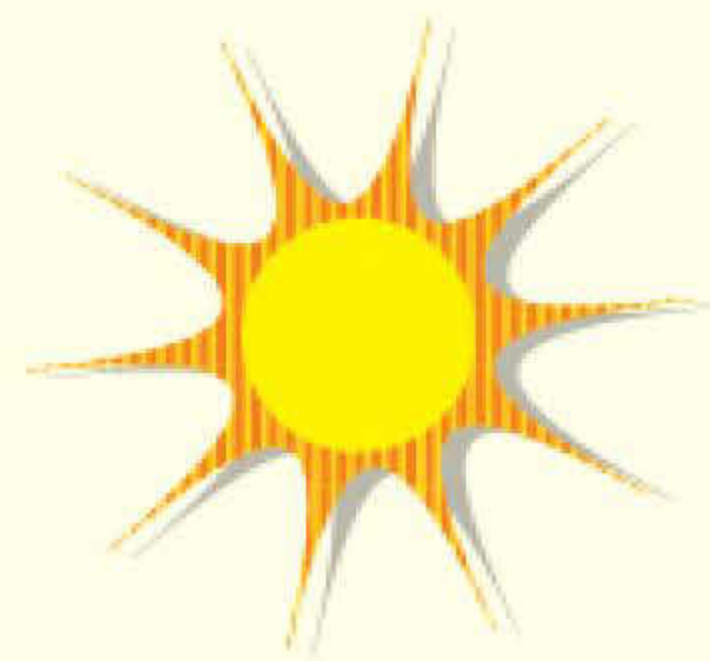


I 我预测你高分  
predicting



怕吃苦，不过5

不搞基，五个7

别低头，王冠会掉  
别放弃，坏人会笑  
过雅思，天自安排

辜 驰  
@雅思我预测



# 24小时 网络全方面答疑和服务支持



亚太区雅思预测咨询  
微信号: IELTS9999



雅思云课程咨询  
微信号: AIRSTUDY



欧美区雅思预测咨询  
微信号: KSYUCE

新浪微博@我预测电子

ks.ipredicting.com  
我预测考试范围系统



YY频道: 8638



<http://ks.ipredicting.com>





考前如何看在线系统的#听力阅读考前必考补丁#（书籍没有收录的），

- 请点击 <http://ks.ipredicting.com> 注册，登录；
- 进入【查看范围】
- 选择-【听力】或者【阅读】如图





# 纸质版雅思预测题库书籍

**正版**

**赠送**

**价值 ¥168**

**正版教材**

**和配套在**

**线系统**

**《雅思听力机经8-13》**

**¥168**

**正版**

**赠送**

**价值 ¥268**

**正版教材**

**和配套在**

**线系统**

**《雅思阅读真题9-20》**

**¥268**





# 听力网络班专属音频 听写电子练习册



总题数: 3 答对题数: 3 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

总题数: 5 答对题数: 5 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

总题数: 2 答对题数: 2 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

总题数: 4 答对题数: 4 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

总题数: 2 答对题数: 2 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

