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# 雅思阅读技巧讲义

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# Unit 1 Overview 概述

## 1. Format of the reading module

**Time:** 60 minutes

**Content:**

| Type | Reading task | Number of questions | Passage length | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Academic (A) *study abroad* | 3 reading passages | 40<br>11-15 for each passage | 800-1000 words per passage averagely | |
| General Training (G) *immigration* | 3 sections | 40<br>11-15 for each section | Section 1 | 2 – 3 short passages |
| | | | Section 2 | 2 passages of medium length |
| | | | Section 3 | 1 passage of 800-1000 words |

## 2. Scores (on a scale of 1 - 9)

| 分数 | A 类答对题数 | G 类答对题数 |
|---|---|---|
| 9 | 39 - 40 | 40 |
| 8.5 | 37 - 38 | 38 - 39 |
| 8 | 35 - 36 | |
| 7.5 | 33 - 34 | 35 - 37 |
| 7 | 30 - 32 | |
| 6.5 | 27 - 29 | 26 - 34 |
| 6 | 23 - 26 | |
| 5.5 | 20 - 22 | 18 - 25 |

| 5   | 16 - 19 |         |
| --- | ------- | ------- |
| 4.5 | 13 - 15 | 12 - 17 |
| 4   | 10 - 12 |         |

## 3. On the reading materials

Passage style: 学术性和科学性说明文（exposition）或 议论文（argumentation）

Passage origin： 阅读考试中所出现的文章是由真实的文章改写而成的。这些文章来源于诸如杂志、期刊、书籍和报纸等途径，与考生未来在大学课程中将阅读到的文章极为相似。文章还包括了非文字性的内容，比如图表、曲线图、以及画图等。文章的写作方式多样，比如记叙文、说明文或者议论文等文体。文章的内容包含即将学习本科、研究生课程或进行职业注册的考生所感兴趣的、与其认知程度相符的常见话题。其中，至少一篇文章会出现详尽的论述形式。所有文章总计长度约在 2000 到 2750 字之间。

| Topic | Example |
| --- | --- |
| 地球，自然界的现象及地理现象 | 全球气候变暖，厄尔尼诺，地球灾难，火山，地震，森林大火，生物灭绝 |
| 人类社会发展，经济状况及文化交流 | 世界范围内的就业状况，教育状况，工农业状况，经济发展状况，粮食。能源危机，人口爆炸及居住问题，城市化及相关问题 |
| 热门学科 | 某些热门学科信的研究动向，如语言学，考古学，生物学，医学，建筑学，教育学，女性主义研究等 |
| 人类历史发展中的重要事件，重要人物及重要标志性产品 | 人类历史上的重大发明（如电视，电话，计算机等）和表明人类文明辉煌成就的重大事件（如登录月球） |

## 4. Question Type 题型（学术类）

题型一选择（单选、多选）

题型二填空

题型三完成句子

题型四完成笔记、总结、表格或流程图

题型五对图表进行标记

题型六为段落或文章的部分选择相对应的小标题

题型七寻找信息

题型八寻找作者观点、论点或文章中的具体信息

题型九分类

题型十配对

## 5. Reading techniques recommended

| 1 | 用半分钟浏览三篇文章的标题以及其后的题目 |
| --- | --- |
| 2 | 先看题目，再看文章 |
| 3 | 一定要阅读每个题目的指令（如阅读范围，答案词数要求） |
| 4 | 找到题目中的关键词：时间，人名，地名，数字，斜体字，大写字，黑体字，括号，引号，划线部分，以及一些较长或者拼写比较特别的词 |
| 5 | 在文章中寻找关键词 |
| 6 | 仔细阅读包含关键词的句子以及其前后的句子，通常答案就在附近 |
| 7 | 按照题目的先后顺序在文章中顺次寻找答案（matching 题除外） |

**6. How to prepare for    IELTS Reading Module**

1) Vocabulary: 不需要把大部分时间放在背单词上，更没必要死记硬背很多偏难怪的词。应该集中精力突破雅思阅读核心高频动词和主题高频词。

2) Reading technique: 非常重要，一定要遵循技巧勤加练习

3) Practice：每次做完题后一定要花时间做分析总结

4) Read, read, read

**7. 剑桥系列习题集的使用**

剑桥雅思系列的每一篇阅读文章起码要做够**三遍**

第一遍，严格限时做题，进行模考演练。

第二遍，放松时间严格按照正确的步骤方法做题，并将每个题在文章中的依据标示出来，对于第一遍做错的题思考为什么做错，找出原因，思考以后如何改进做题方法；对于做对的题，也要思考自己做题是的判断依据和思考过程，加强答对题的思维和感觉。

第三遍，超精读

# Unit 2　各题型解答技巧

## 1.Headings (标题匹配)

**1. 题型要求**：文章由若干段话组成，要求给每段话找个小标题。

选项的数目往往大大多于文章中段落的数目，有很多干扰选项，假如文章有五段话，选项的数目很可能是十个，甚至十二个。

**2.解题步骤**

第一步：明确原文中哪些段落需要匹配标题，并划掉已经用过的标题。

第二步：划出各标题中的主题词

第三步：重点阅读各段前两句话和最后两句话，快速浏览其余文字，掌握段落大意。

第四步：根据段落大意找出与之相符的标题；如果遇到不太确定的标题，可以依据"核心词原则"选出正确标题。

真题讲解

Reading Passage 2 has six paragraphs, A-F.

**Choose the correct heading for paragraphs B and D-F from the list of headings below.Write the correct number i-viii in boxes 14-17 on your answer sheet.**

**List of Headings**

I Effects of irrigation on sedimentation[ˌsedɪmenˈteɪʃn] 沉积作用

Ii The danger of flooding the Cairo area

Iii Causing pollution in the Mediterranean[ˌmedɪtəˈreɪnɪən] 地中海

Iv Interrupting a natural process

V The threat to food production

Vi Less valuable sediment than before

Vii Egypt's disappearing coastline

Viii Looking at the long-term impact

Example Paragraph A Answer vii

14 Paragraph B

Example Paragraph C Answer vi

15 Paragraph D

16 Paragraph E

17 Paragraph F

阅读原文 Disappearing Delta

A The fertile land of the Nile delta is being eroded along Egypt's Mediterranean coast at an astounding rate，in some parts estimated at 100 metres per year.In the past，land scoured away from the coastline by the currents of the Mediterranean Sea used to be replaced by sediment brought down to the delta by the River Nile，but this is no longer happening.

