

# 第 1 回

## 雅思阅读真经200字总纲



年少游天下，遍观天下各门技巧，互相印证，集其精髓。  
后百炼剑桥，静悟雅思，融会贯通，创真经体系，风光无两。  
终有一日，静中顿悟，大道至简，写雅思阅读真经总纲两百  
言，哈哈大笑，拂衣而去。



# 網總經真讀閱思雅

劉洪波

閱讀先看題 定位快尋覓  
兩種題後做 優先細節題  
同義替換多 單詞有靈犀  
填詞有規律 前後找痕迹  
并列需細查 生詞不用疑  
难度為中 變幻四神體  
填表填圖題 一見笑眯眯  
順藤能摸瓜 按圖可索驥  
答案常集中 原是鎖分題  
段落落選標 迷鎖不簡單  
段中找兩點 中心藏后邊  
判斷實不難 真假未提及  
末題少駁斥 首題少NG  
我有七神意 天下劍橋題  
多選找并列 單選是TRUE題  
如遇選標題 末段加大意  
匹配亂序多 定位找同義  
段落含信息 小心有NB  
莫夸境界高 无招有招  
三劍已合璧 笑看雅思謎



# 雅思阅读真经总纲

**阅读**先看题，定位快寻觅，  
两种题后做，优先细节题，  
同义替换多，单词有灵犀。

**填词**有规律，前后找痕迹，  
并列需细查，生词不用疑，  
难度为中等，变幻四种体。

**填表填图题**，一见笑眯眯，  
顺藤能摸瓜，按图可索骥，  
答案常集中，原是送分题。

**段落选标题**，连锁不简单，  
段中找两点，中心藏后边。

**判断**实不难，真假未提及，  
末题少驳斥，首题少NG。  
我有七种意，天下剑桥题。

**多选**找并列，**单选**是TRUE题，  
如遇选标题，末段加大意。

**匹配**乱序多，定位找同义，  
段落含信息，小心有NB。

莫夸境界高，无招胜有招，  
三剑已合璧，笑看雅思谜。

① 第2回讲雅思阅读的基本原则。正确的阅读顺序和方法能提升速度、节省考试时间。

② 讲解原文和题目的同义替换原理。学习第3回会提升做题的正确率。

③ 从第4回开始分题型讲解做题技巧、方法。考生可针对自己的弱项重点学习。

④ 填词题有四种衍生形式，原理是一样的。详见第4回。

⑤ 对应第9回内容。放在最后讲是因为该题型难度最低，出现概率也少。但解题原理和填词题有相通之处。

⑥ 这种题型相对较难，而且容易引起连锁错误。在第6回学习时，需仔细研读。

⑦ 句子判断题的题量较大，并且看似千变万化。第5回系统讲解命题思路，考生必须掌握。



⑧ 不管是单选还是多选，出题的原理都有据可循。详见第8回。

⑨ 匹配题考查定位查找能力，详见第7回。

⑩ 第10回为阅读备考计划，让备考更加科学高效。

## 标志一览表

这些标志主要集中在第2~9回

标志示范	使用说明
学习本回，有三大要点	每回的使用说明，实际上是学习指导。
..... The begin .....	长段例题开始。
..... The end .....	长段例题结尾。
1	每回中的第一层级，意味着“起笔”。
2	每回中的第二层级，意味着“回转，展开”。
阅读先看题 定位快寻真	总纲口诀再现，与实战对应，考生可以加深记忆和理解。
	下定义，“真经流派理论基石”。
	刘红波老师提示：读书须笔记，三剑定屠“鸭”。



## 第 2 回

### 阅读先看题，定位快寻觅



Test 1

#### READING

##### READING PASSAGE 1

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

##### Johnson's Dictionary



For the century before Johnson's Dictionary was published in 1775, there had been concern about the state of the English language. There was no standard way of speaking or writing and no agreement as to the best way of bringing some order to the chaos of English spelling. Dr Johnson provided the solution.

There had, of course, been dictionaries in the past, the first of these being a little book of some 120 pages, compiled by a certain Robert Cawdrey, published in 1604 under the title *A Table Alphabeticall* 'of hard usuall English wordes'. Like the various dictionaries that came after it during the seventeenth century, Cawdrey's tended to concentrate on 'scholarly' words; one function of the dictionary was to enable its student to convey an impression of fine learning.

