

Lesson 5 7分的坎

▶ 标题题&“断子绝孙”题&平行阅读

1. 选择题分为哪两类?
2. 单选考察点主要分为哪几类?
3. 选择题干扰一般如何设置?

1. 选择题分为哪两类？

单选题和多选题

2. 单选考察点主要分为哪几类？

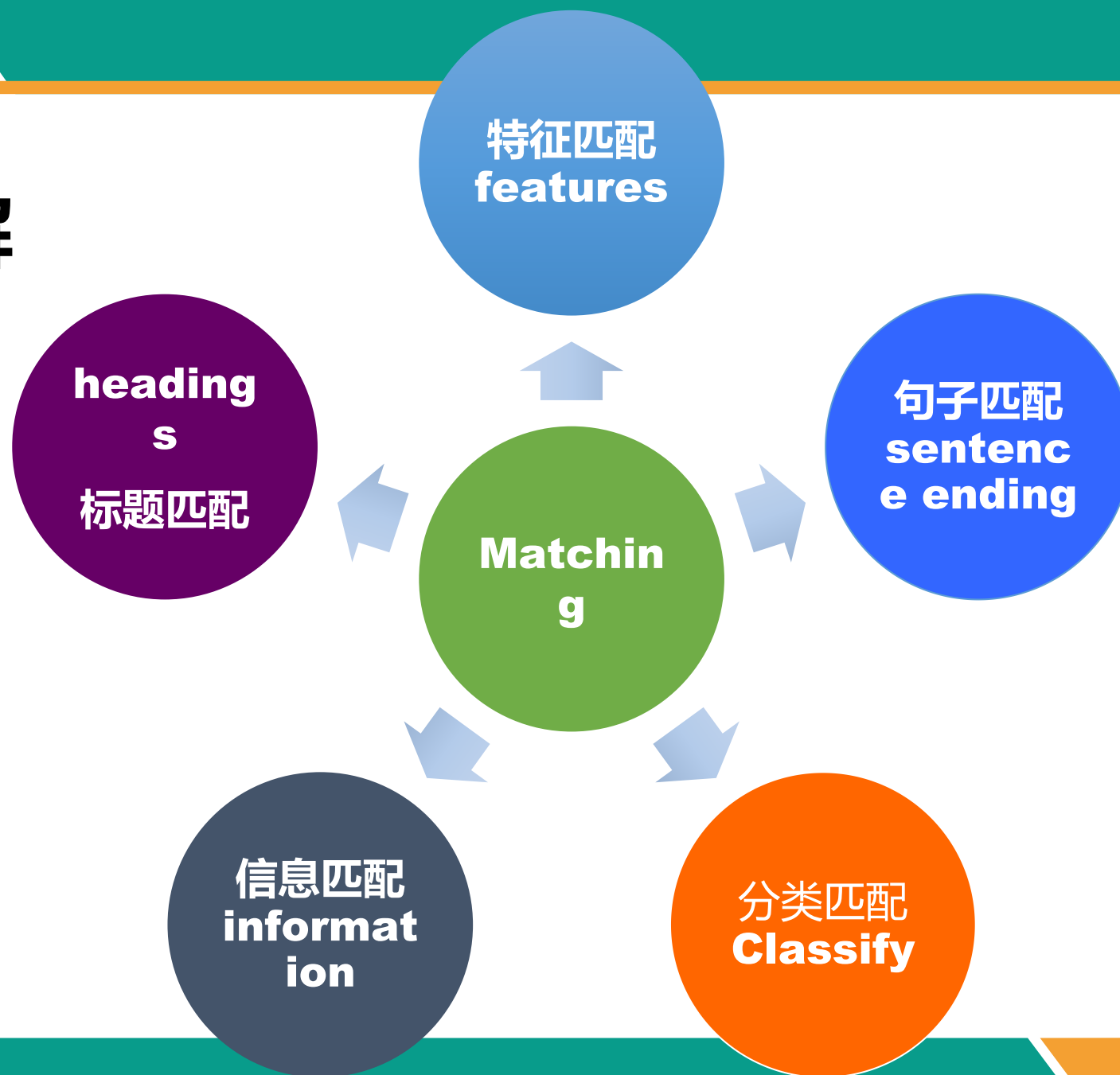
文中信息类(细节, 推理, 观点)、目的类、主旨类

3. 选择题干扰一般如何设置？

答非所问、以偏概全、逻辑混乱、无中生有、内容矛盾

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

本课讲解



List of Headings

- i. Scientists' call for a revision of policy
- ii. An explanation for reduced water use
- iii. How a global challenge was met
- iv. Irrigation systems fall into disuse
- v. Environmental effects
- vi. The financial cost of recent technological improvements
- vii. The relevance to health
- viii. Addressing the concern over increasing populations
- ix. A surprising downward trend in demand for water
- x. The need to raise standards
- xi. A description of ancient water supplies

14 Paragraph A

Example	Answer
Paragraph B	iii

15 Paragraph C

16 Paragraph D

17 Paragraph E

18 Paragraph F

19 Paragraph G

20 Paragraph H

Questions 27–34

Reading Passage 3 has seven sections, **A–G**.

Which section contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 27–34 on your answer sheet.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

- 27** a reference to books that assume a lack of mathematical knowledge
- 28** the way in which this is not a typical book about mathematics
- 29** personal examples of being helped by mathematics
- 30** examples of people who each had abilities that seemed incompatible
- 31** mention of different focuses of books about mathematics
- 32** a contrast between reading this book and reading other kinds of publication
- 33** a claim that the whole of the book is accessible to everybody
- 34** a reference to different categories of intended readers of this book

两种题型基本共性

1. 大部分情况下也是文章第一组题目
2. 永不共存
3. 不可定位
4. headings题是主旨类（可考虑先做）
段落信息配对是主旨+细节（一定本文最后做）

List of Headings

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- 大部分选项都是较为抽象的名词+定语修饰
- 抽象名词通常体现讨论对象或信息类型

- Environmental effects

- 【常见信息类型】

- 描述: mention/(a) reference/description/account/details
- 观点: suggestion/demand/claim/statement/hypothesis
- 解释: why/reason/explanation
- 举例: example(s)/a list of
- 对比: comparison/contrast、
- 反驳: rejection...

