

Lesson 1 有目的的阅读

▶ 主讲老师 王鹏

课次	课程安排
1	雅思阅读三板斧：---（略读、定位、同义替换）+结构阅读
2	慧眼识珠：---填空题注意事项+三类匹配
3	雅思中的询证：---判断题
4	不一样的选择题---选择题解题新思路
5	7分的坎---标题匹配+信息匹配+平行阅读

1. 难度分布:

一般难度递进

也有“夹心饼”式

2. 篇章类型:

事实类 (易)

观点类 (中)

理论类 (难)

P1

- 填空+判断--- “黄金搭档”
- 90%

P2

- 难度题型+其他组合
- 信息匹配+其他题型
- 标题匹配+其他题型

P3

- 题型组合分布规律飘忽不定



1. 浏览抓中心	7. 同义替换
2. 定位找细节	8. 词组搭配
3. 识别关键词	9. 猜测词汇
4. 鉴别中心思想	10. 细节阅读
5. 区分事实观点	11. 连贯衔接
6. 意群阅读	12. 语法重点

怎么看文章?



我需要逐字读每一句吗？

When you go to university or college you may be overwhelmed by the amount of reading you are expected to do. You will have to do a lot of this reading on your own and you need to be able to **read discriminately**. This means you will need to have the skills required to focus in on the information that is important to you and to skim through the information that isn't.

-Vanessa Jakeman & Clare McDowell

考察能力：读长篇论文时，筛选信息。区分略读与细读。

略读 & 扫读定义

Skimming and scanning are important reading techniques which are very useful in IELTS. As time is limited in the exam, skimming and scanning help you to find the answers you need quickly.

- You **skim** a text quickly to understand the **general idea**.
- You **scan** a text quickly in order to find **specific information**.

雅思阅读三大关键

➤ **SKIMMING (浏览)** —— **抓主旨**

read quickly in order to get the general idea of the passage.

➤ **SCANNING (寻读)** —— **找细节**

read quickly in order to locate specific information

➤ **Paraphrase**

讨论个问题?
什么是 skim



都会这么说

Skimming to get the general idea

but how?

一语未了，只听外面一阵脚步声响，丫鬟进来笑道：“宝玉来了！”黛玉心中正疑惑着这个宝玉，不知是怎生个惫懒人物，懵懂顽童。倒不见那蠢物也罢了。心中想着，忽见丫鬟话未报完，已进来了一位年轻的公子：头上戴着束发嵌宝紫金冠，齐眉勒着二龙抢金抹额，穿一件二色金百蝶穿花大红箭袖，束着五彩丝攒花结长穗宫绦，外罩石青起花八团倭缎排穗褂，登着青缎粉底小朝靴。面若中秋之月，色如春晓之花，鬓若刀裁，眉如墨画，脸似桃瓣，目若秋波。虽怒时而若笑，即瞋视而有情。项上金螭璎珞，又有一根五色丝绦，系着一块美玉。黛玉一见，便吃一大惊，心下想到：“好生奇怪，倒象在那里见过一般，何等眼熟到如此！”

一语未了，只听外面一阵脚步声响，丫鬟进来笑道：“宝玉来了！”黛玉心中正疑惑着这个宝玉，不知是怎生个惫懒人物，懵懂顽童。倒不见那蠢物也罢了。心中想着，忽见丫鬟话未报完，已进来了一位年轻的公子：头上戴着束发嵌宝紫金冠，齐眉勒着二龙抢金抹额，穿一件二色金百蝶穿花大红箭袖，束着五彩丝攒花结长穗宫绦，外罩石青起花八团倭缎排穗褂，登着青缎粉底小朝靴。面若中秋之月，色如春晓之花，鬓若刀裁，眉如墨画，脸似桃瓣，目若秋波。虽怒时而若笑，即瞋视而有情。项上金螭璎珞，又有一根五色丝绦，系着一块美玉。黛玉一见，便吃一大惊，心下想到：“好生奇怪，倒象在那里见过一般，何等眼熟到如此！”

Skimming - 略读的核心

1. 抓取句子的**主干**信息
2. 复杂句中**主句**是重点
3. 没有必要阅读或理解所有内容
4. 目的是寻找**大意**或**主旨**
5. 对文章的**结构**有一个整体概念

Silk is a fine, smooth material produced from the cocoons — soft protective shells — that are made by mulberry silkworms (insect larvae). Legend has it that it was Lei Tzu, wife of the Yellow Emperor, ruler of China in about 3000 BC, who discovered silkworms. One account of the story goes that as she was taking a walk in her husband's gardens, she discovered that silkworms were responsible for the destruction of several mulberry trees. She collected a number of cocoons and sat down to have a rest. It just so happened that while she was sipping some tea, one of the cocoons that she had collected landed in the hot tea and started to unravel into a fine thread. Lei Tzu found that she could wind this thread around her fingers. Subsequently, she persuaded her husband to allow her to rear silkworms on a grove of mulberry trees. She also devised a special reel to draw the fibres from the cocoon into a single thread so that they would be strong enough to be woven into fabric. While it is unknown just how much of this is true, it is certainly known that silk cultivation has existed in China for several millennia.

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发现过程描述可跳读

1. 双逗号，破折号之间的内容（插入语，同位语）
2. 对于人，机构，物品的背景描述
3. 明显的时间，地点状语
4. 名词之后的过长或层次过多的定语修饰
5. 对观点进行支撑的例子，细节，数据可跳读
6. 大段排比并列读第一个，其他跳读
7. 同类目的的句子可选择性跳读
8. 实验、调查的过程及原理描述可暂时搁置