Beyond the practical need to make order out of chaos, the rise of dictionaries is associated with the rise of the English middle class, who were anxious to define and circumscribe the various worlds to conquer - lexical as well as social and commercial. It is highly appropriate that Dr Samuel Johnson, the very model of an eighteenth-century literary man, as famous in his own time as in ours, should have

published his Dictionary at the very beginning of the heyday of the middle class.

Johnson was a poet and critic who raised common sense to the heights of genius. His approach to the problems that had worried writers throughout the late seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries was intensely practical. Up until his time, the task of producing a dictionary on such a large scale had seemed impossible without the establishment of an academy to make decisions about right and wrong usage. Johnson decided he did not need an academy to settle arguments about language; he would write a dictionary himself, and he would do it single-handed. Johnson signed the contract for the Dictionary with the bookseller Robert Dodsley at a breakfast held at the Golden Anchor Inn near Holborn Bar on 18 June 1764. He was to be paid £1,575 in instalments, and from this he took money to rent 17 Gough Square, in which he set up his 'dictionary workshop'.

James Boswell, his biographer described the garret where Johnson worked as 'fitted up like a counting house' with a long desk running down the middle at which the copying clerks would work standing up.

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要想雅思阅读速度快，需要在各个环节上正确而有效率：阅读顺序正确、读题效率高、文章定位准、做题速度快、收尾补缺有智慧。





## 雅思阅读与英国电影——同样的文化内涵，不一样的展现形式

我们可以用英国电影、美国电影和国内电影的差别来比喻雅思、托福和四六级考试的不同。

英国电影受其历史影响，不强调激情和震撼力，更注重体现传承深厚的人文气质，演绎本国文化经典。英国的电影文化是内敛的、绅士的、逻辑严谨的、幽默也是会心的，如同雅思考试的稳定与学术，考题设计的核心思想：学语言的目的是交流——Communication。

美国是民族文化的大熔炉。好莱坞的商业成功得益于这种包容，它综合了现代电影各种有效的元素：自由、夸张、激情、追求创新、敢于突破、善用科技；如同托福考试的网考改革，考题设计的核心思想：英语听说读写的综合实践运用——Integration。

国产电影善于模仿学习国际大片的优点，但仍植根于表达本国传统思想。如同四六级考题形式上模仿雅思、托福，但骨子里考的还是语言知识，把语言作为一门学科来看待，而非雅思的交流和托福的综合。

雅思阅读考试因为每篇文章附有多种题型考查，且每种题型特点不一，当你真正理解之后，你就会忍不住佩服剑桥，深深赞同雅思阅读非常科学地测试了你的综合能力，所以如果要拿下雅思阅读，就要用它独特的阅读方法，像欣赏英国电影一样，用你的底蕴和技巧。而其他的诸如托福（TOEFL iBT）、大学英语四六级（CET-4/6）等阅读考试中的方法不适用于雅思阅读，切记。



学习本回，有三大要点



**第一，找到顺序感：**就如同找到电影的思路。有的电影喜欢先用突出场面抓住人，然后细述；有的喜欢倒叙；有的喜欢顺叙。所有这些，都有天然的安排和合理性。一旦你理解，就能快速跟上导演的节奏，瞬间找到价值取向，所有的判断都会有默契。

**第二，学会定位词：**定位词就是情节推进的标志。你在看电影时可能不易察觉，但在夜深人静回味的时候，会发现它是每个场景变换时冥冥中的标签。有了它，阅读解题本不难。

**第三，正确的阅读方法：**就像要成为一位专业影评人一样，其实在观赏一部电影之前和之后要做很多工作。

去看吧，我们一路走来收获无限。

## 真题的顺序

一篇雅思阅读文章后附有**2~4种题型**，大多数情况下共**13道题目**，这样**3篇文章就组成了40道题**。这是从试卷表面能够清晰地看到的。

而从表面上看不到的是，**雅思阅读真题试卷有2种出题顺序**。

**顺序1：**各题型按原文顺序安排

**顺序2：**各题型乱序组合

\*也可以称顺序1为“正序”，顺序2为“混搭”。

## 各题型按原文顺序设计

正序设计如同按年代时间顺序摄制而成的纪录片，十分易于跟随理解。

### 真题示例 A

《剑桥雅思8》第41页 Test 2 Reading Passage 1

The begin

### READING PASSAGE 1

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



### Sheet glass manufacture: the float process

Glass, which has been made since the time of the Mesopotamians and Egyptians, is little more than a mixture of sand, soda ash and lime. When heated to about 1500 degrees Celsius (°C) this becomes a molten mass that hardens when slowly cooled. The first successful **method** for making clear, flat glass **involved spinning**. This method was very effective as the glass had not touched any surfaces between being soft and becoming hard, so it **stayed perfectly unblemished**, with a "fire finish". **However**, the process took **a long time** and was **labour intensive**.

