

雅思全能 7 分旗舰班阅读讲义

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欢迎使用新东方在线电子教材



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1. 雅思 7 分阅读课程概述

1. 雅思阅读考试的基本情况
2. 如何拿到雅思阅读 7 分以上
3. 介绍了雅思阅读十种题型, 题型特点、解题步骤、题型技巧,并且配着大量的练习和详解
4. 涉及解答阅读中热门问题
 - 阅读一套题该怎么处理? 按顺序? 还是有选择?
 - 阅读一篇文章该怎么处理? 按打印好的顺序? 还是自行安排?
 - 题型之间的顺序该怎么排列?
5. 回顾了 2012 年全年的考试情况并展望 2013 年的动态。
6. 制定了合理化的复习计划

2. 雅思阅读的基本问题和技能讲解

2.1 雅思阅读的基本问题及 Skill1:快速阅读

每套阅读试题:3 篇文章/60 分钟/40 个题目;

满分 9 分/4-5 种题型或更多/约 3000 个单词。

- 综上整体思路统一;
- 并非阅读理解,而是阅读做题;
- 单位时间内用英文当工具,检索信息的能力;

如何拿到雅思阅读 7 分以上的分数:

速度 单词 语法 阅读题型

解题思路 技巧 人品造化

提高实力必备 四大技能:

快速阅读

词汇记忆

语法突破

解题思路

Skill 1:快速阅读

SKIMMING (浏览) ——抓主旨

To skim is to read quickly in order to get the general idea of the passage.

SCANNING (寻读) ——找细节

To scan is to read quickly in order to locate specific information.

SKIMMING ——从文章入手

1. TITLE+SUBTITLE+HEADINGS
2. PICTURE
3. PARAGRAPH (标记特殊词集中段落)

备注:读首段第一/二句, 或最后一句 (首二末)

READING PASSAGE 1

You should spend about 20 minutes on Questions 1–13, which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.



Why pagodas don't fall down

In a land swept by typhoons and shaken by earthquakes, how have Japan's tallest and seemingly

SCANNING ——从题干入手

1. 确定题型 (传统十种: 五大+五小)

2. 争取**定位**

定位词：

(1) 特殊词

数字，时间，专有名词，大写字母，地点，

斜体字，百分比符号，金钱符号，A - B

形式的单词，引号...

(2) 相对特殊，相对独特的词

独特名词 > 动词 > 形容词

◆ **一句话概括雅思阅读基本解题步骤:**

在抓住文章主旨后，确定题干中的**定位词**，利用其回到原文中定位包含这些词的语

句，阅读该句或上下相关两句话，依题型方法作答。(细节题)

2.2 Skill 2: 词汇记忆 (一)

单词量	对应原始分数	使用技巧后分数
8000 雅思词汇	6.5-7	7-8
5500 六级词汇	6-6.5	7
4300 四级词汇	5.5-6	6-6.5
3000 高中词汇	5-5.5	5.5-6



vocabulary test (from IELTS): 16/20 (7.0)

modify

degenerate

destruction	rival
diversity	tariff
bilingual	well-being
alternative	chronic
restrict	representative
contradict	target
objective	feedback
complaint	distribution
elementary	transparent

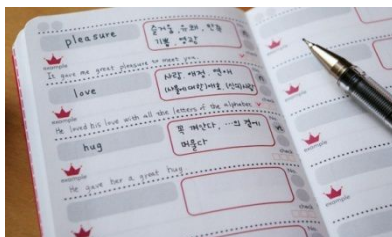
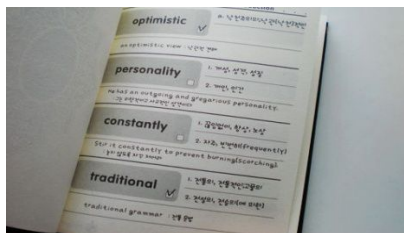
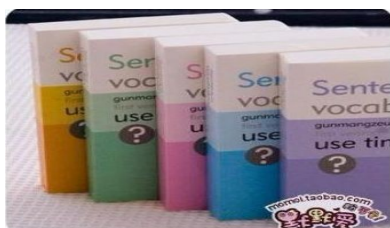
2.3 Skill2:词汇记忆 (二)

如何背单词	
目标	四级背六级 (以此类推)
数量	50 个/天
方法	看着眼熟, 想不起来意思的
要求	三个层次: 英汉/英英/ 英文同义词解释
技巧	少时多次, 不断重复

查阅字典:sensitive adj.敏感的

- 1 UNDERSTANDING PEOPLE** able to understand other people's feelings and problems [\neq insensitive]:
 ① a sensitive and intelligent young man
sensitive to
 ② It's made me much more sensitive to the needs of the disabled.
- 2 EASILY OFFENDED** easily upset or offended by events or things that people say:
 ① a very sensitive child
sensitive about
 ② Laura's sensitive about her weight.
sensitive to
 ③ Throughout her career she remained very sensitive to criticism.
sensitive soul *British English* (=someone who is easily upset by small or unimportant things)
→ HYPERSENSITIVE

实用工具:



推荐网站:

1. www.yasi9.com

9 阅读必备词汇 - 雅思8分网

雅思口语 SPEAKING

2012年6月-8月考题预测

口语考官带读带练

口语考试回答技巧

雅思听力 LISTENING

雅思听力实时战报

2012年6月-8月考题预测

听力机经汇总

听力必考场景词汇

听力在线模考

雅思阅读 READING

雅思阅读实时战报

阅读高频词汇

Monday Tuesday Wednesday Thursday Friday Saturday

阅读必备词汇

DAY 1 DAY 2 DAY 3 DAY 4 DAY 5

DAY 6 DAY 7 DAY 8 DAY 9 DAY 10

同义词替换大全

同义词替换 (剑四) TEST 1 TEST 2 TEST 3 TEST 4

同义词替换 (剑五) TEST 1 TEST 2 TEST 3 TEST 4

雅思全能 7 分旗舰班阅读讲义

2012年6月-8月考题预测	Monday			
口语考官带读带练	合理的 adj.	1. fair	1. tariff	关税 收费表n.
口语考试回答技巧	竞争对手n.	2. rival	2. well-being	健康状况n.
雅思听力 LISTENING	营养的adj.	3. nutritional	3. negative	消极的 负极 adj.
雅思听力实时战报	合作者v.n.	4. collaborate	4. territory	领土 版图 n.
2012年6月-8月考题预测	肌肉n.	5. muscle	5. ancestral	祖先的 adj.
听力机经汇总	长途汽车, 教练n.	6. coach	6. obesity	肥胖症n.
听力必考场景词汇	监视器, 班长n.v.	7. monitor	7. diabetes	糖尿病n.
听力在线模考	竞争n.	8. competition	8. mystery	谜n.
雅思阅读 READING	专门知识或者技能n.	9. expertise	9. tremendous	巨大的 adj.
雅思阅读实时战报	复制, 繁殖v.	10. reproduce	10. appreciate	欣赏, 赞赏, 重视v.
	障碍n.	11. obstacle	11. sustenance	食物, 养料n.
	机会 范围n.	12. scope	12. respective	各自的adj.
	计算 算出v.	13. calculate	13. adopt	收养, 采用
	混合物 复合物n.v.	14. compound	14. democratic	民主的adj.

2. www.freerice.com



1 right = 10 grains



5 right = 50 grains



Play and feed hungry people

English Vocabulary

Change Subjects ▶

heat means:

warmth

ocean

small lake

raisin

7598700 grains of rice donated yesterday.

Levels for English Vocabulary					
Start at Level:					
Level1 (easiest)	Level2	Level3	Level4	Level5	Level6
Level7	Level8	Level9	Level10	Level11	Level12
Level13	Level14	Level15	Level16	Level17	Level18
Level19	Level20	Level21	Level22	Level23	Level24
Level25	Level26	Level27	Level28	Level29	Level30
Level31	Level32	Level33	Level34	Level35	Level36
Level37	Level38	Level39	Level40	Level41	Level42
Level43	Level44	Level45	Level46	Level47	Level48
Level49	Level50	Level51	Level52	Level53	Level54
Level55	Level56	Level57	Level58	Level59	Level60

English Grammar

New Subjects! ▶

Correct! The bag of potatoes [is] over there. = The bag of potatoes [is] over there.

Which is correct? 🤖

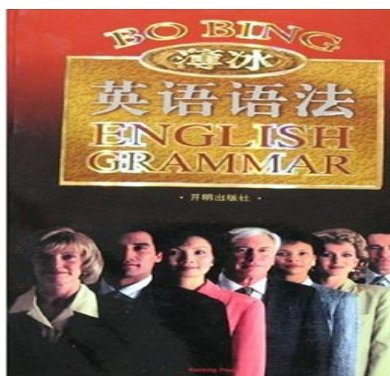
He gives me good [council].

He gives me good [counsel].

3. www.idoceonline.com



2.4 Skill 3:语法突破及 Skill 4:解题思路



1. list of headings	选段意
2. matching	搭配题
matching I	人名+理论
matching II	段落+相关信息
3. summary	填空题(不带词库、带词库)
4. TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN	判断题
5. multiple choice	选择题 (单选题、多选题)

雅思阅读评分标准

正确个数	分数
40	9
38-39	8.5
35-37	8
33-34	7.5
30-32	7
27-29	6.5
23-26	6

3. List of Headings 选段意题解题思路及练习

3.1 题型特点及解题思路

e.g. List of Headings

i. Predicting climatic changes	Example	Answer
ii. The relevance of the Little Ice Age today	Paragraph A	viii
iii. How cities contribute to climate change	Paragraph B	
iv. Human impact on the climate	Example	Answer
v. How past climatic conditions can be determined	Paragraph C	v
vi. A growing need for weather records	Paragraph D	
vii. A study covering a thousand years	Paragraph E	
viii. People have always responded to climate change	Paragraph F	
ix. Enough food at last		

● 题型特点:

1. 题目出在文章前面
2. 例子中已选过的段落可删除
3. 一个段落只能拥有一个段意
4. 错一个段落，容易有连带性

● LOH 核心解题思路:

- 找出每个 headings 中的 KW (3 点)

- 找出主题句中的 KW(首二！末)

- 对应两组 KW

找原词/同义词/词性变化/高频词

第一步:找出每个 H 中的 KW (3 点如下)

① 特殊词 (注意文字的形式)

② 金三角

③ 首末段对应词

a. 首段对应词:

overview/background/conception/

definition/introduction/essence/

initial/initiation/cause/reason/why

b. 末段对应词:

effect (affect)/influence/impact/

consequence/prediction/future/

prospect/perspective/outlook/

conclusion/summary/end/result

第二步:扫描文章的段落主题句

——规则段落

➤ 段落首句

➤ 段落二句

➤ 段落末句

——非规则段落:

➤ 顺承、转折、总结(倒数第 2 句)

➤ 下定义 (主系表)

➤ 举例子 (例子之前的陈述句)

第三步:对应起这两组 KW

尤其注意 KW 的原词,同义词,或者形式进行过转变的词,高频词(一段里重复出现的词)。

3.2 真题训练 1

剑三 Test 1 Passage 3

- i. The Crick and Watson approach to research
- ii. Antidotes to bacterial infection
- iii. The testing of hypotheses
- iv. Explaining the inductive method
- v. Anticipating results before data is collected
- vi. How research is done and how it is reported
- vii. The role of hypotheses in scientific research
- viii. Deducing the consequences of hypotheses
- ix. Karl Popper's claim that the scientific method is hypothetico-deductive
- x. The unbiased researcher

C: The myth of scientific method is that it is inductive: that the formulation of scientific theory starts with the basic, raw evidence of the senses - simple, unbiased, unprejudiced observation.

