***** 400-65

详细诠释 雅思题型变化

精准梳理 雅思备考重点

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THE REAL PE

独家发布 剑9免费解析

全面预测 雅思最新动向

雅思名师 梅晗老师 带领天道 雅思团队 面情打造

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Test 3

剑桥雅思 9 解析—Test 3

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Section 1

内容概要

旅游场景,

男生是中介工作人员 , 女生是客人。 第一部分 , 有四个地方可以去 , 分别的价钱及特点。 第二部分 , 关于保险的各种数据及费用

必备单词

terrace 英['terəs] 美['terəs]

- n. 平台;梯田;阳台
- vt. 使成梯田,使成阶地;使有平台屋顶
- vi. 成阶地;成梯田;筑成坛
- adj. (女服)叠层式的

Some guests recline in deck chairs on the sea-facing terrace.

resort_英[rɪ'zɔːt] 美[rɪ'zərt]

n. 凭借, 手段; 度假胜地; 常去之地

vi. 求助,诉诸;常去;采取某手段或方法

His punishing work schedule had made him resort to drugs.

belongings_美[bə'lonŋinŋz]

n. [经] 财产 , 所有物 ; 亲戚

I collected my belongings and left.

场景词汇

entertainment 英[entə'teɪnm(ə)nt] 美['ɛntə'tenmənt]

n. 娱乐 ; 消遣 ; 款待

cancellation 英[,kænsə'le」())] 美[,kænsə'le∫))

n. 取消 ; 删除

departure 英[dɪ'pαːtʃə] 美[dɪ'pαrtʃə]

n. 离开; 出发; 违背

attraction 英[ə'træk∫(ə)n] 美[ə'træk∫ən]

n. 吸引,吸引力;引力;吸引人的事物

barbecue 英['bα : bɪkju :] 美['bαrbɪkju]

n. 烤肉;吃烤肉的野宴

vt. 烧烤 ; 烤肉

satellite television 美

卫星电视

keen 英[kiːn] 美[kin] adj. 敏锐的, 敏捷的;渴望的;强烈的;热心的;锐利的

n. 痛哭, 挽歌

budget 英['bʌd3ɪt] 美['bʌd3ɪt]

n. 预算, 预算费

vt. 安排,预定;把...编入预算

vi. 编预算, 做预算

adj. 廉价的

balcony 英['bælkənɪ] 美['bælkəni]

n. 阳台;包厢;戏院楼厅

brochure 英['brəʊʃə; brɒ'ʃʊə] 美[bro'ʃʊr]

n. 手册 , 小册子

insurance 英[ɪn'ʃʊər(ə)ns] 美[ɪn'ʃʊrəns]

n. 保险;保险费;保险契约;赔偿金

relative 英['relətɪv] 美['rɛlətɪv] adj. 相对的;有关系的;成比例的 n. 亲戚;相关物;[语] 关系词;亲缘植物

main switchboard

总开关板;主配电板;总控制板

难度系数:3

题目解析

Questions 1-10

-		3	01	ED BY	
	题号	原文对应点	题目预判注意事项	10	
5	1	it is not far from the beach, either –only 300 meters	数字细节		F
0	2	Sunshade apartment	名词细节 并列关系	TUNDAOED	-
240	3	A balcony	名词细节 并列关系	FURT	X
	4	There are forest all around	名词细节 并列关系	U TLANU	F
0	5	£ 319	数字细节	FILMOLOED	u Tr

	For Greek Island holidays,	EDU	1 Lou
6	our maximum is 10,000	数字细节	DAO LA
	We also allow a relative to	FILMOEDU	
7	travel to your holiday resort	名词单数	AT S
	TON TON	FI	SO EDU
B	Missed departure	形容词	Dis.
5	KINDNOLL	E BOCOU	_
	500 for a single item	名词单数	with
9		EDU	SO EDU
	Ben-Ludlow, that's	ANT TIN	11 Aug
.0	L-U-D-L-O-W	人名 , 注意大写	
8	The second	TIANU TIANU	ANG I
団	重现: C4T1S1, C5T1S1	EDU	S EDU
	TIANUL TIANUL		

FIL OX BOU

TIAND NO EDU

KIL GAL

FILLONDAO EDU

天

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TIANDAO EDU

FIL DA EDU

C4T1S1, C5T1S1 题型重现:

TANDAOE

FILLIND AO EDU

FILLINDAO EDU

TANDAOEDU

TIANDAO

FIL BALL

TIANDAO EDU

Section 2

内容概要

商业场景

关于本土企业的访谈,首先介绍了历史,中间部分主要讲这个企业的发展,最后讲到现阶段。 段该企业还是以家族经营的形式为主。

必备单词

theme park

n. (游乐园中的)主题乐园

For me, I love the films, I love the books and there' s elements that I love around it...

like the theme park.

maintainance['mentənəns]

n. 维护;保养

Only those who master knowledge and skill in two part can do good job in the

maintainance and repair of computer.

tunnel 美['tʌnl]

n. 隧道;坑道;洞穴通道

- vt. 挖;在...打开通道;在...挖掘隧道
- vi. 挖掘隧道;打开通道

The thieves tunnelled under all the security devices.

mound 英[maund] 美[maund]

- n. 堆; 高地; 坟堆; 护堤
- vt. 堆起;筑堤
- vi. 积成堆

He went to the mound to talk with a struggling pitcher who spoke only Spanish.

场景词汇

series 英['sɪəriːz; -rɪz] 美['sɪriz]

n. 系列, 连续; [电] 串联; 级数; 丛书

[复数 series]

gradually 美['græd3ʊəli]

adv. 逐步地;渐渐地

enormous 英[ɪ'nəːməs] 美[ɪ'nərməs]

adj. 庞大的,巨大的;凶暴的,极恶的

miniature 英['mɪnɪtʃə] 美['mɪnətʃə]

- adj. 微型的, 小规模的
- n. 缩图;微型画;微型图画绘画术
- vt. 是...的缩影

locomotive 英[ləʊkə'məʊtɪv] 美[,lokə'motɪv]

- adj. 火车头的;运动的;移动的
- n. 机车;火车头

miserable 英['mız(ə)rəb(ə)l] 美['mızrəbl]

adj. 悲惨的;痛苦的;卑鄙的

extend 英[ɪkˈstend; ek-] 美[ɪkˈstɛnd]

vt. 延伸;扩大;推广;伸出;给予;使竭尽全力;对...估价

vi. 延伸;扩大;伸展;使疏开

recruit 英[rı'kruːt] 美[rı'krut]

n. 招聘;新兵;新成员

vt. 补充; 聘用; 征募; 使...恢复健康

vi. 复原;征募新兵;得到补充;恢复健康

souvenir英[,suːvə'nɪə] 美[,suvə'nɪr]

n. 纪念品 ; 礼物

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vt. 把...留作纪念

难度系数:4

题目解析

Questions11-20

题号	原文对应点	解析
11	I went on a trip to a theme park near Birmingham and decide we could do a much better job	Simon idea , theme park
12	We opened to the public for just a month that year, 1984-in July-our driest month-because our children said they did not want our guests to	Open the park, started,
	have a miserable, we visit.	ELENDAD EDU TOUT
13	A million and a half people have been through our door since we opened.	数字
14	I only concern myself with looking after the mechanical side of things	人名定位
15	Liz now devotes all her energies to recruiting and supporting the large squadron of workers	人名定位
16	Sarah has now returned to the park and makes sure the visitors are kept fed and watered	人名定位

J Thank	天道培训雅思团队倾情打造 <u>http://peixun.tiar</u>	andaoedu.com/	×
This is	Duncan, has been a stalwart of the park for the last ten years, taking over from me in the area of construction	- FILLNODU	
FUNDAO 1	And his new wife, Judith, has also joined the team in charge of retail.	人名定位	Tr
19	The Go-Kart arena which is 120 square meters in area	数字 , 面积	天
	We wanted to enable 5-12 year olds to use the go-mart	数字 , 年龄	
题	型重现:C5 T3S2, C4 T1S3	TIANDAOL FILMA	不下
		ELLINDAO EDU TUNIN	天
TIANDAOL	FILMAD EDU TIANDAO LA T	ELENDEDU TIANDAO EDU	×
FILMADAOED	TIANDAO EDU	TIANDAO EDU	F
	FILMONOEDU	ENDAO EDU	¥

File and Fil

Section 3

内容概要

作业场景

学生和老师讨论论文的主题要写什么。首先教授和学生在该生的强项和弱项上进行分析,接下来给出了一些建议。同时也推荐了一些学习方法给这个学生。最后约定了下一次辅导的日期。

必备单词

dissertation 英[,dɪsə'teı∫(ə)n] 美['dɪsə'te∫ən]

n. 论文, 专题; 学术演讲

He is currently writing a dissertation on the Somali civil war.

strengths

n. 优势, 强项 (strength 的复数形式); 长处

He threw it forward with all his strength.

weakness 英['wiːknıs] 美['wiknəs]

n. 弱点;软弱;嗜好

Stephen himself had a weakness for cats.

structure 英['strʌktʃə] 美['strʌktʃə]

- n. 结构;构造;建筑物
- vt. 组织;构成;建造

The typical family structure of Freud's patients involved two parents and two children.

consult 英[kən'sʌlt] 美[kən'sʌlt]

vt. 查阅; 商量; 向...请教

vi. 请教; 商议; 当顾问

Consult the chart on page 44 for the correct cooking times.

index 英['ɪndeks] 美['ɪndɛks]

n. 指标;指数;索引;指针

vi. 做索引

vt. 指出;编入索引中

There's even a special subject index.

reference 英['ref(ə)r(ə)ns] 美['rɛfrəns]

- n. 参考,参照;涉及,提及;参考书目;介绍信;证明书
- vi. 引用
- vt. 引用

He made no reference to any agreement.

tutorial 英[tjuː'tɔːrɪəl] 美[tu'tɔrɪəl]

adj. 辅导的;家庭教师的,个别指导的

n. 个别指导

The methods of study include lectures, tutorials, case studies and practical sessions.

