

Test 1

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武家友布 剑9免费解析
は
京友前
御歌

详细诠释 雅思题型变化 精准梳理 雅思备考重点

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0





<mark>扫一扫,梅叔在等你[~]</mark>

剑桥雅思 9 解析—Test 1

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Section 1

内容概要

学生找工作,关于学校餐厅的一个电话客服。这个工作不需要做服务员,只需要在每周去 三次就行,学生是物理系的,由于没有 EU 国籍,所以需要出具有导师签字的工作许可。 饭店位于 Hillsdunne Road (会拼出),按小时付费,4.45/小时,还有一些附加优惠,会 在国家假日有特殊补贴;如果工作超过 11 点,还会送学生回家。做这项工作需要有一个 干净的声音,还需要反应特别快速。最终,学生与工作人员约定面试时间为明天下午 5

必备单词

点。

Arrange [ə'reɪnd³] vt.整理;安排;计划;改编(乐曲) vi.协商;计划 I have arranged one of my staff to meet you at the airport Advert ['ædv₃ːrt] n.广告 She answered an advert for a job as a cook. Interfere [ɪntər'fɪr] vi.干涉;妨碍 Constant interruptions interfere with my work Permit [pər'm¹t] n.许可证;执照 v.允许;许可 I'll come after the meeting if time permits Fringe ['frind3] n.刘海;流苏;边缘 a.附加的 vt.作边缘 The girl wore her hair in a fringe. Referee ['refə'ri [:]] n.裁判员;仲裁人;鉴定人;证明人 v.裁判;仲裁

Does the referee have the power to send him off the field?

场景词汇

Nationality 国籍 passport number 护照号码 work experience 工作经验 Position 职位 Lawyer 律师 Journalist 记者

难度系数:3

题目解析

Questions 1-5

题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项		In
1	Answering the phone	人名	10-	-
2	Hillsdunne Road	地名	D EDU	
3	The nearest one would probably be just beside the Library	地点推断		F
4	£ 4.45 an hour	数字推断	OEDU	10
5	We also offer extra pay for working on national holidays	名词推断	な見	天

Questions 6-10

	题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项	80
S.	1	if you' re working after 11 o' clock we drive you home	形容词推断	雨天
0	2	We want a clear voice	形容词条件推断	NO EDU
Ś.		You must be able to think quickly	形容词条件推断	F
0	3	FILM	EDU	A EDU
		22 nd of October	日期推断	
	4	FILMORD	FIDAOEDU	F
2		Manuja	人名推断	AL T
2	5	TINDNO	天地	OEUC

大い

EDU

题型重现:C8 T4 S1, C6 T3 S1

NOEDU

Section 2

内容概要

这是一份广播稿,一个新的运动商城开张,这家商场是之前已经开张的 Sports World 的 分支机构。商城中包含运动服,一个自助餐厅还有一个 DVD 区。总之可以得到自己想要 的很多知名与不知名的牌子,如果没有你喜欢的,还可以预定,并且保证在十日之内得到。 这里还有多种运动项目:足球,网球,游泳,还有跑步。

商场 9 点开门,如果在开门时间进入,就可以看到 400 米跑冠军,到时候可以跟他合影要签名。然后整个周末都会有有意思的活动。还哟一个特殊的健康测试,一般会花费 30磅,每月中会打折,现在打电话就可以预定。

必备单词

Original [ə'rɪd3ənl] adj.原始的;最初的;有独创性的;原版的 Our original plan was to go to Spain, but it was too expensive Minimalist ['mɪnɪməlɪst] n.最低限要求者 This principle of naming isn't in conflict with the minimalist approach Stock [stok] n.存货;储备;树干;股票;股份;家畜;血统;汤汁;声望 We have a large stock of tinned fruit Equipment [ɪ'kwɪpmənt] n.设备;装备;器材 The government has an interest in importing scientific equipment

Devoted [d1'vəʊt1d] adj.投入的;深爱的;全心全意的

He is very devoted to our cause.

Gym [d31m] n.体育馆;健身房;体育课 The basketball players are working out at the gym Fitness ['f1tnəs] n.健康;适合 The long climb tested our fitness and stamina

场景词汇

cost of living 生活消费 crime 犯罪 pace of life 生活节奏 interesting 有趣的 dull 呆滞的 ; 钝的 ; 迟钝的 ; 无趣的 ; 暗的 manufacture 手工业

难度系数:3

题目解析

Questions 11-16

题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项	DEDU	
1	The branch of a Danish sports goods	形容词预测	15	天
	company The west of brad		NO EDU	
2	caster	形谷问贝则		×
	The first three floors	名词预测	AP.	T
3	have a huge range of	TANDAO TAND	NOFIL	

	111		A105 1000	1 P -		TOUR
c		sports clothing	FILMOEDU		王道	
		4	TIANU	40	CIAND	
		Promise to get it for	数字预测	THE PLEDU		
5		TINDAU	25			-0
	4	you in ten days	- the			2
>		They particularly	名词预测		THE P	33
	5	focus on running	TING		TINDA	
		THE OFDO		ANT BACOU		
				KNDAOL		×
	Ques	tions 15-20		Alper		51

Questions 15-20

题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项	AO EDC
1	The third floor is devoted to sports	名词预测	
	bags	KINDAOL	FLENDEDO
2	He will be staying around until about	Champion athlete	Turn
	midday	FILLOLEDU TIN	THE XEDU
	The first person to	20 quiz	TIANDAO
3	get all the questions	FILMOEDU	
	correct gets a year's	TING TING	A A A
	free membership of	TIANDAOL	FUNCTOR
	the Bradcaster Gym	-ETE BLEDU	Jan
	This would normally	Fitness test, reserve a place, account hold	ers,
4	cost £ 30.00but is	improve health, special clinic, cheaper	FILLOEDU
	FILLODO	12 / 93	TLAMP
1	TIANDAU	TIMONDAU TIMONU	

TIANDAO

KAL BAL

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天

TAND LO LOU

TIMONOEDU

	available at half price
5	or this month only.
	There are only a
	limited number of
	places available for
	this ,so to make a
	booking phone

ALL BAL

FILLINDAOE

TIANDAC

题型重现:C5 T1 S2, C4 T4 S2

Tin

TIANDAO

TANDAO EDU

Section 3

内容概要

课堂讨论形式,老师问到关于课程的意义,女生说这门课给她很多机会去做演示,这使她 非常自信,男生不适应的是在他的小组中,有些同学会高声念出他们的论文,这使得他很 不习惯。然后老师又问到了他们的提高方法,然后两人又讨论到了如何去激发 idea 的方 法。

必备单词

Seminar ['semınɑː (r)] n.研讨会; (大学的)研究班 The old professor had presided over a seminar for theoretical physicists. Presentation [prezn'teıʃn] n.介绍;陈述;赠送物;报告;[美]讲课 Amy did her presentation on her cat. Contact ['kʰntækt] n.接触;联系;熟人 v.(与)联系; (与)接触 I finally made contact with her in Paris Satisfaction [sætıs'fækʃn] n.满意;赔偿;乐事;妥善处理;确信 Your satisfaction is guaranteed Reference ['refrəns] n.参考;参照;出处;推荐人;推荐函 This book is for reference only

场景词汇(同必备词汇,不要例句)

statistics 统计 statistically valid 统计学上有效的,

data/datum 数据 , investigation 调查 facilities 设施 divisions/departments 系 campus 校园 Common Room/House 公共休息室 canteen 食堂 dining hall 食堂 cafeteria 自助餐厅

难度系数:4

题目解析

Questions 21-25

	1.000	10	-
题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项	
	My overall style was quite	Spiros, marketing presentation	
1	nrefersional	TIANU TIANU	
	professional	PEDU	- its
	They didn' t worry about their	Hiroko ,presentation	THIN
2	presentation style or keeping	Uni-A the	
	presentation style of keeping	* KUDNO DU	
	eye contact with their audience	TIAN TIAN	. and
	I don' t feel any real sense of	After, Hiroko	FIE
_	TIMU TIMU	att	
3	satisfaction	CAL BACOU	
	I am not so pleased with my	Spiros, tutorial	
4	actual performance right now	Anu	
	actual performance light now	OP	12

in the tutorials

They are very familiar with each Participate in discussing

other, so because they know each other' s habits, they can

other into the

discussion

each

Questions 26-30

let

5

题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项	
1	I' ve been trying to speak up	Hiroko, possitive	
1	more and I just jump in	AOEDU	FILLOEDU
	So I had to turn to the books	Hiroko, lecture	TUN
2	and journals	TINDAOL	100
	My reading speed is still quite	Spiros, thinking skill	THE REDU
3	slow		TIMONDAD
	I wanted to concentrate on my	Hiroko, subject area	
4	own field, but we didn't read	AT TING	MARTIN .
	anything about engineering	NO PUT	Fillioto
	I would have felt much better	Hiroko, reading classes	10.
5	working on reading from my	TIANDAU	with i
	own field	OEDU	FILLOEDU

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MANDAO EDU

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FUNDADEDU TUMPADEDU TUMPADEDU TUMPADEDU TUMPADEDU

File and The state of the second the second

天道培训雅思团队倾情打造 <u>http://peixun.tiandaoedu.com/</u> **题型重现: C4 T1 S3, C5 T3 S3** The second the transferred the

File and Fil

Section 4

内容概要

一篇关于鲸的大型搁浅的原因的演讲,第一条理论是关于瘫痪的,比如有时候会看到在海豚用来定位的耳朵上有一种虫子,就严重影响了鲸的定位。另一个理论与有毒物质相关, 在鲸的日常饮食中会涉及到有毒的物质,这种直接或间接的毒性,会有不同等级的损害。 还有一种理论提到,海豚的搁浅,可能还由于是他跟随自己的猎物到岸边,还有更过的 李璐是关于人类活动的,有人认为是噪音影响。还有一些理论是关于群体行为的,因为海 洋哺乳动物无法分辨其首领是否生病,所以才会有群体跟着搁浅的情况发生,此外,齿鲸 是特别 social 的一种动物。

必备单词

Strand [strænd] n.缕;海滨,河岸,海滩 v.使陷于困境;弄断;使落后;(使)搁浅 She twirled a strand of hair round her finger Ashore [ə'ʃoː(r)] adv.在岸上;上岸 They have been ashore for two hours Parasite ['pærəsaɪt] n.寄生虫;寄生生物;食客 These flies carry a dangerous parasite Infest [ɪn'fest] v.侵扰;猖獗;寄生于 There is a warehouse infested by rats Toxin ['toksɪn] n.毒素;毒质 Our toxin will destroy the enemy Ingest [ɪn'dʒest] v.咽下;摄取

You will ingest only the lightest of substances **Fatal ['feɪtl]** adj.致命的;毁灭性的;决定性的 We gave the enemy a fatal blow **Squid [skwɪd]** n.鱿鱼 Try to get your fishmonger to skin and gut the squid for you.

