

Who am I ?

负责线上+ 线下的雅思阅读教学
(班课+ 1v1)

- 黄佳丽
- 华中师范大学MTI硕士，专业八级优秀
- 本科期间连续三年国家励志奖学金
- 新航道教师授课大赛连续两届获奖
- 6年+教龄；前伦敦政经工作室阅读老师



18:42

中国移动 4G

16:08

94%

× 雅思网上报名 - 教育部教育考试院

教育部教育考试院

网站

TS027020

R 6.5-8

我的主页

财务信息

退出登录

考试成绩

听力	阅读	写作
8.0	8.0	6.0

教育部教育考试院雅思考试

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R 6.5-8.5

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听力	阅读	写作	口语
6.5	8.5	6.0	6.0

哈哈哈哈哈真的谢谢老师! 我就是按你教的方法反复刷题的! 也没想到自己能发挥这么好 🍌🍌🍌

其实我阅读练习还是做得比听力少 但是技巧真的重要

R 7-8.5

网上报名 - 教育部教育考试院

部教育考试院雅思考试报



首考 R 7.5

我的主页

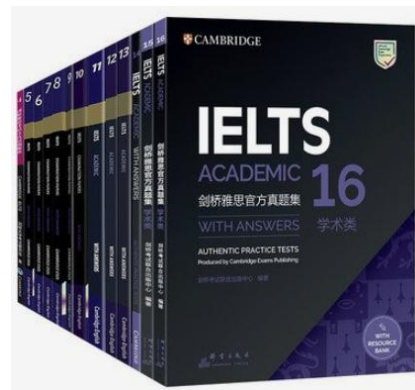
财务信息

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成绩

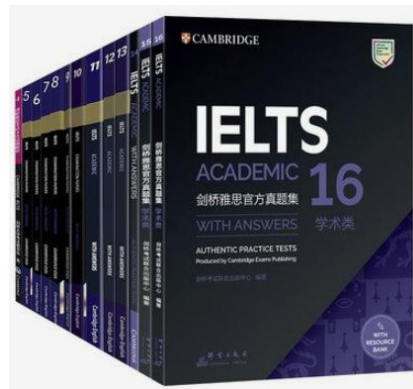
听力	阅读	写作	口语	总成绩
7.5	7.5	7.0	6.0	7.0

雅思阅读



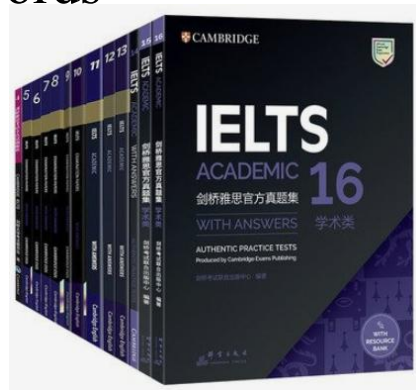
雅思阅读

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 40



雅思阅读

- 1 60mins = 做题+答题卡誊写（纸笔）
- 2 A+G 纸笔+机考
- 3 passages 每篇1000-1200words
- 40 questions



40 questions

Question types:

40 questions

Question types:

填空-笔记/表格/示意图/单句填空/简答题
判断

summary-填词式/选项式

选择-单选/多选

匹配-人名理论/分类匹配/句子匹配/段落信息匹配
/list of headings

评分标准

Number of Correct <u>Reading Answers</u> (A)	IELTS band score
39-40	9.0
37-38	8.5
35-36	8.0
33-34	7.5
30-32	7.0
27-29	6.5
23-26	6.0
20-22	5.5
16-19	5.0
13-15	4.5
10-12	4.0
6-9	3.5
4-5	3
3	2.5
2	2
1	1
absent	0

时间紧 + 文章长 + 题量大

文章

VS

题干

定位

THE COCONUT PALM		
Part	Description	Uses
trunk	up to 30 metres	timber for houses and the making of 1
leaves	up to 6 metres long	to make brushes
flowers	at the top of the trunk	stems provide sap, used as a drink or a source of 2
fruits	outer layer	
	middle layer (coir fibres)	used for 3, etc.
	inner layer (shell)	a source of 4 (when halved) for 5
	coconut water	a drink a source of 6 for other plants
	coconut flesh	oil and milk for cooking and 7 glycerine (an ingredient in 8)

13-3-1 P62

Part	Description	Uses
trunk	up to 30 metres	timber for houses and the making of 1
leaves	up to 6 metres long	to make brushes
flowers	at the top of the trunk	stems provide sap, used as a drink or a source of 2

13-3-1 P62

Typically, we envisage coconuts as brown cannonballs that, when opened, provide sweet white flesh. But we see only part of the fruit and none of the plant from which they come. The coconut palm has a smooth, slender, grey trunk, up to 30 metres tall. This is an important source of timber for building houses, and is increasingly being used as a replacement for endangered hardwoods in the furniture construction industry. The trunk is surmounted by a rosette of leaves, each of which may be up to six metres long. The leaves have hard veins in their centres which, in many parts of the world, are used as brushes after the green part of the leaf has been stripped away. Immature coconut flowers are tightly clustered together among the leaves at the top of the trunk. The flower stems may be tapped for their sap to produce a drink, and the sap can also be reduced by boiling to produce a type of sugar used for cooking.

