your answers on the answer sheet as you go. Unlike in the Listening test there is no time to transfer them at the end of the test.

Although there are something different between the formats of General Training and Academic Reading tests, candidates usually apply the same reading strategies and skills to cope with them because they are with same types of questions.

Common Question Types

Matching headings to paragraphs

Summary completion
True/False/Not Given or Yes/No/Not Given
Matching of details
Sentence completion
Completing an illustration
Multiple choices
Classification
Short answer

Study Program

People learn and study in different ways. No one plan best suits all candidates. So, every participant should make his or her own study plan. Remember, if you follow a comprehensive program to prepare yourself for IELTS reading, you are building yourself up to peak performance on the day of the exam.

We make several suggestions as references to your study plan, but they need to be interpreted flexibly.

- Decide what you need.
- Choose appropriate passages for your reading practice.
- Practise the reading skills needed for IELTS reading.

Decide What You Need

Prior to devising a study program, you have to check what you need. You can ask yourself the following questions to find out more.

About reading module

Do you know how long the reading test lasts?
how long the reading passages are?
how many questions there are?
the formats of the questions?

About reading skills

Do you need to improve your vocabulary?
your skimming skills?
your scanning skills?
your ability of guessing the meaning of unknown words?

About reading habits

Do you read English every day?

Are you learning new vocabulary every day?

Can you state ten new words that you have learned last week?

Do you review the key steps in coping with different tasks when trying different exercises?

Choose Appropriate Passages to Read for Practice

As an independent English reader, especially when your aim is to improve reading ability in a comparatively short period of time, it is very important for you to select appropriate passages as your reading materials. If you can not find something interesting in your materials, you may get distracted by other things while reading. And if there are so many new words or sentences with complex structures, you may feel frustrated. So, if your reading is enjoyable and the reading materials are not so difficult, you will probably read more often, and even get a good habit of reading.

Remember, the ability to read a foreign language requires a lot of regular practice, especially when your aim is to read for IELTS which demands you to read accurately and quickly. So, try your best to read a large amount of materials every day.

You can choose reading passages from the sources listed below:

- textbooks from English speaking country, either textbooks of high school or university. Check and make it sure that the passages in textbooks suit your current reading ability. The textbooks can be on any disciplines, for example, nature science, history, geography, accounting or social science.
- Popular magazines like *Economists*, *Science*, *National Geographic*, *Nature*, etc.
- Encyclopedias such as *The Encyclopedias of Great Britain*. Skim through the list of contents or index and select some parts that you find interesting to read.
- English-language newspapers. Read articles that you find interesting, such as sport, current events or even the comic strips.
- English language textbooks. Books for extensive reading will be the first choice.

Practise the Reading Skills Needed for IELTS

To improve your reading ability, you should get good reading habits. To be an efficient reader, you can do the following activities before you read a passage, while you read it and after you read it.

Before reading

- Anticipate what you are going to read as much as you can.

For example, if you are going to read *First Degree Courses*, you may want to know what courses are in the first degree. It is reasonable to expect that the article may contain introductions to those courses, teaching methods involved, even some approaches to assess students' work.

While reading

- Underline pronouns and decide what they refer to.

Select a short reading passage and underline every pronoun you can see. Then decide what these pronouns refer to.

- Ask yourself what the writer is doing.

As you read, ask yourself what the writer is doing. Is the writer giving a definition? Is the writer providing examples, describing cause and effect, or classifying something? Decide what headings you should give to those paragraphs.

- Guess the meaning of the words.

Select a short reading passage and underline every word you don't know. Guess the meaning of the words and then check your guesses in a dictionary. Remember, any passage which contains new words more than 4 per cent of the total number of words will be out of your control.

- Predict what comes next.

When reading a passage, occasionally stop and predict what might come next.

After reading

- Anticipate questions.

After you have read a passage, think of the questions that might be asked about it. For example, if you read *Esperanto*, you might anticipate questions like: when was Esperanto created? How many people use Esperanto? Where does Esperanto vocabulary come from?

- Write a short summary.

After you read a passage, write a short summary. This is a good way of checking how much you understand when you read. It helps you to focus on the main points of the passage.

前言

About IELTS Reading

Chapter 1 Reading Strategies	001
Demonstration—Text and Questions	002
Analysis and Practice	005
Survey the Text (Look at the Text Quickly)	005
Read the Instructions and Analyse the Question Statements	015
Locate the Specific Information Needed to Answer a Question	019
Read the Information Intensively to Decide on the Question	028
Summary—Four-step Strategies	035
Chapter 2 Question Types	036
Overview Questions	037
Matching Headings with Paragraphs	037
Specific Information Questions	055
Tags	056
Sentence Completion	058
Matching of Details	060
Classification	066
Multiple Choice	070
Agreement/Disagreement	076
Summarising Questions	080
Chapter 3 Comprehensive Practices	088
Section 1	089
Reading Passage 1	089

Reading Passage 2	091
Reading Passage 3	093
Section 2	097
Reading Passage 1	097
Reading Passage 2	100
Reading Passage 3	103
Section 3	107
Reading Passage 1	107
Reading Passage 2	112
Reading Passage 3	117
Section 4	121
Reading Passage 1	121
Reading Passage 2	124

Chapter 4 Extensive Reading

129

Passage 1	130
Passage 2	132
Passage 3	134
Passage 4	135
Passage 5	140
Passage 6	143
Passage 7	146
Passage 8	149
Passage 9	152
Passage 10	154
Passage 11	156
Passage 12	158
Keys	161



Chapter 1

Reading Strategies

速度和准确率是雅思阅读考试要求中的两个关键词。想在考试中胜出，就要具备在规定时间内迅速定位正确答案的能力。本章的阅读策略着眼于这两个方面，给各位“烤鸭”提供行之有效的阅读方法。

Chapter 1

Reading Strategies

The IELTS test requires you to read effectively and efficiently. A successful candidate usually follows a four-step strategy.