总题数: 6 答对题数: 6 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

总题数: 2 答对题数: 2 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

总题数: 6 答对题数: 6 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

总题数: 1 答对题数: 1 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

总题数: 5 答对题数: 5 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

总题数: 5 答对题数: 5 错误题数: 0 正确率: 100%

weibo.com/518532348





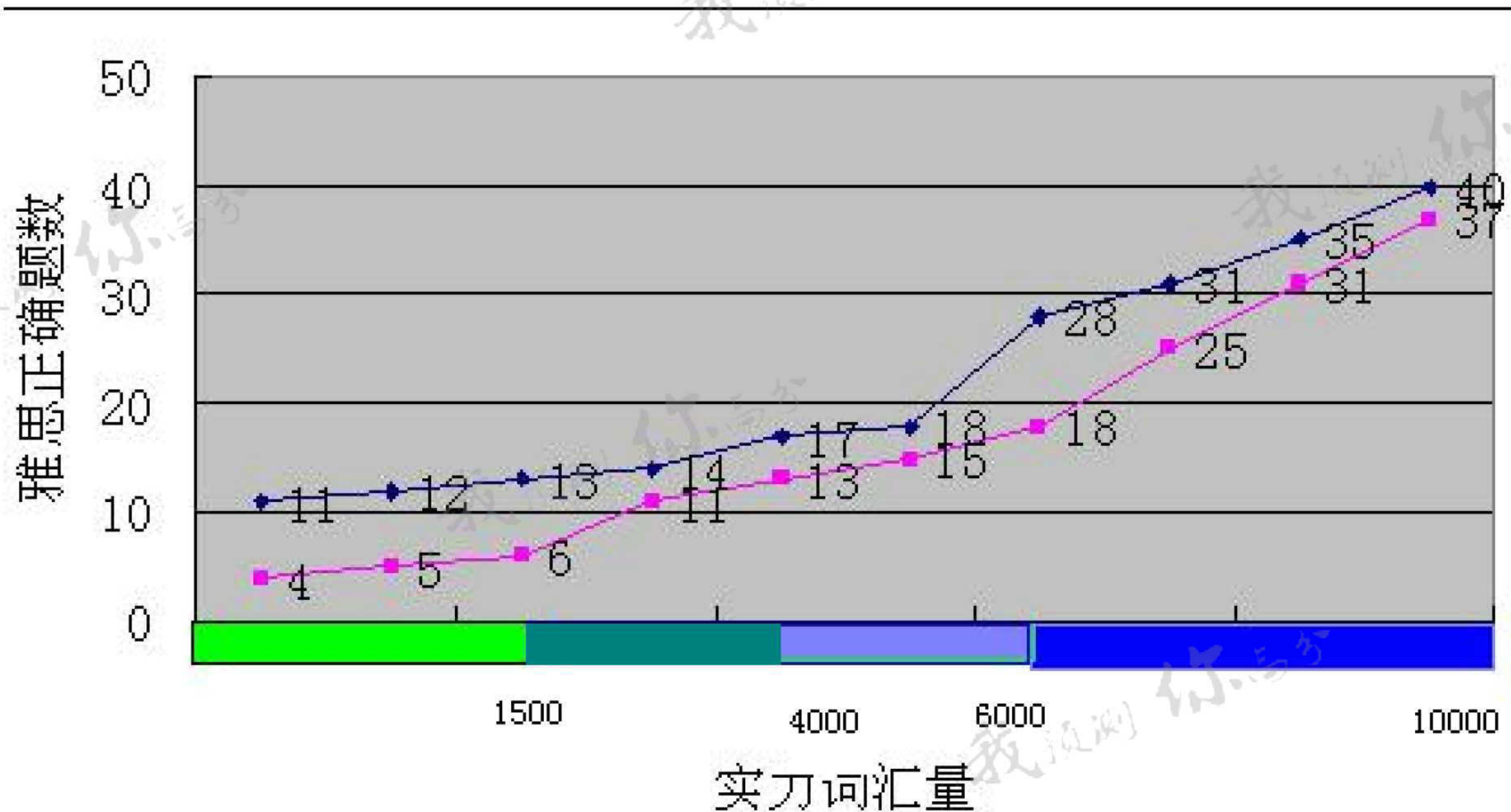
# 教主私人微信: aiyuce

- 我预测教主 开通个人预测微信专治各种雅思不过, 添加 账户“aiyuce” - 名曰“**爱预测**”。哈 私密无节操, 真人秒回。





# 实力+技巧+预测的统计进阶图





- 雅思阅读的最大技巧

- 潜伏！！
- 词汇的转替





英文名称	综合难度	中文名称
<b>Matching</b>	★★★★★	配对题
<i>Details containing</i>	★★★★★★	段落细节包含题
<i>Person-ideas</i>	★★★★★★	
<b>List of Headings</b>	★★★★	标题对应题
<b>True/False/Not Given</b>	★★★★	正误及无关判断题
<b>Multiple Choice</b>	★★★★	多项选择题
<b>Summary</b>	★★★★	摘要/完形填空
<b>Sentence Completion</b>	★★★	完成句子
<b>Short-answer Questions</b>	★★★	简答题
<b>Diagram Completion</b>	★★★	图形填空
<b>Table Completion</b>	★★★	表格填空
<b>Flow Chart</b>	★★	流程图





题库=400+篇阅读+每年不断编辑新题...