Key: 29 iv

D: There is no such thing as an unbiased observation. Every act of observation we make is a function of what we have seen or otherwise experienced in the past. All scientific work of an experimental or exploratory nature starts with some expectation about the outcome. This expectation is a hypothesis. Hypotheses provide the initiative and incentive for the inquiry and influence the method. It is in the light of an expectation that some observations are held to be relevant and some irrelevant, that one methodology is chosen and others discarded, that some experiments are conducted and others are not.

Key: 30 vii

E: Hypotheses arise by guesswork, or by inspiration, but having been formulated they can and must be tested rigorously, using the appropriate methodology.

Key: 31 iii

F So don't worry if you have some idea of what your results will tell you before you even begin to collect data; there are no scientists in existence who really wait until they have all the evidence in front of them before they try to work out what it might possibly mean.

Key: 32 v

G The myth of scientific method is not only that it is inductive (which we have seen is incorrect) but also that the hypothetico-deductive method proceeds in a step-by-step, inevitable fashion. The hypothetico-deductive method describes the logical approach to much research work, but it does not describe the psychological behaviour that brings it about.

Key: 33 vi

3.3 真题训练 2

剑三 Test 3 Passage 2

- i. Amazonia as unable to sustain complex societies
- ii. The role of recent technology in ecological research in Amazonia
- iii. The hostility of the indigenous population to North American influences
- iv. Recent evidence
- v. Early research among the Indian Amazons
- vi. The influence of prehistoric inhabitants on Amazonian natural history
- vii. The great difficulty of changing local attitudes and practices

A In 1942 Allan R Holmberg, a doctoral student in anthropology from Yale University, USA, ventured deep into the jungle of Bolivian Amazonia and searched out an isolated band of Siriono Indians. The Siriono, Holmberg later wrote, led a "strikingly backward" existence.

Key: 13 v

B Although the lives of the Siriono have changed in the intervening decades, the image of them as Stone Age relics has endured. Indeed, in many respects the Siriono epitomize the popular conception of life in Amazonia. To casual observers, as well as to influential natural scientists and regional planners, the luxuriant forests of Amazonia seem ageless, unconquerable, a habitat totally hostile to human civilization. The apparent simplicity of Indian ways of life has been judged an evolutionary adaptation to forest ecology, living proof that Amazonia could not - and cannot - sustain a more complex society.

Key: 14 i

D The evidence for a revised view of Amazonia will take many people by surprise. Ecologists have assumed that tropical ecosystems were shaped entirely by natural forces and they have focused their research on habitats they believe have escaped human influence. But as the University of Florida ecologist, Peter Feinsinger, has noted, an approach that leaves people out of the equation is no longer tenable.

Key: 15 vi

3.4 真题训练 3

剑四 Test 4 Passage 3

- i. The connection between health-care and other human rights
- ii. The development of market-based health systems
- iii. The role of the state in health-care
- iv. A problem shared by every economically developed country
- v. The impact of recent change

- vi. The views of the medical establishment
- vii. The end of an illusion
- viii. Sustainable economic development

Section A

The problem of how health-care resources should be allocated or apportioned, so that they are distributed in both the most just and most efficient way, is not a new one. Every health system in an economically developed society is faced with the need to decide

Key:iv

Section C

However, at exactly the same time as this new realisation of the finite character of health-care resources was sinking in, an awareness of a contrary kind was developing in Western societies: that people have a basic right to health-care as a necessary condition of a proper human life. Like education, political and legal processes and institutions, public order, communication, transport and money supply, health-care came to be seen as one of the fundamental social facilities necessary for people to exercise their other rights as autonomous human beings.

Key:i

Section D

Although the language of 'rights' sometimes leads to confusion, by the late 1970s it was recognised in most societies that people have a right to health-care (though there has been considerable resistance in the United States to the idea that there is a formal right to health-care). It is also accepted that this right generates an obligation or duty for the state to ensure that adequate health-care resources are provided out of the public purse.

Key:iii

Section E

Just at the time when it became obvious that health-care resources could not possibly meet the demands being made upon them, people were demanding that their fundamental right to health-care be satisfied by the state. The second set of more specific changes that have led to the present concern about the distribution of health-care resources stems from the dramatic rise in health costs in most OECD countries...

Key:v

3.5 真题训练 4

剑六 Test 4 Passage 1

- i. Not all doctors are persuaded
- ii. Choosing the best offers
- iii. Who is responsible for the increase in promotions?

- iv. Fighting the drug companies
- v. An example of what doctors expect from drug companies
- vi. Gifts include financial incentives
- vii. Research shows that promotion works
- viii. The high costs of research
- ix. The positive side of drugs promotion
- x. Who really pays for doctors' free gifts?

A: A few months ago Kim Schaefer, sales representative of a major global pharmaceutical company, walked into a medical center in New York to bring information and free samples of her company's latest products. That day she was lucky - a doctor was available to see her. 'The last rep offered me a trip to Florida. What do you have?' the physician asked. He was only half joking.

Key: v

B: What was on offer that day was a pair of tickets for a New York musical. But on any given day, what Schaefer can offer is typical for today's drugs rep - a car trunk full of promotional gifts and gadgets, a budget that could buy lunches and dinners for a small country, hundreds of free drug samples and the freedom to give a physician \$200 to prescribe her new product to the next six patients who fit the drug's profile. And she also has a few \$1,000 honoraria to offer in exchange for doctors' attendance at her company's next educational lecture.

Key: vi

C: Selling pharmaceuticals is a daily exercise in ethical judgement. Salespeople like Schaefer walk the line between the common practice of buying a prospect's time with a free meal, and bribing doctors to prescribe their drugs. They work in an industry highly criticized for its sales and marketing practices, but find themselves in the middle of the age-old chicken-or-egg question - businesses won't use strategies that don't work, so are doctors to blame for the escalating extravagance of pharmaceutical marketing? Or is it the industry's responsibility to decide the boundaries?

Key: iii

D: The explosion in the sheer number of salespeople in the field - and the amount of funding used to promote their causes - forces close examination of the pressures, influences and relationships between drug reps and doctors. Salespeople provide much-needed information and education to physicians.

Key: ix

E: But the sales push rarely stops in the office. The flashy brochures and pamphlets left by the sales reps are often followed up with meals at expensive restaurants, meetings in warm and sunny places, and an inundation of promotional gadgets. Money well spent? It's hard to tell. 'I've been the recipient of golf balls from one company and I use them, but it doesn't make me prescribe their medicine,' says one doctor. 'I tend to think I'm not influenced by what they give me.'

Key: i

F: Free samples of new and expensive drugs might be the single most effective way of getting doctors and patients to become loyal to a product. Salespeople hand out hundreds of dollars' worth of samples each week- \$7.2 billion worth of them in one year. Though few comprehensive studies have been conducted, one by the University of Washington investigated how drug sample availability affected what physicians prescribe.

Key: vii

G: The bottom line is that pharmaceutical companies as a whole invest more in marketing than they do in research and development. And patients are the ones who pay - in the form of sky-rocketing prescription prices - for every pen that's handed out, every free theatre ticket, and every steak dinner eaten.

Key: x

3.6 真题训练 5

剑七 Test 2 Passage 3

- i. MIRTP as a future model
- ii. Identifying the main transport problems
- iii. Preference for motorised vehicles
- iv. Government authorities' instructions
- v. Initial improvements in mobility and transport modes
- vi. Request for improved transport in Makete
- vii. Transport improvements in the northern part of the district
- viii. Improvements in the rail network
- ix. Effects of initial MIRTP measures
- x. Co-operation of district officials
- xi. Role of wheelbarrows and donkeys

B: When the project began, Makete District was virtually totally isolated during the rainy season. Before solutions could be proposed, the problems had to be understood.

Key: ii

C: Having determined the main transport needs, possible solutions were identified which might reduce the time and burden.

An improvement of the road network was considered necessary to ensure the import and export of goods to the district.

Most goods were transported along the paths that provide short-cuts up and down the hillsides, but the paths were a real safety risk and made the journey on foot even more arduous. It made sense to improve the paths by building steps, handrails and footbridges.

It was uncommon to find means of transport that were more efficient than walking but less technologically advanced than motor vehicles. The use of bicycles was constrained by their high

cost and the lack of available spare parts.

Key: v

E: It would have been easy to criticise the MIRTP for using in the early phases a 'top-down' approach, in which decisions were made by experts and officials before being handed down to communities, but it was necessary to start the process from the level of the governmental authorities of the district. It would have been difficult to respond to the requests of villagers and other rural inhabitants without the support and understanding of district authorities.

Key: x

F: Today, nobody in the district argues about the importance of improved paths and inexpensive means of transport. But this is the result of dedicated work over a long period, particularly from the officers in charge of community development. They played an essential role in raising awareness and interest among the rural communities.

The concept of integrated rural transport is now well established in Tanzania, where a major program of rural transport is just about to start. The experiences from Makete will help in this initiative, and Makete District will act as a reference for future work.

Key: i

4. Matching 搭配题解题思路及练习

4.1 Matching I 型

4.1.1 Matching I 型解题步骤及技巧

1. 确定为何内容的匹配(问题-答案；人名-理论；图-描述)。
2. 问题之间，通常乱序，极个别有顺序。
3. 常用个数少、带特殊词的一方定位，若没有，优选问题定位。

e.g.: Look at the following cities (Questions 11-13) and the list of descriptions below.

Match each city with the correct description, A—F.

- 11 Perth
- 12 Auckland
- 13 Portland

List of Descriptions

- A. successful uses a light rail transport system in hilly environment
- B. successful public transport system despite cold winters
- C. profitably moved from road to light rail transport system
- D. hilly and inappropriate for rail transport system
- E. heavily dependent on cars despite widespread poverty
- F. inefficient due to a limited public transport system

● **解题步骤**

1. 确定定位方，回原文定位
2. 根据就近原则，扫读周围
3. 从中划关键词（特殊词、金三角）
4. 回题干对应选项，扫描相似（原词，同义词替换）
5. 确定正确匹配。

● **小专题:人名+理论**

1. 简写人名
2. 原文定位

出现:多少

(**直接引语**“ or 间接 claims, believes)

3. 就近原则，在原文理论附近，划关键词（特殊词，金三角）
4. 带回题干对应理论,找同义词替换。
5. 确定正确匹配。

4.1.2 真题训练 1

剑三 Test 1 Passage 2

Choose ONE phrase from the list of phrases A-J below to complete each of the following sentences (Questions 22-24).

- 22 Passive smoking...
- 23 Compared with a non-smoker, a smoker . . .
- 24 The American Medical Association . . .
- A. includes reviews of studies in its reports.
- B. argues for stronger action against smoking in public places.
- C. is one of the two most preventable causes of death.
- D. is more likely to be at risk from passive smoking diseases.
- E. is more harmful to non-smokers than to smokers.
- F. is less likely to be at risk of contracting lung cancer.
- G. is more likely to be at risk of contracting various cancers.
- H. opposes smoking and publishes research on the subject.
- I. is just as harmful to smokers as it is to non-smokers.
- J. reduces the quantity of blood flowing around the body.

原文:Consequently, the effects of passive smoking are far greater on non-smokers than on smokers. (Paragraph 6)

Key: 22 E

原文:This means that passive smoking is the third most preventable cause of death after active smoking and alcohol-related diseases. (Paragraph 8)

Key: 23 G

原文:The report, published in the Journal of the American Medical Association (AMA), was based on the researchers' own earlier research but also includes a review of studies over the past few years. The American Medical Association represents about half of all US doctors and is a strong opponent of smoking.

Key: 24 H

4.1.3 真题训练 2

剑三 Test 4 Passage 3

- A. Employees' interest in the company
- B. Cost increases for the company
- C. Changes in productivity
- D. Employees' feelings of responsibility towards completion of work
- E. Changes in productivity when supervisor was absent
- F. Employees' opinion as to extent of personal support from management
- G. Employees feel closer to their supervisors

- H. Employees' feelings towards increased supervision
I. Supervisors' opinion as to closeness of work group
37 Fig 1 _____
38 Fig 2 _____
39 Fig 3 _____
40 Fig 4 _____

原文: Figure 1 shows the changes in salary costs per unit of work, which reflect the change in productivity that occurred in the divisions.