Nevertheless, demand for flat glass was very high and glassmakers across the world were looking for a method of making it continuously. The first **continuous ribbon** process involved squeezing molten glass through two hot rollers, similar to an old mangle. This allowed glass of virtually **any thickness** to be **made non-stop**, **but** the rollers would leave both sides of the glass **marked**, and these would then need to be ground and polished. This part of the process rubbed away around 20 per cent of the glass, and the machines were very expensive.

The **float process** for making flat glass was invented by Alistair Pilkington. This process allows the manufacture of clear, tinted and coated glass for buildings, and clear and tinted glass for vehicles. Pilkington had been experimenting with improving the melting process, and in 1952 he had the idea of using a bed of molten metal to form the flat glass, eliminating altogether the need for rollers within the float bath. **The metal had to melt** at a temperature less than the hardening point of glass (about 600°C), but **could not boil** at a temperature below the temperature of the molten glass (about 1500°C). The best metal for the job was tin.

The rest of the concept relied on gravity, which guaranteed that the surface of the molten metal was perfectly flat and horizontal. Consequently, when **pouring molten glass onto the molten tin**, the underside of the glass would also be perfectly flat. If the glass were kept hot enough, it would **flow over** the molten tin until the top surface was also flat, horizontal and perfectly parallel to the bottom surface. Once the glass cooled to 604°C or less it was too hard to mark and could be **transported out of the cooling zone** by **rollers**. The glass settled to a thickness of six millimetres because of surface tension interactions between the glass and the tin. By fortunate coincidence, 60 per cent of the flat glass market at that time was for six millimetre glass.

Pilkington built a pilot plant in 1953 and by 1955 he had convinced his company to build a **full-scale plant**. However, it **took 14 months** of non-stop production, costing the company £100,000 a month, before the plant produced any usable glass. Furthermore, once they succeeded in making **marketable** flat glass, the machine was turned off for a service to prepare it **for years** of continuous production.

注：下划线单词为答案；黑体加粗单词为考点和定位词

Question 1

Question 2

Question 3

Question 4

Question 5

Question 9 TRUE

Question 6&7

Question 8

Question 10

NOT GIVEN

Question 11

FALSE



When it started up again it **took another four months** to get the process right again. They finally succeeded in 1959 and there are now float plants all over the world, with each able to produce around 1000 tons of glass every day, non-stop for around 15 years.

Float plants **today** make glass of near optical quality. Several processes—melting, refining, homogenising—take place **simultaneously** in the **2000** tonnes of molten glass in the furnace. They occur in separate zones in a **complex** glass flow driven by high temperatures. **It adds up** to a continuous melting process, lasting as long as 50 hours, that delivers glass smoothly and continuously to the float bath, and from there to a coating zone and finally a heat treatment zone, where stresses formed during cooling are relieved.

Question 12

TRUE

The **principle** of float glass is **unchanged** since the 1950s. **However, the product has changed** dramatically, from a single thickness of 6.8 mm to a range from sub-millimetre to 25 mm, from a ribbon frequently marred by inclusions and bubbles to almost optical perfection. To ensure the highest quality, inspection takes place at every stage. Occasionally, a bubble is not removed during refining, a sand grain refuses to melt, a tremor in the tin puts ripples into the glass ribbon. **Automated on-line inspection** does two things. Firstly, it reveals process faults upstream that can be corrected. (Inspection **technology** allows **more than** 100 million measurements a second to be made across the ribbon, **locating flaws** the **unaided eye** would be **unable** to see. Secondly, it enables **computers** downstream to steer cutters around flaws.)

Question 13

TRUE

Float glass is sold by the square metre, and at the final stage computers translate customer requirements into patterns of cuts designed to minimise waste.

### Questions 1–8

complete the table and diagram below.

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

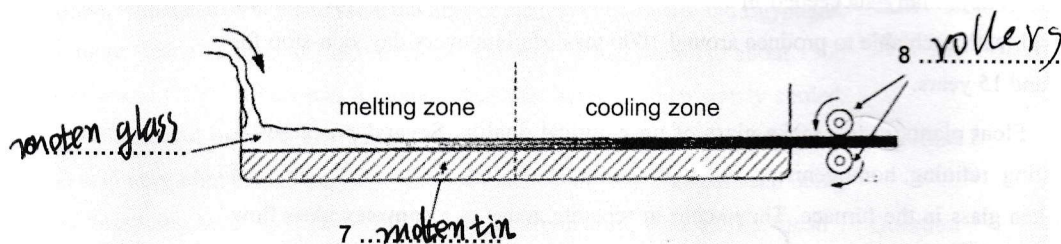
Write your answers in boxes 1–8 on your answer sheet.