Cambridge English  
IELTS 8  
WITH ANSWERS  
OFFICIAL EXAMINATION PAPERS FROM  
UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE  
ESOL Examinations

Cambridge English  
IELTS 9  
WITH ANSWERS  
AUTHENTIC EXAMINATION PAPERS  
FROM CAMBRIDGE ESOL

官方出版72篇真题阅读文章+考题



9分达人  
雅思阅读真题  
还原及解析 ③

2014年—2006年6套最新阅读真题

2014.1.25  
2013.4.13  
2013.3.9  
2013.1.10  
2012.4.8  
2011.10.15  
2011.10.15

51篇阅读文章+考题



我预测你高分  
predicting

正版

赠

在线考试系统（阅读）激活码

《雅思阅读真题13-26》

¥268

225篇真题阅读文章和考题

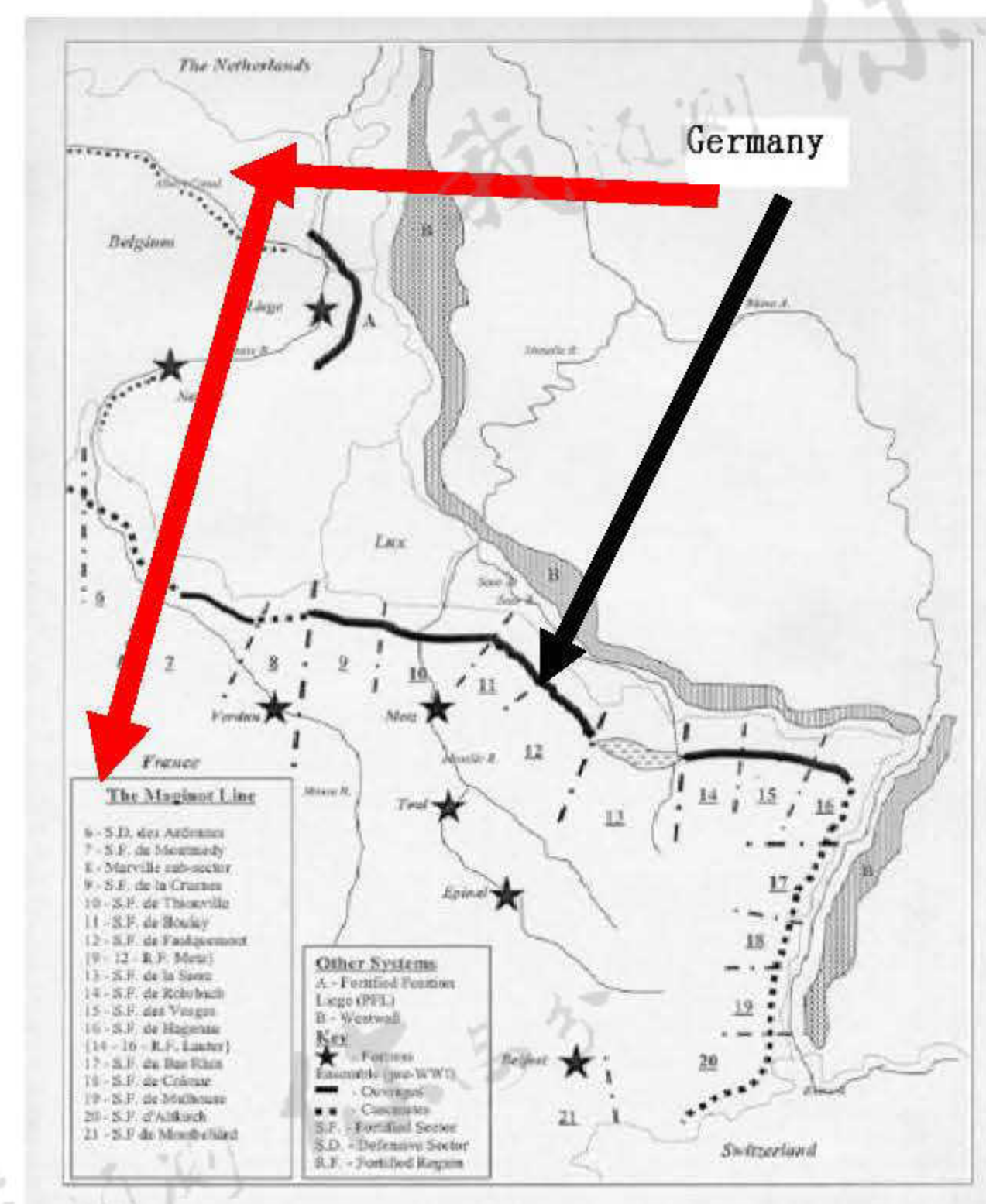
还未面世的119篇真题阅读文章和考题（加密）





# Cambridge 阅读出题的本质

- **Hypothesis or Reality:**
- **Gaming theory**
- **English language**  
**VS. Mathematics**





在不考虑原题预测命中的情况下:

- 阅读解题的三种考生:
- ***What your position is?***

100% understand it → 8+

Half-understand+ overconfidence → 5-

Partly understandable + disciplined → 6-7





# IELTS READING

## Advanced Level open course

系列 1





### List of Headings

- i Early years of Gilbert
- ii What was new about his scientific research method
- iii The development of chemistry
- iv Questioning traditional astronomy
- v Pioneers of the early science
- vi Professional and social recognition
- vii Becoming the president of the Royal Science Society
- viii The great works of Gilbert
- ix His discovery about magnetism
- x His change of focus

- 1 Paragraph A
- 2 Paragraph B
- 3 Paragraph C
- 4 Paragraph D
- 5 Paragraph E
- 6 Paragraph F
- 7 Paragraph G

### William Gilbert and Magnetism

- A** 16th and 17th centuries saw two great pioneers of modern science: Galileo and Gilbert. The impact of their findings is eminent. Gilbert was the first modern scientist, also the accredited father of the science of electricity and magnetism, an Englishman of learning and a physician at the court of Elizabeth. Prior to him, all that was known of electricity and magnetism was what the ancients knew, nothing more than that the lodestone possessed magnetic properties and that amber and jet, when rubbed, would attract bits of paper or other substances of small specific gravity. However, he is less well-known than he deserves.
- B** Gilbert's birth predated Galileo. Born in an eminent local family in Colchester county in the UK, on May 24, 1544, he went to grammar school, and then studied medicine at St. John's College, Cambridge, graduating in 1573. Later he traveled in the continent and eventually settled down in London.
- C** He was a very successful and eminent doctor. All this culminated in his election to the president of the Royal Science Society. He was also appointed the personal physician to the Queen (Elizabeth I), and later knighted by the Queen. He faithfully served her until her death. However, he didn't outlive the Queen for long and died on December 10, 1603, only a few months after his appointment as personal physician to King James.
- D** Gilbert was first interested in chemistry but later changed his focus due to the large portion of mysticism of alchemy involved (such as the transmutation of metal). He gradually developed his interest in physics after the great minds of the ancient, particularly about the knowledge the ancient Greeks had about lodestones, strange minerals with the power to attract iron. In the meantime, Britain became a major seafaring nation in 1588 when the Spanish Armada was defeated, opening the way to British settlement of America. British ships depended on the magnetic compass, yet no one understood why it worked. Did the pole star attract it, as Columbus once speculated; or was there a magnetic mountain at the pole, as described in *Odyssey*, which ships would never approach, because the sailors thought its pull would yank out all their iron nails and fittings? For nearly 20 years William Gilbert conducted ingenious experiments to understand magnetism. His works include *On the Magnet and Magnetic Bodies*, *Great Magnet of the Earth*.





# 标题题 List of headings

- Matching

Topic sentences for paragraphs

List of Heading

_____
_____
_____
_____

_____
_____
_____
_____





# 标题题-解题提醒

- 1. 位置独特：位于文章前；
- 2. 难题之一，耗时耗力
- 3. 删去明确的干扰---直接降低难度
  - (1) 注意段落的范围和跳跃（标记）
  - (2) 注意例题；
  - **(3) 一个段落和标配对的唯一性**
- 4. 前1，2题一定要谨慎
- 5. 错题经常成双，或连锁全错





# 段落中心句的位置

- 经验法：简单粗暴但快速
- 结构分析法：
- 排除法





## Essential Concept and techniques

### SKILL5 Scanning for Thesis sentences ;

- Signals:

1. 通过关系功能词快速判断——  
转折的几种形式 nevertheless

最高级 *the most important* ,

形式信号词 *importantly*

2 特殊句型: not only..... but also,

3 通过标点符号判断: 下定义

4 逻辑twin逗比选项





# 转折的几种形式

- 转折词1:
- **but, yet, however,**
- **nevertheless, instead**
- 转折词2:
- **Despite..... , Although.....**