Key: 37 C

原文: For example, Figure 2 shows that when more general supervision and increased participation were provided, the employees' feeling of responsibility to see that the work got done increased.

Key: 38 D

原文: As Figure 3 shows, the employees in the participative programme at the end of the year felt that their manager and assistant manager were 'closer to them' than at the beginning of the year.

Key: 39 G

原文: Moreover, as Figure 4 shows, employees in the participative programme felt that their supervisors were more likely to 'pull' for them, or for the company and them, and not be solely interested in the company, while in the hierarchically controlled programme, the opposite trend occurred.

Key: 40 F

4.1.4 真题训练 3

剑四 Test 1 Passage 1

- A. There is a complicated combination of reasons for the loss of the rain forests.
B. The rainforests are being destroyed by the same things that are destroying the forests of Western Europe.
C. Rainforests are located near the Equator.
D. Brazil is home to the rainforests.
E. Without rainforests some animals would have nowhere to live.
F. Rainforests are important habitats for a lot of plants.
G. People are responsible for the loss of the rainforests.
H. The rainforests are a source of oxygen.

- I. Rainforests are of consequence for a number of different reasons.
- J. As the rainforests are destroyed, the world gets warmer.
- K. Without rainforests there would not be enough oxygen in the air.
- L. There are people for whom the rainforests are home.
- M. Rainforests are found in Africa.
- N. Rainforests are not really important to human life.
- O. The destruction of the rainforests is the direct result of logging activity.
- P. Humans depend on the rainforests for their continuing existence.

9 What was the children's most frequent response when asked where the rainforests were?

原文: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%).

Key:M

10 What was the most common response to the question about the importance of the rainforests?

原文:Responses to question three concerned the importance of rainforests. The dominant idea, raised by 64% of the pupils, was that rainforests provide animals with habitats.

Key:E

11 What did most children give as the reason for the loss of the rainforests?

原文:The fourth question concerned the causes of the destruction of rainforests. Perhaps encouragingly, more than half of the pupils (59%) identified that it is human activities which are destroying rainforests, some personalizing the responsibility by the use of terms such as 'we are'

Key:G

12 Why did most children think it important for the rainforests to be protected?

原文:In answer to the final question about the importance of rainforest conservation, the majority of children simply said that we need rainforests to survive.

Key:P

13 Which of the responses is cited as unexpectedly uncommon, given the amount of time spent on the issue by the newspapers and television?

原文:Only a few of the pupils (6%) mentioned that rainforest destruction may contribute to global warming. This is surprising considering the high level of media coverage on this issue.

Key:J

4.1.5 真题训练 4

剑五 Test 3 Passage 1

- a. the 'Headstart' programme
 - b. the 'Missouri' programme
 - c. both the 'Headstart' and the 'Missouri' programmes
 - d. neither the 'Headstart' nor the 'Missouri'
-
- 1. was administered to a variety of poor and wealthy families
 - 2. continued with follow-up assistance in elementary schools
 - 3. did not succeed in its aim
 - 4. supplied many forms of support and training to parents
 - 5. received insufficient funding
 - 6. was designed to improve pre-schoolers' educational development
-
- e. was administered to a variety of poor and wealthy families

H It took children into pre-school institutions at the age of three and was supposed to help the children of poorer families succeed in school.

M The four-year pilot study included 380 families who were about to have their first child and who represented a cross-section of socio-economic status, age and family configurations.

Key:B

- 6 continued with follow-up assistance in elementary schools

H 无

M 无

Key:D

- 7 did not succeed in its aim

H Despite substantial funding, results have been disappointing.

M The results were phenomenal. By the age of three, the children in the programme were significantly more advanced in language development than their peers, had made greater strides in problem solving and other intellectual skills, and were further along in social development.

Key:A

- 8 supplied many forms of support and training to parents

H Second, the parents were not involved.

M ...a pilot programme was launched in Missouri in the US that focused on parents as the child's first teachers. The 'Missouri' programme was predicated on research showing that working with the family, rather than bypassing the parents, is the most effective way of helping

children get off to the best possible start in life.

Key:B

9 received insufficient funding

H A lot of money was poured into it.

Despite substantial funding, results have been disappointing.

M 无

Key:D

10 was designed to improve pre-schoolers' educational development

H It took children into pre-school institutions at the age of three and was supposed to help the children of poorer families succeed in school.

M At the age of three, the children who had been involved in the 'Missouri' programme were evaluated alongside a cross-section of children selected from the same range of socio-economic backgrounds and family situations, and also a random sample of children that age.

Key:C

4.1.6 真题训练 5

剑七 Test 2 Passage 1

A both Chinese and Japanese pagodas

B only Chinese pagodas

C only Japanese pagodas

5. easy interior access to top

6. tiles on eaves

7. use as observation post

8. size of eaves up to half the width of the building

9. original religious purpose

10. floors fitting loosely over each other

9 original religious purpose

原文:As in China, they were first introduced with Buddhism and were attached to important temples.

Key:A

5 easy interior access to top

原文:The Chinese built their pagodas in brick or stone, with inner staircases, and used them in later centuries mainly as watchtowers. When the pagoda reached Japan, however, its

architecture was freely adapted to local conditions - they were built less high, typically five rather than nine storeys, made mainly of wood and the staircase was dispensed with because the Japanese pagoda did not have any practical use but became more of an art object.

Key:B

7 use as observation post

原文:The Chinese built their pagodas in brick or stone, with inner staircases, and used them in later centuries mainly as watchtowers. When the pagoda reached Japan, however, its architecture was freely adapted to local conditions - they were built less high, typically five rather than nine storeys, made mainly of wood and the staircase was dispensed with because the Japanese pagoda did not have any practical use but became more of an art object.

Key:B

8 size of eaves up to half the width of the building

原文:Because of the typhoons that batter Japan in the summer, Japanese builders learned to extend the eaves of buildings further beyond the walls. ... The roof of a Japanese temple building can be made to overhang the sides of the structure by fifty per cent or more of the building's overall width.

Key:C

6 tiles on eaves

原文:For the same reason, the builders of Japanese pagodas seem to have further increased their weight by choosing to cover these extended eaves not with the porcelain tiles of many Chinese pagodas but with much heavier earthenware tiles.

Key:A

10 floors fitting loosely over each other

原文:More surprising is the fact that the individual storeys of a Japanese pagoda, unlike their counterparts elsewhere, are not actually connected to each other. They are simply stacked one on top of another like a pile of hats.

Key:C

4.2 Matching II 型

4.2.1 Matching II 型解题步骤及技巧

MATCHING II 型段落+相关信息配对题

Glow-worms

Which section mentions the following?

Write the correct letter A-E in boxes 28-33 on your answer sheet.

NB you may use any letter more than once

- 28 threats to the glow-worm
- 29 ways in which glow-worms have been used
- 30 variations in type of glow-worm
- 31 glow-worm distribution
- 32 glow-worms becoming an attraction
- 33 the life-cycle of a glow-worm

1. 抽象信息具体形象化:

容易词优先(以防同义替换)

2. 问题之间必然乱序:

读一个段落,扫一遍信息

3. 信息无处不在:

变速阅读, 精首二, 扫中间

4.2.2 真题训练 1

剑五 Test 3 Passage 1

- 1. details of the range of family types involved in an education programme
- 2. reasons why a child's early years are so important
- 3. reasons why an education programme failed
- 4. a description of the positive outcomes of an education programme

- 1. details of the range of family types involved in an education programme

原文: The four-year pilot study included 380 families who were about to have their first child and who represented a cross-section of socio-economic status, age and family configurations. They included single-parent and two-parent families, families in which both parents worked, and families with either the mother or father at home.

Key: D

- 3. reasons why an education programme failed

原文: Despite substantial funding, results have been disappointing. It is thought that there are

two explanations for this. First, the programme began too late. Many children who entered it at the age of three were already behind their peers in language and measurable intelligence.

Second...

Key:C

4. a description of the positive outcomes of an education programme

原文:By the age of three, the children in the programme were significantly more advanced in language development than their peers, had made greater strides in problem solving and other intellectual skills, and were further along in social development...

Key:E

2. reasons why a child's early years are so important

原文:A 13-year study of early childhood development at Harvard University has shown that, by the age of three, most children have the potential to understand about 1000 words - most of the language they will use in ordinary conversation for the rest of their lives.

Key:B

4.2.3 真题训练 2

剑七 Test 1 Passage 1

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 1 examples of wildlife other than bats which do not rely on vision to navigate by
- 2 how early mammals avoided dying out
- 3 why bats hunt in the dark
- 4 how a particular discovery has helped our understanding of bats
- 5 early military uses of echolocation

- 5 early military uses of echolocation

原文:After this technique had been invented, it was only a matter of time before weapons designers adapted it for the detection of submarines. Both sides in the Second world war relied heavily on these devices, under such codenames as Asdic (British) and Sonar (American), as well as Radar (American) or RDF (British), which uses radio echoes rather than sound echoes.

Key:D

- 4 how a particular discovery has helped our understanding of bats

原文:It is technically incorrect to talk about bat 'radar', since they do not use radio waves. It is sonar. But the underlying mathematical theories of radar and sonar are very similar, and much of our scientific understanding of the details of what bats are doing has come from applying radar

theory to them.

Key:E

2 how early mammals avoided dying out

原文:It is probable that the nocturnal trades go way back in the ancestry of all mammals. In the time when the dinosaurs dominated the daytime economy, our mammalian ancestors probably only managed to survive at all because they found ways of scraping a living at night.

Key:A

1 examples of wildlife other than bats which do not rely on vision to navigate by

原文:Deep-sea fish and whales have little or no light by day or by night. Fish and dolphins that live in extremely muddy water cannot see because, although there is light, it is obstructed and scattered by the dirt in the water.

Key:B

3 why bats hunt in the dark

原文:But the daytime economy is already heavily exploited by other creatures such as birds.

Given that there is a living to be made at night, and given that alternative daytime trades are thoroughly occupied, natural selection has favoured bats that make a go of the night-hunting trade.

Key:A

4.2.4 真题训练 3

剑七 Test 2 Passage 2

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 14 a cost involved in purifying domestic water
- 15 the stages in the development of the farming industry
- 16 the term used to describe hidden costs
- 17 one effect of chemicals on water sources

14 a cost involved in purifying domestic water

原文 : The costs included: £ 120m for removal of pesticides; £ 16m for removal of nitrates; £ 55m for removal of phosphates and soil; £ 23m for the removal of the bug cryptosporidium from drinking water by water companies;

Key : E

15 the stages in the development of the farming industry

原文 : First mechanisation, then mass use of chemical fertilisers and pesticides, then monocultures, then battery rearing of livestock, and now genetic engineering - the onward march of intensive farming has seemed unstoppable in the last half-century, as the yields of produce have soared.

Key : B

17 one effect of chemicals on water sources

原文 : But the damage it has caused has been colossal... Thousands of miles of hedgerows, thousands of ponds, have disappeared from the landscape.

Key : B

16 the term used to describe hidden costs

原文 : That is mainly because the costs of all this damage are what economists refer to as externalities: they are outside the main transaction, which is for example producing and selling a field of wheat, and are borne directly by neither producers nor consumers. To many, the costs may not even appear to be financial at all...

Key : C

4.2.5 真题训练 4

剑八 Test1 Passage 1

Which paragraph contains the following information?

a description of an early timekeeping invention affected by cold temperatures

an explanation of the importance of geography in the development of the calendar in farming communities

a description of the origin of the pendulum clock

details of the simultaneous efforts of different societies to calculate time using uniform hours

pendulum clock F? G?