抽象名词
和定语都要对应

List of Headings

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14 Paragraph A

Example

Answer

Paragraph B

iii

15 Paragraph C

16 Paragraph D

17 Paragraph E

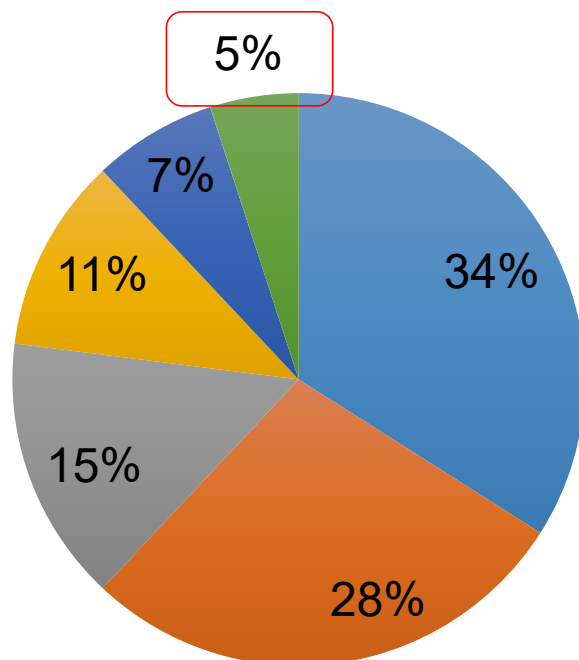
18 Paragraph F

19 Paragraph G

20 Paragraph H

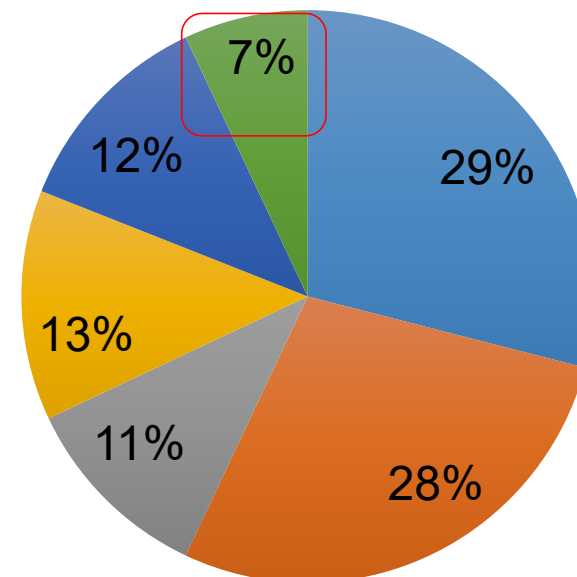
年度题型数据一览

2019

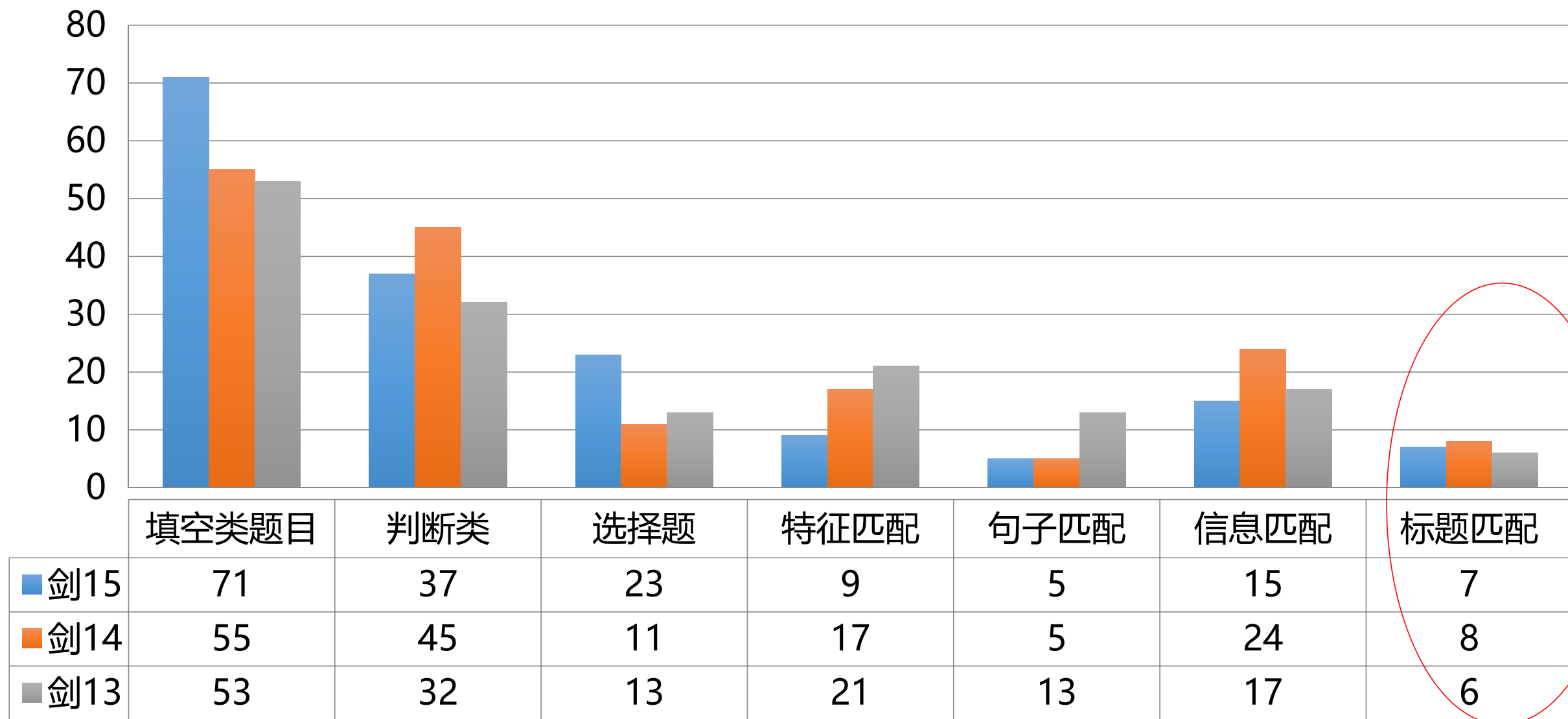


- 填空题
- 判断题
- 段落信息匹配题
- 其他匹配题
- 选择题
- 标题匹配题

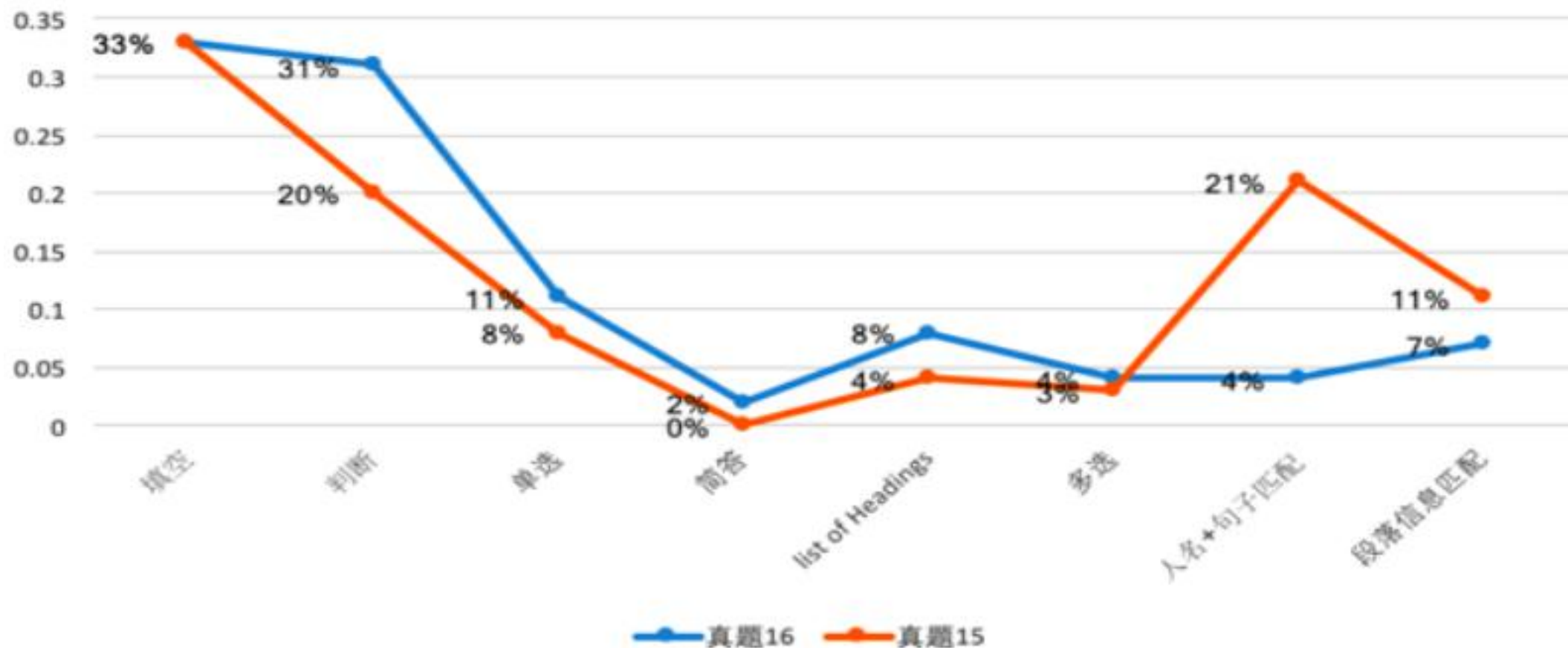
2020



- 填空题
- 判断题
- 段落信息匹配题
- 其他匹配题
- 选择题
- 标题匹配题



真题15和真题16出题比例对比



Questions

- 1. 本题是考察主旨还是细节?

官方指南

- You are reading only for the **main ideas** at this stage, so remember to **ignore unknown words**.
- Some headings may be true of one line or phrase in the paragraph, but if the heading **does not** summarise **the whole section**, it is not the correct choice

Questions

- 1. 本题是考察主旨还是细节? ----主旨总结
- 2. 选项会和文中一样吗?

官方指南

- The words used in the headings are very often **synonyms** of words used in the text.

A

When the US explorer and academic Hiram Bingham arrived in South America in 1911, he was ready for what was to be the greatest achievement of his life: **the exploration of the remote hinterland to the west of Cusco**, the old capital of the Inca empire in the Andes mountains of Peru. **His goal was to locate the remains of a city called Vitcos**, the last capital of the Inca civilisation. Cusco lies on a high plateau at an elevation of more than 3,000 metres, and Bingham's plan was to descend from this plateau along the valley of the Urubamba river, which takes a circuitous route down to the Amazon and passes through an area of dramatic canyons and mountain ranges.

iv. The aim of the trip

Questions

- 1. 本题是考察主旨还是细节? ----主旨总结
- 2. 选项会和文中一样吗? ---一定是替换
- 3. 本题使用skimming还是scanning?

One question that has perplexed visitors, historians and archaeologists alike ever since Bingham, is why the site seems to have been abandoned before the Spanish Conquest. There are no references to it by any of the Spanish chroniclers - and if they had known of its existence so close to Cusco they would certainly have come in search of gold. An idea which has gained wide acceptance over the past few years is that Machu Picchu was a moya, a country estate built by an Inca emperor to escape the cold winters of Cusco, where the elite could enjoy monumental architecture and spectacular views. Furthermore, the particular architecture of Machu Picchu suggests that it was constructed at the time of the greatest of all the Incas, the emperor Pachacuti (c. 1438-71). By custom, Pachacuti's descendants built other similar estates for their own use, and so Machu Picchu would have been abandoned after his death, some 50 years before the Spanish Conquest.

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

句子瘦身

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

关系预判

Questions

- 1. 本题是考察主旨还是细节? ----主旨总结
- 2. 选项会和文中一样吗? ---一定是替换
- 3. 本题使用skimming还是scanning?
- 4. 选项一定能对应文中的一个句子吗?

