

Charlie的28天雅思阅读训练营

阅读训练营 课程讲义



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雅思考试全流程介绍、注意事项、机考专题

一、雅思考试分类：

	考试用途及分类	考试结构	考试形式
雅思考试	雅思考试是为那些打算在以英语作为交流语言的国家和地区留学或就业的人们设置的英语语言水平考试。 • 学术类：适用于出国留学申请本科，研究生及以上学位，或获得专业资质 • 培训类：英语国家移民申请(如澳大利亚，加拿大，新西兰及英国)或申请培训及非文凭类课程	学术类：A类 听力：30分钟+10分钟 学术类阅读：60分钟 学术类写作：60分钟 口语：11-14分钟	+ 纸笔考试 人人对话 或 + 机考 人人对话
		培训类：G类 听力：30分钟+10分钟 培训类阅读：60分钟 培训类写作：60分钟 口语：11-14分钟	+ 纸笔考试 人人对话 或 + 机考 人人对话
用于英国移民及签证的雅思考试 (ukvi)	自2015年4月起，英国签证和移民局实施签证类安全英语语言考试新政。用于英国签证及移民的雅思考试是英国签证和移民局对特定类型的英国签证申请所开设的考试。 点击了解更多	学术类：A类 听力：30分钟+10分钟 学术类阅读：60分钟 学术类写作：60分钟 口语：11-14分钟	+ 纸笔考试 人人对话 或 + 机考 人人对话
		培训类：G类 听力：30分钟+10分钟 培训类阅读：60分钟 培训类写作：60分钟 口语：11-14分钟	+ 纸笔考试 人人对话

二、雅思A类考试组成：

部分	组成	题量	时间	形式
听力	四个Part	40道题	30分钟音频（只读一遍） + 笔考10分钟誊写/机考2分钟检查	纸笔/机考
阅读	三篇Passage	40道题	1小时内完成做题及誊写 <i>注意：阅读不给额外誊写的时间</i>	
写作	两篇Task	-	1小时	
口语	三个Part	-	11-14分钟	面对面/视频对话

口语换题库：每年1月1日、5月1日、9月1日

三、雅思评分标准：9分制

1、听力与阅读

LISTENING

等级分	原始分
5	16
6	23
7	30
8	35

ACDEMIC READING

等级分	原始分
5	15
6	23
7	30
8	35

Number of correct Listening answers	IELTS band score	Number of correct Reading answers(A)	IELTS band score	Number of correct Reading answers(G)	IELTS band score
39-40	9.0	39-40	9.0	40	9.0
37-38	8.5	37-38	8.5	39	8.5
35-36	8.0	35-36	8.0	38	8.0
33-34	7.5	33-34	7.5	36-37	7.5
30-32	7.0	30-32	7.0	34-35	7.0
27-29	6.5	27-29	6.5	32-33	6.5
23-26	6.0	23-26	6.0	30-31	6.0
20-22	5.5	20-22	5.5	26-29	5.5
16-19	5.0	16-19	5.0	23-25	5.0
13-15	4.5	13-15	4.5	19-22	4.5
10-12	4.0	10-12	4.0	15-18	4.0
6-9	3.5	6-9	3.5	12-14	3.5
4-5	3.0	4-5	3.0	8-11	3.0
3	2.5	3	2.5	5-7	2.5
2	2.0	2	2.0	2-4	2.0
1	1.0	1	1.0	1	1.0
absent	0.0	absent	0.0	absent	0.0

2、写作：任务回应情况、连贯与衔接，词汇变换、句式多样性和语法准确性

3、口语：语言的流利度和连贯性、词汇变换、句式丰富性和语法准确性、发音

4、总分：四科平均分，满0.25进位0.5、满0.75进位1

四科平均分6得分6、四科平均分6.125得分6、四科平均分6.25得分6.5

四科平均分6.375得分6.5、四科平均分6.5得分6.5、四科平均分6.625得分6.5

四科平均分6.75得分7、四科平均分6.875得分7、四科平均分7得分7...

四、报名时间：笔考考前12个工作日截止报名；机考考前4天截止报名

考试报名：<https://ielts.neea.cn/>

官网报名/转考/退考全流程：https://ielts.neea.cn/registrationprocess_cn.html

具体报名截止时间见官网通知：https://ielts.neea.cn/allnews?locale=zh_CN

2022年雅思考试报名截止日期、准考证打印日期和成绩单寄送日期

考试日期	类别	报名截止日期	准考证打印日期	成绩单寄送日期*
08/01/2022	A+G	23/12/2021	31/12/2021	21/01/2022
15/01/2022	A	30/12/2021	07/01/2022	28/01/2022
20/01/2022	A	04/01/2022	12/01/2022	02/02/2022
22/01/2022	A	06/01/2022	14/01/2022	04/02/2022

可以报名多场：笔考两场考试需隔7天以上；机考两场考试需隔3天以上

笔考日期前8天打印准考证、机考日期前2天打印准考证

五、考试当天安排及流程

1、必带物品：准考证、身份证件、（疫情相关健康码/核酸/体温监测表等）

证件要求：



关注各地考场防疫政策及要求：

https://news.neea.cn/IELTS/zh_CN/A9354F4008EDEA75E0530846C80AA59A.html

https://news.neea.cn/IELTS/zh_CN/AE501EE2572D07FBE0530746C80AB527.html

2、可以携带：药品、无标签的饮用水

3、禁止携带：手表/计时器、任何电子设备、文具/纸张、食品

4、考场会提供：听力耳机🎧、铅笔、橡皮（机考同样会提供铅笔、橡皮、草稿纸）



⇔⇔⇔笔考平时练习尽量使用铅笔做题、机考用电脑做题，养成习惯

5、纸笔考试口语在其他三科笔试前/后一周；机考口语一般与其他三科在同一天

近期场次口语考试安排通知：https://ielts.neea.cn/allnews?locale=zh_CN

机考报名后可以扫码微信小程序预约口语时间

6、纸笔笔试流程：

(1) 考试时间：纸笔7:30到达，8:30截止入场，考试时间大约为9:00-12:00

(2) 考试流程：

发阅读听力答题纸（阅读/听力在一张答题纸的正反两面）+ 听力题目册

⇔ **开始听力考试**：30分钟听力音频 + 10分钟誊写听力答题纸

⇔ 收上去听力题目册、发阅读题目册

⇔ **开始阅读考试**：1小时完成阅读题目+誊写阅读答题纸

⇔ 收上去阅读题目册 + 阅读听力答题纸

⇔ 发写作题目册 + 写作答题纸（Task1/Task2两个答题纸）

⇔ **开始写作考试**：1小时完成写作部分

⇔ 收写作题目册 + 写作答题纸

(3) 阅读/写作考试中会提醒四次时间：开考20分钟、开考40分钟、开考50分钟、开考55分钟

(4) 只能在写作考试期间使用卫生间



(5) 笔考录音说到 Now turn to Part 1 才能打开考题。

(6) 没有示例 example, 要以剑 15 及以后的为准; 做剑 14 及之前的真题要缩短预读的时间。

Accommodation Request Form	
Example Name:	Answer Sara Lim
Age:	23
Length of time in Australia:	1

Bankside Recruitment Agency	
• Address of agency: 497 Eastside, Docklands	
• Name of agent: Becky 1	
• Phone number: 07866 510333	
• Best to call her in the 2	

7、机考笔试流程

(1) 考试时间：机考8:00/13:00/17:00到达，8:30/13:30/17:30截止入场，考试时间大约为9:00-12:00/14:00-17:00/18:00-21:00

(2) 听/阅/写部分开始前会发各自的登录单，填写登录单上的用户名与密码登入各部分考试（账号密码区分大小写），登入单可以当作草稿纸，考试完毕需回收。

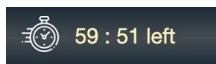
(3) 在监考人员指引下：登入系统后检查个人信息并点击My details are correct、点击Setting调节字体大小、点击Play Sound测试耳机、点击Start Test开始考试。

(4) 按照“听力 - 阅读 - 写作”的顺序依次进行。

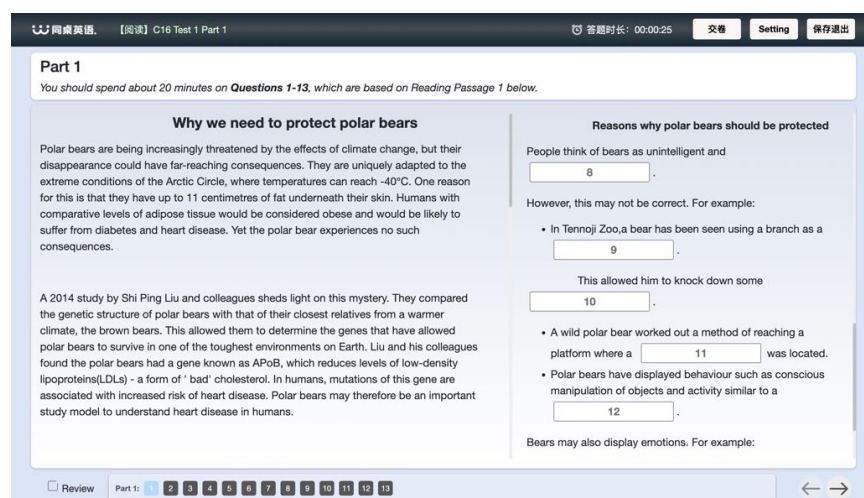
注意机考听力只有2分钟检查时间

(5) 机考时屏幕会显示剩余时间，阅读/写作考试结束前10分钟、前5分钟会闪烁提醒，考

考试时间到会自动提交。

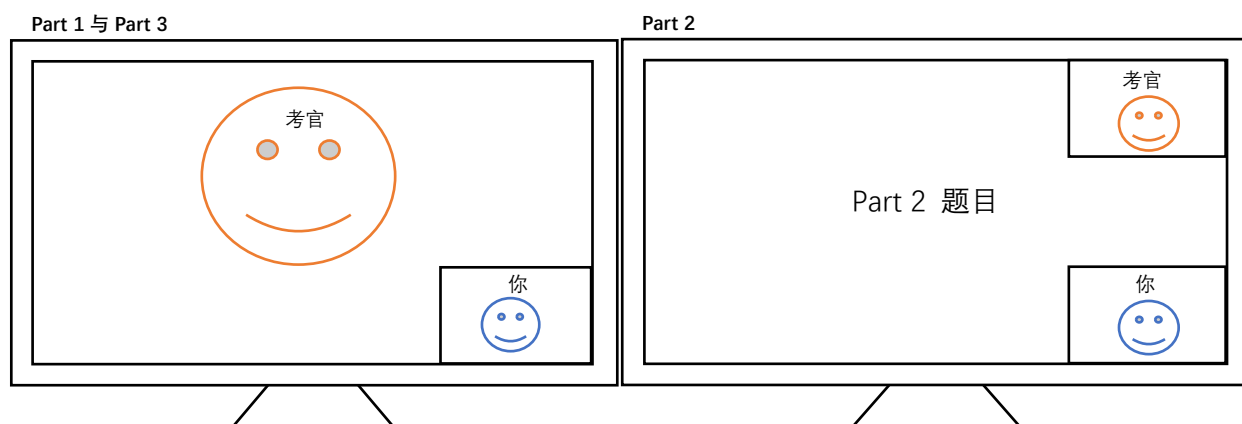


- (6) 写作会自动标注字数。
- (7) 只能在写作考试期间使用卫生间。
- (8) 机考过程中有任何技术问题及时联系工作人员。
- (9) 机考按规范也是录音说到 Now turn to Part 1 才能进入读Part 1题目。
- (10) 没有示例 example，要以剑 15 及以后的为准；做剑 14 及之前的真题要缩短预读的时间（同桌英语等机考模拟软件已经自动剔除了）。



8、口语考试

- (1) 考试时间：面对面及视频通话均为考前至少30分钟到达，考前15分钟截止入场；考试持续11-14分钟。
- (2) 视频通话考试开始前监考人员将协助测试设备，视频通话全程佩戴耳机。
- (3) 面对面Part 2会提供小白板/纸张打草稿（目前仅有少数考场还有面对面口语考试，绝大多数基本都是视频通话口语考试了）；视频通话Part 2会提供铅笔和纸打草稿
- (4) 口语视频通话屏幕画面模拟：



9、考试过程中如有任何干扰，请及时向工作人员反馈、投诉。

官网考试流程详情：https://ielts.neea.cn/testProcess_cn.html

六、考后官网出分：纸笔一般考后10个工作日出分（13个自然日），机考一般考后3个自然日出分（有其他节假日、特殊情况官网会另行通知）。官网出分后快递同步发出。

官网出分详情：https://ielts.neea.cn/extend_cn.html

七、复议。如果出分结果离目标分只差一点点、觉得自己发挥不错，可以考虑复议；复议需缴费1400元（不管几科），复议成功退费、复议失败不退费；复议需4-6周完成。复议结果只会提分或者不变，不会降分。

官网复议详情：https://ielts.neea.cn/performance-review_cn.html





八、机考专题

1、笔考VS机考：到底怎么选？

笔考	机考
10个工作日出分	3个自然日出分 😊
一周1-2场	一周多次 😊
口语在笔考前/后一周内	口语与机考时间尽可能相邻 😊
考前12个工作日报名截止	考前4天报名截止 😊
部分考位相对紧张	考位相对充分 😊
写作手写累、涂改麻烦	写作打字、删字更方便 😊
写写画画更灵活 😊	可以highlight, 但不够灵活
不同场次可能难度波动大	难度相对平均 😊
.....	

2、尽早确定笔考/机考，笔考就坚持用纸质书/打印题+铅笔做题；机考就坚持用电脑机考模拟网站做题，养成习惯。

官网有一套机考模拟题 <https://cdielts.gelielts.cn/>

同桌英语：<https://ielts.itongzhuo.com/>

新东方雅思猫：<https://eltscat.xdf.cn/>

3、机考注意事项：

(1) 选择题是左右方向出题，与同桌英语一致。

16 A local computer company called Comptec is ...
☒ ... advertising vacancies for new employees.
☐ ... planning to expand in order to increase competition.
☐ ... reducing the number of its workers in its factory.

17 Westley International Airport has announced it ...
☐ ... has won a prize for excellence.
☐ ... will offer flights to new European destinations.
☐ ... is looking for employees for its flights to European countries.

18 Action by a local environmental group has caused the local council to ...
☐ ... cancel plans for development of a local shopping centre.
☐ ... change its plans for development of a local shopping centre.
☐ ... develop woodland on the site of a demolished shopping centre.

19 A sports event in August is ...
☐ ... recommended for listeners.
☐ ... scheduled to take place in Newbury.
☐ ... cancelled due to a forecast heatwave.

(2) 机考听力只有2分钟时间检查，而非纸笔10分钟誊写检查时间。

(3) 机考做过的题会有下划线，不要漏做题。



(4) 机考三大功能：

Highlight

But things were not always so rosy. In the 1950s, sewer outflows ...
river. It was starved of oxygen and ...
into the Thames you would have ha ...
operation began in the 1960s. Seve ...
and, over time, legislation has been ...
premises and businesses - to dispo ...

Highlight
Notes
Clear
Clear all

Relatively	Not good for decent response rate
34	
Good for particular groups	
Good for when time and survey length are limited	35
Good for collecting complex information	Can mean lots of
	36

Notes

30 In which year(s) will Robert have eight exams at the end of ...
☐ First and second years
☐ Third year
☐ Fourth year

eight exams

Review

Review

19 20 Part 3: 21 22 23 24

4、机考听力TIPS：

(1) 适量highlight, highlight本身也会花时间, highlight太多耽误时间。最重要的是拼命预读留个印象、明白题目问题。

注意听力匹配题的选项、地图题图画内部不可以highlight；其他填空、选择等题型题干与选项均可以highlight。

(2) 听录音时可以用鼠标跟着定位、甚至用手指指着屏幕定位。

(3) 尽量边听边写完整, 实在来不及填的空可以先简写、可以适量先写在草稿纸上。

16 A local computer company called Comptec is ...

- ☒ ... advertising vacancies for new employees.
- ☐ ... planning to expand in order to increase competition.
- ☐ ... reducing the number of its workers in its factory.

5、阅读机考TIPS：

(1) 有计时器, 做题注意时间。



(2) 阅读左右分屏, 很友好: 右边预读题目, 然后带着问题去左边找。适当highlight。

注意阅读Heading题不可以highlight、其他选择、填空、判断、匹配等均可以highlight。

(3) 右上方setting可以调整字体大小。

(4) 阅读写作都可以复制粘贴, 注意别把空格也粘过来了, 尽量写规范。

九、善用学习工具：小站雅思APP/新东方雅思pro, 不背单词APP、墨墨APP、每日英语听力APP、欧路词典APP

十、做真题？做机经？关于预测？

雅思阅读方法总论

雅思阅读到底考什么？

【阅读常见问题】

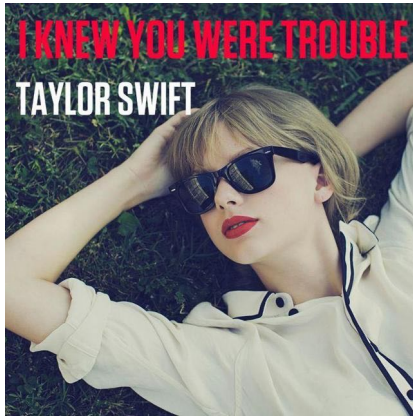
- 单词不认识？
- 单词全都认识，连起来就是读不懂？
- 定位不到答案句？
- 定位到了答案句做不对？
- 全都能读懂，就是做不对题？
- 一个句子反反复复读，阅读速度慢？

.....

⇒⇒⇒ 雅思阅读 = 词汇 + 语法 + 解题方法

一、词汇 = 同义替换 + 单词

同义替换改写Paraphrase：一句话换个说法



I knew you were trouble

My intuition told me that your behaviour would cause inconvenience and disruption



We don' t talk anymore

At the current time we hardly communicate with one another

(来源@雅思哥)

第一类：同义词与近义词、原词改变词性

invent = create = coin
important = significant = vital = crucial
correct = accurate

random = randomly
automate = automatic

同义替换不要求词性一致

Word 同义词库功能：SHIFT + F7

第二类：解释

peer --- Children of the same age
childhood --- the time when someone is a child
organise --- make arrangements for something to happen
car park --- a car is not in use

childhood

noun [C or U]

UK  /'tʃaɪld.hʊd/ US  /'tʃaɪld.hʊd/

B1

the time when someone is a child:

organize

verb [T] (UK usually **organise**)

UK  /'ɔː.gən.aɪz/ US  /'ɔːr.gən.aɪz/

organize verb [T] (ARRANGE)

B1

to make arrangements for something to happen:

Cambridge Dictionary: <https://dictionary.cambridge.org/>

第三类：举例、范围变化

renewable energy --- wind, sun, wave and tidal technology
artist --- painter, photographer, musician
animals --- mammals and birds
people --- user, consumer, customer, student, resident
vehicle --- bus/van/truck/tractor/lorry
money --- 具体金额💰
historical --- 具体年代

注意替换方向

第四类：花式改写

主动被动改写

A screen displays the performance of the device.

Performance of the unit is shown on a screen.

否定+反义词改写

difficult --- not straightforward

different --- not the same

其他花式改写、概括总结

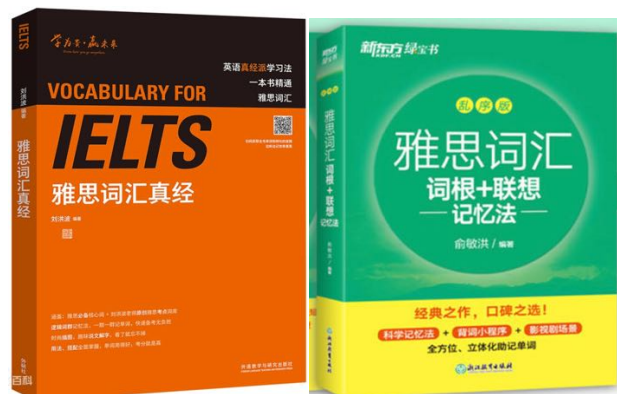
...

多背多积累才能对改写敏感、才能快速反应

词汇背什么？

1、高频优先：《AWL学术词汇表》+ 雅思高频同义替换 ⇔ 《训练营高频替换词汇》

2、《雅思词汇真经》或《新东方雅思词汇》



雅思阅读 = 词汇 + 语法 + 解题方法

雅思语法与长难句 crash course

一、6个基本句型

从主谓宾讲起

I miss you.

1、主谓	主语 + 不及物动词 vi.	I win.
2、主谓宾	主语 + 及物动词 vt. + 宾语	I miss you.
3、主谓双宾	主语 + 谓语动词 + 人 + 物	He gave me a gift.
4、主谓宾补	主语 + 谓语动词 + 宾语 + 宾补	They kept us safe.
5、主系表	主语 + 系动词 + 表语 be 表状态 get, keep, stay, remain... 表感官 look, seem, feel, taste...	You are beautiful. I stay awake. I feel good.
6、There be	There be 倒装, “有……”	There is a cat.

被动句：The gift was given by him.

给简单句添枝加叶：

二、主语与主语从句

1、主语：名词、名词性短语和代词最常见

Stepwells comprise a series of stone steps.

代词指代就去前一句找：有多个可能的时候根据人称单复数/语境来确定。

When the **water level** was high, the user needed only to descend a few steps to reach it;
when **it** was low, several levels would have to be negotiated.

2、主语从句：用一个句子来作主语

What/How/When/Whether/That 等引导, that 不能省略

小技巧：

what：“…的东西”

how：“…的方式方法”

when：“…的时间”

whether：“是否…”

that：不翻译

What you want is unclear.

What he offered is needed.

What many of them didn't take into consideration was family size.

3、主语从句后置：形式主语 it is, it 不翻译

小技巧：
翻译成“…的是…”

It was recognized in most societies **that people have a right to healthcare.**

It will never be known **how and when this numeration ability developed,**

but **it** is certain **that numeration was well developed as semi-permanent settlements.**

三、宾语与宾语从句

1、宾语：名词、名词性短语和代词最常见

The Queen was going to visit the **castle** in 1576.

代词指代就去前一句找：有多个可能的时候根据人称单复数/语境来确定。

Ecosystems without large predators behave in different ways from **those** that retain **them**.

2、宾语从句：用一个句子来作宾语

that/who/where/whether/if 等引导，that 在宾语从句中不作成分，可以省略，直接不翻译。

Alan Macfarlane noted **that the history of tea in Britain provided an extraordinary coincidence of dates.**

I have suggested **that there are three major implicit theories of how intelligence related to society as a whole.**

People were demanding **that their fundamental right to healthcare be satisfied by the state.**

The search for explanations in the many post-mortems of the crisis has meant **blame has been spread far and wide.**

四、介宾结构与宾语从句

1、介词：in/on/at/for/by/of/from 等

2、介宾结构：介词 + 宾语

表示时间	in/on/at/before/after/by/during/for/until/from/since…, 如 in September、on Sunday、at 22:30…
表示方位	on/over/above/under/below/between…, 如 on the table、in my house、across the river…
表示从属	of “…的…”, direction of sound
表示原因	for “因为…”, for some reasons as “因为”, as the weather is bad
表示目的	to “为了…/来…”, to build the longest bridge for “为了…”, for industry to take off
表示伴随	with “和…, 带着…” as “随着…”
表示方式方法	by “通过…”, by bus ; (被动句 by “被谁做”, finished by me)
表示相似	as、like
表示关于	about
… …	

3、介宾结构引导的宾语从句：用一个句子来作介宾结构的宾语

There are three major implicit theories of **how intelligence related to society as a whole.**

The problem of **how healthcare resources should be allocated or apportioned, so that**

they are distributed in the most just and efficient way, is not a new one.

五、表语与表语从句

1、表语：名词和形容词最常见

Silk is a **material**.

Language is **foremost**.

2、表语从句：用一个句子来作表语

that/whether/what/why/where 等引导，that 不能省略

What is new is **that, from the 1950s onwards, there have been certain general changes in outlook about the finitude of resources as a whole and of health-care resources in particular, as well as more specific changes regarding the clientele of health-care resources and the cost to the community of those resources.**

What they are discovering is **that many of these qualities amount to habitual behaviour that determines the way we respond to the world.**

六、定语与定语从句

1、定语：最常见的是形容词和名词。

smart guy

beautiful girl

story book

apple juice

2、比较级：形容词/副词比较级（如 better、bigger...）或 more/less ...

Arranging a stamp collection by the size of the stamps is **less common than** other methods.

3、最高级：形容词/副词最高级（如 the best、the biggest…）或 the most …

La Gomera is **the most** mountainous of all the Canary Islands.

4、定语从句：用一个句子来作定语 --- 位置后置

翻译：“…的先行词”

(1) 先行词是物，关系词用 that/which

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.

- The second set of more specific changes stems from the dramatic rise in health costs in most OECD countries.

- Changes have led to the present concern about the distribution of health-care resources.

Another feature **that attracted a lot of attention** was an interactive journey through a number of the locations.

(2) 先行词是人，关系词用 who/that/whom

The regular instructor is a colleague **who appreciates the kind of ethical perspective I can bring as a philosopher**.

(3) 表示先行词的从属，关系词用 whose

It would reduce the numbers of certain wild animals **whose populations have increased enormously in recent decades**.

(4) 先行词是时间，关系词用 when

Baekeland' s interest in plastics began in 1885 **when he embarked on research into phenolic resins**.

(5) 先行词是地点，关系词用 where

Behaviourists suggest that the child who is raised in an environment **where there are many**

stimuli which develop his or her capacity for appropriate responses will experience greater intellectual development.

(6) 先行词是原因，关系词用 **why**

These are the reasons **why the effects of oxytocin are complex.**

【定语从句注意事项】

● 关系词在从句中作成分；当关系词在从句中作宾语时可以省略

You can pick a gift **(that) you like.**

- You can pick a gift.

- you like the gift.

These are problems **(that) a bike-sharing scheme was intended to solve.**

- These are problems.