G: description of pendulum clock itself

F: By the 16th century, a pendulum clock had been devised, but the pendulum swung in a large arc and thus was not very efficient.

3 F

E: With these, however, arose the question of when to begin counting, and so, in the early 14th century, a number of systems evolved. The schemes that divided the day into 24 equal parts varied according to the start of the count: Italian hours began at sunset, Babylonian hours at sunrise, astronomical hours at midday and 'great clock' hours, used for some large public clocks in Germany, at midnight. Eventually these were superseded by 'small clock', or French, hours, which split the day into two 12-hour periods commencing at midnight.

4 E

A: According to archaeological evidence, at least 5,000 years ago, and long before the advent of the Roman Empire, the Babylonians began to measure time, introducing calendars to co-ordinate communal activities, to plan the shipment of goods and, in particular, to regulate planting and harvesting.

B: Hence, the calendars that were developed at the lower latitudes were influenced more by the lunar cycle than by the solar year. In more northern climes, however, where seasonal agriculture was practised, the solar year became more crucial.

2 B

D: Although these devices performed satisfactorily around the Mediterranean, they could not always be depended on in the cloudy and often freezing weather of northern Europe.

1 D

4.2.6 真题训练 5

剑九 Test 2 Passage 1

- 1 an account of a national policy initiative
- 2 a description of a global team effort
- 3 a hypothesis as to one reason behind the growth in classroom noise
- 4 a demand for suitable worldwide regulations
- 5 a list of medical conditions which place some children more at the risk from noise than others
- 6 the estimated proportion of children in New Zealand with auditory problems

原文: The New Zealand Ministry of Health has found from research carried out over two decades that 6-10% of children in that country are affected by hearing loss.

Key: A

3 a hypothesis as to one reason behind the growth in classroom noise

原文:A preliminary study in New Zealand has shown that classroom noise presents a major concern for teachers and pupils. Modern teaching practices, the organizations of desks in the classroom, poor classroom acoustics, and mechanical means of ventilation such as air-conditioning units all contribute to the number of children unable to comprehend the teacher's voice.

Key:B

1 an account of a national policy initiative

原文:The New Zealand Government has developed a New Zealand Disability Strategy and has embarked on a wide-ranging consultation process... Objective 3 of the New Zealand Disability Strategy is to 'Provide the Best Education for Disabled People' by improving education so that all children, youth learners and adult learners will have equal opportunities to learn and develop within their already existing local school.

Key:H

2 a description of a global team effort

原文:The International Institute of Noise Control Engineering (I-INCE), on the advice of the World Health Organization, has established an international working party, which includes New Zealand, to evaluate noise and reverberation control for school rooms.

Key:C

5 a list of medical conditions which place some children more at the risk from noise than others

原文:The auditory function deficits in question include hearing impairment, autistic spectrum disorders (ASD) and attention deficit disorders (ADD/ADHD).

Key:D

4 a demand for suitable worldwide regulations

原文:It is imperative that the needs of these children are taken into account in the setting of appropriate international standards to be promulgated in future.

Key:I

5. Summary 填空题解题思路及练习

5.1 解题思路及技巧

SUMMARY 填空题

- 解题步骤:八字方针“**关系词** **预测** **定位词**”

- 例子:

1. A,B and a few of _____.
2. adv. _____ v./adj.
adj. _____ n./adj.
3. 相对稳定性结构

➤ 题干中: a__ 1__ A.B.

原文中: a/the/X/ _____ A.B.

➤ 题干中: the _____ of XXXX A.B.

原文中:

____ 1 ____ of ΩΩΩΩΩΩΩ ____ 2 ____ of &&&&&&& ____ 3 ____ of XXXX A.B.

- 剑四 p77

Questions 37-40

Complete the summary of paragraph G below.

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

A linguist can use a corpus to comment objectively on 37 Some corpora include a wide range of language while others are used to focus on a 38 The length of time the process takes will affect the 39..... of the corpus. No corpus can ever cover the whole language and so linguists often find themselves relying on the additional information that can be gained from the 40 of those who speak the language concerned.

G 段

...An important principle is that all corpora, what-ever their size, are inevitably limited in their coverage, and always need to be supplemented by data derived from the intuitions of native speakers of the language, through either introspection or experimentation.

- SELF-CHECK:

形式

内容 **准确定位是前提**

同义替换 **原文原词是基础**

5.2 填空题

5.2.1 真题训练 1

剑五 Test 2 Passage 1

题目:Some plastics behave in a similar way to 1 in that they melt under heat and can be moulded into new forms.

原文:Some are 'thermoplastic', which means that, like candlewax, they melt when heated and can then be reshaped.

Key:candlewax

题目:Bakelite was unique because it was the first material to be both entirely 2 in origin, and thermosetting.

原文:Bakelite had the distinction of being the first totally synthetic thermosetting plastic.

Key:synthetic

题目:There were several reasons for the research into plastics in the nineteenth century, among them the great advances that had been made in the field of 3 and the search for alternatives to natural resources like ivory.

原文: ...in the mid-nineteenth century. The impetus behind the development of these early plastics was generated by a number of factors - immense technological progress in the domain of chemistry, coupled with wider cultural changes, and the pragmatic need to find acceptable substitutes for dwindling supplies of 'luxury' materials such as tortoiseshell and ivory.

Key:chemistry

5.2.2 真题训练 2

剑五 Test 2 Passage 3

题目: Although English was then overtaken by 33, it developed again in the 19th century as a direct result of the 34

原文: In the following century much of this momentum was lost as German established itself as the leading European language of science... However, in the 19th century scientific English again enjoyed substantial lexical growth as the industrial revolution created the need for new technical vocabulary...

Key: 33 German 34 industrial revolution

题目: This situation only changed after 1660 when scientists associated with the 32 set about developing English.

原文: Although a proposal in 1664 to establish a committee for improving the English language came to little, the society's members did a great deal to foster the publication of science in English and to encourage the development of a suitable writing style. Many members of the Royal Society also published monographs in English.

Key: Royal Society

题目: In Britain, moreover, scientists worried that English had neither the 30 nor the 31 to express their ideas.

原文: First, it lacked the necessary technical vocabulary. Second, it lacked the grammatical resources required to represent the world in an objective and impersonal way...

Key: 30 technical vocabulary/grammatical resources

31 grammatical resources/technical vocabulary

题目: Sometimes the desire to protect ideas seems to have been stronger than the desire to communicate them, particularly in the case of mathematicians and 29

原文: And in the mid-17th century it was common practice for mathematicians to keep their discoveries and proofs secret, by writing them in cipher, in obscure languages, or in private

messages deposited in a sealed box with the Royal Society. Some scientists might have felt more comfortable with Latin precisely because its audience, though international, was socially restricted. Doctors clung the most keenly to Latin as an 'insider language'.

Key: doctors

题目: In Europe, modern science emerged at the same time as the nation state. At first, the scientific language of choice remained 28 It allowed scientists to communicate with other socially privileged thinkers while protecting their work from unwanted exploitation.

原文: There were several reasons why original science continued to be written in Latin. The first was simply a matter of audience.

Key: Latin

5.2.3 真题训练 3

剑六 Test 1 Passage 3

题目: If you visit the Canadian Arctic, you immediately appreciate the problems faced by people for whom this is home. It would clearly be impossible for the people to engage in 33..... as a means of supporting themselves.

原文: The Canadian Arctic is a vast, treeless polar desert that's covered with snow for most of the year. Venture into this terrain and you get some idea of the hardships facing anyone who calls this home. Farming is out of the question and nature offers meagre pickings.

Key: farming

题目: For thousands of years they have had to rely on catching 34..... and 35..... as a means of sustenance.

原文: Humans first settled in the Arctic a mere 4,500 years ago, surviving by exploiting sea mammals and fish.

Key: 34 sea mammals/fish

35 fish/sea mammals

题目: The harsh surroundings saw many who tried to settle there pushed to their limits, although some were successful. The 36..... people were an example of the latter and for them the

environment did not prove unmanageable.

原文: But around a thousand years ago, one group emerged that was uniquely well adapted to cope with the Arctic environment. These Thule people moved in from Alaska, bringing kayaks, sleds, dogs, pottery and iron tools.

Key: Thule

题目: For the present inhabitants, life continues to be a struggle. The territory of Nunavut consists of little more than ice, rock and a few 37.....

原文: Nunavut is 1.9 million square kilometres of rock and ice, and a handful of islands around the North Pole.

Key: islands

题目: In recent years, many of them have been obliged to give up their 38..... lifestyle, but they continue to depend mainly on 39..... for their food and clothes.

原文: Over the past 40 years, most have abandoned their nomadic ways and settled in the territory's 28 isolated communities, but they still rely heavily on nature to provide food and clothing.

Key: 38 nomadic

39 nature

题目: 40..... produce is particularly expensive.

原文: It would cost a family around £7,000 a year to replace meat they obtained themselves through hunting with imported meat.

Key: imported

5.2.4 真题训练 4

剑六 Test 4 Passage 3

题目: The most important step is for the school authorities to produce a 35..... which makes the school's attitude towards bullying quite clear.

原文: Evidence suggests that a key step is to develop a policy on bullying, saying clearly what is meant by bullying...

Key: policy

题目: It should include detailed 36.....as to how the school and its staff will react if bullying occurs.

原文: ...and giving explicit guidelines on what will be done if it occurs, what records will be kept, who will be informed, what sanctions will be employed.

Key: guideline

题目: In addition, action can be taken through the 37.....This is particularly useful in the early part of the process, as a way of raising awareness and encouraging discussion.

原文: There are ways of dealing with the topic through the curriculum, using video, drama and literature. These are useful for raising awareness...

Key: curriculum

题目: Effective work can also be done with individual pupils and small groups. For example, potential 38..... of bullying can be trained to be more self-confident.

原文: There are also ways of working with individual pupils, or in small groups. Assertiveness training for pupils who are liable to be victims is worthwhile

Key: victims

题目: Playground supervision will be more effective if members of staff are trained to recognise the difference between bullying and mere 39.....

原文: Work in the playground is important, too. One helpful step is to train lunchtime supervisors to distinguish bullying from playful fighting, and help them break up conflicts. ...

Key: playful fighting

5.2.5 真题训练 5

剑七 Test 1 Passage 1

题目:Blind people report that so-called 'facial vision' is comparable to the sensation of touch on the face. In fact, the sensation is more similar to the way in which pain from a 6..... arm or leg might be felt.

原文:Experiments showed that, in fact, facial vision is nothing to do with touch or the front of the face, although the sensation may be referred to the front of the face, like the referred pain in a phantom limb.

Key: phantom

题目:The ability actually comes from perceiving 7..... through the ears.

原文:The sensation of facial vision, it turns out, really goes in through the ears. Blind people, without even being aware of the fact, are actually using echoes of their own footsteps and of other sounds, to sense the presence of obstacles.

Key: echoes/obstacles

题目:However, even before this was understood, the principle had been applied in the design of instruments which calculated the 8..... of the seabed.

原文:Before this was discovered, engineers had already built instruments to exploit the principle, for example to measure the depth of the sea under a ship.

Key: depth

题目:This was followed by a wartime application in devices for finding 9..... .

原文:After this technique had been invented, it was only a matter of time before weapons designers adapted it for the detection of submarines.

Key: submarines

5.3 选择型/带词库

5.3.1 真题训练 1

剑四 Test 1 Passage 3

Complete the summary below using words from the box.

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.

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

题目: 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.

原文: With Chang Hong Liu, a doctoral student from China, I have begun exploring how well blind people understand the symbolism behind shapes such as hearts that do not directly represent their meaning.

We gave a list of twenty pairs of words to sighted subjects and asked them to pick from each pair the term that best related to a circle and the term that best related to a square.

Key: 33 pairs

34 shapes

题目: From the 35 volunteers, everyone thought a circle fitted 'soft' while a square fitted 'hard'.