场景词汇

conservation 保护,保存

acid 酸, 酸的

carbon 碳

petroleum 石油

ozone 臭氧

ooze 渗出 , 渗出物

radiation 辐射

greenhouse 温室

solar 太阳的

phenomenon 现象

deterioration 恶化

extinction 灭绝

drought 干旱

recurrent 反复发生的

ANDAO

难度系数:5

题目解析

Questions 31-35

题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项	DEDU
1	The tide goes out suddenly	名词主语预测	
2	Since marine animals rely heavily on their hearing to navigate, this type of infestation has the potential to be very harmful	名词预测	AO EDU
3	Many toxins, as I' m sure you' re aware, originate from plants, or animals.	名词预测	A EDU
4	Examination of the animal' s stomach contents reveal that had not been feeling as they stranded.	语态的预测	NO EDU
5	Noises such as those caused by military excercise	名词	NO EDU

Questions 36-40

AO EDU

题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项
1	All the stranded animals were healthy	名词预测
	Animals were spread	名词预测
2	out along 38	TIANDAO LA TIANDAO EDU
	kilometers of coast	THE BOLDU
	The whales that are	形容词预测
3	thought to be most	EL DEDU
	social	TIANDA TIANDAU
	Apart from the leader,	形容词预测
4	all the others had	TIANS
	been healthy	TINNDAO EDC
	John Conner' s	形容词预测
5	Marine Ashore ,if you	TUNDAN TUN
	interested in finding	FIL DO EDU
	out more about these	The Trans
	networks	FLONOEDU

题型重现:C4 T1 S4, C5 T2 S4

FILMONO EDU

21 / 93

ELLID DU TINDAO EDU

File of the File o Reading FUERING THE THE PARTY THE File A Tumoroton Tumoroton Tumoroton Tumoroton

Passage 1

文章结构

主题:威廉姆·亨利·帕金传纪

结构:

段 A:介绍出主人公是个化学天才

段 B:介绍主人公在进入大学正式投入化学之前的际遇

段 C:主人公遇恩师提携

段 D:主人公主要成就的引述

段 E:追求目标过程中的"无心插柳"

段 F:主人公成就的特殊重要性

段G:主人公用商业意识很好地利用了其发现

段 H:主人公弃研从商

- 段 I: 主人公研发的新染料取得巨大成功
- 段J:主人公进一步的成就和他的染料的其他意义

必备单词

stumbling['st₄mbliŋ] adj. 障碍的 run-down adj. 破败的 ; 衰弱的 immersed [ɪ'm₃ : st] adj. 浸入的 ; 专注的 23/93

eminent ['eminənt] adj. 杰出的;有名的;明显的 fire ['faiə] vt. 使激动 enrolment [in'rolmənt] n. 登记,注册;入学 derive [di'raiv] v. 得到;推断 substitute ['sʌbstitju:t] n. 代用品 tar [tɑ:] n. 焦油 excretion [ik'skri: ʃ(ə)n] n. 排泄物 flatter['flætə] v. 奉承 outdo [,əut'du] v. 胜过;优于 rage [reidʒ] n. 情绪激动 decorative ['dek(ə)rətiv] adj. 装饰用的 stain [stein] vt. 给...着色 microbe ['maikrob] n. 细菌,微生物

认知单词

solidify[sə'lidəfai] v. 凝固 , 团结 enthusiasm[ɪn'θju : zɪæz(ə)m] n. 热情 breakthrough ['breɪkθru :] n. 突破 quinine ['kwɪni : n; kwɪ'ni : n]n. 奎宁 ; 金鸡纳碱 cinchona [sɪŋ'kəonə] n. 金鸡纳树 synthetic [sɪn'θetɪk] adj. 综合的 ; 合成的 , 人造的 aniline['ænɪli : n] n. 苯胺

sludge['slʌdʒ] n. 沉淀物 potassium[pə'tæsɪəm] n. [化学] 钾 dichromate [daɪ'krəomeɪt] n. [无化] 重铬酸盐 dye [daɪ] n. 染料 outrageously[aut'reidʒəsli] adv. 凶残地, 残暴地 hue [hjuː] n. 色彩; 色度 clamour ['klæmə] vi. 叫喊; 大声地要求 bacilli [bə'sɪlaɪ] n. 杆菌 (bacillus 的复数) vaccine['væksiːn] n. 疫苗; 牛痘苗

解题关键句解析

 原文: And, proving the truth of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur's words "chance favours only the prepared mind", Perkin saw the potential of his unexpected find.

译文:他的这一努力应验了著名科学家路易斯·帕斯特的名言:"机会只眷顾有准备的头

脑。",因为他从他这意料之外的发现中看到了潜在的可能。

解析 此句话的主句在后半部分 ,为 Perkin saw the potential of his unexpected find , 由 proving 引导的是一个伴随状语 , 整句话简而言之就是 Perkin 做了某事 , 验证了某 句话。

2. 原文: He asked advice of Scottish dye works owner Robert Pullar, who assured him that manufacturing the dye would be well worth it if the colour remained fast (i.e. would not fade) and the cost was relatively low.

译文:他征求了苏格兰的染料作品商人罗伯特·普拉的意见,普拉向他保证,只要能这种 染料能实现长久保持性,生产这种染料会稳赚不赔,而且成本相对很低。

解析:此句话的主句为逗号前的部分,其后跟了一个由 who 引导的非限定性定语从句修饰 Robert Pullar,在定语从句中的 that 引导了一个宾语从句,其中还含有一个 if 条件句(由 and 连接了两个并列的条件)。

试题解析

Questions 1-7

题目类型: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

题目解析: 判断题的解题步骤如下:

- 1. 首先确认题目类型为 T/F/NG , 还是 Y/N/NG ;
- 2. 找出每一道题目的定位词,同时确定每道题目的考点信息;
- 3. 回到文中定位,注意顺序原则,每次同时查找两道题;
- 4. 理解文中定位句的含义,判断题目考点信息的正误及无关;
- 5. 必要时使用技巧直接写答案

1.Michael Faraday was the first person to recognize Perkin' s ability as a

参考译文	MF 是第一个发现 Perkin 能力的人,Perkin 当时是个学化学的学生。		
定位词	Michael Faraday, recognize, ability		
解题关键词	first person		
	第二段第四行:		
女士对女子	His talent and devotion to the subject were perceived by his		
文中对应点	teacher, Thomas Hall,		
	对应句中很明显的指出发现 Perkin 天赋的人是 TH 而不是 MF;		
	但是定位到此句有难度,此题最容易直接定位到人名 MF 处,在此段第		
解析	七行。第八行中提到 MF 的演讲更进一步激发了 Perkin 的热情,一个		
	further 就可以判定考点中的 first 是错误的 , 此题选 FALSE。		
	同义转述:ability=talent, recognize=perceive		

student of chemistry.

2. Michael Faraday suggested Perkin should enrol in the Royal College of

Chemistry.

参考译文	MF 建议 Perkin 到 RCC 注册。		
定位词	Michael Faraday, enroll, Royal College of Chemistry		
解题关键词	suggested		
文中对应点	第三段第一行: At the time of Perkin' s enrolment, the Royal College of Chemistry was headed by the noted German chemist August		
解析 对应句中只提到了 RCC 的头是一位德国著名的化学家 , 完全没有			
天道	27 / 93		

Perkin 读 RCC 是谁的建议, 典型的考点未提及, 此题选 NOT GIVEN; 此题也容易纠结于定位 MF,在第二段第七行,此时可以使用技巧: "题目中关键词在文中定位句为三句或以上,则为 NOT GIVEN。"

3.Perkin employed August Wilhelm Hofmann as his assistant.

参考译文	文 Perkin 雇佣 AWH 做他的助理。		
定位词	August Wilhelm Hofmann, assistant		
解题关键词	employed		
	第三段第三行:		
文中对应点	Perkin' s scientific gifts soon caught Hofmann' s attention and,		
	within two years, he became Hofmann's youngest assistant.		
解析	这题根本就不需要解析 文章说的是 P 变成了 H 的助理 , 题目则刚好		
₽₽₽₽₽	相反 , 互相矛盾 , 答案为 FALSE。		

4.Perkin was still young when he made the discovery that made him rich and IDAO

famous.

参考译文	当 Perkin 发现那些带给他财富和名声的东西时,他还是很年轻的。
定位词	rich, famous
解题关键词	still young
	第三段倒数第四行:
文中对应点	Not long after that, Perkin made the scientific breakthrough that
	would bring him both fame and fortune.
王道	28 / 93
TIAND	TINNDAU

由于题干中没有特殊的名词或动词,所以选取了两个形容词定位。在对
应句中没有提到 Perkin 的年岁,唯一与时间相关的是 not long after
that , 由指代词 that 指引 , 倒着往回看一句 , 即上一题的对应句 , 此处
的时间是 Perkin 入学 (15岁第二段最后一句) 两年之后 , 那个时
候的年纪应该是17岁,故此题答案为TRUE。
同义转述:
rich=fortune, famous=fame

5. The trees from which quinine is derived grow only in South America.

解析

参考译文 用于制造奎宁的树木只生长在南美洲。		
定位词	South America	
解题关键词	grow only	
	第四段第二行:	
文中对应点	The drug is derived from the bark of the cinchona tree, native to	
	South America.	
	文章对应处指出可以制造药品的树来自于 South America ,对于此树生	
¢77+⊂	长在何处并未提及,此题答案为 NOT GIVEN。	
解析	此题中出现技巧词 ONLY , 对应答案大部分情况下为 FALSE , 少数情况	
	下为 NOT GIVEN,一般不蒙 TRUE。	
= Fil	NO EDU	

6.Perkin hoped to manufacture a drug from a coal tar waste product.

参考译文	Perkin 希望由焦煤油废料的产物制造一种药物。
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29 / 93

IDAO EDU

5	TIME TIME	天道培训雅思团队倾情打造 <u>http://peixun.tiandaoedu.com/</u>
2	定位词	coal tar waste
	解题关键词	hoped to manufacture
	文中对应点	第五段第三行: He was attempting to manufacture quinine from aniline, an inexpensive and readily available coal tar waste product.
	解析	此题定位很简单,在定位句中可用于制造 quinine 的为 aniline,其后 同位语对其的解释与题目一致,故答案为 TRUE。

7.Perkin was inspired by the discoveries of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur.