句子瘦身

关系预判

当你能够有效浏览



大脑需要处理的信息
就会减少



阅读难度就会降低



上帝视角就会出现

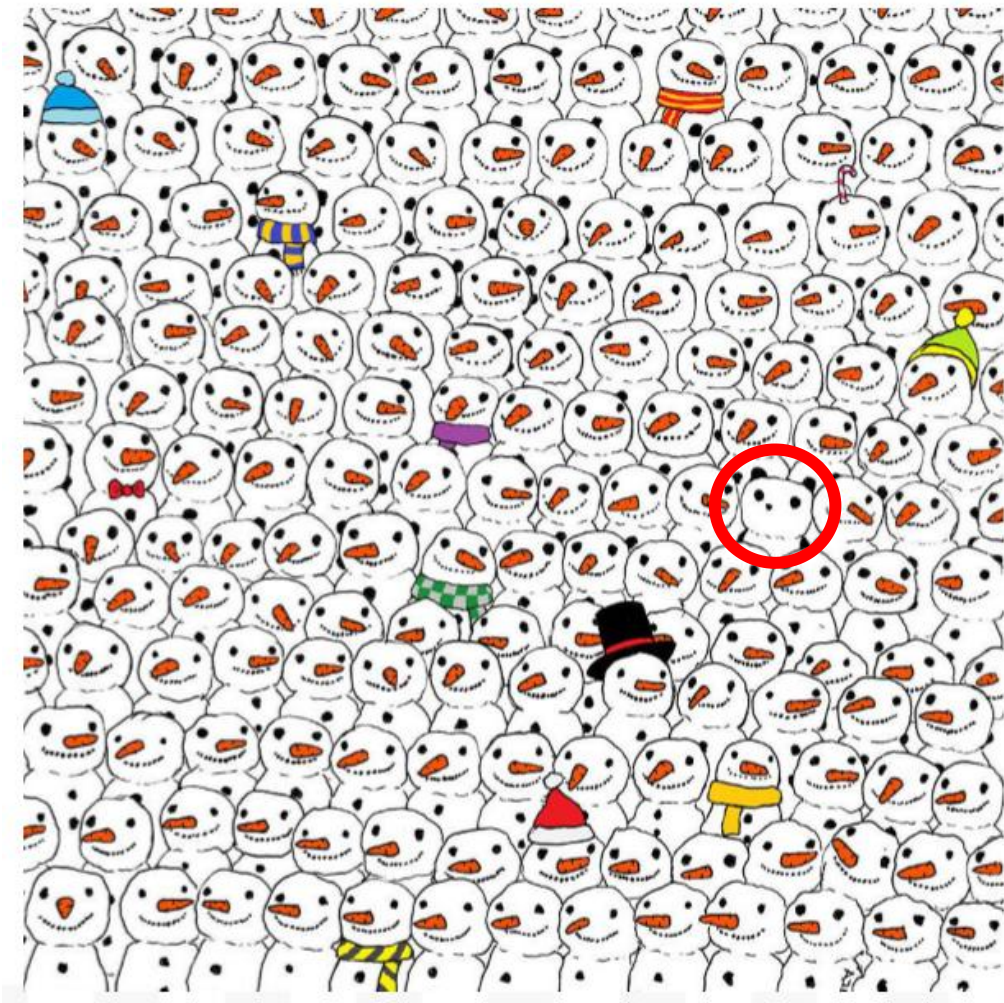


什么是扫读scan?



请在左图的一群雪
宝宝里找一只**熊猫**

什么是扫读定位？



请在左图的一群雪
宝宝里找一只**熊猫**

➡ **寻找具体信息**

Questions 1-9 Complete the notes below.

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

靠什么定位？

THE STORY OF SILK

Early silk production in China

- Around 3000 BC, according to legend:
 - silkworm cocoon fell into emperor's wife's 1
 - emperor's wife invented a 2 to pull out silk fibres
- Only 3 were allowed to produce silk
- Only 4 were allowed to wear silk
- Silk used as a form of 5.....
 - e.g. farmers' taxes consisted partly of silk
- Silk used for many purposes
 - e.g. evidence found of 6 made from silk around 168 AD

Silk reaches rest of world

- Merchants use Silk Road to take silk westward and bring back 7 and precious metals
- 550 AD: 8 hide silkworm eggs in canes and take them to Constantinople
- Silk production spreads across Middle East and Europe
- 20th century: 9 and other manmade fibres cause decline in silk production

THE STORY OF SILK

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HOW?

1. 人名、数字、时间、专有名词等特殊词
2. 低频词(所选择的特殊词不能是文章高频词)
3. 具体名词 > 动词 > 形容词

*In the future, governments should maintain ownership of water infrastructures. (C7T1P1)*本句中 *government* 和 *infrastructure* 就是有具体意义的名词。

4. 限定词+抽象名词

Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems. (C7T1P1)

本句中 *system* 是抽象名词, *improved irrigation system* 就是限定词+抽象名词。

skimming与scanning的区别



skimming: 略读，即不追求句子细节的含义，只求了解句子和段落想表达什么，摸清楚文章的主旨大意。

scanning: 跳读，快速地看全文并找到需要的细节。这点有些像搜索引擎，即我们内心中有一个目标点，可以是词也可以是句子，然后去原文中寻找与之相同或者相似的地方。

谁先谁后?



Skimming and scanning





Skimming and scanning

- Skimming is necessary before scanning
- Looking for **key words** or **synonyms** of the key words



Lesson 1 练习1

C11-T3-P1 The Story of Silk

题型组合：填空题+T/F/NG

文体：说明文

官方步骤

Step 1. **略读**文章掌握大意

Step 2. 确定做题顺序，理解题目并筛选定位词

Step 3. **扫读**文本寻找定位词

Step 4. 对照原文确保答案

Skim reading a text before you look at the questions not only helps you with tasks that require you to identify the general idea of paragraphs, but also with more detailed reading tasks. This is because your skim read can help you to form a 'mental map' of the text, which **will help you to identify the correct areas to look for answers in.**

1. 速读开头段确认文章话题

2. 主体段

短段落-读首句并预测后文

长段落-读前两句并预测后文

3. 浏览尾段关注结论

第一段:

长段落重点是开头和结尾

Silk is a fine, smooth material produced from the cocoons — soft protective shells — that are made by mulberry silkworms (insect larvae). Legend has it that it was Lei Tzu, wife of the Yellow Emperor, ruler of China in about 3000 BC, who discovered silkworms. One account of the story goes that as she was taking a walk in her husband's gardens, she discovered that silkworms were responsible for the destruction of several mulberry trees. She collected a number of cocoons and sat down to have a rest. It just so happened that while she was sipping some tea, one of the cocoons that she had collected landed in the hot tea and started to unravel into a fine thread. Lei Tzu found that she could wind this thread around her fingers. Subsequently, she persuaded her husband to allow her to rear silkworms on a grove of mulberry trees. She also devised a special reel to draw the fibres from the cocoon into a single thread so that they would be strong enough to be woven into fabric. **While** it is unknown just how much of this is true, it is certainly known that silk cultivation has existed in China for several millennia.

发现过程描述可跳读

第2段第1句: Originally, silkworm farming was solely restricted to women, and it was they who were responsible for the growing, harvesting and weaving.

第3段第1句: Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the lucrative trade route now known as the Silk Road, taking silk westward and bringing gold, silver and wool to the East.

第4段第1句: With the mulberry silkworm being native to China, the country was the world's sole producer of silk for many hundreds of years.

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预判：后文会出讲到其他人生产

第3段第1句： Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the lucrative trade route now known as the Silk Road, taking silk westward and bringing gold, silver and wool to the East.

预判：后文围绕丝绸之路展开

第4段第1句： With the mulberry silkworm being native to China, the country was the world's sole producer of silk for many hundreds of years.

预判：后文讨论其他国家丝绸生产

The nineteenth century and industrialisation saw the downfall of the European silk industry. Cheaper Japanese silk, trade in which was greatly facilitated by the opening of the Suez Canal, was one of the many factors driving the trend. Then in the twentieth century, new manmade fibres, such as nylon, started to be used in what had traditionally been silk products, such as stockings and parachutes. The two world wars, which interrupted the supply of raw material from Japan, also stifled the European silk industry. After the Second World War, Japan's silk production was restored, with improved production and quality of raw silk. Japan was to remain the world's biggest producer of raw silk, and practically the only major exporter of raw silk, until the 1970s. However, in more recent decades, China has gradually recaptured its position as the world's biggest producer and exporter of raw silk and silk yarn. Today, around 125,000 metric tons of silk are produced in the world, and almost two thirds of that production takes place in China.