Step one Survey the text (look at the text quickly);

Step two Read the instructions and analyse the question statements;

Step three Locate the specific information needed to answer a question;

Step four Read the information intensively to decide on the question.

阅读步骤

- ☆ 迅速扫读文本,快读而不求甚解;
- ☆ 读题目,了解题目要求;
- ☆ 根据关键词在文本中锁定和答案相关的内容;
- ☆ 仔细阅读相关内容,确定答案。

Demonstration—Text and Questions

Now, use the four-step strategy to deal with the following exercise.

You should spend about 8 minutes on Questions 1 – 7 which are based on the passage *Heart Attack*.

Heart Attack

A heart attack is caused by a reduction in the blood supply to the heart muscles. This is commonly caused by a blood clot obstructing an artery in the heart. Heart attacks can be mild or severe. If you suspect that someone has had a heart attack, call for medical help immediately.

Signs of a heart attack

Sudden onset of pain in the centre of the chest. The pain will be vice-like, crushing. It could be confused with very severe indigestion. It may spread upwards and outwards to the throat, jaw and arms.

Shortness of breath.

The pulse rate may become faster, or weak and irregular.

The casualty will become pale and sweaty, and show signs of shock.

Action to take

Call an ambulance. Check the heartbeat and breathing. If it has stopped, then commence external chest compression and mouth-to-mouth ventilation immediately.

If the casualty is conscious, move gently and as little as possible into a comfortable position. A semi-recumbent position is the best. It is easiest for the casualty to breathe in this position and take some of the strain off the heart.

Loosen any clothing around the neck and reassure that help is on its way. Monitor heart rate and breathing regularly until help arrives. If the person becomes unconscious, move to the recovery position.

Preventing a heart attack

- **Stop smoking**

Smoking is the major cause of heart disease. It damages the arteries and the circulation of blood. Stop immediately.

- **Take regular exercise**

Steady and regular exercise is very beneficial. Walking is a good form of exercise.

- **Check your blood pressure**

High blood pressure can cause a heart attack. Ask your doctor to check your blood pressure.

- **Eat a sensible diet**

Cut down on the amount of fatty foods that you eat. Cut fat off meat.

- **Keep your weight down**

If you are overweight, this puts an extra strain on the heart. Shed those excess pounds now!

Chapter 1

Reading Strategies

- **Avoid unnecessary stress**

Do not push yourself to unrealistic targets. Be sensible about the amount of work you do each day.

Questions 1 – 2

Choose the appropriate letters A – D.

1. What causes a heart attack?
 - A. Too much blood getting to the heart muscle.
 - B. Not enough blood getting to the heart muscle.
 - C. An artery in the heart.
 - D. An obstructed heart muscle.
2. Which of the following is not a sign of a heart attack?
 - A. Pain in the centre of the chest.
 - B. Indigestion.
 - C. Breathing difficulties.
 - D. Fast or weak and irregular pulse rate.

Questions 3 – 4

Complete the sentences below with words taken from the Reading Passage. Use NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS for each answer.

3. If you think someone has had a heart attack, try to get _____.
4. After calling an ambulance, check the casualty's _____.

Questions 5 – 7

Do the statements below agree with the information in the Reading Passage?

Write : TRUE

if the statement is true

FALSE

if the statement is false

NOT GIVEN

if the statement is not given in the passage

Example:

External chest compression and mouth-to-mouth ventilation should

only be given by someone with medical training.

Answer: NOT GIVEN

5. Avoid moving the casualty more than necessary.
6. Sitting in a semi-recumbent position strains the heart.
7. Loosening clothing around the neck reduces the casualty's blood pressure.

Analysis and Practice

The three different kinds of questions used in the Demonstration are the most common question types in IELTS Reading test:

- Multiple choices;
- Sentence completion;
- True-False-Not Given.

Following the four-step strategy is usually the fastest and surest way of doing the kinds of questions in the reading test. We will now look at each of these steps in more detail.

Survey the Text (Look at the Text Quickly)

You can quickly obtain a lot of useful information about a text by just looking at:

- the title;
- section headings or subheadings (if there are);
- topic sentences in the paragraphs;
- any words in special prints;
- any illustrations like diagrams, tables, or pictures (if there are);
- any unusual features of the text (e. g. layout or boxed text).

Chapter 1

Reading Strategies

迅速扫读文本

通过抓住以下特点，可以快速把握有效信息哦……

- ☆ 标题；
- ☆ 小标题或副标题（如果有的话）；
- ☆ 每段开头的主题句；
- ☆ 特殊印刷字体的部分；
- ☆ 图表或图片（如果有的话）；
- ☆ 特殊的文章布局或文本框。

Surveying tells you about the topic or subjects of the text. It may also tell you something about how the text is organised. Surveying may also tell you the main points of every paragraph, something about the writer's purpose—whether the intention is to give instruction, to compare, to classify, to give information, or to argue, and so on.

概览文章帮助考生了解主旨话题，同时也有助于了解文章结构，以及段落大意和行文目的，如作者旨在说明、比较、分类、发布信息或观点辩论等。

Exercise 1

Survey the following passage within one minute, then answer questions 1 – 5.

How to Revise for Exams

Students learn and study in different ways. No one way best suits all students. We make the following suggestions, but they need to be interpreted flexibly.

A. Your attitude

Start with a positive frame of mind. Remind yourself why exams are necessary (to measure student performance and to assess student potential), and why you are going to do well in your exam (because you have been