- a bike-sharing scheme was intended to solve problems.

● 非限定性定语从句：逗号隔开

He suffered a leg injury, **which left him unable to fully bend his left knee.**

Such findings present a big challenge to British conservation, **which has often selected arbitrary assemblages of plants and animals.**

非限定性定语从句中关系词不能用 that、且关系词不能省略

● 定语从句里的介词提前

介词提前的定语从句中不能使用 that，只能使用 whom/which；且不能省略关系词。

His team suggests that those **for whom pleasure is an important aim** may have problems in coping with boredom.

- pleasure is an important aim for those

Rewilding is a rare example of an environmental movement **in which campaigners articulate**

what they are for.

- Campaigners in environmental movement articulate what they are for.

提速技巧：从句很长时可以重复先行词

5、定语后置：除定语从句外，现在分词 ing、过去分词 ed、不定式 to do 等也可以作后置定语

Tests have shown that odours can help people recognise the clothing **belonging to their husbands and wivies.**

Another feature that attracted a lot of attention was an interactive journey through a number of the locations **chosen for blockbuster films** which had made use of New Zealand' s stunning scenery as a backdrop.

七、同位语与同位语从句

1、同位语：跟在名词后面进行解释

可能没有符号直接相连、也可能有逗号/冒号/破折号等连接

My friend **Tom** is a smart guy.

Dr David Beresford-Jones, **archaeobotanist at Cambridge University**, has been studying the role of the huarango tree in southern Peru.

The nutmeg tree, **Myristica fragrans**, is a large evergreen tree.

While earlier theories of music focused on the way a sound can refer to the real world of images and experiences - **its 'connotative' meaning** – Meyer argued that the emotions we find in music come from the unfolding events of the music itself.

What is rather more significant is the finding that the dopamine neurons in the caudate – **a region of the brain involved in learning stimulus-response associations, and in anticipating food and other reward stimuli** – were at their most active around 15 seconds before the participants' favourite moments in the music.

前后都是一个东西、补充解释说明

2、同位语从句：用一个句子来作同位语

通常解释前面的抽象名词：idea, concept, awareness, doubt 等

通常由 that 引导，that 在从句中不作成分，不能省略。

“那就是…” 或重复先行词

We make a very conservative assumption **that we are looking for a life form that is pretty well like us**, since if it differs radically from us, we may well not recognize it as a life form, quite apart from whether we are able to communicate with it.

Thus, in the 1950s and 1960s, there emerged an awareness in Western societies **that resources for the provision of fossil fuel energy were finite and exhaustible and that the capacity of nature or the environment to sustain economic development and population was also finite.**

There has been considerable resistance in the United States to the idea **that there is a formal right to healthcare.**

八、状语与状语从句

1、状语：句子里表示状态的附加成分、区别于主句

“大箩筐”：可以表示时间、地点、原因等等。

The species was declared extinct by the Tasmanian government **in 1986.**

The most recent, well-dated occurrence of a thylacine on the mainland is a carbon-dated fossil from Murray Cave **in Western Australia.**

2、状语从句：用一个句子作状语

(1) 时间状语从句：when/since/before/after/until/by 等引导

When you start moving towards an industrial revolution, it is economically efficient to have people living close together.

(2) 地点状语从句：where 引导

He lives **where there is a bookstore.**

Wherever Bouchard and other scientists looked, it seemed, they found the invisible hand of genetic influence helping to shape our lives.

(3) 原因状语从句：because/as/since 等引导

But Kudla didn't want to reveal which species were in his team's sights, **because CRISPR has made the process so easy.**

(4) 目的状语从句：so that 等引导

The problem of how healthcare resources should be allocated or apportioned, **so that they are distributed in the most just and efficient way,** is not a new one.

(5) 条件状语从句：if/unless 等引导

If we can do it here, that's a hope for lots of place including Africa.

(6) 让步状语从句：although/though/while/whereas/even if/even though 等引导

Although he thinks it is strange that a city like Amsterdam does not have a successful bike-sharing scheme, he is optimistic about the future.

从句总结



Presented with XMind

阅读过程中不需要想这是什么从句，知道是从句、能读懂就可以了

区分好主句与从句：从句（）括起来、或者画斜杠/

九、谓语与非谓语

1、谓语：动词或动词短语可以作谓语

As he **climbs up** the hill, he **describes** the ever-present possibility of deadly snakes.

2、副词修饰动词：“…地” …ly

Those **particularly** appropriate to the hospitality industry include allowing adequate breaks during the working day.

副词还可以修饰形容词、修饰整个句子

These environments can lead to new solutions that, under **conventionally** structured environments would have never be reached.

Consequently, they have a bewildering array of interactions with other organisms, something which has driven the evolution of an enormous range of very interesting compounds for defensive and offensive purposes.

3、时态

	一般时	正在进行时	完成时	完成进行时
过去时	一般过去时 did	过去进行时 was/were doing	过去完成时 had done	过去完成进行时 had been doing
现在时	一般现在时 Do/does	现在进行时 am/is/are doing	现在完成时 have/has done	现在完成进行时 have/has been doing
将来时	一般将来时 will do am/is/are going to do	将来进行时 will be doing	将来完成时 will have done	将来完成进行时 will/shall have been doing

过去将来时 would do、was/were doing

4、情态动词：加在动词前表情态 You must do it!

↓ ↓ 程 ↓ 度 ↓ 递 ↓ 增 ↓	might	可能
	may	
	could	可以
	can	
	should	应该
	would	将要
	will	
	must	必须
	have to	

5、**非谓语**：不是谓语的动词

doing, to do, done

(1) 非谓语作主语：

doing：

Collecting gives a feeling.

Coming up with a definition of wisdom is challenging.

Arranging a stamp collection by the size of the stamps is less common.

Knowing how wisely a person behaves in a given situation is more informative for understanding their emotions.

Discovering the molecules that allow plants to sense temperature has the potential to accelerate the breeding of crops resilient to thermal stress and climate change.

非谓语作主语，主句用第三人称单数

to do :

It is adj. to do sth. 形式主语

It is impossible to characterise thought processes attributed to wisdom without considering the role of contextual factors.

(2) 非谓语作状语

(i) doing : 表主动

Sunlight activates the molecules, **slowing down growth.**

- Sunlight activates the molecules.
- Sunlight slows down growth.

Phytochromes are quickly inactivated, **enabling it to grow faster to find sunlight again.**

- Phytochromes are quickly inactivated.
- Phytochromes enable it to grow faster to find sunlight again.

Embarrassing AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention, **emphasising the message that we cannot rely on technology.**

- Embarrassing AI failures receive a disproportionate amount of media attention.
- Embarrassing AI failures emphasise the message that we cannot rely on technology.

Following the 2008 financial meltdown, which resulted in a deeper and more prolonged period of economic downturn than anyone expected, the search for explanations in the many post-mortems of the crisis has meant blame has been spread far and wide. Governments, regulators, central banks and auditors have all been in the frame.

- the search follows the 2008 financial meltdown.
- 2008 financial meltdown, which resulted in a deeper and more prolonged period of economic downturn than anyone expected.
- the search for explanations in the many post-mortems of the crisis has meant blame has been spread far and wide. Governments, regulators, central banks and auditors have all been

in the frame.

也可以加连词连接：

After being comprehensively defeated on the meadows outside the city by the Parliamentary army, the 21-year-old king found himself the subject of a national manhunt, with a huge sum offered for his capture.

(ii) done：表被动

Published by Charles Darwin, *On the Origin of Species* holds that organisms tend to repeat successful behaviours and to refrain from performing unsuccessful ones.

- *On the Origin of Species* was published by Charles Darwin

- *On the Origin of Species* holds that organisms tend to repeat successful behaviours and to refrain from performing unsuccessful ones.

(iii) to do：表目的，“为了…”

To demonstrate this psychological principle, the musicologist Leonard Meyer, in his classic book *Emotion and Meaning in Music* (1956), analysed the 5th movement of Beethoven's String Quartet in C-sharp minor, Op.131.

(3) 非谓语作定语

定语在前面：当形容词即可

This serves to encourage the **trading** methodology of a certain kind of investor who moves in and out of a stock without engaging in constructive dialogue with the company about strategy or performance and is simply seeking a short-term financial gain.

Accomplished players can develop the skill of playing blind even without realising it.

定语后置：

Tests have shown that odours can help people recognise the clothing **belonging to their husbands and wives**.

Another feature that attracted a lot of attention was an interactive journey through a number of the locations **chosen for blockbuster films** which had made use of New Zealand's stunning scenery as a backdrop.

A series of enormous oil paintings **depicting the episode** were produced, including a two-metre-wide canvas of Boscobel Wood and a set of six similarly enormous paintings of the king on the run.

Outdoor play is curtailed by perceptions of risk **to do with traffic**, as well as parents' increased wish to protect their children from being the victims of crime, and by the emphasis on 'earlier is better' which is leading to greater competition in academic learning and schools.

(4) to do 非谓语作表语：is to ...

One reason for what someone chooses to collect **is to show the collector's individualism**.

The aim of this hybrid science **is to create solutions for common geography-based health problems**.

(5) 非谓语作宾语：当成固定搭配来记。

like to do sth., like doing sth., busy in doing sth.



Presented with XMind

十、连词连接的复合句

1、并列

常见并列词

and	or	as well as	both ... and ...
not only ... but also ...	in addition	besides	plus
along with	on the one hand ... on the other hand ...	either ... or ...	neither ... nor ...
moreover	also		

For industry to take off, there needs to be the technology and power to drive factories, large urban populations to provide cheap labour, easy transport to move goods around, an affluent middle-class willing to buy mass-produced objects, a market-driven economy **and** a political system that allows this to happen.

To make it easier to plan motoring holidays, the site catalogued the most popular driving routes in the country, **highlighting** different routes according to the season **and indicating** distances and times.

The course is intended for prospective arson investigators, who can learn all the tricks of the trade for **detecting** whether a fire was deliberately set, **discovering** who did it, **and establishing** a chain of evidence for effective prosecution in a court of law.

We ask all campers **to show** due care and consideration while staying here **and to observe** the following camp rules.

There are many advantages **to choosing** PS Camping, **and to recommending** it to others.

Some have claimed that major glacier-fed rivers changed their course, dramatically affecting the water supply and agriculture; **or that** the cities could not cope with an increasing

population, they exhausted their resource base, the trading economy broke down or they succumbed to invasion and conflict; **and yet others that** climate change caused an environmental change that affected food and water provision.

This is a university course intended for students **who are** undergraduates **and who are** studying fire science.

Interacting with something we don't understand can **cause** anxiety **and give** us a sense that we're losing control.

2、转折/让步

(1) 常见转折让步词

but	however	yet	although
though	while	whereas	notwithstanding
nonetheless	nevertheless	albeit	

That is not to suggest everyone should dance their way to work, however healthy and happy it might make us, **but rather that** the techniques used by choreographers to experiment with and design movement in dance could provide engineers with tools to stimulate new ideas in city-making.

- That is not to suggest that... but that is rather that...

3、因果

because	because of	therefore	thereby
hence	as	since	leading to
as a result	because of	thanks to	due to
owing to	stem from	derive	cause
for	as a contributory factor		

Henderson pursued a business career **because** it was what his family wanted.

十一、插入语

直接跳过插入语，然后移到句首/句尾

(1) 副词作为插入语

What is undisputed, **however**, is that the Mary Rose sank into the Solent that day, taking at least 500 men with her.

⇒ **However**, what is undisputed is that the Mary Rose sank into the Solent that day, taking at least 500 men with her.

(2) “某人认为…” 作为插入语 he thinks, she says, ...

What was surprising, **according to Barrett**, was the timing of these periods.

⇒ **According to Barrett**, what was surprising was the timing of these periods.

(3) 介宾结构作为插入语

In the western world, **on the other hand**, coconuts have always been exotic and unusual.

Such findings present a big challenge to British conservation, which has often selected arbitrary assemblages of plants and animals and sought, **at great effort and expense**, to prevent them from changing.

- Such findings present a big challenge to British conservation, which has often selected arbitrary assemblages of plants and animals and **sought to** prevent them from changing **at great effort and expense**.

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, accompanied by large-scale demographic and social changes which have meant, **to take one example**, that elderly people are now major (and relatively very expensive) consumers of health-care resources.

- 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, accompanied by large-scale demographic and social changes which

have **meant that** elderly people are now major (and relatively very expensive) consumers of health-care resources **to take one example**.

The lynx requires deep cover, and as such presents little risk to sheep and other livestock, which are supposed, **as a condition of farm subsidies**, to be kept out of the woods.

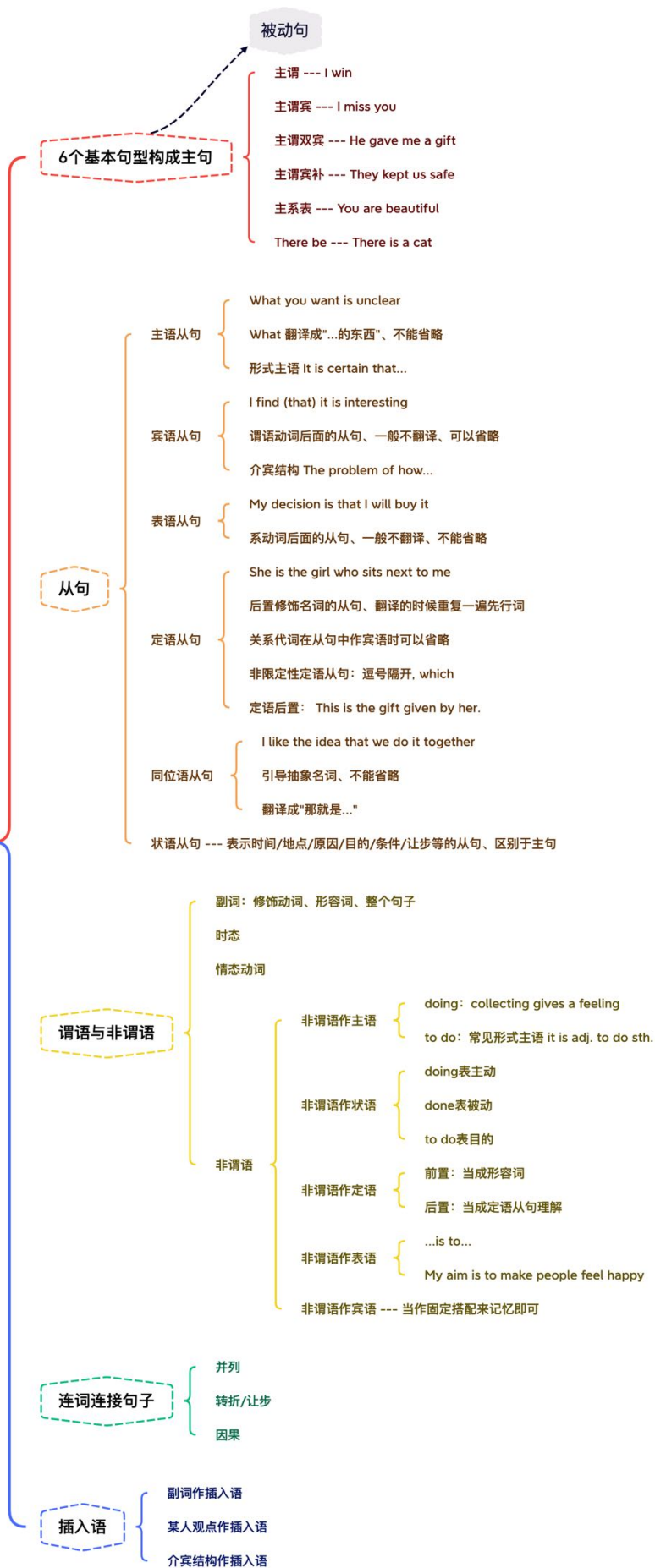
- The lynx requires deep cover, and as such presents little risk to sheep and other livestock, which are **supposed to** be kept out of the woods **as a condition of farm subsidies**.

区别于同位语：同位语是解释说明，前后是同一个东西；插入语是插入另外一个东西

It is a specialist predator of roe deer, a species that has exploded in Britain in recent decades, holding back, **by intensive browsing**, attempts to re-establish forests.

- It is a specialist predator of roe deer, a species that has exploded in Britain in recent decades, **holding back attempts** to re-establish forests **by intensive browsing**.

语法与长难句



雅思阅读 = 词汇 + 语法 + 解题方法

雅思解题方法

三篇阅读 --- 共 40 道题 --- 每篇阅读有 2~4 种题型组合 --- 1 小时内完成并誊写



【题型分类】按照每种题型内部的出题顺序

顺序题 (一般是顺序题)	<div>判断</div> <div>填空 图形填空 选词填空 回答问题</div> <div>单选</div> <div>句子匹配</div>
乱序题	<div>段落匹配 Which paragraph contains</div> <div>人名/学说/国家/公司等信息匹配</div> <div>段落大意 Heading</div>
特殊题	<div>选文章标题 Title/副标题 Subtitle</div> <div>多选</div>

不同题型之间的顺序：不一定

- 可能一种题型出完才出第二种题型
- 也可能第二种题型出完才出第一种题型
- 也可能两种题型交叉混合出现 ⇔⇔⇔ 分题型做题会导致重复阅读

READING PASSAGE 1

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

The development of the London underground railway

In the first half of the 1800s, London's population grew at an astonishing rate, and the central area became increasingly congested. In addition, the expansion of the overground railway network resulted in more and more passengers arriving in the capital. However, in 1846, a Royal Commission decided that the railways should not be allowed to enter the City, the capital's historic and business centre. The result was that the overground railway stations formed a ring around the City. The area within consisted of poorly built, overcrowded slums and the streets were full of horse-drawn traffic. Crossing the City became a nightmare. It could take an hour and a half to travel 8 km by horse-drawn carriage or bus. Numerous schemes were proposed to resolve these problems, but few succeeded.

Amongst the most vocal advocates for a solution to London's traffic problems was Charles Pearson, who worked as a solicitor for the City of London. He saw both social and economic advantages in building an underground railway that would link the overground railway stations together and clear London slums at the same time. His idea was to relocate the poor workers who lived in the inner-city slums to newly constructed suburbs, and to provide cheap rail travel for them to get to work. Pearson's ideas gained support amongst some businessmen and in 1851 he submitted a plan to Parliament. It was rejected, but coincided with a proposal from another group for an underground connecting line, which Parliament passed.

The two groups merged and established the Metropolitan Railway Company in August 1854. The company's plan was to construct an underground railway line from the Great Western Railway's (GWR) station at Paddington to the edge of the City at Farringdon Street – a distance of almost 5 km. The organisation had difficulty in raising the funding for such a radical and expensive scheme, not least because of the critical articles printed by the press. Objectors argued that the tunnels would collapse under the weight of traffic overhead, buildings would be shaken and passengers would be poisoned by the emissions from the train engines. However, Pearson and his partners persisted.

The GWR, aware that the new line would finally enable them to run trains into the heart of the City, invested almost £250,000 in the scheme. Eventually, over a five-year period, £1m was raised. The chosen route ran beneath existing main roads to minimise the expense of

Questions 1–6

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1–6 on your answer sheet.

The London underground railway	
The problem	
• The 1 of London increased rapidly between 1800 and 1850	
• The streets were full of horse-drawn vehicles	
The proposed solution	
• Charles Pearson, a solicitor, suggested building an underground railway	
• Building the railway would make it possible to move people to better housing in the 2	
• A number of 3 agreed with Pearson's idea	
• The company initially had problems getting the 4 needed for the project	
• Negative articles about the project appeared in the 5	
The construction	
• The chosen route did not require many buildings to be pulled down	
• The 'cut and cover' method was used to construct the tunnels	
• With the completion of the brick arch, the tunnel was covered with 6	

Questions 7–13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 7–13 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information on this

- Other countries had built underground railways before the Metropolitan line opened.
- More people than predicted travelled on the Metropolitan line on the first day.
- The use of ventilation shafts failed to prevent pollution in the tunnels.
- A different approach from the 'cut and cover' technique was required in London's central area.
- The windows on City & South London trains were at eye level.
- The City & South London Railway was a financial success.
- Trains on the 'Tuppenny Tube' nearly always ran on time.

⇔⇔⇔ 平行做题法

平行做题法 三步走：预读 --- 定位 --- 解题

第一步：预读题目并画出关键词

【顺序题】（填空类、判断题、单选题、句子匹配等顺序题）每种顺序题预读前两道题，防止主观错过/上道题未提及/偶尔乱序。做完一道题后再继续往下预读一道，始终保持有两道题目已经预读。

【乱序题】（段落匹配题 Which paragraph contains、人名等信息匹配题、段落大意 Heading 题乱序题）预读所有题目并画关键词（其中人名匹配题可以等到文章第一次出现人名时再回来预读所有的关键词，因为越晚预读印象越深）

【特殊题】（选文章标题/副标题、多选题等特殊题型）选文章标题/副标题最后读完全文再做；多选题分两种情况：当题目提供的信息足够时预读题目即可，当题目提供的信息不足以定位时，需要预读选项。

【预读画关键词】

关键词画名词？动词？形容词？还是画主语？谓语？宾语？

1、不画什么？

- 不画常见题干词，如 reference、account、mention、refer 没有实际意义

17 reference to the disadvantages of the stadiums built during a certain era

16 an account of one individual's refusal to obey an order

14 a mention of negative attitudes towards stadium building projects

- 不画每道题都有的内容、全文反复出现的词

Timur Gareyev – blindfold chess champion

27 a reference to earlier examples of blindfold chess

28 an outline of what blindfold chess involves

29 a claim that Gareyev's skill is limited to chess

2、画什么？

- 画大写专有名词、时间、数字、人名（人名之间缩写方便记忆）等直接在文章中标出，有助于快速了解文章出题结构

6 The VOC was the world's first major trading company.

1770 – nutmeg plants were secretly taken to 12

1778 – half the Banda Islands' nutmeg plantations were destroyed
by a 13

According to Leonard Meyer, what causes the listener's emotional response to music?

- A the way that the music evokes poignant memories in the listener
- B the association of certain musical chords with certain feelings
- C the listener's sympathy with the composer's intentions
- D the internal structure of the musical composition

- 画有具体内容的实词 content words、不画没有具体内容的虚词 function words --- of, is, it, does ..., 抓句子重点内容

1 Many Madagascan forests are being destroyed by attacks from insects.

21 It is possible that using antibacterial products in the home fails to have the desired effect.

15 explanation of a way of reproducing an extinct animal using the DNA of only that species

- 画比较级、最高级、否定词

37 Participants in the Santa Cruz study were more accurate at identifying the laughs of friends than those of strangers.

14 La Gomera is the most mountainous of all the Canary Islands.

- 画填空前的冠词、并列，可能有对应

in the year 1752 for breaking guild rules. As a punishment, she was later given a

21 Cases like this illustrate how the guilds could prevent

– prevent the spread of disease by eating

9 and blackflies

3、注意不同题目之间的关联

List of Headings

- i The areas and artefacts within the pyramid itself
- ii A difficult task for those involved
- iii A king who saved his people
- iv A single certainty among other less definite facts
- v An overview of the external buildings and areas
- vi A pyramid design that others copied
- vii An idea for changing the design of burial structures
- viii An incredible experience despite the few remains
- ix The answers to some unexpected questions

as big as an Egyptian 21 of the past. The area outside the pyramid included accommodation that was occupied by 22, along with many other buildings and features.

⇒ 最关键的是预读题目了解每道题问你的是什么问题，抓句子重点内容

审题专题训练

第二步：读文章并**定位**题目，始终记得自己接下来要做的题有哪些

带着关键词去读一遍文章，根据**原词**或者**同义替换**改写来定位，遇到什么题做什么题

读文章时重点关注：

1、**转折词** (but/however/yet/although/though/while/whereas/notwithstanding/nonetheless/nevertheless/albeit) 转折后面的是重点内容

the wheel, agriculture, sliced bread – may have transformed our material existence, but the advent of language is what made us human. Compared to language, all other inventions pale

2、**并列词** (and/or/also/as well as/both ... and .../not only ... but also .../in addition/besides/plus/along with/on the one hand ... on the other hand .../either ... or .../neither ... nor .../moreover) 并列的内容同样重要；并列关系在填空题中尤其重要

not just on crop pests but also on mosquitoes – carriers of malaria, Rift Valley fever virus and elephantiasis – as well as blackflies, which spread river blindness.

3、**因果关系词** (because/because of/therefore/thereby/hence/as/since/leading to/as a result/thanks to/due to/owing to/stem from/derive/cause/for/as a contributory factor) 分清因和果

If playful experiences do facilitate this aspect of development, say the researchers, it could be extremely significant for educational practices, because the ability to self-regulate has been shown to be a key predictor of academic performance.

4、**举例子** (for example/for instance/such as/e.g.) “观点+举例”，举例子是为了支撑前一句的观点，观点句和例子表达的意思一致，问例子就去前一句找观点

Software bugs can also lead to unexpected results. Some of the Painting Fool's paintings of a chair came out in black and white, thanks to a technical glitch. This

31 The writer refers to the paintings of a chair as an example of computer art which

- A achieves a particularly striking effect.
- B exhibits a certain level of genuine artistic skill.
- C closely resembles that of a well-known artist.
- D highlights the technical limitations of the software.