官方指南

- The headings **summarise** the **main idea** of the paragraph/section.
- 可以是整段总结不一定是一句话的对应

vi A new route**B**

When Bingham and his team set off down the Urubamba in late July, they had an advantage over travellers who had preceded them: a track had recently been blasted down the valley canyon to enable rubber to be brought up by mules from the jungle. Almost all previous travellers had left the river at Ollantaytambo and taken a high pass across the mountains to rejoin the river lower down, thereby cutting a substantial corner, but also therefore never passing through the area around Machu Picchu.

heading是对段落内容的总结

Questions

- 1. 本题是考察主旨还是细节? ----主旨总结
- 2. 选项会和文中一样吗? ---一定是替换
- 3. 本题使用skimming还是scanning?---skimming
- 4. 选项一定能对应文中的一个句子吗? ---可以是整段总结
- 5. 怎么验证选项?

D

Bingham writes about the approach in vivid style in his book. First, as he climbs up the hill, he describes the ever-present possibility of deadly snakes, 'capable of making considerable springs when in pursuit of their prey': not that he sees any. Then there's a sense of mounting discovery as he comes across great sweeps of terraces. then a mausoleum, followed by monumental staircases and. Finally, the grand ceremonial buildings of Machu Picchu. It seemed like an **unbelievable** dream ... the sight held me spellbound he wrote.

v. A dramatic description

Questions

- 1. 本题是考察主旨还是细节? ----主旨总结
- 2. 选项会和文中一样吗? ---一定是替换
- 3. 本题使用skimming还是scanning?---skimming
- 4. 选项一定能对应文中的一个句子吗? ---可以是整段总结
- 5. 怎么验证选项? ---限定+名词双对应


三种思路

1. 主题句---一句话总结
1. 方向性---句子之间逻辑关系
2. 中心词---反复出现或替换的概念

TOPIC Sentence 主题句

- ◆主题句告诉读者作者想表达的中心思想
- ◆主题句是对paragraph内容的一句话总结
- ◆主题句之后的句子都是对主题内容的解释和阐述
- ◆主题句必须有一个controlling idea

Computer can be used in many different situations



Main
Subject

Controlling
Idea

根据这句话我们可以判断出接下来要讲人们在不同情况下如何使用电脑

F However, soon after returning it occurred to him **that he could make a name for himself from this discovery. When he came to write the National Geographic magazine article that broke the story to the world in April 1913, he knew he had to produce a big idea.** He wondered whether it could have been the birthplace of the very first Inca, Manco the Great. and whether it could also have been what chroniclers described as 'the last city of the Incas' . This term refers to Vilcabamba,....

第一句写：回去后，他想到这次的发现可以让他出名），第二句写：（1913年他在国家地理杂志上发布了文章，他意识到自己必须有一个大想法）。后面句子一直在展开big idea是什么

Vii Bingham publishes his theory

判定主题句三大标准

1. 有细节支持
2. 概念反复体现
3. 较为概括

Port functions, more than anything else, make a city cosmopolitan. A port city is open to the world. In it races, cultures, and ideas, as well as goods from a variety of places, jostle, mix and enrich each other and the life of the city. The smell of the sea and the harbor, the sound of boat whistles or the moving tides are symbols of their multiple links with a wide world, samples of which are present in microcosm within their own urban areas.

- i A truly international environment
- ii Once a port city, always a port city
- iii Good ports make huge profits
- iv How the port changes a city's infrastructure

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- i A truly **international** environment
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思路二 方向性

- 句子之间的关系分析可以加速我们的阅读
- 句子之间通过逻辑关联或语义关联

Analyze the logic in the following sentences.

Geological movements are not the only occurrences to trigger an earthquake. Human activity, most often the filling of reservoirs with extraordinarily large amounts of water can also cause earthquakes. Lake Mead, on the Colorado River in the United States, was filled in 1935 and was the first example of an artificial lake being responsible for earthquake activity. Similarly, massive explosions, such as quarry blasting and nuclear tests can also wreak havoc.

Analyze the logic in the following sentences.

(1) Geological movements are not the only occurrences to trigger an earthquake.

(1) 承上启下

(2) Human activity, most often the filling of reservoirs with extraordinarily large amounts of water can also cause earthquakes.

(2) 概念提出

(3) Lake Mead, on the Colorado River in the United States, was filled in 1935 and was the first example of an artificial lake being responsible for earthquake activity.

(3) 例证

(4) Similarly, massive explosions, such as quarry blasting and nuclear tests can also wreak havoc.

(4) 并列例证

举例	解释
并列	指代
递进	列举、次序
因果	类比

- 让步---of course/ true...
- 转折
- 对比
- 隐含矛盾 (paradoxically, surprisingly, ironically)
- 时间发展变化差异/大众观点VS少数观点
 - it has been long thought that...
 - it used to be ...
 - traditionally
 - it is widely accepted that...

- It was **once** assumed that improvements in telecommunications would lead to more dispersal in the population as people were no longer forced into cities. However, the ISTP team's research demonstrates that the population and job density of cities rose or remained constant in the 1980s after decades of decline. The explanation for this seems to be that it is valuable to place people working in related fields together. 'The new world will largely depend on human creativity, and creativity flourishes where people come together face-to-face.'

There is **a widespread belief** that increasing wealth encourages people to live farther out where cars are the only viable transport. The example of European cities **refutes** that. They are often wealthier than their American counterparts but have not generated the same level of car use. In Stockholm, car use has actually fallen in recent years as the city has become larger and wealthier. **A new study makes this point even more starkly.** Developing cities in Asia, such as Jakarta and Bangkok, make more use of the car than wealthy Asian cities such as Tokyo and Singapore. In cities that developed later, the World Bank and Asian Development Bank discouraged the building of public transport and people have been forced to rely on cars -creating the massive traffic jams that characterize those cities.