# To skip: 细节扫描排除法

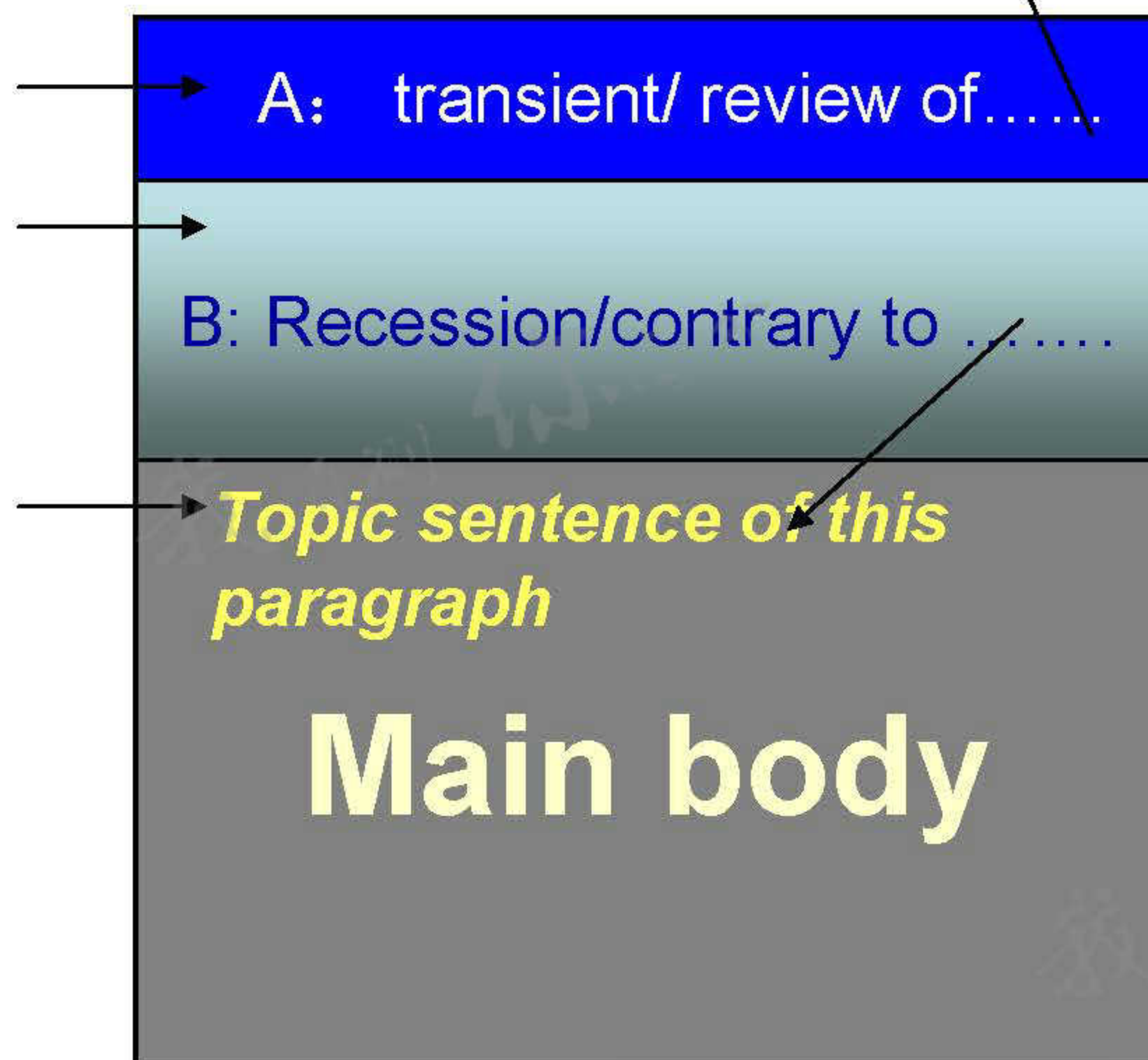
- 1) transient Sentences 过渡句;
- 2) supporting details: for example/instance 专有名词; 场景描写; 出现具体数字, ;
- 3) 设问句? Why.....?
- 4) 并列句: (1)  
firstly, .....secondly.....,  
(2) .....furthermore/in  
addition....., (3) .....  
“;” .....





# 英文的文章段落特点

- Deductive 和 inductive





# 如何理解

- Further
- Development
- New
- Used to be





- as it is (above) ..... 回顾前段内容
- → 求个性 individual, 新new, innovative,
- 大众, 传统, 过去.....
- It was once assumed/recognized.....
- It was thought that,.....
- Traditionally,.....
- Many people believe.....,
- there was a widespread belief.....
- **However, .....NEW, MODERN, SURPRISING**.....





# 结构分析法

F.

However, smell is not simply a biological and psychological phenomenon. Smell is cultural, hence it is a social and historical phenomenon. Odours are invested with cultural values: smells that are considered to be offensive in some cultures may be perfectly acceptable in others. Therefore, our sense of smell is a means of, and model for, interacting with the world. Different smells can provide us with intimate and emotionally charged experiences and the value that we attach to these experiences is interiorised by the members of society in a deeply personal way. Importantly, our commonly held feelings about smells can help distinguish us from other cultures. The study of the cultural history of smell is, therefore, in a very real sense, an investigation into the essence of human culture.