参考译文	Perkin 深受著名科学家 LP 的发现的激励。		
定位词	Louis Pasteur		
解题关键词	inspired by		
中对应点	第五段倒数第五行: And, proving the truth of the famous scientist Louis Pasteur's words "chance favours only the prepared mind", Perkin saw the potential of his unexpected find.		
解析	此题定位依旧不难,对应句中只提到 Perkin 的行为证明了 LP 的那句名 言,既未提到 LP 的发现也未提到 Perkin 收到激励,故此题答案为 NOT GIVEN。		

同类题型训练:Cam8 T2 P1

Questions 8-13

题目类型: Short Answer Questions

题目解析:简答题属于小题型,解法隶属于填空题的范畴,解题步骤如下:

- 1. 读题目要求,确认字数;
- 2. 仔细阅读题干,找出定位词,同时通过疑问词预测答案词性;
- 3. 回到文中定位,注意顺序原则,每次同时查找两道题;
- 4. 理解问题之后回到定位句搜索答案,先词性再含义;

此题按照大题顺序原则,应该从上一道大题之后开始定位,即第六段。且依题目要求,回答

不能超过2个单词。

0	题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
		colour	第六段第六行:	题目问 color purple 与社会中
5		purple	Indeed, the purple colour	的哪群人对应,文章对应句指
¢	8		extracted from a society at the	明 purple color 只有 rich 才能
		天道教	time only the rich could afford it.	负担起 , 所以答案为 rich。
Ş		new dye	第七段第六行:	题目问 Perkin 的 new dye 具
			But perhaps the most	有什么潜力,定位句中使用了
_	9	FILMOND	fascinating of all Perkin' s	同样的动词 had , 因此答案为
Ş.		TIAN	reactions to his find was his	commercial possibilities.
0			nearly instant recognition that	同义转述:

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	dr.	the new dye had commercial	immediately=instant
		possibilities.	understand=recognition
	name,	第八段第一行:	题目问 Perkin 发明的第一种颜
1	first color,	Perkin originally named his dye	色最终命名是什么,定位句中
10	invented	Tyrian Purple, but it later	很清楚的写明了此物最初名字
	王道朝	became commonly known as	为 TP , 后来名字发生了变化 ,
1	TIANDA	mauve	所以答案为 mauve。
6	consulted	第八段第五行:	题目问 Perkin 在建立自己的染
		He asked advice of Scottish	料工厂前咨询过谁,答案明显
	FUDA	dye works owner Robert Pullar,	是一个大写人名,在定位句中
11	Mo	who assured him that	可以轻易寻得答案 Robert
		TINNDAO LA	Pullar.
	TIL	EDU	同义转述:
	TIANDA	- att 13 ?	consult=ask advice of
é	fashionable	第九段第十一行:	题目问道 Perkin 新发明的颜色
		Very soon, mauve was the	首次在哪个国家变得流行,在
	TANDAO	necessary shade for all the	定位句中可以获得答案为 in
12	1.	fashionable ladies in that	that country,此处为指代关
		country.	系,需往回看一句,寻找国家
	天道即	EDU	大写字母词,答案为 France。
12	disease,	第十段最后一句:	此题定位要遵循原则:"填空题
13	now ,	And, in what would have been	最后一题倒着找",简答题也属
	王道部	32 / 93	- COU
1	TIANDAO	7	CANDAO EDC

		Mar Prov		
	synthetic	particularly pleasing to Perkin,	于填空题分支下的小题型。	
	dyes	their current use is in the	题目问现在的研究者使用合成	
	TINDAO	search for a vaccine against	染料旨在何种疾病,定位句中	
		malaria.	提到当今的用途(current use)	
	FILINDAG	TINDAO P	就是治疗(against) malaria ,	
		EDU	所以答案就是 malaria。	
			同义转述:	
		FILMEDU	now=current,	
	and the	TIAMUN TIAMUN	synthetic=artificial(倒数第	
	FUDA	EDU	二句)	

同类题型训练:Cam4 T1 P2

参考译文

威廉姆□亨利□帕金

威廉姆·亨利·帕金于 1838 年 3 月 12 日出生在英格兰的伦敦。孩提时期,帕金十足的好奇 心就推动起他在人文、科学、摄像和工程方面的兴趣。然而,一次发生在他已故的爷爷家里 一间破旧却功能强大的实验室里的偶然事件使这个年轻人在化学方面的热情得到了特别的 加强。

在伦敦城学校上学期间,帕金开始浸淫在化学研究中。他的天赋和对这个学科的奉献精神被他 他老师托马斯·哈尔察觉,他鼓励帕金参加著名科学家迈克尔·法拉第在皇家学会所举办的讲

座。法拉第的讲座进一步点燃了这位年轻化学家内心的热情,之后,他继续他的化学之路, 进入皇家化学学院,而他实现这一成就时年仅15岁(1853年)。

在帕金被录取时,皇家化学学院的校长是著名的德国化学家奥古斯特·威尔海姆·霍夫曼。帕金在科学上的天赋很快吸引了霍夫曼的注意力,并在两年之内就成为了霍夫曼最年轻的助教。

当时,奎宁时治疗疟疾的唯一药物手段。这种药是从金鸡纳树(原产地是南美)的树皮中提取出来的。1856年,人们对这种药的需求超出了供货方可以提供的量。所以,当霍夫曼有时对人们对奎宁的化学合成替代品的强烈需求加以评论时,可想而知他的这位明星学员开始着手应对这一挑战了。

在他 1856 年的假期期间, 帕金在他家族房子的顶层实验室度过了大部分事件。他尝试的是 从苯胺中制造奎宁。苯胺的优点是成本低且是一种很容易获取的煤焦油废料中含有的产物。 然而, 尽管他已做出了最大努力, 他最终还是没能提炼出奎宁。取而代之的是, 他提取出一 种神秘的深黑色泥状物。幸运的是, 帕金平日进行的科学训练和他的天性推动他进一步调查 了这种物质。他把重铬酸钾和乙醇在实验的不同阶段加入到苯胺中, 最终制造出一种深紫色 的溶液。他的这一努力应验了著名科学家路易斯·帕斯特的名言:"机会只眷顾有准备的头 脑。", 因为他从他这意料之外的发现中看到了潜在的可能。

在历史上 织物染料都是用自然界的原料如植物、动物分泌物等支撑的。这些原料中的某些, 如蜗牛的腺体黏液,是很难获取且及其昂贵的。确实,从一只蜗牛中提取出来的紫色物质贵

到只有富人们才买的起。此外,天然燃料经常在色度上很含糊,且很快就会褪色。帕金是在 这一背景下取得了上述发现的。

帕金很快就意识到他的紫色溶液可以被用于给纤维染色,因而使它成为世界上首次出现的化学合成染料。意识到这一突破性发现的重要性,他快马加鞭地申请了专利。不过也许帕金对他的发现的各种反应中最吸引人的还是他敏锐地意识到这汇总新燃料商业价值的可能性。

帕金一开始把他的染料命名为 Tyrian Purple,不过这一燃料随后却是以 mauve 为人广知 (mauve 一词来自于法语,是指一种能染出紫罗兰色的植物)。他征求了苏格兰的染料作品 商人罗伯特·普拉的意见,普拉向他保证,只要能这种染料能实现长久保持性,生产这种染 料会稳赚不赔,而且成本相对很低。因此,尽管他的导师霍夫曼强烈反对,他还是离开了学 院,投身于为现代化学工业播种浇培的事业中。

在他爸爸和哥哥的帮助下,帕金在离伦敦不远的地方建立了一个工厂。通过利用廉价且来源 丰富的煤焦油(作为伦敦街上煤油灯的副产品,煤焦油几乎取之不尽),1857年,这个染 料工厂开始制造世界上第一种合成的染料物质。在法国皇后尤杰尼确定这种新色彩令她凤心 大悦后,这家公司取得了巨大的商业飞跃。很快,mauve成为了法国所有时尚女士必备的 色彩。为了不被比下去,英国女王维多利亚也穿着mauve长袍出现在了公共场合,这一举 动使得 mauve 在英格兰也成为了流行色。这种染料色彩鲜亮,且不易褪色,大众争相要求 出产更多。帕金又回到了制图板上。

虽然帕金此时藉由这第一个发现使他名利双收,这位科学家并没有停下脚步。在他又研发的

其他染料中,最值得一提的是他发展并推广的苯胺红(aniline red,1859)和苯胺黑(aniline black,1863)。而在19世纪60年代晚期,他发展除了"帕金的绿色"(Perkin's green)。 特别值得一说的是帕金发现的这些合成染料其意义远不止是起到装饰作用。这些染料在很多 方面对于医学研究也很重要比如说,这些染料被用于给不可见的微生物和细菌着色,这样可 以帮助研究人员确定某些杆菌的身份如肺结核杆菌、霍乱杆菌和炭疽杆菌。人造染料直到今 天仍然起着重要作用。并且,它们如今的一个作用就是用于寻求对抗疟疾的疫苗,如果帕金 知道的话本该会特别为之高兴的吧。
Passage 2

文章结构

主题:寻找地外智能生物
结构:引言:引出话题——有无地外生物
A 段:分析人类对"有无地外生物"这一话题这么感兴趣的两个原因
B 段:给出"人类是不是唯一的智能生物"这一话题上的两种想法
C 段:宇宙中有地外生物的可能性有多大以及具体数据
D 段:各国人士对于某固定波段无线电波进行探索的努力
E 段:对于如何应对可能的外星生命的人们的忧虑

必备单词

haunt ['ho : ntid] v. 使担忧 humanity[hjo'mænītī] n. 人类 poised [poīzd] adj. 镇定的 foster['fostə] vt. 养育 sufficient [sə'fīʃ(ə)nt] adj. 足够的;充分的 galaxy['gæləksī] n. 银河 convincing[kən'vīnsīŋ] adj. 令人信服的;有说服力的 radically['rædīkəlī] adv. 根本上;彻底地

orbit['ɔ:bɪt] vt. 绕...而行 life-bearing 存在生命的 alien['eɪlɪən] adj. 外星的 transmit[trænz'mɪt] v. 传输;传送 extra-terrestrial['ekstrə,ti'restriəl] adj. 地球外的 sensitivity[sensɪ'tɪvɪtɪ] n. 敏感性 ethical['eθɪk(ə)l] adj. 伦理的;道德的 drafts[dræft] v. 为...打草稿

认知单词

acronym['ækrənım] n. 首字母缩略词 intermittently[intə'mitəntli] adv. 间歇地 optimism['ɒptɪmɪz(ə)m] n. 乐观; 乐观主义 restrictively[rɪ'strɪktɪvli] adv. 限制性地 astronomical[æstrə'nɒmɪk(ə)l] adj. 天文的, 天文学的 attenuate[ə'tɛnjuet] v. 使减弱 traverse['trævs] v. 穿过; 横越 antennas n. 天线, 触角 (antenna 的复数形式) impracticality[ɪm,præktɪ'kæləti] n. 不切实际; 不切实际之事

解题关键句解析

1. 原文:

In other words, the life form we are looking for may well have two green heads and seven finger, but it will nevertheless resemble us in that it should communicate with its fellow, be interested in the Universe, live on a planet orbiting a star like our Sun, and perhaps most restrictively, have a chemistry, like us, based on carbon and water.