思路三 中心词

多个句子反复出现或替换的概念

有重复必强调

C

On 24 July they were a few days into their descent of the valley. The day began slowly, with Bingham trying to arrange sufficient mules for the next stage of the trek. His companions showed **no interest** in accompanying him up the nearby hill to see some ruins that a local farmer, Melchor Arteaga, had told them about the night before. The morning was dull and damp, and Bingham also seems to have been **less than keen on** the prospect of climbing the hill. In his book *Lost City of the Incas*, he relates that he made the ascent **without having the least expectation** that he would find anything at the top.

viii. Bingham's lack of enthusiasm

思路总结

1. 主题句---重要的判断标准
1. 方向性---加速我们的阅读
2. 中心词---比对答案的捷径

List of Headings

- i Scientists' call for a revision of policy
- ii An explanation for reduced water use
- ~~iii How a global challenge was met~~ - 例子用过了
- iv Irrigation systems fall into disuse
- v Environmental effects 复数名词通常对应并列描述
- vi The financial cost of recent technological improvements
- vii The relevance to health
- viii Addressing the concern over increasing populations
- ix A surprising downward trend in demand for water
- x The need to raise standards
- xi A description of ancient water supplies

大部分选项
都是加定语
修饰的名词
结构

A The history of human civilization is entwined with the history of the ways we have learned to manipulate water resources. As towns gradually expanded, water was brought from increasingly remote sources, leading to sophisticated engineering efforts such as dams and aqueducts. At the height of the Roman Empire, nine major systems, with an innovative layout of pipes and well-built sewers, supplied the occupants of Rome with as much water per person as is provided in many parts of the industrial world today.

第一句背景引入；第二句第一句细化延展；第三句古罗马的一个描述

本段第1句定下了段落的主要内容为古代对水资源的管理，接下来讲了城镇的发展带来大坝和引水渠的发展，最后讲述了罗马帝国鼎盛时期的水利系统。因此本段的主题是古代的供水系统

xi A description of ancient water supplies

1. 优先总结段落中心或识别主题句
 2. 先按照中心或主题句对应
 3. 如果没有主题对应的选项则可以按照内容最佳匹配性选取

平行阅读法步骤

STEP 1

- 略读一段抓取大意，如有主旨题先解决

STEP 2

- 审查文后顺序题型前两题

STEP 3

- 在刚略读过的段落中定位是否有这两题

STEP 4

- 重复步骤1, 2, 3, 最后整体做乱序题型

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 2?

- YES** if the statement agrees with the claims of the writer
NO if the statement contradicts the claims of the writer
NOT GIVEN if it is impossible to say what the writer thinks about this

- 21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome. **A 段出现**
- 22 Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems. **A 段没有出现**
- 23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans.
- 24 Industrial growth is increasing the overall demand for water.
- 25 Modern technologies have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.
- 26 In the future, governments should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

B段例子已经选过，故跳读B段，读C段。

C Yet there is a dark side to this picture: despite our progress, half of the world's population still suffers, with water services inferior to those available to the ancient Greeks and Romans. As the United Nations report on access to water reiterated in November 2001, more than one billion people lack access to clean drinking water some two and a half billion do not have adequate sanitation services. Preventable water-related diseases kill an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 children every day, and the latest evidence suggests that we are falling behind in efforts to solve these problems.

本段结构：
第一句讲不好的场景；
第二句继续解释水服务的不好；
第3, 4句本质是两个证明水服务不好的例子

本段主题句是？

C Yet there is a **dark side** to this picture: despite our progress, half of the world's population still suffers, with water services inferior to those available to the ancient Greeks and Romans. As the United Nations report on access to water reiterated in November 2001, more than one billion people lack access to clean drinking water some two and a half billion do not have adequate sanitation services. Preventable water-related diseases kill an estimated 10,000 to 20,000 children every day, and the latest evidence suggests that we are falling behind in efforts to solve these problems.

冒号表示举例型列举
分号表示并列性复述

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D The consequences of our water policies extend beyond jeopardizing human health. Tens of millions of people have been forced to move from their homes - often with little warning or compensation - to make way for the reservoirs behind dams. More than 20 % of all freshwater fish species are now threatened or endangered because dams and water withdrawals have destroyed the free-flowing river ecosystems where they thrive. Certain irrigation practices degrade soil quality and reduce agricultural productivity. Groundwater aquifers* are being pumped down faster than they are naturally replenished in parts of India, China, the USA and elsewhere. And disputes over shared water resources have led to violence and continue to raise local, national and even international tensions.

句子和句子
之间，段和
段之间都讲
究
Coherence
&
Cohension

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vii The **relevance to health**

难点1: 有时候选项不一定是主题句的直接对应。

本题本质是选项与文章核心或主要内容做最佳匹配

- 21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome. **A段**
- 22 Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems. **顺序原则判断在 B段**
- 23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans.
- 24 Industrial growth is increasing the overall demand for water. **对应C段**
- 25 Modern technologies have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.
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本质描述的都是水发展带来的影响

- 21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome. **A段**
- 22 Feeding **increasing populations** is possible due primarily to improved **irrigation systems**. **顺序原则判断在 B段**
- 23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient **Greeks and Romans**.
- 24 **Industrial growth** is increasing the overall demand for water. **对应C段**
- 25 **Modern technologies** have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.
- 26 In the future, **governments** should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

D段中无任何剩余题目中的关键词

E (1) At the outset of the new millennium, **however**, the way resource planners think about water is beginning to change. (2) The focus is slowly shifting back to the provision of basic human and environmental needs as top priority - ensuring 'some for all,' instead of 'more for some'. (3) Some water experts are now demanding that existing infrastructure be used in smarter ways rather than building new facilities, which is increasingly considered the option of last, not first, resort. (4) This shift in philosophy has not been universally accepted, and it comes with strong opposition from some established water organizations. (5) **Nevertheless**, it may be the only way to address successfully the pressing problems of providing everyone with clean water to drink, adequate water to grow food and a life free from preventable water-related illness.

- (1) -总论
- (2) 延展陈述
- (3) detail
- (4) 让步引出反方
- (5) 转折否定反方

E (1) At the outset of the new millennium, however, the way resource planners think about water is beginning to **change**. (2) The focus is slowly **shifting back** to the provision of basic human and environmental needs as top priority - ensuring 'some for all,' instead of 'more for some'. (3) Some water experts are **now demanding** that existing infrastructure be used in smarter ways rather than building new facilities, which is increasingly considered the option of last, not first, resort. (4) **This shift** in philosophy has not been universally accepted, and it comes with strong opposition from some established water organisations. (5) **Nevertheless**, it may be the only way to address successfully the pressing problems of providing everyone with clean water to drink, adequate water to grow food and a life free from preventable water-related illness.