场景词汇

aspect 英['æspekt] 美['æspɛkt]

n. 方面;方向;形势;外貌

statistics英[stə'tıstıks] 美[stə'tıstıks]

n. 统计;统计学;[统计]统计资料

fascinating 美['fæsɪnetɪŋ]

adj. 迷人的;吸引人的;使人神魂颠倒的

v. 使...着迷;使...陶醉(fascinate的ing形式)

sufficient 英[səˈfɪʃ(ə)nt] 美[səˈfɪʃnt]

adj. 足够的;充分的

strategies['strætəd3i]

n. 策略, 战略 (strategy 的复数形式)

confidence 英['kɒnfıd(ə)ns] 美['kαnfıdəns]

n. 信心;信任;秘密

adj. (美)诈骗的;骗得信任的

drawbacks['dro,bæk]

n. 缺点;退税 (drawback 的复数)

难度系数:4

题目解析

Questions21-30

题号	原文对应点	解析	
	The fishing industry	Owner 定 位 underground	
21	THE BULLEDU	house	
	I think I am coping well with statistics	Site 定位 注意同义替换	
22	FILMOEDU	FIL	
	I am very weak at note-taking	名词细节,并列关系	
23	FILMO EDU	EL NDAO EDU	
	It is really build confidence.	名词细节 并列关系	
24	TINDNO TINNON	King King	

DAC	The drawback is that everyone in the group	名词 mirror 定位
25	seems to share the same ideasthey keep	TIMP TIMP
	being repeat in all the dissertations.	ENDNO EDU
-	You could also try a service called 'student	名词细节 more 定位
26	support' .	天道
	Unfortunately there are only a few places	名词细节
27	TIAND	TIANDAOL
DAO	The problem is they are sometimes too	形容词
28	general	TIME TIME
	Read everything three times	Notes 定位
29	THE SEDU	The set
DAU	We'll go for the 25 th then	时间
30	CI PARDU	- A BANK

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FILMONO EDU

TANDAO EDU

FILMDAO EDU

TIAND NO EDU

FILMDAO EDU

FILLIONO EDU

题型重现: c4 T2S3 C4 T4S3 TANDAO

TANDAO EDU

FILLINDAO EDU

FILLINDAO EDU

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FIL DA EDU

Section 4

内容概要

建筑学场景,介绍地理位置。接下来从设计层面介绍整个建筑的特点同时提到这个建筑的

特殊的特点,同时说明了这种建筑对环境的影响。

必备单词

construct 英[kən'strʌkt] 美[kən'strʌkt]

vt. 建造 , 构造 ; 创立

n. 构想 , 概念

His company recently constructed an office building in downtown Denver

photovoltaic 英[,fəʊtəʊvɒl'teık] 美[,fotovαl'teık; ,fotovol'teık]

adj. [电子] 光电伏打的 , 光电的

Zhejiang Jinko's parent is a producer of solar components and photovoltaic panels,

according to its website.

attach 英[ə'tæt∫] 美[ə'tæt∫]

vt. 使依附; 贴上; 系上; 使依恋

vi. 附加; 附属; 伴随

We attach labels to things before we file them away.

foam 英[feom] 美[fom]

n. 泡沫;水沫;灭火泡沫

vi. 起泡沫;吐白沫;起着泡沫流动

vt. 使起泡沫;使成泡沫状物

The shuttle team ultimately decided that any possible damage from the foam was

not serious.

domestic 英[də'mestɪk] 美[də'mɛstɪk]

adj. 国内的;家庭的;驯养的;一心只管家务的

n. 国货 ; 佣人

The International Monetary Fund predicts gross domestic product will expand by

9.0 percent this year.

organic英[ɔː'gænɪk] 美[ɔr'gænɪk]

adj. [有化] 有机的;组织的;器官的;根本的

The participants also thought the organic cookies could be eaten more often than

the non-organic counterparts.

场景词汇

contemporary 英[kənˈtemp(ə)r(ər)1] 美[kənˈtɛmpərɛri]

- n. 同时代的人;同时期的东西
- adj. 当代的;同时代的;属于同一时期的

experimental 英[1k,sper1'ment(a)l; ek-] 美[ck'spcr1'mcntal]

adj. 实验的;根据实验的;试验性的

blot 英[blɒt] 美[blαt]

- vi. 吸墨水;弄上墨渍或污渍 vt. 涂污,弄脏;用吸墨纸弄干(或除去)
- n. 污点 , 污渍 ; 墨水渍

quarry 英['kwprı] 美['kwpri]

- n. 采石场;猎物;来源
- vi. 费力地找
- vt. 挖出;努力挖掘

storey 英['stoːrı] 美['stəri]

n. [建] 楼层 ; 叠架的一层

insulation 英[ınsjʊˈleıʃ(ə)n] 美[,ınsəˈleʃən]

n. 绝缘 ; 隔离 , 孤立

utilise['ju:tilaiz]

vt. 使用 (等于 utilize); 利用

occupants['okju:pənts]

n. 居住者;购买者;租赁人(occupant的复数)

难度系数:4

题目解析

Questions31-40

题号	原文对应点	解析
31	Their chief aim was to create somewhere that as environmentally-friendly as possible.	Owner 定位
	The price was relative low.	Site 定位,注意同义替换
32	THE REAL PROVIDENCE	TAN TIAN
	That was made of a double layer of very strong	名词细节 , 并列关系
33	glasses.	FIL
	And the wall had a layer of foam around them too.	名词细节, of 结构
34	FINDAO EDE	IDAO EDU
	Sunlight floods in through the glass wall, and to	Mirrors 定位, and 结构
35	maximize it there are lots of mirrors and windows	TIAND

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FIL DA EDU

TANDAO EDU

TIANDAO EDU

ELLIS DU

2		inside the house.	FILMOLOU
-	36	it's possible that in future the house may even generate an electricity surplus.	名词细节, more 定位
	37	The floor are made of reclaimed wood.	名词细节 , of 结构
		The system for dealing with the waste produces in	名词细节 , 并列关系
5	38	the house. This is deal organically	A BUS
		It's true that the actual construction of the house	名词细节 , of 结构
	39	was harmful to the environment, mainly because	BO EDU
Ś		they had to use massive amounts of concrete.	NDAG
3		Once the initial 'debt' has been cleared and it' s	时间 'environmental
	40	been calculated that this will only take 15 years	debt'定位

题型重现: C4 T3S4, C4 T1S4

AND NO EDU

TIAND NO EDU

FILMONO EDU

TIANDAO

26 / 99

TIANDAO EDU

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File and Fil

Passage 1

文章结构

段 A: 客观的看待语言上的差异是很难做到的。

段 B:语言上的差异易于受到指责和攻击。

段 C: 规定主义者认为某些语言形式更加高级。

段 D: 规定语言的目的和任务。

段 E: 描写主义的主张。

段 F: 规定主义者和描写主义者的对立经常极端化。

必备单词

1 objective [əb'dʒektɪv] adj. 客观的 2 debate [dɪ'beɪt] n. 辩论, 讨论 3 differ ['dɪfə] v. 不一致, 不同 4 survival [sə'vaɪv(ə)l] n. 生存 5 community [kə'mju:nɪtɪ] n. 社会 6 literature ['lɪt(ə)rətʃə] n. 文学 7 approach [ə'prəʊtʃ] n. 方法 8 apparent [ə'pær(ə)nt] adj. 明显地

9 principle ['prɪnsɪp(ə)l] n. 原则 10 motivate ['məutɪveɪt] v. 激发 , 刺激 11 alternative [ɔːl'tɜːnətɪv; ɒl-] adj. 两者择一的; 替代的; 12 halt [hɔːlt] v. 停止 13criticise ['krɪtɪsaɪz] v. 批评 14 maintain [meɪn'teɪn; mən'teɪn] v.维持 15 analysis [ə'nælɪsɪs] n. 分析 16 linguistic [lɪŋ'gwɪstɪk] adj. 语言的 17 diversity [daɪ'vɜːsɪtɪ; dɪ-] n. 多样性 18 custom ['kʌstəm] n. 习惯 19 standard ['stændəd] adj. 标准的 20 formal ['fɔːm(ə)l] adj. 正式的

认知单词

1 systematic [sɪstə'mætɪk] adj. 系统的 2 deteriorate [dɪ'tɪərɪəreɪt] v. 堕落, 使退化 3 invective [ɪn'vektɪv] n. 谩骂 4 polemic [pə'lemɪk] n. 争论 5 exempt [ɪg'zem(p)t; eg-] adj. 免除的 6 intelligence [ɪn'telɪdʒ(ə)ns] n 智力, 智能 7 aptitude ['æptɪtjuːd] n. 资质 8 propound [prə'paʊnd] v. 提出(问题)

9 reference ['ref(ə)r(ə)ns] n. 参考 10 deviation [diːvɪ'eɪʃ(ə)n] n. 背离 11 codify ['kəʊdɪfaɪ] v. 编法典 12 chaos ['keɪɒs] n. 混乱 13 legislation [ledʒɪs'leɪʃ(ə)n] n. 立法 , 法律 14 valid ['vælɪd] adj. 有效的 15 adherent [ad'her·ent] n. 拥护者 16 evaluate [ɪ'væljʊeɪt] v. 评估 17 prescriptivism [prɪ'skrɪptə,vɪzəm] adj. 规定的 18 encounter [ɪn'kaʊntə; en-] v. 遭遇 19 tenet ['tenɪt; 'tiːnet] n. 原则 20 liberalism ['lɪbərəlɪzəm] n. 自由主义

解题关键句解析

 原文: This approach is summarized in the statement that it is the task of grammarian of describe, not prescribe----to record the facts of linguistic diversity, and not to attempt the impossible tasks of evaluating language variation or halting language change.

译文:该观点可以总结为:语法家的人物是描述而不是规定;是去记录语言的多样性的例 子而不是试图完成评估语言的多样性或组织语言的改变这种不可能的人物。

解析: the statement that 之后是一个同位语从句,同位语从句之后的内容可以独立于主句,因此在考生读这个长句之后解题的时候,只需要读从句部分的内容就可以了。主句内容并不干扰解题。

 原文: In our own time, the opposition between 'descriptivists' and 'prescriptivists' has often become extreme, with both sides painting unreal picture of the other.

译文:当下,描述派和规定派的对立通常变的非常极端,因为双方都呈现给了对象不真实。

解析:with 之后是独立主格的内容,独立主格的内容本质上是一个短语。在本句,独立 主格承担了原因状语从句的功能。

3. 原文: In the second half of the 18th century, we already find advocates of this view, such as Joseph Priestley, whose *Rudiments of English Grammar* (1761) insists that ' the custom of Speaking is the original and only just standard of any language'.

译文:在18世纪中后期,我们已经发现了这一观点的支持者,比如 Joseph Priestley,他 1761年出版的《英语语法入门》一书中坚持认为:说话的习惯是最基本的也是任何语言的唯一标准。

解析:这是一个 whose 引导的定语从句, whose 相当于 his,如果改写成并列句,本句 应为: In the second half of the 18th century, we already find advocates of this view, such as Joseph Priestley and his *Rudiments of English Grammar* (1761) insists that ' the custom of Speaking is the original and only just standard of any language'.

试题解析

Questions 1-8

题目类型: YES/NO/NOT GIVEN

解题步骤

- 1. 浏览题干,精确理解翻译题干信息,并找出定位关键词。
- 找出题干中的解题关键词---即意义含量最大的词(一般为动词,有动词含义的分词及作其自的名词 等)
- 3. 通过定位关键词定位回原文,将考点关键词与原文信息进行对比。
- 4. 应同时寻找并解答两道题,以防漏答。一般来说,一个考点对应一句话,一个段落至多

考察3个小题。

1 There are understandable reasons why arguments occur about language

参考译文	关于语言的争论是有其合理原因的。	and a
定位词	reasons, arguments	NO EDU

P	9 1.	
S.	解题关键词	understandable reasons
11日 11日	文中对应点	第一段第一行: Popular linguistic debate regularly deteriorates into invective and polemic. Language belongs to everyone, so most people feel they have a right to hold an opinion about it.
A P	解析	debate 是 arguments 的同义替换 they have a right to hold an opinion about it 符合题干中的 understandable reasons,题干与原 文意思相符,因此正确答案为 YES. 一般来说,如果对应原文与题干信 息进行了同义替换,并且未对信息进行否定,考生可以大胆推测答案为 YES.

2 People feel more strongly about language education than about small

differences in language usage.

