

## 同义替换多, 单词有灵感

**Task 1**

**READING**

**READING PASSAGE 1**

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

**Dr Johnson**

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 spelling 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 in 1604. It was called the *Table Alphabeticall* and it was the first dictionary to be published in England. It was a very small dictionary, but it was the first of a long line of dictionaries that followed. It was the first of a long line of dictionaries that followed. It was the first of a long line of dictionaries that followed.

Johnson was a poet and critic who raised common words to the heights of genius. His approach to the problems that had vexed writers throughout the late seventeenth century and the early eighteenth century was to create a dictionary. Up until his time, a dictionary was such a thing that it was almost impossible without it. Johnson was the first to create an academy to make the dictionary. He was the first to create an academy to make the dictionary. He was the first to create an academy to make the dictionary.

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**Task 1**

**Questions 1-3**

Choose **THREE** letters, A-E.

Write your answers in boxes 1 on your answer sheet.

Notes: **NOT MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

1. The following statements are true of Johnson's Dictionary. Choose **THREE** letters, A-E.

A It was the only English dictionary in general use for 200 years.

B It was famous because of the large number of people who used it.

C It focused mainly on language from contemporary writers.

D There was a time limit for its completion.

E It ignored work done by previous dictionary writers.

F It took into account variations of meaning.

G Its definitions were based on their origin.

**Questions 4-7**

Complete the summary.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 4-7 on your answer sheet.

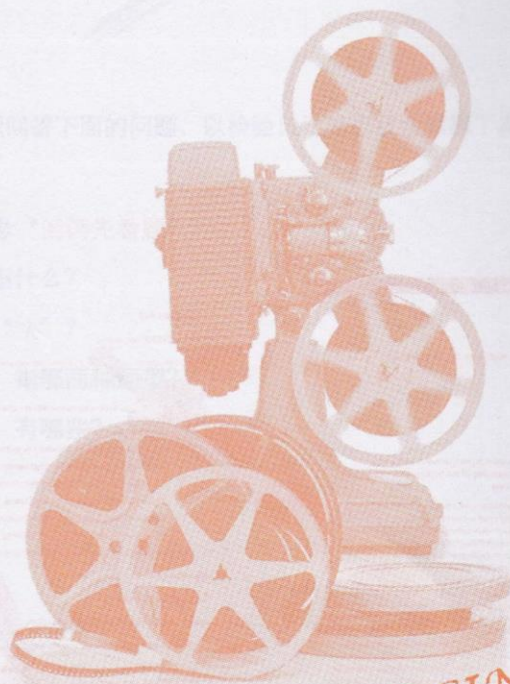
In 1764 Dr Johnson accepted the contract to produce a dictionary. Having rented a garret, he took on a number of 4. ...., who stood at a long central desk. Johnson did not have a 5. .... available to him, but eventually produced drafts of it in excess of 40,000 words written down in 80 large notebooks. On publication, the Dictionary was immediately hailed in many European countries as a landmark. According to his biographer, James Boswell, Johnson's principal achievement was to bring 6. .... to the English language. As a reward for his hard work, he was granted a 7. .... by the king.

天下阍所哺英锒阅该只喃二钟命级方式、竟伦雅思、托诮、四么筱、考研、GRE、GMAT。

要管会简革、菽溺钿幸诮都是简革的。离手是把一个殷亲的咯面荷化、而属人才把一个简革喃谁西诮殷亲。虫案老荷、虫巧菇性、虫又微言、虫道至简。管会了简革你就乐简革了。



華英亦同享，義利替以同



IELTS CINEMA

雅思阅读中，“同义替换”是唯一的出题方式。如果说，定位是欣赏英国电影的结构，那么同义替换就是在体味英国电影台词的含义。

英国电影的台词对白强调文化深度，因此会有一些修辞和典故。雅思阅读中，也会强调适量的背景常识。这也就是为什么“真经”能够帮助更多的考生赢得考试公平性。

*It is a truth universally acknowledged, that a single man in possession of a good fortune, must be in want of a wife... You are the last man in the world whom I could ever be prevailed on to marry.*

这是《傲慢与偏见》中的一段台词。要想懂这段台词的精妙，首先需要知道电影的背景知识，能够体会出女主人公的愤怒缘由。其次看这句话的表述手法，如何委婉地传递否定。

雅思阅读不会这么浪漫，但是也有必要的背景知识和常见的语言表述手法。认真领悟，不仅对阅读成绩有提高，而且对写作也颇有裨益。读写并进，由此而来。

## 学习本回，有三大要点



**第一，坚定同义替换的概念：**养成这样的习惯是修炼内功的第一步。

**第二，理解同义替换的手法：**常见的手法并不多，一旦掌握，即可得心应手。

**第三，积累考点词：**做过的阅读真题已经不具有测试意义了，但是可以帮你印证和理解考点词的奥秘。大家可以对照《剑桥雅思阅读考点词真经》体验“无招胜有招”的绝佳境界。

阅读，其实不难。

## 无招胜有招

雅思阅读各种题型的解题技巧可以比喻成《笑傲江湖》中令狐冲所学之独孤九剑，有什么破刀式、破掌式、破剑式等独立的心法。本书从第4回起，就是主要讨论各题型的解题技巧，如同在分别传授破剑式、破刀式、破掌式等等。而在这一回里，我们先直接讨论独孤九剑练至深处的最高境界：无招胜有招。