5、to+动词表目的, “为了…/来…” , 经常对应aim、goal、objective等 ;

6、代词指代就去前一句找

第三步：解题

对比答案句和题目进行解题

具体如何解题？ --- 分题型讲解

Timur Gareyev – blindfold chess champion

- A** Next month, a chess player named Timur Gareyev will take on nearly 50 opponents at once. But that is not the hard part. While his challengers will play the games as normal, Gareyev himself will be blindfolded. Even by world record standards, it sets a high bar for human performance. The 28-year-old already stands out in the rarefied world of blindfold chess. He has a fondness for bright clothes and unusual hairstyles, and he gets his kicks from the adventure sport of BASE jumping. He has already proved himself a strong chess player, too. In a 10-hour chess marathon in 2013, Gareyev played 33 games in his head simultaneously. He won 29 and lost none. The skill has become his brand: he calls himself the Blindfold King.
- B** But Gareyev's prowess has drawn interest from beyond the chess-playing community. In the hope of understanding how he and others like him can perform such mental feats, researchers at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA) called him in for tests. They now have their first results. 'The ability to play a game of chess with your eyes closed is not a far reach for most accomplished players,' said Jesse Rissman, who runs a memory lab at UCLA. 'But the thing that's so remarkable about Timur and a few other individuals is the number of games they can keep active at once. To me it is simply astonishing.'
- C** Gareyev learned to play chess in his native Uzbekistan when he was six years old. Tutored by his grandfather, he entered his first tournament aged eight and soon became obsessed with competitions. At 16, he was crowned Asia's youngest ever chess grandmaster. He moved to the US soon after, and as a student helped his university win its first national chess championship. In 2013, Gareyev was ranked the third best chess player in the US.
- D** To the uninitiated, blindfold chess seems to call for superhuman skill. But displays of the feat go back centuries. The first recorded game in Europe was played in 13th-century Florence. In 1947, the Argentinian grandmaster Miguel Najdorf played 45 simultaneous games in his mind, winning 39 in the 24-hour session.
- E** Accomplished players can develop the skill of playing blind even without realising it. The nature of the game is to run through possible moves in the mind to see how they play out. From this, regular players develop a memory for the patterns the pieces make, the defences and attacks. 'You recreate it in your mind,' said Gareyev. 'A lot of players are capable of doing what I'm doing.' The real mental challenge comes from playing multiple games at once in the head. Not only must the positions of each piece on every board be memorised, they must be recalled

Questions 27–32

Reading Passage 3 has eight paragraphs, A–H.

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A–H, in boxes 27–32 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 27** a reference to earlier examples of blindfold chess
28 an outline of what blindfold chess involves
29 a claim that Gareyev's skill is limited to chess
30 why Gareyev's skill is of interest to scientists
31 an outline of Gareyev's priorities
32 a reason why the last part of a game may be difficult

Questions 33–36

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3?

In boxes 33–36 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information
FALSE if the statement contradicts the information
NOT GIVEN if there is no information about this

- 33** In the forthcoming games, all the participants will be blindfolded.
34 Gareyev has won competitions in BASE jumping.
35 UCLA is the first university to carry out research into blindfold chess players.
36 Good chess players are likely to be able to play blindfold chess.

Questions 37–40

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

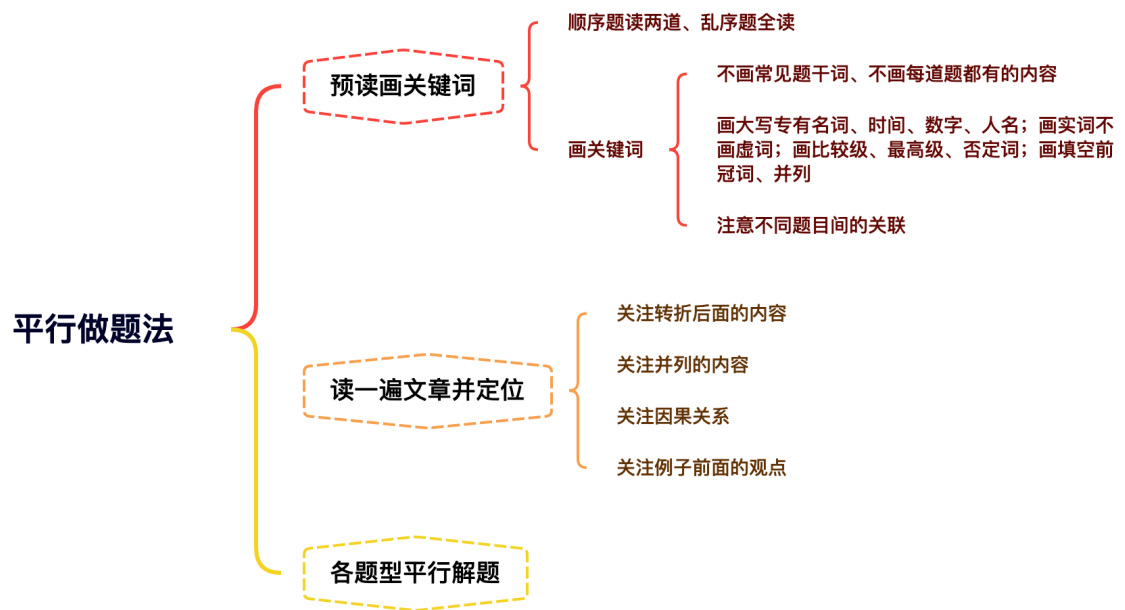
Write your answers in boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet.

How the research was carried out

The researchers started by testing Gareyev's **37**; for example, he was required to recall a string of **38** in order and also in reverse order. Although his performance was normal, scans showed an unusual amount of **39** within the areas of Gareyev's brain that are concerned with directing attention. In addition, the scans raised the possibility of unusual strength in the parts of his brain that deal with **40** input.

平行做题法总结：

预读题画关键词；带着问题去读文章定位，文章只读一遍、遇到什么做什么，各题型平行做题；对比答案句和题目进行解题



Presented with XMind

阅读审题专项训练

关键词画名词？动词？形容词？还是画主语？谓语？宾语？

画什么？

- 画时间、数字、大写专有名词、人名（人名之间缩写方便记忆）等直接在文章中标出，有助于快速了解文章出题结构
- 画有具体内容的实词 content words
- 画比较级/最高级、否定词
- 画填空前的冠词、介词、并列可能有对应

不画什么？

- 不画每道题都有的内容、全文反复出现的词
- 不画没有具体内容的虚词 function words --- of, is, it, does ...
- 不画常见题目词，如 reference、account、mention、refer 没有实际意义

⇒ 最关键的是预读题目了解每道题问你的是什么问题

判断题

- 1、The delay in the process used by the Kellogg brothers affected the final product.
- 2、Sir Alan Hodgkin is an example of someone whose work proceeded in a logical and systematic way.
- 3、Daguerre is an exception to the general rule of innovation.
- 4、The discovery of saccharin occurred by accident during drug research.

- 5、The company 3M should have supported Art Fry by funding his idea of Post-It Notes.
- 6、No other cooking oils apart from olive oil contain polyphenols.
- 7、Olive trees don' t need a regular supply of water to survive.
- 8、Damage to olives before they are pressed can affect the taste of the oil.
- 9、Recycling has helped reduce manufacturing overheads.
- 10、Aluminium can production costs have fallen by nearly 50% since 1972.
- 11、It is more effective to resolve poverty or food problem in large scale rather than in small scale.
- 12、Construction of gigantic dams costs more time in developing countries.
- 13、Green revolution failed to increase global crop production from the mid of 20th century.
- 14、Farmer Abdul Rahman knew how to increase production himself.
- 15、The field trip to Israel was to investigate how black rats learn to strip pine cones.

填空

Use ***NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS*** from Passage for each answer.

The Olive Oil Production Process

Stage 1: Olive trees should be planted in 16. _____ earth with good drainage in a year-round warm climate.

Stage 2: Trees must be carefully irrigated and fertilized and 17. _____ must be controlled if you want to get 18. _____ that will make you profit.

Stage 3: Olives are crushed to form a 19. _____

Stage 4: The paste is put on round mats inside a 20. _____. Water is blended in with the paste as it's pressed and a water/oil mixture escape.

Stage 5: Water is removed by a 21. _____ process. The Oil is then bottled and distributed.

Using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the Reading Passage for each answer.

The reason why had big size mammals become extinct 11,000 years ago is under hot debate. First explanation is that 22. _____ of human made it happen. This so called 23. _____ began from 1960s suggested by an expert, who however received criticism of lack of further information. Another assumption promoted by MacPhee is that deadly 24. _____ from human causes their demises. However, his hypothesis required more 25. _____ to testify its validity. Graham proposed a third hypothesis that 26. _____ in Pleistocene epoch drove some species disappear, reduced 27. _____ posed a dangerous signal to these giants, and 28. _____ finally wiped them out.

Use **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from Passage for each answer.

The result of Ekman's study demonstrates that fear and surprise are persistently 29. _____ and made a conclusion that some facial expressions have something to do with certain 30. _____. Which is impossible covered, despite of 31. _____ and whether the culture has been 32. _____ or _____ to the mainstream.

单选

33. How do Austin and Devin advise companies to get out of the 'cone of expectation'?

- A by decreasing the number of company systems
- B by forming teams of different types of people
- C by hiring new and creative people
- D by holding regular brainstorming meetings

34. In recommending 'counter-intuitive' thinking, what do Austin and Devin imply?

- A that failing at business is bad for staff morale
- B that innovation cannot be planned for
- C that most businesses should be devoted to avoiding mistakes
- D that the cost of mistakes is an important consideration

35. The writer describes the Empire Lager disaster in order to show that

- A success can come out of a business failure
- B the majority of companies now value risk-taking.
- C TV advertising works better on older people
- D young beer drinkers do not like a sweet taste

36. Pure Blonde has been more successful than Empire Lager because

- A digital media other than TV were used.
- B it was advertised under a different brand name.
- C it was launched with very little advertising.
- D the advertising budget was larger

37. The writer concludes that creating a culture that learns from mistakes

- A brings short-term financial gains.
- B can be very difficult for some companies.
- C holds no risk for workers.
- D is a popular move with shareholders.

38. According to the text, which of the following does NOT affect the individual features of olive oils from different regions?

- A Olive varieties
- B Access to water
- C The date of the picking

D Picking techniques

39. According to the text, which of the following is NOT part of olive tree management?

A Feeding

B Careful watering

C Replanting

D Killing parasites

40. According to the text, what is the main danger of frost?

A The olives produced will be small in size

B It kills the olive trees

C The fruit won't mature

D Not enough fruit will be produced

41. According to the text, which of the following does NOT affect the "extra virgin" olive oil certification?

A Using water in the extraction process

B Which pressing the oil is taken from

C The time gap between tree and bottle

D The temperature of the extraction process

42. The Stradbroke became two islands

A by an intended destruction of the ship of the Cambus Wallace

B by an explosion of dynamite on a ship and following nature erosion

C by the movement sandhills on Stradbroke Island

D by the volcanic eruption on island

43. What does, as the managers of resorts believe, the prospective future focus on

A more awards for resort's accommodation

B sustainable administration and development in a long run

C Economic and environmental benefits for the tourism enterprise

D successful implementation the Resort Development Spectrum

44. What does the author want to express in the second paragraph

A Video games are widely considered harmful for children' s brain.

B Most violent video games are the direct reason of juvenile delinquency.

C Even there is a certain proportion of violence in most video games; scientists and psychologists see its benefits of children' s intellectual abilities.

D Many parents regard video games as time-wasters, which rot children' s brain.

45. What is correctly mentioned in paragraph four

A Some schools use video games to teach students abstract and high level thinking.

B Video games improves the brain ability in various aspects.

C Some surgeons have better skills because they play more video games.

D Skillful fighter pilots in this generation love to play video games.

句子匹配

46. The usual business environment

47. Geroki and Markides' s book

48. Microsoft is an example of a company which

49. The origin of useful accidents

A can be found in unusual thoughts and chance events.

B can be taught in business schools.

C has made a success from someone else' s invention.

D is designed to nurture differences.

E is unlikely to lead to creative innovation

F says that all mistakes are the same.

G shows that businesses are good at either inventing or selling.

H suggests ways of increasing the number of mistakes

- 50. Visiting the cheese factory
- 51. Enjoying the honeymoon
- 52. Having the picnic while
- 53. The residents in Cuba could
 - A eating the local fruits at the same time
 - B find job opportunities in community
 - C which is situated on the heart of jungle
 - D with private and comfortable service

段落匹配

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

- 54. Refer to the effects of global warming on animals.
- 55. The mention of ways in which ordinary people can see the global climate is changing.
- 56. The science behind global warming.
- 57. The reference to possible solutions to global warming.
- 58. The mention of research conducted in Ohio
- 59. The reference to medical contribution to the research for twins.
- 60. Research situation under life-threatening conditions
- 61. Data of similarities of identical twins
- 62. Reasons that make one study unconvincing

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

- 63. the difficulty identifying the actual meaning of facial expressions
- 64. the importance of culture on facial expressions is initially described
- 65. collected data for the research on the relation between blink and the success in elections
- 66. the features on the sociality of several facial expressions
- 67. an indicator to reflect one' s extent of nervousness
- 68. the relation between emotion and facial expressions

69. Cases where the use of renewable fuels is in competition with non-renewable ones
70. The rates at which the use of renewable fuels is growing faster than the use of non-renewable ones in the world
71. The sources of funding for renewable fuels in developing countries

人名、国家等信息匹配

- A John Alroy
- B Ross D.E. MacPhee
- C Russell W. Graham

72. Human hunting well explained which species would finally disappear.
73. Further grounded proof needed to explain human' s indirect impact on mammals
74. Over hunting situation has caused die-out of large mammals.
75. Illness rather than hunting caused extensive extinction.
76. Doubt raised through the study of several fossil records.
77. Climate shift is the main reason of extinction.

- A Jan Elsner
- B Vanessa Stoykov
- C Gal Zauberman
- D Neil Plumridge

78. Work stress usually happens in the high level of a business.
79. More people' s ideas involved would be beneficial for stress relief.
80. Temporary holiday sometimes doesn' t mean less work.
81. Stress leads to a wrong direction when trying to satisfy customers.
82. It is not correct that stress in the future will be eased more than now.

- A Scandinavia
- B Japan
- C Britain
- D China
- E America

83. Less gifted children get help from other classmates

84. Attending extra teaching is open to anyone

85. People are reluctant to favour gifted children due to social characteristics

86. Both views of innate and egalitarian talent co-existed

87. Craze of audio and video teaching for pregnant women.

Heading

List of Headings	
i	The Invention of the Aluminium Can
ii	Technological Breakthroughs
iii	Canning and the Beer Industry
iv	Canning and War
vi	Further Manufacturing Advances
vii	Problems with Spoiled Contents
viii	Expansion of the Industry
ix	Today' s uses for canning
x	Cans and The Environment

88. Paragraph A

89. Paragraph B

90. Paragraph C

91. Paragraph D

92. Paragraph E

93. Paragraph F

List of Headings

- i Impact of mobile phones in hazards
- ii Texting statistics
- iii International reactions
- iv Further research required
- v Evidence from around the globe
- vi Challenges of enforcement
- vii Global agreement on penalties
- viii Contradictory data
- ix Risks of talking to passengers
- x Balancing the risks

94. Paragraph A

95. Paragraph B

96. Paragraph C

97. Paragraph D

98. Paragraph E

99. Paragraph F

多选题

100. Please choose **THREE** results that had been verified in this passage.

- A. Non-identical twins come from different eggs.
- B. Genetic relation between identical twins is closer than non-identical ones.
- C. Vitamin C has an evident effect on a cold.
- D. Genetic influence on smoking is superior to the environments.
- E. If a pregnant woman eats too much sweet would lead to skin disease.
- F. Hair loss has been found to be connected with a skin problem.

101. Which **TWO** of the following statements are true according to Ekman' s theory?

- A. No evidence shows animals have their own facial expressions.
- B. The potential relationship between facial expression and state of mind exists.
- C. Facial expressions are concerning different cultures.
- D. Different areas on face convey a certain state of mind.
- E. Mind controls men' s facial expressions more obvious than women' s.

选文章标题/副标题

102. Which of the following is the most suitable title for this Reading Passage?

- A The importance of sleep
- B Studies in sleep
- C How much sleep we need
- D The effect of sleep patterns
- E Modern perspectives on sleep

TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN---YES/NO/NOT GIVEN---判断题

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/FALSE/NOT GIVEN与YES/NO/NOT GIVEN考法都一样

简写？T/F/NG或Y/N/NG

混写？把TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN写成YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

一、TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN的底层逻辑

1、TRUE: agree---一致、相符、一个意思

(1) 细节答案句的同义替换改写：一个句子换个说法说一遍

文：小明最喜欢的水果是苹果

题：苹果是小明最爱的水果、小明爱苹果胜过其他一切水果、小明喜欢的水果里苹果排名第一

【例1】文：The ruler (perhaps a king or sometimes a queen) has explicit authority to establish laws and also to enforce them by the use of a standing army.

题：The king keeps the order of a state by keeping a military.

(2) 简单的概括总结

文：小明最喜欢的水果是苹果，小红最喜欢的水果是橙子

题：小明和小红最爱的水果不一样

【例2】文1：The reasons why parents enjoy reading the Grimms' tales are not the same as those of children.

文2：By the 20th century, Grimms' Fairy Tales had taken up bookshelves in children's

bedrooms. The stories read like dreams come true. And parents keep reading because they approve of the finger-wagging lessons inserted into the stories: keep your promises, don't talk to strangers, work hard, and obey your parents.

题：Adults like reading the Grimms' tales for reasons different from those of children.

一般都是连着几句话的概括理解，也可能出现跨段落总结的情况，只是考的比较少。

2、FALSE: contradict---驳斥、矛盾、对立、意思完全相反、不可能同时成立、不可能共存

(1) 反义词

文：小明最喜欢的一种水果是苹果

题：小明最讨厌吃苹果

【例3】文：When Pepperberg began her dialogue with Alex, who died last September at the age of 31, a number of scientists believed animals were incapable of any thought.

题：Previously, many experts realized that animals possess the ability of thinking.

【例4】文：Unfortunately, there is still no evidence that Ionizing radiation (IR) is effective in the cancer treatment.

题：IR has proven to be a powerful medical treatment in the fight against cancer.

It is now clear/has proven --- not clear/no proof/no evidence

(2) 直接否定

文：乱扔垃圾是错误的行为

题：我们应该乱扔垃圾

【例5】文：Some people think that less refined grains have more nutritional value than refined grains. However, this is not correct.

题：less processed crops is usually more nutritious than those of well-processed.

(3) 简单的概括总结

文：小明最喜欢的水果是苹果，小红最喜欢的水果是橙子

题：小明和小红最爱的水果是一样的

【例6】文1：The reasons why parents enjoy reading the Grimms' tales are different from those of children.

文2：By the 20th century, Grimms' Fairy Tales had taken up bookshelves in children's bedrooms. The stories read like dreams come true. And parents keep reading because they approve of the finger-wagging lessons inserted into the stories: keep your promises, don't talk to strangers, work hard, and obey your parents.

题：Adults like reading the Grimms' tales for reasons same as those of children.

(4) 情况唯一且不相符

文：小明最喜欢的一种水果是苹果

题：橙子是小明最爱的水果

文：小明喜欢吃苹果

题：小明喜欢吃橙子

文：小明的身高180

题：小明的身高170

文：小明的毕业论文主题是天体物理

题：小明的毕业论文主题是现代文学

【例7】文：There are fully experiments regarding most of these fossils today.

题：all of these fossils have been analysed scientifically.

a/one/the only---some、majority/most---all/every...

3、NOT GIVEN: no information---没有提及、无中生有、讨论不在一个纬度（讨论的不是一回事）、可能同时成立（可能共存）、题目可能真也可能假

(1) 信息没有提及

文：小明养了一只猫

题：小明养的猫是橘色的

“某个单词没有出现就一定是 NG”？

文：小明每天早晨都吃一个苹果

题：小明每天早晨都吃水果

文：浪费食物是十恶不赦的。

题：浪费食物是光荣美德。

文：小明的小猫是橘色的

题：小明的小猫特别听话

【例8】文：These are generally larger than mobile hunter-gatherer groups, but rarely number more than a few thousand, and their diet or subsistence is based largely on cultivated plants and domesticated animals

题：The hunters of a tribe grow a wide range of plants.

(2) 无中生有的比较：看到比较要谨慎去找有没有对应

文：小明养了一只猫和一只狗

题：小明的猫比狗更乖

“有比较一定 NG” ？

文：小明是全班最聪明的人

题：小明比班里其他同学都要聪明

【例9】文：Major adverse reactions include inhibition of myelopoiesis, drug fever and hepatitis.

题：the adverse reaction of myelopoiesis is less common than other side effects.

(3) 不相符但情况并不唯一

文：小明养了一只猫

题：小明养了一只狗

小明只养了一只宠物就是猫
小明除了一只猫没有养其他宠物
小明没有养狗

文：小明爱吃水果

题：小明爱吃肉

小明只爱吃水果
小明除了水果其他都不爱吃
小明不爱吃肉

【例10：剑10原题】文：Thus, tourism has a profound impact both on the world economy and, because of the educative effect of travel and the effects on employment, on society itself.

题：Tourism has a social impact because it promotes recreation.

二、TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN解题思路技巧梳理

TIP ONE : 当信息不相符时，用是否有唯一性辨别FALSE和NOT GIVEN

反义词？

反义词 = FALSE

不相符？不匹配？

不相符~~×~~ = FALSE + NOT GIVEN

小明喜欢苹果
小明讨厌苹果

小明唯一喜欢的水果是苹果
小明唯一喜欢的水果是橙子

小明喜欢苹果
小明喜欢橙子

文：小王教了小明怎么打篮球

题：小王教了小明怎么打网球

文：小王只教了小明怎么打篮球

题：小王教了小明怎么打网球

【例11】文：Hestia's unusual name comes from the classical Greek mythology. When Cronus swallowed his children for fear one would dethrone him, the eldest of his children was Hestia -- goddess of the hearth, was swallowed first.

题：Hestia was given the name of a witch in a mythology.

TIP TWO : 要搞清楚两个词是不是一个逻辑、是不是一个纬度、是不是在讨论同一件事，

谨防“偷换概念”。

文：男生喜欢篮球

题：女生不喜欢篮球

男生不喜欢篮球
男生喜欢排球
女生喜欢排球

文：小明说这杯咖啡很苦

题：小明很讨厌这杯咖啡

小明说这杯咖啡是甜的
小明很喜欢这杯咖啡

文：小明很高

题：小明很胖

小明很矮
小明很瘦

【例12】文：the experts have been expected to be more objective in these experiments.

题：the non-experts in their analyses act in a predictable way.

【例13】文：Tourism is the world' s leading employer, producing over 15% of the world' s employment.

题：Tourism contributes over 15% of Chinese employment.

TIP THREE：看到The first/the only/the best/the biggest/the most，在其他内容确定的前提下，要谨慎去找有没有提及相关信息（顺序/数量/最高级比较）

没有提及相关信息（顺序/数量/最高级比较）就是NG；
提及了相关信息（顺序/数量/最高级比较）且相符就是T；
提到了相关信息（顺序/数量/最高级比较）且不相符就是F。

文1：今天小明到球场打篮球了。

文2：今天小明打球打的最厉害了。

文3：今天小王和小明在球场一起打球了。

文4：今天小王比小明早到球场。

文5：今天小王第一个到球场。

文6：今天小明第二个/最后一个到球场。

文7：今天小明没来球场。

文8：今天第一个到球场的人是小明。

文9：今天小明比其他所有人都要早到球场。

题：今天小明是第一个到球场的人。

the first = earlier than any other.../earlier than all other...

文1：彭于晏是帅哥

文2：彭于晏是最有钱的帅哥

文3：这个世界上根本没有帅哥

文4：彭于晏和小明都是帅哥

文5：这个世界上有很多帅哥

文6：彭于晏不是帅哥

文7：这个世界上唯一的帅哥就是彭于晏

题：彭于晏是唯一的帅哥

文1：稳健医疗是一家中国医疗公司

文2：稳健医疗是中国第一家医疗公司

文3：药明康德比稳健医疗富（注：药明康德和稳健医疗都是中国医疗公司）

文4：药明康德是中国最富的医疗公司

文5：稳健医疗是中国第二富的医疗公司

文6：稳健医疗是中国最穷的医疗公司

文7：稳健医疗和药明康德一样富（注：药明康德和稳健医疗都是中国医疗公司）

文8：稳健医疗不是一家医疗公司

文9：中国最富的医疗公司是稳健医疗

文10：稳健医疗比其他所有医疗公司都要富

题目：稳健医疗是中国最富的医疗公司

the most XX = more XX than any other.../more XX than all other...

【例14】文：Once more, this time with feeling, Apple is the biggest public company in America, topping Exxon Mobil

题：Apple is the first major public company in USA.

【例15】文：Unlike all previous studies, which only described psychology in a social background, Wundt scientifically examined the psychology in an academic context.

题：Wundt was the first person to study psychology in an academic setting.

【例16】文：The U.S. has already taken a series measures to curb its currency appreciation. At the same time, Brazil is currently considering taking similar actions.

题：Brazil will be the first country to take action to curb the rise of its currency in the current recession.

TIP FOUR : 范围变化（概括和具体、大类和细分举例）是单向的同义替换

文：小明养了一条哈士奇 题：小明养了一条狗	文：小明养了一条狗 题：小明养了一条哈士奇	文：小明养了一条哈士奇 题：小明没有养狗
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文：稳健医疗是最大的医疗公司之一

题：稳健医疗是最大的医疗公司

文：稳健医疗是最大的医疗公司

题：稳健医疗是最大的医疗公司之一

【例17】文：The lack of infrastructure in rural areas is the main cause of unemployment in developing countries.

题：the problem that leads to unemployment in developing countries is lacking transportation.

TIP FIVE : 并列关系里单拿出来一个是没有问题的，但要注意方向

文：我学了瑜伽和芭蕾。 题：我学了瑜伽。 文：我学了瑜伽。 题：我学了瑜伽和芭蕾。	文：多吃水果可以提升免疫力，并且帮助改善睡眠。 题：多吃水果可以提升免疫力。 题：多吃水果只能提升免疫力。 题：多吃水果可以提高记忆力。 文：多吃水果可以提升免疫力。 题：多吃水果可以提升免疫力，并且帮助改善睡眠。
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【例18】文：Karn Vohra at University College London and his colleagues analysed the rise in fine particulate pollution in 46 tropical cities.

题目：Vohra examined the increase in contamination in different areas.