原文: We gave a list of twenty pairs of words to sighted subjects and asked them to pick from each pair the term that best related to a circle and the term that best related to a square.

All our subjects deemed the circle soft and the square hard.

Key: sighted

题目: However, only 51% of the 36 volunteers assigned a circle to 37

原文: And only 51% linked deep to circle and shallow to square.

Key: 37 deep
36 sighted

题目: When the test was later repeated with 38 volunteers, it was found that they made 39 choices.

原文: When we tested four totally blind volunteers using the same list, we found that their choices closely resembled those made by the sighted subjects.

Key: 38 blind
39 similar

5.3.2 真题训练 2

剑五 Test 3 Passage 2

In addition to the problem of coastal erosion, there has been a marked increase in the level of 24 contained in the silt deposited in the Nile delta. To deal with this, Stanley suggests the use of 25 in the short term, and increasing the amount of water available through 26 in the longer term.

A artificial floods	B desalination	C delta waterways	D natural floods
E nutrients	F pollutants	G population control	H sediment

题目: In addition to the problem of coastal erosion, there has been a marked increase in the level of 24 contained in the silt deposited in the Nile delta.

原文: 'Pollutants are building up faster and faster,' says Stanley.

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,
Key: F

题目: To deal with this, Stanley suggests the use of 25 in the short term, and increasing the amount of water available through 26 in the longer term.

原文: 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.

Key: 25A

26B

5.3.3 真题训练 3

剑六 Test 1 Passage 2

THE TRANSPORT REVOLUTION

A tariffs	B components	C container ships
D output	E employees	F insurance costs
G trade	H freight	I fares
J software	K international standards	

题目: Modern cargo-handling methods have had a significant effect on 23..... as the business of moving freight around the world becomes increasingly streamlined.

原文: To see how this influences trade, consider the business of making disk drives for computers.

Key: G

题目: Manufacturers of computers, for instance, are able to import 24..... from overseas, rather than having to rely on a local supplier.

原文: Computer manufacturers in Japan or Texas will not face hugely bigger freight bills if they import drives from Singapore rather than purchasing them on the domestic market.

Key: B

题目: The introduction of 25..... has meant that bulk cargo can be safely and efficiently moved over long distances.

原文: But, behind the scenes, a series of technological innovations known broadly as containerisation and intermodal transportation has led to swift productivity improvements in cargo-handling.

Key: C

题目: While international shipping is now efficient, there is still a need for governments to reduce 26..... in order to free up the domestic cargo sector.

原文: The shipping container transformed ocean shipping into a highly efficient, intensely competitive business. But getting the cargo to and from the dock was a different story. National governments, by and large, kept a much firmer hand on truck and railroad tariffs than on charges for ocean freight.

Key: A

5.3.4 真题训练 4

剑七 Test 1 Passage 3

- | | | |
|-----------------|--------------|------------|
| A spectacular | B teaching | C lesson |
| D authoritarian | E unpopular | F ritual |
| G unspectacular | H placebo | I involved |
| J appropriate | K well known | |

题目: Suggestopedia uses a less direct method of suggestion than other techniques such as hypnosis. However, Lozanov admits that a certain amount of 37..... is necessary in order to convince students, even if this is just a 38.....

原文: Such rituals may be seen as placebos. Lozanov acknowledges that the ritual surrounding suggestion in his own system is also a placebo, but maintains that without such a placebo people are unable or afraid to tap the reserve capacity of their brains.

Key: 37 F

38 H

题目: Furthermore, if the method is to succeed, teachers must follow a set procedure. Although Lozanov's method has become quite 39..... the results of most other teachers using this method have been 40.....

原文: While suggestopedia has gained some notoriety through success in the teaching of modern languages, few teachers are able to emulate the spectacular results of Lozanov and his associates.

Key: 39 K

40 G

5.3.5 真题训练 5

剑七 Test 3 Passage 1

- | | | | |
|--------------|-----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| A aphids | B agricultural | C cellulose | D exchanging |
| E energy | F fertilizers | G food | H fungi |
| I growing | J interbreeding | K natural | L other species |
| M secretions | N sustainable | O environment | |

题目: The ants cultivate a large number of different species of edible fungi which convert 7 into a form which they can digest.

原文: Ants can't digest the cellulose in leaves - but some fungi can.

Key: C

题目: They use their own natural 8 as weed-killers and also use unwanted materials as 9

原文: Farmer ants secrete antibiotics to control other fungi that might act as 'weeds', and spread waste to fertilise the crop.

Key: 8 M

9 F

题目: Genetic analysis shows they constantly upgrade these fungi by developing new species and by 10 species with neighbouring ant colonies.

原文: Even more impressively, DNA analysis of the fungi suggests that the ants improve or modify the fungi by regularly swapping and sharing strains with neighbouring ant colonies.

Key: D

题目: In fact, the farming methods of ants could be said to be more advanced than human agribusiness, since they use 11 methods, they do not affect the 12 and do not waste 13

原文: The farming methods of ants are at least sustainable. They do not ruin environments or use

enormous amounts of energy.

Key: 11 N

13 E

12 O

6. Multiple Choice 选择题解题思路及练习

6.1 解题思路分析

- **题型特点**

1. 一题考一个自然段
2. 题型之间很可能拥有顺序
3. 在第一个题型出现，会揭示背景内容，值得先做。

- **题型方法:**

定位，审题，相面，求证，选择

- **题型技巧——相面**

➤ TWINS

➤ A 无 (离题的 VS.切题的)

B 反 (相反的 VS.一致的)

C 满 (绝对的 VS.客观的)

D 细 (具体的 VS.概括的)

E 陋 (肤浅的 VS.深刻的)

➤ **排除法**

正确选项应该是原文的改写，与原文特别一致的选项应引起怀疑。

Paraphrase 同义词替换

6.2 单选题

6.2.1 真题训练 1

剑三 Test 1 Passage 2

15 According to information in the text, leukaemia and pneumonia

- A are responsible for 84, 000 deaths each year.
- B are strongly linked to cigarette smoking.
- C are strongly linked to lung cancer.
- D result in 30 per cent of deaths per year.

原文: In addition to being responsible for more than 85 per cent of lung cancers, smoking is associated with cancers of, amongst others, the mouth, stomach and kidneys, and is thought to cause about 14 per cent of leukemia and cervical cancers. In 1990, smoking caused more than 84, 000 deaths, mainly resulting from such problems as pneumonia, bronchitis and influenza.

Key: B

16 According to information in the text, intake of carbon monoxide

- A inhibits the flow of oxygen to the heart.
- B increases absorption of other smoke particles.
- C inhibits red blood cell formation.
- D promotes nicotine absorption.

原文: Carbon monoxide, for example, competes with oxygen in red blood cells and interferes with the blood's ability to deliver life-giving oxygen to the heart.

Key: A

17 According to information in the text, intake of nicotine encourages

- A blood circulation through the body.
- B activity of other toxins in the blood.
- C formation of blood clots.
- D an increase of platelets in the blood.

原文: Nicotine and other toxins in cigarette smoke activate small blood cells called platelets, which increases the likelihood of blood clots, thereby affecting blood circulation throughout the body.

Key: C

6.2.2 真题训练 2

剑三 Test 4 Passage 1

11 How many pollutants currently exceed WHO guidelines in all megacities studied?

- A one
- B two
- C three
- D seven

原文: In 1992, the United Nations Environmental Programme and the World Health Organisation (WHO) concluded that all of a sample of twenty megacities - places likely to have more than ten million inhabitants in the year 2000 - already exceeded the level the WHO deems healthy in at least one major pollutant. Two-thirds of them exceeded the guidelines for two, seven for three or more.

Key: A

12 Which pollutant is currently the subject of urgent research?

- A nitrogen dioxide
- B ozone
- C lead
- D particulate matter

原文: Of the six pollutants monitored by the WHO - carbon dioxide, nitrogen dioxide, ozone, sulphur dioxide, lead and particulate matter - it is this last category that is attracting the most attention from health researchers. PM10, a sub-category of particulate matter measuring ten-millionths of a metre across,

Key: D

13 Which of the following groups of people are the most severely affected by intense air pollution?

- A allergy sufferers
- B children
- C the old and ill
- D asthma sufferers

原文: The old and ill, however, are the most vulnerable to the acute effects of heavily polluted stagnant air.

Key: C

6.2.3 真题训练 3

剑三 Test 4 Passage 3

28 The experiment was designed to

- A establish whether increased productivity should be sought at any cost.
- B show that four divisions could use the same technology.
- C perfect a system for processing accounts.
- D exploit the human organisation of a company in order to increase profits.

原文: To what extent can a manager make an impressive earnings record over a short period of one to three years by exploiting the company's investment in the human organisation in his plant or division? To what extent will the quality of his organisation suffer if he does so? The following is a description of an important study conducted by the Institute for Social Research designed to answer these questions.

Key: A

29 The four divisions

- A each employed a staff of 500 clerks.
- B each had equal levels of productivity.
- C had identical patterns of organisation.
- D were randomly chosen for the experiment.

原文: The study covered 500 clerical employees in four parallel divisions. Each division was organised in exactly the same way, used the same technology, did exactly the same kind of work, and had employees of comparable aptitudes.

Key: C

30 Before the experiment

- A the four divisions were carefully selected to suit a specific programme.
- B each division was told to reduce its level of productivity.
- C the staff involved spent a number of months preparing for the study.
- D the employees were questioned about their feelings towards the study.

原文: The experiment at the clerical level lasted for one year. Beforehand, several months were devoted to planning, and there was also a training period of approximately six months.

Key: C

6.2.4 真题训练 4

剑八 Test 4 Passage 1

10 Maths textbooks in Japanese schools are

- A cheap for pupils to buy.
- B well organised and adapted to the needs of the pupils.
- C written to be used in conjunction with TV programmes.
- D not very popular with many Japanese teachers.

原文:Everyone has their own copy of the textbook supplied by the central education authority, Monbusho, as part of the concept of free compulsory education up to the age of 15. These textbooks are, on the whole, small, presumably inexpensive to produce, but well set out and logically developed. (One teacher was particularly keen to introduce colour and pictures into maths textbooks: he felt this would make them more accessible to pupils brought up in a cartoon culture.)

Key:B

- 11 When a new maths topic is introduced,
- A students answer questions on the board.
 - B students rely entirely on the textbook.
 - C it is carefully and patiently explained to the students.
 - D it is usual for students to use extra worksheets.

原文:After the homework has been discussed, the teacher explains the topic of the lesson, slowly and with a lot of repetition and elaboration.

Key:C

- 12 How do schools deal with students who experience difficulties?
- A They are given appropriate supplementary tuition.
 - B They are encouraged to copy from other pupils.
 - C They are forced to explain their slow progress.
 - D They are placed in a mixed-ability class.

原文 :This scarcely seems adequate help to enable slow learners to keep up. However, the Japanese attitude towards education runs along the lines of 'if you work hard enough, you can do almost anything'. Parents are kept closely informed of their children's progress and will play a part in helping their children to keep up with class, sending them to 'Juku' (private evening tuition) if extra help is needed and encouraging them to work harder.

Key:A

- 13 Why do Japanese students tend to achieve relatively high rates of success in maths?
- A It is a compulsory subject in Japan.
 - B They are used to working without help from others.
 - C Much effort is made and correct answers are emphasised.
 - D There is a strong emphasis on repetitive learning.

原文 :So what are the major contributing factors in the success of maths teaching? Clearly,attitudes are important. Education is valued greatly in Japanese culture; maths is

recognised as an important compulsory subject throughout schooling; and the emphasis is on hard work coupled with a focus on accuracy.

Key:B

6.2.5 真题训练 5

剑九 Test 4 Passage 3

31. Compared with today's museums, those of the past

- A did not present history in a detailed way.
- B were not primarily intended for the public.
- C were more clearly organized.
- D preserved items with great care.