****	人们对待语言教育的态度要比对待语言使用上的细微差别的态度更加
参考译文	强烈。
定位词	language education, language usage
解题关键词	more stronglythan
a Tim	TIAN TIAN

DAOT		FIL BOEDU
DNOE	文中对应点	第一段第三行 And when opinions differ, emotions can run high. Arguments can start as easily over minor points of usage as over major policies of linguistic education.
DAD E		这个题是典型的与考点信息事实相反类型题。 题干中说人们对待语言
	解析	教学的态度比对待语言使用之差别的态度更强烈,采用的是 more stronglythan 的表达结构,而文中用 asas结构说明语言用法上的 小事能像语言教育上的大事一样引起争论,明显题干与原文信息相违
DAOF		引拿 記 像 出 日 软 肖 生 的 文 算 一 件 的 起 送 十 的 亦 文 出 志 出 过 背 。 即 使 考 生 并 不 能 读 懂 原 文 及 题 干 本 身 含 义 , 考 生 也 可 通 过 行 文 结 构 上 的 不 同 判 断 出 答 案 为 NO.
	TIAN	TIANDAN TIANDAN

TIANDAO EDU 3 Our assessment of a person's intelligence is affected by the way he or she

R

uses language.

参考译文	个人使用语言的方式会影响人们对其智力的评估。
定位词	assessment, intelligence
解题关键词	Affect
文中对应点	第二段第二行: No part of a society or social behaviour is exempt: linguistic
天道	34 / 99
TIAN	THAND THE THAN DO

	factors influence how we judge personality, intelligence, social	
	status, educational standards, job aptitude, and many other areas	
	of identity and social survival.	
	TING TING	
	FILMONO POL	
	Judge 与 assessment 同义 , influence 与 affect 同义 , the way he or	
解析	she uses language 在本语境中与 linguistic factors 同义,题干与原	

-对应并完全一致,因此,正确答案为 YES.

4 prescriptive grammar books cost a lot of money to buy in the 18th century.

文信息-

1 AL	参考译文	在18世纪,规定性语法书的购买价格很高。
ANDAU	定位词	prescriptive grammar books , 18 th century
	解题关键词	cost a lot of money to buy
ANDAO E	文中对应点	第四段第一行: All the main languages have been studied prescriptively, especially in the 18 th century approach to the writing of grammars and dictions.
LUDAOE	解析	题干中的原文内容并没有在原文中被提及,属于典型的未提及型的 NOT GIVEN。在雅思考试判断题中,一般出现和金钱有关的,都选择 NOT
	天道	35 / 99

GIVEN.

5 Prescriptivism still exists today.

参考译文	当下仍然存在规定主义。
定位词	Prescriptivism , today
解题关键词	still exists
文中对应点	第五段第一行: These attitudes are still with us, and they motivate a widespread concern that linguistic standards should be maintained.
解析	此题定位较难,但是通过对第四段的浏览,我们可以判断出 These attitudes 说的就是 prescriptivism。Still with us =still exists today, 对于定位有困难的考生,可以最后以全 YES 的方法解决之。

6 According to descriptivist it is pointless to try to stop language change.

EDU

参考译文	在描述学家看来,阻止语言变化是没有任何意义的。	EDU
定位词	descriptivist, language change	
解题关键词	Pointless, stop	
DU	TIMONO EDU	EDU
JOAO P		FILMOEDU
--------	----------	--
		第五段第三行:
A		This approach is summarized in the statement that it is the task
	ᅕᄼᆄᇃᆉᄚᅸᅸ	of grammarian of describe, not prescribeto record the facts of
DNOF	文中对应点	linguistic diversity, and not to attempt the impossible tasks of
		evaluating language variation or halting language change.
DADE		ELLODU TIMONOL EL
		Halt 是 stop 的同义替换 , try 是 attempt 的同义替换 , 原文主要大意 是说语法家的主要任务是描述而不是规定 , 是记录语言多样性的例子 ,
	解析	而不是去尝试评估语言多样性及阻止语言改变这一不可能完成的任务。
ADAU .		如果考生对题干的词句理解存在困难,亦可通过将题干中 pointless 与
		原文中的 not 这两个否定性信息对应起来,判断出正确答案为 Y E S
att	5 TIAN	TIANDAU

R

7 Descriptivism only appeared after the 18th century.

参考译文	描述主义只有在18世纪后才出现
定位词	Descriptivism, 18 th century
解题关键词	Only
文中对应点	第五段第六行: In the second half of the 18 th century, we already find advocates of this view, such as Joseph Priestley, whose <i>Rudiments of English</i>

	Grammar (1761) insists that ' the custom of Speaking is the	
	original and only just standard of any language' .	
	题干说描述主义是在 18 世纪后期出现的,而文中说在 18 世纪中后期已	5
	经出现了描述主义的支持者,显然,考生应该可以推断出时间的不符合,	101
解析	因此正确答案是 NO。这道题充分体现了 YES/NO/NOT GIVEN 相对来	
	说偏向考察考生对于作者意图的理解的这一题型特点。	
	在考场中,如果时间紧迫,考生可根据 Only 这一绝对词,直接选出 NO。	
	KAND TIAND	Par

8 Both descriptivists and prescriptivists have been misrepresented.

1X	参考译文	描述派和规定派都没有被如实描述。
DAO	定位词	Descriptivists, prescriptivists
	解题关键词	Both, misrepresented
A DA DE	文中对应点	第六段第一句:: In our own time, the opposition between 'descriptivists' and 'prescriptivists' has often become extreme, with both sides painting unreal picture of the other.
NOE	解析	原文说:当下,由于双方各自对对方的误解,描述派和规定派的对立经 常变的很极端。解题关键词对应了文中独立主格部分,因此,正确答
WIL P	FILM	38 / 99

案应该是 YES。

同类题型训练: Cam6 T2P3

Questions 9-12

题目类型:带词库的 SUMMARY

解题步骤

- 1. 通过观察标题,大题位置以及较为明显的关键性对题目出题位置进行粗定位.
- 2. 浏览 summary , 找出宏观关键词帮助定位 , 再在所填空前后附近找微观关键词帮助定

位。

- 3. 如果是有词库的 summary,则先将词库里的选项根据词性分类,以缩小范围。
- 4. 预览词库里的选项 ,看看是否可以有一些选项可以根据逻辑自然填出。在本题中 ,有 2-3

道题可根据此法迅速解决。

5. 检查

题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
	TIAND		原文中这段话是规定主义者的观
		FILMONOFOU	点 , 因此答案应该选 H。这道题考
9	一道教	DU TING	生也可以通过逻辑判断迅速作出,
	TIANDAO		空前出现 according to , 空后出现
		FIL O EDU	了一个观点,那么可以推断出这个

Correct form of language approach, grammatical	第三段倒数第二行 Adherents to this variety are said to speak or write' correctly'; deviations from it are said to be 'incorrect' 第四段第六行: The authoritarian nature of the approach is best	空的名词应该是人属性的名词,在 选项中,只有A,B,G,H 是与人相关 的单词,根据之前做判断题的印象 考生应可以很快判断出这个观点是 属于规定派的。 本题通过传统定位的方法解答并非 上策,不如通过常识排除的方法, 在所有选项中,只有 rules 与 grammatical 是最合适的搭配。
of language approach,	are said to speak or write' correctly'; deviations from it are said to be 'incorrect' 第四段第六行: The authoritarian nature	的单词,根据之前做判断题的印象 考生应可以很快判断出这个观点是 属于规定派的。 本题通过传统定位的方法解答并非 上策,不如通过常识排除的方法, 在所有选项中,只有 rules 与
approach,	write' correctly'; deviations from it are said to be 'incorrect' 第四段第六行: The authoritarian nature	考生应可以很快判断出这个观点是 属于规定派的。 本题通过传统定位的方法解答并非 上策,不如通过常识排除的方法, 在所有选项中,只有 rules 与
CIT OF	deviations from it are said to be 'incorrect' 第四段第六行: The authoritarian nature	属于规定派的。 本题通过传统定位的方法解答并非 上策,不如通过常识排除的方法, 在所有选项中,只有 rules 与
CIT OF	said to be 'incorrect' 第四段第六行: The authoritarian nature	本题通过传统定位的方法解答并非 上策,不如通过常识排除的方法, 在所有选项中,只有 rules 与
CIT OF	第四段第六行: The authoritarian nature	上策,不如通过常识排除的方法, 在所有选项中,只有 rules 与
CIT OF	The authoritarian nature	上策,不如通过常识排除的方法, 在所有选项中,只有 rules 与
CIT OF	The authoritarian nature	在所有选项中,只有 rules 与
CIT OF	The authoritarian nature	AN BACOU
grammatical	4	grammatical 是最合适的搭配。
TIME	of the approach is best	TIAM
		120
	characterized by its	x XI
E LE SA	reliance on 'rule' s of	THE TANK
TIANDAC	grammar.	TIANDAO
	第五段第七行:	FI
At the second	In the second half of the	TIAN TIAN
KINDAO I	18 th century, we already	本文一直在讲描述派和规定派区别
	find advocates of this	的区别,之前规定派已经选过,在
Joseph	view, such as Joseph	考场上,考生应迅速选出 A 选项为
Priestley	Priestley由于本句并没	正确答案。
Conversely	有出现解题信息 , 所以我们	TLAMU
	需要往前找一句来找被指代	THE THE
CILLAR	40 / 99	CHER TON THAT
F	Priestley	reliance on 'rule's of grammar. 第五段第七行: In the second half of the 18 th century, we already find advocates of this view, such as Joseph Priestley Priestley由于本句并没 Gonversely 有出现解题信息,所以我们 需要往前找一句来找被指代



and only just standard of any language'.

同类题型训练: Cam6 T2P2

Questions 13

题目类型:考察主旨的 MULTIPLE CHOICE

解题注意事项:排除太过细节的选项,紧抓主旨,一般此类题型难度系数较低。

		NO M
题号	题目解析	
	ELENO EDU	
		A
à.	A 争论以赞成一种编撰字典和语法书的具体方法。	25
	B 展现了关于语言的不同观点的历史实例	OP
13	C 描述书面语和口头语的区别	
	D 展现关于语言的某种观点是具有争议的	
à	- THE PLENU	5.5
	TIMONUM TO THE	NOP
	本文通篇都在谈规定派和描述派不同的观点,因此正确答案是 B	

同类题型训练: Cam T1P1

参考译文

对待语言的态度

体系化并且客观的看待语言研究并非易事。目前盛行的关于语言学的辩论正在逐渐退化为痛

骂和争论。由于语言属于每一个人,所以大多数人认为他们有权利对语言持有己见。当意见

出现分歧的时候,个人情绪就会激昂上涨。各种争论可以很轻易地从对无足轻重的词汇用法的辩争发展成为对重大语言学习政策的论争。

然而,语言是一种非常公开的行为,所以在运用语言方面的不同之处自然而然的容易受到人 们的关注和批评挑剔。任何社会部分或者社交行为都无法避免这样一个事实:语言因素可以 影响到我们对个人个性、智力、社会地位、教育水平、工作能力以及个人身份和涉及社会交 际的其他方面的评判。所以,对语言的使用进行无情地攻击很容易伤害到别人,同时被攻击 者也很容易受到伤害。

从最宽泛的层面来看,规定主义(prescriptivism)认为一种语言变体与生俱来的会比其他 的更有价值,应该将此种变体强行推广到整个言语社团之中。特别是在语法和词汇的相关领 域,这种观点广泛存在,并且在语音方面常被提及。此理论所偏爱的这种语言变体通常就是 我们所称的标准书面语,尤其存在于文学作品中或者一些正式场合里最贴近此种风格的口语 中。这种语言变体的追随者被认为是"正确的"语言应用者,而运用异于此种变体的人群被 认为是"错误的"。