#### Early methods of producing flat glass

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
1. <b>spinning</b>	• Glass remained 2. <b>unbelished</b>	• Slow • 3. <b>labour intensive</b>
Ribbon	• Could produce glass sheets of varying 4. <b>thickness</b> • Non-stop process	• Glass was 5. <b>marked</b> • 20% of glass rubbed away • Machines were expensive



# Pilkington's float process



## Questions 9-13

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

In boxes 9-13 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

- T 9 The metal used in the float process had to have specific properties.  
 NG 10 Pilkington invested some of his own money in his float plant.  
 F 11 Pilkington's first full-scale plant was an instant commercial success.  
 X 12 The process invented by Pilkington has now been improved.  
 T 13 Computers are better than humans at detecting faults in glass.

The end

我们用下图来说明这篇剑桥雅思阅读的出题顺序：

文章		第1段	第2段	第3段	第4段	第5段	第6段	第7段	第8段
题型1	Questions 1-8	1, 2, 3	4, 5		6, 7, 8				
题型2	Questions 9-13			9		10, 11	12	13	

这篇文章考查两种题型（也可理解为三种）：Table（填表）+ Diagram（填图），和TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN判断题。

我们看到了每种题型内部的顺序原则；同时也看到了两种题型之间宏观的顺序原则（第9题稍有例外）；我们还看到了文章中有的自然段不设题，比如上文末段在真实考试中是不用读的，因为没有考题涉及。



所以针对这篇文章，考生正确的处理顺序是：

**Step 1:** 看文章标题；

**Step 2:** 看文章后题型组合；

**Step 3:** 看1~3题，发现题目中好理解记忆的定位词是slow, method；

**Step 4:** 回到原文开始快速阅读，注意到首段最后出现took a long time，意识到是slow的同义表达，停止往下阅读，开始往前精读，理解相关信息，查找答案做题；

**Step 5:** 完成1~3题后，看4~5题，心中记住定位词Ribbon，回原文从第2段开始快速阅读。

……（循环重复此过程） **阅读先看题 定位快寻觅**

上面这篇各题型按原文顺序安排的文章，考生只需要顺着题型和题号顺序，在原文中边读边做，那么文章读完一遍，所有的题目也做完。这是这篇文章最快速的雅思阅读方法，也很简单。但不幸的是，这种顺序出题的文章较少。每本《剑桥雅思真题》中收录有4套以前的A类阅读考试真题，共12篇文章，其中只有不到一半是如此出题。真实考试中碰到的概率小于50%。

## 各题型乱序组合

这种混搭，或者说错乱剪辑法，是现代电影中最常见的模式。这样的好处是：

**优点1：测试更为全面。**因为可以在一个段落里用多角度、不同的测试点去考查，减少单题型的测试偏差。

**优点2：不缺少推动力。**因为各个题型循环推荐，可读性会更强，更有助于学生理解原文。凡是不出题的段落，我们称之为没有冲突的情节，这样的情节往往是舒缓的，不影响对全文的理解。

多数雅思阅读文章是按照各题型乱序组合来出题的。

## 真题示例 A

《剑桥雅思8》第18页 Test 1 Reading Passage 1

The begin

## READING PASSAGE 1

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



## *A Chronicle of Timekeeping*

*Our conception of time depends on the way we measure it*

**A** According to archaeological evidence, at least 5,000 years ago, and long before the advent of the Roman Empire, the **Babylonians** began to measure time, introducing calendars to **co-ordinate communal activities**, to **plan** the **shipment** of goods **and**, in particular, to **regulate planting** and **harvesting**. They based their calendars on three natural cycles: the solar day, marked by the successive periods of light and darkness as the earth rotates on its axis; the lunar month, following the phases of the moon as it orbits the earth; and the solar year, defined by the changing seasons that accompany our planet's revolution around the sun.

**B** Before the invention of artificial light, the moon had greater social impact. And, for those living near the **equator** in particular, its waxing and waning was more conspicuous than the passing of the seasons. Hence, the calendars that were developed at the lower **latitudes** were influenced more by the lunar cycle than by the solar year. In more **northern climes**, however, where seasonal **agriculture** was practised, the solar year became more crucial. As the Roman Empire expanded **northward**, it organised its activity chart for the most part around the solar year.

