



P3逻辑及单选题解题方法

Logic and layout of IELTS Academic texts and IELTS listening solutions

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PART 01



上节回顾

做题过程展示

提高学术能力，顺便过雅思

1. 做题节奏的起点是TAS：日常作业，每周一三五交作业
2. 时间多一天多做几次，但每一遍都是在上一次问题分析清楚基础上做
3. TAS、NS是吸收消化课程内容，稳定做题节奏的途径，问题多的同学，不要指望，只听不练就能进步
4. TAS节奏表格

做题过程展示

提高学术能力，顺便过雅思

TAS节奏表格

1. 每一遍用不同颜色写，最后红笔补全。
2. 统计每十个单词里各种颜色单词的个数。

DATE		S	M	T	W	T	F	S
10词/组	1	2	3	4	5	漏写		
1	4	3	2	1	0	0		
2	3	3	3	1	0	0		
3	2	4	1	1	0	2		
4	4	0	2	3	1	0		
5	0	4	2	1	3	0		
6	3	2	2	1	1	1		
7	2	0	1	0	2	5		
8	3	3	2	0	0	2		
9	3	2	2	0	0	3		
10	2	2	3	2	1	0		
11	4	3	0	1	2	0		
12	3	1	2	1	0	3		
13	3	3	1	1	0	2		
14	1	4	3	2	0	0		
15	2	3	1	1	1	2		
16	3	2	3	2	0	0		
17	5	2	1	0	1	1		

打卡时间每周一三五，按照打卡格式拍照发到周老师微信。

做题过程展示

提高学术能力，顺便过雅思

TAS节奏表格

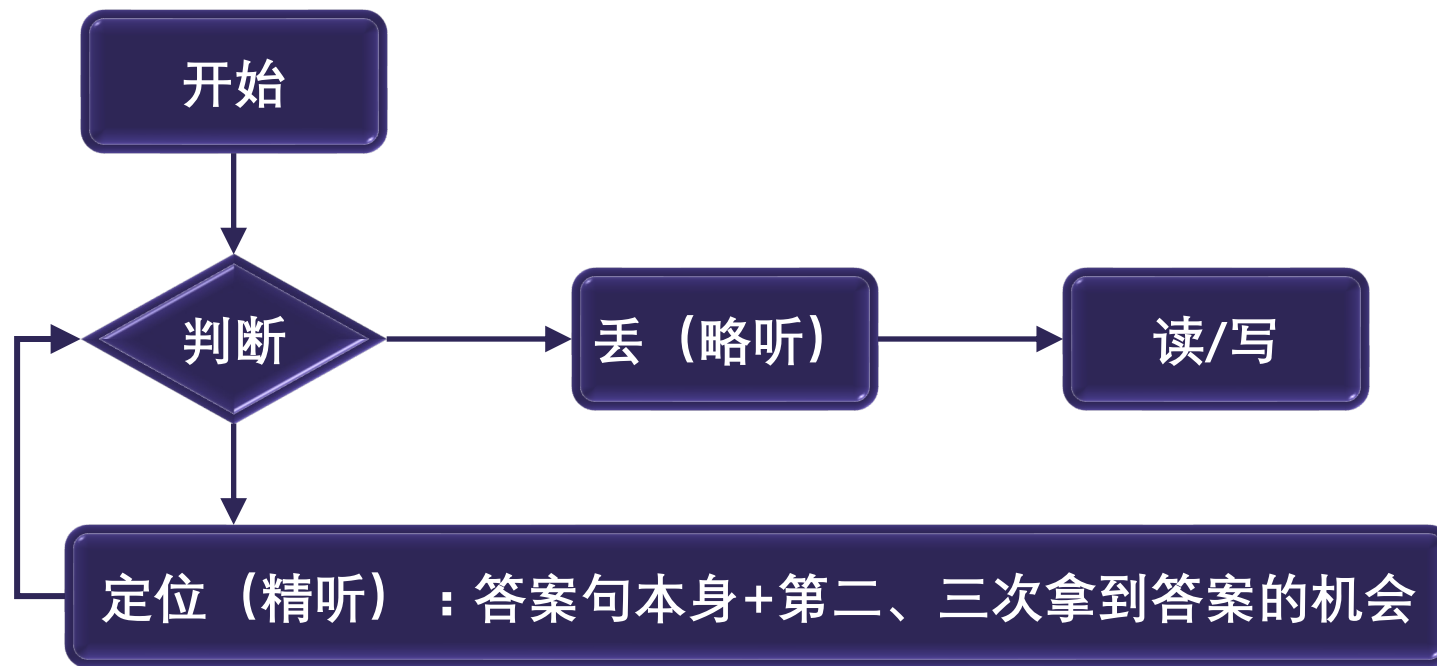
1. 每一遍用不同颜色写，最后红笔补全。
2. 统计每十个单词里各种颜色单词的个数。