尤其在 18 世纪编写语法规范和字典的过程中,所有的主流语言都在规范层面被研究探索过。 这些早期的语法学家主要有这样三个目的:(1)编写语言应用的基本原则,以显示语言的 运用在表面上的混乱之下存在着一个体系;(2)建立一个解决各种语言应用方面纷争的方 法;(3)指出他们所认为的通常错误,利于完善语言的应用。这种语法规范化的专横性很 好的体现在其对语法条例的依赖上。"规范的"用法要被推广学习并且要准确遵守;"非规 范的"语言需要避免。在这个早期阶段,语言的运用不存在中间状态:非对即错,并且语法

学家的任务并非简单地记录各种可替代的语言用法,还要对它们进行判定。

这些论调至今仍然存在着,并且激发了对于语言规则应被坚持维护的广泛思考。然而,学术 界又萌发了另一种观点,这种观点关心的更多的是语言应用的既定现实而非规定标准。这种 观点可以被概述为语言学家的任务是描述而非规定语言,也就是应该记录现实应用中的各种 语言形式,而非企图评价语言变异或者停止语言变化这项不可能的任务。18世纪后半期已 经出现了此种理论的拥护者,例如约瑟夫·普里斯特利(Joseph Priestley),其在1761年 完成的著作《英语语法入门》(*Rudiments of English Grammar*)中坚持认为"说话时的 习惯是任何语言最原始并且是唯一正当的标准"。并且还声称,语言中的争议问题是无法依 靠逻辑和立法的途径解决的。这种观点已经成为以现代语言学方法进行语法分析的信条。

当今时代,"描写主义者"和"规定主义者"分别描画出关于对方理论的不切实际景象,他 们之间的对立之势经常趋于极端。由于描写主义语法学家对一切语言形式都一视同仁,所以 他们常被认为是不关注语法的规定标准。而规定主义语法学家则被认为是一群对历史悠久的 传统的盲从者。他们两者的对立性甚至被视作类似政治界里的极端自由主义和杰出保守主义。

Passage 2

文章结构

段 A:潮汐能在英国的前景。 段 B:潮汐能的优势和在英国的利用潜能及影响。 段 C:开发潮汐能的科研现状和前景。 段 D:开发潮汐能的相关设备设施的研发。 段 E:奥尔德尼岛地区潮汐能开发利用的前景。 段 F:开发潮汐能所面临的技术困难。

必备单词

produce [prə'dju : s] v. 生产
 electricity [,ɪlek'trɪsɪtɪ; ,el-; ,i : l-] n. 电力
 predict [prɪ'dɪkt] v. 语言
 impact ['ɪmpækt] v. 影响
 principle ['prɪnsɪp(ə)l] n.原理
 abandon [ə'bænd(ə)n] v.遗弃
 export [ɪk'spɔ : t; ek-; 'ek-] n. 输出 , 出口
 competitive [kəm'petɪtɪv] adj. 竞争的 , 比赛的
 install [ɪn'stəl] v. 安装

10 commercial [kə'm₃ : ʃ(ə)l] adj.商业的
11 required [rɪ'kwaɪrd] adj. 必须的
12objection [əb'd3ekʃ(ə)n] n. 缺点
13 connect [kə'nekt] v. 连接
14 maintenance ['meɪnt(ə)nəns; -tɪn-] n.保持
15 robust [rə(ʊ)'bʌst] adj.强健的
16 emission [ɪ'mɪʃ(ə)n] n.排放
17 sustainable [sə'stenəbl] adj.可持续的
18 operate ['ɒpəreɪt] v. 运作
19 identify [aɪ'dentɪfaɪ] v.确定
20 embark [ɪm'bα : k; em-] v 从事,着手

认知单词

renewable [rɪ'nuəbl] adj. 可再生的
 blade [bled] n. 刀片
 prospect ['prospekt] n. 预期
 self-sufficient ['selfsə'fiʃənt] adj.自给自足的
 ailing ['eɪlɪŋ] adj. 衰竭的
 advanced [æd'vα : nst] adj. 高级的
 venture ['ventʃə] n. 企业
 hostile ['hostaɪl] adj. 敌对的
 subsidiary [səb'sɪdɪərɪ] adj.附属的

10 vibration [vaɪ'breɪʃ(ə)n] n. 震动 11 submerged [səb'məd3d] adj.潜入水中的 12 tidal ['taɪd(ə)l] adj. 潮汐的 ; 潮的 13 current ['kʌr(ə)nt] n.水流 14 marine [mə'riːn] adj. 海洋的 15 potential [pə(ʊ)'tenʃ(ə)l] adj. 潜在的 16 debris ['debriː; 'deɪbriː] n. 残片 17 extraction [ɪk'strækʃ(ə)n; ek-] n. 取出 18 bubble ['bʌb(ə)l] n.水泡 19 diameter [daɪ'æmɪtə] n. 直径 20 propeller [prə'pelə] n.螺旋桨

解题关键句解析

 原文: Unlike wind power, which Britain originally developed and then abandoned for 20 years allowing the Dutch to make it a major industry, undersea turbines could become a big export earner to island nations such as Japan and New Zealand.

译文:与风能源不同----风能源由英国首先开发,而后却搁置了 20 年,导致最后其发展成了荷兰的主要产业,向诸如日本和新西兰这样的到过出口水下涡轮机瑟使得英国赚取了大量外汇。

解析: Unlike 是一个介词,如本句所示,介词后跟的内容不论长短,都不可能是一个完整的句子,因此,尽管在本句中 Unlike 的内容很长,但是主要的语法成分是 which 引导的定语从句和 allowing 这个分词作状语,而不是一个成分齐全的句子,考生在写作和阅读时都应注意。

 原文: The technology for dealing with the hostile saline environment under the sea has been developed in the North Sea oil industry and much is already known about turbine blade design.

译文:应对海底让恶劣盐渍的技术已经在北海油田工业中发展起来了,而且人们对其设计已经有所了解。

解析:这个句子的难点在于复杂修饰成分,其中 for dealing with the hostile saline environment 是修饰 The technology, under the sea 修饰 the hostile saline environment。

原文: The technology raises the prospect of Britain becoming self-sufficient in renewable energy and drastically reducing its carbon dioxide emission.
 译文:这个技术提供了英国在可再生能源上可自给自足的前景并极大程度地减少了二氧

化碳排放量。

解析: becoming 和 reducing 是动名词,跟在 of 后做宾语

试题解析

Questions 14-17

题目类型:段落信息 Matching

解题步骤:

- 浏览文章,把握大意,不要忽视文章标题。(虽然本题出现在题目第一题的位置,但建议 先做细节题,把握宏观大意,再解本题)
- 2. 看文章标题及首句,确定文章主题。
- 3. 浏览信息,找出关键词
- 4. 寻找文中关键词的同义替换词,优先关注首2末1.
- 5. 本题题目要求出现了 NB , 则表示有一段包含了两个信息。
- 6. 建议先解其它细节题,了解了文章大意后再解此题。

	题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
		ET ALEDU	The first station is	FILLOLEDU
ć		TIANDAU	expected to be	TIANDAU
5			installed off	FL
		un Kitter	Lynmouth in	First station 对应 first test属于很
è	14	Location, first	Devon shortly to	好找到的同义替换 并且在这句话中
		test site	test the	也出现了大量的地点,符合 site 和

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	天道培训雅	思团队倾情打造 <u>http://pe</u>	ixun.tiandaoedu.com/
FU		technology in a	location 的信息
TIMO		venture jointly	TUNDAU
	ENDAO EDU	funded by the	FILMOEDU
- state	tron	department of	TING
TUNDAO		Trade and	FILLOED
	ET ALDU	Industry and the	TINNU TINNU
	TIANDAU	European Union.	KINDAO ED
Filmo		The single	
The	. HE	undersea turbine	be re-imported into Britain 对应
15	Bringback into	farm would	题干中的 back into Britain , 在本文
-18 (5)	Britain	produce far more	的语境下, via 之后跟的一定是一种
TANDAC	16	power than	方式 , 也符合题干中的 a way
	ETE BU	needed for the	TUN TUN
a alt	TIANDAU	Channel islands	TIANDAOL
FURN		and most would	THE AD
TINN	-	be fed into the	TIND NO
	ENDAO EDU	French Grid and	FILMOEDU
CHERT I	(no.	be re-imported	TING
TLANDAO		into Britain via	FLORO ED
	FILEDU	the cable under	FILEREDU
14.65	TIANDAU	the channel.	TUNDAU
FILMDAO	-	FIDNOED	FIL NO ED
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1	TIANDAO DI	, Alla	KINDAOLU
ETE AEDU		THE REAL	U LAND

16 Previous, alternative then abandoned Unlikeoriginally,并且20 years alternative for 20 years 也间接提示了这是一个关于以前的 容。本文中主要说的是 tidal powe amajor industry, undersea Dutch to make it a major industry, undersea m原文中 unlike 部分提及的却 wind power,对应 alternative source of energy. turbines could become a big export earner to island nations such as Japan and New Zealand. Matching 来说, 读题目很重要。 17 Applying technology, The technology for dealing with another industry 对应 North Sc oil industry, 通过文意, 可知这是	18	The	JA B	TLAND
16 Previous, Britain originally 域eveloped and 题 干 中 的 previous 对 16 Previous, then abandoned Unlikeoriginally,并且20 year alternative for 20 years 也间接提示了这是一个关于以前的 source of energy allowing the 意、本文中主要说的是 tidal powe Dutch to make it 而原文中 unlike 部分提及的却 a major industry, wind power, 对 应 alternativ undersea source of energy. turbines could become a big Matching 来说, 读题目很重要. export earner to island nations such as Japan and and New Zealand. The technology 17 Applying technology, The technology	ç.		Unlike wind	Fi
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17 Applying The technology, The technology for dealing with another industry 对应 North Se oil industry , 通过文意 , 可知这是		MARTIN.	a major industry,	wind power, 对应 alternative
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17 Applying technology, The technology for dealing with another industry 对应 North Se oil industry, 通过文意,可知这是	~	with	become a big	Matching 来说,读题目很重要。
Image: such as Japan and New Zealand. Image: such as Japan and New Japan and		EL DO EDU	export earner to	FILLEDU
and New Zealand. Zealand. 17 Applying The technology another industry 对应 North Setting with industry,通过文意,可知这是	5	LINDO	island nations	TIANDAU
Image: Image	<u>, c</u>	-	such as Japan	FI
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technology, for dealing with oil industry,通过文意,可知这是			FILLOF	5 TEL
CLAND NO TO THE THEN THE	17	Applying	The technology	another industry 对应 North Sea
another industry the hostile saline 个新兴的技术,因此也符合 th		technology,	for dealing with	oil industry , 通过文意 , 可知这是一
	5	another industry	the hostile saline	个新兴的技术,因此也符合 the
environment possibility of applyir		10	environment	possibility of applying
51/99		FILSEDU	51 / 99	FILLOLDU

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under the sea has	technology.
been developed	在本文当中, C 段包含内容最多, 因
in the North Sea	此也是最后可能被选两次的段落。在
oil industry and	时间实在紧迫的情况下,考生可用此
much is already	方法增加正确率。
known about	TIME TIME
turbine blade	KINDAOD
design	