定位- 定位词

- 1. 必须是低频词
- 2. 不易被替换
- 3. 至少选2个

特殊定位词

大写（人名，地名，机构/学校/组织/公司名称）
数字（基数词/序数词, 80 20% four first等）
时间词（in 1998, today, now, hundreds of years ago等）
特殊符号

非特殊定位词

名词/adj+n （如：unwanted material - waste）
动词，形容词，副词

填空-笔记/表格/示意图/单句填空 简答题

8-1-3 P29

Complete the table below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 31–40 on your answer sheet.

Telepathy Experiments			
Name/Date	Description	Result	Flaw
Ganzfeld studies 1982	Involved a person acting as a 31, who picked out one 32 from a random selection of four, and a 33, who then tried to identify it.	Hit-rates were higher than with random guessing.	Positive results could be produced by factors such as 34 or 35
Autoganzfeld studies 1987	36 were used for key tasks to limit the amount of 37 in carrying out the tests.	The results were then subjected to a 38	The 39 between different test results was put down to the fact that sample groups were not 40 (as with most ganzfeld studies).

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8-1-3 P29

看清字数限制
原文原词填写

Questions 31–40

8-1-3 P29

1. 出题范围/段落

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13-2-1 P40

1. 出题范围/段落

The Early History of Cinnamon

- Biblical times:** added to 1
used to show 2 between people
- Ancient Rome:** used for its sweet smell at 3
- Middle Ages:** added to food, especially meat
was an indication of a person's 4
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The ganzfeld experiment tries to recreate these conditions with participants sitting in soft reclining chairs in a sealed room, listening to relaxing sounds while their eyes are covered with special filters letting in only soft pink light. In early ganzfeld experiments, the telepathy test involved identification of a picture chosen from a random selection of four taken from a large image bank. The idea was that a person acting as a 'sender' would attempt to beam the image over to the 'receiver' relaxing in the sealed room. Once the session was over, this person was asked to identify which of the four images had been used. Random guessing would give a hit-rate of 25 per cent; if telepathy is real, however, the hit-rate would be higher. In 1982, the results from the first ganzfeld studies were analysed by one of its pioneers, the American parapsychologist Charles Honorton. They pointed to typical hit-rates of better than 30 per cent – a small effect, but one which statistical tests suggested could not be put down to chance.

After this, many researchers switched to autoganzfeld tests – an automated variant of the technique which used computers to perform many of the key tasks such as the random selection of images. By minimising human involvement, the idea was to minimise the risk of flawed results. In 1987, results from hundreds of autoganzfeld tests were studied by Honorton in a 'meta-analysis', a statistical technique for finding the overall results from a set of studies. Though less compelling than before, the outcome was still impressive.

2.精准定位（确定答案句）

定位词

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Flaw
Positive results could be produced by factors such as 34 or 35

The implication was that the ganzfeld method had revealed real evidence for telepathy. But there was a crucial flaw in this argument – one routinely overlooked in more conventional areas of science. Just because chance had been ruled out as an explanation did not prove telepathy must exist; there were many other ways of getting positive

results. These ranged from ‘sensory leakage’ – where clues about the pictures accidentally reach the receiver – to outright fraud. In response, the researchers issued a review of all the ganzfeld studies done up to 1985 to show that 80 per cent had found statistically significant evidence. However, they also agreed that there were still too many problems in the experiments which could lead to positive results, and they drew up a list demanding new standards for future research.

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--

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3. 分析空格词性

Questions 31–40

8-1-3 P29

Complete the table below.

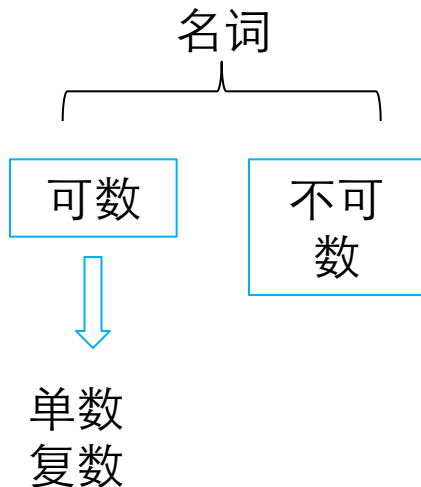
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n. v. adj. adv.

3. 分析空格词性



Questions 31–40

8-1-3 P29

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8-1-3 P29

4. 识别替换，填答案

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- how well ants looked after their 2

Giraldo watched how well the ants took care of the young of the colony, recording how often each ant attended to, carried and fed them. She compared how well 20-day-old and 95-day-old ants followed the telltale scent that the insects usually leave to mark a trail to food.