DATE 4-12- S M T W T F S
5-3-4. Paral DAY 16.
Well, My group is been doing a project.
On how household wastes the recycle in British that only.
We were quite shocked to do disposal percent.
of people here in the UK, may can even to
recycle on household waste. This is a low,
other countries.
figure that the most in Europe country.
to increase dramatical if the.
and need in the next few years. government
is going to meet its recycling targets. It
agreed that the targets for the UK, mean by Zero.
we must reduce our carbon consumption of 90 percent.
compare with 1990. And recycling can help do that ago.
and 2 main ways. The production energy
of recycle glass of paper, use much less energy.
than producing the from virgin materials.

DATE S M T W T F S
And also, recycling reduces this greenhouse gas emissions.
from landfill sites and incineration plants.
it we carry out a survey and people.
As part of project, survey in the street.
and the famous came up over and over again.
There is people don't think it is easy to recycle enough.
their waste. One problem.

做题过程展示

提高学术能力，顺便过雅思



PART 02



S3学术讨论逻辑

讨论过程中的肯否
S3题型难点

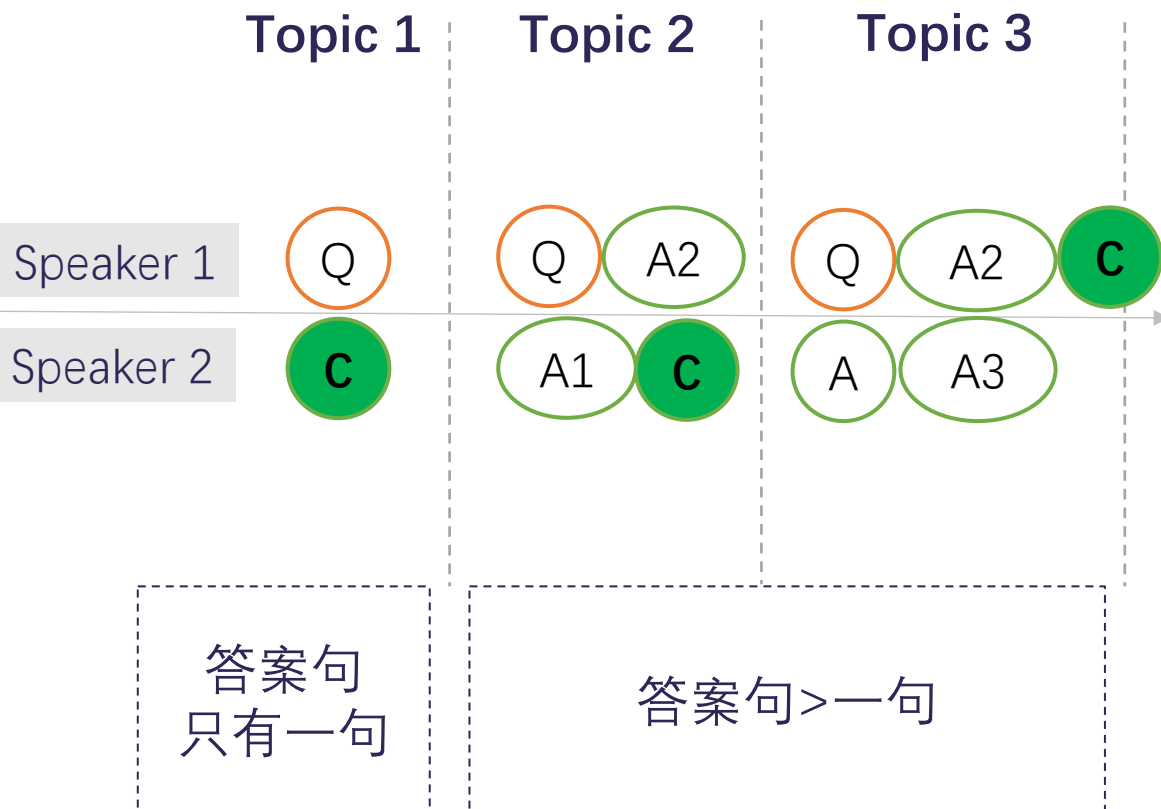
P3逻辑及单选题解题方法

讨论过程中的肯否

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

Q=question
A=answer
C=conclusion

肯+否+结论



讨论过程中的肯否—接茬方式

Please click here to add the title



1. 支持观点的move (原因+举例):

Right, and... No, ... e.g.