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近代欧洲丝绸生产衰落的原因

日本、中国丝绸生产

体裁	说明文
主要内容	丝绸的发展史
第一段	传说中关于丝绸起源的故事
第二段	丝绸在中国各朝代的生产，穿着限制和各种用途
第三段	丝绸之路的应运而生
第四段	丝绸在西方世界的传入和发展
第五段	近现代的丝绸发展过程

★结合**定位词**与**略读**所得的**文章结构**，**预判**答案所在段落。

THE STORY OF SILK

Early silk production in China

- Around 3000 BC, according to legend:
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根据文章结构预
判都在第1, 2段

第1段

明显第二段开头

第2段
顺序出题

★结合**定位词**与**略读**所得的**文章结构**，**预判**答案所在段落。

Silk reaches rest of world 第三段

- Merchants use **Silk Road** to take silk westward and bring back 7 and precious metals
- 550 AD: 8 hide silkworm eggs in canes and take them to Constantinople
- Silk production spreads across Middle East and Europe
- 20th century: 9 and other manmade fibres cause **decline in silk production**

第五段

★结合**定位词**与**略读**所得的**文章结构**，**预判**答案所在段落。

Questions 10-13

In boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

FALSE if the statement contradicts the information

NOT GIVEN If there is no information on this

10. Gold was the most valuable material transported along the **Silk Road**.

11. Most tradesmen only went along certain sections of the **Silk Road**.

12. The Byzantines spread the practice of silk production across the West.

13. Silk yarn makes up the majority of silk currently exported from **China**.

文本结构：
对应**第三段**

★结合**定位词**与**略读**所得的**文章结构**，**预判**答案所在段落。

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11. Most tradesmen only went along certain sections of the **Silk Road**. 对应**第三段**
12. The Byzantines spread the practice of silk production across the West. 顺序原则：
13. Silk yarn makes up the majority of silk currently exported from **China**. **第四段**

★结合**定位词**与**略读**所得的**文章结构**，**预判**答案所在段落。

Questions 10-13

In boxes 10-13 on your answer sheet, write

TRUE if the statement agrees with the information

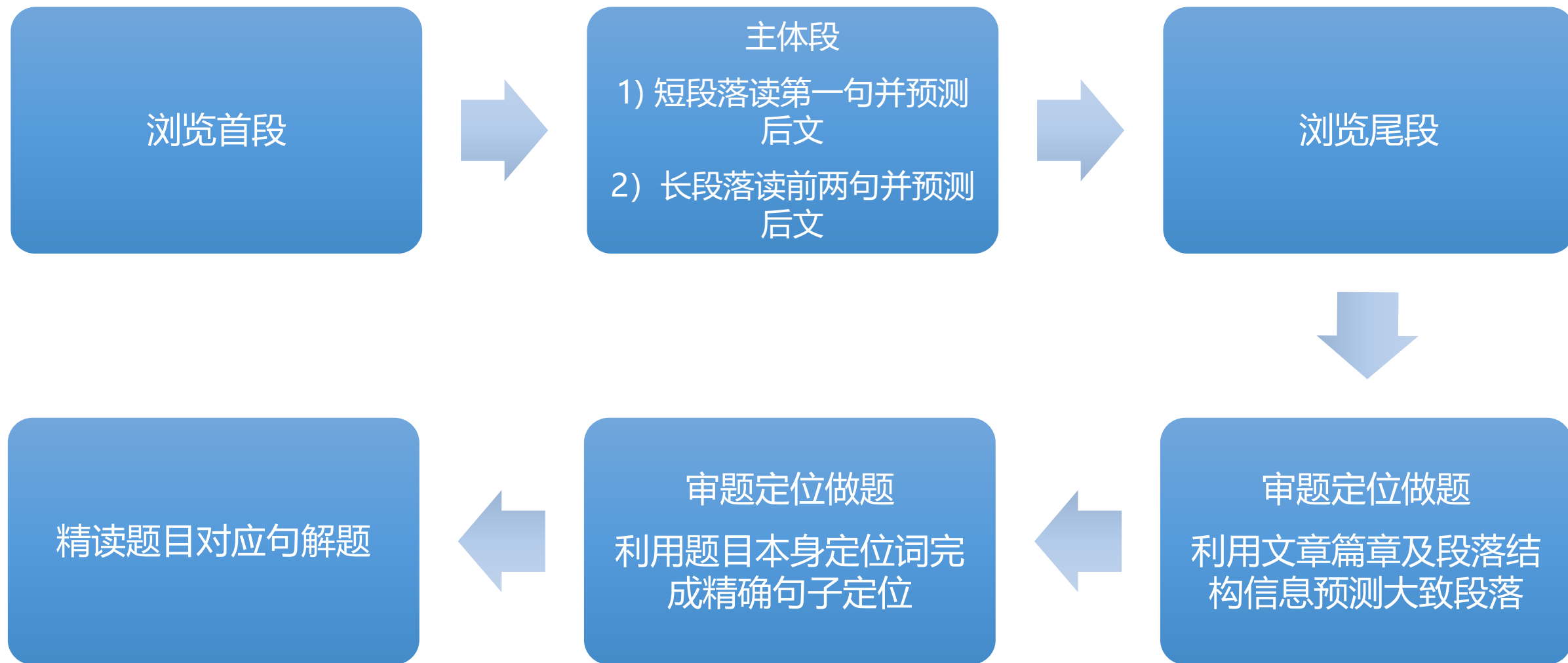
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13. Silk yarn makes up the majority of silk currently exported from **China**. **第四段**
文本结构：
对应**第五段**

对照原文确保答案

1-3句出答案



结构阅读法精髓

文章内容做**结构**定位

+

题目词语做**精准**定位

Question 1 silkworm cocoon **fell into** emperor's wife's 1..... **tea**.....

定位原文: 第1段第5句

It just so happened that while she was sipping some tea, one of the cocoons that she had collected **landed in** the hot **tea** and started to unravel into a fine thread.

Question 2 emperor's wife **invented** a 2**reel**.....to **pull out** silk fibre

定位原文: 第1段第8句

She also **devised** a special **reel** to **draw** the fibres from the cocoon into a single thread so that they would be strong enough to be woven into fabric.

Question 3 Only 3women.....were allowed to produce silk

定位原文： 第2段第1句 “Originally, silkworm farming was solely restricted to women ...” 起初，桑蚕业完全是只由女性来进行的，她们要负责种植、收获和纺织。

Question 4 Only 4royalty.....were allowed to wear silk

对应原文： 第2段第2句 “Silk quickly grew into a symbol of status, and originally, only royalty were entitled to have clothes made of silk.”

Question 5

Silk used as **a form of** 5**currency**.....
e.g. **farmers' taxes** consisted partly of silk

定位原文: 第2段第4、5句:

Sometime during the Han Dynasty (206 BC-220 AD), silk was so prized that it was also used as **a unit of** **currency**. Government officials were paid their salary in silk, and **farmers** paid their **taxes** in grain and silk.

Question 6

evidence found of 6.....**paper**.....**made from silk** around **168 AD**

定位原文: 第2段最后1句The earliest indication of **silk paper** being used was discovered in the tomb of a noble who is estimated to have died around **168 AD**.