**C** Centuries before the Roman Empire, the **Egyptians** had formulated a **municipal** calendar having **12 months of 30 days**, with five days added to approximate the solar year. Each period of ten days was marked by the appearance of special groups of stars called decans. At the rise of the star Sirius just before sunrise, which occurred around the all-important annual flooding of the Nile, 12 decans could be seen spanning the heavens. The cosmic significance the Egyptians placed in the 12 decans led them to develop a system in which each interval of darkness (and later, each interval of daylight) was divided into a dozen equal parts. These periods became known as temporal hours because their duration varied according to the changing length of days and nights with the passing of the seasons. Summer hours were long, winter ones short; only at the spring and autumn equinoxes were the hours of daylight and darkness equal. Temporal hours, which were first adopted by the Greeks and then the Romans, who disseminated them through Europe, remained in use for more than 2,500 years.

**D** In order to track temporal hours during the day, inventors created sundials, which indicate time by the length or direction of the sun's shadow. The sundial's counterpart, the water clock, was designed to measure temporal hours at night. One of the first water clocks was a basin with a small hole near the bottom through which the water dripped out. The falling water level denoted the passing hour as it dipped below hour lines inscribed on the inner surface. Although these

注：下划线单词为  
答案；黑体加粗单  
词为考点和定位词

Question 8

Question 2

Question 5



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

Question 1

E The advent of the mechanical clock meant that although it could be adjusted to maintain temporal hours, it was naturally suited to keeping equal ones. With these, however, arose the question of when to begin counting, and so, in the early 14th century, **a number of** systems evolved. The schemes that divided the day into 24 equal parts varied according to the start of the count: Italian hours began at sunset, Babylonian hours at sunrise, astronomical hours at midday and “great clock” hours, used for some large public clocks in Germany, at midnight. **Eventually** these were **superseded** by “small clock”, or **French, hours**, which **split the day into two 12-hour periods** commencing at midnight.

Question 4

Question 6

F The earliest recorded weight-driven mechanical clock was built in 1283 in Bedfordshire in England. The revolutionary aspect of this new timekeeper was neither the descending weight that provided its motive force nor the gear wheels (which had been around for at least 1,300 years) that transferred the power; it was the part called the escapement. In the early 1400s came the invention of the coiled spring or fusee which maintained constant force to the gear wheels of the timekeeper despite the changing tension of its mainspring. By the 16th century, a **pendulum** clock had been devised, but the pendulum swung in a large arc and thus was not very efficient.

Question 3

G To address this, a variation on the original escapement was invented in 1670, in **England**. It was called the anchor **escapement**, which was a lever-based device shaped **like** a ship’s **anchor**. The motion of a pendulum rocks this device so that it catches and then releases each **tooth** of the **escape wheel**, in turn allowing it to turn a precise amount. Unlike the original form used in early pendulum clocks, the anchor escapement permitted the pendulum to travel in a very small arc. Moreover, this invention allowed the use of a **long pendulum** **which could beat once a second** and thus led to the development of a **new floor-standing case** design, which became known as the grandfather dock.

Question 9

Question 10&amp;11

Question 12

Question 13

Question 7

H Today, highly accurate timekeeping instruments set the beat for most electronic devices. Nearly all computers contain a quartz-crystal clock to regulate their operation. Moreover, not only do time signals beamed down from Global Positioning System satellites calibrate the functions of precision navigation equipment, they do so as well for mobile phones, instant stock-trading systems and nationwide power-distribution grids. So integral have these time-based technologies become to day-to-day existence that our dependency on them is recognised only when they fail to work.

### Questions 1–4

Reading Passage 1 has eight paragraphs, **A–H**.

*Which paragraph contains the following information?*

*Write the correct letter, **A–H**, in boxes 1–4 on your answer sheet.*

- 1 a description of an early timekeeping invention affected by cold temperatures
- 2 an explanation of the importance of geography in the development of the calendar in farming communities
- 3 a description of the origins of the pendulum clock
- 4 details of the simultaneous efforts of different societies to calculate time using uniform hours

### Questions 5–8

*Look at the following events (Questions 5–8) and the list of nationalities below.*

*Match each event with the correct nationality, **A–F**.*

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

- 5 They devised a civil calendar in which the months were equal in length.
- 6 They divided the day into two equal halves.
- 7 They developed a new cabinet shape for a type of timekeeper.
- 8 They created a calendar to organise public events and work schedules.