2. 直接进入新话题 :

So, Anyway, Right, Let' s see...



Yeah, but... well, or ... yes,
but... But... Actually, In
fact ...Maybe...perhaps



由句意判断肯否

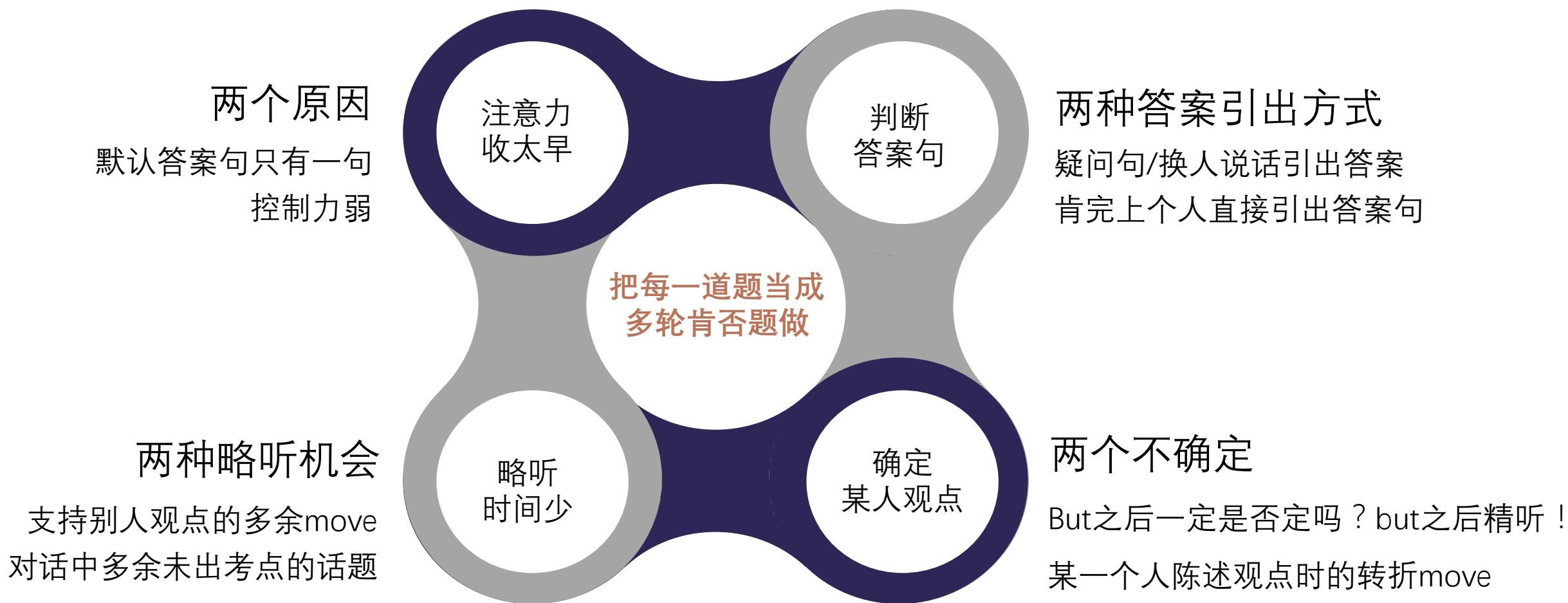
讨论过程中的肯否—肯定意味着什么？NO=肯定？

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

- HELEN: Now when we get to our findings I thought we could divide them up into the different zones we identified on the shore and the problems organisms face in each zone. So for the highest area ...
- COLIN: ... the splash zone?
- HELEN: Yeah, we found mostly those tiny shellfish that have strong hard shells that act as protection.
- COLIN: But not from other organisms that might eat them, predators?
- HELEN: No, that's not the main danger for them. But the shells prevent them from drying out because they're in the open air for most of the time.
- COLIN: Right. And since they're exposed, they need to be able to find some sort of shelter, or cover themselves up, so they don't get too hot. Then in the middle and lower zones, nearer the sea, we need to discuss the effects of wave action ...
- HELEN: Yes, and how organisms develop structures to prevent themselves from being swept away, or even destroyed by being smashed against the rocks.
- COLIN: I haven't done anything on the geological changes. I don't know what to put for that.
- HELEN: No, we weren't concentrating on that. Maybe we need to find some websites.
- COLIN: Good idea. I've got the lecture notes from Mr Blake's geology course, but they're too general. But we could ask him which books on our Reading List might be most helpful.