Question 7 Merchants use Silk Road to take silk westward and bring back
7.....wool..... and precious metals

定位原文： 第3段第1句

Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the lucrative trade route now known as the Silk Road, taking silk westward and bringing gold, silver and wool to the East.

Question 8 550 AD: 8.....monks.....hide silkworm eggs in canes and take
them to Constantinople

定位原文： 第4段第3句

According to another legend, monks (working for the Byzantine emperor Justinian) smuggled silkworm eggs to Constantinople (Istanbul in modern-day Turkey) in 550 AD, concealed inside hollow bamboo walking canes.

Question 9

20th century: 9.....nylon.....and other manmade fibers
cause decline in silk production

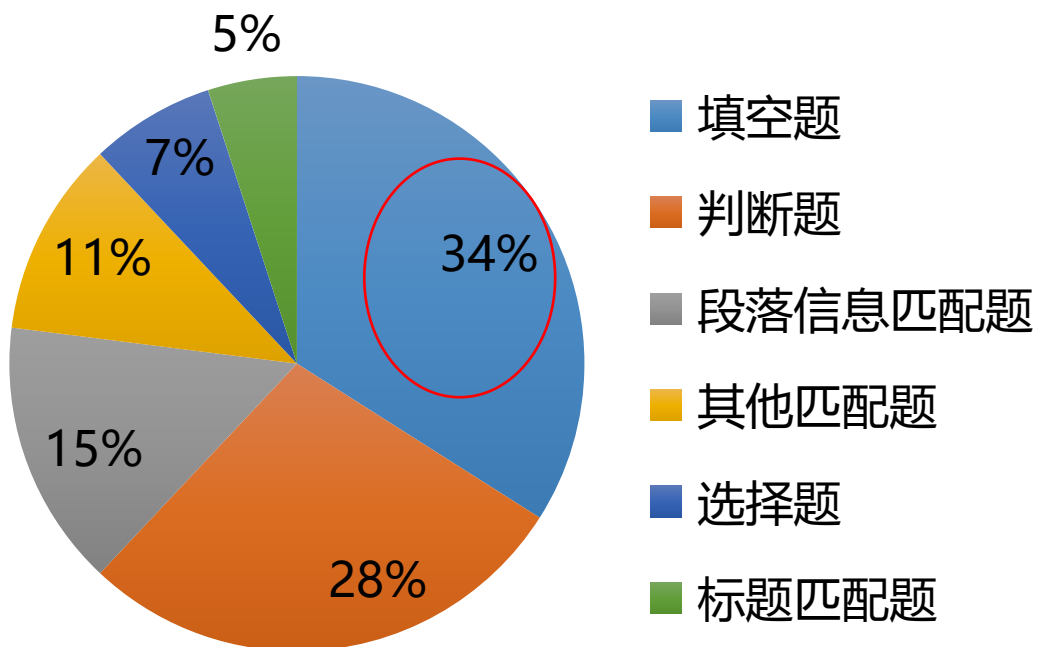
注意！ other表明空格是
只能是具体的纤维

定位原文：第5段的第3句。

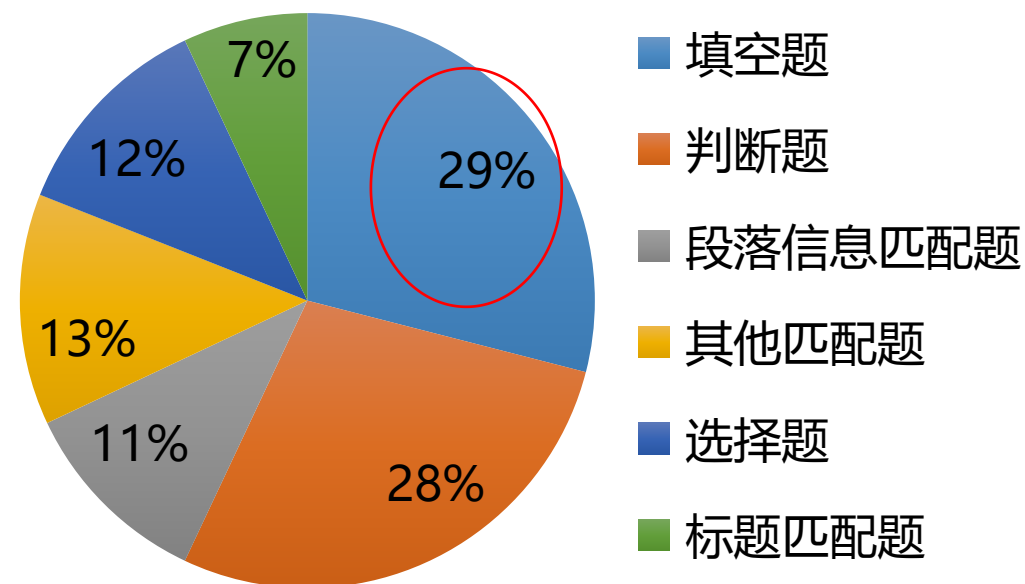
Then in the twentieth century, new manmade fibers, such as nylon, started to be used in what had traditionally been silk products, such as stockings and parachutes.