译文:

换句话说,我们正在寻找的生命形式很可能有两个绿色的头或者七只手指头,但是它们会和 我们很像因为它们能够与同伴交流,能够对宇宙产生兴趣,能够在一个围绕像太阳一样的恒 星周转运行的行星上生活,并且严格意义上来说有像我们一样的给予碳和水的化学构造。

解析:

此句分为两部分,由 but 分割开;

第一部分结构较简单, 主句为 the life form may well have two green heads and seven finger, 主语 the life form 后有一个省略的定语从句(that) we are looking 修饰;第二部 分虽然很长,但是并未出现复杂的"顺序颠倒",主句为 it will resemble us,其后由一个 that 引出一堆并列的结构,以逗号分割开来,均为描述在哪些方面 resemble。

2. 原文:

However, when we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milky Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observation Universe, it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess we can make, using the little that we do know about the conditions for

carbon-based life, leads us to estimate that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it.

译文:

然而,当我们看到我们星系中 10000000000 颗恒星以及宇宙中可以观察到的 10000000000 个星系时,下结论说这些行星中没有一颗有生命体似乎是不合情理的。事 实上,我们可以利用我们对于以碳为基础的生命的状况的微薄知识做的最成熟的假设能引导 我们估计出约有 1/100000 的恒星可能会有一颗载有生命的行星围绕着它。

解析:

这是剑九中最长的一句话,由分号分成两部分;

第一部分由一个很长的状语从句开头, 主句部分为 it seems inconceivable that, 后面又 紧接了一个从句;前面的状语从句 when...中有一个并列成分,并列双方(两个 100 billion) 均为 look at 的宾语; 主句之后的从句 at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it 比较简单。

第二部分的理解难点在于确定出核心动词为 leads ;主句为 the best educated guess leads us to estimate that ; 主语 the best educated guess 之后的 we can make 是省略了 that 的定语从句 , using 引导的部分为伴随状语 , 可以在理解完主句之后再分析含义 ; estimate 之后的 that 引导了一个宾语从句 , 详细说明了 estimate 的内容。

试题解析

Questions 14-17

题目类型: List of headings

题目解析:选段意题目的解题步骤如下:

- 1. 去掉选项中例子,划出选项关键词,并作简单预判;
- 阅读文章各段首二末句,注意提前关注段落中大转折; 2.
- 找出段落主题句及选项对应点; 3.
 - 最后使用排除法帮助选择。

题号	原文对应点	题目解析
	B 段首句:	此段话的结构很清晰,为总分。首句指
	In discussing whether we are alone,	出在讨论外星生物时的两条基本准则,
	most SETI scientist adopt two	第二、三两句就分别用 first 和 second
	ground rules.	两个关系词展开两个 assumptions,可
	Alter	以很容易选出答案为:
14	TIANDAOL	iv. Assumptions underlying the
14	FILLIOEDU	search for extra-terrestrial
	TIMON	intelligence (搜寻外星生物所暗含的假
	FLONOT	设)
	- THE ROU THE	此题还有另一种解法,你敢不敢看眼 C
	TIANDAOL	段首句 , 那个让步句 Even when 是多么
	FILLOF	赤裸的告诉考生它是个过渡成分,上一
	41/93	TLAND TLAND

段是说 assumptions 的啊。。。

C 段第三句:

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However, when we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy(the Milky Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observation Universe, it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess we can make, using the little know about the that we do conditions for carbon-based life, leads us to estimate that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it.

D 段次句: It turns out that, for a given amount of transmitted power, radio waves in the frequency range 1000 to 3000

MHz travel the greatest distance, and so all searchers to date have 此段话中有一个明显的段中转折词 however,其后这句十分长的句子便是 主题句,对此句话的理解请参见"解题 关键句解析"。其中心意思就是描述其他 星球上会存在生命,对应答案为: vii. Likelihood of life on other planets (其他星球存在生命的可能性)

该段首句主要描述外星球发射的信号在 传输图中会有能量损耗的背景,第二局 用短语 it turns out to be 稍微递进,形 成主题句。该句描述在各种信号类型中 某频率区间内的无线信号的传输距离最 大,且研究者也将搜索重点置于此类型

concentrated on looking for radio	无线信号上,刚好对应答案:
waves in this frequency range.	i. Seeking the transmission of radio
FILMDAO EDU	signals from planets (搜索无线电信号
The state of the s	传输)
E 段首二句:	该段首二句含义较简单,主要描述如果
There is considerable debate over	我们侦测到外星文明发来的信号不应该
how we should react if we detect a	立刻回应,对应答案为:
signal from an alien civilization.	ii. Appropriate responses to signals
Everybody agrees that we should	from other civilizations (对于其他文
not reply immediately.	明发来信号恰当的回应)

同类题型训练:Cam8 T2 P3

Questions 18-20

17

题目类型: Short Answer Questions

题目解析:简答题的解法与填空题类似,具体步骤如下:

- 1. 读题目要求,确认字数;
- 2. 仔细阅读题干,找出定位词,同时通过疑问词预测答案词性;
- 3. 回到文中定位,注意顺序原则,每次同时查找两道题;
- 4. 理解问题之后回到定位句搜索答案,先词性再含义;

由于上一题 LOH 为全篇型题目,则大题之间无顺序性,定位需从引言开始。依题目要求

回答不能超过3个单词加/或一个数字。

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题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
	Life	A 段第十一行:	题目问地球的预期寿命为多久,
	expectancy,	Since the lifetime of a planet	只要定位成功,从对应句中不难
	Earth	like ours is several billion	得出答案为 several billion
	天道影	years, we can expect that, if	years。该题的小难点在于定位,
18	TIAND	-	通过 Earth 首次定位在 A 段第四
10		FILMEDU	行,那句话中没有提及寿命长度;
		TIANU	第二次定位在 A 段第九行 , 此句
	FUDAC	EDC	话中提及部分时间段但未指明寿
	Ann	THE PLAN	命 , 直到下一句 (对应句) 出现
		TIMONO	expect , 刚好对应题目。
	signals,	引言第四行:	题目问 SETI 的科学家们搜寻的
	other	, as we search for radio	其他文明发送的信号类型是什
	intelligent	signals from other intelligent	么,定位句中明显指出答案为:
19	civilizations	civilizations.	radio signals。
	,SETI	-	如果只找 SETI , 会定位到对应句
	÷	ELLOLOU	之后那句话,但是 this search
		TIANUT	作为指代依旧会引导我们往回一
	FLONO	EDU	句看。
20	stars, most	D 段倒数第四行:	题目问世界上最厉害的无线电望
	powerful	This part of the project is	远镜是用来搜寻多少颗星星的,

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radio	searching the nearest 1000	在对应句中能轻易找到答案为:
telescope	likely stars with high	1000.
FLOND	sensitivity for signals in the	此题若只定位最高级加
The	frequency range 1000 to	telescope 可以顺利找到倒数第
	3000MHz.	六行,该句中未提及星星及数量,
天道影	EDU	往下看一句即是解题对应句。

同类题型训练:Cam4 T3 P2

Questions 21-26

题目类型: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

题目解析:判断题的解题步骤如下:

- 1. 首先确认题目类型为 T/F/NG , 还是 Y/N/NG ;
- 2. 找出每一道题目的定位词,同时确定每道题目的考点信息;
- 3. 回到文中定位,注意顺序原则,每次同时查找两道题;
- 4. 理解文中定位句的含义,判断题目考点信息的正误及无关;
- 5. 必要时使用技巧直接写答案
- 一定要注意此题为 Y/N/NG , 本题定位略难 , 需要耐心。

21. Alien civilizations may be able to help the human race to overcome serious

problems.

参考译文	外星文明也许可以帮助人类克服一些严重的困难。	
定位词	serious problems	故障
解题关键词	help, overcome	NOEDU

	A 段倒数第三行:
	It is even possible that the older civilization may pass on the
文中对应点	benefits of their experience in dealing with threats to survival
	such as nuclear war and global pollution, and other threats that
	we haven't yet discovered.
	对应句中很明显的指出那些出现更早的外星文明也许可以通过他们的
6715	经验帮助我们面对各种威胁,与题目表达一致,故此题选 YES。此题的
解析	定位稍难,需要找到 serious problems 的同意替换 threats。此题如果
	用技巧做 , 看到可能性的 "圆滑"词汇也可以选 YES。
天	NO EDU

22.SETI scientists are trying to find a life form that resembles humans in many ways.

文中对应点 green heads and seven finger, but it will nevertheless resemble 文中对应点 in that it should communicate with its fellow, be interested in Universe, live on a planet orbiting a star like our Sun, and performed	参考译文	SETI 的科学家们试图找到一种与人类在某些方面相似的生命形式。
B 段倒数第四行: In other words, the life form we are looking for may well have green heads and seven finger, but it will nevertheless resemble in that it should communicate with its fellow, be interested in Universe, live on a planet orbiting a star like our Sun, and performs the restrictively, have a chemistry, like us, based on carbon water.	定位词	life form, resemble
文中对应点 In other words, the life form we are looking for may well have green heads and seven finger, but it will nevertheless resemble in that it should communicate with its fellow, be interested in Universe, live on a planet orbiting a star like our Sun, and perform most restrictively, have a chemistry, like us, based on carbon water.	解题关键词	resembles humans
TIAN TIAN	文中对应点	In other words, the life form we are looking for may well have two green heads and seven finger, but it will nevertheless resemble us in that it should communicate with its fellow, be interested in the Universe, live on a planet orbiting a star like our Sun, and perhaps most restrictively, have a chemistry, like us, based on carbon and
TIANDAOL TIANDAOL	FIL	TIAN TIAN

FILM	天道培训雅思团队倾情打造 <u>http://peixun.tiandaoedu.com/</u>
	此题定位不难 , 句子略长 , 需要优先看 but 之后部分。句中明确指出这
解析	些 life form 是会 resemble us 在 in that 之后的那些方面 , 故此题选 YES ;
	YES ;

23. The Americans and Australians have co-operated on joint research projects.

参考译文	美国人和澳洲人在联合研究项目上有合作。
定位词	Americans, Australians
解题关键词	have co-operated
	D 段第六行:
	So far there have been a number of searches by various groups
	around the world, including Australian searchers using the radio
文中对应点	telescopes at Parkes, New South Wales.
	D 段倒数第六行:
	One part is a targeted search using the world's largest radio
	telescopes, the American-operated telescope in Arecibo,
	此题定位成功后,可以很明显的看出两句话分别提到了美国和澳洲,但
解析	是并未提到两者之间的关系,典型的 NOT GIVEN。
	此题在考场上还可以使用"完成时对应 NG"的小技巧快速蒙题。

24.So far SETI scientists have picked up radio signals from several stars.

参考译文	迄今为止, SETI的科学家们已经接收到了一些星球发来的无线电信号。	
定位词	picked up	

解题关键词	have picked up
	D 段第八行:
文中对应点	Until now there have not been any detections from the few
	hundred stars which have been searched.
	此题定位词不好找,但是在上一题的 Australian 往后看一句,还是可以
解析	找到 pick up 的同意替换 detection。对应句中指出在已经搜寻过的星
	球中均未获得结果,这与题目含义刚好矛盾,故此题答案为 NO。

25.The NASA project attracted criticism from some members of Congress.