B Up to now, people have blamed this loss of delta land on the two large dams at Aswan in the south of Egypt，which hold back virtually all of the sediment that used to flow down the river. Before the dams were built，the Nile flowed freely carrying

huge quantities of sediment north from Africa's interior to be deposited on the Nile delta.This continued for 7,000 years， eventually covering a region of over 22,000 square kilometres with layers of fertile silt.Annual flooding brought in new, nutrient-rich soil to the delta region， replacing what had been washed away by the sea， and dispensing with the need for fertilizers in Egypt's richest food-growing area.But when the Aswan dams were constructed in the 20th century to provide electricity and irrigation， and to protect the huge population centre of Cairo and its surrounding areas from annual flooding and drought， most of the sediment with its naturaI fertilizer accumulated up above the dam in the southern, upstream half of Lake Nasser, instead of passing down to the delta.

C Now, however, there turns out to be more to the story.It appears that the sediment-free water emerging from the Aswan dams picks up silt and sand as it erodes the river bed and banks on the 800-kilometre trip to Cairo.Daniel Jean Stanley of the Smithsonian Institute noticed that water samples taken in Cairo， just before the river enters the delta， indicated that the river sometimes carries more than 850 grams of sediment per cubic metre of water — almost half of what it carried before the dams were built. 'I'm ashamed to say that the significance of this didn't strike me until after I had read 50 or 60 studies， ' says Stanley in Marine Geology.'There is still a lot of sediment coming into the delta, but virtually no sediment comes out into the Mediterranean to replenish the coastline.So this sediment must be trapped on the delta itself.'

D Once north of Cairo, most of the Nile water is diverted into more than 10,000 kilometres of irrigation canals and only a small proportion reaches the sea directly through the rivers in the delta.The water in the irrigation canals is still or very slow-moving and thus cannot carry sediment, Stanley explains. The sediment sinks to the bottom of the canals and then is added to fields by farmers or pumped with the

water into the four large freshwater lagoons that are located near the outer edges of the delta.So very little of it actually reaches the coastline to replace what is being washed away by the Mediterranean currents.

E The farms on the delta plains and fishing and aquaculture in the lagoons account for much of Egypt's food supply.But by the time the sediment has come to rest in the fields and lagoons it is laden with municipal, industrial and agricultural waste from the Cairo region, which is home to more than 40 million people.'Pollutants are building up faster and faster,' says Stanley.
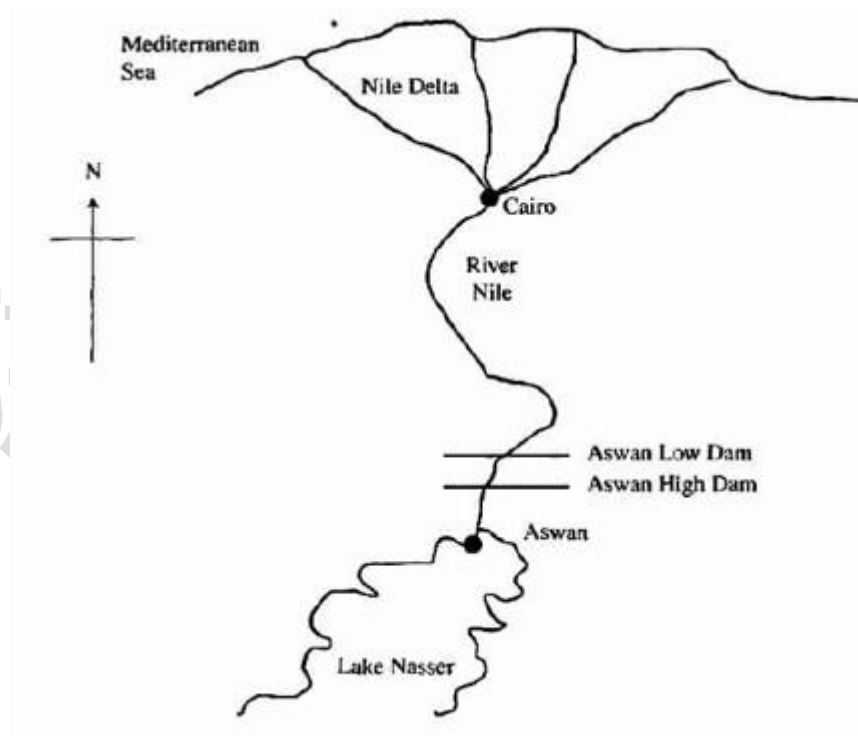


Based on his investigations of sediment from the delta lagoons, Frederic Siegel of George Washington University concurs. 'In Manzalah Lagoon, for example, the increase in mercury, lead, copper and zinc coincided with the building of the High Dam at Aswan, the availability of cheap electricity, and the development of major power-based industries,' he says. Since that time the concentration of mercury has increased significantly. Lead from engines that use leaded fuels and from other industrial sources has also increased dramatically. These poisons can easily enter the food chain, affecting the productivity of fishing and farming. Another problem is that

agricultural wastes include fertilizers which stimulate increases in plant growth in the lagoons and upset the ecology of the area, with serious effects on the fishing industry.

F According to Siegel, international environmental organisations are beginning to pay closer attention to the region, partly because of the problems of erosion and pollution of the Nile delta, but principally because they fear the impact this situation could have on the whole Mediterranean coastal ecosystem. But there are no easy solutions. In the immediate future, Stanley believes that one solution would be to make artificial floods to flush out the delta waterways, in the same way that natural floods did before the construction of the dams. He says, however, that in the long term an alternative process such as desalination may have to be used to increase the amount of water available. 'In my view, Egypt must devise a way to have more water running through the river and the delta,' says Stanley. Easier said than done in a desert region with a rapidly growing population.

## 2.True/False/Not given(判断题)

**1． 题型要求**

题目是若干个陈述句，要求根据原文所给的信息，判断每个陈述句是对(True/Yes)、错(False/No)、还是未提及（Not Given）。

**2． 解题步骤**

（1）读懂题目句子，提取出关键信息。找出题目中的关键词

（2）依据关键词和关键信息在原文中定位

（3）仔细阅读原文中关键词或关键信息所在的一句话或几句话，在对原文的句子理解的基础上判断并得出答案

（4）要注意顺序性，即题目的顺序和原文的顺序基本一致。

**Notice: 判断依据**

**A． True**

第一种情况：题目是原文的同义表达。通常用同义词或同义结构。

Few are more than five years old.

题目：Most are less than five years old.

Frogs are losing the ecological battle for survival, and biologists are at a loss to explain their demise.

题目：Biologists are unable to explain why frogs are dying.

第二种情况：题目是根据原文中的几句话做出的归纳概括。考生需要稍作推理但切记过度推理。

原文：For example, it has been demonstrated that rapid response leads to a greater likelihood of arrest only if responses are in the order of 1-2 minutes after a　call is received by the police. When response times increase to 3-4 minutes ------still quite a rapid response-------the likelihood of an arrest is substantially reduced.

题目：A response delay of 1-2 minutes may have substantial influence on whether or not a suspected criminal is caught.