# 解题步骤

- 1st step: 去掉Example选项+去掉没有要求配对的段落
- 2nd step (战略顺序): 但明确知道有LOH时, 通读时, **顺手划中心句和了解段落结构**, → 最后一起解决
- 3rd step: 比对法解题, **先易后难, 先确信再疑问** (配对成功的第一题不一定要是第一段);
  - **存在不确定的题目转而做下一段落比对**
- 4<sup>th</sup>: **解决确信的题目后, 立即删去排除选项和段落;**
- 5<sup>th</sup> 战略上舍弃, 高分学员战术上严格使用比对原则和排除法, 并可以使用中心句以外的句子帮组解难题 (时间要把握)





# 一、分析选项以及已给出标题

- 1. 起始段落选项
  - a. 名词+of+文章主题词
- **what is + 文章标题**  
**eg: what is butterfly farm?**
- *definition, concept,*





- *problem* , *overview*
  - the problems of healthcare....
- → the overview of XXXXX





# List of Headings- Cam4 P96

- 标题中添加抽象词

- i The connection between health-care and other human rights
- ii The development of market-based health systems
- iii The role of the state in health-care
- iv A problem shared by every economically developed country
- v The impact of recent change
- vi The views of the medical establishment
- vii The end of an illusion
- viii Sustainable economic development





## 2. 结尾段落标题特征选取项

- 名词+of+文章主题  
effect, **impact**, consequence, generalization,
- conclusion, influence, (future) **change**
- 其中 **impact=influence=** effect
- prediction/prospect/outlook/
- perspective/result/challenge/
- **Change**





# List of Headings- Cam4 P96

- iv **A problem** shared by every economically developed country (→ 1<sup>st</sup> paragraph?)
- v **The impact of recent change** (→ last paragraph?)





# List of Headings-- cam4 p70

- i Causes of volcanic eruption
- ii Efforts to predict volcanic eruption
- iii Volcanoes and the features of our planet
- iv Different types of volcanic eruption
- v International relief efforts
- vi The unpredictability of volcanic eruptions





- 14 Section A
- 15 Section B
- 16 Section C
- 17 Section D

- 第一步:
- 判断为全局题, 4段配6标题, 两个迷惑项
- 且A, B, C, D四段, 无跳跃, 无例题





## 第二步 划关键词

- i Causes of volcanic eruption 成因
- ii Efforts to predict volcanic eruption 预测
- iii Volcanoes and the features of our planet 地球特征
- iv Different types of volcanic eruption 种类
- v International relief efforts 国际救援
- vi The unpredictability of volcanic eruptions 预测不了





# A段==四个自然段的群，进行处理

- **Volcanoes are the ultimate** *earth-moving machinery. A violent eruption can blow the top few kilometres off a mountain, scatter fine ash practically all over the globe and hurl rock fragments into the stratosphere to darken the skies a continent away.*
- *But the classic eruption - cone-shaped mountain, big bang, mushroom cloud and surges of molten lava - is only a tiny part of a global story.* **Vulcanism, the name given to volcanic processes, really has shaped the world.** *Eruptions have rifted continents, raised mountain chains, constructed islands and shaped the topography of the earth. The entire ocean floor has a basement of volcanic basalt.*
- *Volcanoes have not only made the continents, they are also thought to have made the world's first stable atmosphere and provided all the water for the oceans, rivers and ice-caps. There are now about 600 active volcanoes. Every year they add two or three cubic kilometres of rock to the continents. Imagine a similar number of volcanoes smoking away for the last 3,500 million years. That is enough rock to explain the continental crust.*
- *What comes out of volcanic craters is mostly gas. More than 90% of this gas is water vapour from the deep earth: enough to explain, over 3,500 million years, the water in the oceans. The rest of the gas is nitrogen, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, methane, ammonia and hydrogen. The quantity of these gases, again multiplied over 3,500 million years, is enough to explain the mass of the world's atmosphere.* **We are alive because volcanoes provided the soil, air and water we need.**





# List of Headings-- cam4 p96

- i The connection between health-care and other human rights
- ii The development of market-based health systems
- iii The role of the state in health-care
- iv A problem shared by every economically developed country
- v The impact of recent change
- vi The views of the medical establishment
- vii The end of an illusion
- viii Sustainable economic development



## • Section A

- **The problem** of how health-care resources should be allocated or ap**portioned**, so that they are distributed in both the most just and most efficient way, **is not a new one**. *Every health system in an economically developed society is faced with the need to decide (either formally or informally) what proportion of the community's total resources should be spent on health-care; how resources are to be apportioned; what diseases and disabilities and which forms of treatment are to be given priority; which members of the community are to be given special consideration in respect of their health needs; and which forms of treatment are the most cost-effective.* →→IV