参考译文	NASA 的项目招到了一些议员的诟病。
定位词	NASA, Congress
解题关键词	attracted criticism
	D 段第九行:
文中对应点	The scale of the searchers has been increased dramatically since
文中对应点	1992, when the US Congress voted NASA \$10 million per year for
	ten years to conduct a thorough search for extra-terrestrial life.
解析	对应句中并未提及议员的指责,是明显 NOT GIVEN。

26.If a signal from outer space is received, it will be important to respond

promptly.

参考译文	当获得外层空间信号时,应当要迅速的给出反馈。		AP.
定位词	respond	大山	NOFIL

C	解题关键词	respond promptly
文中对应点 E 段第二行: Everybody agrees that we should not reply immediately.		Uque Carte and Carte
EL NO EDU		在完成了 LOH 题之后,此题的定位很简单(可参考第17题解析),对
		应句提到每个人都反对立即回复, 与题目所述内容刚好相反, 故答案为
		NO.

同类题型训练:Cam7 T4P1

参考译文

外星有人么?

—寻找地外智能生物

我们在宇宙中究竟是不是唯一的智能生物这一问题已经困扰人类几个世纪了,不过我们现在可能已经准备好要能够回答那个问题了,因为我们正在寻找来自其他智能文明的无线电信号。这一通常被人们当作 SETI (Search for Extra-terrestrial intelligence)而熟知的探索并不容易。虽然全世界的各个组织已经间或地搜索三十年了,也只是最近才具有合格程度的技术, 用以做出确定性的对于附近各星体上生命迹象的努力。

А

这一搜索的首要原因是人们基本的好奇心——这一好奇心和推动所有纯科学发展的那种对自然界的好奇心一样。我们想知道我们在宇宙中是否是唯一的智能生物。我们想知道如果给定合适的条件,生命体是否能自然地发展产生。我们还想知道是否地球能够孕育我们身边所

见的各种生命形式,这是不是非常特别的。对于无线电信号的简单探索足够回答所有这些问题的最基本层面。从这一意义上说,SETI 在不断超出我们知识界限的纯科学这一机械系统中是另一个钝齿。然而,对这一问题感兴趣还有别的原因。比如,我们在地球上只有大约几千年的文明,而过去几十年里的核子战争和污染问题的威胁告诉我们我们的生存状况是非常脆弱的。我们是能够继续存活两干年还是将会自我毁灭呢?既然向我们的行星一样的星球的一生寿命有几十亿年,我们可以想见如果在我们的银河中确实存在其他文明,他们的存在年代的范围应该在0——几十亿年之间。因此任何其他我们能够听到的文明平均起来都可能比我们要古远得多。这种文明的存在将会告诉我们长久存活是有可能实现的,并且让我们有理由乐观起来。甚至有可能我们接触到的更古老的文明会把他们处理生存威胁(如核子战争和全球污染以及我们还未发现的其他威胁)的经验传授给我们使我们受益。

В

C

在探讨我们是不是唯一的智能生物这一问题时,大部分的 SETI 科学家采取两套基本规则。 第一种是说 UFO 通常会被忽略因为大部分科学家不认为他们相关的证据足够可靠,因而不 值得认真对待(虽然还是要保持一种开放的思维方式,一旦未来出现足够可靠的证据就要接 受)。第二种是一个非常保守的假设,即我们正在寻找的生命形式是一种与我们非常像的, 因为如果它与我们太过于不同的话我们就无法将它识别为一种生命形式,更别说与它们交流 了。换句话说,我们正在寻找的生命形式很可能有两个绿色的头或者七只手指头,但是它们 会和我们很像因为它们能够与同伴交流,能够对宇宙产生兴趣,能够在一个围绕像太阳一样 的恒星周转运行的行星上生活,并且严格意义上来说有像我们一样的给予碳和水的化学构造。

甚至当我们做出这些假设时,我们对于其他生命形式的理解都是非常有限的。我们甚至不知 道,比如说,究竟有多少颗恒星有行星环绕,我们当然也不知道在合适的条件下生命究竟有 多大的可能性能够自然地产生。然而,当我们看到我们星系中10000000000 颗恒星以及 宇宙中可以观察到的10000000000个星系时,下结论说这些行星中没有一颗有生命体似 乎是不合情理的。事实上,我们可以利用我们对于以碳为基础的生命的状况的微薄知识做的 最成熟的假设能引导我们估计出约有1/100000的恒星可能会有一颗载有生命的行星围绕 着它。这意味着我们最近的邻居大约有100光年远,这在天文学概念中几乎就是贴门住。

D

一个外星文明可能会选择许多方法来在穿越星系发送信息,但是这些方法中的大部分都需要 很多能量,或者会在穿过很长的距离后严重衰减。事实上,在给定传输的能量后,频率在 1000—3000 兆赫的无线电波能传送最常的距离,所以目前所有的搜索都着眼于寻找这 个范围内的无线电波。到不前为止,世界范围内的不同组织已经进行了多次搜索,包括澳大 利亚在新南威尔士的派克斯镇使用无线电望远镜那一次。到目前为止对于已经搜索的那几百 个恒星中并没有任何结果。搜索的规模自从 1992 年以来大幅度增加了,其间美国国会十年 间每年投票拨给 NASA (美国航空航天局)10000000 美元用于对地外生物的全面搜查。这 一项目中大部分的钱都用与发展一次能搜索多个频率的技术所需的特殊硬件。这一工程有两 部分。其一是有目标的搜查,使用了世界上最大的无线电望远镜,美国在波多黎各的阿雷西 波和法国的南斯所安置和操作的无线电望远镜。项目的这一部分是以对于 1000—3000 兆赫的频率有高度敏感性的功能来搜索最近的 1000 颗可能恒星。项目的另一部分是一个无 目标的搜索,这一搜索将监视敏感度低下的所有区域,使用 NASA 的深度空间网状系统的 更小的天线。

Е

针对我们应该如何应对可能探测到的外太空信号人们有巨大争论。每个人都同意我们不应该 立刻做出答复。除了立刻进行如此长距离的答复的不可行性之外,人们还提出了一系列道德 问题,这些问题将必须等国际社会达成共识来解决。人类如果遇到的是一个更为发达更加古 远的文明是否会遇到文化冲击呢?幸运的是,这个问题并不亟待解决。被搜索的恒星离我们 有好几百光年远,因此它们的信号要传到我们这里也得几百年,而我们答复过去也要几百年。 因此如果我们耽误个几年或几十年来争辩是否答复并谨慎地起草出答复内容的话,不会有什

么大碍的。

Passage 3

文章结构

- 主题:乌龟的历史
- 结构:
- 段 A: 生物曾全部生活在海洋中, 并在生物发展史上许多都有迁徙到陆地的进程
- 段 B:向陆上迁徙的动物中有回到海洋的,而龟类属于其中一种
- 段 C:介绍两个重要化石
- 段 D:研究化石并进行推断的方法
- 段 E: 推断出现代龟类的祖先是水生
- 段 F: 推断结果是龟类祖先有两度返回

必备单词

evolutionary[,ivə'luʃənɛri] adj. 进化的 enterprising['entəpraɪzɪŋ] adj. 有进取心的 cellular['seljolə] adj. 多孔的 invasion[ɪn'veɪ3(ə)n] n. 侵入 migration[maɪ'greɪʃ(ə)n] n. 迁移 redesign[,ridɪ'zaɪn] n. 重新设计;新设计 reproduction[ri:prə'dʌkʃ(ə)n] n. 繁殖

cease[siːs] vi. 停止 revert[r1'v3:t] vi. 返祖遗传 remote[rɪ'məʊt] adj. 遥远的 equivalent[1'kw1v(a)l(a)nt] adi. 等价的,相等的 incarnation[ɪnkαː 'neɪʃ(ə)n] n. 典型 vertebrate['v3:t1brət] adj. 脊椎动物的; 有脊椎的 terrestrial[tə'restr1əl] adj. 陆生的 fossil['fos(ə)l] n. 化石 tortoise['to:təs] n. 乌龟 fragment['frægmant] n. 碎片 triangula [traɪ'æŋgjʊlə] adj. 三角的 cluster['kl∧stə] n. 群 overlap[əʊvə'læp] n. 重叠 amphibious[æm'fībīəs] adj. 两栖的 emerge[ɪ'mɜːd3] vi. 浮现 stretch ['stret∫] v. 拉伸

认知单词

parched[pαrt∫t] adj. 炎热的 scorpion['skɔːpɪən] n. 蝎子 snail[sneɪl] n. 蜗牛

crustacean[krʌ'steɪ∫n] n. 甲壳纲动物

woodlice['wudlais] n. 木虱 (woodlouse 的复数是 woodlice) millipede['mɪlɪpi:d] n. 千足虫 (等于 millepede) centipede['sent1pi : d] n. 蜈蚣 thoroughgoing[θ_Λrə'gəʊɪŋ] adj. 完全的, 彻底的 intermediate[,1ntə'mi : d1ət] n. 中间物;媒介 dugong['duːgɒŋ] n. 儒艮 manatee[,mænə'tiː] n. 海牛 ashore[ə'∫ɔː] adv. 在岸上; 向岸 gill[g⊥l] n. 腮 streamline['stri:mlain] vt. 使成流线型 forelimb['fo : lim] n. 前肢; 前翼 aquatic[ə'kwætık] adj. 水生的;水栖的 primeval[pra1'mi 1v(ə)l] adj. 原始的;初期的

解题关键句解析

1. 原文:

And we mustn't forget the plants, without whose prior invasion of the land none of the other migrations could have happened.

译文:

同时我们还不能忽视植物,如果它们不在动物之前侵占并在陆地上形成一些适宜生存的环境。

其他动物的迁徙将不可能实现。

解析:

此句话主句为 we mustn't forget the plants,简短易懂;后面有个较为复杂的非限定性 定语从句,引导从句的部分为 without whose prior invasion of the land,可直接按照单 词含义逐个理解;其后从句内容 none of the other migrations could have happened 还 是比较容易理解的。

2. 原文:

They do, however, still breathe air, having never developed anything equivalent to the gills of their earlier marine incarnation.