同类题型训练:Cam5 T2 P2

Questions 14-17

题目类型: MULTIPLE CHOICE

解题步骤:

- 1. 通读选项,根据常识及绝对词排除选项,缩小做题范文。
- 2. 读懂题目要求,找出题干中的关键词。
- 3. 找回原文, ——对应。

定位词	解题句	解析	20
FURNOT	Operating on the same	but 之后的信息值得关注	
TIAM	principle as wind turbines,	unlike wind 体现出于风的比	ġ
	the power in sea turbines	较,符合题干中的结构关系。	Ň

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8	Mar		TAR
A	More reliable	comes from tidal currents	predictableis constant 对
	source, wind	which turn blades similar to	应题干中的 more reliable
	power	ship' s propellers, but,	CIE AO BOU
	Mon	unlike wind, the tides are	IAM
		predictable and the power	天道
	FILE	input is constant.	TINNU TINNU
	TIANDA	4	CANDAO
в	All	淘汰选项	一般带 All 的选项过于绝对,解
	. att	TIANDAU	题时可以先去掉
	FUNOT	200	EL BO EDU
с	Public	淘汰选项	文章并未提及
	pressure	FINDAGED	天道
	CIL IX	DU	at the out the the
	TIANDAO	The technology raises the	Reduce 和 cut down 同向词 ,
D	Cut down, air	prospect of Britain	减少了二氧化碳的排放,自然
	pollution	becoming self-sufficient in	也就减少了空气污染。
	FUDAOF	renewable energy and	STERNO BOU
	In	drastically reducing its	1 North
		carbon dioxide emission.	File
	closure,	If tide, wind and wave power	DO EDU
	existing power	1	Close和closure是一个意思,
Е	station	TIDOEDU	gas, coal and nuclear power
	A State	A LIN.	
*	FUDNOF	30,55	SIE NDAO EDU
3.	TIAM	and the second	
	B	<pre>source, wind power B All C Public pressure Cut down, air pollution Cut down, air pollution </pre>	 source, wind power indication in the source, wind power indication in the source, wind indication indication in the source indication indite indication indication indication indication indication in

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an anti le	Livia	AND I	TAMP
ELEN		coal and nuclear power	plant指的就是 existing
Liven		plants and export renewable	power station
	FILMDAO	power to other part of	ED BOLD
AT THE	The	Europe.	IAM
LANDAG	. int	Unlike wind power, which	- 天道
	FILE	Britain originally developed	此题定位较难,需要考生往深
100 M	Increasing	and then abandoned for 20	了想一层 , export earner 对
NONO F	national	years allowing the Dutch to	应的就是 increasing national
	income	make it a major industry,	income. 考场上这道题可以放
	FLEAD	undersea turbines could	弃。
1000	Alm	become a big export earner	CLASS
CLANDAC		to island nations such as	天地
	FILM	Japan and New Zealand.	TO EDU THE
	TIAND		LANDAU
G DAG G	resistance,	淘汰选项	文中未提及
10	other fuel	OU TIAN	Thomas Thomas
	industries	7	TANDNO DU
道影		FILESCOU	文中未提及,这道题同时也符
UNDIA H	More cheaply	淘汰选项	合了雅思考试中不爱谈钱的规
	FILMO	200	则。
、古斯	TIAN	AND AND	LAST
TANDAO	Compensate,	淘汰选项	文中未提及
	All the	54 / 99	AND THE THE
	THE	300	E BOREDO

	shortage of	FUENDEDU	王道
	inland sites	TIANDI	TIMON TIMON
	FUNDAOF	EU research has now	NDNO EDU
	In.	identified 106 potential sites	Best produced in the
J	Best	for tidal power,80% round	vicinity of coastline 对应的
	produced,	the coasts of Britain. The	是 The best sites are
	vicinity of	best sites are between	betweenbest虽然也是一个
	coastlines	islands or around heavily	绝对词,但是这里的最高级论
		indented coast where there	述比较合理
	FUDNOT	are strong tidal currents.	CI BONO EDU

同类题型训练:Cam4 T4 P2

Questions 23-26

题目类型: DIAGRAM COMPLETION

解题步骤:

- 1. 浏览题目,进行粗定位,看清图的关系。本题通过标题可以判断出答案出自于 D 与 F 两段。
- 2. 做题方法同一般填空题,从题干中找宏观关键词定位,留意空前空后的微观关键词。
- 3. 此类题目一般比较简单,考生细心的话是一定能做出来的,在考场上一定不要放过这类
 - 题。一般是顺序定位,但是本题是个例外。

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4 10 1	3	Mound	- ME	TIAM
<	号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
LINDO			FLAND	通过介词 for 可以判断出所填
		FUDADED	0	的空为名词,并且很有可能这
、由朝		TLAND	A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A A	个名词也是和介词搭配的。
TANDAO			FINDADED	通过 and 找出正确答案出自
		- THE P	U	于 be designed to be lifted
sel.		宏观关键词:	The towers will stick	FIL OEDU
	3	tower, seaweed	out of the water and	maintenance
LIVIDU		1	TINDAO	X
		微观关键词 :并列	be lit, to warn	Lifted 是 raised 的同义替换
and the		关系词 and 和	shipping, and also be	在已经确定了的答案出处中,
ELLER		for	designed to be lifted	只有 maintenance 在语法和
TUNDA			out of the water for	语义层面都符合。
		FILMOE	maintenance and to	FILMEDU
			clean sea weed from	TIANDA
ENDAC			the blades.	F
the		- Hite	TLAS	通过 comparatively 判断出
			14	所填空的空应该是一个形容
口道部			THE LOU	词,在原文中很有可能也是跟
TUNDAU			TUNDAU	在副词之后的。
		FILME	0	Not 表示定位句附近应该也
100				有否定关系
END NO		宏观关键词:sea	Fish and other	Due to 结构表示后面所填
Mr.		- the for	56 / 99	THE T
Alle	-	KINDAO BA	10	FINDAOED
- HARO	is		A BURNER	

		天道培订	川雅思团队倾情打造 <u>http://peixu</u>	n.tiandaoedu.com/
ŝ		life, blades	creatures are thought	的词应该是一个原因
	24	微观关键词 :not,	unlikely to be at risk	Sea life not in danger 对应
		due to 表因果 ,	from the relatively	creature unlikely to be at
N.		comparatively	slow-turning blades.	risk; relatively 对应
0		the	TIANDAOL	comparatively
		FILME	0	因此,在定位范围内只有
ĸ		TIAND		slow-turning 符合正确答案
0			FILLOEDU	标准。
		-	TIANU	the 表示所填空位名词 , 并且
		宏观关键词:Air	One technical difficulty	这个名词是带来 air bubble
5		bubbles,	is cavitation, where	的
40	25	behind blades	low pressure behind a	定位内容中只有 low
		微观关键词:	turning blade causes	pressure 最符合
ġ,		The, result from	air bubbles.	TIMPAN
50		表因果	FLENDEDU	FILMOEDU
		A	One technical difficulty	THE THE
2	26	同 25 一起解	is cavitation, where	参考上题
		微观定位词:as	low pressure behind a	-EI DILDU
			turning blade causes	TINDAU TUNDAU
		FILMOED	air bubbles.	FILMADEDU
	司类题型	型训练:Cam5 T2 I	P1	TIAN
			TIANDAO	FANDAO EDU
		EIL AD	57 / 99	

FILMONO EDU

ELL DA EDU

参考译文

潮汐能

用于潮汐发电的海底涡轮机即将成为英国可再生能源的一项重要来源。现在预计它们将会带 来多大的影响还为时过早,但是所有的迹象都表明它们将会扮演一个举足轻重的角色。

海底涡轮机的运作原理与风力涡轮机是同样的,它的动力来自潮汐水流,水流推动涡轮机的 叶片就像轮船的推动器一样,但是,潮汐与风力不同的是,潮汐具有可预知性并且潮汐动力 的输入是连续不断的。科技的发展提升了英国实现本国可再生能源自给自足同时大大减少二 氧化碳排放量的前景。如果英国同时开发本国的潮汐能、风能和海浪能,那么它就有可能将 本国的天然气、煤炭和核能发电厂全部关闭并且还能向欧洲其他地区输出可再生能源。英国 起初开发了风能但放弃利用风能已经 20 多年,在此期间,荷兰却将其变为本国的一项支柱 产业。海底涡轮机和风能不同,对于像日本和新西兰这样的岛国来说,它能够成为出口盈利 的大赢家。

潮汐地区已被确定将会产生满足英国六分之一或者更多的动力需求,其在价格上亦能和现代 燃气涡轮机相媲美又比麻烦不断地核能工业更加低廉。彭特兰湾(Pentland Firth)坐落于 奥克尼群岛(Orkney)和苏格兰大陆之间,仅仅凭借这一个区域的数排海底涡轮机就能满 足全国10%的用电量,而位于海峡群岛(the Channel Islands)的奥尔德尼岛(Alderney), 此处利用潮汐产生的发电量可以达到赛兹韦尔2号站(Sizewell B)的3倍,赛兹韦尔2号站 (Sizewell B)是位于萨福克郡(Suffolk),被誉为英国最大且最近建造的核能站,其发电量 达到1200百万瓦特。其他被认定的潮汐区域包括布里斯托海峡(the Bristol Channel)和 苏格兰西海岸地区,特别是地处坎贝尔敦(Campbeltown)和北爱尔兰岛之间的海峡。

南安普顿大学的可持续能源研究小组致力于研发适合新型涡轮机叶片和区域的设备,并且取 得了较大的进展。首个工作站将在不久后安装于德文郡(Devon)的林茅斯(Lynmouth), 以检测由贸易和产业部联合欧盟共同投资研发的新技术。南安普顿大学研究项目的负责人 AbuBakr Bahaj 说:"利用潮汐水流开发能源的前景要远远好于利用风能获取能源,这是 因为水的流动是可以预知推测的并且是持续不断的。并且在发展北海石油工业时,我们已经 获取了应对海底不利的盐化环境的技术;在利用风能和轮船推动器的过程中,我们也已经掌 握了关于涡轮机叶片设计的众多知识。虽然我们仍然存在一些技术困难,但我相信在今后的 五到十年里,我们将能够建造商业性质的海洋涡轮机基地。"三年以来,南安普顿大学获得 了 215000 英镑的经费用于研发涡轮机,并且与英国可再生能源公司 IT Power 的附属机构 海流涡轮机公司(Marine Current Turbines)共同合作进行林茅斯项目(the Lynmouth project 的研发。到目前为止欧盟科研组已经认定了 106 处作为开发潮汐动力的潜在地区, 其中 80%的区域位于英国海岸附近。开发潮汐动力的最佳位置是在两岛之间或者是在严重 凹陷进去的海岸周围,因为此处存在大型潮汐和巨浪水流。

海流涡轮机的叶片只需做成风力发电机叶片的三分之一大小,所产生的动力就会达到后者的 三倍。叶片的直径大概是 20 米,因此水流就必须达到 30 米左右的高度。与风能不同的是, 潮汐能的开发利用很少会受到环境方面的影响。鱼和其他生物不太可能冒险穿梭于这些旋转 速度相对较慢的叶片之间。每一个涡轮机都将被放置于一个塔架之上,这些塔架将通过水底 电缆和国家供电网相连。塔架上部会高出水面并且其上会点亮灯光以警示过往船只,塔架还 被设计成可以升出水面的构造以便于维修护理和清理叶片上的海草。