S3题型难点

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思



PART 02



S3单选解题方法

读题
听
笔记辅助
实战练习
S3NS专属1212笔记

P3逻辑及单选题解题方法

读题要领

第一步:

理解大标题,“搭房子”:
读出语境,预判做题节奏
快慢

第二步:

“房子”里面精读句意:审
题点(笔试同学可在卷面
划出关键词;机考同学读
出题点直接做题)、预判
明显move(预判不出但不
纠结)

11-1-3

Study on Gender in Physics

- 21 The students in Akira Miyake's study were all majoring in
- A physics.
 - B psychology or physics.
 - C science, technology, engineering or mathematics.
- 22 The aim of Miyake's study was to investigate
- A what kind of women choose to study physics.
 - B a way of improving women's performance in physics.
 - C whether fewer women than men study physics at college.
- 23 The female physics students were wrong to believe that
- A the teachers marked them in an unfair way.
 - B the male students expected them to do badly.
 - C their test results were lower than the male students'.
- 24 Miyake's team asked the students to write about
- A what they enjoyed about studying physics.
 - B the successful experiences of other people.
 - C something that was important to them personally.
- 25 What was the aim of the writing exercise done by the subjects?
- A to reduce stress
 - B to strengthen verbal ability
 - C to encourage logical thinking

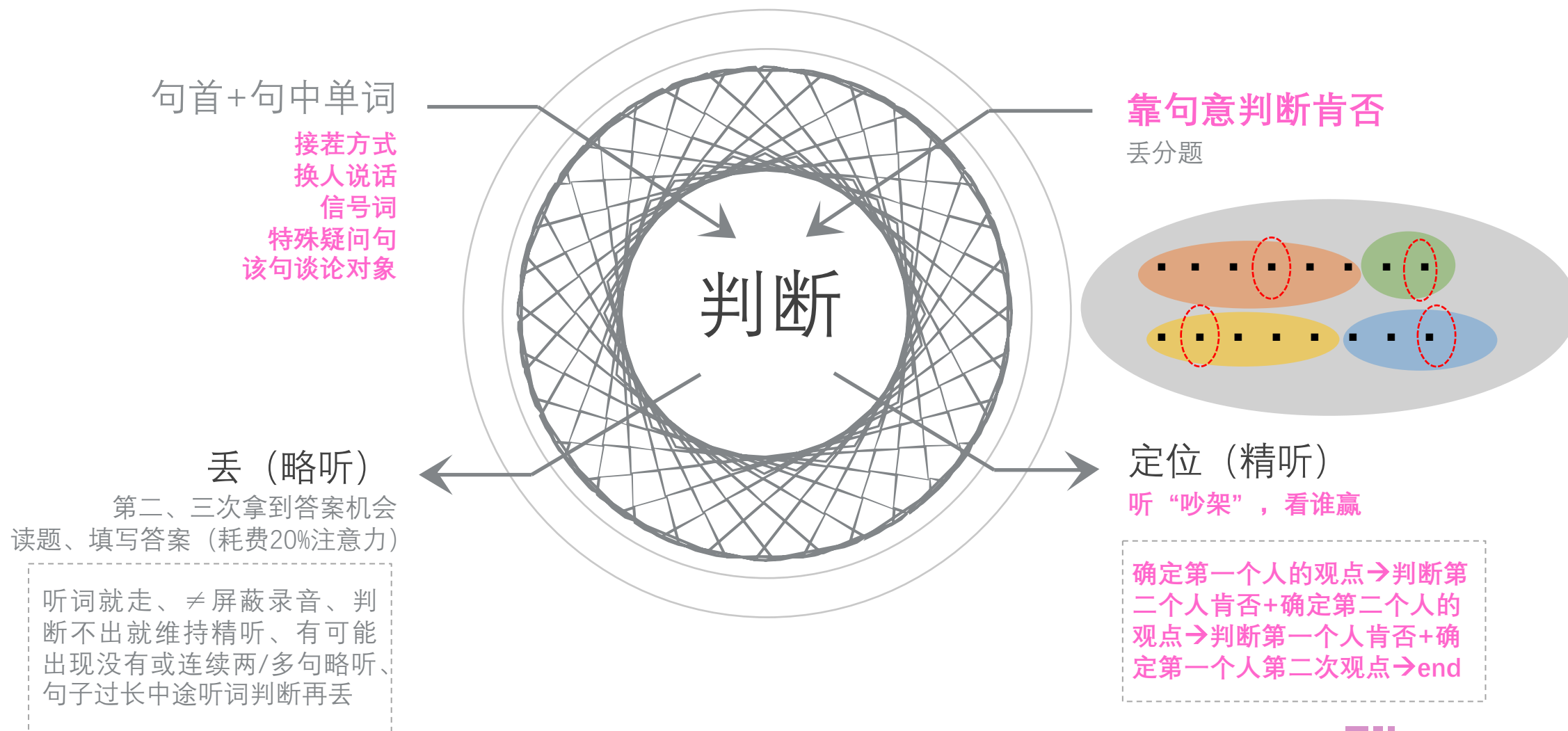
什么是题点及关键词?