注意区别是否有一致性

TIP SIX : 过程也重要, “雁过也有痕”

文 : 2020年起纳指一路上涨, 而后出现大幅下跌。

题 : 2020年起纳指上涨了。

【例19】文 : The population began to drop. Then it suddenly rose.

题 : There was a reduction in population.

TIP SEVEN : 要学会自己举身边的例子

三、总结



Presented with XMind

1、判断题做法: 预读、定位、解题

2、复盘: 对比答案句和题目分析、举一反三: 怎么样是T/F/NG

3、把关注点放在具体的题目上

【例20】文1：Yoghurt are to be found in almost every kitchen cupboard in UK.

文2：In UK, yoghurt can be made in food-producing factories.

文3：In UK, yoghurt can only be made in food-producing factories.

题：People in Britain make yoghurt at home.

【作业练习TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN十二道】

【练习1】文：“Renewable energy has become big business,” said Eric Martinot, lead author of the study, “Renewables 2005: Global Status Report”. Martinot, a senior fellow at the Washington, DC-based think tank Worldwatch Institute and a lecturer at Tsinghua University in Beijing, said renewable energy has attracted some of the world’s largest companies,

题：Eric Martinot advises large companies on investing in renewable energy.

【练习2】文：The ability to download mere parts of books could help , for instance: sections of manuals, textbooks or cookery books may tempt some customers; students may wish to download the relevant sections of course books; or readers may want a taste of a book that they subsequently buy in hard copy.

题：The ability to sample a book online before buying it might help sales.

【练习3】文：Stephen King, a best-selling horror writer, published “Riding the Bullet” exclusively on the Internet in 2000.

题：Barnes and Noble published Riding the Bullet online.

【练习4】文：They found that, on average, a pair of identical twins shared more personality traits than a pair of fraternal twins.

题：Twins are showing more similar personality features than non-twins.

【练习5】文：Furthermore, the conditions created by the presence of water hyacinth, while detrimental to most forms of life, are perfect for encouraging growth of deadly bacteria

often found in poorly oxygenated areas of water.

题：Presence of dense water hyacinth populations can encourage the development of certain harmful forms of life.

【练习6】文：Gardner first identified seven different types of intelligence,···In 1999 after further research he added an 8th element to the equation: naturalistic intelligence, and at the time of writing is investigating the possibility of a 9th: this being existential intelligence.

题：Howard Gardner has confirmed 9 different types of intelligence.

【练习7】文：Annan said that rising oil prices have hit oil-importing developing countries especially hard and underscore the need for alternative energy supplies. According to the REN21 report, government support for renewable energy is growing rapidly.

题：Increases in oil prices hurt developing economies more than developed ones.

【练习8】文：A final criticism attached to the theory is that some believe that the intelligence cannot be treated as separate entities as some individuals may perform equally well in what could be considered diverse areas; linguistic and logical-mathematical for example.

题：An individual may demonstrate high levels of intelligence in contradictory areas.

【练习9】文：Parker had come here to discover precisely how it does this, not from purely biological interest, but with a concrete purpose in mind: to make a thorny-devil-inspired device that will help people collect life-saving water in the desert.

题：Andrew Parker failed to make effective water device which can be used in desert.

【练习10】文：Engineers in Bath, England, and West Chester, Pennsylvania, are pondering the bumps on the leading edges of humpback whale flukes to learn how to make airplane wings for more agile flight. In Berlin, Germany, the fingerlike primary feathers of raptors are inspiring engineers to develop wings that change shape aloft to reduce drag and increase fuel efficiency. Architects in Zimbabwe are studying how termites regulate temperature,

humidity, and airflow in their mounds in order to build more comfortable buildings, while Japanese medical researchers are reducing the pain of an injection by using hypodermic needles edged with tiny serrations, like those on a mosquito's proboscis, minimizing nerve stimulation.

题：Scientists apply inspiration from nature into many artificial engineering.

【练习11】文：For all the power of the biomimetics paradigm, and the brilliant people who practice it, bio-inspiration has led to surprisingly few mass-produced products.

题：Famous cases stimulate a large number of successful products of biomimetics in real life.

【练习12】文：Characteristically, no one settlement dominates any of the others in the region.

题：One settlement is more important than any other settlements in a tribe.

【作业练习题答案】

1-6	NG	T	F	NG	T	F
7-12	NG	T	NG	T	F	F

填空题

填空题一般是顺序题、偶尔有两个颠倒位置；填空题是细节题，考细节答案句对应。

【填空题分类】

1、总结填空 complete the summary/notes below：集中在一段或遍布几段

Roman amphitheatres

The Roman stadiums of Europe have proved very versatile. The amphitheatre of Arles, for example, was converted first into a **18** _____, then into a residential area and finally into an arena where spectators could watch **19** _____. Meanwhile, the arena in Verona, one of the oldest Roman amphitheatres, is famous today as a venue where **20** _____ is performed. The site of Lucca's amphitheatre has also been used for many purposes over the centuries, including the storage of **21** _____. It is now a market square with **22** _____ and homes incorporated into the remains of the Roman amphitheatre.

The London underground railway

The problem

- The **1** _____ of London increased rapidly between 1800 and 1850
- The streets were full of horse-drawn vehicles

The proposed solution

- Charles Pearson, a solicitor, suggested building an underground railway
- Building the railway would make it possible to move people to better housing in the **2** _____
- A number of **3** _____ agreed with Pearson's idea
- The company initially had problems getting the **4** _____ needed for the project
- Negative articles about the project appeared in the **5** _____

The construction

- The chosen route did not require many buildings to be pulled down
- The 'cut and cover' method was used to construct the tunnels
- With the completion of the brick arch, the tunnel was covered with **6** _____

2、表格填空 complete the table below：集中在一段或遍布几段，表格信息方便定位（可以试着跳着定位）、快速掌握文章结构

The study carried out by Rocha's team	
Aim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> to investigate the feeding habits of bats in farmland near the Ranomafana National Park
Method	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ultrasonic recording to identify favourite feeding spots DNA analysis of bat 7 _____
Findings	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> the bats <ul style="list-style-type: none"> were most active in rice fields located on hills ate pests of rice, 8 _____, sugarcane, nuts and fruit prevent the spread of disease by eating 9 _____ and blackflies local attitudes to bats are mixed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> they provide food rich in 10 _____ the buildings where they roost become 11 _____ they play an important role in local 12 _____
Recommendation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> farmers should provide special 13 _____ to support the bat population

3、句子填空 complete the sentences below：一般遍布在几段、可能离的近也可能比较远

- 24** An undesirable trait such as loss of _____ may be caused by a mutation in a tomato gene.
- 25** By modifying one gene in a tomato plant, researchers made the tomato three times its original _____.
- 26** A type of tomato which was not badly affected by _____, and was rich in vitamin C, was produced by a team of researchers in China.

4、选词填空 complete the summary using the list of phrases/words：集中在一段或遍布几

段、选项是同义替换或原词

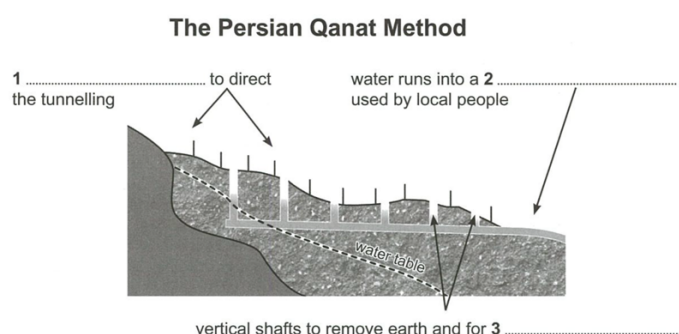
The bedrock myth

In chapter seven, Barr indicates how the lack of bedrock close to the surface does not explain why skyscrapers are absent from 36 He points out that although the cost of foundations increases when bedrock is deep below the surface, this cannot be regarded as 37, especially when compared to 38

A particularly enjoyable part of the chapter was Barr's account of how foundations are built. He describes not only how 39 are made possible by the use of caissons, but he also discusses their 40 The chapter is well researched but relatively easy to understand.

A	development plans	B	deep excavations	C	great distance
D	excessive expense	E	impossible tasks	F	associated risks
G	water level	H	specific areas	I	total expenditure
J	construction guidelines				

5、图片填空 label the diagram below : 一般答案比较集中



6、回答句子 answer the questions below : 当成普通填空来做、集中在一段或遍布几段

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

Write your answers in boxes 11–13 on your answer sheet.

- 11 What type of mineral were the Dolaucothi mines in Wales built to extract?
- 12 In addition to the patron, whose name might be carved onto a tunnel?
- 13 What part of Seleuceia Pieria was the Çevlik tunnel built to protect?

⇔⇔⇔ 统一归类为填空题，并分为手写填空和选词填空即可（集中在一段或遍布几段）

【注意字数限制】 满足字数限制的前提下尽量写完整

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

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

【填空题解题思路】

预读 --- 定位 --- 解题

定位：无非就是**原词**或**同义替换**、顺序题还可以按照**相对顺序**来定位。

解题：填空题题干和原文答案句都是**同义替换改写**：一句话换个说法改写一遍、意思不变

小明开心地吃了一顿超级好吃的火锅
小明愉快地品尝了一顿无敌美味的火锅

文：Under Pepperberg' s patient tutelage, Parrot Alex learned how to use his vocal tract to imitate almost 100 English words, including the sounds for various foods.

题：After the training of Pepperberg, Parrot Alex can use his vocal tract to pronounce about ____.

文：Under **Pepperberg' s patient tutelage**, **Parrot Alex** learned how to **use his vocal tract** to **imitate almost 100 English words**, including the sounds for various foods.

题：After the **training of Pepperberg**, **Parrot Alex** can **use his vocal tract** to **pronounce about 100 English words**.

主谓同义替换改写，填宾语；

主谓宾同义替换改写，填定语；

主谓宾同义替换改写，填状语内成分、介词短语内成分；

主谓宾/主系表句式改写；

主被动改写……

⇔⇔⇔ **标注好各部分对应关系、积累好同义替换**

1、考察并列关系对应

常见并列词

and	or	as well as	both ... and ...
not only ... but also ...	in addition	besides	plus
along with	on the one hand ... on the other hand ...	either ... or ...	neither ... nor ...
moreover	also		

文：... 'Expanding their range to the huge ecosystem of the tundra. Necessary adaptations

would include smaller ears, thicker hair, and extra insulating fat, all for the purpose of reducing heat loss in the tundra, and all traits found in the now extinct woolly mammoth.'

题：To survive in the tundra, the species would need to have the mammoth-like features of thicker hair, _____ of a reduced size and more _____.

文：… 'Expanding their range to the huge ecosystem of the tundra. Necessary adaptations would include smaller ears, thicker hair, and extra insulating fat, all for the purpose of reducing heat loss in the tundra, and all traits found in the now extinct woolly mammoth.'

题：To survive in the tundra, the species would need to have the mammoth-like features of thicker hair, ears of a reduced size and more insulating fat.

注意一：并列中可以更改顺序，我喜欢苹果和香蕉 = 我喜欢香蕉和苹果

注意二：并列中单独拿出一两个逻辑上没有问题。

文：我喜欢苹果，香蕉和橙子。

题：我喜欢苹果和香蕉。

文：我喜欢苹果，香蕉和橙子。

题：我只喜欢苹果和香蕉，不喜欢其他水果。

文：They were also pioneers who carried with them everything they would need to build new lives – their livestock, taro seedlings and stone tools.

题：They took many things with them on their voyages including _____ and tools.

A. source

B. animals

文：They were also pioneers who carried with them everything they would need to build new lives – their livestock, taro seedlings and stone tools.

题：They took many things with them on their voyages including animals and tools.

注意三：一个非常爱考的改写 A and other B = B such as/including A

苹果和其他水果 = 水果比如苹果

Apples and other fruits = Fruits such as/including apples

文：Cinnamon was also reported to have health benefits, and was thought to cure various

ailments, such as indigestion.

题：Cinnamon was known as a treatment for _____ and other health problems.

文：Cinnamon was also reported to have health benefits, and was thought to cure various ailments, such as indigestion.

题：Cinnamon was known as a treatment for indigestion and other health problems.

文：…Caudate – a region of the brain involved in learning stimulus-response associations, and in anticipating food and other ‘reward’ stimuli.

题：Activity in this part of the brain is associated with the expectation of ‘reward’ stimuli such as _____.

文：…Caudate – a region of the brain involved in learning stimulus-response associations, and in anticipating food and other ‘reward’ stimuli.

- in learning … and in anticipating …
- (food and other ‘reward’ stimuli)

题：Activity in this part of the brain is associated with the expectation of ‘reward’ stimuli such as food.

2、考察转折让步关系对应

常见转折让步词

but	however	yet	although
though	while	whereas	notwithstanding
nonetheless	nevertheless	albeit	

文：But language is foremost not just because it came first. In its own right it is a tool of extraordinary sophistication, yet based on an idea of ingenious simplicity.

题：Language is very _____, but composed of just a small number of sounds.

- A. complex B. easy C. original

文：But language is foremost not just because it came first. In its own right it is a tool of extraordinary sophistication, yet based on an idea of ingenious simplicity.

题：Language is very complex, but composed of just a small number of sounds.

3、考察因果关系对应

常见因果关系词

because	because of	therefore	thereby
hence	as	since	leading to
as a result	because of	thanks to	due to
owing to	stem from	derive	cause
for	as a contributory factor		

文：In a world that is far more globalised than ever before, people come into contact with one another through travel and living closer and closer to each other. As a result, super-viruses and other infections resistant to antibiotics are becoming more and more common.

题：Because there is more contact between people, _____ are losing their usefulness.

文：In a world that is far more globalised than ever before, people come into contact with one another through travel and living closer and closer to each other. As a result, super-viruses and other infections resistant to antibiotics are becoming more and more common.

题：Because there is more contact between people, antibiotics are losing their usefulness.

4、主动被动改写

文：The fruit is encased in a fleshy husk. When the fruit is ripe, this husk splits into two halves along a ridge running the length of the fruit.

题：The _____ surrounds the fruit and breaks open when the fruit is ripe.

文：The fruit is encased in a fleshy husk. When the fruit is ripe, this husk splits into two halves along a ridge running the length of the fruit.

题：The husk surrounds the fruit and breaks open when the fruit is ripe.

5、定语从句改写

文：Most of the dangers also involve large pieces of debris – animals getting entangled in

trash, for example, or eating it and severely injuring themselves.

题：Studies of marine debris found the biggest threats were bits of debris that were _____ (harmful to animals).

文：Most of the dangers also involve large pieces of debris – animals getting entangled in trash, for example, or eating it and severely injuring themselves.

题：Studies of marine debris found the biggest threats were Bits of debris that were large (harmful to animals).

6、根据填空词性对应

文：One of the main criticisms of boards and their directors is that they do not focus sufficiently on longer-term matters of strategy, sustainability and governance, but instead concentrate too much on short-term financial metrics.

题：Boards tend to place too much emphasis on _____ considerations that are only of short-term relevance.

文：One of the main criticisms of boards and their directors is that they do not focus sufficiently on longer-term matters of strategy, sustainability and governance, but instead concentrate too much on short-term financial metrics.

题：Boards tend to place too much emphasis on financial considerations that are only of short-term relevance.

7、注意填空前冠词the/a/an/each/数字/some/介词等对应

文：The amphitheatre is perhaps the best example of just how versatile stadiums can be. Built by the Romans in 90 AD, it became a fortress with four towers after the fifth century, and was then transformed into a village containing more than 200 houses.

题：The Roman stadiums of Europe have proved very versatile. The amphitheatre of Arles, for example, was converted first into a _____, then into a residential area.

文：The amphitheatre is perhaps the best example of just how versatile stadiums can be. Built by the Romans in 90 AD, it became a fortress with four towers after the fifth century, and was then transformed into a village containing more than 200 houses.

题：The Roman stadiums of Europe have proved very versatile. The amphitheatre of Arles,

for example, was converted first into a fortress, then into a residential area.

文：These pronghorn are notable for the invariance of their migration route and severity of its constriction at three bottlenecks.

题：The route of pronghorn between these two areas contains three _____.

文：These pronghorn are notable for the invariance of their migration route and severity of its constriction at three bottlenecks.

题：The route of pronghorn between these two areas contains three bottlenecks.

8、介绍专有名词时经常用called/named/known as/引号/破折号/, a...同位语等来引出名称

文：At the same time, thousands of people across Europe were dying of the plague, a highly contagious and deadly disease. Doctors were desperate for a way nutmeg held the cure.

题：Demand for nutmeg grew, as it was believed to be effective against the disease known as the _____.

文：At the same time, thousands of people across Europe were dying of the plague, a highly contagious and deadly disease. Doctors were desperate for a way nutmeg held the cure.

题：Demand for nutmeg grew, as it was believed to be effective against the disease known as the plague.

9、注意填空前的否定词对应

常见否定词

no	not	nor	nothing	neither	never	few
little	hardly	scarcely	without	rather than	Instead of	except

文：Nowhere is the keen eye and intimate knowledge of ecotourism is more amidst this fantastic biodiversity, as we explore remote realms rich in wildlife rather than a nature adventure.

题：Ecotourism is not a _____.

文：Nowhere is the keen eye and intimate knowledge of ecotourism is more amidst this fantastic biodiversity, as we explore remote realms rich in wildlife rather than a nature adventure.

题：Ecotourism is not a nature adventure.

⇔⇔⇔ 同义替换改写、一句话换个说法再说一遍

定位到了选错词 --- 抽丝剥茧、标注好各部分对应关系、积累好同义替换

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

题：Advantages of cork bottle stopper: suit the _____ of quality products.
image

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

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题：Advantages of cork bottle stopper: suit the image of quality products.

【选词填空】 就当普通填空做题，只不过选项可能是原词、也可能是同义替换。

Tips：要注意单复数对应、善用排除法

文：One is recognition of the limits of our knowledge, and another is appreciation of perspectives wider than the issue at hand. Sensitivity to possibility of change in social relations is also key, along with compromise or integration of different attitudes and beliefs.

题：It is important to have a certain degree of _____ regarding the extent of our knowledge, and to take into account _____ which may not be the same as our own. We

should also be able to take a broad _____ of any situation.

A. opinions

B. modesty

C. view

文：1. One is **recognition of the limits of our knowledge**, and 2. another is **appreciation of perspectives wider than the issue at hand**. Sensitivity to possibility of change in social relations is also key, along with compromise or 3. **integration of different attitudes and beliefs**.

题：1. It is important to have a certain degree of **modesty** regarding the extent of our knowledge, 2. and to 3. **take into account opinions which may not be the same as our own**.

We should also be able to **take a broad view of any situation**.

【回答问题】 归为填空题，也是细节答案句同义替换改写。

Step 1：根据题干原词及同义替换定位到答案句

Step 2：根据题目问的主体来填答案

what? who? how? what method? what service? what solution? ...

文：Miners would locate a mineral vein and then pursue it with shafts and tunnels underground. Traces of such tunnels used to mine gold can still be found at the Dolaucothi mines in Wales.

题：What type of mineral were the Dolaucothi mines in Wales built to extract?

【注意事项】

1、填空题答案以剑桥书后面答案为准，答案中（）内的内容表示可有可无、/表示都可以

2、大小写不扣分，尽量写规范即可



剑桥雅思官方雅思听力评分标准与示例：

3、填空题答案词通常是文章原词，照抄即可，很少改变词性。题目要求from the passage

4、填空一般不会填题干中已有的词，注意避免重复，尤其是注意同义替换重复。

文：Modelling work by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute suggests automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent.

题：According to the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, there could be a 43 percent drop in _____ of cars.

文：Modelling work by the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute suggests automated vehicles might reduce vehicle ownership by 43 percent.

题：According to the University of Michigan Transportation Research Institute, there could be a 43 percent drop in ownership of cars.

文：‘The idea is that a kid gets to practice a certain kind of speech with mom and another kind of speech with dad, so the kid then has a wider repertoire of kinds of speech to practice,’ says VanDam.

题：According to the researchers, hearing baby talk from one parent and ‘normal’ language from the other expands the baby’s _____ of types of speech which they can practise.

文：‘The idea is that a kid gets to practice a certain kind of speech with mom and another kind of speech with dad, so the kid then has a wider repertoire of kinds of speech to practice,’ says VanDam.

题：According to the researchers, hearing baby talk from one parent and ‘normal’ language from the other expands the baby’s repertoire of types of speech which they can practise.

5、填空题要填最具体、指意最明确的词。

文：The tortoises were taken on board these ships to act as food supplies during long ocean passages.

题：Tortoises were taken onto whaling ships, kept for _____.

文：The tortoises were taken on board these ships to act as food supplies during long ocean passages.

题：Tortoises were taken onto whaling ships, kept for food.

A of B 结构，填 A 还是 B？

erosion of soil

题目：农业活动可以导致_____

题目：农业活动可以破坏_____

文：Outdoor play is curtailed by parents' increased wish to protect their children from being the victims of crime.

题：Opportunities for free play are limited due to fear of _____.

文：Outdoor play is curtailed by parents' increased wish to protect their children from being the victims of crime.

题：Opportunities for free play are limited due to fear of crime.

文：A whistler – or silbador – puts a finger in his or her mouth to increase the whistle's pitch, while the other hand can be cupped to adjust the direction of the sound.

题：How Silbo is produced: _____ is changed with a cupped hand.

文：A whistler – or silbador – puts a finger in his or her mouth to increase the whistle's pitch, while the other hand can be cupped to adjust the direction of the sound.

题：How Silbo is produced: direction is changed with a cupped hand.

unit、metrics、one、each、some 这种度量/单位/限定/代词之类的词一般不填，没有实际意义。

文：The performance of the unit is shown on an LCD screen and transmitted to the company which provides servicing when necessary.

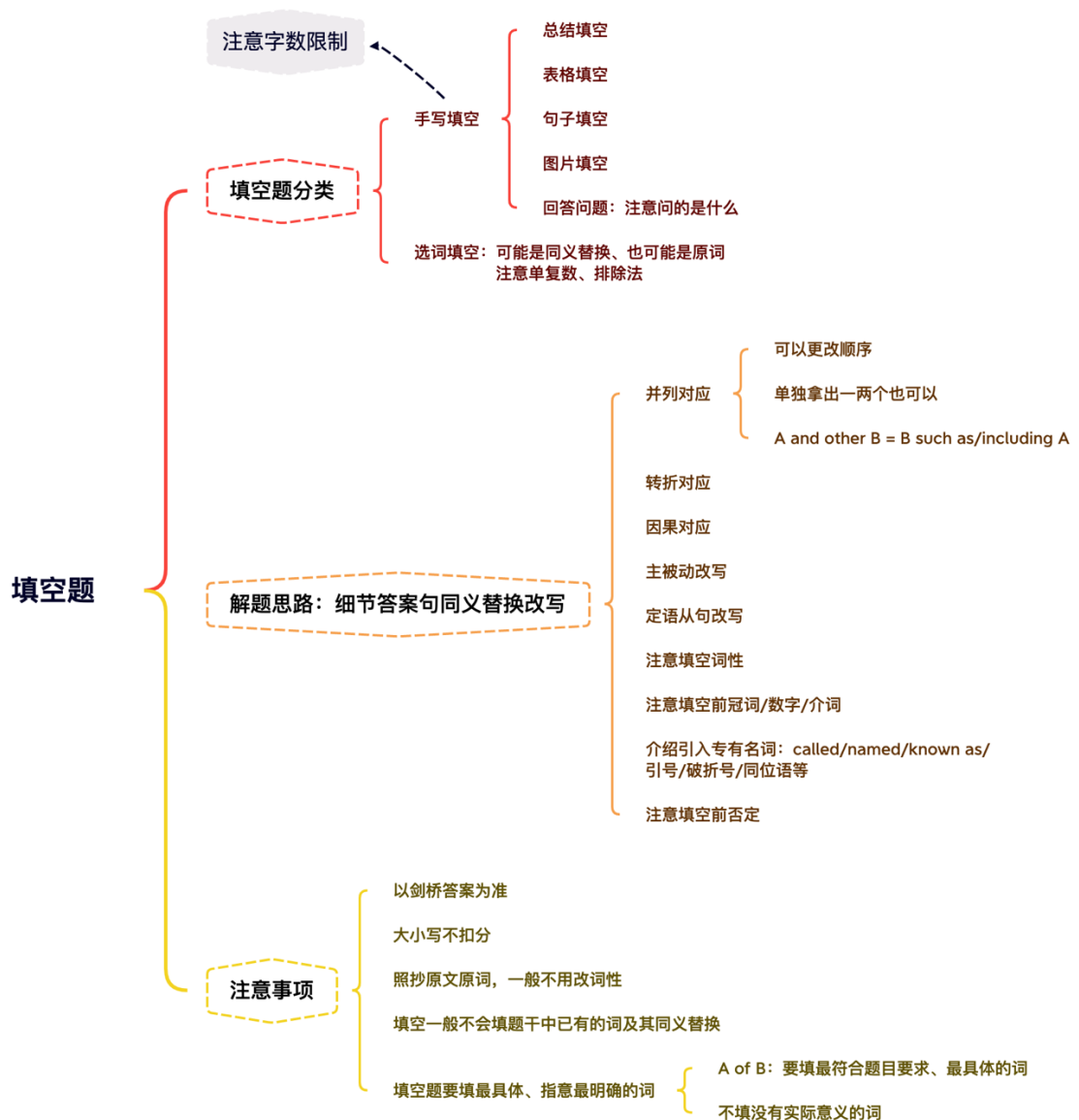
题：A screen displays the _____ of the device, and transmits the information to the company so that they know when it requires servicing.

文：The performance of the unit is shown on an LCD screen and transmitted to the

company which provides servicing when necessary.

题：A screen displays the performance of the device, and transmits the information to the company so that they know when it requires servicing.

⇒⇒⇒ 填最具体、指意最明确的词



Presented with XMind

Which paragraph contains 段落匹配题

段落匹配题分为两类

Which paragraph contains

Which paragraph contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A–I, in boxes 1–3 on your answer sheet.