译文:

不过它们仍然从空气中呼吸摄取氧气,因为它们没能发展处能等同于它们早期祖先的腮的器

解析:

官。

此句话除去插入成分 however, 主句部分很简单,为 They do still breathe air;随后马上

跟着一个分词结构做伴随状语,其中 anything equivalent to (与...等价)在理解句子时可

以省略不看,可以提高理解的速度。

试题解析

Questions 27-30

题目类型: Short Answer Questions

题目解析:简答题解题步骤如下:

- 1. 读题目要求,确认字数;
- 2. 仔细阅读题干,找出定位词,同时通过疑问词预测答案词性;
- 3. 回到文中定位,注意顺序原则,每次同时查找两道题;
- 4. 理解问题之后回到定位句搜索答案,先词性再含义;

此题按照大题顺序原则,答案应该集中于文章前几段。且依题目要求,回答不能超过2个

单词。

2	题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
6		migrate	第一段倒数第四行:	题目问在所有动物从
		FILM	And we mustn' t forget the plants,	海洋迁移到陆地之前,
Ŋ		TIAND	without whose prior invasion of the	什么生物必须先迁移。
¢	27		land none of the other migrations could	此题定位简单,定位句
		Att	have happened.	分析详见 "解题关键句
2		TIANDAO	TOWNER TOWNER	解析",此题答案为
			THE REDU	plants。
		moved onto	第二段第一行:	题目问道当动物迁移
	28	land	Moving from water to land involved a	到陆地时不得不发生
Ş.	20	TIAN	major redesign of every aspect of life,	巨变 ,有哪两个过程被
0			including breathing and reproduction.	提及。此题按照顺序原

4 20 19	Jun	ATTACK TIAM	
ALL BY		FUSEDU	则定位不难,对应句中
Deser	1000	TLAND	同样用 and 将两个 答
	FUDAO	FILLON	案串了起来:
诸部	Thomas	TIME TIME	breathing,
ANDAO		TINNDAO DA	reproduction。
	二道教	DU	同义转述:
	TIANDAU	Final	Make big changes
1 SANO		THERE	=redesign
	ancestor,	第二段倒数第十行:	题目问道与它们的祖
	whales, lack	They do, however, still breathe air,	先相比,鲸鱼缺少什么
10 10	TIME	having never developed anything	物理特征。此题定位稍
ANDAC		equivalent to the gills of their earlier	显麻烦 , 通过 whales
	FILM	marine incarnation.	首先定位于第二段第
L. eff	TIANDAC	TINNON	七行,但该句中未提及
SDNC.		FILLOEDU	祖先及物理特征,随后
29	AN IN	TANU TANU	定位到左侧对应句,此
	FILMONO	FUDA	句中的同义转述也较
首都	J. Com	THE ROU THE	为晦涩,可以将
MDAU		TIANDAOL	anything equivalent
	FILE	DU FILS	to (与等价的物) 略
14 10	TIANU	TIANDA	掉不去理解 ,便可得到
NDAO		THINDNO EDU	答案 gills。
	下道教	58 / 93	COU THAT
	TIANDAO	TUNDA	
I PA EDU		STATEDU STATEDU	

2			FILMOLDU	同义转述:
			TLAND AND	ancestor= earlier
		FLIDAO	FILL ANDA	marine incarnation,
		100	ETT XEDU	lack= never
			TIANDAO	developed
		ichthyosaurs,	第三段倒数第五行:	题目问 ichthyosaurs
ſ		resemble	The fossils look like dolphins and they	与什么动物相似,所以
			surely lived like dolphins, in the water.	定位应该先找到此火
			TINNU MA	星词,再找"相似"。
	30	FLENDAO	KINDA	对应句中的 like 满足
		An	THE ROU	条件,答案就是
		-	TIANDAU	dolphins。
		天道的	EDU	同义转述:
ļ		TIAM	TUND.	resemble=look like

同类题型训练:Cam4T1P2

Questions 31-33

题目类型:TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

题目解析:判断题解题步骤如下:

- 1. 首先确认题目类型为 T/F/NG , 还是 Y/N/NG ;
- 2. 找出每一道题目的定位词,同时确定每道题目的考点信息;

- 3. 回到文中定位,注意顺序原则,每次同时查找两道题;
- 理解文中定位句的含义,判断题目考点信息的正误及无关; 4.
- 5. 必要时使用技巧直接写答案

31. Turtles were among the first group of animals to migrate back to the sea..

参考译文	海龟是第一批迁移回海洋的动物之一。
定位词	turtles
解题关键词	first group
	第二段倒数第七行:
文中对应点	Turtles went back to the sea a very long time ago and, like all
	vertebrate returnees to the water, they breathe air.
<u>م</u> ہد	对应句仅仅指出海龟迁移回海洋,并且呼吸空气,对于它是否为第一批
解析	并未提及 , 故此题选 NOT GIVEN。

32.It is always difficult to determine where an animal lived when its fossilised NDAO

remains are incomplete.

参考译文	当一种动物的化石残骸不完整时,总是很难确定它是在哪生活的。
定位词	fossilized remains
解题关键词	always difficult to determine
	第三段第九行:
文中对应点	You might wonder how we can tell whether fossil animals lived
	on land or in water, especially if only fragments are found.
王道	60 / 93
TIAND	TUNDAU TUNDAU

_		
		Sometimes it's obvious.
		TIANDAN TIAND
		此题定位简单,对应句中第二句指明了有些时候生存地点是明显的,这
解析 与题目中的 always difficult 相矛盾,故此题		与题目中的 always difficult 相矛盾,故此题选 FALSE;
		此时可以使用绝对化词汇(always)出现选 FALSE 的技巧。
	-18	ROU TINN

33. The habitat of ichthyosaurs can be determined by the appearance of their

fossilised remains.

参考译文	Ichthyosaurs 的栖息地是可以通过它们的化石残骸外观来确定的。
定位词	ichthyosaurs
解题关键词	determined, appearance
	第三段倒数第七行:
文中对应点	Ichthyosaurs were reptilian contemporaries of the dinosaurs, with fins and streamlined bodies. The fossils look like dolphins
	and they surely lived like dolphins, in the water.
	此题的定位和 30 题完全相同 , 对应句中的前一句提到了 appearance
解析	(fins and streamlined bodies),后一句通过外形与 dolphins 相似推
	断出其生活区域为 in the water 这与题目描述完全一致 答案为 TRUE。

同类题型训练:Cam8T4P1

Questions 34-39

题目类型: Flow-chart Completion

题目解析:流程图填空题属于填空题中的小题型,解法如下:

- 1. 仔细阅读题干要求,确定答案字数要求;
- 2. 分析各空格词性,推测答案可能出现形式;
- 3. 粗定位:通过小标题或流程图首信息确定文章出题段;
- 4. 细定位: 各空格所在句找出定位词, 回到原文定位;
- 5. 扫读文章定位句,按照先词性后含义原则确定答案;

此题通过小标题中 method 定位于文章第五段,或者按照答题顺序原则也可。流程图的解题步骤同 Summary,同时可以利用流程图的大致结构对定位文段进行初步分割,然后再各部分内进行进一步定位。可能出现部分乱序情况,一般往回乱一句或一段。

	题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
		71 species,	第四段首句:	此题定位不难,除非只找
1		forelimbs	Walter Joyce and Jacques	forelimbs 而不找数字,这就算
3			Gauthier, at Yale University,	极品了。第三段最后一句话引
			obtained three	出了 bones of their
1	34	TUNDAO D	measurements in these	forelimbs , 下一段首句也即对
		1-	particular bones of 71	应句进一步展开介绍实验。题
			species of living turtles and	目中需要填一个总数的名词,
		FILMO	tortoises.	只有 three measurements 满
ĺ		TIAM	A MAR	足要求。

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recorded	第四段第五行:	此题定位有些困难,题目中 the
AN SHALL	They used a kind of	data 为指代关系,指代 Step 1
FILMDAOE	triangular graph paper to	中三个 measurements 的结
In.	plot the three	果;此题定位需要能甄别出
and the	measurements against one	record 被 plot 同意替换。只要
FILME	another.	能定位成功,答案就很明显,
TIAMU		为 triangular graph , 此处要
	FILMEDU	注意字数要求,不能加上
-	TIANU	paper 这个词。
FILMDADE	1	同义转述:
Alle	THE REPU	compare=against one
arts	TUNDAOL	another
land tortoise,	第五段第七行:	此题定位简单,题目中 a
dense, top	All the land tortoise species	denseof points 对应文章中
	formed a tight cluster of	a tight cluster of points , 答
- HERE	points in the upper part of	案明显就是 cluster。
TIANDAOL	the triangular graph.	同义转述:
	TE LE DEDU	dense=tight, top=upper
species, added	第五段第十三行:	题目空格中需要填一个修饰物
FILMONOE	Sure enough, these	种的形容词,且此物种被添加
Tw	amphibious species show	进其他结果中。此题定位首先
	up on the triangular graph	会定位于第十一行那句,只是
FILME	up on the triangular graph	会定位于第十一行那句,只是
	land tortoise, dense, top	InternationThey used a kind of triangular graph paper to plot the three measurements against one

			MIN DO	M.
20			approximately half way	其中的 some species 不能作
		Att	between the "wet	为答案,才会往下一句找到对
		FILMDAOP	cluster" of sea turtles and	应句,答案应该为
3		J.m.	the "dry cluster" of land	amphibious。
10		10	tortoise.	一天温
		about	同上一题	此题要抓准定位词 ,类似于"大
S.		TIAND	-	约"、"可能"等表示语言严谨
10	38		FILMOEDU	性的词汇往往更适合于定位,
		-	TIAM	在定位句中的 approximately
		FUDNOE		满足条件,答案为 half way。
		both, ancient	第五段倒数第三行:	此题定位须遵守"填空题最后
ph	39	creatures	Both these fossils were	一题倒着找"的原则迅速定位,
		FILMO	dry-land tortoise.	题目和文中句式几乎未改写,
ak		TIMMU	- AN -	答案为 dry-land tortoise。

R

同类题型训练:Cam5T2P1

Questions 40

题目类型: Multiple Choice

题目解析:选择题解法如下:

- 1. 通过题干粗定位;
- 2. 依照粗定位情况确定步骤:
- a.若定位句为某一句话,则先读定位句再直接看选项进行选择

b.若定位句为某几句话,则记住选项关键词后回到文中使用排除法解答;

此题一定不能误以为主旨标题题,尽管这类题型一般在文章最后且是单题出现。此题定位可 依照大题顺序原则定位于第六段。

题号	定位词	解题句	解析
	Most	第六段首句:	定位句指出乌龟出现了两次往
	significant	Tortoise therefore represent	返 , remarkable 对 应
40		a remarkable double return.	significant ,所以答案选 D(它
	FILMO	100	们从海洋迁移到陆地不止一
	TING		次)。

同类题型训练:Cam7T3P2

参考译文

如果我们追溯足够久远,会发现生物曾全部是生活在海洋中。在生物发展史的不同时间点上, 许多动物种群中都会有富于奋斗精神的个体迁移到陆地上,有时甚至是迁移到最炎热的沙漠 中,而它们的体内血液和细胞液中还带着海水。除了我们在身边看到的爬行类、鸟类、哺乳 类和昆虫之外,其他成功从海水中出来的还有蝎子、蜗牛、甲壳纲动物(木虱、陆生螃蟹、 千足虫和蜈蚣)、蜘蛛和各种蠕虫。同时我们还不能忽视植物,如果它们不在动物之前侵占 并在陆地上形成一些适宜生存的环境,其他动物的迁徙将不可能实现。