- 21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome. **A段**
- 22 Feeding **increasing populations** is possible due primarily to improved **irrigation systems**. **顺序原则判断在 B段**
- 23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient **Greeks and Romans**.
- 24 **Industrial growth** is increasing the overall demand for water. **对应C段**
- 25 **Modern technologies** have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.
- 26 In the future, **governments** should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

E段中无任何剩余题目中的关键词

讨论一下转折

转折的三种类型

- 否定前方提出相反观点
- 不否定前方但提出新的讨论话题
- 与前方句子共同构成了一个变化发展过程

F **Fortunately** - and **unexpectedly** - the demand for water is **not rising as rapidly** as some predicted.

As a result, the pressure to build new water infrastructures has diminished over the past two decades. Although population, industrial output and economic productivity have continued to soar in developed nations, the rate at which people withdraw water from aquifers, rivers and lakes **has slowed**. And in a few parts of the world, demand has actually **fallen**.

让步，转折
重点读
后面

ix A **surprising downward trend** in demand for water

- 21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome. **A段**
- 22 Feeding **increasing populations** is possible due primarily to improved **irrigation systems**. **顺序原则判断在 B段** **对应C段**
- 23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient **Greeks and Romans**.
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- 25 **Modern technologies** have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.
- 26 In the future, **governments** should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

G (1) What explains this remarkable turn of events? (2) Two factors: people have figured out how to use water more efficiently, and communities are rethinking their priorities for water use. (3) Throughout the first three-quarters of the 20th century, the quantity of freshwater consumed per person doubled on average; in the USA, water withdrawals increased tenfold while the population quadrupled. (4) But since 1980, the amount of water consumed per person has actually decreased, thanks to a range of new technologies that help to conserve water in homes and industry. (5) In 1965, for instance, Japan used approximately 13 million gallons* of water to produce \$1 million of commercial output; by 1989 this had dropped to 3.5 million gallons (even accounting for inflation) - almost a quadrupling of water productivity. In the USA, water withdrawals have fallen by more than 20 % from their peak in 1980.

- (1) 提出疑问
- (2) 点出回答
- (3) 细节展开
- (4) 转折论证
- (5) 举例

- 21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome. **A段**
- 22 Feeding **increasing populations** is possible due primarily to improved **irrigation systems**. **顺序原则判断在 B段** **对应C段**
- 23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient **Greeks and Romans**.
- 24 **Industrial growth** is increasing the overall demand for water. **对应F段**
- 25 **Modern technologies** have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption. **对应G段**
- 26 In the future, **governments** should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

H On the other hand, dams, aqueducts and other kinds of infrastructure will still have to be built, particularly in developing countries where basic human needs have not been met. **But such projects must be built to higher specifications** and with **more accountability** to local people and their environment than in the past. And even in regions where new projects seem warranted, we must find ways to meet demands with fewer resources, respecting ecological criteria and to a smaller budget.

转折之后
是重心

x The need to **raise standards**

- 21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome. **A段**
- 22 Feeding **increasing populations** is possible due primarily to improved **irrigation systems.** **顺序原则判断在 B段** **对应C段**
- 23 Modern water systems imitate those of the ancient **Greeks and Romans.**
- 24 **Industrial growth** is increasing the overall demand for water. **对应F段**
- 25 **Modern technologies** have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption. **对应G段**
- 26 In the future, **governments** should maintain ownership of water infrastructures. **对应H段**

标题题反思

- 能不能只读第1句？
- 中心句一定是观点句吗？
- 选项一定是中心句的如实改写吗？

标题题反思

- 能不能只读第1句? ✖
- 中心句一定是观点句吗? ✖
- 选项一定是中心句的如实改写吗? ✖

将你的段落读的立体起来

List of Headings

- i Tackling the issue using a different approach
- ii A significant improvement on last time
- iii How robots can save human lives
- iv Examples of robots at work
- v Not what it seemed to be
- vi Why timescales are impossible to predict
- vii The reason why robots rarely move
- viii Following the pattern of an earlier development
- ix The ethical issues of robotics

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- 14 Paragraph A
- 15 Paragraph B
- 16 Paragraph C
- 17 Paragraph D
- 18 Paragraph E
- 19 Paragraph F

A At first sight it looked like a typical suburban road accident. A Land Rover approached a Chevy Tahoe estate car that had stopped at a kerb; the Land Rover pulled out and tried to pass the Tahoe just as it started off again. There was a crack of fenders and the sound of paintwork being scraped, the kind of minor mishap that occurs on roads thousands of times every day. Normally drivers get out, gesticulate, exchange insurance details and then drive off. But not on this occasion. No one got out of the cars for the simple reason that they had no humans inside them; the Tahoe and Land Rover were being controlled by computers competing in November's DARPA (the U.S. Defence Advanced Research Projects Agency) Urban Challenge.

v Not what it seemed to be

结构重点大于内容本身

B The idea that machines could perform to such standards is startling. Driving is a complex task that takes humans a long time to perfect. Yet here, each car had its on-board computer loaded with a digital map and route plans, and was instructed to negotiate busy roads; differentiate between pedestrians and stationary objects; determine whether other vehicles were parked or moving off; and handle various parking manoeuvres, which robots turn out to be unexpectedly adept at. Even more striking was the fact that the collision between the robot Land Rover, built by researchers at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and the Tahoe, fitted out by Cornell University Artificial Intelligence (AI) experts, was the only scrape in the entire competition. Yet only three years earlier, at DARPA's previous driverless car race, every robot competitor – directed to navigate across a stretch of open desert – either crashed or seized up before getting near the finishing line.