**B. False**

第一种情况：题目与原文直接相反。通常用反义词、not 加同义词及反义结构。

例　1　原文：A species becomes extinct when the last individual dies.

　　　题目：A species is said to be extinct when only one individual exists.

第二种情况：原文是多个条件并列，题目是其中一个条件；反之，原文是两个或多个情形（通常是两种情形）都可以，常有 both…and、and、or 及 also 等词，题目是"必须"或"只有"其中一个情况，常有 must 及 only 等词。

例　1

原文：Booking in advance is strongly recommended as all Daybreak tours are subject to demand. Subject to availability, stand by tickets can be purchased from the driver.

题目：Tickets must be bought in advance from an authorized Daybreak agent.

例 2

原文： Since the Winter Games began, 55 out of 56 gold medals in the men's Nordic skiing events have been won by competitors from Scandinavia or the former Soviet Union.

题目：Only Scandinavians have won gold medals in the men's winter Olympics.

第三种情况：原文为人们对与于某样事物的理论或感觉，题目则强调是客观事实或已被证明。原文强调是一种"理论"或"感觉"，常有 feel 等词。题目强调是一种"事实"，常有 fact 及 prove 等词。

原文：It has been successfully used in the United States to provide input into resource exploitation decisions and assist wildlife managers and there is now enormous potential for using population viability to assist wildlife management in Australia's forests.

题目：PVA has been used in Australia for many years.

Professional Video Assistant 数字视频录像播放机 polyvinyl alcohol 聚乙烯醇

例 1

原文：But generally winter sports were felt to be too specialized.

题目：The Antwerp Games proved that winter sports were too specialized.

例 2

原文： Another theory is that worldwide temperature increases are upsetting the breeding cycles of frogs.

题目：It is a fact that frogs' breeding cycles are upset by worldwide increases in temperature.

第四种情况：原文和题目中使用了表示不同范围、频率、可能性的词。原文中常用 many（很多）、sometimes（有时）及 unlikely（不太可能）等词。题目中常用 all（全部）、usually（通常）、always（总是）、及 impossible（完全不可能）等词。

例 1：原文：Frogs are sometimes poisonous.

　　　题目：Frogs are usually poisonous.

例 2：原文：Without a qualification from a reputable school or university, it is unlikely to find a good job.

　　　题目：It is impossible to get a good job without a qualification from a respected institution.

第五种情况：原文中包含条件状语，题目中去掉条件成份

例文：The Internet has often been criticized by the media as a hazardous tool in the hands of young computer users.

题目：The media has often criticized the Internet because it is dangerous.

**C. Not Given**

第一种情况：题目中的某些内容在原文中没有提及。题目中的某些内容在原文中找不到依据。

第二种情况：题目中涉及的范围小于原文涉及的范围，也就是更具体。原文涉及一个较大范围的范筹，而题目是一个具体概念。也就是说，题目中涉及的范围比原文要小。

例1：原文：Our computer club provides printer.

  题目：Our computer club provides color printer.

例2：原文：Tourists in Cyprus come mainly from Europe.

  题目：Tourists in Cyprus come mainly from the UK.

第三种情况：原文是某人的**目标、目的、想法、愿望、保证、发誓等**，题目是**事实**。原文中常用 aim（目的）、purpose（目的）、promise（保证）、swear（发誓）及 vow（发誓）等词。题目中用实意动词。

例 1：原文：He vowed he would never come back..

  题目：He never came back..

例2：原文：His aim was to bring together, once every four years, athletes from all countries on the friendly fields of amateur sport.

  题目：Only amateur athletes are allowed to compete in the modern Olympics.

第四种情况：题目中有比较级，原文中没有比较。

例1：原文：In Sydney, a vast array of ethnic and local restaurants can be found to suit all palates and pockets.

  题目：There is now a greater variety of restaurants to choose from in Sydney than in the past.

**NOTICE**

1. 一定要依据原文，不能凭皆自己的背景知识。

2. 可以依据原文做适当的推断，但不能做无根据的自行推断或过度推断。

3. 要注意题目要求答什么。

同是是非题，有时题目要求考生答 True/False/Not Given，有时要求答 T/F/NG，有时又要求考生答 Yes/No/Not Given，必须按照要求去做。

4. 题目中若出现 must、only、all 及 always，答案一般不会是 True。题目中出现这些词很常见，90%的答案都不是 True。

5. 要相信自己的第一感觉，不要轻易改答案。

6. 要注意上述规律和方法的运用，不要钻牛角尖。

真题演练

**1.The plight [plaɪt] （困境） of the rain-forests has largely been ignored by the media.**

原文:In the face of the frequent and often vivid media coverage, it is likely that children will have formed ideas about rain-forests

**2.Children only accept opinions on rain-forests that they encounter in their classrooms.**

原文:In the face of the frequent and often vivid media coverage, it is likely that children will have formed ideas about rain-forests - what and where they are, why they are important, what endangers them - independent of any formal tuition.

**3.It has been suggested that children hold mistaken views about the 'pure' science that they study at school.**

原文:Many studies have shown that children harbour misconceptions about 'pure', curriculum science.

**4.The fact that children's ideas about science form part of a larger framework of ideas means that it is easier to change them.**

原文:These misconceptions do not remain isolated but become incorporated into a multifaceted, but organised, conceptual framework, making it and the component ideas, some of which are erroneous, more robust but also accessible to modification.

**5.The study involved asking children a number of yes/no questions such as 'Are there any rain-forests in Africa?'**

原文:Secondary school children were asked to complete a questionnaire containing five open-form questions...The second question concerned the geographical location of rainforests. The commonest responses were continents or countries: Africa (given by 43%of children), South America (30%), Brazil (25%).

**6.Girls are more likely than boys to hold mistaken views about the rainforests' destruction.**

原文:More girls (70%) than boys (60%) raised the idea of rainforest as animal habitats. Similarly, but at a lower level, more girls (13%) than boys (5%) said that rainforests provided human habitats.

**7.The study reported here follows on from a series of studies that have looked at children's understanding of rainforests.**

原文:These observations are generally consistent with our previous studies of pupils' views about the use and conservation of rainforests...

# 3.Short Answer Questions (简答题)

1. **题型要求**：每个题目都是一个特殊问句，要求根据原文作出回答。

   绝大部分的题目要求有字数限制，一般有如下几种表达方式：

（1） NO MORE THAN TWO/THREE/FOUR WORDS；

（1） ONE OR TWO WORDS；

（1） Use a maximum of TWO words

1. **解题步骤**

（1） **读懂题目内容**，提取关键信息，找出题目中的关键词。题目中如果包含年代、人名、地名、数字，这些词肯定是关键词。

（2） 依据关键词和关键信息定位原文出处。

（3） 读懂原文中关键词和关键信息所在的句子的含义，根据问题中的疑问词，确定答案。

特殊疑问词：when, where, what, who

答案词性：名词(时间，地点，人或单位等)

答案例子：8:00am, classroom, calcium deposit, Australian taxpayer

注意事项：不需要时间名词前面的介词及冠词，钟点后面要有 am 或 pm。

特殊疑问词：how many, what proportion, what is the cost

答案词性：数词（比例，钱币等）

答案例子：6, 20-30%, $25million

注意事项：最好写阿拉伯数字。

特殊疑问词：what do

答案词性：动词

答案例子：evacuate the building

特殊疑问词：what happen

答案词性：短的句子

答案例子：The license may be canceled.