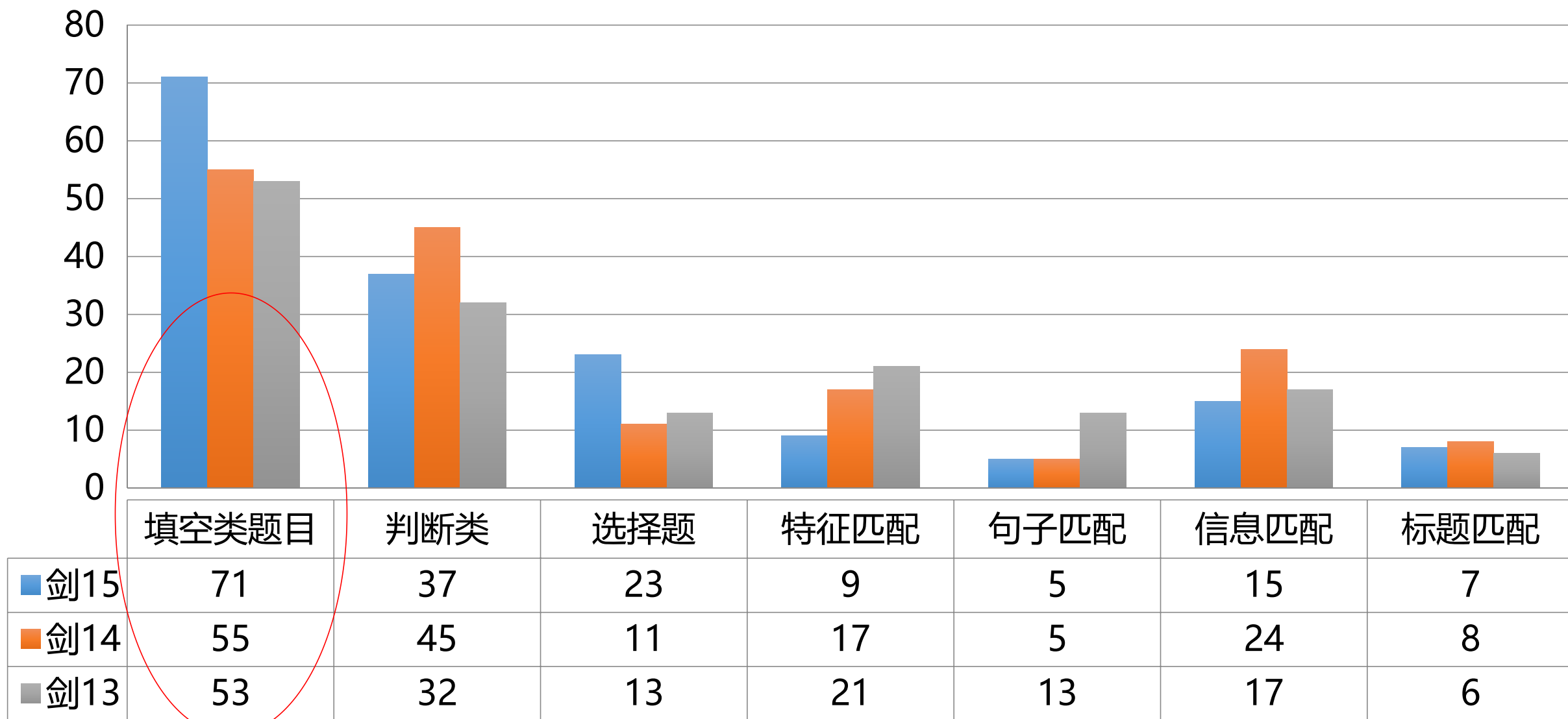
年度题型数据一览

2019

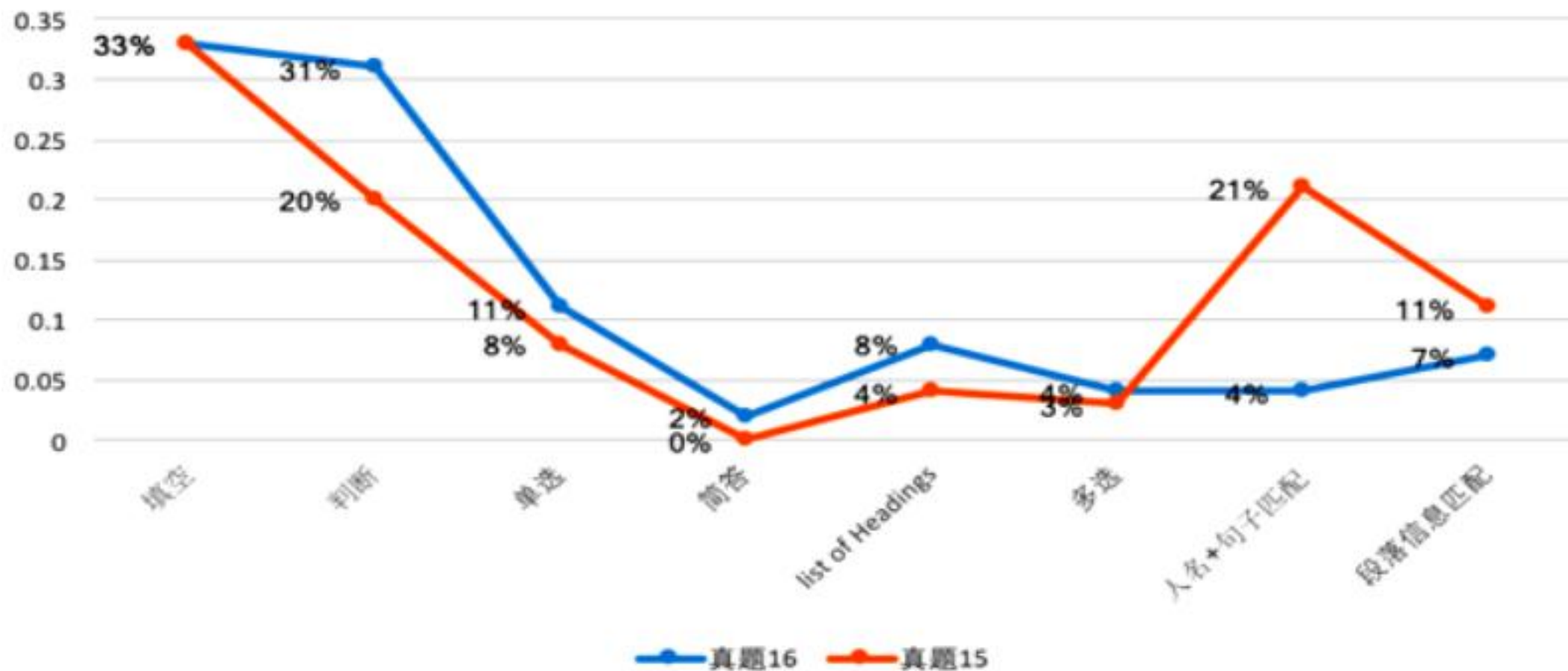


2020





真题15和真题16出题比例对比





考试填空是重头



简单操作易拿分

Questions 9–13

Complete the table below.

Choose **ONE WORD AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

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

Stepwell	Date	Features	Other notes
Rani Ki Vav	Late 11th century	As many as 500 sculptures decorate the monument	Restored in the 1960s Excellent condition, despite the 9 of 2001
Surya Kund	1026	Steps on the 10 produce a geometrical pattern Carved shrines	Looks more like a 11 than a well
Raniji Ki Baori	1699	Intricately carved monument	One of 21 <i>baoris</i> in the area commissioned by Queen Nathavatji
Chand Baori	850 AD	Steps take you down 11 storeys to the bottom	Old, deep and very dramatic Has 12 which provide a view of the steps
Neemrana Ki Baori	1700	Has two 13 levels	Used by public today