并列跳读

- ii A significant improvement on last time

- C It is a remarkable transition that has clear implications for the car of the future. More importantly, it demonstrates how robotics sciences and Artificial Intelligence have progressed in the past few years – a point stressed by Bill Gates, the Microsoft boss who is a convert to these causes. ‘The robotics industry is developing in much the same way the computer business did 30 years ago,’ he argues. As he points out, electronics companies make toys that mimic pets and children with increasing sophistication. ‘I can envision a future in which robotic devices will become a nearly ubiquitous part of our day-to-day lives,’ says Gates. ‘We may be on the verge of a new era, when the PC will get up off the desktop and allow us to see, hear, touch and manipulate objects in places where we are not physically present.’

Bill Gates的话主要论证了机器人行业的发展类似于以前的计算机行业

viii Following the pattern of an earlier development

第一句为“修辞性疑问句”

D What is the potential for robots and computers in the near future? 'The fact is we still have a way to go before real robots catch up with their science fiction counterparts,' Gates says. So what are the stumbling blocks? One key difficulty is getting robots to know their place. This has nothing to do with class or etiquette, but concerns the simple issue of positioning. Humans orient themselves with other objects in a room very easily. Robots find the task almost impossible. 'Even something as simple as telling the difference between an open door and a window can be tricky for a robot,' says Gates. This has, until recently, reduced robots to fairly static and cumbersome roles.

设问并有回答

总结性陈述

vii The reason why robots rarely move

i Tackling the issue using a different approach

For a long time, researchers tried to get round the problem by attempting to re-create the visual processing that goes on in the human cortex. However, that challenge has proved to be singularly exacting and complex. So scientists have turned to simpler alternatives: 'We have become far more pragmatic in our work,' says Nello Cristianini, Professor of Artificial Intelligence at the University of Bristol in England and associate editor of the *Journal of Artificial Intelligence Research*. 'We are no longer trying to re-create human functions. Instead, we are looking for simpler solutions with basic electronic sensors, for example.' This approach is exemplified by vacuuming robots such as the Electrolux Trilobite. The Trilobite scuttles around homes emitting ultrasound signals to create maps of rooms, which are remembered for future cleaning. Technology like this is now changing the face of robotics, says philosopher Ron Chrisley, director of the Centre for Research in Cognitive Science at the University of Sussex in England.

中间全是专
家说的话，
本质是证据

iv Examples of robots at work

Last year, a new Hong Kong restaurant, Robot Kitchen, opened with a couple of sensor-laden humanoid machines directing customers to their seats. Each possesses a touch-screen on which orders can be keyed in. The robot then returns with the correct dishes. In Japan, University of Tokyo researchers recently unveiled a kitchen 'android' that could wash dishes, pour tea and make a few limited meals. The ultimate aim is to provide robot home helpers for the sick and the elderly, a key concern in a country like Japan where 22 per cent of the population is 65 or older. Over US\$1 billion a year is spent on research into robots that will be able to care for the elderly. 'Robots first learn basic competence – how to move around a house without bumping into things. Then we can think about teaching them how to interact with humans,' Chrisley said. Machines such as these take researchers into the field of socialised robotics: how to make robots act in a way that does not scare or offend individuals. 'We need to study how robots should approach people, how they should appear. That is going to be a key area for future research,' adds Chrisley.

两个具体的机器人应用案例

专家认为还要做什么事

Section Headings

- 本section之各个段落的归纳，概括与总结，
- 即每个段落主题内容的方向上具有一致性。
- 通常可通过各段首句综合出来

List of Headings

- i. The expansion of international tourism in recent years
- ii. How local communities can balance their own needs with the demands of wilderness tourism
- iii. Fragile regions and the reasons for the expansion of tourism there
- iv. Traditional methods of food-supply in fragile regions
- v. Some of the disruptive effects of wilderness tourism
- vi. The economic benefits of mass tourism

- 1. Section A
- 2. Section B
- 3. Section C

SECTION A

iii Fragile regions and the reasons for the expansion of tourism there

第一段: The market for tourism in remote areas is booming as never before. Countries all across the world are actively promoting their 'wilderness' regions - such as ...As the 1992 United Nations Conference on Environment and Development recognized, these regions are **fragile** ...

第二段第一句: Tourists are drawn to these regions by their natural landscape beauty and the unique cultures of their indigenous people. ...

SECTION B

v Some of the disruptive effects of wilderness tourism

Once a location is established as a main tourist destination, the effects on the local community are profound. When hill-farmers, for example ...

In Arctic and desert societies, year-round survival has traditionally depended on hunting animals and fish and collecting fruit over a relatively short season. **However**, as some inhabitants become involved in tourism, they no longer have time to collect wild food; 体现了影响

The physical impact of visitors is another serious problem associated with the growth in adventure tourism ...

SECTION C

ii How local communities can balance their own needs with the demands of wilderness tourism

Stories about the problems of tourism have become legion in the last few years. Yet it does not have to be a problem.

In the Swiss Alps, communities have decided that their future depends on integrating tourism more effectively with the local economy. ...

Many of the Arctic tourist destinations have been... But some Arctic communities are now operating tour businesses themselves, thereby ensuring that the benefits accrue locally...

Native people in the desert regions of the American Southwest have followed similar strategies, ...

Too many people living in fragile environments have lost control over their economies, their culture and their environment when tourism has penetrated their homelands. ..

重点提醒：

- 标题题题目考察考生对于段落大意进行总体理解和把握的能力
- 不可只凭文中某个句子、某几个单词就仓促“对应”
- 原文中遇到段意标题中的原词要谨慎
- 切莫跌入细节的局限

解题技巧：

把握主题句、分析句子关系、关注重复讨论概念

“断子绝孙” 题

段落信息匹配

Questions 27–34

Reading Passage 3 has seven sections, **A–G**.

Which section contains the following information?

*Write the correct letter, **A–G**, in boxes 27–34 on your answer sheet.*

NB *You may use any letter more than once.*

- 27** a reference to books that assume a lack of mathematical knowledge
- 28** the way in which this is not a typical book about mathematics
- 29** personal examples of being helped by mathematics
- 30** examples of people who each had abilities that seemed incompatible
- 31** mention of different focuses of books about mathematics
- 32** a contrast between reading this book and reading other kinds of publication
- 33** a claim that the whole of the book is accessible to everybody
- 34** a reference to different categories of intended readers of this book

Step 1

- **划**：划关键词

Step 2

- **读**：逐段阅读

Step 3

- **配**：匹配信息

Questions 27–34

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- 33 a claim that the whole of the book is accessible to everybody
- 34 a reference to different categories of intended readers of this book

【常见信息类型】

描述: mention/(a) reference/description/account/details

观点: suggestion/demand/claim/statement/hypothesis

解释: why/reason/explanation

举例: example(s)/a list of

对比: comparison/contrast、

反驳: rejection...