特殊疑问词：how

答案词性：介词短语

答案例子：by bike

（4） 要注意顺序性，即题目的顺序与原文的顺序基本一致。

**NOTICE**

1．所有的答案都不用大写，专有名词除外。

2．答案都来自原文原词，不需要自己写答案。

所以，在考试中，如果发现有很多都需要自己写答案，应首先怀疑自己找错答案的位置。

原文：You iron is designed to function using tap water. However, it will last longer if you use distilled water.

题目：What sort of water are you advised to use?

答案：

原文：… if your iron produces droplets of water instead of giving off steam, your temperature control is set too low.

题目：What should you do if our iron starts to drip water?

答案 ：

3.答案涉及数字的，最好写阿拉伯数字，以免发生拼写错误。

4．答案涉及数字的，偶尔需要简单的四则运算。通常是加减法。

原文：All major cities there have high car ownership, but well developed bus and rail systems are available, and overall public transport typically accounts for between 20 and 30 percent of passenger-kilometers.

题目：What proportion of passenger kilometer is undertaken by private automobile in Western Europe.

答案：

5．答案涉及钱币的，在数字前一定要有货币符号，在数字后可能会有单位。

原文：There may have been some consolation in the fact that the bid came in $1 million below the revised budget and $5 million below the original budget of $29

million formulated in mid-1991.

题目：What was the cost of the revised budget for the Sydney bid?

答案:

6. 满足字数限制的方法。

大多数简单题有字数的限制，找到答案后，如果答案超过了字数要求，就需要去掉一些词。基本原则是：保留核心词，去掉修饰词。可依此去掉：

（1）冠词：a /an /the

（2）副词：副词用来修饰动词，保留动词，去掉副词。

（3）形容词或分词：常用来修饰名词，保留名词，去掉形容词或分词。

（4） 如果有必要，将 A of B 改为 BA：这里 A 和 B 都是名词，如 type of fabric，可改为 fabric type，省掉一个字。

但也要注意在满足字数要求的前提下，应尽可能多保留一些原文中的词句。有时去得太厉害，会造成错误。例如正确答案为：Australian taxpayer，如果答成 taxpayer，是不对的。

原文：… the amount of steam being given off depending upon the type of fabric being ironed.

题目：What factor makes you decide on the quantity of steam to use?

字数限制为 NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS

答案:

# 4. Multiple/single Choice

## 1. 题型要求

分为四选一和多选多两种。

比较而言，多选多很容易，是一种简单题型。它具有以下几个特点：

（1） 正确答案的数目是已知的。在题目的要求中会告诉你要选出几个选项。题目要求中常 WHICH FOUR， WHICH THREE 等字样。

（2） 答案在原文中是集中出现的，对应原文中的例举。找着一个答案，其余几个就在它的前后不远处。

而四选一相对而言比较难。它的特点是：四个选项，哪个都像。好像在原文中都提到了，但又都和原文的叙述不太一样。很容易选错。

**2． 解题步骤**

（1）读懂题目中的问题，提取出关键信息，找出关键词。

（2）依据关键词和关键信息在原文中定位出处。

（3) 读懂原文出处所在的句子，确定答案。正确选项常常是原文相关词句的改写。

（3） 有些题目比较简单，可以直接选择。对于难题，可以用排除法确定正确答案。

排除法，先排除掉肯定不对的选项，然后在剩下的选项中再做出选择。通常，有两个选项必有好排除，另外两个有一定的难度。

（4） 要注意顺序性，即题目的顺序和原文的顺序基本一致。

**NOTICE：**

**干扰选项的特点**

无中生有

正反混淆

过于绝对

偷换概念

张冠李戴

**单选真题演练 Artificial artists**

Can computers really create works of art?

The Painting Fool is one of a growing number of computer programs which, so their makers claim, possess creative talents. Classical music by an artificial composer has had audiences enraptured, and even tricked them into believing a human was behind the score. Artworks painted by a robot have sold for thousands of dollars and been hung in prestigious galleries. And software has been built which creates art that could not have been imagined by the programmer.

Human beings are the only species to perform sophisticated creative acts regularly.

If we can break this process down into computer code, where does that leave human creativity? 'This is a question at the very core of humanity,' says Geraint Wiggins, a computational creativity researcher at Goldsmiths, University of London. 'It scares a lot of people. They are worried that it is taking something special away from what it means to be human.'

To some extent, we are all familiar with computerised art. The question is: where does the work of the artist stop and the creativity of the computer begin? Consider one of the oldest machine artists, Aaron, a robot that has had paintings exhibited in London's Tate Modern and the San Francisco Museum of Modern Art. Aaron can pick up a paintbrush and paint on canvas on its own. Impressive perhaps, but it is still little more than a tool to realise the programmer's own creative ideas.

Simon Colton, the designer of the Painting Fool, is keen to make sure his creation doesn't attract the same criticism. Unlike earlier 'artists' such as Aaron, the Painting Fool only needs minimal direction and can come up with its own concepts by going online for material. The software runs its own web searches and trawls through social media sites. It is now beginning to display a kind of imagination too, creating pictures from scratch. One of its original works is a series of fuzzy landscapes, depicting trees and sky. While some might say they have a mechanical look, Colton argues that such reactions arise from people's double standards towards software-produced and human-produced art. After all, he says, consider that the Painting Fool painted the landscapes without referring to a photo. 'If a child painted a new scene from its head, you'd say it has a certain level of imagination,' he points out. The same should be true of a machine.' Software bugs can also lead to unexpected results. Some of the Painting Fool's paintings of a chair came out in black and white, thanks to a technical glitch. This gives the work an eerie, ghost-like quality. Human

artists like the renowned Ellsworth Kelly are lauded for limiting their colour palette - so why should computers be any different?

Questions 27-31

Choose the correct letter, A, B, C or D.

Write the correct letter in boxes 27-31 on your answer sheet.

**27 What is the writer suggesting about computer-produced works in the first paragraph?**

A People's acceptance of them can vary considerably.

B A great deal of progress has already been attained in this field.

C They have had more success in some artistic genres than in others.

D The advances are not as significant as the public believes them to be.

**28 According to Geraint Wiggins, why are many people worried by computer art?**

A It is aesthetically inferior to human art.