- 1 a reference to characteristics that only apply to food production
- 2 a reference to challenges faced only by farmers in certain parts of the world
- 3 a reference to difficulties in bringing about co-operation between farmers

- A** Next month, a chess player named Timur Gareyev will take on nearly 50 opponents at once. But that is not the hard part. While his challengers will play the games as normal, Gareyev himself will be blindfolded. Even by world record standards, it sets a high bar for human performance. The 28-year-old already stands out in the rarefied world of blindfold chess. He has a fondness for bright clothes and unusual hairstyles, and he gets his kicks from the adventure sport of BASE jumping. He has already proved himself a strong chess player, too. In a 10-hour chess marathon in 2013, Gareyev played 33 games in his head simultaneously. He won 29 and lost none. The skill has become his brand: he calls himself the Blindfold King.
- B** But Gareyev's prowess has drawn interest from beyond the chess-playing community. In the hope of understanding how he and others like him can perform such mental feats, researchers at the University of California in Los Angeles (UCLA) called him in for tests. They now have their first results. 'The ability to play a game of chess with your eyes closed is not a far reach for most accomplished players,' said Jesse Rissman, who runs a memory lab at UCLA. 'But the thing that's so remarkable about Timur and a few other individuals is the number of games they can keep active at once. To me it is simply astonishing.'

Which section contains

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, A–H, in boxes 14–19 on your answer sheet.

- 14 an explanation for weapons being left behind in the mountains
- 15 a reference to the physical difficulties involved in an archaeological expedition
- 16 an explanation of why less food may have been available
- 17 a reference to the possibility of future archaeological discoveries
- 18 examples of items that would have been traded
- 19 a reference to the pressure archaeologists are under to work quickly

- C** In the handwritten inventories that Ogilvie is analysing are the belongings of women and men at marriage, remarriage and death. From badger skins to Bibles, sewing machines to scarlet bodices – the villagers' entire worldly goods are included. Inventories of agricultural equipment and craft tools reveal economic activities; ownership of books and education-related objects like pens and slates suggests how people learned. In addition, the tax lists included in the database record the value of farms, workshops, assets and debts; signatures and people's estimates of their age indicate literacy and numeracy levels; and court records reveal obstacles (such as the activities of the guilds*) that stifled industry.

Previous studies usually had just one way of linking education with economic growth – the presence of schools and printing presses, perhaps, or school enrolment, or the ability to sign names. According to Ogilvie, the database provides multiple indicators for the same individuals, making it possible to analyse links between literacy, numeracy, wealth, and industriousness, for individual women and men over the long term.

不一定每个段落都考到

做题前注意有无NB

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 27 a reference to earlier examples of blindfold chess
- 28 an outline of what blindfold chess involves
- 29 a claim that Gareyev's skill is limited to chess
- 30 why Gareyev's skill is of interest to scientists
- 31 an outline of Gareyev's priorities
- 32 a reason why the last part of a game may be difficult

是不是一定会选多次？

到底考什么 : Which paragraph contains the following information 哪个段落包含以下信息

- F** The scientists first had Gareyev perform some standard memory tests. These assessed his ability to hold numbers, pictures and words in mind. One classic test measures how many numbers a person can repeat, both forwards and backwards, soon after hearing them. Most people manage about seven. 'He was not exceptional on any of these standard tests,' said Rissman. 'We didn't find anything other than playing chess that he seems to be supremely gifted at.' But next came the brain scans. With Gareyev lying down in the machine, Rissman looked at how well connected the various regions of the chess player's brain were. Though the results are tentative and as yet unpublished, the scans found much greater than average communication between parts of Gareyev's brain that make up what is called the frontoparietal control network. Of 63 people scanned alongside the chess player, only one or two scored more highly on the measure. 'You use this network in almost any complex task. It helps you to allocate attention, keep rules in mind, and work out whether you should be responding or not,' said Rissman.

⇔⇔⇔ 考察局部包含，只要提及题目信息就能直接选

解题思路

乱序题：预读全部题目并画关键词 --- 原文遇到提及直接选、另外读完一段回过头来瞄一眼有没有合适的选项

1、细节句子同义替换改写：一句话换个说法说一遍

文：D Yet in order to learn by themselves, the gifted do need some support from their teachers. Conversely, **teachers who have a tendency to 'overdirect' can diminish their gifted pupils' learning autonomy**. Although 'spoon-feeding' can produce extremely high examination results, these are not always followed by equally impressive life successes. **Too much dependence on the teacher risks loss of autonomy and motivation to discover**. However, when teachers help pupils to reflect on their own learning and thinking activities, they increase their pupils' self-regulation. For a young child, it may be just the simple question 'What have you learned today?' which helps them to recognise what they are doing. Given that a fundamental goal of education is to transfer the control of learning from teachers to pupils, improving pupils' learning to learn techniques should be a major outcome of the school experience, especially for the highly competent. There are quite a number of new methods which can help, such as childinitiated learning, ability-peer tutoring, etc. Such practices have been found to be particularly useful for bright children from deprived areas.

题：reference to **what can be lost** if **learners are given too much guidance**.

文：B Every finger impression composed of a series of characteristics is specific to a particular print. **The reason why we rely on fingerprint evidence is based on the assumption (now accepted as a fact) that no two fingers can have fully consistent ridge features**. Galton made a mathematical prediction that there might be about 64 billion different fingerprint patterns. The functionality of this technique is that it suggests the possibility of the existence of identical fingerprints from two unrelated individuals is zero,

and this possibility has not been found anywhere or anytime.

题：an estimate indicating that people's **fingerprint patterns** are **inconsistent**.

文：C The uniqueness of a fingerprint does not hinge on its overall shape or pattern but on the thorough research of its ridge characteristics. Since complete fingerprints are not very likely to be left at a crime scene, **comparison** of a relatively small number of features in **legal practice** is also accepted. During the **judicial process**, **fingerprints** often need to be **compared** point by point using expertise. This is also the principle that must be followed when it comes to fingerprints concerning art.

题：mention of **fingerprint identification** in the **legal process**.

文：G **The newly discovered design** was very similar to **that of The Head of St. Anne by Leonardo da Vinci in the Windsor Collection** since 1629. With the **difference in medium**, red chalk was used instead of black. The two paintings had different proportions, and at that point, offset printing (copying by contact transference) was not a satisfactory explanation for the new drawing. When the paper was initially checked, several fingerprints were noticed on the verso, one of which was clearly visible and had many ridges suitable for comparison. However, no analysis was performed at that time due to the lack of reference materials. Many of Leonardo's works were not easily available, and fingerprint data either did not exist or was not released.

题：mention of the **different materials** used in **two pieces of artwork**.

文：E Brian Lapointe, a marine scientist at the Harbour Branch Oceanographic Institution at Fort Pierce in Florida, disagrees. **He thinks sea grasses can tolerate a much higher level of salinity than the bay actually displays**. Furthermore, he notes that in an experiment carried out in the 1990s, freshwater running off from well-fertilised farmland caused not only a fivefold rise in the nitrogen level in the bay but also the blooms of plankton. This was like pouring fuel on a fire. The consequence was mass mortality of sea grasses because of increased turbidity from the plankton. Dr. Lapointe adds that, because corals thrive only in waters where the nutrient levels are low, restoring freshwater rich in nitrogen will do more

damage to the reefs.

题：reference to **sea grasses'** **stronger resistance to** the **salinity of the bay water**.

文：D Also, a person's eyes reveal much about how they are feeling or what they are thinking. Research by Boston College professor Joe Tecce suggests that stress levels are reflected by blink rates. He supports his findings **with statistics on the relation between the blink rates of presidential candidates and their success in their races**. Tecce claims that the faster blinker in the presidential debates has lost every **election** since 1980, which seems interesting. However, it is important to recognise that nonverbal communication is multi-channelled, and focusing on only one aspect is biased. Nervousness can also be measured by examining each candidate's perspiration, eye contact and stiffness.

题：mention of the **data correlation between blink frequency and election results**.

文：E In the 19th century, the railroads kindled the imagination of artists, and the steam engine in the distance of a landscape became as much a part of their works **as the herd of cows in the foreground**. **Man-made structures like railway stations, cathedrals, and water lilies** were represented in the **paintings** of the Impressionist Claude Monet.

Engineers, inventors and their inventions, as well as the American founding fathers, had become the subjects of portrait painters such as Christian Schussele. By the 20th century, engineering, technology and industry were very well established as subjects for artists.

题：**natural creatures** and **constructions** all being elements of **artistic works**.

文：C Long before Sheeler, other artists, too, had perceived the beauty and humanity in works of engineering and technology. This is remarkably evident in Coalbrookdale, England, where iron was worked for centuries. **In 1779, the world's first iron bridge, erected by Abraham Darby III, was constructed of cast iron pieces whose strength is exploited in compression**. This monument presented a dramatic distinction from the classic stone and timber bridges that dotted the countryside and were captured in numerous serene landscape paintings. The metal structure, known as Iron Bridge, still spans the river there, and has not only seized engineers, artists and tourists to gaze upon and walk across it, as if

on a pilgrimage to a revered place, but also freed up the imagination of designers.

题 : the application of **a kind of metal** in **certain architecture for the first time**.

文 : **D** It takes grown-ups about a quarter of sleep time to maintain REM, much of it dreaming. During that time, the body is almost paralysed, but the brain is buzzing. **Utilising PET and MRI technology to monitor the dreaming brain, scientists have discovered that the limbic system controlling our emotions is one of the most active parts during REM.** There is much less activity in the prefrontal cortex associated with logical thinking, which explains why dreams in REM sleep usually lack a coherent storyline. (Some researchers have also found that people dream in non-REM sleep likewise, although those dreams generally are less lucid.) Another active part of the brain in REM sleep is the anterior cingulate cortex, which detects discrepancies. Eric Nofzinger, director of the Sleep Neuroimaging Program at the University of Pittsburgh Medical Centre, thinks that could be why people often try to solve thorny problems in their dreams. 'As if the brain surveys the internal milieu and tries to figure out what it should be doing, and whether our actions conflict with who we are, ' he says.

题 : the **practical scientific technology** adopted in **REM investigation**.

文 : **E** It may seem that these are very important mental functions, but there is no evidence that REM sleep or dreaming is critical to daily life or even sanity. An older class of antidepressants called monoamine oxidase inhibitors (MAOIs) could greatly obstruct REM sleep without any detectable side effects, though people do get a 'REM rebound' - extra REM - on the condition that they cease the medication. That is also the case of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) like Prozac, which could lower dreaming by a third to a half. Even the permanent loss of the capacity of dreaming does not mean being disabled. Peretz Lavie, a researcher from Israel, has been observing a patient Yuval Chamtzani. **He got an injury at 19 by a piece of shrapnel penetrating his brain, and consequently, Chamtzani lost REM sleep and could no longer recall any dreams.** Nevertheless, Lavie believes that Chamtzani, who is now 55 years old, is possibly the most ordinary person he has known and one of the most outstanding ones. **He's a lawyer, a painter and an editor**

of the puzzle column in a popular Israeli newspaper, says Lavie.

题：mention of the **dreams** of an artist with **versatile talents**.

文：D Also, a person's eyes reveal much about how they are feeling or what they are thinking. Research by Boston College professor Joe Tecce suggests that **stress levels are reflected by blink rates**. He supports his findings with statistics on the relation between the blink rates of presidential candidates and their success in their races. Tecce claims that the faster blinker in the presidential debates has lost every election since 1980, which seems interesting. However, it is important to recognise that nonverbal communication is multi-channelled, and focusing on only one aspect is biased. **Nervousness can also be measured by examining each candidate's perspiration, eye contact and stiffness**.

题：various indicators of how **nervous** a person is.

2、对段落中几句话简单的概括总结

文：A The Harappan Civilisation of ancient Pakistan and India flourished 5, 000 years ago, but a thousand years later their cities were abandoned. **The Harappa Civilisation was a sophisticated Bronze Age society who built 'megacities' and traded internationally in luxury craft products, and yet seemed to have left almost no depictions of themselves**. But their lack of self-imagery - **at a time when the Egyptians were carving and painting representations of themselves all over their temples** - is only part of the mystery.

题：a **difference** between the **Harappan Civilisation** and **another culture of the same period**.

文：C David Fajgenbaum had to make a similar transition. **He was preparing for university, when he had an accident that put an end to his sports career**. On campus, he quickly found that beyond ordinary counselling, the university had no services for students who were undergoing physical rehabilitation and suffering from depression like him. **He therefore launched a support group to help others in similar situations. He took action despite his own pain - a typical response of an optimist**.

题：an account of **how someone overcame** a **sad experience**.

文：C After **being scanned and enlarged**, the fingerprints on the St. Jerome illustration **were compared** with those on the drawing from the old envelope. One of them proved **to match**. Later, the analysis result was submitted on March 31, 1999, to fingerprint examiner staff Sergeant André Turcotte for an independent assessment. He agreed with the survey result and confirmed the conclusion. **The fingerprints on the St. Jerome painting and the newly discovered drawing were created by the same finger.**

题：a **method** used to identify the **authorship** of a **newly found painting**.

文：C Scientists still don't know for sure, although they have lots of theories. There are some scientists like Harvard's Allan Hobson believing that dreams are essentially random. In the 1970s, Hobson and his colleague Robert McCarley created a new term, 'activation-synthesis hypothesis', which explains how dreams are formed by nerve signals released during REM sleep from the pons, a small area at the base of the brain. These signals, the researchers stressed, will activate the images that we call dreams. Such a description has negatively influenced dream research: **what was the meaning of studying dreams if they were merely pointless emission of nerve signals at night?**

题：a **query** about the **usefulness** of **investigation** on **dreams**.

段落匹配Tips

TIP 1：某道题不确定的可以先选几个并标记，后面有时间再确定

TIP 2：题干词

(1) 不用管的题干词：reference、refer、account、mention、description提及、描述

(2) 需要注意的题干词：

example就是要选具体的例子

15 examples of the sources the database has been compiled from

14 examples of a range of potential environmental advantages of oil palm tree cultivation

reason是要选具体的原因

32 a reason why the last part of a game may be difficult

statistics、data是要找具体的数字数据

16. The statistics of coral reef's economic significance

文：D Yet in order to learn by themselves, the gifted do need some support from their teachers. Conversely, teachers who have a tendency to 'overdirect' can diminish their gifted pupils' learning autonomy. Although 'spoon-feeding' can produce extremely high examination results, these are not always followed by equally impressive life successes. Too much dependence on the teacher risks loss of autonomy and motivation to discover. However, when teachers help pupils to reflect on their own learning and thinking activities, they increase their pupils' self-regulation. For a young child, it may be just the simple question 'What have you learned today?' which helps them to recognise what they are doing. Given that a fundamental goal of education is to transfer the control of learning from teachers to pupils, improving pupils' learning to learn techniques should be a major outcome of the school experience, especially for the highly competent. **There are quite a number of new methods which can help, such as child-initiated learning, ability-peer tutoring, etc.** Such practices have been found to be particularly **useful for bright children from deprived areas.**

题：examples of classroom techniques which **favour socially-disadvantaged children.**

TIP 3：意思相近的同义替换要分好类、一起积累整理背诵

金钱类	Income/profit/pay/benefit/sum/reward/offset/cost/financial/money/financial/ Fund/budget/compensate/compensation/具体金额
环保类	environment/atmosphere/weather/climate/carbon dioxide (CO2)/global warming/planet warm/climate change/greenhouse/ecology/eco-friendly/ sustainable/conservation/pollutant/pollution/contaminant/contamination/ coal/charcoal/fuel/firewood/smoke and fume具体污染物
历史类	Ancient/old/elderly/aged/past/history/historical/previous/具体年代
国际类	global/earth/world/worldwide/international/this planet/overseas/各种具体国家
.....	

文：H If this second hypothesis proves correct, **the cure is to remove nitrogen** from farmland or sewage discharges, or perhaps both. Neither will be easy. Artificial wetlands are being constructed to constrain the contaminants being emitted into the bay, thereby purifying the water and improving the wildlife habitat. **That would be costly.** So too would be the replacement of cesspits with proper sewerage - one estimate puts **the cost at \$650 million.** Either way, it is clear that when, on December 1st, 3,000 square miles of sea around the reefs are designated as 'protective zone' by the deputy secretary of commerce, Sam Bodman, it will do nothing to protect the reefs from pollution.

题：mention of the **expensive solutions** to the **nitrogen dilemma**.

文：B What is at risk is the future of the bay's extensive beds of sea grasses. These plants grow on the bay's muddy floor and act as nurseries for the economically valuable pink shrimps, Caribbean spiny lobsters and fish. Also in danger is an impressive range of coral reefs that run the length of the Florida Keys and form the third-largest barrier reef in the world. **Since the 1980s, coral cover has dropped by 40%, and a third of the coral species have gone. This has had a damaging effect on the animals that depend on the reefs, such as crabs, turtles and nearly 600 species of fish.**

题：statistical data on ecological **changes in coral area** and **species**.

文：A **For thousands of years**, people have recognised the unusual characters of ridges on our hands. A study of ancient pottery, for example, reveals the **utilisation of fingerprint** impression on the clay as a maker's mark. Handprints have also been discovered in prehistoric cave paintings, although it was not until **1858 that Sir William Herschel** established their use for identification. **In 1888, Sir Francis Galton** was in charge of refining and formulating Herschel's observations. Identification by fingerprints was first adopted in **England in 1905** and received general acceptance **worldwide in 1908.**

题：historical examples of the **use of fingerprints**.

TIP 4：注意区分题干里的单复数

如examples与an example、animals与an animal

文1 : **B** Coral reefs deliver ecosystem services to tourism, fisheries and coastline protection.

The global economic value of coral reefs has been estimated at as much as **\$US375 billion** per year. Coral reefs protect shorelines by absorbing wave energy, and many small islands would not exist without their reef to protect them.

文2 : **C** The **value** of reefs in biodiverse regions can be even higher. In parts of Indonesia and the Caribbean where tourism is the main use, reefs are estimated to be worth **US\$1 million** per square kilometer, based on the cost of maintaining sandy beaches and the value of attracting snorkelers and scuba divers. Meanwhile, a recent study of the Great Barrier Reef in Australia found that the reef is worth more to the country as an intact ecosystem than an extractive reserve for fishing. Each year more than **1.8 million** tourists visit the reef, spending an estimated **AU\$4.3 billion** (Australian dollars) on reef-related industries from diving to boat rental to posh island resort stays. In the Caribbean, says UNEP, the net annual benefits from diver tourism was **US\$2 billion in 2000 with US\$625 million** spent directly on diving on reefs. Further, reef tourism is an important source of employment, especially for some of the world 's poorest people. UNEP says that of the estimated **30 million** small-scale fishers in the developing world, most are dependent to a greater or lesser extent on coral reefs. In the Philippines, for example, more than one million small-scale fishers depend directly on coral reefs for their livelihoods. The report estimates that reef fisheries were worth between **\$15,000 and \$150,000** per square kilometer a year, while fish caught for aquariums were worth **\$500** a kilogram against \$6 for fish caught as food. The aquarium fish export industry supports around **50,000** people and generates some **US\$5.5 million** a year in Sri Lanka alone.

题 : the **statistics** of coral reef' s economic **significance**.

TIP 5 : 注意题干主体, 描述的到底是谁? 是人? 是事? 是物?

文1 : **E** Theo Molenaar, who was a system designer for the project, worked alongside Schimmelpennink. "I remember when we were testing the bike racks, he announced that he had already designed better ones. But of course, we had to go through with the ones we had.' The system, however, was prone to vandalism and theft. 'After every weekend there would always be a couple of bikes missing,' Molenaar says. "I really have no idea what

people did with them, because they could instantly be recognised as white bikes.' But the biggest blow came when Postbank decided to abolish **the chip card, because it wasn't profitable**. 'That chip card was pivotal to the system,' Molenaar says. To continue the project we would have needed to set up another system, but the business partner had lost interest.'

文2 : **F** Schimmelpennink was disappointed, but - characteristically - not for long. In 2002 he got a call from the French advertising corporation JC Decaux, who wanted to set up his bike-sharing scheme in Vienna. That went really well. After Vienna, they set up a system in Lyon. Then in 2007, Paris followed. That was a decisive moment in the history of bike-sharing.' The huge and unexpected success of the Parisian bike-sharing programme, which now boasts more than 20,000 bicycles, inspired cities all over the world to set up their own schemes, all modelled on Schimmelpennink's. 'It's wonderful that this happened, **he says**. **"But financially I didn't really benefit from it,** because I never filed for a patent.'

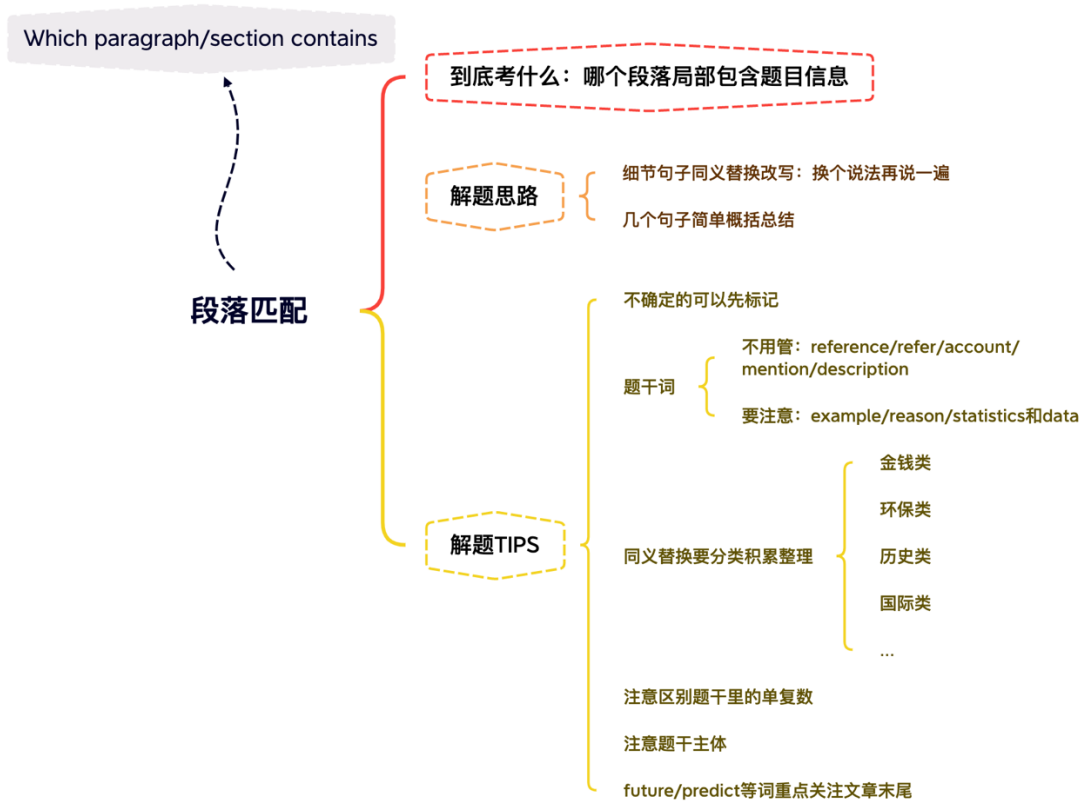
题 : a reference to **a person being unable to profit** from their work.

TIP 6 : 题目看到future/predict等词一般重点关注最后一段/最后几段

文 : **G** But this is only a first step. We need ways of presenting the problem that bring it home to governments and the wider public, says Pamela Chasek at the International Institute for Sustainable Development, in Winnipeg, Canada. 'Most scientists don't speak language that policy-makers can understand, and vice versa Chasek and her colleagues have proposed a goal of 'zero net land degradation'. Like the idea of carbon neutrality, it is an easily understood target that can help shape expectations and encourage action. For soils on the brink, that may be too late. **Several researchers are agitating for the immediate creation of protected zones for endangered soils.** One difficulty here is defining what these areas **should** conserve: areas where the greatest soil diversity is present? Or areas of unspoilt soils that could act **as a future benchmark** of quality? Whatever we do, if we want our soils to survive, we need to take action now.

题 : a **suggestion** for a way of **keeping some types of soil safe in the near future**.

段落匹配总结



Presented with XMind

信息匹配与句子匹配

信息匹配与句子匹配的分类

人名匹配：Match each **statement** with the correct person/researcher/scientist...

Match each statement with the correct person, **A, B or C**.

Write the correct letter, **A, B or C**, in boxes 35–40 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once. **可能有 NB**

- 35 Greater levels of automation will not result in lower employment.
- 36 There are several reasons why AI is appealing to businesses.
- 37 AI's potential to transform people's lives has parallels with major cultural shifts which occurred in previous eras.
- 38 It is important to be aware of the range of problems that AI causes.
- 39 People are going to follow a less conventional career path than in the past.
- 40 Authorities should take measures to ensure that there will be adequately paid work for everyone.

List of people	
A	Stella Pachidi
B	Hamish Low
C	Ewan McGaughey

Match each statement with the correct person, **A–G**.

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 19–22 on your answer sheet.

- 19 People must accept that they do not know much when first trying something new.
- 20 It is important for people to actively notice when good things happen.
- 21 Courage can be learned once its origins in a sense of responsibility are understood.
- 22 It is possible to overcome shyness when faced with the need to speak in public.

List of People	
A	Christopher Peterson
B	David Fajgenbaum
C	Suzanne Segerstrom
D	Tanya Streater
E	Todd Kashdan
F	Kenneth Pedeleose
G	Cynthia Pury

年代匹配：

公司匹配：

Match each statement with the correct date, **A–G**.

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 5–8 on your answer sheet.

- 5 A search for the *Mary Rose* was launched.
- 6 One person's exploration of the *Mary Rose* site stopped.
- 7 It was agreed that the hull of the *Mary Rose* should be raised.
- 8 The site of the *Mary Rose* was found by chance.