#### List of Nationalities

- A** Babylonians
- B** Egyptians
- C** Greeks
- D** English
- E** Germans
- F** French

### Questions 9–13

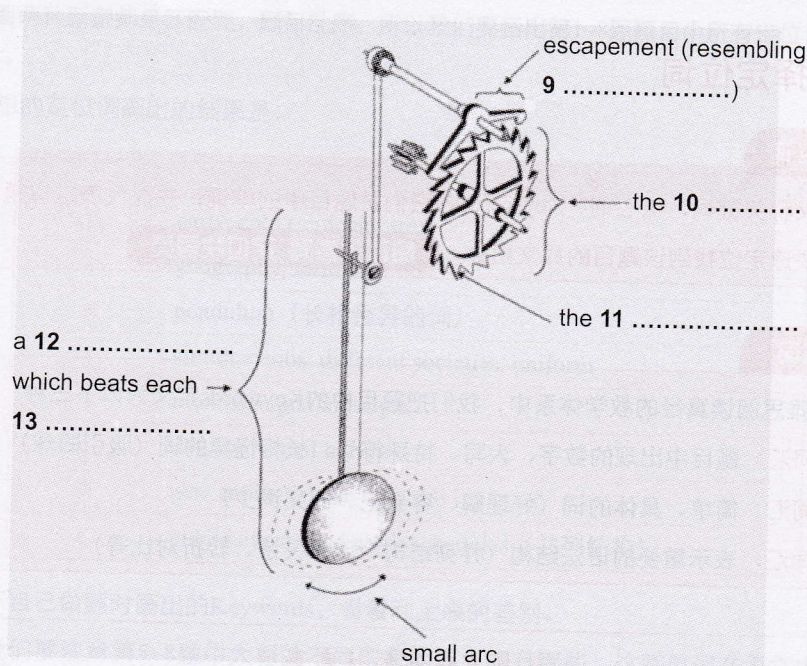
*Label the diagram below.*

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

*Write your answers in boxes 9–13 on your answer sheet.*



# How the 1670 lever-based device worked



The end

我们用下图来说明这篇剑桥雅思阅读的出题顺序：

文章		A段	B段	C段	D段	E段	F段	G段	H段
题型1	Questions 1-4		2		1	4	3		
题型2	Questions 5-8	8		5		6		7	
题型3	Questions 9-13							9, 10, 11, 12, 13	

这篇文章考查三种题型：Paragraph Matching（段落信息匹配题）、Relation Matching（关系匹配题）和Diagram（填图题）。

我们看到了前两种匹配题型内部乱序；同时也看到了各题型之间宏观乱序混合；还看到了第三种填图题答案集中于G段；**答案常集中 原呈送分题** 最后我们仍然看到了文章中有的自然段不设题，比如上文H段。

处理这篇文章，如果考生按**题号顺序**先做第1题，就会先从文章A段读到D段；再做第2题时，又会读B段。将来在做第8题时，还会重读A段。这是错误的阅读方法。如果考生按**题型顺序**做题，先做完第一种段落信息匹配题时，整篇文章会读一遍。当他再做第二种关系匹配题时，又需要回原文阅读。这也是耗时的错误阅读方法。



那么针对这篇文章，正确的处理顺序和阅读方法是什么呢？我们在下一节先插入学习一个重要的概念“定位词”，本回第三节再揭晓答案。

## 正确选择定位词

### 什么是定位词

定位词又称关键词、核心词、Keywords。它们是题目中的单词，并能代表这道题目的特点。通过它们能快速定位找到该题目的原文出处。

**阅读先看题 定位快寻觅**

### 真经定位词

在整个雅思阅读真经的教学体系中，我们把题目中的Keywords定义为以下三种：

- \* **特殊词汇**：题目中出现的数字、大写、特殊符号、长相怪异的词（吸引眼球）
- \* **朴素词汇**：简单、具体的词（好理解、容易记、同义词少）
- \* **逻辑词汇**：表示重要的语法结构（并列结构、因果关系、转折对比等）

### 选择定位词的注意事项

- 选择定位词有三个原则：第一，**快速定位**，即找起来快。第二，**唯一定位**，比如文章主题词再怪异都不能作为题目定位词，因为全文都有这个词，出现概率太高，无法准确定位。第三，**组合定位**，指一道题目的定位词很可能不止一个，可以选两三个词逐步精确定位。
- 一般我们很少选题目中抽象的单词作为定位词，如：description, development, importance等，因为这些词有很强的归纳性，原文原词重现的概率低，多数考生对此不敏感。
- 有的题目本身很短，或浅显易懂，可以不用选择定位词。比如一些匹配题和段落中心(Headings)的选项。