B It may ultimately supersede human art.

C It undermines a fundamental human quality.

D It will lead to a deterioration in human ability.

**29 What is a key difference between Aaron and the Painting Fool?**

A its programmer's background

B public response to its work

C the source of its subject matter

D the technical standard of its output

**30 What point does Simon Colton make in the fourth paragraph?**

A Software-produced art is often dismissed as childish and simplistic.

B The same concepts of creativity should not be applied to all forms of art.

C It is unreasonable to expect a machine to be as imaginative as a human being.

D People tend to judge computer art and human art according to different criteria.

多选真题演练

**1.The list below gives some statements about anthropology.Which TWO statements are mentioned by the writer of the text?**

A. It is important for government planners.

.B. It is a continually growing field of study.

.C. It often involves long periods of fieldwork.

.D. It is subdivided for study purposes.

.E. It studies human evolutionary patterns.

Anthropology, at its broadest, is the study of humanity — our physical characteristic as animals and our unique non-biological characteristics that we call culture. Culture in this sense includes what the anthropologist, Edward Tylor, summarized in 1871 as'knowledge, belief, art, morals, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society'.Anthropologists also use the term 'culture' in a more re-stricted sense

when they refer to the 'culture' of a particular society, meaning the non-biological characteristics unique to that society, which distinguish it from other societies.Anthropology is thus a broad discipline — so broad that it is generally broken down into three smaller disciplines: physical anthropology, cultural anthropology and archaeology.

Physical anthropology, or biological anthropology as it is also called, concerns the study of human biological or physical characteristics and how they evolved. Cultural anthropology — or social anthropology — analyses human culture and society. Two of its branches are ethnography(the study at first hand of individual living cultures) and ethnology (which sets out to compare cultures using ethnographic evidence to derive general principles about human society).

**2.The list below gives some of the tasks of an archeologist.Which TWO of these tasks are mentioned by the writer of the text?**

A. examining ancient waste sites[遗址] to investigate diet

.B. studying cave art to determine its significance

.C. deducing reasons for the shape of domestic buildings

.D. investigating the way different cultures make and use objects.

.E. examining evidence for past climate changes

Nevertheless, one of the most important tasks for the archaeologist today is to know how to interpret material culture in human terms. How were those pots used? Why are some dwellings round and others square? Here the methods of archaeology and ethnography overlap.Archaeologists in recent decades have developed 'ethnography', where,like ethnographers, they live among contemporary communities, but with the specific purpose of learning how

such societies use material culture — how they make their tools and weapons, why they build their settlements where they do, and so on. Moreover,archaeology has an active role to play in the field of conservation. Heritage studies constitutes a developing field, where it is realized that the world's cultural heritage is a diminishing resource which holds different meanings for different people.

## 原文

Archaeology is partly the discovery of the treasures of the past, partly the careful work of the scientific analyst, partly the exercise of the creative imagination. It is toiling in the sun on an excavation in the Middle-East, it is working with living Inuit in the snows of Alaska, and it is investigating the sewers of Roman Britain. But it is also the painstaking task of interpretation, so that we come to understand what these things mean for the human story. And it is the conservation of the world's cultural heritage against looting and careless harm.

Archaeology, then, is both a physical activity out in the field, and an intellectual pursuit in the study or laboratory. That is part of its great attraction. The rich mixture of danger and detective work has also made it the perfect vehicle for fiction writers and film-makers, from Agatha Christie with Murder in Mesopotamia to Stephen Spielberg with Indiana Jones. However far from reality such portrayals are, they capture the essential truth that archaeology is an exciting quest — the quest for knowledge about ourselves and our past.

But how does archaeology relate to disciplines such as anthropology and history, that are also concerned with the human story? Is archaeology itself a science? And what are the responsibilities of the archaeologist in today's world?

Anthropology, at its broadest, is the study of humanity — our physical characteristic as animals and our unique non-biological characteristics

that we call culture. Culture in this sense includes what the anthropologist, Edward Tylor, summarized in 1871 as'knowledge, belief, art, morals, custom and any other capabilities and habits acquired by man as a member of society'.Anthropologists also use the term 'culture' in a more re-stricted sense when they refer to the 'culture' of a particular society, meaning the non-biological characteristics unique to that society, which distinguish it from other societies.Anthropology is thus a broad discipline — so broad that it is generally broken down into three smaller disciplines: physical anthropology, cultural anthropology and archaeology.

Physical anthropology, or biological anthropology as it is also called, concerns the study of human biological or physical characteristics and how they evolved. Cultural anthropology — or social anthropology — analyses human culture and society. Two of its branches are ethnography(the study at first hand of individual living cultures) and ethnology (which sets out to compare cultures using ethnographic evidence to derive general principles about human society).

Archaeology is the 'past tense of culture anthropology'. Whereas cultural anthropologists will often base their conclusions on the experience of living within contemporary communities, archaeologists study past societies primarily through their material remains— the buildings, tools and other artefacts that constitutes what is known as the material culture left over from former societies.

Nevertheless, one of the most important tasks for the archaeologist today is to know how to interpret material culture in human terms. How were those pots used? Why are some dwellings round and others square? Here the methods of archaeology and ethnography overlap.Archaeologists in recent decades have developed 'ethnography', where,like ethnographers, they live among contemporary communities, but with the specific purpose of learning how such societies use material culture — how they make their tools and weapons,

why they build their settlements where they do, and so on. Moreover,archaeology has an active role to play in the field of conservation. Heritage studies constitutes a developing field, where it is realized that the world's cultural heritage is a diminishing resource which holds different meanings for different people.

If, then archaeology deals with the past, in what way does it differ from history? In the broadest sense, just as archaeology is an aspect of anthropology, so too is it a part of history — where we mean the whole history of humankind from its beginnings over three million years ago. Indeed, for more than ninety-nine percent of that huge span of time, archaeology — the study of past material culture — is the only significant source of information. Conventional historical sources begin only with the introduction of written records around 3000 BC in western Asia, and much later in most other parts of the world.

A commonly drawn distinction is between pre-history, i.e. the period before written records — and history in the narrow sense, meaning the study of the past using written evidence. To archaeology, which studies all cultures and periods, whether with or without writing, the distinction between history and pre-history is a convenient dividing line that recognizes the importance of the written word, but in no way lessens the importance of the useful information contained in oral histories.

Since the aim of archaeology is the understanding of humankind, it is a humanistic study, and since it deals with the human past, it is a historical discipline. But it differs from the study of written history in a fundamental way. The material the archaeologist finds does not tell us directly what to think. Historical records make statements, offer opinions and pass judgments. The objects the archaeologists discover, on the other hand,tell us nothing directly in themselves. In this respect, the practice of the archaeologist is

rather like that of the scientist, who collects data, conducts experiments, formulates a hypothesis, tests the hypothesis against more data, and then, in conclusion, devises a model that seems best to summarize the pattern observed in the data. The archaeologist has to develop a picture of the past, just as the scientist has to develop a coherent view of the natural world.