List of Dates			
A	1836	E	1971
B	1840	F	1979
C	1965	G	1982
D	1967		

Match each statement with the correct company, **A, B, C or D**.

Write the correct letter, **A, B, C or D**, in boxes 32–37 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

- 32 It turned the notion that its products could have harmful effects to its own advantage.
- 33 It extended its offering by collaborating with another manufacturer.
- 34 It implemented an incentive scheme to demonstrate its corporate social responsibility.
- 35 It discovered that customers had a positive attitude towards dealing with difficult circumstances.
- 36 It responded to a growing lifestyle trend in an unrelated product sector.
- 37 It successfully avoided having to charge its customers less for its core products.

List of companies	
A	Coach
B	Tesco
C	Nike
D	iToys

国家匹配、学说匹配、动物匹配、方法匹配……

句子匹配：Complete each sentence with the correct ending.

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A–F, below.

Write the correct letter, A–F, in boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet.

- 27 In fairy tales, details of the plot
28 Tehrani rejects the idea that the useful lessons for life in fairy tales
29 Various theories about the social significance of fairy tales
30 Insights into the development of fairy tales
31 All the fairy tales analysed by Tehrani

- A may be provided through methods used in biological research.
B are the reason for their survival.
C show considerable global variation.
D contain animals which transform to become humans.
E were originally spoken rather than written.
F have been developed without factual basis.

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A–F, below.

Write the correct letter, A–F, in boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet.

- 37 The Montreal researchers discovered that
38 Many studies have demonstrated that
39 Meyer's analysis of Beethoven's music shows that
40 Earlier theories of music suggested that

- A our response to music depends on our initial emotional state.
B neuron activity decreases if outcomes become predictable.
C emotive music can bring to mind actual pictures and events.
D experiences in our past can influence our emotional reaction to music.
E emotive music delays giving listeners what they expect to hear.
F neuron activity increases prior to key points in a musical piece.

信息匹配解题思路

List of people

- A Stella Pachidi
B Hamish Low
C Ewan McGaughey

将人名简写更直观、好定位

乱序题：预读全部题目并画关键词 --- 文中定位并匹配

思路 1：预读题干关键词

- 读文章在原文定位题干
--- 对应匹配的人名

思路 2：预读题干关键词与人名

- 去原文定位人名
--- 看人名前后句子并匹配

It's scenarios like these that many researchers are working to avoid. Their objective is to make AI technologies more trustworthy and transparent, so that organisations and individuals understand how AI decisions are made. In the meantime, says Pachidi, 'We need to make sure we fully understand the dilemmas that this new world raises regarding expertise, occupational boundaries and control.'

Economist Professor Hamish Low believes that the future of work will involve major transitions across the whole life course for everyone: 'The traditional trajectory of full-time education followed by full-time work followed by a pensioned retirement is a thing of the past,' says Low. Instead, he envisages a multistage employment life: one where retraining happens across the life course, and where multiple jobs and no job happen by choice at different stages.

On the subject of job losses, Low believes the predictions are founded on a fallacy: 'It assumes that the number of jobs is fixed. If in 30 years, half of 100 jobs are being carried out by robots, that doesn't mean we are left with just 50 jobs for humans. The number of jobs will increase: we would expect there to be 150 jobs.'

Dr Ewan McGaughey, at Cambridge's Centre for Business Research and King's College London, agrees that 'apocalyptic' views about the future of work are misguided. 'It's the laws that restrict the supply of capital to the job market, not the advent of new technologies that causes unemployment.'

His recently published research answers the question of whether automation, AI and robotics will mean a 'jobless future' by looking at the causes of unemployment. 'History is clear that change can mean redundancies. But social policies can tackle this through retraining and redeployment.'

He adds: 'If there is going to be change to jobs as a result of AI and robotics then I'd like to see governments seizing the opportunity to improve policy to enforce good job security. We can "reprogramme" the law to prepare for a fairer future of work and leisure.' McGaughey's findings are a call to arms to leaders of organisations, governments and banks to pre-empt the coming changes with bold new policies that guarantee full employment, fair incomes and a thriving economic democracy.

'The promises of these new technologies are astounding. They deliver humankind the capacity to live in a way that nobody could have once imagined,' he adds. 'Just as the industrial revolution brought people past subsistence agriculture, and the corporate revolution enabled mass production, a third revolution has been pronounced. But it will not only be one of technology. The next revolution will be social.'

40 Authorities should take measures to ensure that there will be adequately paid work for everyone.

List of people	
A	Stella Pachidi
B	Hamish Low
C	Ewan McGaughey

当全篇满是人名、每个人名出现不止一次的时候“思路2”会失灵，推荐“思路1”

推荐在文中读到第一个人名时再来预读画所有的关键词（越晚预读记的越清楚）

⇒⇒⇒ 预读全部题干 --- 读文章、用题干同义替换改写来定位 --- 匹配人名选项

文：Brian Lapointe, a marine scientist at the Harbour Branch Oceanographic Institution at Fort Pierce in Florida, disagrees. He thinks sea grasses can tolerate a much higher level of salinity than the bay actually displays. Furthermore, he notes that in an experiment carried out in the 1990s, freshwater running off from well-fertilised farmland caused not only a

fivefold rise in the nitrogen level in the bay but also the blooms of plankton. This was like pouring fuel on a fire. The consequence was mass mortality of sea grasses because of increased turbidity from the plankton. Dr. Lapointe adds that, because corals thrive only in waters where the nutrient levels are low, **restoring freshwater rich in nitrogen will do more damage to the reefs.**

题 : **Restoring water with a high nitrogen content** would have more **ecological side effects.**
(Brian Lapointe)

文 : Sales of Ginkgo Biloba Extract - an extract from the leaves of the 200-million-year-old ginkgo tree, which has been shown in published studies to be able to increase oxygen in the brain and ameliorate symptoms of Alzheimer's disease - are up by 22 percent in the last six months alone, according to Paddy Spence, president of SPINS, a San Francisco-based market research firm. 'Indeed, **products that preserve and increase mental performance are a small but emerging segment of the health care industry,**' says Linda Gilbert, president of HealthFocus, a company that researches consumer health trends. Although some neurology scientists such as Khachaturian compare using these products to the superstition of tossing salt over your shoulder to get rid of bad luck, the general public keeps wolfing down the supplements that promise to promote cognition.

题 : **Products** that **remain** and **upgrade mental competence** are still **a newly developing sector.**
(Linda Gilbert)

文 : Lastly, personality seems to be given much prominence in protecting our mental prowess. A sense of self-efficacy may effectively guard our brain, buffering it from the negative impact of stress. Marilyn Albert claims there's evidence that **the elevated level of stress hormones may harm brain cells and cause the hippocampus - a small seahorse-shaped organ and a crucial moderator of memory - to atrophy.** A sense that we can efficiently chart our own course in the world may retard the release of stress hormones and protect us as we age.

题：Heightened levels of stress may damage brain cells and cause a certain part of the brain to deteriorate.

(Marilyn Albert)

文：It is a plausible theory. The water flowing off crops that are grown on the heavily fertilised farmland on the north-eastern edge of the Everglades is rich in nitrogen, half of which ends up in the bay. But Bill Kruczynski, from America's Environmental Protection Agency, is convinced that nitrogen from farmland is not the chief problem. Some coral reefs well away from any nitrogen pollution are dying, and curiously a few are thriving. Dr. Kruczynski thinks that the escalated nutrients arriving from local sewage discharges from the thousands of cesspits along Florida Bay are part of the problem. He recommends the introduction of a new wastewater management system, such as centralised treatment facilities for wastewater, which is essential to maintain water quality in Florida Bay.

题：It is nutrients from sewage discharge, not from farmland, that cause the bay's ecological problems.

(Bill Kruczynski)

文：According to Marilyn Albert, Ph.D., from Harvard Medical School, and colleagues from Yale, Duke and Brandeis Universities and the Mt. Sinai School of Medicine, all of the four factors contribute to the alterations in the way our brains work. Meanwhile, Albert also establishes a hypothesis that regular physical activities may stimulate blood flow to the brain and facilitate nerve growth, both of which create more densely branched neurons, rendering the neurons stronger and more capable of resisting diseases. Such a benefit is also achievable through doing moderate aerobic exercise, including long brisk walks and frequent stair-climbing.

题：Daily exercise encourages blood flow to the brain and strengthens its ability of anti-disease.

(Marilyn Albert)

文：In fact, scientists' view of the brain's potential is rapidly changing, according to Stanford University neuro-scientist Robert Sapolsky, Ph.D., **'Thirty-five years ago we thought of Alzheimer's disease as a dramatic version of normal aging. Now we realise it's a disease with distinct pathology.** But there is no sign of any mental decline seen in some people's lifetime, which leads us into the brand-new research on what is happening to them.'

Head of the Department of Neurology at the University of Iowa and author of Descartes' Error, Antonio Damasio, M.D., Ph.D., makes a similar discovery, 'it's still highly possible for older people to have extremely rich and healthy mental lives.'

题：Alzheimer's is probably a kind of physical problem instead of an aging process.
(Robert Sapolsky)

文：Australian Hydro possesses dozens of wind monitoring stations across Australia as part of its aim to become Australia's pre-eminent renewable energy company. Despite all these developments, wind power remains one of the few alternative energy sources where **Australia is nowhere near the global cutting edge, mostly just replicating European designs.**

题：techniques used by other countries are being copied.
(Australian Hydro)

文：Scientists still don't know for sure, although they have lots of theories. There are some scientists like Harvard's Allan Hobson believing that **dreams are essentially random.** In the 1970s, Hobson and his colleague Robert McCarley created a new term, 'activation-synthesis hypothesis', which explains how **dreams are formed by nerve signals released during REM sleep** from the pons, a small area at the base of the brain. These signals, the researchers stressed, will activate the images that we call dreams. Such a description has negatively influenced dream research: what was the meaning of studying dreams if they were merely pointless emission of nerve signals at night?

题：Dreams occur randomly and are stimulated by the neural signals associated with REM sleep.
(Allan Hobson)

文：The human worker may have appeared to be but a cog in the wheel of industry, yet photographers could reveal the beauty of line and composition in a worker doing something as common as using a wrench to turn a bolt. When Henry Ford's enormous River Rouge Plant opened in 1927 to produce the Model A, the painter and photographer Charles Sheeler produced a series of extraordinary photographs of workers who were toiling on assembly lines. **The material from the world's largest car factory was described by Sheeler as the most thrilling subject he ever had worked on. The artist also composed oil paintings of the plant, giving them the titles such as *American Landscape* and *Classic Landscape*.**

题：produced **paintings of a factory** and **named them ambitiously**.

(Charles Sheeler)

文：Eric Vermetten, a psychiatrist at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands, says that doctors have long known about the potential of smells to act as traumatic reminders, but the evidence has been largely anecdotal. Last year, Vermetten and others began to study it through three cases of **post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD)** in which patients said either that a certain **smell triggered their flashbacks**, or that a smell was a feature of the flashback itself. The researchers concluded that odours could be made use of in exposure therapy, or for reconditioning patients' fear responses.

题：Smell can **trigger images** of **horrible events**.

(Eric Vermetten)

⇔⇔⇔ 就是考察**同义替换**改写、一句话换个说法再说一遍

句子匹配解题思路 一样考细节同义替换改写

题干 + 正确选项 = 答案句同义替换改写

句子匹配一般是顺序题

预读题干还是预读题干+选项？

<p>Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A–G, below.</p> <p>Write the correct letter, A–G, in boxes 32–36 on your answer sheet.</p> <p>32 For a long time biologists rejected</p> <p>33 Opposing views on evolutionary throwbacks are represented by</p> <p>34 Examples of evolutionary throwbacks have led to</p> <p>35 The shark and killer whale are mentioned to exemplify</p> <p>36 One explanation for the findings of Wagner's research is</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>A the question of how certain long-lost traits could reappear.</p> <p>B the occurrence of a particular feature in different species.</p> <p>C parallels drawn between behaviour and appearance.</p> <p>D the continued existence of certain genetic information.</p> <p>E the doubts felt about evolutionary throwbacks.</p> <p>F the possibility of evolution being reversible.</p> <p>G Dollo's findings and the convictions held by Lombroso.</p> </div>	<p>Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A–F, below.</p> <p>Write the correct letter, A–F, in boxes 27–31 on your answer sheet.</p> <p>27 In fairy tales, details of the plot</p> <p>28 Tehrani rejects the idea that the useful lessons for life in fairy tales</p> <p>29 Various theories about the social significance of fairy tales</p> <p>30 Insights into the development of fairy tales</p> <p>31 All the fairy tales analysed by Tehrani</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>A may be provided through methods used in biological research.</p> <p>B are the reason for their survival.</p> <p>C show considerable global variation.</p> <p>D contain animals which transform to become humans.</p> <p>E were originally spoken rather than written.</p> <p>F have been developed without factual basis.</p> </div>
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预读两道题目（如果题目信息不够定位，则选项也要预读） --- 读文章定位 --- 匹配答案

文：As a matter of fact, the chance is pretty high that **baby-faced men** turn out better-educated, more assertive, and more apt to win military medals than other mature-looking men. They are also **more likely to be criminals**; think of Al Capone. Similarly, Zebrowitz found baby-faced boys to be quarrelsome and hostile, and more likely to be academic high-fliers. She calls this the 'self-defeating prophecy effect: a man with a baby face strives to confound expectations and ends up overcompensating.

题：The writer supports the view that **people with babyish features** tend to commit criminal acts.

文：So where does the kernel of truth, if it does have one, come from? **Perret believes** that the connection is established when our biases about faces evolve themselves into self-fulfilling expectations, just as was investigated by other researchers back in 1977. **Our expectations can lead us to influence people to behave in ways that confirm those expectations: consistently treat someone as untrustworthy and they end up behaving that way.**

题：Perret believed **people behaving dishonestly** may be influenced by the low expectations of other people.

文：Another theory reminds people of the old parental warning in which parents caution children against pulling their own faces in case faces freeze that way. According to this theory, **our personality moulds the way our faces look**. It is supported by a study two decades ago which found that angry older people tend to look cross even when asked to make a neutral **facial expression**. **A lifetime of scowling, grumpiness and grimaces seemed to have left its mark.**

题：The writer believes **facial features** may show the effect of long-term behaviours.

文：Given that many of the Grimms' tales originate throughout Europe, even in the Middle East and beyond, it is worth asking: How German are they? Very, says scholar Heinz Rolleke. Love of the underdog, rustic simplicity, creative energy - these are Teutonic traits. In medieval Germany, when many of the tales began to be told by word of mouth, the coarse texture of life also coloured the narratives. **Throughout Europe children were often neglected and abandoned, like Hansel and Gretel. Convicted witches were burned at the stake, like the wicked mother-in-law in The Six Swans. The brutality in the stories was not the Grimms' illusion,' Rolleke points out. It mirrored the law-and-order institutions of the past.'**

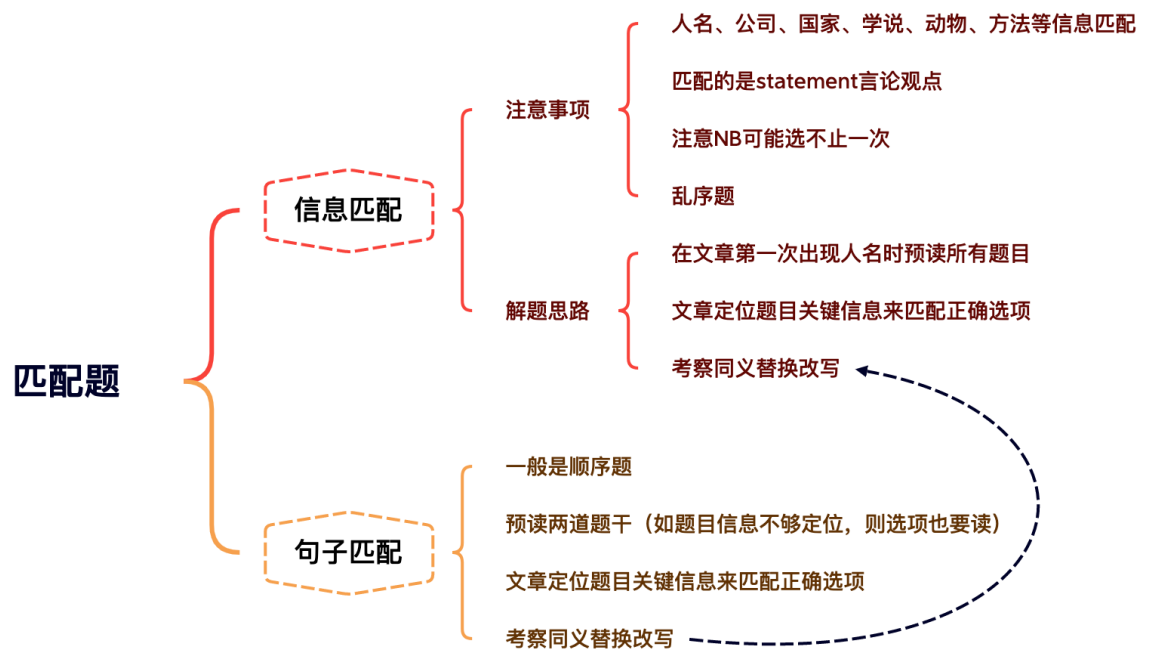
题：Heinz Rolleke says the **abandoned children** in the tales reflect the living conditions of people under the old system.

文：The editorial fingerprints left by the Grimms contradicted the particular values of conservative Christian middle-class Germans in the 19th century. Yet that did not preclude the tales from being accepted by almost every culture and nationality in the world. What has contributed to this widespread and enduring popularity? **Bernhard Lauer points to the 'universal style' of the writing: You have no concrete descriptions of the land, or the clothes, or the forest, or the castles, so that these stories are not bound by time and place.'**

题：Bernhard Lauer says the **writing style of the Grimms' tales is universal** because they avoid details about the characters' social settings.

⇔⇔⇔ 就是考察同义替换改写、一句话换个说法再说一遍

匹配题总结



Presented with XMind

段落结构与 Heading 题

单词 – 句子 – 段落 – 文章

文章介绍

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

也可能是夹叙夹议：记叙描述 + 议论

一、段落结构

通常议论段落的展开

(开头可能描述背景引入观点 background)

- 观点 Topic sentence
- 论据 Evidence：解释illustration/举例example

(对比compare.../引用quotation/数据statistics)

(结尾可能总结句、重复观点 concluding)

(可能有承上启下的过渡句 transition)

总分

总分总

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.....

学术文章段落结构可能会很灵活：可能随意组合、可能夹杂描述、可能不直接出现观点句

1、观点 + 解释

Many collectors collect to develop their social life, attending meetings of a group of collectors and exchanging information on items. This is a variant on joining a bridge club or a gym, and similarly brings them into contact with like-minded people.

Still, the non-mathematical reader can go far in understanding mathematical

reasoning. This book presents the details that illustrate the mathematical style of thinking, which involves sustained, step-by-step analysis, experiments, and insights. You will turn these pages much more slowly than when reading a novel or a newspaper. It may help to have a pencil and paper ready to check claims and carry out experiments.

2、观点 + 举例

'The evidence is good that most personality traits can be altered,' says Christopher Peterson, professor of psychology at the University of Michigan, who cites himself as an example. Inherently introverted, he realised early on that as an academic, his reticence would prove disastrous in the lecture hall. So he learned to be more outgoing and to entertain his classes. 'Now my extroverted behaviour is spontaneous,' he says.

Human behaviour, however, is having a detrimental impact on animal migration. The pronghorn, which resembles an antelope, though they are unrelated, is the fastest land mammal of the New World. One population, which spends the summer in the mountainous Grand Teton National Park of the western USA, follows a narrow route from its summer range in the mountains, across a river, and down onto the plains. Here they wait out the frozen months, feeding mainly on sagebrush blown clear of snow. These pronghorn are notable for the invariance of their migration route and the severity of its construction at three bottle necks. If they can't pass through each of the three during their spring migration, they can't reach their bounty of summer grazing; if they can't pass through again in autumn, escaping south onto those windblown plains, they are likely to die trying to overwinter in the deep snow. Pronghorn, dependent on distance vision and speed to keep safe from predators, traverse high, open shoulders of land, where they can see and run. At one of the bottlenecks, forested hills rise to form a V, leaving a corridor of open ground only about 150 metres wide, filled with private homes. Increasing development is leading toward a crisis for pronghorn, threatening to choke off their passageway.

3、观点 + 解释 + 举例

I hope this book will help bridge that notorious gap that separates the two cultures: the humanities and the sciences, or should I say the right brain (intuitive) and the left brain (analytical, numerical). As the chapters will illustrate, mathematics is not restricted to the analytical and numerical; intuition plays a significant role. The alleged gap can be narrowed or completely overcome by anyone, in part because each of us is far from using the full capacity of either side of the brain. To illustrate our human potential, I cite a structural engineer who is an artist, an electrical engineer who is an opera singer, an opera singer who published mathematical research, and a mathematician who publishes short stories.

There are the people who collect because they want to make money – this could be called an instrumental reason for collecting; that is, collecting as a means to an end. They'll look for, say, antiques that they can buy cheaply and expect to be able to sell at a profit. But there may well be a psychological element, too – buying cheap and selling dear can give the collector a sense of triumph. And as selling online is so easy, more and more people are joining in.

二、Heading题

List of Headings	
i	An increasing divergence of attitudes towards AI
ii	Reasons why we have more faith in human judgement than in AI
iii	The superiority of AI projections over those made by humans
iv	The process by which AI can help us make good decisions
v	The advantages of involving users in AI processes
vi	Widespread distrust of an AI innovation
vii	Encouraging openness about how AI functions
viii	A surprisingly successful AI application

27 Section A
28 Section B
29 Section C
30 Section D
31 Section E
32 Section F

Attitudes towards Artificial Intelligence

- A** Artificial intelligence (AI) can already predict the future. Police forces are using it to map when and where crime is likely to occur. Doctors can use it to predict when a patient is most likely to have a heart attack or stroke. Researchers are even trying to give AI imagination so it can plan for unexpected consequences.

Many decisions in our lives require a good forecast, and AI is almost always better at forecasting than we are. Yet for all these technological advances, we still seem to deeply lack confidence in AI predictions. Recent cases show that people don't like relying on AI and prefer to trust human experts, even if these experts are wrong.

If we want AI to really benefit people, we need to find a way to get people to trust it. To do that, we need to understand why people are so reluctant to trust AI in the first place.

- B** Take the case of Watson for Oncology, one of technology giant IBM's supercomputer programs. Their attempt to promote this program to cancer doctors was a PR disaster. The AI promised to deliver top-quality recommendations on the treatment of 12 cancers that accounted for 80% of the world's cases. But when doctors first interacted with Watson, they found themselves in a rather difficult situation. On the one hand, if Watson provided guidance about a treatment that coincided with their own opinions, physicians did not see much point in Watson's recommendations. The supercomputer was simply telling them what they already knew, and these recommendations did not change the actual treatment.

A1、A2、A3都算A段

14 Paragraph A

<i>Example</i>	<i>Answer</i>
Paragraph B	iv

15 Paragraph C

16 Paragraph D

17 Paragraph E

可能有示例 --- 直接划去

乱序题：读文章前先预读**全部**题目并画关键词，每读完一段来选（排除掉不合适的，不确定的可以先选几个，读完后面的再来确定唯一选项）

考什么？

Heading选段落标题、可以代表这个段落的标题 ⇔ 选段落大意、这个段落想表达什么

1、段落中心句的同义替换改写

段落中心句可能在段落首句、段落第二句、段落末句、举例/解释前的观点句、转折后的重点句、下一段首句或上一段末句的承上启下。

通常议论段落的展开

(开头可能描述背景引入观点 background)

- 观点 Topic sentence
- 论据 Evidence：解释illustration/举例example

(对比compare.../引用quotation/数据statistics)

(结尾可能总结句、重复观点 concluding)

(可能有承上启下的过渡句 transition)

总分

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分总

分总分

.....

(1) 段落中心句为段落首句：

文：**Tourism today has grown significantly in both economic and social importance.** In most industrialised countries over the past few years the fastest growth has been seen in the area of services. One of the largest segments of the service industry, although largely unrecognised as an entity in some of these countries, is travel and tourism. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (1992), 'Travel and tourism is the largest industry in the world on virtually any economic measure including value-added capital investment,

employment and tax contributions'. In 1992, the industry's gross output was estimated to be \$3.5 trillion, over 12 per cent of all consumer spending. The travel and tourism industry is the world's largest employer with almost 130 million jobs, or almost 7 per cent of all employees. This industry is the world's leading industrial contributor, producing over 6 per cent of the world's gross national product and accounting for capital investment in excess of \$422 billion in direct, indirect and personal taxes each year. Thus, tourism has a profound impact both on the world economy and, because of the educative effect of travel and the effects on employment, on society itself.

题：Economic and social significance of tourism.

(2) 段落中心句为段落第二句:首句为背景引入观点

文：Travel has existed since the beginning of time, when primitive man set out, often traversing great distances in search of game, which provided the food and clothing necessary for his survival. **Throughout the course of history, people have travelled for purposes of trade, religious conviction, economic gain, war, migration and other equally compelling motivations.** In the Roman era, wealthy aristocrats and high government officials also travelled for pleasure. Seaside resorts located at Pompeii and Herculaneum afforded citizens the opportunity to escape to their vacation villas in order to avoid the summer heat of Rome. Travel, except during the Dark Ages, has continued to grow and, throughout recorded history, has played a vital role in the development of civilisations and their economies.

题：The history of travel.

(3) 段落中心句为段落末句：

文：But language is foremost not just because it came first. In its own right it is a tool of extraordinary sophistication, yet based on an idea of ingenious simplicity: 'this marvellous invention of composing out of twenty-five or thirty sounds that infinite variety of expressions which, whilst having in themselves no likeness to what is in our mind, allow us to disclose to others its whole secret, and to make known to those who cannot penetrate it all that we imagine, and all the various stirrings of our soul' This was how, in 1660, the

renowned French grammarians of the Port-Royal abbey near Versailles distilled the essence of language, and no one since has celebrated more eloquently the magnitude of its achievement. Even so, there is just one flaw in all these hymns of praise, for the homage to language's unique accomplishment conceals a simple yet critical incongruity. Language is mankind's greatest invention - except, of course, that it was never invented. **This apparent paradox is at the core of our fascination with language, and it holds many of its secrets.**

题：Apparently incompatible characteristics of language.