要想每一次都能正确找到定位词，并快速找到原文出处，需要你首先理解上述法则，然后通过大量练习将之融会贯通，形成自己的做题习惯。这样能大大缩短整个雅思阅读考试时间。

## 手把手教你读

针对上篇各题型乱序组合的雅思阅读文章——【真题示例B】A Chronicle of Timekeeping，**正确阅读解题的整个流程细节如下**，请耐心仔细阅读：

### 看标题，看题目

看完标题后该看题目，发现有三种题型：第一种段落信息匹配 (Paragraph Matching)；第二种关系匹配 (Relation Matching)；第三种填图题 (Diagram)。



## 划定位词

因为前面两种题型都是匹配题，题目乱序，所以我们要画出第1~8题题目中所有定位词(Keywords)。

比较理想的定位词画出的结果是：

题号	定位词
1	early, cold (temperatures)
2	geography, farming
3	pendulum (长相怪异的词)
4	simultaneous, different societies, uniform
5	months, equal in length
6	day, two equal halves
7	new cabinet shape
8	public events and work schedules (并列结构)

对比一下自己做题时画出的Keywords，看看和上表的差别。

然后，我们要注意第5~8题中大写的不同国家的人大概有哪些，这些单词在原文中很好找，是做5~8题的线索。

最后，我们再扫一眼第三种题型填图题，看到题目中有个年代“1670”，心中明白在文中读到“1670”时，可以跳过来先做填图题。

## 做题

现在，我们才可以读文章做题。

读A段	<p>当读到大写“the Babylonians”时，注意到是第5~8题中的国籍匹配选项之一。仔细阅读后面：...co-ordinate communal activities...and...to regulate planting and harvesting. 分别对应第8题的<b>Public event and work schedules</b>。这是词汇理解的功夫了。所以我们先做出了第8题。</p> <p>写完答案后，再回到文章A段完成后面的阅读。读完后想想第1~4题中的Keywords有没有在A段中提及？好像没感觉，拿不准。没关系，接着读B段。</p>
读B段	<p>读完B段，依旧没有感觉。其实我们可以确定第5~8题没有在B段出题，因为B段中唯一的大写国家是the Roman Empire，不在第5~8的选项范围内。那本段要出题只可能是第1~4题其中之一了。哪一题是呢？第2题。请在B段中找出下列词汇：the equator, lower latitudes, northern, northward和agriculture。前面的4组词代表地点方位，对应第2题中的geography，而agriculture对应题目中的farming一词。</p> <p>当然，如果你不能精确确认考官的题目改写，这道题可以放一放，留到文章读完最后来看哪个自然段提到Geography的含义。那时候，后面的自然段你已经读过，可以轻松排除一些段落，缩小选择范围，提升正确率。</p>

读C段	注意大写 “the Egyptians”，是第5~8题中选项之一，文中：“the Egyptians had formulated a municipal calendar having 12 months of 30 days...” 埃及人搞出的日历有12个月，每个月30天。对应第5题中：the months were equal in length每月长度相同。 <b>所以做出第5题。</b> 如果你能同时注意到原文中municipal等于题目中civil一词，你会心中赞叹考官出题的严谨，更能确定答案的正确性。如此，恭喜你，你的雅思阅读水平应不低于7分。
读D段	当读到本段最后一句中freezing一词时，心中感觉有一丝凉意。很好，看看 <b>第1题</b> 中的cold一词。
读E段	姑且认为大部分考生读完本段后很难和题目对应，实战中我们也先跳过。
读F段	发现怪异单词pendulum，心中大喜， <b>选出第3题</b> 。本题难度：雅思阅读5分水平。
读G段	发现年代1670出现，对照 <b>第9~13题</b> 开始边读边做。填图题永远都是送分题。这几个题提醒几点： <b>1. 图表观察力</b> 。第10题指的是个齿轮，所以答案有wheel一词；第11题指的是齿轮上的齿，所以答案是tooth。 <b>2. 题目中单词和原文中单词的同义替换</b> 。 <b>3. 注意第9题中resemble这个词</b> 。雅思考官对该词的痴迷程度令人难以置信。不信？请看《剑4》第30页第39题，和《剑7》第91页第11题都考resemble=be similar to=look like。
读H段	没有感觉？！这就对了，本段没有出题。
难题补漏	文章读完了，看看题目，有3道题没有一次性做出来。它们是第4、6、7题，确实是本篇难题，再花一点时间回原文查找。相对容易的是 <b>第6题</b> ：they divided the day into two equal halves. 对应E末句中：split the day into two 12-hour periods。接下来是 <b>第7题</b> ：a new cabinet shape，对应G段末句中：a new floor-standing case design，注意new这一简单词汇的重现，cabinet的词义为“橱柜”。 <b>最难是第4题</b> ，因为题目描述其实是对E段中后部分信息的归纳。