# 5．Summary (摘要填空)

**1．题型要求：**该类题目是一小段文字，是原文或原文中的几个段落主要内容的缩写或改写，我们称之为摘要。摘要中有几个空白部分要求填空。

**摘要可分为两种：**全文摘要和部分段落摘要。考试中出现的大部分是部分段落摘要，信息来自原文连续的两到三段，题目空格的数量在5题左右。

对于部分段落摘要，有的在题目要求中会指出它来自原文的哪些段落，但大部分的部分段落摘要只是在题目要求中说它是原文的一个摘要或部分段落摘要，并不指出它来自原文的哪些段落。

按照填空内容，摘要也可分为两种：

1. 原文原词

2. 从多个选项中选词

*Test 1*

**Questions 33–39**

*Complete the summary below using words from the box.*

*Write your answers in boxes 33–39 on your answer sheet.*

**NB** *You may use any word more than once.*

In the experiment described in Part 2, a set of word 33...... was used to investigate whether blind and sighted people perceived the symbolism in abstract 34...... in the same way. Subjects were asked which word fitted best with a circle and which with a square. From the 35...... volunteers, everyone thought a circle fitted 'soft' while a square fitted 'hard'. However, only 51% of the 36...... volunteers assigned a circle to 37...... . When the test was later repeated with 38...... volunteers, it was found that they made 39...... choices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| associations | blind | deep | hard |
| hundred | identical | pairs | shapes |
| sighted | similar | shallow | soft |
| words | | | |

原文原词的题目要求中常有 from the Reading Passage 的字样。从多个选项中选词，选项的数目常常超过题目空格的数目。

## 2．解题步骤

（1） 仔细读摘要的第一句话，找出它在原文中的出处，通常是和原文某段话的第一句相对应。如果题目要求中已经指出了摘要的出处，则此步可以略去不做。

（2） 注意空格前后的词，到原文中去找这些词的对应词。

对应词的特点如下：

A． 原词

B． 词性变化；如空格前的词为 threatening, 是形容词，原文中的词为 threat，是名词。

C． 语态变化；一个是主动语态，一个是被动语态。

D． 同义词；如空格前的词为 throw away，原文中的词为 discard(丢弃，抛弃，遗弃)，它们是同义词。

（3） 仔细阅读对应所在的句子，确定正确答案。

（4） 注意语法，所填答案必须符合语法规定。

（5） 注意顺序性

**真题演练1**

Question 1-7

Completion the summary below of the first two paragraphs of the Reading Passage. Choose **ONE OR TWO WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

**Summary**

From the point of view of recycling, paper has two advantages over minerals and oil in that firstly it comes from a resource which is 1·············and secondly it is less threatening to our environment when we throw it away because it is 2·············Although Australia's record in the re-use of waste paper is good, it is still necessary to use a combination of recycled fibre and 3············· to make new paper. The paper industry has contributed positively and people have also been encouraged by 4············· to collect their waste on a regular basis. One major difficulty is the removal of ink from used paper but 5················· are being made in this area. However, we need to learn to accept paper which is generally of a lower 6············· than before and to sort our waste paper by removing 7·············· before discarding it for collection.

**Passage**

Paper is different from other waste produce because it comes from a sustainable resource: trees. Unlike the minerals and oil used to make plastics and metals, trees are replaceable. Paper is also biodegradable, so it does not pose as much threat to the environment when it is discarded. While 45 out of every 100 tones of wood fibre used to make paper in Australia comes from waste paper, the rest comes directly from virgin fibre from forests and plantations. By world standards this is a god performance since the world-wide average is 33 percent waste paper. Governments have encouraged waste paper collection and sorting schemes and at the same time, the paper industry has responded by developing new recycling technologies that have paved the way for even greater utilization of used fibre. As a result, industry's use of recycled fibres is expected to increase at twice the rate of virgin fibre over the coming year.

Already, waste paper constitutes 70% of paper used for packaging and advances in the technology required to remove ink from the paper have allowed a higher recycled content in newsprint and writing paper. To achieve the benefits of recycling, the community must also contribute. We need to accept a change in the quality of paper products; for example stationery may be less white and of a rougher texture. There also needs to be support from the community for waste paper collection programs. Not only do we need to make the paper available to collectors but it also needs to be separated into different types and sorted from contaminants such as staples, paperclips, string and other miscellaneous items.

**真题演练2**

**Complete the summary below using words from the box.**

**Write your answers in boxes 33-39 on your answer sheet.**

NB You may use any word more than once.

In the experiment described in Part 2, a set of word 33_____ was used to investigate whether blind and sighted people perceived the symbolism in abstract 34_____ in the same way. Subjects were asked which word fitted best with a circle and which with a square. From the 35_____ volunteers, everyone thought a circle fitted 'soft' while a square fitted hard. However, only 51% of the 36_____ volunteers assigned a circle to 37_____ . When the test was repeated later with 38_____ volunteers, it was found that they made 39_____ choices.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| associations | blind | deep | hard |
| hundred | identical | pairs | shapes |
| sighted | similar | shallow | soft |
| words | | | |

33.a set of word---a list of twenty pairs of words

34．Symbolism/abstract ---the symbolism behind shapes such as hearts

/the blind interpret abstract shapes

35.subject/volunteers/circle/soft--sighted subjects/all our subjects

36.51%----sighted subjects

37.51%/circle to-------51% linked deep to circle and shallow to square

38.test/volunteers-----When we tested four totally blind volunteers using the same list

39.choices----their choices closely resembled those made by the sighted subjects.(Para 8)

# 6. Sentence completion（完成句子）

**1． 题型要求**

每个题目都是一个陈述句，但留有一个或两个空格，要求根据原文填空。

绝大部分的题目要求中有字数限制。*少部分的题目要求中没有字数限制，这时，请注意，答案字数也不会很长，一般不会超过四个字。*

**2． 解题步骤**

（1）读懂题目中的问题，提取出关键信息，找出关键词。

（2）依据关键词和关键信息在原文中定位出处。

（3) 读懂原文出处所在的句子，确定答案。正确选项常常是原文相关词句的改写。

（4） 要注意顺序性

**NOTICE**

1． 所填答案必须符合语法。

2． 绝大部分的答案来自原文原词，而且是原文中连续的几个词。

3． 注意字数限制

4． 答案绝大部分是名词短语。也有少数题目的答案是形容词短语或副词短语。

5． 要特别注意顺序性。

这种题型比较难，所以通常出现为一篇文章的第二种或第三种题型。它与前面的

题型也构成顺序性，即这种题型第一题的答案位置绝大部分应在前一种题型的最后一题的答案位置之后。

**真题演练**

**How to increase sales**

　　**1.How shops can exploit people's herd mentality to increase sales?**

　　**2.A TRIP to the supermarket may not seem like an exercise in psychological warfare—but it is. Shopkeepers know that filling a store with the aroma of freshly baked bread makes people feel hungry and persuades them to buy more food than they had intended. Stocking the most expensive products at eye level makes them sell faster than cheaper but less visible competitors. Now researchers are investigating how "swarm intelligence" (that is, how ants, bees or any social animal, including humans, behave in a crowd) can be used to influence what people buy.**