表格填空

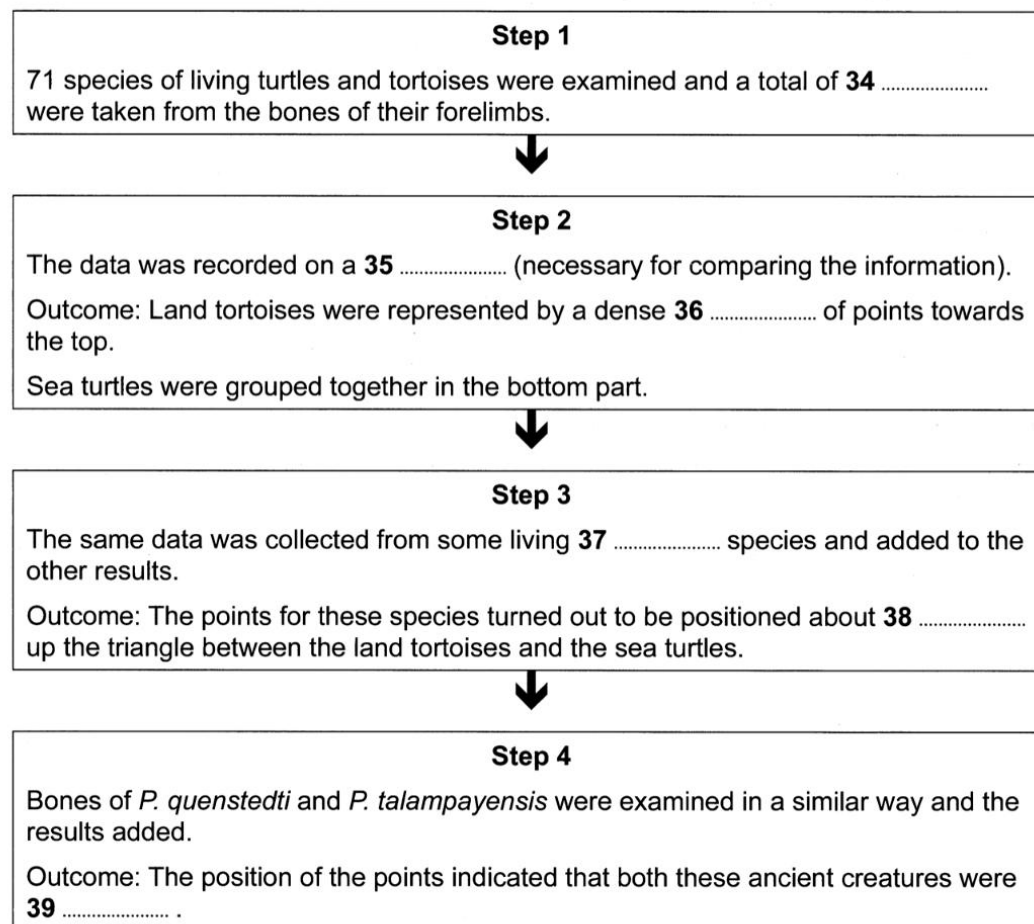
Questions 34–39

Complete the flow-chart below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 34–39 on your answer sheet.

Method of determining where the ancestors of turtles and tortoises come from



流程图填空

Questions 20–26

Label the diagram below.

Choose **ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 20–26 on your answer sheet.

How a boat is lifted on the Falkirk Wheel

A pair of **20** are lifted in order to shut out water from canal basin

A **21** is taken out, enabling Wheel to rotate

26 raise boat 11 m to level of Union Canal

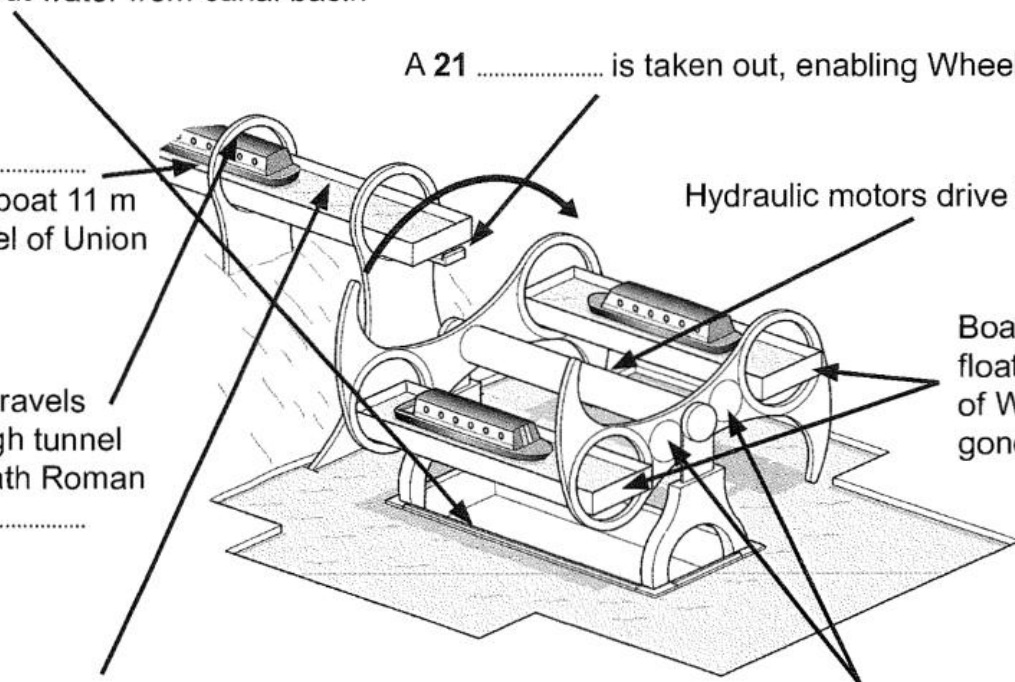
Hydraulic motors drive **22**

Boat travels through tunnel beneath Roman **25**

Boat is raised, floating in one of Wheel's two gondolas

Boat reaches top Wheel, then moves directly onto **24**

A range of different-sized **23** ensures boat keeps upright



配图填空

Questions 1–7

Complete the sentences below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 1–7 on your answer sheet.

Indoor farming

- 1 Some food plants, including , are already grown indoors.
- 2 Vertical farms would be located in , meaning that there would be less need to take them long distances to customers.
- 3 Vertical farms could use methane from plants and animals to produce
- 4 The consumption of would be cut because agricultural vehicles would be unnecessary.
- 5 The fact that vertical farms would need light is a disadvantage.
- 6 One form of vertical farming involves planting in which are not fixed.
- 7 The most probable development is that food will be grown on in towns and cities.

句子填空

Questions 7–13

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 7–13 on your answer sheet.

Marie Curie's research on radioactivity

- When uranium was discovered to be radioactive, Marie Curie found that the element called **7** had the same property.
- Marie and Pierre Curie's research into the radioactivity of the mineral known as **8** led to the discovery of two new elements.
- In 1911, Marie Curie received recognition for her work on the element **9**
- Marie and Irène Curie developed X-radiography which was used as a medical technique for **10**
- Marie Curie saw the importance of collecting radioactive material both for research and for cases of **11**
- The radioactive material stocked in Paris contributed to the discoveries in the 1930s of the **12** and of what was known as artificial radioactivity.
- During her research, Marie Curie was exposed to radiation and as a result she suffered from **13**

笔记填空

Questions 21–26

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 21–26 on your answer sheet.

Oxytocin research

The earliest findings about oxytocin and bonding came from research involving **21** It was also discovered that humans produce oxytocin during **22** An experiment in 2005, in which participants were given either oxytocin or a **23**, reinforced the belief that the hormone had a positive effect.

However, later research suggests that this is not always the case. A study at the University of Haifa where participants took part in a **24** revealed the negative emotions which oxytocin can trigger. A study at the University of Antwerp showed people's lack of willingness to help **25** while under the influence of oxytocin. Meanwhile, research at the University of Amsterdam revealed that people who have been given oxytocin consider **26** that are familiar to them in their own country to have more positive associations than those from other cultures.

摘要题 无词库

Questions 30–34

Complete the summary using the list of words **A–G** below:

Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 30–34 on your answer sheet.

Jeremy Bentham

Jeremy Bentham was active in other areas besides philosophy. In the 1790s he suggested a type of technology to improve **30** for different Government departments. He developed a new way of printing banknotes to increase **31** and also designed a method for the **32** of food. He also drew up plans for a prison which allowed the **33** of prisoners at all times, and believed the same design could be used for other institutions as well. When researching happiness, he investigated possibilities for its **34** , and suggested some methods of doing this.

- | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| A measurement | B security | C implementation |
| D profits | E observation | F communication |
| G preservation | | |

摘要题 有词库

填空题的分类

图表题

句子填空题

笔记填空题

摘要题 [无词库 & 有词库]

Questions 8–13

Answer the questions below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 8–13 on your answer sheet.

- 8 Before Perkin's discovery, with what group in society was the colour purple associated?
- 9 What potential did Perkin immediately understand that his new dye had?
- 10 What was the name finally used to refer to the first colour Perkin invented?
- 11 What was the name of the person Perkin consulted before setting up his own dye works?
- 12 In what country did Perkin's newly invented colour first become fashionable?
- 13 According to the passage, which disease is now being targeted by researchers using synthetic dyes?

简答题

填空题的分类

图表题

句子填空题

笔记填空题

摘要题 [无词库 & 有词库]

简答题

- 变形类填空题: 空格变成开头疑问词

Step 1

- 读题干找关键

Step 2

- 看空格做预判

Step 3

- 定位文中对应

Step 4

- 仔细阅读作答

Step 5

- 检查答案形式

10. Gold was the most valuable material transported along the Silk Road.

原文定位：第3段第2句

Demand for this exotic fabric eventually created the lucrative trade route now known as the Silk Road, taking silk westward and bringing gold, silver and wool to the East. It was named the Silk Road after its most precious commodity, which was considered to be worth more than gold.

判断：FALSE

11. Most tradesmen only went along certain sections of the Silk Road.

原文定位: 第3段最后一句

Few merchants travelled the entire route; goods were handled mostly by a series of middlemen.

判断: TRUE

12. The **Byzantines spread** the practice of silk production across the West.

原文定位： 第4段

The secret of silk-making eventually reached the rest of the world via the **Byzantine** Empire, which ruled over the Mediterranean region of southern Europe, North Africa and the Middle East during the period 330-1453 AD. According to another legend, monks working for the Byzantine emperor Justinian smuggled silkworm eggs to Constantinople (Istanbul in modern-day Turkey) in 550 AD, concealed inside hollow bamboo walking canes. The **Byzantines** were **as secretive as the Chinese, however**, and for many centuries the weaving and trading of silk fabric was a strict **imperial monopoly**.

判断： FALSE

13. Silk yarn makes up the majority of silk currently exported from China.

原文定位： 第5段最后两句

However, in more recent decades, China has gradually recaptured its position as the world's biggest producer and exporter of raw silk and silk yarn. Today, around 125,000 metric tons of silk are produced in the world, and almost two thirds of that production takes place in China.

判断： NOT GIVEN

问题思考

题干已知信息和原文用词是一模一样的嘛？

问题思考

题干已知信息和原文用词是一模一样的嘛？

→ **同义替换**

问题思考

1. 什么是**同义替换**?
2. 如何改写**同义替换**?

什么是同义替换?

paraphrase

verb [I or T]

- 1** : a restatement of a text, passage, or work giving the meaning in another form
*// The teacher asked the students to write a **paraphrase** of the poem.*

to repeat something written or spoken using different words, often in a humorous form or in a simpler and shorter form that makes the original meaning clearer

(以幽默或更简短、清晰的方式) 意译, 解释, 改述

paraphrase 

英 ['pærəfreɪz]



美 ['pærəfreɪz]



n. 释义; 解述; 改写

v. 改写; 解述

1. take out

2. lift

3. different-sized

4. medical technique

5. exposed to

6. health

A. treatment

B. exposure to

C. disease

D. raise

E. eight-metre wide/smaller

F. remove

词汇层面

同义词

take out =
remove

lift = raise

medical
technique =
treatment

换词性

exposed to =
exposure to

上下义

different-sized =
eight-metre
wide/smaller

相关词

health = disease



词汇层面

句子改写

句子改写

- Q: Most trademen only went along certain sections of the Silk Road.
- T: Few merchants travelled the entire route; goods were handled mostly by a series of middlemen.

同义替换分类

词汇层面

- 常见于填空，判断和简单的匹配

句子改写

- 常见于较难的判断，选择及较难的匹配

定位法

优点:

1. 可以快速找到题目对应原文
2. 阅读量减少,
3. 适合大部分的雅思题型

缺点:

1. 不是所有题都可定位
2. 更多的题目定位词不明显
3. 缺乏对文章架构的了解

结构法

优点:

1. 掌握文章脉络, 理清段间关系
2. 对于不好定位的题目有一定的方向指导性

缺点:

1. 速度稍慢
2. 对阅读者水平要求较高

本课作业—阅读作业册第1课

图表填空+单句填空专项练习:

Exercise 1 C8-T2-P1 Q1-8

Exercise 2 C8-T2-P3 Q37-40 (解析见本PPT后)

结构阅读法练习:

Exercise 3 C10-T1-P1 Stepwell

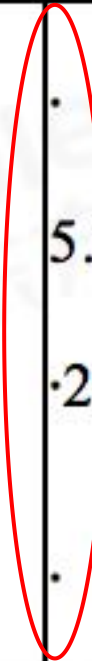
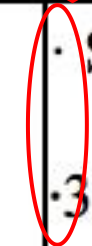
学有余力: C5-T4-P3 / C7-T1-P1/C13-T1-P1

Exercise 4

Early methods of producing flat glass

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
1..... 专业名称	· Glass remained 2..... 形容词或名词	· Slow 3..... 形容词
Ribbon	· Could produce glass sheets of varying 4..... 名词 · Non-stop process	· Glass was 5..... - ed/adj · 20% of glass rubbed away · Machines were expensive

