



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

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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%

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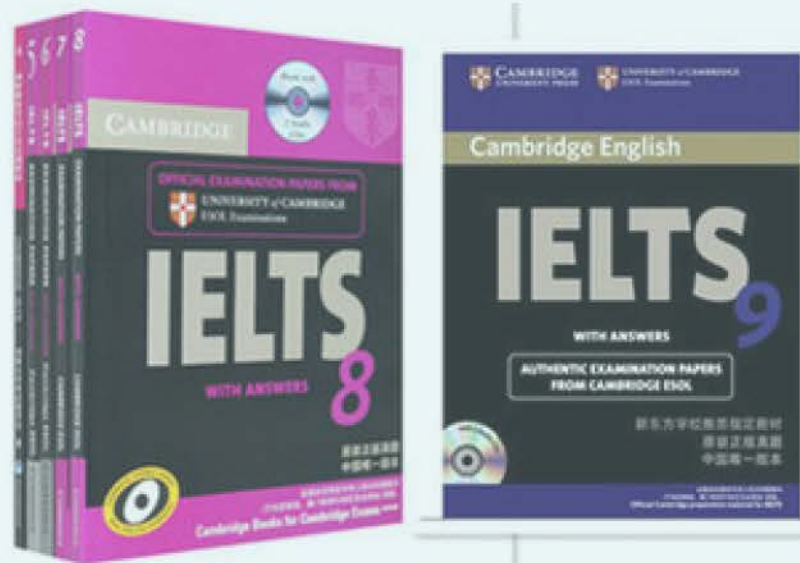


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- 我预测教主 开通个人预测微信专治各种雅思不过, 添加 账户“aiyuce” - 名曰“**爱预测**”。哈 私密无节操, 真人秒回。



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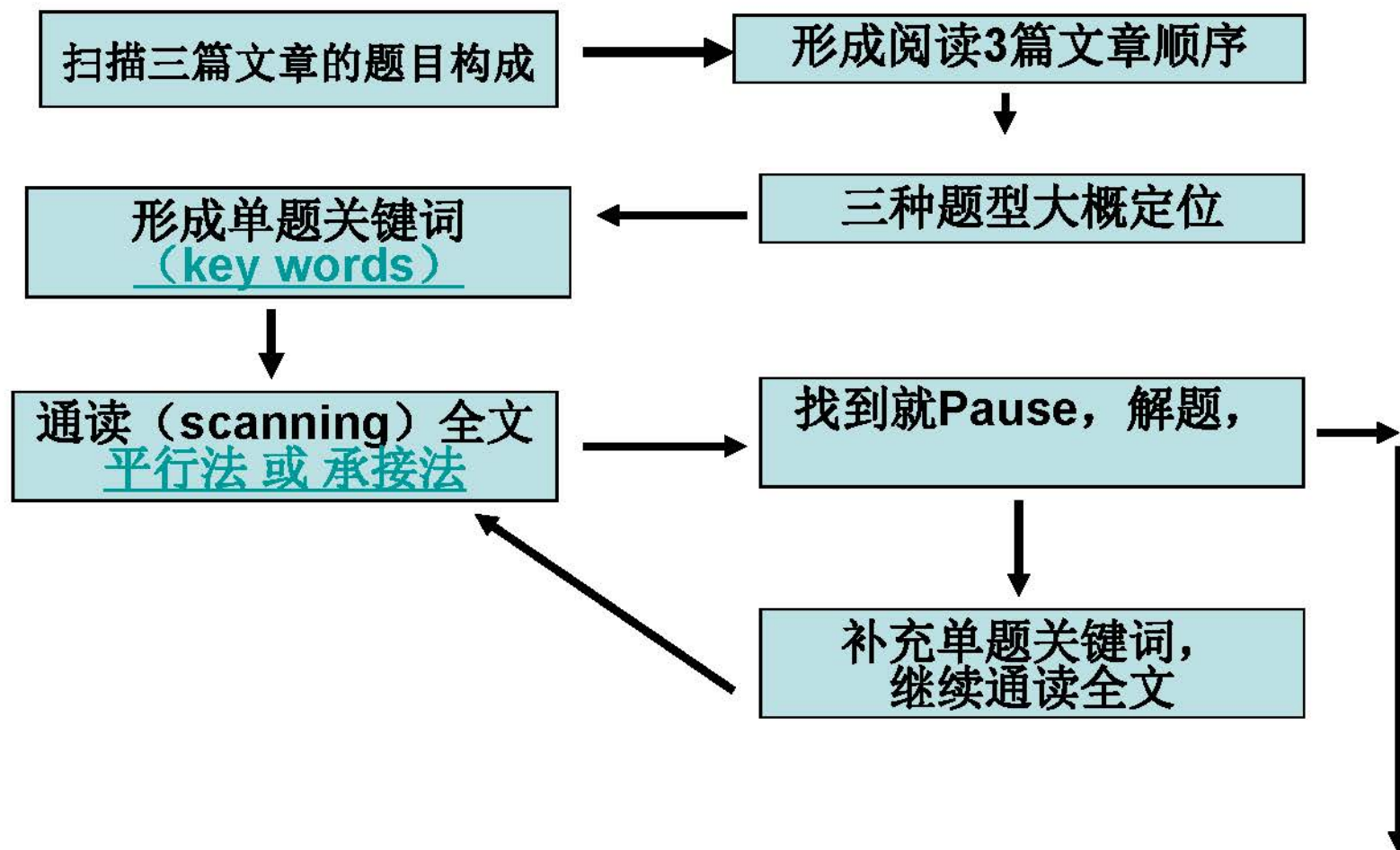
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雅思阅读解题须知