　　**1. Shop-owners realize that the smell of _____ can increase sales of food products.**

　　**2. In shops, products shelved at a more visible level sell better even if they are more _____**

　　**3.At a recent conference on the simulation of adaptive behaviour in Rome, Zeeshan-ul-hassan Usmani, a computer scientist from the Florida Institute of Technology, described a new way to increase impulse buying using this phenomenon. Supermarkets already encourage shoppers to buy things they did not realise they wanted: for instance, by placing everyday items such as milk and eggs at the back of the store, forcing shoppers to walk past other tempting goods to reach them. Mr Usmani and Ronaldo Menezes, also of the Florida Institute of Technology, set out to enhance this tendency to buy more by playing on the herd instinct. The idea is that, if a certain product is seen to be popular, shoppers are likely to choose it too. The challenge is to keep customers informed about what others are buying.**

**3.According to Mr. Usmani, with the use of "swarm intelligence" phenomenon, a new method can be applied to encourage _____.**

**4. On the way to everyday items at the back of the store, shoppers might be tempted to buy _____.**

5.Enter smart-cart technology. In Mr Usmani's supermarket every product has a radio frequency identification tag, a sort of barcode that uses radio waves to transmit information, and every trolley has a scanner that reads this information and relays it to a central computer. As a customer walks past a shelf of goods, a screen on the shelf tells him how many people currently in the shop have chosen that particular product. If the number is high, he is more likely to select it too.

6.Mr Usmani's "swarm-moves" model appeals to supermarkets because it increases sales without the need to give people discounts. And it gives shoppers the satisfaction of knowing that they bought the "right" product—that is, the one everyone else bought. The model has not yet been tested widely in the real world, mainly because radio frequency identification technology is new and has only been installed experimentally in some supermarkets. But Mr Usmani says that both Wal-Mart in America and Tesco in Britain are interested in his work, and testing will get under way in the spring.

**5.If the number of buyers shown on the _____ is high, other customers tend to follow them.**

# 7．DIAGRAM/FLOWCHART/TABLE COMPLETION （填图填表题）

**1. 题型要求**

题目中有一个图表或一个表格，其中有一些信息，留出空格，要求根据文章填空。所填的内容一般分为如下几类：

（1） 时间、事件及人物。图表中是原文中的一些事件及格其发生时间和涉及人物，给出一些已知信息，要求填其余的。有时也可能只考其中的一项或两项。时间往往只涉及到年代，不会涉及到具体的日期。

（2） 数字及排位。这时要分清要求填的是具体的数字还是相应的排位。题目要求中一般用 RANK 一词表示排位，也可以看题目所给的例子。

（3） 物体的构成及功能。文章的某一段提到了一个物体，讲述了它的构造和各部分的功能。题目是该物体的简图，给出一些部件的名称及功能，要求填其余部件的名称及功能。所填信息常常集中于原文中的一个段落。

（4） 流程图。文章的某一段提到了做一件事情的过程，题目以流程图的形式描述这个过程，要求填其中几个环节的内容。

（5） 抽象名词：图表中常常是文章中提到的一些事物，根据图表中的关系填空，通常是分类关系。所填信息常常集中于文章的一个段落。

## 2． 解题步骤

（1） 在读懂题中句子的基础上找出题目中的关键词。

（2） 到原文中去找关键词的对应词。

（3） 仔细阅读对应词所在的句子，确定正确答案。

（4） 要注意顺序性

**NOTICE**

1． 注意题目要求中是否有数字限制。
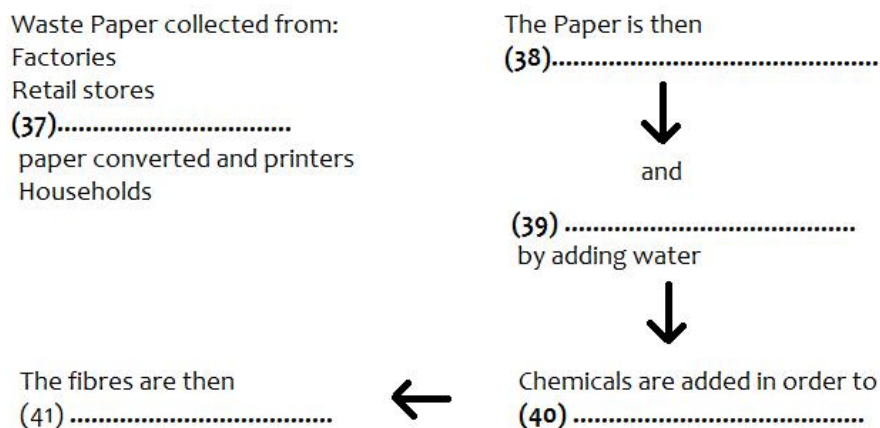
2． 绝大部分的答案是原文原词，而且是原文中连续的几个词。

3． 一般比较简单，注意快速答题。

## 真题演练

**D** Once collected, the paper has to be sorted by hand by people trained to recognise various types of paper. This is necessary because some types of paper can only be made from particular kinds of recycled fibre. The sorted paper then has to be repulped or mixed with water and broken down into its individual fibres. This mixture is called

stock and may contain a wide variety of contaminating materials, particularly if it is made from mixed waste paper which has had little sorting. Various machineries are used to remove other materials from the stock. After passing through the repulping process, the fibres from printed waste paper are grey in colour because the printing ink has soaked into the individual fibres. This recycled material can only be used in products where the grey colour does not matter, such as cardboard boxes but if the grey colour is not acceptable, the fibres must be de-inked. This involves adding chemicals such as caustic soda or other alkalis, soaps and detergents, water-hardening agents such as calcium chloride, frothing agents and bleaching agents. Before the recycled fibres can be made into paper they must be refined or treated in such a way that they bond together.

**E** Most paper products must contain some virgin fibre as well as recycled fibres and unlike glass, paper cannot be recycled indefinitely. Most paper is down-cycled which means that a product made from recycled paper is of an inferior quality to the original paper. Recycling paper is beneficial in that it saves some of the energy, labour and capital that go into producing virgin pulp. However, recycling requires the use of fossil fuel, a non-renewable energy source, to collect the waste paper from the community and to process it to produce new paper. And the recycling process still creates emissions which require treatment before they can be disposed of safely. Nevertheless, paper recycling is an important economical and environmental practice but one which must be carried out in a rational and viable manner for it to be useful to both industry and the community.