并列关系



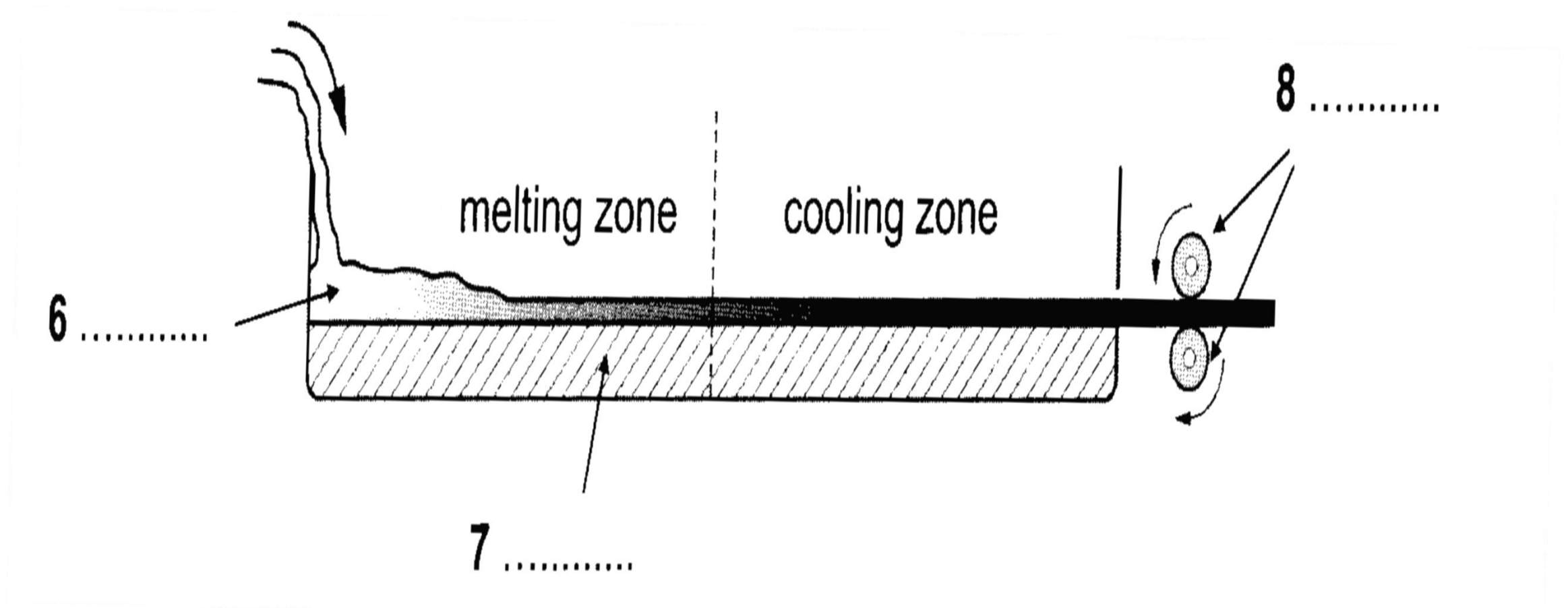
Exercise 4

Early methods of producing flat glass

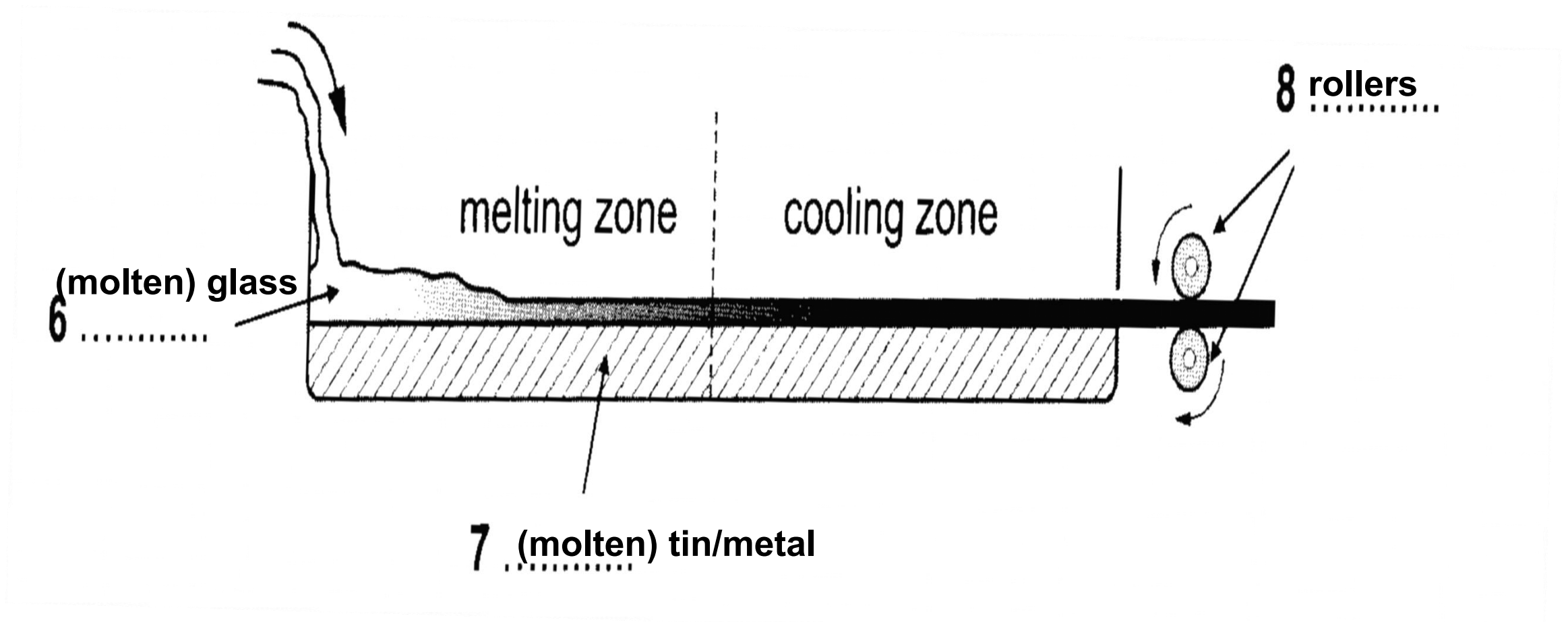
Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
1..... spinning	· Glass remained 2. (perfectly) unblemished 形容词或名词	· Slow 3. labour/labor-intensive
Ribbon	· Could produce glass sheets of varying 4. thickness 名词 · Non-stop process	· Glass was..... - ed/adj 5. marked · 20% of glass rubbed away · Machines were expensive

并列关系

Pilkington's float process 结构图 - 第4段



Pilkington's float process 结构图 - 第4段



Exercise 5 C8-T2-P3单句类填空

Choose ONE WORD ONLY from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.

- 37 **Tests** have shown that odours can help people recognise the.....名词..... belonging to their **husbands and wives**.
38. Certain **linguistic groups** may have difficulty describing smell because they **lack** the appropriate.....名词.....
39. The sense of smell may involve response to名词复数..... which do not smell, **in addition** to obvious odours.
- 40 Odours regarded as **unpleasant** in certain名词复数..... are not regarded as unpleasant in **others**.

B In one **well-known test**, women and men were able to **distinguish** by smell alone clothing worn by their **marriage partners** from similar clothing worn by other people.

37 **Tests** have shown that odours can help people **recognise** the.....clothing..... belonging to their **husbands and wives**.

D Smell, however, is a highly elusive phenomenon. Odours, unlike colours, for instance, cannot be named in **many languages** because the specific vocabulary simply **doesn't exist**.

38 Certain **linguistic groups** may have difficulty describing smell because they **lack** the appropriate.....vocabulary.....

E Most of the research on smell undertaken to date has been of a physical scientific nature. Significant advances have been made in the understanding of the biological and chemical nature of olfaction, but many fundamental questions have yet to be answered. Researchers have still to decide whether smell is one sense or two - one responding to odours proper and the other registering **odourless chemicals** in the air.

39 The sense of smell may involve response to ...chemicals **which do not smell**, in addition to obvious odours.

F However, smell is not simply a biological and psychological phenomenon. Smell is cultural, hence it is a social and historical phenomenon. Odours are invested with cultural values: smells that are considered to be **offensive in some cultures** may be perfectly acceptable in others.

40 Odours regarded as **unpleasant** in certaincultures.....
are not regarded as unpleasant **in others**.

下节课内容

- 填空题该注意的事项
- 三类常规配对题

下课啦!

下课不下线! 请扫码关注微信公众号“新东方在线考雅”, 获取最新机经, 口语新题等备考内容, 更有免费课程等你领取!