(4) 举例/解释前的观点句

文：Once the exclusive province of the wealthy, travel and tourism have become an institutionalised way of life for most of the population. **In fact, McIntosh and Goeldner (1990) suggest that tourism has become the largest commodity in international trade for many nations and, for a significant number of other countries, it ranks second or third.** For example, tourism is the major source of income in Bermuda, Greece, Italy, Spain, Switzerland and most Caribbean countries. In addition, Hawkins and Ritchie, quoting from data published by the American Express Company, suggest that the travel and tourism industry is the number one ranked employer in the Bahamas, Brazil, Canada, France, (the former) West Germany, Hong Kong, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Singapore, the United Kingdom and the United States. However, because of problems of definition, which directly affect statistical measurement, it is not possible with any degree of certainty to provide precise, valid or reliable data about the extent of worldwide tourism participation or its economic impact. In many cases, similar difficulties arise when attempts are made to measure domestic tourism.

题：The world impact of tourism.

(5) 转折后的重点句：转折句一般是段落重要内容

文：I would found an institution where any person can find instruction in any subject. That was the founder's motto for Cornell University, and it seems an apt characterization of the different university, also in the USA, where I currently teach philosophy. A student can

prepare for a career in resort management, engineering, interior design, accounting, music, law enforcement, you name it. **But what would the founders of these two institutions have thought of a course called 'Arson for Profit'?** I kid you not: we have it on the books. Any undergraduates who have met the academic requirements can sign up for the course in our program in 'fire science'.

题：A surprising course title.

(6) 下一段首句或上一段末句的承上启下

文：D Macfarlane had wondered for a long time how the Industrial Revolution came about. Historians had alighted on one interesting factor around the mid-18th century that required explanation. Between about 1650 and 1740, the population in Britain was static. But then there was a burst in population growth. Macfarlane says: The infant mortality rate halved in the space of 20 years, and this happened in both rural areas and cities, and across all classes. People suggested four possible causes. Was there a sudden change in the viruses and bacteria around? Unlikely. Was there a revolution in medical science? But this was a century before Lister's revolution. Was there a change in environmental conditions? There were improvements in agriculture that wiped out malaria, but these were small gains. Sanitation did not become widespread until the 19th century. The only option left is food. But the height and weight statistics show a decline. So the food must have got worse. Efforts to explain this sudden reduction in child deaths appeared to draw a blank

E This population burst seemed to happen at just the right time to provide labour for the Industrial Revolution.

题：The search for the reasons for an increase in population.

⇔⇔⇔ Heading题重点关注段落中心句可能在段落首句、段落第二句、段落末句、**举例/解释前的观点句、转折后的重点句、下一段首句或上一段末句的承上启下。**

2、该段落没有段落中心句、都是平行描述，需要自己概括段落大意。

文：Tourism in the mass form as we know it today is a distinctly **twentieth-century**

phenomenon. Historians suggest that the advent of mass tourism began in England **during the industrial revolution** with the rise of the middle class and the availability of relatively inexpensive transportation. The creation of the commercial airline industry following **the Second World War** and the subsequent development of the jet aircraft **in the 1950s** signalled the rapid growth and expansion of international travel. This growth led to the **development** of a major new industry: tourism. In turn, international tourism **became** the concern of a number of world governments since it not only provided new employment opportunities but also produced a means of earning foreign exchange.

题：The development of mass tourism.

三、Heading题注意事项

1、Heading题一定是选段落大意、段落观点，而不能选其中片面提及、以偏概全：

文：Tourism in the mass form as we know it today is a distinctly **twentieth-century** phenomenon. Historians suggest that the advent of mass tourism began in England **during the industrial revolution** with the rise of the middle class and the availability of relatively inexpensive transportation. The creation of the commercial airline industry following **the Second World War** and the subsequent development of the jet aircraft **in the 1950s** signalled the rapid growth and expansion of international travel. This growth led to the **development** of a major new industry: tourism. In turn, international tourism **became** the concern of a number of world governments since it not only provided new employment opportunities but also produced a means of earning foreign exchange.

题：The development of mass tourism.

干扰项1：The contribution of air travel to tourism.

干扰项2：Earning foreign exchange through tourism.

2、一个段落可能有多个观点，则结合所给选项标题，选出其中一个

文：**However, the major problems of the travel and tourism industry that have hidden, or obscured, its economic impact are the diversity and fragmentation of the industry itself.** The travel industry includes: hotels, motels and other types of accommodation; restaurants and other food services; transportation services and facilities; amusements,

attractions and other leisure facilities; gift shops and a large number of other enterprises. Since many of these businesses also serve local residents, the impact of spending by visitors can easily be overlooked or underestimated. In addition, Meis (1992) points out that the tourism industry involves concepts that have remained amorphous to both analysts and decision makers. **Moreover, in all nations this problem has made it difficult for the industry to develop any type of reliable or credible tourism information base in order to estimate the contribution it makes to regional, national and global economies.** However, the nature of this very diversity makes travel and tourism ideal vehicles for economic development in a wide variety of countries, regions or communities.

题：difficulty in recognizing the economic effects of tourism.

3、注意学术文章不是八股文，不是一定“观点+解释+举例+观点+解释+举例+.....”，而是灵活的、“an automatic process”。

4、细节题与Heading题可能有重合，要结合不同题型之间的联系。

List of Headings	
i	The areas and artefacts within the pyramid itself
ii	A difficult task for those involved
iii	A king who saved his people
iv	A single certainty among other less definite facts
v	An overview of the external buildings and areas
vi	A pyramid design that others copied
vii	An idea for changing the design of burial structures
viii	An incredible experience despite the few remains
ix	The answers to some unexpected questions

as big as an Egyptian 21 of the past. The area outside the pyramid included accommodation that was occupied by 22 , along with many other buildings and features.

5、当段落中有描述实验研究时:实验方法、实验过程、实验结论等，重点关注**实验结论**。

6、future/predict等词一般重点关注最后一段或最后几段。

四、Heading题例题讲解

要求：做完Heading题后，复盘时用➡梳理段落行文结构，练习段落理解能力。

文：A Aromatherapy is the most widely used complementary therapy in the National Health Service, and doctors use it most often for treating dementia. Some elderly patients have difficulty in verbal interaction, on which conventional medicine has little efficacy. For them, aromatherapy can help get better sleep, increase motivation and reduce disturbed behaviour. So the thinking goes. But last year, a systematic review of health care databases found almost no evidence that aromatherapy is effective in the treatment of dementia. Other findings suggest that aromatherapy works only if you believe it will. In reality, the only research that has precisely revealed it to have an effect was carried out on animals.

题：Conflicting views

aromatherapy 被医用

➡对老人有用

➡具体效果

➡但是去年的研究发现没有证据表明有用

➡其他研究结果（信则有之、animals）

文：B Behavioural studies have consistently suggested that odors can elicit emotional memories far more easily than other sensory cues. And earlier this year, Rachel Herz, of Brown University in Providence, Rhode Island, and colleagues peered into people's heads using functional Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) to validate that. They scanned the brains of five women while they either watched a photo of a bottle of perfume that evoked a pleasant memory for them, or smelled that perfume. One woman, as an example, thought of how as a child living in Paris - she would look excitedly at her mother who dressed up to go out and sprayed herself with that perfume. The women themselves depicted the perfume as far more evocative than the photo, and Herz and co-workers found that the scent did indeed activate the amygdala and other brain regions associated with emotion processing far more strongly than the photo. graph. But what's interesting was that the memory itself was not much better recalled by the fragrance than by the picture. 'People

don't remember any more details or with any more clarity when the memory is recalled with an odour,' she says. 'However, you have this intense emotional feeling viscerally with the odour.'

题：The physical effects of scent versus image

气味比其他感官更容易引起情感回忆

➡具体描述实验

➡但是和照片比起来，气味对回想记忆本身细节的效果也没那么好

文：C That's hardly surprising, Herz thinks, given how the brain has evolved. "The way I like to think about it is that emotion and olfaction are essentially the same things,' she says. "The part of the brain controlling emotion literally comes out from the part of the brain controlling smell.' That, she says, probably explains why memories for odours that are associated with intense emotions are so strongly entrenched in us, because the smell was initially a survival skill: a signal to approach or to avoid.

题：Originally an alarm signal

因为二者是同一个东西

➡解释大脑原理

➡气味起初是一个生存技能：靠近或远离的信

文：D Eric Vermetten, a psychiatrist at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands, says that doctors have long known about the potential of smells to act as traumatic reminders, but the evidence has been largely anecdotal. Last year, Vermetten and others began to study it through three cases of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in which patients said either that a certain smell triggered their flashbacks, or that a smell was a feature of the flashback itself. The researchers concluded that odours could be made use of in exposure therapy, or for reconditioning patients' fear responses.

题：Bringing back painful memories

气味可以作为创伤提醒，但证据不足

➡PTSD 新研究想确定 smell 能否激发创伤回忆

➡结论是可能利用气味来治疗

文：E After Vermetten presented his findings at a conference, doctors in the audience told him how they had turned this association around and put it to good use. PTSD patients

often undergo group therapy, but the traumatic reminders can be exposed by the therapy itself. "Some clinicians put a strip of vanilla or a strong, pleasant, daily odorant such as coffee under their patients' noses, so that they have this continuous olfactory stimulation," says Vermetten. So armed, the patients seem to be better protected against flashbacks. It's purely anecdotal, and nobody knows what's happening in the brain, says Vermetten, but it's possible that the neural pathways by which the odour elicits the pleasant, everyday memory override the fear-conditioned neural pathways that respond to verbal cues.

题：Escaping from reliving the past

如何应用这一结论（承上启下）

➡ PTSD 的治疗方法

➡ 具体描述治疗过程

➡ 病人受到保护，不受回忆伤害

➡ 但是原理不明确

文：F According to Herz, the therapeutic potential of scent could lie in their very unreliability. She has presented with her perfume-bottle experiment that even though the memories the scent elicits feel more real, it doesn't guarantee any better recall. And there's plenty of research to show that our noses can be tricked, because being predominantly visual and verbal creatures, we put more faith in those other modalities. In 2001, for example, Gil Morrot, of the National Institute for Agronomic Research in Montpellier, tricked 54 oenology students by colouring a glass of white wine with a scentless red dye in secret just before they were asked to describe the scent of some red and white wines. The students used terms typically reserved for red wines to describe the coloured wine. What's more, just like experts, they thought of terms alluding to the wine's redness and darkness-visual rather than olfactory qualities. Smell, the researchers concluded, cannot be separated from the other senses.

题：Checking unreliable evidence

气味治疗的不可靠性

➡ 解释、举例

文：G Last July, Jay Gottfried and Ray Dolan of the Wellcome Department of Imaging Neuroscience in London took that research a step further. They tested how much time people need to respond when naming an aroma, by presenting with an image that was

associated with the odour or one that was not. Participants were asked to sniff vanilla and simultaneously showed either the picture of ice cream or of cheese. At the same time, their brains were being scanned in an MRI machine. People named the smells faster when the picture presented something semantically related to them, and when that happened, a structure called the hippocampus was strongly activated. The researchers' interpretation was that the hippocampus plays a role in integrating information from the senses - information that the brain then uses to decide what it is perceiving.

题：Reinforcing one sense with another

新实验

➡描述实验:气味和图片结合

➡实验过程描述:气味+图片

➡结论:结合两种信息

文：A Peter Drucker is one of the most important management thinkers of the past century. The publications of about 40 books and thousands of articles demonstrated his intellectual excellence in the field. He devoted himself to the mission to make the world understand how essential management is. 'Management is the organ of institutions – the organ that converts a mob into an organisation, and human efforts into performance. 'Did he win? The scope of his influence was very large. Wherever people grapple with tricky management problems, from big organisations to small ones, from the public sector to the private, and increasingly in the voluntary sector, you can find Drucker's fingerprints.

题：The popularity and impact of Drucker' s works

最重要的管理学家

➡诸多作品体现专业才能

➡让世界理解管理的重要性、管理的重要

➡他的影响很广泛。无论人们遇到什么管理难题，大小企业、公私企业…都有它的足迹

文：B His first two books - The End of Economic Man (1939) and The Future of Industrial Man(1942) - received praise from readers, including Winston Churchill, but they annoyed academic critics for the wide range over so many different subjects. Nevertheless, the second of these books grabbed attention with its strong view that companies had a social dimension as well as an economic purpose. His third book, Concept of the Corporation,

became an instant bestseller and has remained in print ever since.

题：Early publications of Drucker

他第一本书受到读者喜爱，但也受到批评
➡第二本书吸引注意
➡第三本书爆火

文：C The two most interesting arguments in *Concept of the Corporation* practically were tangential to the decentralisation in his time. They ran through his work. The first argument placed emphasis on 'empowering' workers. Drucker suggested companies not treating workers as costs but rather as resources. He harshly criticised the assembly-line production system that dominated the manufacturing industry at that time - partly because the speed of assembly lines was incredibly low and partly because individual workers could not get involved in any creative tasks. The second one was related to the rise of knowledge workers. Drucker argued that the world was moving from an 'economy of goods' to an 'economy of knowledge' - and from a society dominated by an industrial proletariat to one dominated by brain workers. He insisted that this had profound implications for both managers and politicians. The conventional practice of treating workers like gears in a giant machine should be abandoned, and workers needed to be treated as brain workers. In return, politicians had to understand that knowledge, and hence education, was the only most important resource for all advanced societies. Drucker also believed that knowledge workers themselves got influenced by this economy. They had to come to terms with the fact that they were neither 'bosses' nor 'workers', but something in between: entrepreneurs who had responsibility for developing their most important resource, brainpower, and who also needed to take more control of their own careers, including their pension plans.

题：The changing role of the employee

两个观点
➡观点一：给员工赋权。拒绝流水线、给员工创造力
➡观点二：知识型员工。向脑力工作者转型

文：D However, there was also a hard side to his works. Drucker was in charge of developing one of the rational school of management's most successful products -

'management by objectives'. In one of his most substantial works, *The Practice of Management* (1954), he stressed the importance of managers and corporations setting clear long-term objectives and translating those long-term objectives into more immediate goals. He insisted that companies nurture an elite team of general managers, who set these long-term objectives, and then a group of more professional managers. Critics said this was a retreat from his original belief in the soft side of management. For Drucker it was all perfectly consistent: if you rely too much on empowerment you are likely to run into anarchy, whereas if you rely too much on command-and-control you sacrifice creativity. The trick is to get managers to set long-term goals but allow their employees to work out ways of achieving those goals. If Drucker contributed hugely to making management a global industry, he also contributed to its application beyond the business base. He was not simply a business thinker, but definitely a management one. He believed that 'management is the defining organ of all modern institutions' not just companies.

题：Drucker's concept of balanced management

强硬观点

- ➡ 目标管理：设定长期目标并细分成小目标
- ➡ 管理层要注重目标
- ➡ 有人批评这与软性管理相悖
- ➡ Drucker 认为是一致的：太宽松也不行太严格也不行
- ➡ 让管理者设定目标、员工来达成目标
- ➡ 要超前、不只是思考者更是管理者、管理很重要

文：E There are three persistent criticisms of Drucker's works. The first is that he focused on big organisations rather than small ones. *Concept of the Corporation* advertised big organisations in many ways. As Drucker said, "As we know it today, in modern industrial production, particularly in modern mass production, the problem in the small unit is not just its inefficiency, but its lack of production capacity. The book helped set off the 'big organisation boom' which dominated business thinking for the next 20 years. The second criticism is that Drucker's advocacy of management by objectives narrowed the development space for businesses. They prefer to allow ideas, including ideas for long-term strategies, to bubble up from the bottom and middle of the organisations rather than being imposed from on high. Thirdly, Drucker is criticised for being a maverick who has increasingly been left behind by the increasing rigour of his chosen field. We cannot find a single area of

academic management theory that he made his own.

题：Finding fault with Drucker

三个批评

➡批评一：只关注大公司

➡批评二：目标管理可能限制发展

➡批评三：太特立独行

文：F There is some truth in the first two arguments. Drucker never wrote anything as good as Concept of the Corporation upon entrepreneurial start-ups. Drucker's work on management by objectives showed contradictory ideas to his earlier and later writings on the importance of knowledge workers and self-directed teams. But the third argument is short-sighted and unfair because it ignores Drucker's pioneering role in creating the modern profession of management. He was one of the leading scholars in carrying out systematic studies on big companies, and he pioneered the idea that ideas can help galvanise companies. When evaluating Drucker's influence, we cannot neglect the problem that so many of his ideas have gradually become conventional wisdom. By this, I mean he is trapped by his own achievements. His writings on the importance of knowledge workers and empowerment may sound a little trite these days. But they certainly weren't trite when he first came up with them in the 1940s, or when they were first applied in the Anglo-Saxon world in the 1980s. Furthermore, Drucker did not give up his endeavour to create new ideas until his 90s. His work on the management of voluntary organisations is still at the leading edge.

题：An appreciation of the pros and cons of Drucker's works

前两个批评有道理：具体说

➡但是第三个批评不赞同：很伟大、不过时

五、Heading题与段落匹配Contains题对比

Heading题	Which paragraph contains题
宏观：考察段落大意	微观：考察局部细节对应

必须要选段落大意、概括理解	只要提及就可以选
每个段落都要选一个 Heading	一般只考部分段落
理解段落展开结构是核心	同义替换对应是核心

Heading题总结



Presented with XMind

练习题剑 10-2-1 段落结构

A 段：

背景引入工业革命

➡为什么是英国？为什么是 18 世纪？（工业革命的时间和地点）

🌟The time and place of the Industrial Revolution.

B 段：

工业革命的复合因素

➡具体有 20 多种因素：科技人口交通等等

➡日荷法中等国缺少一些因素，这些因素缺一不可才能开启工业革命

🌟Conditions required for industrialisation.

C 段：

工业革命的秘密是茶和啤酒

➡具体解释茶和啤酒的原理：预防疾病

➡这个理论获得肯定

🌟Two keys to Britain' s industrial revolution.

D 段：

Macfarlane 搜寻工业革命的原因

➡英国人口先平稳后暴增

➡探讨人口增长的原因

🌟The search for reasons for an increase in population.

E 段：

人口增长为工业革命提供劳动力

➡但人口聚集可能造成疾病，饮用习惯可能抑制疾病

➡英国人饮用习惯变化与死亡率变化

🌟Changes in drinking habits in Britain.

F 段：

与日本比较：日本茶文化

➡与中国的茶贸易使英国婴儿死亡率下降

➡探讨原因：沸水煮茶避免疾病

🌟Comparisons with Japan lead to the answer.

G 段：

日本有多种因素为什么没有开启工业革命？

➡害怕机器使人失业

➡日本放弃了工业革命

🌟Industrialisation and the fear of unemployment.

练习题剑 12-8-3 段落结构

A 段：随着治理失败，各地董事会需要改变角色、董事会不容易（背景引入）

☛ 金融危机导致的衰退超预期、对金融危机原因的责备很广泛

☛ 政府、监管部门、央行、审计都被谴责

☛ 银行尤其被审查

背景引入+段落核心内容：讨论各方主体被问责

🌟 Heading: Many external bodies being held responsible for problems

B 段：审查的连锁反应引起关注、增加了董事的压力

☛ 董事花费时间增多、传统治理结构受到质疑、董事会数量增多、花费时间增多

总分结构，首句说明段落大意，后面都是具体分述各种影响

🌟 Heading: The impact on companies of being subjected to close examination

C 段：委员会制度有效率但减少了董事会参与

☛ 审计会议比董事会还长、形式主义严重

总分结构，首句说董事会参与减少，后面具体描述了两个现象

🌟 Heading: A risk that not all directors take part in solving major problems

D 段：提出职业董事会是解决方案

☛ 可能带来的风险

☛ 并不适合所有公司

☛ 但很适合银行

总分结构，首句提出职业董事会这个方案，后面具体讨论其优缺点

🌟 Heading: A proposal to change the way the board operates

E 段：批评董事会太注重短期财务目标、而不注重长期战略与可持续

☛ 治理结构与市场机制鼓励这种现象、报表会影响董事会决策

☛ 这引起部分投资者也只关注财务表现而非公司策略

☛ 资本全球化与自动交易系统加剧了这种影响

☛ 企业文化也让管理层去完成财务指标

总分结构，首句说董事会只关注短期目标，后面具体描述这种现象及其原因

🌟 Heading: Boards not looking far enough ahead

F 段：各方会对首席执行官的薪酬进行争论

☛ 这样的好处是股东可以裁掉表现不佳的管理层

☛ 股东对首席执行官薪酬的权利很大

☛ 一个具体的薪酬委员会例子

总分结构，首句说对首席执行官的薪酬进行争论，后面都是具体描述管理层薪酬相关

🌟 Heading: Disputes over financial arrangements regarding senior managers

G 段：金融危机引发人们对公司角色和企业道德的关注

☛ 企业的信用受损、资本的道德受到质疑

☛ 所有部门的公司董事都应该拓宽视野、重建企业目标

☛ 我们生活在充满挑战的时代

前两句交代背景，三四句提出要求：所有公司董事会需要怎么做。本段就是说在这样艰难的时刻下，所有部门公司需要做什么

🌟 Heading: The possible need for fundamental change in every area of business

选择题

单选题：四选一，一般连考 3-5 道

27 What point does Shester make about Barr's book in the first paragraph?

- A It gives a highly original explanation for urban development.
- B Elements of Barr's research papers are incorporated throughout the book.
- C Other books that are available on the subject have taken a different approach.
- D It covers a range of factors that affected the development of New York.

多选题：五选二最常见、也可能七选三/八选三/七选四，一般考 1-2 道

Which **TWO** of the following statements does the writer make about literacy rates in Section B?

- A Very little research has been done into the link between high literacy rates and improved earnings.
- B Literacy rates in Germany between 1600 and 1900 were very good.
- C There is strong evidence that high literacy rates in the modern world result in economic growth.
- D England is a good example of how high literacy rates helped a country industrialise.
- E Economic growth can help to improve literacy rates.

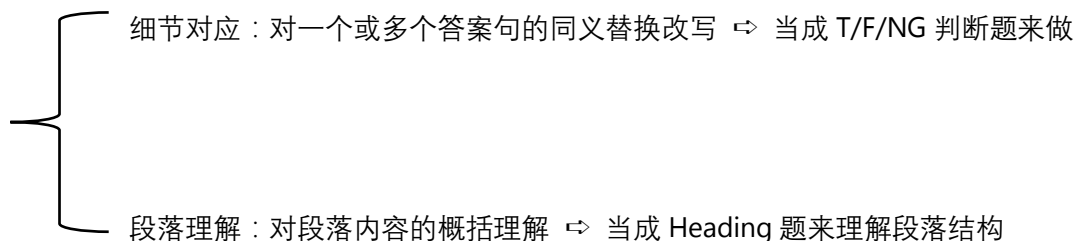
一、单选题

- 好定位到大致段落（甚至经常直接告诉你在第几段）
- 一般出题点不会太密集，一段一般就出一道选择题（可能和其他题型交叉考）

- 36 What is the reviewer's main purpose in the first paragraph?
- A to describe what happened during the Battle of Worcester
 - B to give an account of the circumstances leading to Charles II's escape
 - C to provide details of the Parliamentarians' political views
 - D to compare Charles II's beliefs with those of his father
- 37 Why does the reviewer include examples of the fugitives' behaviour in the third paragraph?
- A to explain how close Charles II came to losing his life
 - B to suggest that Charles II's supporters were badly prepared
 - C to illustrate how the events of the six weeks are brought to life
 - D to argue that certain aspects are not as well known as they should be
- 38 What point does the reviewer make about Charles II in the fourth paragraph?
- A He chose to celebrate what was essentially a defeat.
 - B He misunderstood the motives of his opponents.
 - C He aimed to restore people's faith in the monarchy.
 - D He was driven by a desire to be popular.
- 39 What does the reviewer say about Charles Spencer in the fifth paragraph?
- A His decision to write the book comes as a surprise.
 - B He takes an unbiased approach to the subject matter.
 - C His descriptions of events would be better if they included more detail.
 - D He chooses language that is suitable for a twenty-first-century audience.
- 40 When the reviewer says the book 'doesn't quite hit the mark', she is making the point that
- A it overlooks the impact of events on ordinary people.
 - B it lacks an analysis of prevalent views on monarchy.
 - C it omits any references to the deceit practised by Charles II during his time in hiding.
 - D it fails to address whether Charles II's experiences had a lasting influence on him.

- 问法非常多元：how/why/what/refer to等等
- 顺序题：预读前两道题题目来定位

两种考察方法：考察细节对应 或 考察段落理解



1、细节对应：当成TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN判断题来做。意思一致（True）是正确选项；意思相反（False）和没有提及（Not Given）都是错误选项。

What point does the reviewer make about ...

What does the reviewer say about ...

What do the writers suggest about ...

.....

文：Video games give your child's brain a real boost. In many video games, the skills

required to win are closely bound up with abstract and high-level thinking. Specifically, some of the mental skills, which are not even taught at school, can be trained by video games, including following instructions, solving problems, logic, hand-eye coordination and fine movement skills. Research also indicates that playing video games is an effective way to promote iconic, spatial and visual attention skills. There are even studies conducted on adults finding that better surgical skills tend to be associated with the experiences of playing video games. Jacob Benjamin, a doctor from the Beth Israel Medical Centre NY, has discovered a correlation between the skills at video gaming and those at keyhole or laparoscopic surgery. Similarly, experts say that one of the reasons for which fighter pilots of today are more skilful is that this generation's pilots are being weaned on video games.

题：Which of the following is correct according to paragraph four?