原文: Museums used to look – and some still do – much like storage rooms of objects packed together in showcases: good for scholars who wanted to study the subtle differences in design, but not for the ordinary visitor, to whom it all looked alike.

Key:B

32. According to the writer, current trends in the heritage industry

- A emphasize personal involvement.
- B have their origins in York and London.
- C rely on computer images.
- D reflect minority tastes.

原文: Recently, however, attitudes towards history and the way it should be presented have altered. The key word in heritage display is now 'experience', the more exciting the better and if possible, involving all the senses.

Key:A

33. The writer says that museums, heritage sites and theme parks

- A often work in close partnership.
- B try to preserve separate identities.
- C have similar exhibits.
- D are less easy to distinguish than before.

原文: In a related development, the sharp distinction between museum and heritage sites on the one hand, and theme parks on the other, is gradually evaporating. They already borrow ideas and concepts from one another.

Key:D

34. The writer says that in preparing exhibits for museums, experts

- A should pursue a single objective.

- B have to do a certain amount of language translation.
- C should be free from commercial constraints.
- D have to balance conflicting priorities

原文:Those who are professionally engaged in the art of interpreting history are thus in a difficult position, as they must steer a narrow course between the demands of 'evidence' and 'attractiveness', especially given the increasing need in the heritage industry for income-generating activities.

Key:D

35. In paragraph E, the writer suggests that some museum exhibits
- A fail to match visitor expectations.
 - B are based on the false assumptions of professionals.
 - C reveal more about present beliefs than about the past.
 - D allow visitors to make more use of their imagination.

原文:Such presentations tell us more about contemporary perceptions of the world than about our ancestors.

Key:C

36. The passage ends by noting that our view of history is biased because
- A we fail to use our imagination.
 - B only very durable objects remain from the past.
 - C we tend to ignore things that displease us.
 - D museum exhibits focus too much on the local area.

原文:Human bias is inevitable, but another source of bias in the representation of history has to do with the transitory nature of the materials themselves. The simple fact is that not everything from history survives the historical process. Castles, palaces and cathedrals have a longer lifespan than the dwellings of ordinary people.

Key:B

6.3 多选题

6.3.1 真题训练 1

剑三 Test 3 Passage 3

According to the text which THREE of the following conditions have been scientifically proved to have a psychological effect on humans?

- A lack of negative ions
- B rainy weather
- C food consumption

- D high serotonin levels
- E sunny weather
- F freedom from worry
- G lack of counselling facilities

原文:However, the belief that rain and murky weather make people more unhappy is borne out by a study in Belgium, which showed that a telephone counselling service gets more telephone calls from people with suicidal feelings when it rains. (倒数第二段)

Key: 35 B

原文:High levels of serotonin in certain areas of the nervous system make people more active and reactive and, possibly, more aggressive. (最后一段)

Key: 36 D

原句:Psychologists have conducted studies showing that people become less sceptical and more optimistic when the weather is sunny. (第四段)

Key: 37 F

6.3.2 真题训练 2

剑四 Test 4 Passage 2

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.

原文: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.

Key:D E

The list below gives some of the tasks of an archaeologist.

Which TWO of these tasks are mentioned by the writer of the text?

- A examining ancient waste sites 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

原文: 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?

Key: C D

6.3.3 真题训练 3

剑四 Test 4 Passage 2

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.

原文: 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.

Key: D E

The list below gives some of the tasks of an archaeologist.

Which TWO of these tasks are mentioned by the writer of the text?

- A examining ancient waste sites 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

原文: 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

dwelling round and others square?

Key: C D

6.3.4 真题训练 4

剑八 Test 3 Passage 2

NB Your answers may be given in any order.

Below are listed some popular beliefs about genius and giftedness.

Which FIVE of these beliefs are reported by the writer of the text?

- A. Truly gifted people are talented in all areas.
- B. The talents of geniuses are soon exhausted.
- C. Gifted people should use their gifts.
- D. A genius appears once in every generation.
- E. Genius can be easily destroyed by discouragement.
- F. Genius is inherited.
- G. Gifted people are very hard to live with.
- H. People never appreciate true genius.
- I. Geniuses are natural leaders.
- J. Gifted people develop their greatness through difficulties.
- K. Genius will always reveal itself.

In the mythology of giftedness, it is popularly believed that if people are talented in one area, they must be defective in another, that intellectuals are impractical, that prodigies burn too brightly too soon and burn out, that gifted people are eccentric, that they are physical weaklings, that there's a thin line between genius and madness, that genius runs in families, that the gifted are so clever they don't need special help, that giftedness is the same as having a high IQ, that some races are more intelligent or musical or mathematical than others, that genius goes un-recognised and unrewarded, that adversity makes men wise or that people with gifts have a responsibility to use them.

Key: B F H J C

6.3.5 真题训练 5

剑九 Test 2 Passage 1

The list below includes factors contributing to classroom noise.

Which TWO are mentioned by the writer of the passage?

- A current teaching methods
- B echoing corridors
- C cooling systems
- D large class sizes

- E loud-voiced teachers
F playground games

原文: Modern teaching practices, the organizations of desks in the classroom, poor classroom acoustics, and mechanical means of ventilation such as air-conditioning units all contribute to the number of children unable to comprehend the teacher's voice.

Key: A C

7. TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN 判断题解题思路及练习

7.1 判断题题型特点及解题技巧

TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN
YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

● 定义

TRUE	if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE	if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN	if there is no information on this
YES	if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
NO	if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
NOT GIVEN	if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

TRUE=YES=agree=一致

FALSE=NO=contradict=抵触

NOT GIVEN= 未提及, 证据不足

e.g.

- 文中说: 塞朴路斯的旅游者大多来自欧洲.

题目说: 塞朴路斯的旅游者大多来自英国.

NOT GIVEN

- 文中说: 陈好喜欢 JAY.

题目说:陈好 ONLY 喜欢 JAY.

NOT GIVEN

<p>1 文章中: A+B</p> <p>题目中: only A</p> <p>FALSE</p>	<p>2 文章中: A</p> <p>题目中: only A</p> <p>NOT GIVEN</p>
<p>3 文章中: 无 A</p> <p>题目中: only A</p> <p>NOT GIVEN</p>	<p>4 文章中: B(not A)</p> <p>题目中: only A</p> <p>FALSE</p>

7.2 判断题四大出题点剖析及解题策略

● 四大考点 (技巧)

- 是非考点

解释:句子的基本结构, 就注定凡是句子, 都可以考虑是非考点

技巧:如果用题目中的定位词, 定位到原文中, 原文中没有含有 not, no (这种会使全句否定的词), 答案选 TRUE, YES 的概率最高。

- 比较考点

解释:两个事物发生比较 more... than ...横比选 NOT GIVEN; 纵比待定

技巧:

- better, similar
- future, next, second, latter, another, the other, relative
- 最高级

- 数字考点

解释:题目中出现数字, 考察其准确性。

技巧:mainly/largely/only/single/unique/sole(ly)/merely/barely/exclusively

- 绝对考点

解释:题干中出现绝对词

技巧:any/never/always/impossible/immediately/most/every/
none/all/fully/correctly/absolutely/

7.3 选择 TRUE 的情况分析

● TRUE 的形式

1. 同义词的 TRUE

2. 真理型的 TRUE

possible/probable/presumably/ perhaps/ be likely to/may (be)/might/can (could)/
would /seem to/sometimes/some/certain/not always/not all

3. 推论型的 TRUE (inference)

● 定义+技巧+概率

3——4 1NG

5——6 1-2NG

7——8 2NG

7.4 实战技巧讲解:细化判断题步骤

● 定义+技巧+概率

3——4 1NG

5——6 1-2NG

7——8 2NG

● 清晰判断题难度:

判断题较好定位——易——特殊词+金三角(形式)

判断题不好定位——难—— 顺序原则

排除捡漏

内容剧透 (内容)

● **细化判断题步骤:**

1. 从题干入手，划出定位词，圈出考点词
2. 回原文定位（定位包含定位词的一句话，或上下相关两句话）
3. 比对考点词，做出判断。

- 一个判断题通常对应一句话。
- 一个段落通常包含 1-2 个判断题。

7.5 真题训练 1

剑三 Test 1 Passage 2

Thirty per cent of deaths in the United States are caused by smoking-related diseases.

原文:Smoking, it is believed, is responsible for 30 per cent of all deaths from cancer and clearly represents the most important preventable cause of cancer in countries like the United States today.

Key:N

If one partner in a marriage smokes, the other is likely to take up smoking.

原文:As an illustration of the health risks, in the case of a married couple where one partner is a smoker and one a non-smoker, the latter is believed to have a 30 per cent higher risk of death from heart disease because of passive smoking.

Key: NG

Teenagers whose parents smoke are at risk of getting lung cancer at some time during their lives.

原文:It has been calculated that 17 per cent of cases of lung cancer can be attributed to high levels of exposure to second-hand tobacco smoke during childhood and adolescence.

Key:Y

Opponents of smoking financed the UCSF study.

原文: A more recent study by researchers at the University of California at San Francisco (UCSF) has shown that second-hand cigarette smoke does more harm to non-smokers than to smokers.

Key: NG

7.6 真题训练 2

剑四 Test 1 Passage 1

The plight of the rainforests 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 rainforests
Key: F

Children only accept opinions on rainforests 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 rainforests - what and where they are, why they are important, what endangers them - independent of any formal tuition.
Key: F

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.
Key: T

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.
Key: T

The study involved asking children a number of yes/no questions such as 'Are there any rainforests 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%).
Key: F

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.

Key: NG

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...

Key: T

A second study has been planned to investigate primary school children's ideas about rain forests.

原文无相关表达

Key: NG

7.7 真题训练 3

剑六 Test 4 Passage 1

8 Sales representatives like Kim Schaefer work to a very limited budget.

原文: But on any given day, what Schaefer can offer is typical for today's drugs rep - a car trunk full of promotional gifts and gadgets, a budget that could buy lunches and dinners for a small country, hundreds of free drug samples and the freedom to give a physician \$200 to prescribe her new product to the next six patients who fit the drug's profile.

Key: N

9 Kim Schaefer's marketing technique may be open to criticism on moral grounds.

原文: Selling pharmaceuticals is a daily exercise in ethical judgement. They work in an industry highly criticized for its sales and marketing practices...

Key: Y

10 The information provided by drug companies is of little use to doctors.

原文: Salespeople provide much-needed information and education to physicians.

Key: N

11 Evidence of drug promotion is clearly visible in the healthcare environment.

原文: But the sales push rarely stops in the office. ... Rarely do patients watch a doctor write with

a pen that isn't emblazoned with a drug's name, or see a nurse use a tablet not bearing a pharmaceutical company's logo.

Key:Y

12 The drug companies may give free drug samples to patients without doctors' prescriptions.

原文:Free samples of new and expensive drugs might be the single most effective way of getting doctors and patients to become loyal to a product.

Key:NG

13 It is legitimate for drug companies to make money.

原文:In the end the fact remains that pharmaceutical companies have every right to make a profit and will continue to find new ways to increase sales.

Key:Y

7.8 真题训练 4

剑七 Test 1 Passage 3

31 In the example of suggestopedic teaching in the fourth paragraph, the only variable that changes is the music.

原文:The first session is in two parts. In the first part, the music is classical (Mozart, Beethoven, Brahms) and the teacher reads the text slowly and solemnly, with attention to the dynamics of the music. The students follow the text in their books. This is followed by several minutes of silence. In the second part, they listen to baroque music (Bach, Corelli, Handel) while the teacher reads the text in a normal speaking voice.

Key:F

32 Prior to the suggestopedia class, students are made aware that the language experience will be demanding.

原文:Beforehand, the students have been carefully prepared for the language learning experience. Through meeting with the staff and satisfied students they develop the expectation that learning will be easy and pleasant and that they will successfully learn several hundred words of the foreign language during the class.