Use one or two words for each answer:

```
Waste Paper collected from:          The Paper is then
Factories                            (38)..........................................
Retail stores
(37)..........................................         ↓
  paper converted and printers                         and
  Households
                                     (39)..........................................
                                          by adding water

                                              ↓

The fibres are then          ←          Chemicals are added in order to
(41)..........................           (40)..........................................
```

# 8.配对题 Matching

A   Why do humans, virtually alone among all animal species, display a distinct left or right handedness? Not even our closest relatives among the apes possess such decided lateral asymmetry, as psychologists call it. Yet about 90 per cent of every human population that has ever lived appears to have been right-handed. Professor Bryan Turner at Deacon University has studied the research literature on left-handedness and found that handedness goes with sidedness. So nine out of ten people are right-handed and eight are right-footed. He noted that this distinctive asymmetry in the human population is itself systematic. Humans think in categories: black and white, up and down, left and right. It's a system of signs that enables us to categories phenomena that are essentially ambiguous.

B   Research has shown that there is genetic or inherited element to handedness. But while left-handedness tends to run in families, neither left nor right handlers will automatically produce off-spring with the same handedness; in fact about 6 per cent of children with two right-handed parents will be left-handed. However, among two left-handed parents, perhaps 40 per cent of the children will also be left-handed. With one right and one left-handed parent, 15 to 20 per cent of the offspring will be left-handed. Even among identical twins who have exactly the same genes, one in six pairs will differ in their handedness.

C   What then makes people left-handed if it is not simply genetic? Other factors must be at work and researchers have turned to the brain for clues. In the 1860s the French surgeon and anthropologist, Dr Paul Boca, made the remarkable

finding that patients who had lost their powers of speech as a result of a stroke (a blood clot in the brain) had paralysis of the right half of their body. He noted that since the left hemisphere of the brain controls the right half of the body, and vice versa, the brain damage must have been in the brain's left hemisphere, Psychologists now believe that among right handed people, probably 95 per cent have their language centre in the left hemisphere, while 5 per cent have right-sided language, Left-handers, however, do not show the reverse pattern but instead a majority also Some 30 per cent have right hemisphere language.

D  Dr Brinkman, a brain researcher at the Australian National University in Canberra, has suggested that evolution of speech went with right-handed preference. According to Brinkman, as the brain evolved, one side became specialized for fine control of movement (necessary for producing speech) and along with this evolution came right-hand preference. According to Brinkman, most left-handers have left hemisphere dominance but also some capacity in the right hemisphere. She has observed that if a left-handed person is brain-damaged in the left hemisphere, the recovery of speech is quite often better and this is explained by the fact that left-handers have a more bilateral speech function.

E  In her studies of macaque monkeys, *Brinkman* has noticed that primates (monkeys) seem to learn a hand preference from their mother in the first year of life but this could be one hand or the other. In humans, however, the specialization in function of the two hemispheres results in anatomical differences; areas that are involved with the production of speech are usually larger on the left side than on the right. Since monkeys have not acquired the art of speech, one would not expect to see such a variation but *Brinkman* claims to have discovered a trend in monkeys towards the asymmetry that is evident in the human brain.

F  Two American researchers, *Geschwind and Galaburda*, studied the brains of human embryos and discovered that the left-right asymmetry exists before birth. But as the brain develops, a number of things can affect it. Every brain is initially female in its organisation and it only becomes a male brain when the male fetus begins to secrete hormones. *Geschwind and Galaburda* knew that different parts of the brain mature at different rates; the right hemisphere develops first, then the left. Moreover, a girl's brain develops somewhat faster than that of a boy. So, if something happens to the brain's development during pregnancy, it is more likely to be affected in a male and the hemisphere more likely to be involved is the left. The brain may become less liberalized and this in turn could result in left-handedness and the development of certain superior skills that have their origins in the left hemisphere such as logic, rationality and abstraction. It should be no surprise then that among mathematicians and architects, left-handers tend to be more common and there are more left-handed males than females.

G  The results of this research may be some consolation to left-handers who have for centuries lived in a world designed to suit right-handed people. However, what is

alarming, according to Mr. Charles Moore, a writer and journalist, is the way the word `right' reinforces its own virtue. Subliminally he says, language tells people to think that anything on the right can be trusted while anything on the left is dangerous or even sinister. We speak of left-handed compliments and according to Moore, `it is no coincidence that left-hand, often develop a stammer as they are robbed of their freedom of speech'. However, as more research is undertaken on the causes of left handedness, attitudes towards left-handed people are gradually changing for the better. Indeed when the champion tennis player Indeed when the champion tennis player Ivan Lend was asked what the single thing improve his game, he said he would like to become a left-hander.

- **Questions 1-7**

- Use the information in the text to match the people (listed A-E) with the opinions (listed 1-7) below. Write the appropriate letter (A-E) in *boxes 1*-7 on your answer sheet. Some people match more than one opinion.

- A   Dr Boca

- B   Dr Brinkman

- C   Geschwind and Galaburda

- D   Charles Moore

- E   Professor Turner

1. Human beings started to show a preference for right-handedness when they first developed language.

2. Society is prejudiced against left-handed people.

3. Boys are more likely to be left-handed.

4. After a stroke, left-handed people recover their speech more quickly than right-handed people.

5. People who suffer strokes on the left side of the brain usually lose their power of speech.

6. The two sides of the brain develop different functions before birth.

7. Asymmetry is a common feature of the human body.

# 9.总结

## 一．雅思阅读备考需要培养的两种信息提取能力

1. 学会提取段落主题句是关键

2. 考察通过阅读提取信息的能力

scanning (寻读/查读)

skimming (略读)

intensive reading (精读)

## 二．雅思阅读高分的秘诀

单词

句型

技巧

练习

## 三．雅思阅读十大出题原则

1. 首尾原则：大约 50%的题目分布在文章首尾句以及首尾段；

2. 顺序原则：题目基本上按照文章顺序排列；

3. 改写原则：出题关键字基本都是对文章内容的改写；

4. 名词原则：出题关键字基本都以名词作为考点；

5. 数字原则：会出现一些带有简单运算最难不超过四则运算的简答题；

6. 下定义原则：破折号，同位语从句，定语从句有可能处提；

7. 举例原则：For example/For instance/Such as 等短语前面是考点；

8. 连词原则：表因果、转折、相似、递进以及比较的连词会有题目出现；

9. 特殊符号，特殊字体原则：括号（），引号""，黑体，斜体，下划线，以及比较罕见的词汇有可能出题；

10. 图表原则：如果文章中有图表则要留心图表部分会出题。