Bahaj 教授的大部分研究工作是在奥尔德尼岛(Alderney)地区完成的,这个区域有强有 力的水流。只此一个海底涡轮机基地就可以产生出远远超过海峡群岛(the Channel Islands) 需求的动力,并且产生的大部分动力可以输往法国电网再通过海峡底部的电缆重新进入英国 电网。

气穴现象的影响是众多技术难题之一,转动的叶片后面会出现低压从而产生气泡。这些气泡 能造成一定的振动并且损害涡轮机的叶片。Bahaj 教授解释道: "我们必须测试众多的叶片 类型来避免这种情况的发生或者至少要确保不损害涡轮机或影响它的运作。另外令人有点忧 虑的事情是沉入水中的碎片残骸可能会漂浮入叶片之中。但至今为止我们还不清楚这个问题 可能会带来多大的困扰。所以我们必须将涡轮机建造的稳固耐用,因为海洋是一个充满危险 的环境,但所有的迹象都表明我们可以成功完成这项工程。"

Passage 3

文章结构

段 A: 旅行者 1 号探测器事件的解决。
段 B: 香农的生平及重要科研成果。
段 C: 香农对信息理论的主要贡献。
段 D: 香农对于保证信息传输完整性的贡献。
段 E: 不同编码方法的介绍和应用。
段 F: 香农对高效信息存储理论的贡献。

必备单词

1 code [kəod] n.代码 2 compression [kəm'preʃ(ə)n] n.压缩 3 universe ['juːnɪvɜːs] n. 宇宙 4 central ['sentr(ə)l] adj. 中心的 5 communication [kəmjuːnɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] n. 通讯 6 enable [ɪn'eɪb(ə)l; en-] v. 使能够,使成为可能 7 major ['meɪd3ə] adj. 主要的 8 demonstrate ['demənstreɪt] v. 展示 9 launch [lɔːntʃ] v. 发射

10 instruct [ɪn'strʌkt] v. 指导 11 incredibly [ɪn'krɛdəbli] adv. 难以置信地; 非常地 12 faint [feɪnt] adj. 模糊的 13 host [həost] n. 许多 14 acclaim [ə'kleɪm] v. 称赞; 15 capture ['kæptʃə] v获得 16 guarantee [gær(ə)n'ti :] v. 保证 17 absolute ['æbsəlu : t] adj. 绝对的; 18 minimum ['mɪnɪməm] n. 最小值; 19 ambiguous [æm'bɪɡjuəs] adj. 模糊不清的 20 crumpled ['krʌmpld] adj. 摺皱的

认知单词

fundamental [fʌndə'ment(ə)l] adj. 基本的,根本的
 application [□æplɪ'keɪʃ(ə)n] n. 应用
 probe [prəob] v. 调查;探测
 soar [so :] v. 高飞
 exposure [ɪk'spəoʒə; ek-] n. 暴露
 brink [brɪŋk] n. 边缘
 triumph ['traɪʌmf] n. 胜利
 highlight ['haɪlaɪt] v. 突出

9 breakthrough ['breɪkθru :]n. 突破 10 shun [ʃʌn] vt. 避开 11 inveigle [ɪn'vi : g(ə)l; ɪn'veɪg(ə)l] v. 诱骗 ; 诱使 12 convey [kən'veɪ] v. 传达 13 accurately ['ækjərɪtli] adv. 精确地 , 准确地 14 prestigious [pre'stɪdʒəs] adj. 有名望的 15 precise [prɪ'saɪs] adj. 精确的 16 binary ['baɪnərɪ] adj. 二进制的 17vague [veɪg] adj. 模糊的 18 mathematical [mæθ(ə)'mætɪk(ə)l] adj. 数学的 19 precision [prɪ'sɪʒ(ə)n] n. 精度 20 feat [fi : t] n. 功绩

解题关键句解析

1. 原文: Products have now been developed which can convey more information than Shannon had anticipated.

译文:现在研发出的产品所能传送的信息量已经超过了 Shannon 的预期。

解析:这是判断句的一个题干,是一个分裂定语从句,正常情况下,关系词应该紧跟先行词,在这句话中,由于定语从句太长,为了平衡就把先行词和关系词分割开来,which修饰的是 Products.

 原文: The space prove, Voyager I, launched in 1977, had sent back spectacular images of Jupiter and Saturn and soared out of the solar system on a one-way mission to the stars.

译文:1977年发射的太空探测器"旅行者1号"发回了木星和土星的壮观图片,然后废除太阳系开始它的单程旅行。

解析:这句话里真正的动词是 had sent , launched in 1977 是过去分词作定语修饰

Voyager.

Questions 27-32

题目类型:MATCHING

解题步骤:

1. 浏览文章,把握大意,不要忽视文章标题。(虽然本题出现在题目第一题的位置,但建议

先做细节题,把握宏观大意,再解本题)

- 2. 看文章标题及首句,确定文章主题。
- 3. 浏览信息,找出关键词
- 4. 寻找文中关键词的同义替换词,优先关注首2末1.
- 5. 本题题目要求出现了 NB , 则表示有一段包含了两个信息。
- 6. 建议先解其它细节题,了解了文章大意后再解此题。

定位词 号	文中对应点	题目解析
TANDA	Information theory generalizes	ANDAO EDC
	this idea via theorems that	
	capture the effects of noise	F
FILM	with mathematical precision. In	TE DEDU
TAN	particular, Shannon showed	TANDAU
NO.	that noise sets a limit on the	FI
	rate at which information can	Affecting 对应 depends on
factors,	pass along communication	Factors 对 应
27 affecting, the	channels while remaining	communication channe
transmission	error-free. This rate depands on	这道题无论是定位还是理解
of	the relative strengths of the	都比较有难度,建议在考场上
information.	signal and noise travelling	考生先放下这道题,过后再根
NC .	down the communication	据排除法选出。
- CIL	channel, and on its capacity (its	The Trans
TUNDA	' bandwidth')	ANDAOL
24 20	Shannon also laid the	FI
	foundations of more efficient	AN TIM
FLOW	ways of storing information, by	NDAO EDO
P.	stripping out	文中的手机短信的例子完全
28 Unnecessary	superfluous('redundant')bits	对应了题干中的 example

首	天	道培训雅思团队倾情打造 <u>http://peixun.tian</u>	daoedu.com/
	information,	from data which contributed	unnecessary information
	omitted	little real information. As	对应了 superfluous,
	FILMONO	mobile phone text messages	stripping out 对应了
	Ares	like 'I GN G U' show, it is	omitted.
		often possible to leave out a lot	- 天道
	天道影	of data without losing much	TING TING
	TIANDA	meaning.	TANDAO
		FILLOEDU	FI
	-	While at Bell Laboratories,	本题定位句比较简单,直接体
29	Shannon' s	Shannon developed	现了 Shannon 对名声的态
	Alle	where a start sta	1 Division of the second se

attitude, fame information theory, but 度。基础薄弱的考生也可通过 shunned the resulting acclaim. but 这个转折关系推断出文

意。

IDAO EDU

	AND THE REAL PROPERTY AND THE	- T- 30
AL BALL	Other codes have become part	此题是标准的题干提出了抽
TIANDAO	of everyday lifesuch as the	象的词,在原文中把抽象概念
Machine,	Universal Product Code, or bar	具体例子化。好在题干中出现
incomplete	code, which uses a simple	了 details 提示了我们这种从
information	error-detecting system that	抽象到具体的考点。
TIANU	ensure supermarket check-out	Machinesupermarket
	lasers can read the price even	check-out lasers

66 / 99

30

ć			on , say, a crumpled bag of	incomplete
		AN AN	crisp.	informationprice on a
_		FILMONO	EDU	crumpled bag of crisps.
X		Area	THE ROU T	100
		Incident,	In April 2002 an event took	Incident 对应 event 整段事
	31	Information	place which demonstrated one	实上都是对这一事件的描述,
ĸ		theory	of the many applications of	因此考生其实读完第一句话,
0			information theory.	在扫读一下全段就可以判断
			TIANDA	出正确答案了
		FUDAD	EDU T	SIDAO EDU
2		the	He set out with an apparently	Initially intended to 对应
10	32	Initially	simple aim: to pin down the	set out with an apparently
		intended to	precise meaning of the concept	simple aim. Achieve 可以在
is i		achieve	of 'information' .	本语境中对应为 aim

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同类题型: Cam6 T1P2

Questions 33---37

题目类型: SENTENCE COMPLETION

解题步骤:

- 1) 找出宏观关键词帮助定位
- 2) 从所填空前后找出微观关键词,帮助判断确定答案。
- 3) 检查

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题号	定位词	文中对应点	题目解析
	FUDNO HIN	天湯	image 是 picture 的
	The	The space prove, Voyager	同意替换
	宏观关键词: probe	I, launched in 1977, had	通过 bothand 判
	transmitted picture	sent back spectacular	断出应该填两个并列
	微观关键词:bothand	images of Jupiter and	的名词
33	*	Saturn and soared out of	因此,Jupiter 利
22	大教育 行	the solar system on a	Saturn 是正确答案
	FIL NDAO EDU	one-way mission to the	OEDU
	Jus	stars.	
	unter Tr	ANDAOL	The 表明此空应该域
	宏观关键词:同上题	同上	一个可数名词的单数
	微观关键词:the	TIMO	形式 , left=soared
34	F	NDAO EDU	out of 因此 Sola
	THE REAL TO		System 是最为合词
	TUNNDAO	Trusto	的答案。
	×	LO EDU	FU
	宏观关键词: s <mark>c</mark> ientist,	SNDT	stop working=oi
35	stop working	FIL	the brink of failing
	微观关键词: theand	TO A DU	scientist=NASA
	the To	Sensors and circuits were	experts

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天道培训雅思团队们	倾情打造 <u>http://peixun.tiandaoedu.con</u>	<u>n/</u>
11.	on the brink of failing and	theand , 表示需要
X	NDAU	- KHONODA
CHE ALDU		2000
TINDAU	they had to do something	词,因此,sensors
F	or lose contact with their	和 circuits 最符合。
一 首 一	probe forever.	FUNDAOLU
FILMOEDU	EI	LEDU TU
TIAM	TIME TIME	
F	A EDU	根据 with 可以判断
山城有 行	AMU	题干中填名词(可数
FILL NO EDU	The solution was to get a	名词的复数形式/不
The	message to Voyager I to	可数名词)
宏观关键词: distance,	instruct it to use spares to	Distance=12
replace, difficult	change the failing part.	billion kilometers
微观关键词:with	With the probe 12 billion	from Earth
F	kilometers from Earth, this	Difficult=not a
IT BUSH	was not an easy task.	easy task
FIL DAO EDU	FI	因此在整句话中
Tro	HALL TIM	spares 是最符合的。
T	NDAODA	Filoto
ET BOLEDU	By means of a radio dish	空格前为 a , 可以预
TIANDAU	CHAND!	测空格处应填可数名
F	E SAEDU	词的单数形式。
	Aler	<u>مر</u> דגו/۲ <u>אב, 1, רווה</u>
FILMONDEDU	66 / 69	
	HAR TIM	ME
	宏观关键词:distance, replace, difficult	上本本大大大法大法大法大法大法大法本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本本***

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	宏观关键词: transmit,	message was sent out into	Transmit=send out
37	message, speed of light	the depths of space. Even	By means of =was
	微观关键词:a	travelling at the speed of	used to
	Im	light	作为唯一一个在原文
	AND THE	NDAOT	是跟在 a 后面的名
	FILLINGEDU		词 , radio dish 是最
	TIANU	TIMO	合适的答案。

同类题型训练:Cam7 T4P1

Questions 38-40

题目类型: TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN

解题步骤

- 1. 浏览题干,精确理解翻译题干信息,并找出定位关键词。
- 2. 找出题干中的解题关键词---即意义含量最大的词(一般为动词,有动词含义的分词及作宾君的名词

等)

- 3. 通过定位关键词定位回原文,将考点关键词与原文信息进行对比。
- 应同时寻找并解答两道题,以防漏答。一般来说,一个考点对应一句话,一个段落至多 考察3个小题。

38 The concept of describing something as true or false was the starting point

_			
	参考译文	用正确和错误来描述事物是 Shannon 尝试远距离输送信息的起点。	
	定位词 true or false		
角	释题关键词	Starting point	
2	文中对应点	C 段第五行: The most basic form of information, Shannon argued, is whether something is true or falsewhich can be captured in the binary unit, or 'bit' of the form 1 or 0.	
	解析	basic for=starting point 本题与题干完全对应	

for Shannon in his attempts to send message over distance.