Key:F

33 In the follow-up class, the teaching activities are similar to those used in conventional classes.

原文:Such methods are not unusual in language teaching.

Key:T

34 As an indirect benefit, students notice improvements in their memory.

原文:What is distinctive in the suggestopedic method is that they are devoted entirely to assisting recall. The 'learning' of the material is assumed to be automatic and effortless, accomplished while listening to music.

Key:NG

35 Teachers say they prefer suggestopedia to traditional approaches to language teaching.

原文:The teacher's task is to assist the students to apply what they have learned paraconsciously, and in doing so to make it easily accessible to consciousness.

Key:NG

36 Students in a suggestopedia class retain more new vocabulary than those in ordinary classes.

原文:Another difference from conventional teaching is the evidence that students can regularly learn 1000 new words of a foreign language during a suggestopedic session, as well as grammar and idiom.

Key:T

7.9 真题训练 5

剑七 Test 3 Passage 1

1 Ants use the same channels of communication as humans do.

原文:Such chemical communication can be compared to the human use of visual and auditory channels (as in religious chants, advertising images and jingles, political slogans and martial music) to arouse and propagate moods and attitudes.

Key:F

2 City life is one factor that encourages the development of intelligence.

原文:Whereas prehistoric man had no exposure to urban lifestyles - the forcing house of intelligence - the evidence suggests that ants have lived in urban settings for close on a hundred million years...

Key:T

3 Ants can build large cities more quickly than humans do.

原文:When we survey Mexico City, Tokyo, Los Angeles, we are amazed at what has been

accomplished by humans.

Key:NG

4 Some ants can find their way by making calculations based on distance and position.

原文:Research conducted at Oxford, Sussex and Zürich Universities has shown that when desert ants return from a foraging trip, they navigate by integrating bearings and distances, which they continuously update in their heads.

Key:T

5 In one experiment, foraging teams were able to use their sense of smell to find food.

原文:Often the foragers proceeded to the exact spot in the maze where the food had been.

Elaborate precautions were taken to prevent the foraging team using odour clues.

Key:F

6 The essay, 'In the company of ants', explores ant communication.

原文:It's no surprise that Edward Wilson, in his essay, 'In the company of ants', advises readers who ask what to do with the ants in their kitchen to: 'Watch where you step. Be careful of little lives.'

Key:NG

8. 五种小题型解题思路及练习

8.1 完成表格、填图题、流程图及简答题解题思路及技巧

- 特点:细节题顺序性

table completion	完成表格	剑八 page 43 Q1-5
picture naming	填图题	剑八 page 43 Q6-8
flow charts	流程图	剑五 page 38 Q1-5
answer short questions	简答题	剑四 page 26 Q22-5

sentence completion

完成句子

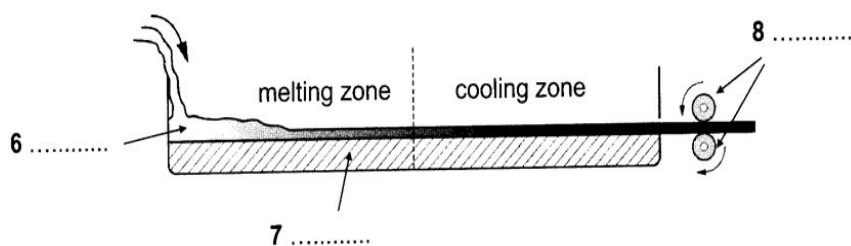
- 剑八 page 43 Q1-5: Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer

Early methods of producing flat glass

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	Glass remained	Slow
2		3
Ribbon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Could produce glass sheets of varying 4 Non-stop process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Glass was 5 20% of glass rubbed away Machines were expensive

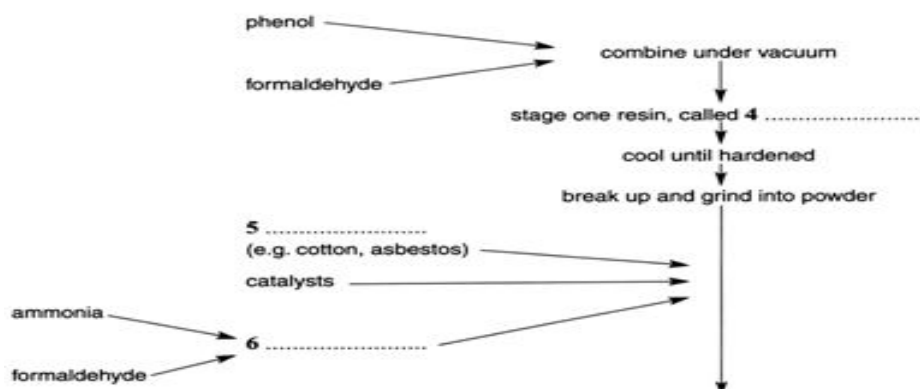
- 剑八 page 43 Q6-8: Choose NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS from the passage for each answer

Pilkington's float process



- 剑五 page 38 Q1-5: Complete the flow-chart. Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

The Production of Bakelite



- 剑四 page 26 Q22-5: NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER from the passage for each answer.

18 What are the sections of the earth's crust, often associated with volcanic activity, called?

- 19 What is the name given to molten rock from the mantle?
- 20 What is the earthquake zone on the Pacific Ocean called?
- 21 For how many years did Mount Pinatubo remain inactive?

● **Short answer questions 解题步骤**

1. 确定答案形式
2. 想好到哪里去找
3. 快速找，仔细读

1) 名词或者短语

What, where, who, which?

2) 数字

How many? How much?

How long? When?

percentage? proportion?

3) 介词短语 How?

8.2 完成句子题解题思路及技巧

● **sentence completion 剑七 page 21 Q10-13 page**

• **A 类型:完全雷同于 SUMMARY**

Questions 10-13 Complete the sentences below.

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

- 10 Long before the invention of radar, had resulted in a sophisticated radar-like system in bats.
- 11 Radar is an inaccurate term when referring to bats because are not used in their navigation system.
- 12 Radar and sonar are based on similar..... .
- 13 The word 'echolocation' was first used by someone working as a..... .

• **B 类型: Questions 21-26. 完全雷同于 MATCHINGI**

Complete each sentence with the correct ending A-k below

剑七 P95 Q21-26

21. In Alaska, biologists keep a check on adult fish
22. Biologists have the authority
23. In-Season Abundance-Based Management has allowed the Alaska salmon fisheries

24. The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) was established
25. As a result of the collapse of the salmon runs in 1999, the state decided
26. In September 2000, the MSC allowed seven Alaska salmon companies
 - A. to recognise fisheries that care for the environment.
 - B. to be successful.
 - C. to stop fish from spawning.
 - D. to set up environmental protection laws.
 - E. to stop people fishing for sport.
 - F. to label their products using the MSC logo.
 - G. to ensure that fish numbers are sufficient to permit fishing.
 - H. to assist the subsistence communities in the region.
 - I. to freeze a huge number of salmon eggs.
 - J. to deny certification to the Alaska fisheries.
 - K. to close down all fisheries.

• **完成句子 B 类型特点:**

1. 虽然做题步骤雷同于 MATCHING I , 最大的不同在于题目之间通常有顺序。
2. 警惕句首回到原文有变化 e.g. ABCDEFG
3. 如果句首难定位, 果断放弃, 需要通过其它题目定位成功后, 捡漏定位。
4. 最后依然句首难定位, 只有语法+逻辑

• **完成句子 B 类型做题步骤:**

1. 定位句首
2. 就近原则
3. 扫读周围
4. 划出关键 (词)
5. 对应选项
6. 找同义替换
7. 确定答案

8.3 图表型

8.3.1 真题训练 1

剑五 Test 2 Passage 3

Table Completion

Science written in the first half of the 17th century		
Language used	Latin	English
Type of science	Original	38
Examples	39	Encyclopaedias
Target audience	International scholars	40, but socially wider

原文:Original science was not done in English until the second half of the 17th century. For example, Newton published his mathematical treatise, known as the Principia, in Latin, but published his later work on the properties of light - Opticks - in English.

Key:Principia

Examples	39	Encyclopaedias
----------	----------	----------------

原文:Latin was suitable for an international audience of scholars, whereas English reached a socially wider, but more local, audience.

Key:local audience

Target audience	International scholars	40, but socially wider
-----------------	------------------------	------------------------------

原文:Hence, popular science was written in English.

Key:popular

Type of science	Original	38
-----------------	----------	----------

8.3.2 真题训练 2

剑五 Test 4 Passage 1

The positive ways in which some local communities have responded to tourism	
People/Location	Activity
Swiss Pays d'Enhaut	Revived production of 10
Arctic communities	

Acoma and San Ildefonso Navajo and Hopi	Operate 11 businesses Produce and sell 12 Produce and sell 13

原文：Local concern about the rising number of second home developments in the Swiss Pays d'Enhaut resulted in limits being imposed on their growth. There has also been a renaissance in communal cheese production in the area...

Key：cheese

Swiss Pays d' Enhaut	Revived production of 10
----------------------	--------------------------------

原文：But some Arctic communities are now operating tour businesses themselves, thereby ensuring that the benefits accrue locally.

Key：tour

Arctic communities	Operate 11 businesses
--------------------	-----------------------------

原文：The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewellery.

Key：pottery

Acoma and San Ildefonso	Produce and sell 12
-------------------------	---------------------------

原文：The Acoma and San Ildefonso pueblos have established highly profitable pottery businesses, while the Navajo and Hopi groups have been similarly successful with jewellery.

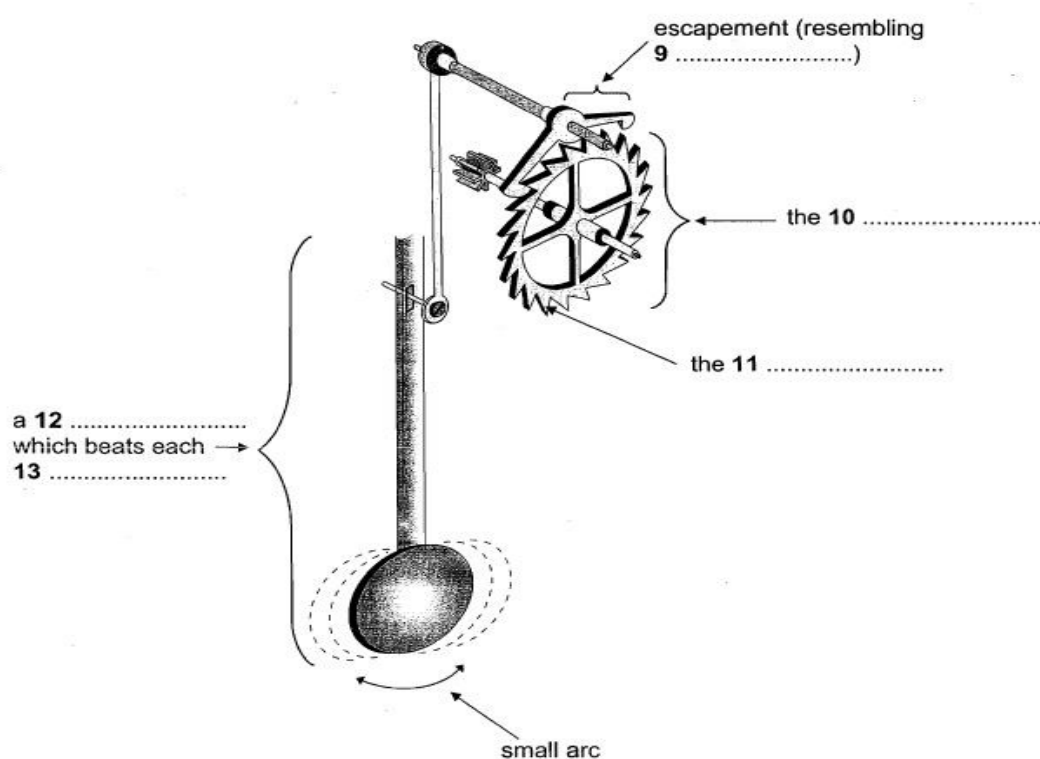
Key : jewellery

Navajo and Hopi	Produce and sell 13
-----------------	---------------------------

8.3.3 真题训练 3

剑八 Test1 Passage 1

How the 1670 lever-based device worked



G: To address this, a variation on the original escapement was invented in 1670, in England. It was called the anchor escapement, which was a lever- based device shaped like a ship's anchor. The motion of a pendulum rocks this device so that it catches and then releases each tooth of the escape wheel, in turn allowing it to turn a precise amount. Moreover, this invention allowed the use of a long pendulum which could beat once a second and ...