- 550 AD: 8 hide silkworm eggs in canes and take them to Constantinople

Advantages of cork bottle stoppers

- suit the 9 of quality products

The classic cork stopper does have several advantages, however. Firstly, its traditional image is more in keeping with that of the type of high quality goods with which it has long been associated

..... . According to another legend, monks working for the Byzantine emperor Justinian smuggled silkworm eggs to Constantinople (Istanbul in modern-day Turkey) in 550 AD, concealed inside hollow bamboo walking canes.

- <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>



smuggle

verb [T usually + adv/prep]

UK /ˈsmʌɡ.əl/ US /ˈsmʌɡ.əl/

+

C2

to take things or people to or from a place secretly and often illegally

走私；（常指非法）偷運

- She was caught trying to smuggle 26 kilos of heroin **out of/into** the country.
她在企圖把兩萬六千克的海洛因走私出境 / 入境時被抓獲。
- They managed to smuggle a video of the captive journalists **out of** the prison.
他們設法把被俘記者的錄影帶偷偷帶出監獄。



The Early History of Cinnamon

- Biblical times:** added to 1
used to show 2 between people
- Ancient Rome:** used for its sweet smell at 3
- Middle Ages:** added to food, especially meat
was an indication of a person's 4
known as a treatment for 5 and other health problems
grown in 6
merchants used 7 to bring it to the Mediterranean
arrived in the Mediterranean at 8
traders took it to 9 and sold it to destinations around Europe

13-2-1 P40

added to 1

used to show 2 between people

Ancient Rome:

used for its sweet smell at 3

Middle Ages:

added to food, especially meat

was an indication of a person's 4

known as a treatment for 5 and other health problems

grown in 6

13-2-1 P40

Cinnamon is a sweet, fragrant spice produced from the inner bark of trees of the genus *Cinnamomum*, which is native to the Indian sub-continent. It was known in biblical times, and is mentioned in several books of the Bible, both as an ingredient that was mixed with oils for anointing people's bodies, and also as a token indicating friendship among lovers and friends. In ancient Rome, mourners attending funerals burnt cinnamon to create a pleasant scent. Most often, however, the spice found its primary use as an additive to food and drink. In the Middle Ages, Europeans who could afford the spice used it to flavour food, particularly meat, and to impress those around them with their ability to purchase an expensive condiment from the 'exotic' East. At a banquet, a host would offer guests a plate with various spices piled upon it as a sign of the wealth at his or her disposal. Cinnamon was also reported to have health benefits, and was thought to cure various ailments, such as indigestion.

13-2-1 P40

added to food, especially meat

was an indication of a person's 4

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Toward the end of the Middle Ages, the European middle classes began to desire the lifestyle of the elite, including their consumption of spices. This led to a growth in demand for cinnamon and other spices. At that time, cinnamon was transported by Arab merchants, who closely guarded the secret of the source of the spice from potential rivals. They took it from India, where it was grown, on camels via an overland route to the Mediterranean. Their journey ended when they reached Alexandria. European traders sailed there to purchase their supply of cinnamon, then brought it back to Venice. The spice then travelled from that great trading city to markets all around Europe. Because the overland trade route allowed for only small quantities of the spice to reach Europe, and because Venice had a virtual monopoly of the trade, the Venetians could set the price of cinnamon exorbitantly high. These prices, coupled with the increasing demand, spurred the search for new routes to Asia by Europeans eager to take part in the spice trade.

11-3-1

- 20th century: 9 and other manmade fibres cause decline in silk production

The nineteenth century and industrialisation saw the downfall of the European silk industry. Cheaper Japanese silk, trade in which was greatly facilitated by the opening of the Suez Canal, was one of the many factors driving the trend. Then in the twentieth century, new manmade fibres, such as nylon, started to be used in what had traditionally been silk products, such as stockings and parachutes. The two world wars, which interrupted the supply of raw material from Japan, also stifled the European silk industry. After the Second

The concept of indoor farming is not new, since hothouse production of tomatoes and other produce has been in vogue for some time. What is new is the urgent need to scale up this technology to accommodate another three billion people. Many believe an entirely new approach to indoor farming is required, employing cutting-edge technologies. One such proposal is for the 'Vertical Farm'. The concept is of multi-storey

11-1-1

Indoor farming

- 1 Some food plants, including , are already grown indoors.

阅读		听力	
16-2-3 Q35	题: fairness and other moral ideals	14-2-4 Q31	题: dances and other ceremonies
	文: moral ideals such as justice		文: rites such as dances
13-2-1 Q5	题: indigestion and other health problems	14-2-4 Q33	题: weather phenomena such as clouds
	文: ailments, such as indigestion		文: clouds and other phenomena
13-3-3 Q36	题: objects including pottery	11-4-4 Q33	题: carbon-based substances such as sugars
	文: pottery and other aspects of material life		文: sugars and other carbon-based substances
12-7-3 Q30	题: 'reward' stimuli such as food	10-4-4 Q38	题: pollutants such as oil
	文: food and other 'reward' stimuli		文: oil and other contaminants
11-3-1 Q9	题: nylon and other manmade fibres		
	文: manmade fibres, such as nylon		
11-1-1 Q1	题: food plants, including tomatoes		
	文: tomatoes and other produce		

A and other B

B such as/including A