# List of Headings-- cam4 p96

- i The connection between health-care and other human rights
- ii The development of market-based health systems
- iii The role of the state in health-care
- ~~iv A problem shared by every economically developed country~~
- v The impact of recent change
- vi The views of the medical establishment
- vii The end of an illusion
- ~~viii Sustainable economic development~~





- Section C
- **However**, at exactly the same time as this new realisation of the finite character of health-care resources was sinking in, an awareness of a contrary kind was developing in Western societies: **that people have a basic right to health-care as a necessary condition of a proper human life**. Like education, political and legal processes and institutions, public order, communication, transport and money supply, health-care came to be seen as one of the fundamental social facilities necessary for people to exercise their other rights as autonomous human beings. People are not in a position to exercise **personal liberty** and to be self-determining if they are **poverty-stricken**, or **deprived of basic education**, or do not live within a context of law and order. In the same way, basic health-care is a condition of the exercise of autonomy. → i





# List of Headings-- cam4 p96

- i The connection between health-care and other human rights
- ii The development of market-based health systems
- iii The role of the state in health-care
- iv A problem shared by every economically developed country
- v The impact of recent change
- vi The views of the medical establishment
- vii The end of an illusion
- viii Sustainable economic development





- Section D
- Although the language of 'rights' sometimes leads to confusion, by the late 1970s it was recognised in most societies that people have a right to health-care (though there has been considerable resistance in the United States to the idea that there is a formal right to health-care).
- **It is also accepted that this right generates an obligation or duty for the state to ensure that adequate health-care resources are provided out of the public purse. The state has no obligation to provide a health-care system itself, but to ensure that such a system is provided. Put another way, basic health-care is now recognised as a 'public good', rather than a 'private good' that one is expected to buy for oneself.**
- As the 1976 declaration of the World Health Organisation put it: 'The enjoyment of the highest attainable standard of health is one of the fundamental rights of every human being without distinction of race, religion, political belief, economic or social condition.' As has just been remarked, in a liberal society basic health is seen as one of the indispensable conditions for the exercise of personal autonomy.





# List of Headings-- cam4 p96

- i The connection between health-care and other human rights
- ii The development of market-based health systems
- iii The role of the state in health-care
- iv A problem shared by every economically developed country
- v The impact of recent change
- vi The views of the medical establishment
- vii The end of an illusion
- viii Sustainable economic development





- **Just at the time when it became obvious that health-care resources could not possibly meet the demands being made upon them,**
- people were demanding that their **fundamental right** to health-care be satisfied by the **state**. The second set of more **specific changes** that have led to the present concern about the **distribution** of health-care resources stems from the dramatic rise in health costs in most OECD1 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. Thus in OECD countries as a whole, health costs increased from 3.8% of GDP in 1960 to 7% of GDP in 1980, and it has been predicted that the proportion of health costs to GDP will continue to increase. (In the US the current figure is about 12% of GDP, and in Australia about 7.8% of GDP.)
- As a consequence, during the **1980s a kind of doomsday scenario** (analogous to similar doomsday extrapolations about energy needs and fossil fuels or about population increases) was projected by health administrators, economists and politicians. **In this scenario**, ever-rising health costs were matched against static or declining resources.





# 形成全部的中心句配对页

- A- The problem ....., is not a new one
- B- However, .....: that people have a basic right to health-care as .... condition of a proper human life
- D It is also accepted that this right generates an obligation or duty for the state to ensure that adequate health-care resources .....
- C ..... The second set of more specific changes ....., accompanied by large-scale demographic and social changes .....

## List of Headings-- cam4 p96

- i The connection between health-care and other human rights
- ii The development of market-based health systems
- iii The role of the state in health-care
- iv A problem shared by every economically developed country
- v The impact of recent change
- vi The views of the medical establishment
- vii The end of an illusion





# 课后练习

## List of Headings-- cam4 p70

- i Causes of volcanic eruption
- ii Efforts to predict volcanic eruption
- iii Volcanoes and the features of our planet
- iv Different types of volcanic eruption
- v International relief efforts
- vi The unpredictability of volcanic eruptions





- Volcanoes are (like) the ultimate earth-moving machinery(比喻). A violent eruption can *blow* the top few kilometres off a *mountain*, *scatter fine ash* practically all over the globe and *hurl rock fragments into the stratosphere to darken the skies a continent away*.
- （场景描写肯定不是中心句）