39 The amount of information that can be sent in a given time period is

参考译文	信号强度和噪音水平在一定时间内可以决定被传递的信息量。	
定位词	Signal strength, noise level	
解题关键词	Is determined	
文中对应点	D 段第五行 :	

determined with reference to the signal strength and noise level.

This rate depends on the relative strengths of the signal and noise travelling down the communication channel, and on its capacity (its' bandwidth')

解析

Is determined with=depends on 本题与题干完全对应,只不过是把 被动表达换成了主动表达

40 Products have now been developed which can convey more information

than Shannon had anticipated.

参考译文	已经被研发出的产品能传达的信息量已经超过了 Shannon 的预期	
定位词	true or false	
解题关键词	Starting point	
文中对应点	E 段第四行: As recently as 1993,engineers made a major breakthrough by discovering so called-turbo codeswhich come very close to Shannon' s ultimate limit for the maximum rate that data can be transmitted rapidly, and now play a key role in the mobile videophone revolution.	
解析

more information than Shannon had anticipated (超过 Shannon 的预期) 与 which come very close to Shannon's ultimate limit for the maximum rate (与 Shannon 提出的最终限度非常接近)意 思相违背,因此不为正确答案。

同类题型训练:Cam5t2p1

范文

信息理论——伟大的构想

信息理论是所有现代科技理论——从 DVD 播放器到 DNA 遗传密码,再到最基础的宇宙物理学说——的核心内容。它在通讯科学的发展过程中占有重要的地位,它使得信息数据能够实现电子传送,从而对我们的日常生活产生了极大的影响。

2002 年四月的一个事件呈现了应用信息理论的一种途径。1977 年发射的旅行者 1 号空间 探测器曾经传送回火星和土星的壮观图像,之后又开始了飞向太阳系之外恒星的单向旅程。 在经历了 25 年的太空低温环境后,探测器开始呈现出老化的迹象。探测器的感应器和电路 都处于失灵的边缘,美国国家航空和航天管理局(NASA)的专家此时意识到如果他们不采 取相应措施的话,他们将会永久的失去和探测器的联系。这个问题的解决方案就是向旅行者 1 号发送指导其用备用件替换失灵件的信息。由于探测器距离地球 1200 亿千米,所以这并 不是个简单的任务。然而通过美国国家航天和航空管理局太空网的射电抛物面天线,这条信 息被传送到了太空的深处。即使是以光速航行,要到达既定目标也需要花费11个小时,但 这离冥王星的轨道还相距甚远。尽管如此,让人难以置信的是,这小小的探测器居然成功接 收到了来自自己星球的微弱呼唤,并且成功完成了替换工作。

这应该是历史上最远距离的修复工作,也是美国国家航空和航天管理局众多工程师的重大胜 利。这次事件也突出展现了美国通讯工程师克劳德 香农(Claude Shannon)所研发技术 的惊人能力,但是克劳德 香农(Claude Shannon)此时已经离世1年了。香农(Shannon) 生于 1916年的密歇根州佩托斯基(Petoskey, Michigan),他从小就展现出卓越的数学才 能和制作器材的才能,并且当他还是个学生的时候,他就在基础计算机技术领域取得了重大 的突破。香农(Shannon)在贝尔实验室期间发现了信息理论,但却避开了应有的赞誉。 在二十世纪四十年代,他自己一个人创建了整个通讯科学,从此通讯科学被应用于众多不同 的方面,从 DVD 播放器到卫星通讯到条形码——简而言之,任何需要快速且准确的传输信 息数据的领域。

自香农(Shannon)最初所做的有实际性用处的工作好像已经过去很久了,那时他还是个 22 岁的工程系研究生,自 1939 年起在著名的麻省理工学院开始了研究工作。他为自己设 定了一个相当简单的目标:明确"信息"这个概念的准确含义。香农(Shannon)认为信 息的最基本形式是其对错性——这个形式可以用 0 或 1 的形式以二进制的单位来表达,或 者称为"位"。在确定了这个基本单位后,香农(Shannon)开始了为其他模糊的信息概 念下定义和探索如何将信息从一个地点传送到另一个地点的工作。在这个过程中,他发现了 一个令人惊奇的现象:保证信息在传输中通过随机干扰——"嗓音"——后的完整性是有 可能的。

噪音通常指的是不希望有的声音,它会对真正的信息造成干扰。信息理论通过用数学精确性 来捕捉噪音影响的定理对这个观点进行了一般化。具体的说就是,香农(Shannon)指出 噪音在比率上有一个极限,在这个比率之内时,信息就可以保持毫无错误的通过通讯渠道传 输。这个比率取决于信号的相对强度、通过通讯渠道的噪音水平和通讯渠道的容量(即"带 宽")。最终的极限是以每秒钟的单位量来表现的,它是在不考虑信号强度和噪音水平的情 况下保证无错误通讯的一个绝对化的最大值。香农(Shannon)还说明这里的微妙之处就 是要找到打包——"编码"——信息来应对噪音所造成的损害的方法,在此同时又要保证 所采用的通讯系统的信息传输容量——"带宽"。

多年来,科学家们设计出了众多类似的编码方法,而且已经证实了它们在许多科技成就中都 占有重要的地位。旅行者太空飞船发送信息数据时采用了在信息的每一位上都多加一位的编 码,结果是一个10000 里仅有一位的错误比率和相当清晰的星球图片。其他的众多编码也 已经成为了日常生活中的一部分——例如通用产品码(the Universal Product Code)或 者条形码,它利用一个简单的错误发现系统来确保超市收银处的激光扫描器能够读出商品的 价格,即使是从被压皱的薯片包装袋上读取价格也没有问题。近至1993年,工程师们取得 了一个重大的突破,他们发现了所谓的turbo码(Turbo codes),这个编码非常近似于香 农(Shannon)所定义的最大比率的最优极限值,这个最大比率可以保证数据传输的可靠 性。现在这个编码在移动视频电话的革命中发挥着重要的作用。

香农(Shannon)还为更加有效地储存信息奠定了基础,提出从数据中省略掉多余的(即 过剩的)位的方法,这些多余的位对于真正的信息贡献甚少。正如对于类似"I CN C U"

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的手机信息,在不丢失过多含义的情况下省略一些数据是很有可能实现的。然而由于错误改 正的存在,这种省略需要有一个限制额度,如果超出了这个额度,信息就会变得含义不清。 香农(Shannon)介绍了计算这个限制额度的方法,从而打开了通往压缩数据方法的大门, FIL DA EDU 通过压缩的方法可以将最大的信息量存放于最小的空间内。

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Task 1

题目解析

- 这是一个四饼图,描述的是两个年份(2000 和 2050)中也门和意大利的人口年龄结 构的对比;
- 对于这两个年份,可以把时态确定为一般过去时和一般将来时;
 - 就图的主要特征而言,前一组饼60岁以上的人比例保持最低水平,而最高的是另外两个年龄段的较量;后一组0-14岁的保持最低水平,15-59岁的比例都处于最高部分。 两组的对比得出三个年龄段的分布结构不同,一个以中老年为主,另外比较均衡。

写作思路

我们可以采取普通的四段式结构,即开头段把题目进行转述,介绍两组图的基本情况。第二段主要描写也门2000年和2005年人口年龄的对比,第三段描述意大利相应的数据。最后 一段对两个国家的人口年龄情况做对比和总结,结束全文。

范文解析

剑 9 中给出的范文分数仅 6 分,不具备参考价值。因此提供天道培训老师原创范文一篇, 供同学们借鉴。

The pie charts reveal the breakdown of three age groups in two countries-- Yemen

and Italy--in the year of 2000 and the prediction for 2050.

第一段:转述题目。

In Yemen, roughly a half of the population was the youngest, closely followed by the older age group people. As low as 3.6% went to the elderly. In five decades, by contrast, this situation is not expected to change a great deal, only that 15- to 59year-old people will become the dominant part whereas the young is forecast to fall to a third.

第二段:该段主要写也门的人口情况,值得注意的是,作者在这段中没有重复使用年份的时间,而是通过时态的变化体现具体描述的对象。另其中使用了 by contrast 作为明确的对比指示词。

On the other hand, Italian population saw less discrepancy in terms of ages, where in early 21th century 61.6% were the older adults while the other two categories were both less than a quarter. It is estimated that the gap between the two older groups is going to be even smaller (46.2% and 42.3% respectively), though the 0-14 yeas old will only account for 11.5%.

第三段:作者在这段中先写意大利曾经的人口比例,在写了预测的人口比例,并且使用具体数字的替代词 a quarter。

Overall, compared with a balanced age group, the population in Yemen mainly consisted of younger stronger people. In the future, the relatively more stable country will witness an increasing elderly proportion.

第五段:因为作者前两段中均是分别描述两个国家的人口变化趋势,所以在结尾段中需要写 出两个国家之间的对比。

饼状图必备句式

常用词:percentage, proportion, make up, constitute, account for, take up, ...is divided into...parts, consume the largest/smallest portion 例句:

- 1. The graph, presented in a pie chart, shows the general trend in...
- 2. The percentage of A in ... is more than twice than that of B.
- 3. The biggest loss was to A area.
- 4. There is not a great deal of difference between A and B.
- 5. In general positions, females outnumber males.
- A much greater percentage of men than women are found in managerial positions.
- 7. The profit of company A doubled from May to September.

精彩句式

- In Yemen, roughly a half of the population was the youngest, closely followed by the older age group people.
- In five decades, by contrast, this situation is not expected to change a great deal, only that 15- to 59- year-old people will become the dominant part whereas the young is forecast to fall to a third.
- 3. On the other hand, Italian population saw less discrepancy in terms of ages, where in early 21th century 61.6% were the older adults while the other two categories were both less than a quarter.
- Overall, compared with a balanced age group, the population in Yemen mainly consisted of younger stronger people.