- A. Some schools use video games to teach students abstract and high-level thinking.
- B. Video games can improve brain function in various aspects.
- C. Some surgeons have better skills because they are addicted to video games
- D. Skillful fighter pilots in this generation love to play strategy games.

B

文：In an upcoming study in the journal Current Biology, it is predicted by authors Daphne Bavelier, Alexandra Pouget and Shawn Green that people who play video games could process stimulus from real-life situations much faster than others. Over the course of the study, dozens of 18- to 25-year-olds who were not ordinarily video game players were tested. They were divided into two groups. One group played 30 hours of the action video game Call of Duty 2, and the other group played 30 hours of the strategy game The Sims 2. All of the subjects were then asked to make quick decisions in several tasks relevant to real-life contexts. The action game players were up to 20 percent faster at coming to a conclusion and answered just as many questions correctly as their strategy game playing counterparts.

题：What is the expectation of the experiment done by the three researchers?

- A. Gamers have to make the best use of the limited resources.
- B. Gamers with better math skills will win in the end.

- C. Strategy game players have a better ability to make quick decisions.
- D. Video games help increase the speed of players' reaction effectively.

D

文：When encountering a foreign language barrier, people often turn to professionals to translate or interpret for them. The term 'translation' is the neutral term used for activities to turn the meaning or expression in one language (the source language) into the corresponding meaning of another (the target language), whether the medium is spoken, written or signed. In certain professional contexts, however, a distinction is drawn between people who work with the spoken or signed language (interpreters) and those who work with the written language (translators). While both professions involve the presentation of information between source and target languages, they are still considered distinct, and it is hard to find a person who enjoys both. Some writers on translation, indeed, consider the interpreting task to be more suitable for extrovert personalities and the translating task for introverts.

题：What does the writer say about 'translation' at the beginning of the passage?

- A. several examples of its meaning
- B. its general and specific meaning
- C. its different meanings for various professions
- D. underlying causes and historical background of it

B

文：Interpreting is today widely known for its use in international political life. When senior ministers from different cultures and language backgrounds meet, the television record invariably shows a pair of interpreters hovering in the background. At major conferences, such as the United Nations General Assembly, the presence of headphones is a clear indication that an important linguistic exercise is going on. In everyday circumstances, interpreters are frequently needed too, especially in cosmopolitan societies formed by new reiterations of immigrants and Gastarbeiter. Often, the business of law courts, hospitals, local health clinics, classrooms or industrial tribunals cannot be carried on without

interpreters Given the importance and frequency of this work, it is remarkable that so little study has been made of what actually happens when interpreting takes place, and of how successful an exercise it is.

题 : The application of headphones at a United Nations conference tells us that

- A. a TV show is being conducted.
 - B. a radio program is on air.
 - C. two sides are debating.
 - D. a language practice is in process.
- D

文 : There are two categories of interpretation: consecutive and simultaneous. In a consecutive mode of interpreting, the interpreter provides his interpretation after the original speech or some section of it has been finished. During the course of the speech, the interpreter has to focus attention on comprehending and analysing its content. Here the length of each segment to be translated makes a difference to the interpreter's strategies and outcomes. If the segment is just one sentence or two, the interpreter closely follows the original speech. Nevertheless, the interpreter is often expected to translate a long speech which may last for scores of minutes or even longer. Faced with this situation, he has to remember a great number of messages and keep them in mind until he begins his translation. For this to be possible, the interpreter must record the original messages using a complex system of symbols to express what the speaker is saying. These symbols represent specific meanings, abbreviations, or verb tenses through the visualisation of information. Studying and practicing this set of symbols is an integral part of interpreter training and a special exercise to improve memory.

题 : In consecutive interpretation, if the content to be translated is longer than expected, what would an interpreter most probably do?

- A. He or she has to write down parts of it in advance.
- B. He or she has to interrupt the speaker to prompt the translation before continuing.
- C. He or she has to respond as quickly as possible.
- D. He or she has to omit parts of it without translating.

A

文 : Consecutive interpreting, which is widely employed in informal situations, as well as in committee meetings and small conferences, presumably dates from the Tower of Babel. In this kind of interpretation, the interpreter translates after the speaker has finished speaking. It does break the rhythm of the original language, but that is the nature of it. In larger and more formal events, therefore, where the meaning needs to be delivered effectively and accurately, it has been generally replaced by simultaneous interpreting, whose development arose from the availability of modern audiological equipment and the advent of growing international interaction following the Second World War.

题 : The writer mentions the Tower of Babel to illustrate

- A. the mystery of consecutive interpretation.
- B. the precise time when consecutive interpretation appeared.
- C. the long history of consecutive interpretation.
- D. the antiquated nature of consecutive interpretation.

C

文 : In larger and more formal events, therefore, where the meaning needs to be delivered effectively and accurately, it has been generally replaced by simultaneous interpreting, whose development arose from the availability of modern audiological equipment and the advent of growing international interaction following the Second World War.

The simultaneous mode has attracted great interest because of the complexity of the task and the remarkable skills required. In no other context of human communication is anyone routinely required to listen and speak at the same time, preserving an exact semantic correspondence between the two procedures. Strictly speaking, the term 'simultaneous' does not truly present the interpreting procedure. Actually, the interpreter might not be able to utter even a single word until he gains the entire meaning, and he needs time to assimilate what is being said in the source language and to convert it into an acceptable form in the target language, so there is invariably a delay of a few words between the stimulus and the response. This 'ear-voice span' is usually about 2 or 3 seconds, but it may

be as much as 10 seconds or so if the text is complex. The brain has to memorise what has just been said, attend to what is currently being said, and anticipate the construction of what is about to be said.

题 : Which of the following is true about **simultaneous interpreting**?

- A. It is mainly used in informal situations and meetings.
- B. It has been around since before the Second World War.
- C. It has some time lag in converting information.
- D. It does not rely on any auxiliary equipment.

C

文 : Aromatherapy is the most widely used complementary therapy in the National Health Service, and doctors use it most often for treating dementia. Some elderly patients have difficulty in verbal interaction, on which conventional medicine has little efficacy. For them, aromatherapy can help get better sleep, increase motivation and reduce disturbed behaviour. So the thinking goes. But last year, a systematic review of health care databases found almost no evidence that aromatherapy is effective in the treatment of dementia. Other findings suggest that aromatherapy works only if you believe it will. In reality, the only research that has precisely revealed it to have an effect was carried out on animals.

题 : What does the passage say about aromatherapy?

- A. Aromatherapy is the use of essential oils extracted from plants.
- B. Evidence has proved that aromatherapy is effective in treating dementia.
- C. People who feel aromatherapy is effective believe it is useful.
- D. Aromatherapy is especially helpful for elderly patients.

C

no evidence 驳斥 proved、proof、clear、clarity

文 : Many centuries ago, dreams were seen as what the gods conveyed to human beings, and in many cultures today, they are still regarded as prophecies. In ancient Greece, sick people slept at the temples of Asclepius, the god of medicine, in order to receive dreams that would heal them. Modern dream science really began at the end of the 19th century

with Sigmund Freud, who theorised that dreams were the expression of unconscious desires often stemming from childhood. The Freudian model of psychoanalysis prevailed until the new research into the chemistry of the brain emerged in the 1970s, which illustrated that psychological problems could result from biological or chemical factors, as well as environmental ones. That is to say, we were ill not just because of what our mothers did (or didn't do), but because of some imbalance that could be medicated

题：what do people in **ancient times** think of dreams?

- A. an unreliable superstition
- B. opportunities to **communicate with God** and **predict the future**
- C. medical relief for children with undesirable desires
- D. rules to follow when sleeping in the temple

B

文：'One thing that's unique about **mammals and birds** is that **they can regulate body temperature**, says neuroscientist Jerry Siegel, director of UCLA's Centre for Sleep Research. 'There's no reliable evidence that any cold-blooded animal has REM sleep. ' Siegel says **REM sleep heats up the brain** and non-REM cools it off, suggesting that the changing sleep cycles allow the brain to repair itself. 'It is highly possible REM sleep is supplementing a fundamental physiological function and that dreams are a sort of epiphenomenon, ' he adds, - 'an extraneous **by-product, like the foam on beer.**'

题：what can we learn from the dreams of the **animals** mentioned by the writer?

- A. **Brain temperature rises when the REM** pattern happens.
- B. The explanation **why mammals are warm-blooded is related to REM sleep**
- C. **Mammals** are bounded to appear with more frequent REM.
- D. REM makes people want to **drink beer with more foam.**

A

把文学性的比喻当成事实

文：Justin Carre and Cheryl McCormick of Brock University in Ontario, Canada, examined 90 ice hockey players. They found that **a wider face** in which the cheekbone-to-cheekbone

distance was unusually large relative to the distance between eyebrows and upper lip **was linked in a statistically significant way with** the number of penalty minutes a player was given **for violent acts** including slashing, elbowing, checking from behind and fighting

题：What can be concluded from **Justin Carre and Cheryl McCormick**'s experiment?

- A. **A wide-faced man may be more aggressive.**
- B. Aggressive men have a wide range of facial features.
- C. There is no relation between facial features and an aggressive character.
- D. It's necessary for people to be aggressive in competitive games.

A

原命题和逆命题：Not Given

文：The eventual authentication of a painting by **Joseph Mallord William Turner entitled Landscape with a Rainbow** in 1993 is a good illustration of the process. It was first noticed in the early **1980s** when the Biros brought the painting to the Tate Gallery in London to display it to the leading Turner experts and collection custodians. **The verdict was unanimous - the painting was a tattered imitation.** Yet fingerprint evidence was observed on the painting by **a veteran specialist from the RCMP** when he conducted proper recording and re-examination. The fingerprints on Landscape with a Rainbow were considered to match those on another Turner painting Chichester Canal. When an independent fingerprint inspection by John Manners of the **West Yorkshire Police confirmed the conclusion** of the same fingerprints of the two paintings, the unbelievers changed their minds. In addition, it is known to all that Turner used to **work alone without any assistant**, which has significantly reduced the likelihood of unexpected contribution. The painting, originally bought for a few hundred dollars, **was finally sold for close to \$200,000 at auction at Phillips in London in 1995.**

题：The attribution of **Landscape with a Rainbow to Turner**

- A. **was overwhelmingly accepted at the outset.**
- B. **has been determined by the fingerprints of his assistant.**
- C. **was first proposed by the West Yorkshire Police.**
- D. **has been confirmed after many years effort.**

D

文：In 1998, one man got three envelopes containing old correspondence in an antique shop, one of which was postmarked April 2, 1915, and contained a half-folded drawing. The drawing depicted a woman's head. It was executed in red chalk with an inscription written in reverse with brown ink. The design was faded and worn, and some spots on it show that it has been discoloured by mould. The paper was yellowed and contaminated.

题：The drawing of a woman's head contained in the envelope

- A. was completed in 1915.
- B. was drawn in brown ink.
- C. was not in good condition.
- D. was folded for conservation.

C

几个特殊的细节考法：

(1) 问你example/exemplify的作用：观点 + 举例，就看前一句观点句

文：Often with film characterisation, the audience perceives little or no difference between the character and the actor. Thus, for example, the actor Humphrey Bogart is the character Sam Spade; film personality and life personality seem to merge.

题：One reason that the writer refers to Humphrey Bogart is to exemplify

- A. the importance of the actor and the character appearing to have similar personalities.
- B. the audience's wish that actors are visually appropriate for their roles.
- C. the value of the actor having had similar feelings to the character.
- D. the audience's preference for dialogue to be as authentic as possible.

A

(2) 问你代词 "This" 、 "That" "It" 指代什么：就看前一句代词指代

34 What does 'This' refer to in the seventh paragraph?

- A** the Lapita's seafaring talent
- B** the Lapita's ability to detect signs of land
- C** the Lapita's extensive knowledge of the region
- D** the Lapita's belief they would be able to return home

(3) 牢记原文中 “to + 动词” 表目的, “来、为了……”

文 : A recent paper in Nature Neuroscience by a research team in Montreal, Canada...

To demonstrate this psychological principle, the musicologist Leonard Meyer, in his classic book *Emotion and Meaning in Music*(1956), analysed the 5th movement of Beethoven's String Quartet in C-sharp minor, Op.131.

题 : Why does the writer refer to Meyer's work on music and emotion ?

- A. to propose an original theory about the subject
- B. to offer support for the findings of the Montreal study
- C. to recommend the need for further research into the subject
- D. to present a view which opposes that of the Montreal researchers

B

2、段落理解 : 当成Heading题来理解段落意思

Main purpose in the first paragraph ...

Purpose of first paragraph ...

What are the writers doing in the first paragraph ...

.....

文 : James Paul Gee, professor of education at the University of York, played his first video game when his seven-year-old son Sam was playing Garry's Mod. He wanted to play the game in order to help Sam solve problems in the game. Though Garry's Mod does not feature educational elements, several issues concerned with thinking and learning have been identified by researchers. So when Gee saw how well the game held Sam's attention, he wondered what benefits a better-designed video game might bring.

第一段结构 : JPG的儿子玩游戏GM

➡JPG想帮儿子

➡该游戏对思维和学习有帮助

➡JPG想研究游戏的好处

题 : What is the main purpose of paragraph one?

- A. to introduce professor James Paul Gee
 - B. to introduce the video game Garry's Mod
 - C. to introduce different types of video games
 - D. to introduce the background of this passage
- D

文：Negative ideas predominate in the attitudes of parents toward video games. To be specific, video games are often viewed as time-wasters. Such kinds of games are also invariably criticised by the media as the reason why some youth become violent or commit extreme antisocial behaviour. A recent content analysis of video games shows that as many as 89% of games include some violent content, but the majority of popular video games have nothing to do with aggressive elements. Many scientists and psychologists, like James Paul Gee, point out that the individuals can actually benefit from video games - primarily being smarter. Some skills, say high-level thinking skills, acquired from video games may help mould children's future life.

第二段结构：父母对游戏的负面态度

- ➡他们觉得游戏浪费时间、媒体批评是游戏导致暴力行为
- ➡研究表明89%游戏有暴力内容，但是绝大多数受欢迎的游戏不含暴力信息
- ➡学者认为游戏有益、可以让人聪明、游戏中获得的思考能力对未来有益

题：What does the writer want to express in the second paragraph?

- A. Video games with violent content have negative influences on children' s brains.
- B. Violent video games are the direct reason for juvenile delinquency.
- C. Video games can be beneficial to children' s intellectual abilities.
- D. Many parents regard video games as time-wasters.

C

3、单选题注意事项：

- (1) 题干词reviewer/writer：指本文作者

27 What is the reviewer's attitude to advocates of positive psychology?

- A They are wrong to reject the ideas of Bentham.
- B They are over-influenced by their study of Bentham's theories.
- C They have a fresh new approach to ideas on human happiness.
- D They are ignorant about the ideas they should be considering.

(2) “emphasis”、“suggest”、“interesting” 这种题干词不一定有原文对应

(3) 选项中的原词很多时候是干扰，要看的不是某个单词，而是整体的意思是不是一致

(4) 选择题善用排除法

(5) 越来越考察理解：放弃幻想，提升基础（词汇+语法+阅读能力）

二、多选题

Which **TWO** statements are made about the Roundtable on Sustainable Palm Oil (RSPO)?

- A Its membership has grown steadily over the course of the last decade.
- B It demands that certified producers be open and honest about their practices.
- C It took several years to establish its set of criteria for sustainable palm oil certification.
- D Its regulations regarding sustainability are stricter than those governing other industries.
- E It was formed at the request of environmentalists concerned about the loss of virgin forests.

- 多选题记分原则：占两个题号，对一个就得一个分，In either order顺序不影响

21&22 IN EITHER ORDER

- B
- C

- 多选题出题顺序比较特殊：可能集中某段、可能分布全文

- 多选题两种情况：

(1) 当题目提供信息好定位时，用题目来定位即可

Which **TWO** of the following statements does the writer make about literacy rates in Section B?

- A Very little research has been done into the link between high literacy rates and improved earnings.
- B Literacy rates in Germany between 1600 and 1900 were very good.
- C There is strong evidence that high literacy rates in the modern world result in economic growth.
- D England is a good example of how high literacy rates helped a country industrialise.
- E Economic growth can help to improve literacy rates.

(2) 当题目提供信息不足以定位时，需要预读选项来定位

Which **TWO** of the following points does the writer make about King Djoser?

- A Initially he had to be persuaded to build in stone rather than clay.
- B There is disagreement concerning the length of his reign.
- C He failed to appreciate Imhotep's part in the design of the Step Pyramid.
- D A few of his possessions were still in his tomb when archaeologists found it.
- E He criticised the design and construction of other pyramids in Egypt.

- 判断思路和单选题一致 --- 当成判断题来理解：就是同义替换改写转述、一句话换个说法（True 是正确选项、False 和 Not Given 是错误选项）。

文：Meditations may activate the brain's pineal gland, responsible for producing the antioxidant hormone melatonin, to help regulate sleep patterns and possibly hinder the aging process. As revealed by the studies at the University of Massachusetts Medical Centre and the University of Western Ontario, a higher level of melatonin was obtainable to people who did regular meditations than those who took 5-milligram supplements. Another study by Maharishi International University, Harvard University and the University of Maryland noticed that three months of meditation had brought conspicuous improvements to the psychological well-being of seniors.

题：Which TWO of the following statements are true about meditation? (CE)

- A. The longer people meditate, the more comfortable they are.
- B. Pineal activation is the unique mode to produce the melatonin.
- C. Melatonin is positively correlated with sleep quality.
- D. An increase in melatonin level contributes to the mental health of older people.
- E. Meditation can slow down the rate of aging.

文：C The two most interesting arguments in Concept of the Corporation practically were tangential to the decentralisation in his time. They ran through his work. The first argument placed emphasis on 'empowering' workers. Ducker suggested companies not treating workers as costs but rather as resources. He harshly criticised the assembly-line production system that dominated the manufacturing industry at that time - partly because the speed of assembly lines was incredibly low and partly because individual workers could not get involved in any creative tasks. The second one was related to the rise of knowledge workers. Drucker argued that the world was moving from an 'economy of goods' to an 'economy of knowledge' - and from a society dominated by an industrial proletariat to one dominated by brain workers. He insisted that this had profound implications for both managers and politicians. The conventional practice of treating workers like gears in a giant machine should be abandoned, and workers needed to be treated as brain workers. In return, politicians had to understand that knowledge, and hence education, was the only most important resource for all advanced societies. Drucker also believed that knowledge workers themselves got influenced by this economy. They had to come to terms with the fact that they were neither 'bosses' nor 'workers', but something in between: entrepreneurs who had responsibility for developing their most important resource, brainpower, and who also needed to take more control of their own careers, including their pension plans.

D However, there was also a hard side to his works. Drucker was in charge of developing one of the rational school of management's most successful products - 'management by objectives'. In one of his most substantial works, The Practice of Management (1954), he stressed the importance of managers and corporations setting clear long-term objectives and translating those long-term objectives into more immediate goals. He insisted that companies nurture an elite team of general managers, who set these long-term objectives, and then a group of more professional managers. Critics said this was a retreat from his original belief in the soft side of management. For Drucker it was all perfectly consistent: if you rely too much on empowerment you are likely to run into anarchy, whereas if you rely too much on command-and-control you sacrifice creativity. The trick is to get managers to set long-term

goals but allow their employees to work out ways of achieving those goals. If Drucker contributed hugely to making management a global industry, he also contributed to its application beyond the business base. He was not simply a business thinker, but definitely a management one. He believed that 'management is the defining organ of all modern institutions' not just companies.

题：Which TWO of the following are true of Drucker's views? (AE)

- A. Employees should be given more authority and carry out creative tasks.
- B. Young executives should be given chances to start from low-level jobs.
- C. More emphasis should be laid on fostering the development of the union.
- D. Managers should facilitate workers with tools of self-appraisal instead of controlling them from the outside force.
- E. Leaders should go beyond the scope of management details and strategically establish feasible goals.

选择题总结



Presented with XMind

选文章标题/副标题

单词 – 句子 – 段落 – 文章

40 What would be the **best title** for this passage?

- A Assessing the threat of marine debris
- B Marine debris: who is to blame?
- C A new solution to the problem of marine debris
- D Marine debris: the need for international action

40 What would be the **best subheading** for this passage?

- A Will the world survive the threat caused by big businesses?
- B How can big businesses be encouraged to be less driven by profit?
- C What environmental dangers are caused by the greed of businesses?
- D Are big businesses to blame for the damage they cause the environment?

选文章的中心思想 --- 一定是全文的中心内容

做题技巧：选全文反复提及的内容、选其他题目中反复出现的内容

剑 14-4-3 练习题手把手讲解

阅读速度专题

雅思阅读 = 词汇 + 语法 + 解题方法

一、词汇

词汇熟悉 VS 词汇生疏、不认识、反复猜…

同义替换敏感 VS 同义替换看不出来

……

有没有必要系统学习所有的词根词缀？

积累常见词根词缀：

<p>un : unhappy unfair unmarried</p> <p>dis : disagree dislike disappear disadvantage discourage</p> <p>im : impossible impolite</p> <p>mis : misunderstand misguided</p> <p>anti : antibiotics antiviral</p>	<p>in : internal include indoor inside</p> <p>ex : external exclude</p> <p>out : outdoor outside</p> <p>ism : capitalism socialism</p> <p>multi : multiple multicultural multimedia multi-skills</p>	<p>ist : scientist phycologist conservationist</p> <p>er : employer interviewer philosopher</p> <p>ee : employee interviewee</p> <p>or : doctor director</p> <p>bi : bilingual bicycle</p>
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⇒ 单词书 + 真题里积累生词，词汇多背多重复

二、语法

要求一：抓句子主干：主句的主谓宾/主系表

Discovering the molecules that allow plants to sense temperature has the potential to accelerate the breeding of crops resilient to thermal stress and climate change.

要求二：不必要求语序通顺优美，自己能读懂即可

Silbo has been taught in all of the island's elementary schools since 1999.

要求三：按照句子顺序理解，不要重复翻译 --- 顺句驱动

1、主语从句：what …的东西、how …的方法、when …的时间、whether …是否

What many of them didn't take into consideration was family size.

2、宾语从句和表语从句：按顺序往下翻

Alan Macfarlane noted that the history of tea in Britain provided an extraordinary coincidence of dates.

What they are discovering is that many of these qualities amount to habitual behaviour that determines the way we respond to the world.

3、介宾 A of B 表示从属时：翻成 “B 的 A”

erosion of soil

direction of sound

victims of crime

4、定语从句和同位语从句：重复一下先行词

The regular instructor is a colleague who appreciates the kind of ethical perspective I can bring as a philosopher.

We make a very conservative assumption that we are looking for a life form that is pretty well like us, since if it differs radically from us, we may well not recognize it as a life form, quite apart from whether we are able to communicate with it.

重复翻译这个小技巧实际上在被动句+by 的情况下也可以使用 (重复动词)

The ancient Olympics were abolished by the Roman Emperor Theodosius in 393AD.

5、同位语速读：介绍某人是某个大学某个职务，直接跳过去

Eric Vermetten, a psychiatrist at the University of Utrecht in the Netherlands, says that doctors have long known about the potential of smells to act as traumatic reminders.

Justin Carre and Cheryl McCormick of Brock University in Ontario, Canada, examined 90 ice hockey players.

三、解题方法

1、平行阅读法、不要重复阅读

2、结构化阅读 --- 抓关键观点、注意 “观点 + 解释/举例”

There are **many reasons** why technology is advancing so fast. **One frequently cited motive** is safety; indeed, research at the UK's Transport Research Laboratory has demonstrated that more than 90 percent of road collisions involve human error as a contributory factor, and it is the primary cause in the vast majority. Automation may help to reduce the incidence of this.

Another aim is to free the time people spend driving for other purposes. If the vehicle can do some or all of the driving, it may be possible to be productive, to socialise or simply to relax while automation systems have responsibility for safe control of the vehicle. If the vehicle can do the driving, those who are challenged by existing mobility models – such as older or disabled travellers – may be able to enjoy significantly greater travel autonomy.

In that respect, this book differs from most books on mathematics written for the general public. Some present the lives of colorful mathematicians. **Others** describe important applications of mathematics. Yet **others** go into mathematical procedures, but assume that the reader is adept in using algebra.

As I wrote, I kept in mind **two types of readers**: those who enjoyed mathematics until they were turned off by an unpleasant episode, usually around fifth grade, **and** mathematics aficionados, who will find much that is new throughout the book.

The biologist Hugh Dingle has identified **five characteristics** that apply, in varying degrees and combinations, to all migrations. They are prolonged movements that carry animals outside familiar habitats; they tend to be linear, not zigzaggy; they involve special behaviours concerning preparation (such as overfeeding) and arrival; they demand special allocations of energy. And one more: migrating animals maintain an intense attentiveness to the greater mission, which keeps them undistracted by temptations and undeterred by challenges that would turn other animals aside.

As a whole, European countries see **forests as performing a triple function: biological, economic and recreational**. **The first** is to act as a 'green lung' for our planet; by means of photosynthesis, forests produce oxygen through the transformation of solar energy, thus fulfilling what for humans is the essential role of an immense, non-polluting power plant. **At the same time**, forests provide raw materials for human activities through their constantly renewed production of wood. **Finally**, they offer those condemned to spend five days a week in an urban environment an unrivalled area of freedom to unwind and take part in a range of leisure activities, such as hunting, riding and hiking. **The economic importance** of forests has been understood since the dawn of man - wood was the first fuel. **The other aspects** have been recognized only for a few centuries but they are becoming more and more important. Hence, there is a real concern throughout Europe about the damage to the forest environment which threatens these three basic roles.

四、注意事项

1、需不需要掐表做题？

刚开始提升准确率为主，词汇、语法、做题方法思路、阅读量都会影响阅读速度，全面提升。

2、要投入、读进去

3、笔考1小时三篇是包含誊写答案的时间：推荐前两篇写完再誊写，第三篇边写边誊写

⇒⇒⇒ 雅思阅读 = 词汇 + 语法 + 解题方法