如果你能顿悟，直接进入了雅思阅读无招胜有招的境界，那么你可以不用去学习具体的招数了。这也就意味着本书的学习至本回已基本结束。

**莫言境界高 无招胜有招**

下面我们开始，一起先试一试顿悟模式。当然，不行也没关系，我们还有从下一回开始的渐悟模式。

请牢记：

无论什么招数，只要有招数，就有破绽。

无论什么题型，只要是题目，就有题干。

——刘洪波

只要是题目，就有题干，而题干中的每一个单词必然来自原文或是原文的同义替换。题干中有first，原文中一定有first或同义表达；题干中有most，原文中一定有most或majority；题干中有最高级，原文中一定有最高级或它的同义表达；题干中有并列结构，原文中也一定存在并列关系。

如违反上述原则，题目表达的含义就会偏离原文，造成出题不严谨或有瑕疵。这显然不是英国剑桥严格学术之风范。

所以，雅思阅读考题只有一种命题方式——同义替换 (Paraphrase)。



## 同义替换的三种手法

在题干中实现同义替换表达有三种常用手法：**同义替换多 单词有灵犀**

	同义替换方式	雅思阅读中出题概率
1	同义词设计	80%
2	双重反义词设计	10%
3	对原文思想归纳总结	10%

手法1：同义词设计

### 真题示例 A

《剑桥雅思7》第25页 Test 1 Reading Passage 2 第22题

题型：TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN (是非判断题)

题目：*Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems.*

原文：

**B Food production** has kept pace with **soaring** populations **mainly because of the expansion** of artificial irrigation systems that make possible the growth of 40% of the world's food.

### 【答案解析】

注意题干中每一个单词在原文中的来源：feeding来自原文中的food production；increasing来自soaring；due to来自because of；primarily来自mainly；improved来自expansion。考官很严谨而敬业，改写很仔细而辛苦，所以答案是YES。

手法2：双重反义词设计

### 真题示例 A

《剑桥雅思7》第20页 Test 1 Reading Passage 1 第2题

题型：Paragraph Matching (段落信息匹配)

题目：*How early mammals avoided dying out*

原文：

**A** ...In the time when the dinosaurs dominated the daytime economy, our **mammalian ancestors** probably only **managed to survive** at all because they found ways of scraping a living at night...



## 【答案解析】

注意题目中early一词的含义来自原文ancestors（祖先）；avoid（避免，没有做）的反义词是manage to do（成功地做了）；die out（灭绝）的反义词是survive（幸存）。所以题干是双重反义表达原文同义的设计。

## 手法3：对原文思想归纳总结

## 真题示例 A

《剑桥雅思8》第52页 Test 2 Reading Passage 3 第35题

题型：Multiple Choice（选择题）

题目：What is the writer doing in paragraph C?

- A supporting other research
- B making a proposal
- C rejecting a common belief
- D describing limitations

原文：

C In spite of its importance to our emotional and sensory lives, smell is probably the most **undervalued sense in many cultures**. The reason often given for the **low regard** in which smell is held is that, in comparison with its importance among animals, the human sense of smell is feeble and undeveloped. **While it is true that** the olfactory powers of humans are nothing like as fine as those possessed by certain animals, **they are still** remarkably acute. Our noses are able to recognise thousands of smells, and to perceive odours which are present only in extremely small quantities.

## 【答案解析】

答案是C选项rejecting a common belief。注意C选项中的几个单词原文中没有出现，也没有明显的同义词。如果考生读懂C段大意，会发现“在许多文化中人们低估了嗅觉这种感知”就是一种common belief。common一词=in many cultures；belief指的是嗅觉的low regard。

rejecting（反驳）一词是来自一个句型：While it is true that..., they are still...这是一个让步转折：“虽然（你说的有一定道理），但是（我还是要反驳你）。”雅思命题者通过这个句子归纳总结出了reject这个单词。

归纳题是难题。

以上三组例题分别对应三种不同的同义改写，同时对应了三种不同的雅思阅读题型。所以我们再次强调：不同题型的命题方式本质只有一种——同义替换。

莫登境界高 无招胜有招

## 高手和低手的区别

想成为雅思阅读顶级高手，笑傲考场吗？

先体会一下顶级高手做题的感觉吧，那就是：**做完题目之后不用比对标准答案，心里知道肯定全对！**

口说无凭，举例为证。

### 真题示例 A

《剑桥雅思7》第21页 Test 1 Reading Passage 1 第13题

**题型：** Sentence Completion (句子填空)

**题目：** The word "echolocation" was first used by someone working as a ..... (NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS)