- But the classic eruption (-, *cone-shaped mountain, big bang, mushroom cloud and surges of molten lava* -,) **is only a tiny part of a global story**. (双破折号内不是中心句)  
*Vulcanism, the name given to volcanic processes, really has shaped the world.*  
Eruptions have *rifted continents, raised mountain chains, constructed islands and shaped the topography of the earth. The entire ocean floor has a basement of volcanic basalt.*
- (场景描写肯定不是中心句)





- Volcanoes have not only made the continents, they are also thought to have made the world's first stable atmosphere and provided ***all the water for the oceans, rivers and ice-caps.*** ***There are now about 600 active volcanoes. Every year they add two or three cubic kilometres of rock to the continents. Imagine a similar number of volcanoes smoking away for the last 3,500 million years. That is enough rock to explain the continental crust.*** (包含具体数字肯定不是中心句)





- What comes out of volcanic craters is mostly gas. More than 90% of this gas is water vapour from the deep earth: enough to explain, over 3,500 million years, the water in the oceans. The rest of the gas is nitrogen, carbon dioxide, sulphur dioxide, methane, ammonia and hydrogen. The quantity of these gases, again multiplied over 3,500 million years, is enough to explain the mass of the world's atmosphere. **We are alive because volcanoes provided the soil, air and water we need.**





# 第一部分的 主干

- But the classic eruption is only a tiny part of a global story.
- Vulcanism, really has shaped the world
- Volcanoes have not only made the continents, they are also thought to have made the world's first stable atmosphere and provided all the water for the oceans, rivers and ice-caps. → **Volcanoes has made the world**
- We are alive because volcanoes provided the soil, air and water we need.





- A= Volcanoes has made the world 或者 volcanoes provided the soil, air and water we need.
- 查看list of headings





## 第二步 划关键词

- i Causes of volcanic eruption 成因
- ii Efforts to predict volcanic eruption 预测
- iii Volcanoes and the features of our planet 地球特征
- iv Different types of volcanic eruption 种类
- v International relief efforts 国际救援
- vi The unpredictability of volcanic eruptions 预测不了





- 替换:
- Planet = the world
- 其他均可排除
- → A ----- iii





- i Causes of volcanic eruption 成因
- ii Efforts to predict volcanic eruption 预测
- ~~iii Volcanoes and the features of our planet 地球特征~~ →
- iv Different types of volcanic eruption 种类
- v International relief efforts 国际救援
- vi The unpredictability of volcanic eruptions 预测不了





## B段 主干句— 科学过程，比喻不是中心句

- Geologists consider the earth as having a molten core, surrounded by a semi-molten mantle and a brittle, outer skin.
- **These fracture zones, where the collisions occur, are where earthquakes happen. And, very often, volcanoes.**





- i Causes of volcanic eruption 成因
- ii Efforts to predict volcanic eruption 预测
- ~~iii Volcanoes and the features of our planet 地球特征~~ →
- iv Different types of volcanic eruption 种类
- v International relief efforts 国际救援
- vi The unpredictability of volcanic eruptions 预测不了





## B-- i

- i Causes of volcanic eruption 成因
- ii Efforts to predict volcanic eruption 预测
- iii Volcanoes and the features of our planet 地球特征
- iv Different types of volcanic eruption 种类
- v International relief efforts 国际救援
- vi The unpredictability of volcanic eruptions 预测不了





因为C段太长，先解决段

- But volcanoes are not very predictable.
- → D--vi





## B-- i

- i Causes of volcanic eruption 成因
- ii Efforts to predict volcanic eruption 预测
- iii Volcanoes and the features of our planet 地球特征
- iv Different types of volcanic eruption 种类
- v International relief efforts 国际救援
- vi The unpredictability of volcanic eruptions 预测不了





## C段

- 备选
- iv Different types of volcanic eruption 种类
- v International relief efforts 国际救援
- 没有所谓的救援?
- 直接选 iv
- These zones are lines of weakness, or hot spots. Every eruption is different, .....
- Sometimes.....
- Sometimes.....
- The biggest eruption .....





## 课堂练习 cam6-P40

- C. ***there is a widespread belief that*** increasing wealth encourages people to live farther out when car are the only viable transport. The example of European cities **refuse** that.....
- E. ***it was once assumed***.....





# 课堂练习 cam6-P67

- administrative





# 课后练习 7 小心这是一篇科技文

- Cam7 – P69
- ***Population movements and genetics***





# 本节课后作业

- 使用主干扫描选出中心句
- Cam4 P42 P46 P97
- Cam5 P16 P24
- 剑桥雅思5-P66 P85
- Cam7 P22 P48