Task 2

题目解析

- Some people say that the way to improve public health is by increasing the number of sports facilities. Other, however, say that this would have little effect on public health and that other measures are required.
- 有的人认为改善公共健康的最好方法是增加体育运动设施的数量,然而也有的人认为这 样的举措的效果并不会太好因而我们需要其他的措施。
- 题目名曲要求我们给出双方观点,因此我们需要即写出增加体育运动设施给大众健康带来的好处,又要写出其局限以及其他改良的方法;
- 题目包含的因素有:健康、体育设施

写作思路

支持增加体育设施:

- 1. 现代人的生活过于安逸;
- 2. 增加体育设施有助于运动增加;
- 3. 还可以激发人们对于体育的兴趣;
- 反对增加体育设施
- 1. 体育设施吸引来的人可能并不是需要锻炼的人;

- 2. 体育锻炼设施应适当廉价,这有助于小孩及家长一起运动;
- 3. 存在其他的同样可行的方法改善公共健康

范文解析

以下范文是剑 9 中给出的考官官方高分范文,全文及具体解析如下:

A problem of modern societies is the declining level of health in the general population, with conflicting views on how to tackle this worrying trend. One possible solution is to provide more sports facilities to encourage a more active lifestyle.

第一段:采用了引出问题的开头方法,将公共健康的下降看成是现代社会的一大问题,进而 引出建设更多体育设施的解决方法。

Advocates of this believe that today's sedentary lifestyle and stressful working conditions mean that physical activity is no longer part of either our work or leisure time. If there were easy-to-reach local sports centres, we could be more likely to make exercise a regular part of our lives, rather than just collapsing in front of a screen every evening. The variety of sports that could be offered would cater for all ages, levels of fitness and interests: those with painful memories of PE at school might be happier in the swimming pool than on the football pitch.

第二段:对于增加体育设施对于提升公共健康的正面作用做了阐述。先给出人们生活过于安逸的段落背景,然后提出 easy-to-reach 的体育设施会增加人们体育运动的可能性,进而减少看电视的时间。最或补充还提出了体育设施多样性的好处。

However, there may be better ways to tackling this problem. Interest in sports is not universal, and additional facilities might simply attract the already fit, not those who must need them. Physical activity could be encouraged relatively cheaply, for example by installing exercise equipment in parks, as my local council has done. This has the added benefit that parents and children often use them together just for fun, which develops a positive attitude to exercise at an early age.

第三段:这一段主要用来阐述增加体育设施的局限以及与此相关的一个建议。体育设施吸引 来的人很可能是已经足够健壮的人而非那些真正需要器材来帮助他们的人。相对应的,作者 提出若能多在类似公园的地方安放廉价的体育设施效果可能会更好,因为这样有助于帮助孩 子养成从小锻炼的习惯。

As well as physical activity, high tax penalties could be imposed on high-fat food products, tobacco and alcohol, as excessive consumption of any of these contributes to poor health. Even improving public transport would help: it takes longer to walk to the bus stop than to the car.

第四段:作者在本段中给出了其他的增加公共健康的方法:对高热量食物、烟草和酒水增税

及改善公共交通情况。

In my opinion, focusing on sports facilities is too narrow an approach and would not have the desired result. People should be encouraged not only to be more physically active but also to adopt a healthier lifestyle in general.

第五段,最后一段中对前文进行了总结,指出单纯增加体育设施的方法是存在局限因而无法 达到预期目标的。为了更好地公共健康,我们需要采取一种更为之全面的健康的生活方式。

精彩句子

 Advocates of this believe that today's sedentary lifestyle and stressful working conditions mean that physical activity is no longer part of either our work or leisure time.

- If there were easy-to-reach local sports centres, we could be more likely to make exercise a regular part of our lives, rather than just collapsing in front of a screen every evening.
- 3. This has the **added benefit** that parents and children often use them together just for fun, which **develops a positive attitude** to exercise at an early age.

4. In my opinion, focusing on sports facilities is too narrow an approach and

would not have the desired result.

类似真题

- Some people think that it is the responsibility of the government of a country to ensure a healthy lifestyle for its people, while others believe that individuals should be free to make decisions for their lifestyles.
 - Discuss both views and give your opinion. 2008.3.29
- The government should spend money on promoting a healthy lifestyle to prevent illness rather than on the treatment of people who are already ill.
 To what extent do you agree or disagree? 2009.3.31
- Some people say that the government should not put money on building theatres or sports stadiums. Instead, it should spend more money on medical care and education.

Do you agree or disagree?

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Part 1

思路	频率副词或短语或表达情境的时间状语从句
DU T	I don't call people very often
	Well, I think I' d make a call or two every day/week.
参考答案	Well, I' m a salesperson, so every day I need to constantly call people
. 3	from time to time, like 30 calls a week or more.
au 1	frequently
	I call my friends every Saturday, cuz I live on campus and can't see them
	as often as before.
百八词石	It depends. I call people when I need to contact them for work or for
高分词句	free-chatting, sometimes more than ten a day, sometimes even none for
	days.
	NIDAO EDU
ou 1	THE POU THE
/ho do yo	ou spend most time talking to on the telephone? (Why?)
思路	可以是父母亲,最好的朋友,一定是具体的人
3.5	I constantly call my friends to share my happy stories or make an
参考答案	appointment, cuz it's fun to be with them.

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高分词句	I' m studying away from my hometown, so every Saturday I would talk to	
	my mother on the phone for several hours.	

When do you think you' II next make a telephone call?

思路	时间,但不要生硬的就只说时间
参考答案	I' Il probably give my professor a call tomorrow to ask him for an extension for the paper.
高分词句	I' Il call my friends right after this test to have fun and relax my nerves.
Do you sometimes prefer to send a text message instead of telephoning?	
思路	不能只说是或不是,要给出具体原因
E F	yeah, I think texting a message is an indirect way to express our feelings

参考答案 most of the time. You could share a joke or apology to people and that

won' t disturb their work or make yourself feel shy.

Actually, I prefer giving people a call rather than sending messages,cuz I 高分词句 could talk to them directly and get things implemented.

Part 2

Describe a journey [e.g. by car, plane, boat] that you remember well.

You should say:

Where you went

How you travelled

What you went on the journey

And explain why you remember this journey well.

Uq	the second second second second
思路	此题与老题描述你很享受的一次旅行没有太大差别
	One journey I went on that was very long indeed was my trip around
育印	Europe last summer, travelling by car .I went for a whole month, going all
	around Europe from my home country of England east until I got to
	Eastern Europe, and then back in a loop to Italy. I went so I could see the
参考答案	rich history and culture of the continent, which was practically on my
2'5 G *	doorstep. I felt it was high time I embarked on a long trip to experience
	some more of the world and its people.
	Travelling by car I got to look out of the window at the landscapes as they
	flashed by. The countryside was mostly fields, but once I got to the Alps
en e	then it became beautiful. There were towering cliffs of rocks with
	LAND BALL TIM

fast-flowing rivers cutting between valley walls. I could even see a castle on one of the hillsides. Each city I visited brought a new style of architecture and type of person on the street. I saw medieval cottages, baroque cathedrals and shabby, modern apartment blocks. The landscape varied with each country I came to.

I' Il never forget this trip because it was the first time I was travelling without a home base. I went with a good friend and we spent a lot of time together. We had memorable conversations on the journey about live, society, religion... all very deep stuff. I also had the chance to see some of the world' s most famous sights like the Eiffel Tower and the Dom cathedral in Cologne. It was a unique experience.

all around: 到处

in a loop: 绕一圈

continent: 洲

doorstep: 门口

embarked: 进行

高分词句

occupied: 被占据

flashed by: 飞过

the Alps: 阿尔卑斯山脉

towering cliffs: 高耸的悬崖

fast-flowing rivers: 急流的河

hillsides: 山腰

style of architecture: 建筑风格

medieval cottages: 中世纪风格的小屋

baroque cathedrals: 巴洛克风格的教堂

home base: 本垒 大本营

Eiffel Tower: 柏林大教堂

fascinating: 迷人的

unique: 奇特

要把具体的景物描述的细致,句子尽量通过加入不同的成分如:时间、地点、方

式状语等,使回答更多的体现新信息。

推荐练习同类题目

Tips A Long Journey

A Trip that Took Longer than Expected

A Childhood Trip

A Travelling Companion

Part 3

话题范例

Discussion for daily travel

Why do people need to travel every day?

思路	放松,享受生活,缓解压力,体验不同文化,结交朋友	
参考答案	Well, nowadays people are stuck by work or chores around and stressed	
	out, so they need to go out a lot to relax their nerves and enjoy the amazing	
	colorful world. Besides, although the internet provides people a large	
	quantity of information, still, experiencing is an unique way to get access to	
	the culture and some fantastic sceneries. At the same time, they might make	
育?	friends with people from different places and broaden horizon.	
What prob	What problems can people have when they are on their daily journey, for example to	
work or sc	work or school? Why is this?	
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思路	丢东西,交通拥堵,因为慌张当中,处于高峰期,坏天气,	
1	I suppose everybody meets problems everyday on the way to work or	
会业体中	school, like losing their possessions or getting stuck in the traffic	

congestion because they might get up late in the morning and be in a hurry

to catch a bus or class. Plus , roads are always crowded with millions of

cars and buses.

Some people say that daily journeys like these will not be so common in the future.

Do you agree or disagree? why?

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法老答室

同意,随着社会的发展,社会会意识到这些问题来源,政府也会改善公共服务

well, I can' t agree with it more as people are realizing the origins of those problems and will try effort to raise their awareness of avoiding loss or taking public transportation. Additionally, I believe the government would also gradually play important roles to improve the problems, like building subway system, or putting on more public-interest commercials to

encourage people to have a healthy and safe living habit.

Benefits of international travel

What do you think people can learn from travelling to other countries? why?

思路	扩大视野,结交朋友,体验文化、习俗、历史、生活方式、价值观
P.	it's obviously beneficial for people to visit different countries. You know,
	the cultures, the customs, history of the nation, way of living or viewing
会业标中	some events may varies from one race to another, so experiencing them will
参考谷案	be an amazing process. Cuz,u get to try delicious food, see exotic sceneries,
	join their big festivals, which can be a lot of fun. That' II be the best access
	to enlarge eyesight.
Can travel make a positive difference to the economy of a country? how?	
思路	是的,可以传承传统习俗文化,历史文物得到重视,增加就业机会,因为外地人来

此消费、住宿、吃饭、买纪念品。

	there's no doubt that travel would promote the economy of a country cuz
	in this way, traditional customs and culture will be inherited and developed
参考答案	and precious history relics will be valued. Besides, tourists should be offered
	accommodation, dining and chances to get souvenirs, which could produce
	a lot of working positions for local people.
Do you th	ink a society can benefit if its members have experience of travelling to
other cou	ntries? in what ways?
	体验不同国家的文化使人们开阔眼界,同时比较与自己国家的不同,国民可能会更
思路	加深刻的认识自己的文化的优点,也可以看到自己国家的缺点,由此会致力于更多
	的研究或活动为改善自己的国家做出自己的贡献
	Although people visit other countries could promote the economy in there,
	and their own country couldn', t benefit superficially, still it's a long-term
	beneficial action for one nation. Like, as people experience different
参考答案	cultures and broaden their horizons, they would compare their own country
	with others, thus figure out the advantages and disadvantages of their
	country, which can motivate them to contribute more to the improvement
	of the own society.
高分词汇	promote, superficially, broaden their horizons, figure out, contribute



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