请认真反复学习体会上述读文章和解题顺序流程。这是必须掌握的雅思阅读基本原理。

## 真经阅读法

至此，我们已经学习了顺序和乱序两种考试形式的不同阅读方法。那么是什么造成每篇雅思阅读文章阅读方法的差异？

答案：题型。

特别是**段落中心题 (Headings)**和**段落信息匹配题 (Paragraph Matching)**这两种题型在作怪。因为这两种题型都是**针对全文出题**，所以经常**作为第一种题型出现**，但这并不意味着让考生一定先完成这种题型，再去处理下面的题型。相反，**我们应该先处理每个自然段中的其他细节题目，比如 Summary, T/F/NG等，通过这些题目的解题对该自然段有了一个深入理解之后，再顺带选出该段的中心思想或包含的信息匹配**。所以，虽然**段落中心题**和**段落信息匹配题**出在前面，但考生应该在**读**



完一个自然段、处理完该段其他细节题之后，最后完成上述两种题型。还应注意：一篇文章极少同时出现这两种题型。 **两种题后做 优先细节题**

其次，如果一篇文章后的TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN题目较多（5题以上），也是对全文出题，会和其他题型在原文的出题点顺序混合。

最后，各种匹配题内部是乱序出题。

由于上面提到的这几种题型的出现，造成了雅思阅读文章的行文顺序和后面的第1~13题的题号顺序无关且混乱。

基于以上的分析，我们提炼融合出**真经阅读法**，以应对所有雅思阅读，不论顺序或乱序出题。

### 雅思真经阅读法

目的：文章一遍读完，所有题目做完

**Step 1:** 在考场上拿到一套题，先看三篇文章标题，判断内容熟悉程度和难易，做到心中有数，能灵活分布考试时间。

**Step 2:** 看第一篇文章标题，看后面的题型分布组合。

**Step 3:** 当段落中心题和匹配题成为第一种题型出现时，读文章每段时优先完成第二题型。注意不同题型间交叉混合解题。

**Step 4:** 画出题型中（段落中心题和匹配题除外）前两道题目（只记一题容易疏漏）中的定位词，回原文阅读查找，边读边做。

**Step 5:** 匹配题型出现，要画出该题型中所有题目定位词，打包记忆查找。

**Step 6:** 除匹配题型内部乱序外，其余题型内部大部分按顺序出题。

谨记：

判断你的雅思阅读方法是否正确的唯一标准是：你是否文章一遍读完，所有题目做完。（当然允许几道难题没有做出来）

雅思考试官方网站（www.ielts.org）称雅思阅读是“Reading with Purpose”，就是“有目的的阅读”。这个Purpose其实就是解题，就是带着题目中的定位词阅读。所以雅思阅读就是“以解题为目的的阅读”，一定要先读题。不是让考生先读文章，理解一遍，再来做题。这就是许多自诩功力深厚的英语专业考生在考场上时间不够、成绩不高的原因。 **阅读先看题 定位快寻觅**

从这个意义上，说“**雅思阅读就是不读文章，直接做题**”是有道理的。

这种阅读考试培养的能力是：**在信息时代，我们能迅速地在信息的海洋中找到所需要的信息，并正确理解这些信息。其他无效信息不用理会。**

这就是为什么雅思阅读考试与其他考试相比特点突出：**阅读量大**（2 700单词左右），**时间短**（60分钟），但是文章中**有的自然段不出题**（无效信息不用读）。



## 总纲注释自测

阅读先看题，定位快寻觅，  
两种题后做，优先细节题。

请用本回所讲的知识回答下面的问题，以检验自己是否完全掌握了真经总纲中对应的口诀真言。

问题 1：为什么雅思“阅读先看题”？

问题 2：“定位”指什么？

问题 3：怎样定位“快”？

问题 4：“两种题”指哪两种题型？

问题 5：“细节题”有哪些？



三剑屠鸭  
SAN JIAN TU YA