信息类型对逻辑， 定语修饰改内容

27 a reference to books that assume a lack of mathematical knowledge

答案：D

关键词：assume, lack of mathematical knowledge

定位原文：D段第1句

D Other scientists have written books to explain their fields to non-scientists, but have necessarily had to omit the mathematics, although it provides the foundation of their theories. The reader must remain a tantalized spectator rather than an involved participant, since the appropriate language for describing the details in much of science is mathematics, whether the subject is expanding universe, subatomic particles, or chromosomes. Though the broad outline of a scientific theory can be

28 the way in which this is not a typical book about mathematics

答案：B

关键词：not a typical book

定位原文：B部分第2段第1句

B One of my purposes in writing this book is to give readers who haven't had the opportunity to see and enjoy real mathematics the chance to appreciate the mathematical way of thinking. I want to reveal not only some of the fascinating discoveries, but, more importantly, the reasoning behind them.

In that respect, this book differs from most books on mathematics written for the general public. Some present the lives of colorful mathematicians. Others describe important applications of mathematics. Yet others go into mathematical procedures, but assume that the reader is adept in using algebra.

答案：G

29 personal examples of being helped by mathematics

关键词：personal examples, helped by

定位原文：G部分

A physician wrote, 'The discipline of analytical thought processes [in mathematics] prepared me extremely well for medical school. In medicine one is faced with a problem which must be thoroughly analyzed before a solution can be found. The process is similar to doing mathematics.'

A lawyer made the same point, 'Although I had no background in law – not even one political science course – I did well at one of the best law schools. I attribute much of my success there to having learned, through the study of mathematics, and, in particular, theorems, how to analyze complicated principles. Lawyers who have studied mathematics can master the legal principles in a way that most others cannot.'

I hope you will share my delight in watching as simple, even naïve, questions lead to remarkable solutions and purely theoretical discoveries find unanticipated applications.

30 examples of people who each had abilities that seemed incompatible

答案：C

关键词：examples of people, abilities, incompatible（不兼容，矛盾，不一致）

定位原文：C段最后一句

C I hope this book will help bridge that notorious gap that separates the two cultures: the humanities and the sciences, or should I say the right brain (intuitive) and the left brain (analytical, numerical). As the chapters will illustrate, mathematics is not restricted to the analytical and numerical; intuition plays a significant role. The alleged gap can be narrowed or completely overcome by anyone, in part because each of us is far from using the full capacity of either side of the brain. To illustrate our human potential, I cite a structural engineer who is an artist, an electrical engineer who is an opera singer, an opera singer who published mathematical research, and a mathematician who publishes short stories.

31 mention of different focuses of books about mathematics

答案：B

关键词：different focuses

定位原文：B 部分第2段后3句

B One of my purposes in writing this book is to give readers who haven't had the opportunity to see and enjoy real mathematics the chance to appreciate the mathematical way of thinking. I want to reveal not only some of the fascinating discoveries, but, more importantly, the reasoning behind them.

In that respect, this book differs from most books on mathematics written for the general public. Some present the lives of colorful mathematicians. Others describe important applications of mathematics. Yet others go into mathematical procedures, but assume that the reader is adept in using algebra.

32 a contrast between reading this book and reading other kinds of publication

答案：E

关键词：contrast, other kinds of publication

定位原文：E段第3句

E Still, the non-mathematical reader can go far in understanding mathematical reasoning. This book presents the details that illustrate the mathematical style of thinking, which involves sustained, step-by-step analysis, experiments, and insights. You will turn these pages much more slowly than when reading a novel or a newspaper. It may help to have a pencil and paper ready to check claims and carry out experiments.

33 a claim that the whole of the book is accessible to everybody

答案: A

关键词: whole of the book, accessible to everybody

定位原文: A部分第1段最后一句和第2段第2句

A Occasionally, in some difficult musical compositions, there are beautiful, but easy parts – parts so simple a beginner could play them. So it is with mathematics as well. There are some discoveries in advanced mathematics that do not depend on specialized knowledge, not even on algebra, geometry, or trigonometry. Instead they may involve, at most, a little arithmetic, such as 'the sum of two odd numbers is even', and common sense. Each of the eight chapters in this book illustrates this phenomenon. Anyone can understand every step in the reasoning.

The thinking in each chapter uses at most only elementary arithmetic, and sometimes not even that. Thus all readers will have the chance to participate in a mathematical experience, to appreciate the beauty of mathematics, and to become familiar with its logical, yet intuitive, style of thinking.

34 a reference to different categories of intended readers of this book

答案：F

关键词：different categories, intended readers

定位原文：F部分第1段

F As I wrote, I kept in mind two types of readers: those who enjoyed mathematics until they were turned off by an unpleasant episode, usually around fifth grade, and mathematics aficionados, who will find much that is new throughout the book.

This book also serves readers who simply want to sharpen their analytical skills. Many careers, such as law and medicine, require extended, precise analysis. Each chapter offers practice in following a sustained and closely argued line of thought. That mathematics can develop this skill is shown by these two testimonials:



匹配核心：名词短语修饰部分

同替形式：抽象信息多具体化

易错点：注意多个信息点对应

本课作业:

Exercise 2 , 3, 4, 5

阅读作业本 Lesson 5

雅思一对一课程 大班教师冠名班

备考更科学 考前冲刺更高效

王鹏

雅思阅读

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- TKT英语教学能力4项认证
- 剑桥ITE培训认证
- 雅思阅读满分



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- 靶向练习 精准设计专项练习，避免题海减轻负担

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4小时起定
老学员可享优惠



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科目老师个性化
教学，课后答疑



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学，备考后盾

学雅思
就上新东方在线

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