- 题点: 问的什么事儿。
- 关键词: 名数动形副。
能概括题点的词。
- 读题干、选项, 快速分析题点。
- 选项重点读三个选项的不同点。
- 简化关键词。
- 标注题点: 5W1H, 熟练之后可省略。
- 读不清、读不完的题目:
 - a. 笔试同学: 直接在旁边标“N”准备NS做题;
 - b. 机考同学, 迅速在白纸上写题号准备NS做题。

■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■
■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■ ■

听

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思



P3逻辑及单选题解题方法

笔记辅助

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

1. 看选项，√，×，？辅助做题
2. 任何情况下，只要选项读不清楚（生词过多、句子长、句意读不清），直接1212（稍后讲）NS做题

练习阶段可用笔记配合，辅助维持注意力

（考场可在卷面或白纸上做笔记或直接大脑完成判断过程）

Study on Gender in Physics

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实战练习

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

Ss all → what major?

- a. Physics
- b. Psychology or physics
- c. Science, technology, engineering or mathematics

Aim—→investigate what?

- a. Who women → study physics
- b. ↑ W's grade
- c. Fewer women → physics???

female wrong → think what?

- a. Teacher mark → unfair
- b. male→female < m
- c. w result < male

ask Ss write about what?

- a. Why like physics
- b. Successful experience
- c. Important things

why write?

- a. ↓ stress
- b. ↑ verbal ability
- c. ↑ logical thinking

.....?

1. 第一个人观点
2. X第二个人观点
1. X第一个人观点
2. ✓

All Ss. → what major?

Aim → investigate what?

female wrong to think what?

Ask Ss. write about what?

Aim → writing?

错题五问

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

1. 读题读不出？
→按第二节正课讲的方法，拿一本书，铅笔反复读题3-5遍，提高读题速度；
2. 定位不了答案句吗？原因：
 - a. 注意力卡上文；
→TAS
 - b. 没有利用信号词、标杆词、主语代词、换人说话等线索辅助定位；
→分析原文，划出最早定位线索，重新听；
 - c. 话题没结束，注意力收太早；
→TAS
 - d. 不能判断并利用略听时间提前读题；
→分析原文，划出所有可以帮助判断略听时间的单词，重新听；
3. 定位没问题，答案句不能精听？原因：
 - a. 不能判断并利用略听时间提前读题，预读题点信息；
→分析原文，划出所有可以帮助判断略听时间的单词，重新听；
 - b. “碰词”习惯；
→错题马上闭眼听，下次带入串串儿理解的感觉；
4. 闭眼听没碰词却听不懂，看原文分析是语音问题还是生词、语法问题；→AI+PR+抄写单词
5. 定位没问题，答案句听懂了，没时间答题？
→分析原文，划出所有可以帮助判断略听时间的单词，重新听；

PART 03



小结和作业

小结

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

1. P3逻辑及P3做题难点；
2. 单选题解题方法：读题+听+笔记辅助
3. P3专属NS笔记：1212笔记

作业

提高学术听力能力，顺便过雅思

1. 刷题：11-1-3剩余题目+错题五问；
2. 学习录屏：《作业讲解》；
3. 日常作业：TAS/NS+同义词作业+打卡（每周一三五）；
4. NS选S3练习1212笔记法。

- 26 What surprised the researchers about the study?
- A how few students managed to get A grades
 - B the positive impact it had on physics results for women
 - C the difference between male and female performance
- 27 Greg and Lisa think Miyake's results could have been affected by
- A the length of the writing task.
 - B the number of students who took part.
 - C the information the students were given.
- 28 Greg and Lisa decide that in their own project, they will compare the effects of
- A two different writing tasks.
 - B a writing task with an oral task.
 - C two different oral tasks.
- 29 The main finding of Smolinsky's research was that class teamwork activities
- A were most effective when done by all-women groups.
 - B had no effect on the performance of men or women.
 - C improved the results of men more than of women.
- 30 What will Lisa and Greg do next?
- A talk to a professor
 - B observe a science class
 - C look at the science timetable