从水中迁移到陆地上涉及到这些物种在各方面的重新调整,包括呼吸和繁殖的方式。然而,

许多彻底的陆生动物又走回头路了,放弃了它们好不容易实现的适应陆地生活的转变,再次 回到了水中。海豹作为这之中的一种只是部分地回头。它们让我们看到了水生到陆生的中间 状态可能是什么样子,这种状态是转变为鲸类和儒艮那种彻底水生状态之间的过渡状态。鲸 类(包括我们称之为海豚的小型鲸类)和儒艮以及它们的近亲海牛都不再做陆生生物并且返 回到它们远祖的海洋生活习惯。它们甚至不到陆地上来生育后代。不过它们仍然从空气中呼 吸摄取氧气,因为它们没能发展处能等同于它们早期祖先的腮的器官。海龟在很久以前就回 到了海洋,并且,像所有脊椎动物的回归者一样,它们也是从空气中呼吸摄取氧气。然而, 它们不是像鲸鱼和儒艮那样完全回到水中,因为海龟仍然是在海滩上产蛋。

有证据显示所有的现代海龟都是从一种陆生祖先遗传下来的,这种陆生祖先生存的年代比大部分恐龙还要古远。相关的有两个重要化石:Proganochelys quenstedti和 Palaeochersis talampayensis。这两个化石的年代可以追溯到恐龙时代的早期,差不多和所有现代乌龟和海龟的祖先的年代一致。你也许奇怪我们如何能够判断化石动物到底是生活在陆地上还是在水中,尤其是我们所找到的都只是些碎片而已。有时这是很明显的。鱼龙是恐龙同时代的爬行同类,它们的身体是流线型的,长有鳍状肢。它们的化石看上去像海豚,且它们在水中的生活方式很像海豚。在海龟身上这一点不是那么明显。一种判断的方法是测量它们前肢的骨

耶鲁大学的华尔特·乔伊斯和雅克·高迪尔在这些现存的乌龟和海龟骨头中取得了三组测量数据。它们使用一种三角形图表纸来绘制三个测量单位彼此互有关系。所有的陆生乌龟物种都 在三角形的上部构成了紧密的点群;而水生乌龟物种则在三角形图表的下方聚集。两者并没 有重合的部分,除了当他们增加了某些既在水中也在陆地上生活的物种。非常确定的是,这

头。

些两栖物种在三角形图标上海生乌龟和陆生乌龟之间出现。下一步是确定这些化石落在哪个 区域。P. quenstedti和P. talampayensis 的骨骼作为证据使我们得出确定的结论。它们在 图表上的点正事在陆生乌龟的点群的密集处。这两个化石都是陆生乌龟。它们来自于乌龟到 达陆地上又返回海洋之前的时代。

因此,你可能会想,现代的陆生乌龟很可能自从早期就呆在陆地上,正如大部分哺乳动物那样。但是很明显不是。如果你画出所有现代乌龟和海龟的族谱的话,几乎所有的分支都是水 生的。今天的陆生乌龟只构成了单一的分支,几乎可以被占大部分的水生物种所淹没。这显 示出现代的陆生乌龟自从这两个化石的时代以来并不是一直呆在陆地上。相反,它们的祖先 也是一种正在回归水中的物种,随后它们又在最近的某个历史时期重新从水中浮出返回到了 陆地。

因此乌龟的发展史经历了一个很显眼的两度返回。和哺乳类一样,爬行类和鸟类的远古祖先都是海洋鱼类,鱼类之前是各种像蠕虫一样的生物,再往前则是原始的细菌。后来的祖先仍然发展回到了水中并且变成了海龟。最终它们又回到了陆地上成为了陆龟,其中一些至今仍生活在最干旱的沙漠中。

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File and Fil

Task 1

题目解析

本题为双图地图题,描绘的是一个岛屿上旅游设施建设前后的不同情形。

通过对比前后图及图上的文字示意,我们可以初步看出有可能需要写到的细节包括:

accommodation - 住宿;

restaurant - 餐厅;

reception - 接待;

pier - 码头;

beach & swimming - 海滩和游泳;

footpath - 人行道;

vehicle track - 机动车道;

图中并没有给出方向,但为了描述清楚,可以假设上北下南的方位;

写地图题时需要注意时态,如本题,改造前可以使用过去时而改造完后即现在则可以使 用一般现在时;

写作思路

对于对比类的地图题,我们可以选用的写作结构大概有两种:

1. 分类描写:适用于有两种以上变化形式的地图。例如部分物体增加,部分物体减少,部

分物体没有变化,则可分别描写;

2. 分图描写:分别描述两张地图,然后再最后一段总结变化。该文中范文用的便是这种手

法。

范文解析

以下是剑9提供的考生的7分范文,原文与具体解析如下:

The two maps show the same island while first one is before and the second one is

after the construction for tourism.

第一段:简述地图内容,转述题目。

Looking first at the one before construction, we can see a huge island with a beach in the west. The total length of the island is approximately 250 metres.

第二段:简单描述第一幅地图。因为第一幅地图并无太多具体信息,因此描述得较为简略,

但大意已经清楚。

Moving on to the second map, we can see that there are lots of buildings on the island. There are two areas of accommodation. One is in the west near the beach while the other one is in the centre of the island. Between them, there is a restaurant in the north and a central reception block, which is surrounded by a vehicle track. This track also goes down to the pier where people can go sailing in the south sea of the island. Furthermore, tourists can swim near the beach in the west. A footpath connecting the western accommodation units also leads to the beach.

第三段:分别描述了第二幅地图,即建筑改造后的地图的各项变化。在描述地图题时,必须 正确地使用地理方位的词以及表示方位的介词才能保证段落的连贯性,如此段中的 in the west 及 between them 等。

Overall, comparing the two maps, there are significant changes after this development. Not only lots of facilities are built on the island, but also the sea is used for activities. The new island has become a good place for tourism.

第四段:对比两张地图的不同,同样因为第一张地图内容较少,因此可以比较的内容页较为

有限。

地图题必备句式

1. 表方位

A在B的东方/西方/南方/北方

A is/ lies/ is located/ is situated in/on / to the east/west/south/north of B

(in 表 A 在 B 内部, on 表 A 和 B 接壤, to 表 A 和 B 分开)

A 在 B 内部的某个部位

A is in the eastern/ southern/ western/ northern part of B.

A在B西北部的120千米处

A lies 120 km to the northwest of B.

A 在 B.....角落

部)

A is at/in the south-eastern corner of B (at 表示 A 在 B 外部 , in 表 A 在 B 内

在河流或道路的南边/北边等 On the south/southern side of the river On both sides of the road

On the other side

临近马路的地区

The area adjacent to/ near /next to/ just off the road

在道路或河流的最南端

At the southern end of the river

A 在 B 的对面

A is on the opposite side of B
A is opposite B

A 在 B 东部的边界上 (A 在 B 外部)

A is on the eastern border of B

A 在 B 东部边缘上 (A 在 B 内部)

A is on/ along the eastern edge of B

2. "变化"词汇

原有事物可说成:

The original/previous/former garden

原有事物尺寸上变大/变小:

The size of the library has been enlarged/extended/halved/reduced by half

原有事物在数量上增多或减少:

The number of homes has increased/risen/grown/reduced

/decreased/dropped/fallen/doubled/ tripled/ quadrupled to 500.

原有事物没了:

The farms completely disappeared/were removed.

原有事物被改为:

A becomes B

A is transformed/reconstructed/redeveloped/converted/changed/turned over

to/ into B

A is replaced /substituted by B = A gives way to B

图形新添事物

A newly-built road

A new car park was built/established/set up/constructed/completed and

opened in the middle of B

A new IT centre has been added to the library

The year 2000 saw two additions to the land: a pond in the northern part and a

vegetable garden on the opposite side.

精彩句子

1. Between them, there is a restaurant in the north and a central reception block,

which is surrounded by a vehicle track.

2. This track also goes down to the pier where people can go sailing in the south

sea of the island.

Task 2

题目解析

Some experts believe that it is better for children to begin learning a foreign

language at primary school rather than secondary school.

有的专家认为孩子应该在小学而非初中开始学习外语。

题目问的是这样做的优点是否大于其缺点,实际是需要考生分别分析其优缺点然后给出

对比 ;

题目涉及的领域包括: foreign language, school, children

写作思路

更早地开始学习外语的优点:

- 1. 孩子学习起来更加容易;
- 2. 小学时有更充裕的时间让孩子学习;

更早地开始学习外语存在的问题:

- 1. 学校里缺乏必要的外语能力;
- 2. 容易造成初中英语能力的不平均因而影响教学

范文分析

以下是剑9给出的考官官方高分范文,原文与详细解析如下

Traditionally, children have begun studying foreign languages at secondary school, but introducing them earlier is recommended by some educationalists. This policy has been adopted by some educational authorities or individual schools, with both positive and negative outcomes.

第一段:传统式的背景引出法,并且给出作者自己的观点—既有优点也有缺点。

The obvious argument in its favour is that young children pick up languages much more easily than teenagers. Their brains are still programmed to acquire their mother tongue, which facilitates learning another language, and unlike adolescents, they are not inhibited by self-consciousness.

第二段:给出第一个优点,即孩子的大脑较青年人的大脑更容易接受新的语言。

The greater flexibility of the primary timetable allows for more frequent, shorter sessions and for a play-centre approach, thus maintaining learner' s enthusiasm and progress. Their command of the language in later life will benefit from this early exposure, while learning other languages subsequently will be easier for them. They may also gain a better understanding of other cultures.

第三段:给出了小学接受外语教育的第二个优点,即小学时间安排更加方便,外语教学可行 性高且会对孩子将来造成正面影响。

There are, however, some disadvantages. Primary school teachers are generalists, and may not have the necessary languages skills themselves. If specialists have to be brought in to deliver these sessions, the flexibility referred to above is diminished. If primary language teaching is not standardized, secondary schools could be faced with a great variety of levels in different languages within their intake, resulting in a classroom experience which undoes the earlier gains. There is no advantage if enthusiastic primary pupils become demotivated as soon as they change school. However, these issues can be addressed strategically within the policy adopted.

第四段:该段是文章的重点,讲述了两个缺点,第一是学校并没有配专业的教学老师,第二 是容易造成不同学校间外语教学不同步。作者分别指出要若要解决这两个问题就会影响到前 面的给出的优点。但是作者都强调,这两个问题都可以在政策问题上得到解决。

Anything which encourages language learning benefits society culturally and economically and early exposure to language learning contributes to this. Young children' s innate abilities should be harnessed to make these benefits more achievable.

第五段,作者在最后给出了自己的观点:任何鼓励语言学习的行为都有利于这个社会,而更 早的学习外语则正是其中之一;孩子先天的能力可以让这点更易实现。

精彩句子

- Their brains are still programmed to acquire their mother tongue, which facilitates learning another language, and unlike adolescents, they are not inhibited by self-consciousness.
- The greater flexibility of the primary timetable allows for more frequent, shorter sessions and for a play-centre approach, thus maintaining learner' s enthusiasm and progress.
- If specialists have to be brought in to deliver these sessions, the flexibility referred to above is diminished.