• 1. 严格的解题步：（准确的判断+估计）



- 2. 了解考题题型--若干基本原则；
- Warning: **actively/passively** 技巧 “你不仁，我不义！”
- 3. “取舍”是战略，“做题”靠战术；
- 4. 不同题型，方法不同；



顺序原则和平行标记（图钉法）

- what is the Sequence Principles and the Parallel-Go strategy
- Sequence Principles the Major-
- 大顺序原则
- **SPM**针对 大题型组之间的板块范围顺序
- Sequence Principles the specific-
- 小顺序原则
- **SPS**针对同一题型单个题目考点





顺序原则的应用范例

- 1. 分布性 → 直接出答案/帮助定位；
- 找你妹， → 切水果， → 连连看
- 2. 决定阅读和解题方法 → 平行程度；



雅思的各题型的顺序特点和难度

超级难题：

不符合顺序原则2，又不符合顺序原则1，

details containing (DC) > 人物Matching,

- 难题：不符合顺序原则2，又不符合顺序原则1, 有技巧
- **List Of Headings**

符合顺序原则2，**不一定**符合顺序原则1

- 中难题：**T/F/NG (极富技巧)**，选择题，
summary题

符合顺序原则2，也符合顺序原则1

- 简易题：填图，填表，主旨归纳，时间配对



真题实战（颠覆技巧）

- 《剑桥雅思5》P66

- 消失的三角洲
- （环保类）



乱序题型

List of Headings

- i Effects of irrigation on sedimentation
- ii The danger of flooding the Cairo area
- iii Causing pollution in the Mediterranean
- iv Interrupting a natural process
- v The threat to food production
- vi Less valuable sediment than before
- vii Egypt's disappearing coastline
- viii Looking at the long-term impact

<i>Example</i>	Paragraph A	<i>Answer</i>	vii
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14 Paragraph B

<i>Example</i>	Paragraph C	<i>Answer</i>	vi
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15 Paragraph D

16 Paragraph E

17 Paragraph F

肯定符合小顺序原则，无图钉

Questions 18–23

Do the following statements reflect the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2?

In boxes 18–23 on your answer sheet, write

YES	<i>if the statement reflects the claims of the writer</i>
NO	<i>if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer</i>
NOT GIVEN	<i>if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this</i>

- 18 Coastal erosion occurred along Egypt's Mediterranean coast before the building of the Aswan dams.
- 19 Some people predicted that the Aswan dams would cause land loss before they were built.
- 20 The Aswan dams were built to increase the fertility of the Nile delta.
- 21 Stanley found that the levels of sediment in the river water in Cairo were relatively high.
- 22 Sediment in the irrigation canals on the Nile delta causes flooding.
- 23 Water is pumped from the irrigation canals into the lagoons.



重要图钉提示，不用找你妹！

Questions 24–26

Complete the summary of paragraphs E and F with the list of words A–H below.

Write the correct letter A–H in boxes 24–26 on your answer sheet.

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

A artificial floods

B desalination

C delta waterways

D natural floods

E nutrients

F pollutants

G population control

H sediment



水，尼罗河三角洲

- (1) **Effects** of **irrigation** on **sedimentation**
- (2) **The danger** of **flooding** the **Cairo area**
- (3) Causing **pollution** in the **Mediterranean**
- (4) Interrupting a **natural process**
- (5) **The threat** to **food production**
- (8) Looking at the **long-term impact**



Section A 无中心句任务+找你妹

- 18 *Mediterranean*
- *时间before*

+ 19 *some people+ 时间before*

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

- 18 Coastal erosion occurred along Egypt's Mediterranean coast before the building of the Aswan dams.