**原文：**

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

#### 【答案解析】 (低手)

定位题干中Keywords为带引号的echolocation → 在原文中找到该词出处 → 前后一看，发现someone就是大写人名Donald Griffin → 再看看他的工作 → 答案zoologist。

#### 【答案解析】 (高手)

定位题干中Keywords为带引号的echolocation → 在原文中找到该词出处 → 前后一看，发现：① 题干中word=原文中term；② 题干中someone=原文中Donald Griffin；③ 题干中working=原文中-gist (后缀-gist表示“学家，从事的职业”)；④ 题干中first used=原文中coined (捏造新词)；⑤ 题干中空格前是a，所以不能填American zoologist → 填完答案zoologist，心想：“考官出题不错，严谨”。

### 真题示例 B

《剑桥雅思7》第91页 Test 4 Reading Passage 1 第13题

**题型：** Summary (总结填空)

**题目：** In addition, over two thousand years ago kites were used in China as weapons, as well as for sending ..... (NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS)

**原文：**

...And other ancient civilisations certainly knew about kites; as early as 1250 BC, the Chinese were using them to deliver messages and dump flaming debris on their foes.



## 【答案解析】（低手）

定位题干中Keywords为China → 在原文中找到该词出处Chinese → 往后一看，发现deliver（发送）=sending → 答案messages。

## 【答案解析】（高手）

定位题干中Keywords为China → 在原文中找到该词出处Chinese → 前后一看，发现：①over two thousand years ago=原文中as early as 1250 BC（心想：“原来这是上个世纪出的雅思老题”）；②题干中as well as=原文中and这个并列结构；**并列需细查** ③并列结构其中一个deliver（发送）=sending；④题干中并列结构另一个weapons（武器）和原文中dump flaming debris on their foes（敌人，敌军）有关系，是同义；→ 精确确认答案为messages而非flaming debris，心想：“不填它填什么呢？不用看后面的答案，该题100%正确。”

通过以上解题时心理独白的对比，可以清楚地看到高手和低手解题的区别就是：**他们看懂的题干和原文中同义词对应组数的数量是不同的**。这句话有些拗口，但需要多读一读，认真体会。

## 阅读真经原文标注法

体会到了高手的境界和心态，并非意味着你已经成为那样的高手，还需要通过大量的真题练习去加强和反复体会这种命题思路，巩固这种境界感悟。尤其重要的是，平时在做雅思阅读练习时，一定要采用**阅读真经原文标注法**。

## 阅读真经原文标注法

- ① 用双下划线画出某题目定位词在原文的出处；
- ② 尽可能找出题干中的所有单词（a, the可以不管）对应于原文中的同义词出处，并用下划线把原文出处的对应单词画出来；
- ③ 最后用圈将答案在原文中圈出来。

再以刚才的【真题示例A】为例：

**题型：**Sentence Completion（句子填空）

**题目：**The word “echolocation” was first used by someone working as a .....zoologist..... (NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS)

**原文：**

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

心中的做题流程是：

- ① 通过题目中带引号“echolocation”一词定位，找到原文出处。

② 仔细阅读发现：因为它（word）等于它（term）；因为它（someone）等于它（Donald Griffin）；因为它（working as）等于它（zoologist）；因为它（first used）等于它（coined）；所以答案是它（zoologist）。

在这个因果关系推导中，我们可以清晰地看到：**原因越多，逻辑就越缜密，推导出的结果正确率就越高。** **同义替换多 单词有灵犀**

这种同义词原文标注习惯养成后，考生可以迅速提升正确率，并且便于错题检查，搞清楚出错的原因；同时以便于将来的再次复习。**因为你在原文中完整地记录了你当时的解题思路。**

雅思考生做过的阅读教材原文上不应该是干净无笔记的，也不应该是乱勾乱划没有规律章法的。每做一篇文章都应该采用这种**阅读真经原文标注法**来巩固境界，提醒自己。真实考场上也要采用此**标注法**，在考卷文章的原文上做标注，这是雅思阅读考试允许的，因为最后考官不会看你的阅读考卷，只看答题卡。

## 1 修炼阅读内功

现在大家应该意识到了词汇量在雅思阅读中的重要性，特别是雅思常考单词的同义词替换，或者称为**雅思阅读考点同义词**。这就是雅思阅读中的内功。如果大家内功深厚，就能体会《九阳真经》中的口诀：“**他强由他强，清风拂山岗；他横由他横，明月照大江。他自狠来他自恶，我自一口真气足。**”（他=雅思阅读；真气=词汇）

强烈建议修炼《剑桥雅思阅读考点词真经》中的——**真题考点同义词替换清单**。**这是剑桥正宗真气。** **同义替换多 单词有灵犀**

## 1 总纲注释自测

同义替换多，单词有灵犀。

莫夸境界高，无招胜有招。

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：**“同义替换”有哪几种？

**问题 2：**“单词有灵犀”中的“灵犀”指什么？

**问题 3：**“无招胜有招”在雅思阅读中指什么？