 Anything which encourages language learning benefits society culturally and economically and early exposure to language learning contributes to this.

类似真题

- In some countries, children start school at the age of seven, so they could have more time to build relationship with their parents. In other countries, Some think that children start school as young as possible.
 Discuss both views and give your own opinion. 2011.3.10
- The advantages brought about the spread of English as a global language will outweigh the disadvantages.

Do you agree or disagree with this opinion? 2005.5.14

3. Some people think that all school students should learn a foreign language. Others think that a student should not be required to learn a foreign language if he or she does not have the talent for it.

Discuss both these views and give your own opinion. 2009.6.20

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Part 1

Examiner asks the candidates about him/herself, his /her home, work or

study similar topics

Games

What games are popular in your country? [Why ?]

英语国家常见游戏: Card games; tag; I-spy-with-my-little-eye; spelling bee;

math games and hide and seek

思路	All the Dug and the second	
.0.24	中国常见游戏:Chess; jumping rubber band; kite-flying; killers of three	
F	kingdom; grow vegetables and steal vegetables; west illusion swims;	
首介	dungeon and warrior; plants vs. zombies	
EDU	Many games are popular in China, especially sports. Football, in particular,	
	is extremely popular to watch. Every weekend, thousands, or maybe even	
天	millions, of people will go to their local football club to watch their local	
样板答案	team. Similarly rugby, cricket, and tennis are also very popular	
	participation sports. However, there has been a decline in the number of	
F	people actually taking parts in sports, which is a concern for the nation' s	
首行	health.	
高分词句	1) Similarly	

2) However, there has been a decline in the number of people actually
taking parts in sports, which is a concern for the nation's health.

How do people learn to play games in your country?

思路	可以把这个题目转化为人们是通过哪几种途径去玩的
L	Most people learn to play games in school. But there are many sports
X	and games clubs for people to join if they want to play more. I come
样板答案	from a very small town, yet there are lots of football, tennis, golf, rugby
仟似合采	and water sports clubs to join. Even the local pubs have footbal
	teams! Most people also see sports clubs as a great way to socialise
F	and make friends.
高分词句	Socialize
Do you thi	ink it's important for people to play games? [Why /Why not?]
F	优点 Get fit
TI TI	A feeling of accomplishment
思路	Boost confidence in ourselves
	缺点 Strenuous
	Too hard
DU	Laidback
	Yes, I think it's very important for people to play games. It is a fantastic
样板答案	way to stay active, but most importantly it's a fun and healthy way to
DU TU	meet friends and have a good time!
高分词句	Fantastic
X	82 / 93
S TU	IND TUND

Part 2

Describe an open-air or street market which you enjoyed visiting.

You should say:

Where the market is

What the market sells

How big the market is

And explain why you enjoyed visiting this market.

地点名称 如何知道

何时去的

去的频率

思路 地理位置

外观如何

周围环境

特别之处

人们观点

样板答案

Let me talk about my favorite open-air market. It's located in the eastern part of my hometown. It's very big, you know, huge. Its history goes back all the way to like fifty years ago and it's very famous in my

hometown. Actually, everyone can tell you something about this market in that city. The market is made up of many parts, like the food section, they toy section and the clothing section. Many people go there ever day. Some of them buy things and some others just look around. Also, many people go out of town visit this market. They heard a lot about this open-air market and hope to get some exciting shopping experience. This market never gets them disappointed. You know, tons of stuff there and everyone can find the thing he or she wishes to get. Some others just enjoy chatting and bargaining there. That' s exactly why sometimes it' s pretty noisy out there. My favorite part of this market is the clothing part. I can find many different kinds of clothes, like casual clothes, formal clothes and sporty clothes there. Most importantly, the price is always reasonable. In fact, I can always get a discount coz I know all the salesclerks there. The atmosphere in that market is very laidback. It feels busy but people are friendly to one another. They always wear a smile on their face and enjoy the experience of buying or selling things. This market is totally amazing in that although it's so big, it's very well-ran, just kind of noisy but that's perfectly natural for an open-market. I'm sure if you go and visit that market yourself. You' Il just agree with me.

It's located in the eastern part of my hometown. 高分词句 The atmosphere in that market is very laidback.

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<u> Part 3</u>

Discussion topics: Shopping at markets Do people in your country enjoy going to open-air markets that sell things like food or clothes or old objects? Which type of market is more popular? Why? 描述变化:more and more/less common 思路 S 248 In my country, open-air markets are becoming less common. Even in the summer time it is not unusual for the skies to turn black and the heavens to open! It' s a fact of life that people don't like shopping in the rain, so most 样板答案 people tend to stick to shopping mails and supermarkets. However, in the summer time, it isn't uncommon to see the odd garden sale or 'car boot' sale. 高分词句 stick to Do you think markets are more suitable places for selling certain types of things? Which one? Why do you think this is? Fruits and vegetables; cheap and shabby goods 思路 样板答案 Certain products are more traditionally sold at markets, such as fruits and

vegetables. Subsequently, when other products are sold at street markets, such						
as electrical goods like televisions or mobile phones, these are more likely to be						
illegal goods that may be either stolen or counterfeit. For this reason, most						
people in England tend to buy things like electrical items from their local,						
trusted supermarket!						
odd garden sale or 'car boot' sale.						
Subsequently						
counterfeit						
item						
The second secon						
nk young people feel the same about shopping at markets as older people?						
e bbs.tooo.con						
Old people: chat with/haggle with seller						
Young people: busy; enjoy quality prouducts						
I think opinions are starting to converge, but, at least in my home town, old						
people tend to prefer to shop at markets, whereas young people tend to prefer						
shopping at supermarkets and shopping centers. Maybe this is because older						
people enjoy the social aspect of markets, whereas younger people, who are						
often in too much of a rush, prefer the convenience of the supermarket. Or						
maybe it's because older people enjoy haggling and bartering the price at the						

	street market, whereas supermarkets have a set price.				
高分词句	set price Old people tend to prefer to shop at markets, whereas young people tend to prefer shopping at supermarkets and shopping centers. haggling and bartering the price				
Shopping	in general				
What do y	ou think are the advantages of buying things from shops rather than				
markets?	(I THE THE				
思路	Shop 特点:return item easily; ensure quality: a little more expensive Market 特点:may meet fake goods; more convenient; cheap				
样板答案	The main advantage to buying things from the shop is that if it is faulty, then you can usually return the item and get your money. Also, buying from a respectable shop usually means the product will be more reliable than if you buy from a street market.				
高分词句	Respectable				
How does	bes advertising influence what people choose to buy? Is this true for everyone?				
思路	可以进行分类作答,包括制作精良的广告和讨厌的弹出广告				
样板答案	There are many different types of advertising. Firstly, promotional advertisements such as TV ads and newspaper ads seek to raise awareness about the product. I think these are fairly influential, as you see them				

everywhere you go, and subconsciously you will be thinking abo				
forms of advertisements, such as internet pop-ups and spam email				
	think are as effective. If anything, they are detrimental to the company's image.			
	I, for one, will be less likely to buy a product if I receive spam emails or pop-ups,			
	as they are so annoying!			
高分词汇	Firstly, promotional advertisements such as TV ads and newspaper ads seek to			
与句型	raise awareness about the product.			

Do you think that any recent changes in the way people live have affected general

-ma htm.

shopping habits? Why is this?

思路	shopping online 是购物的最新方式,可以答 shopping online 的一些特点,主要答优点,可以答 方便 ,便宜等等
	Yes, the biggest change to shopping habits is that many people now choose to
	buy online. In the UK, many large retail stores have closed down due to a
样板答案	decline in the number of high street shoppers. Instead, many people find it
竹竹双合来	cheaper and more convenient to buy online, and as a result, many big
	companies have had to change the way they do business, focusing more on
	online sales than high street sales.
高分词汇	Instead, many people find it cheaper and more convenient to buy online, and
同分词汇	as a result, many big companies have had to change the way they do business,
	focusing more on online sales than high street sales.

<u>天道培训雅思精品课程</u>

雅思课程包含一对一课程、精英计划和精品小班(3人班)

1、一对一课程 A、IELTS一对一课程 自由安排上课时间,网络课堂克服地理限制 课程介绍:天道雅思 VIP 团队,最有效的做题方法,最细致的题目讲解 课程教材:剑桥雅思全真试题,天道雅思团队内部讲义,引进版内部测试题

课程名称	上课时间	上课地点	
一对一课堂	石石设在前代日本社中国内已经	中关村、国贸	
网络课堂	根据学生需求及备考基础量身定制	在线教学	

B、IELTS辅导课

专业基辅导老师细心讲解,为理想分数打下坚实基础

课程介绍:细致讲解各科题目,克服学员惰性,帮助学员更有效消化课程知识 **课程教材:**各科全真试题,内部讲义

课程名称	上课时间	上课地点
一对一课堂	根据学生需求及备考基础量身定制	中关村、国贸

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网络课堂		在线教学
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2、精英计划

雅思精英计划

全程规划,全程检测,资深教师助你步步为营

适合人群:

- > 对于雅思备考及出国还没有做长期规划同学;
- > 学习过程中欠缺积极性和自学能力,需要老师监督管理并解决疑问的同学;

课程特色:

- > 全程规划:专业学习规划师制定详细学习方案,随时关注学习进度
- > 及时跟进:学习顾问课后监督辅导;确保课上内容消化吸收
- > 全面备考:词汇语法 + 听说读写面面俱到,一对一,+,--人班保证效果;
- 》测评系统:定期测试检验学习效果,阶段性模考提升应试能力

课程设置:

- > 词汇、语法、听力、阅读、写作、口语六科资深教师授课
- > 基础一对一 + 精英计划尊享雅思强化 3 人小班 + 精讲精练一对一全面辅导
- > 定期单科检测学习成果 +阶段全科模拟真实考试跟进学习进度

IELTS 雅思精英计划列表

计划类型	—对—	3 人强化班	
精英 A 计划	150 小时 50 小时		
精英 B 计划	200 小时	50 小时	
精英C计划	300 小时	50 小时	

3、雅思精品小班

IELTS 冲 6.5 分 3 人精品班 专属于雅思的 VIP 资深教师团队,保障最优质的教学质量

课程设置:六科全面备考,真题模拟训练,全力冲刺高分,3人小班教学,老师逐个点拨 招生对象:上过强化课程,对解题技巧有了了解,希望冲击 6.5 分以上的学员 授课教材:剑桥雅思系列教材+内部模拟练习 +名师讲义

班级名称	课时	上课地点	上课时间	课程安排
春季雅思 3 人班	96	中关村校区	详情请咨询课程顾问老师	9:00-11:30 12:30-15:00

				Lang
班级名称	课时	上课地点	上课时间	课程安排
暑假 雅思 3 人班	96	中关村校区	15日 至7月30日	9:00-11:30
	96	中关村校区	8月1日 至8月16日	12:30-15:00
			6bs.tpood.co	in.

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One Team One Dream One Success One Firm