B Up to now, people have blamed this loss of delta land on the two large dams at Aswan in the south of Egypt, which hold back virtually all of the sediment that used to flow down the river. Before the dams were built, the Nile flowed freely, carrying huge quantities of sediment north from Africa's interior to be deposited on the Nile delta. This continued for 7,000 years, eventually covering a region of over 22,000 square kilometres with layers of fertile silt. Annual flooding brought in new, nutrient-rich soil to the delta region, replacing what had been washed away by the sea, and dispensing with the need for fertilizers in Egypt's richest food-growing area. But when the Aswan dams were constructed in the 20th century to provide electricity and irrigation, and to protect the huge population centre of Cairo and its surrounding areas from annual flooding and drought, most of the sediment with its natural fertilizer accumulated up above the dam in the southern, upstream half of Lake Nasser, instead of passing down to the delta.

- 中心句任务+
- 找你妹
- 19 *some people*
- 20 *fertility* +to 建造目的



Section B 中心句和找你妹关系

Up to now, people have blamed this loss of delta land on the two large dams of Aswan in the south of Egypt, which hold back virtually all of the sediment that used to flow down the river. Before the dams were built, the Nile flowed freely, carrying huge quantities of sediment north from Africa's interior to be deposited on the Nile delta. This continued for 7,000 years, eventually covering a region of over 22,000 square kilometres with layers of fertile silt. Annual flooding brought in new, nutrient-rich soil to the delta region, replacing what had been washed away by the sea, and dispensing with the need for fertilizers in Egypt's richest food-growing area. But when the Aswan dams were constructed in the 20th century to provide electricity and irrigation, and to protect the huge population centre of Cairo and its surrounding areas from annual flooding and drought, most of the sediment with its natural fertilizer accumulated up above the dam in the southern, upstream half of Lake Nasser, instead of passing down to the delta.



Disappearing Delta

- Section B
- *This continued for 7,000*
- *Then, Eventually.....*
- *Instead of passing down*



C Now, however, there turns out to be more to the story. It appears that the sediment-free water emerging from the Aswan dams picks up silt and sand as it erodes the river bed and banks on the 800-kilometre trip to Cairo. Daniel Jean Stanley

of the Smithsonian Institute noticed that water samples taken in Cairo, just before the river enters the delta, indicated that the river sometimes carries more than 850 grams of sediment per cubic metre of water – almost half of what it carried before the dams were built.

'I'm ashamed to say that the significance of this didn't strike me until after I had read 50 or 60 studies,' says Stanley in *Marine Geology*.

There is still a lot of sediment coming into the delta, but virtually no sediment comes out into the Mediterranean to replenish the coastline.

So this sediment must be trapped on the delta

itself. 【教主】8-9月雅思听力预测班 (7.25开课) <http://t.cn/RvDnEem>
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- 找你妹
- 21
Stanley,
Cairo+ 比较
- 22
flooding+
因果



中心句任务+找你妹

D Once north of Cairo, most of the Nile water is diverted into more than 10,000 kilometres of irrigation canals and only a small proportion reaches the sea directly through the rivers in the delta. The water in the irrigation canals is still or very slow-moving and thus cannot carry sediment, Stanley explains. The sediment sinks to the bottom of the canals and then is added to fields by farmers or pumped with the water into the four large freshwater lagoons that are located near the outer edges of the delta. So very little of it actually reaches the coastline to replace what is being washed away by the Mediterranean currents.

- 22
flooding+因果

- 图钉

- 23. **lagoon**

23 Water is pumped from the irrigation canals into the lagoons.

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切水果：新一轮找你妹开始

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A artificial floods

B desalination

C delta waterways

D natural floods

E nutrients

F pollutants

G population control

H sediment



中心句+找你妹

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

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



中心句+找你妹

- 25 short term
- 26 longer term

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

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

- 中心句+找你妹
- 25 short term
- 26 longer term



高手笔记 1

Disappearing Delta

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

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高手笔记 2

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accumulated instead of passing delta
Sediment

高手笔记3

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22 Sediment in the
23 Water is pumped

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大顺序原则-课后练习

- 钉钉子+切水果
- 《剑桥雅思5》 P26, P38, P67
- 《剑桥雅思7》 P26, P40, P77