8.3.4 真题训练 4

剑八 Test 2 Passage 1

Early methods of producing flat glass

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass remained 2 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Slow • 3
Ribbon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could produce glass sheets of varying 4 • Non-stop process 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Glass was 5 • 20% of glass rubbed away • Machines were expensive

The first continuous ribbon process involved squeezing molten glass through two hot rollers, similar to an old mangle. This allowed glass of virtually any thickness to be made non-stop, but the rollers would leave both sides of the glass marked, and these would then need to be ground and polished. This part of the process rubbed away around 20 per cent of the glass, and the machines were very expensive. (2)

Key: 4 thickness
5 marked

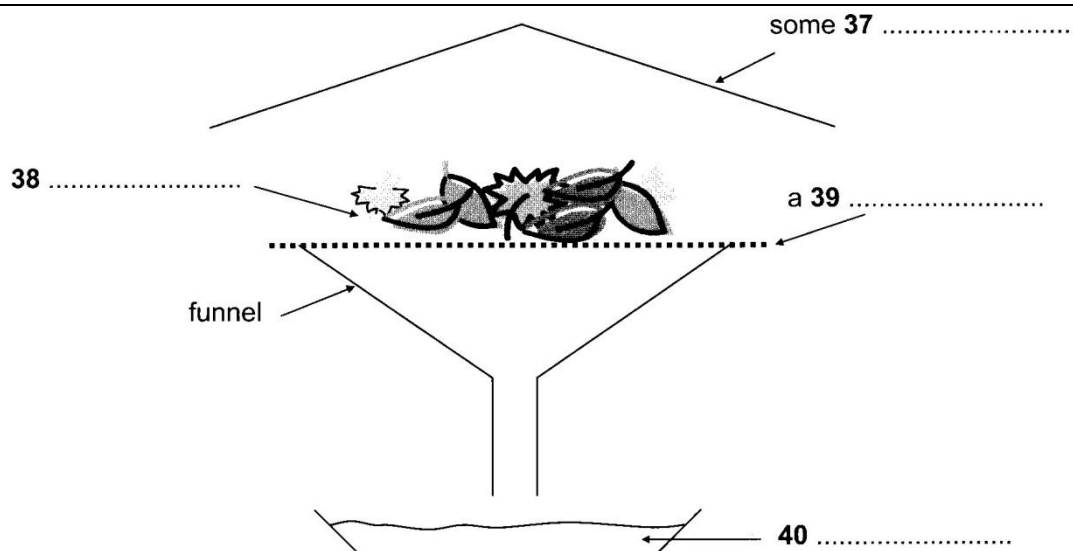
The first successful method for making clear, flat glass involved spinning. This method was very effective as the glass had not touched any surfaces between being soft and becoming hard, so it stayed perfectly unblemished, with a 'fire finish'. However, the process took a long time and was labour intensive. (1)

Key: 1 spinning
2 unblemished
3 labour intensive

8.3.5 真题训练 5

剑八 Test 4 Passage 3

One method of collecting ants



One of the most successful ways to collect them is to gather the leaf litter in which they are foraging and extract the ants from it. This is most commonly done by placing leaf litter on a screen over a large funnel, often under some heat. As the leaf litter dries from above, ants (and other animals) move downward and eventually fall out the bottom and are collected in alcohol placed below the funnel.

Key: 37 heat

38 leaf litter

39 screen

40 alcohol

8.4 填写型

8.4.1 真题训练 1

剑四 Test 1 Passage 2

Which of the senses is described here as being involved in mating?

留到最后作答

Which species swims upside down while eating?

原文: Eye position in freshwater dolphins, which often swim on their side or upside down while feeding, suggests that what vision they have is stereoscopic forward and upward.

Key: freshwater dolphins

What can bottlenose dolphins follow from under the water?

原文:By comparison, the bottlenose dolphin has extremely keen vision in water. Judging from the way it watches and tracks airborne flying fish, it can apparently see fairly well through the air-water interface as well.

Key:airborne flying fish

25 Which type of habitat is related to good visual ability?

原文:Such variation can no doubt be explained with reference to the habitats in which individual species have developed. For example, vision is obviously more useful to species inhabiting clear open waters than to those living in turbid rivers and flooded plains.

Key:clear open waters

Which of the senses is best developed in cetaceans?

原文: Although the senses of taste and smell appear to have deteriorated, and vision in water appears to be uncertain, such weaknesses are more than compensated for by cetaceans' well-developed acoustic sense.

Key:acoustic sense/hearing

Which of the senses is described here as being involved in mating?

原文:This contact may help to maintain order within a group, and stroking or touching are part of the courtship ritual in most species.

Key:touch

8.4.2 真题训练 2

剑四 Test 4 Passage 1

According to Professor Yessis, American runners are relying for their current success on..... .

原文:Yessis believes that U.S. runners, despite their impressive achievements, are 'running on their genetics'.

Key:genetics

Yessis describes a training approach from the former Soviet Union that aims to develop an athlete's..... .

原文:These methods include strength training that duplicates what they are doing in their running events as well as plyometrics, a technique pioneered in the former Soviet Union.

Whereas most exercises are designed to build up strength or endurance, plyometrics

focuses on increasing power - the rate at which an athlete can expend energy.

Key: power

Yessis links an inadequate diet to..... .

原文: Few coaches, for instance, understand how deficiencies in trace minerals can lead to injuries.

Key: injuries

Yessis claims that the key to setting new records is better..... .

原文: Focused training will also play a role in enabling records to be broken.

Key: training

8.4.3 真题训练 3

剑五 Test 4 Passage 3

34 Day length is a useful cue for breeding in areas where are unpredictable.

原文: In the temperate zone in spring, temperatures fluctuate greatly from day to day, but day length increases steadily by a predictable amount.

Key: temperatures

35 Plants which do not respond to light levels are referred to as

原文: A short-day plant flowers when the day is less than a certain critical length. A long-day plant flowers after a certain critical day length is exceeded... Plants which flower after a period of vegetative growth, regardless of photoperiod, are known as day-neutral plants.

Key: day-neutral plants

36 Birds in temperate climates associate longer days with nesting and the availability of

原文: Thus many temperate-zone birds use the increasing day lengths in spring as a cue to begin the nesting cycle, because this is a point when adequate food resources will be assured.

Key: adequate food resources

37 Plants that flower when days are long often depend on to help them reproduce.

原文: Long-day plants are adapted for situations that require fertilization by insects, or a long period of seed ripening.

Key: fertilization by insects

38 Desert annuals respond to as a signal for reproduction.

原文:For example, desert annuals germinate, flower and seed whenever suitable rainfall occurs, regardless of the day length.

Key: suitable rainfall

39 There is no limit to the photosynthetic rate in plants such as

原文:Some plants reach maximal photosynthesis at one-quarter full sunlight, and others, like sugarcane, never reach a maximum, but continue to increase photosynthesis rate as light intensity rises.

Key: sugarcane

40 Tolerance to shade is one criterion for the of plants in forestry and horticulture.

原文:Plants in general can be divided into two groups: shade-tolerant species and shade-intolerant species. This classification is commonly used in forestry and horticulture.

Key: classification

8.4.4 真题训练 4

剑七 Test 1 Passage 1

10 Long before the invention of radar, had resulted in a sophisticated radar-like system in bats

原文:The Sonar and Radar pioneers didn't know it then, but all the world now knows that bats, or rather natural selection working on bats, had perfected the system tens of millions of years earlier, and their 'radar' achieves feats of detection and navigation that would strike an engineer dumb with admiration.

Key: natural selection

11 Radar is an inaccurate term when referring to bats because are not used in their navigation system.

原文:It is technically incorrect to talk about bat 'radar', since they do not use radio waves.

Key: radio waves

12 Radar and sonar are based on similar..... .

原文:But the underlying mathematical theories of radar and sonar are very similar, and much of our scientific understanding of the details of what bats are doing has come from applying radar theory to them.

Key: mathematical theories

13 The word 'echolocation' was first used by someone working as a..... .

原文:The American zoologist Donald Griffin, who was largely responsible for the discovery of sonar in bats, coined the term 'echolocation' to cover both sonar and radar, whether used by animals or by human instruments.

Key: zoologist

8.4.5 真题训练 5

剑九 Test 1 Passage 1

8 Before Perkin's discovery, with what group in society was the colour purple associated?

原文:Indeed, the purple colour extracted from a snail was once so costly that in society at the time only the rich could afford it.

Key: the rich

9 What potential did Perkin immediately understand that his new dye had?

原文:But perhaps the most fascinating of all Perkin's reactions to his find was his nearly instant recognition that the new dye had commercial possibilities.

Key: commercial possibilities

10 What was the name finally used to refer to the first colour Perkin invented?

原文:Perkin originally named his dye Tyrian Purple, but it later became commonly known as mauve (from the French for the plant used to make the colour violet).

Key: mauve

11 What was the name of the person Perkin consulted before setting up his own dye works?

原文:He asked advice of Scottish dye works owner Robert Pullar, who assured him that manufacturing the dye would be well worth it if the colour remained fast (i.e. would not fade) and the cost was relatively low.

Key: Robert Pullar

12 In what county did Perkin's newly invented colour first become fashionable?

原文:The company received a commercial boost from the Empress Eugenie of France, when she decided the new colour flattered her. Very soon, Mauve was the necessary shade for all the fashionable ladies in that country.

Key: France

13 According to the passage, which disease is now being targeted by researchers using synthetic dyes?

原文 :Artificial dyes continue to play a crucial role today. And, in what would have been particularly pleasing to Perkin, their current use is in the search for a vaccine against malaria.

Key: malaria

9. 雅思阅读总结及备考建议

9.1 雅思阅读题型与答题技巧总结

题型总结 五种大题型

● 特点快问快答

1. list of headings (选段意)
2. matching (搭配题)
 - I 型各种类型搭配 (尤其人名+理论)
 - II 型段落+相关信息的搭配题
3. summary (填空题——不带词库 + 带词库)
4. TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN (判断题)
5. multiple choice (选择题——单选题+多选题)

● 面对套题，如何开始？

建议：

背景熟悉、题型擅长、定位容易

如果难选择，按顺序，不拖延

1—**2**—3

1—3—2

2—1—3...

● 面对一篇，如何开始？

建议：

高分学员，**应该从主旨俯瞰细节**，先主旨题后细节题，**不过要确保好定位的，题目不放过。**

● 题型顺序指导：

1. list of headings (选段意)
II 型段落+相关信息的搭配题
2. matching (搭配题)
I 型各种类型搭配（尤其人名+理论）
3. summary 填空题及一切小题型
4. multiple choice (选择题——单选题+多选题)
5. TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN (判断题)

9.2 雅思阅读备考建议

● 简版复习计划

- 1 真人版培训班（课堂或者网络课堂）
- 2 整理并背诵阅读笔记
- 3 套题—单项整理 —套题模拟冲刺
(剑四, 五, 六) (剑七, 八)
三遍做雅思:1 计时(分析)/2 单项(思路)/
3 同义词替换(增加内功) ——最后做剑七八

辅助:背单词, 看 2010、2011 年机经熟悉背景