



"石马上登机!"



零基础全科雅思课

土豆教育出品

高途

T. 土豆教育

阅读之逻辑考查-3 课程讲义

第一部分 核心内容

一、举例关系

1. 浅层呈现

such as, like, for example, for instance, in particular, particularly, especially...

练习 1

填空题： There is no limit to the photosynthetic proportion in plants such as _____.

原文： The second reason light is important to organisms is that it is essential for photosynthesis. This is the process by which plants use energy from the sun to convert carbon from soil or water into organic material for growth. The rate of photosynthesis in a plant can be measured by calculating the rate of its uptake of carbon. There is a wide range of photosynthetic responses of plants to variations in light intensity. Some plants reach maximal photosynthesis at one-quarter full sunlight, and others, like sugarcane, never reach a maximum, but continue to increase photosynthesis rate as light intensity rises.

练习 2

匹配题： 21. examples of diet-related health conditions.

原文： B. During the 1980s, health watchdogs and nutritionists began turning their attention to cholesterol, a waxy steroid metabolite that we mainly consume from animal-sourced products such as cheese, egg yolks, beef, poultry, shrimp, and pork. Nutritionists blamed cholesterol for contributing to the growing rates of obesity, heart disease, diabetes, and several cancers in Western societies. As extensive recognition of the matter grew amongst the common people, McDonald's stopped cooking their French fries in a mixture of cottonseed oil and beef tallow, and in 1990, the restaurant chain began using 100% vegetable oil instead.

2. 优化呈现

- 特殊标点呈现例子

练习 3

填空题： It also is beneficial to environment as it reduces the pollution in the atmosphere from decreased street repairs, city heating, or even 30 _____ as staff in office could send 31 _____ files.

原文： D Half-time telecommuting could reduce carbon emissions by over 51 million metric tons a year—the equivalent of taking all of New York's commuters off the road. Additional carbon footprint savings will come from reduced: office energy, roadway repairs, urban heating, office construction, business travel, paper usage (as electronic documents replace paper). Although energy utilization will continue to grow as we expand our industry and improve our standard of living, efficient use of energy will always be of prime importance. By telecommuting to work instead of using more conventional methods, there is a great potential to save energy. The three major areas where energy can be conserved are: Vehicle-related materials and resources; Highway-related materials and resources; and work-related materials and resources.

3. 高级呈现-语义

练习 4

判断题： 6. Young was interested in various social pastimes.

原文： F. Yet despite the rich material presented in this book, readers will not end up knowing Young personally. We catch glimpses of a playful Young, doodling Greek and Latin phrases in his notes on medical lectures and translating the verses that a young lady had written on the walls of a summerhouse into Greek elegiacs. Young was introduced into elite society, attended the theatre and learned to dance and play the flute. In addition, he was an accomplished horseman. However, his personal life looks pale next to his vibrant career and studies.

二、顺承关系

1. 浅层呈现

- first, firstly, first of all, for a start, to start with...
- secondly, then/next, after this/that, afterward...
- thirdly, finally, lastly, eventually, ...

练习 1

匹配题： 17 reasons why it is challenging to use insects in drug research.

原文：

F Why is it that insects have received relatively little attention in bioprospecting? Firstly, there are so many insects that, without some manner of targeted approach, investigating this huge variety of species is a daunting task. Secondly, insects are generally very small, and the glands inside them that secrete potentially useful compounds are smaller still. This can make it difficult to obtain sufficient quantities of the compound for subsequent testing. Thirdly, although we consider insects to be everywhere, the reality of this ubiquity is vast numbers of a few extremely common species. Many insect species are infrequently encountered and very difficult to rear in captivity, which, again, can leave us with insufficient material to work with.

练习 2

填空题：

Advantages of cork bottle stoppers

- suit the 9 _____ of quality products
- made from a 10 _____ material
- easily 11 _____
- cork forests aid 12 _____
- cork forests stop 13 _____ happening

原文：

The classic cork stopper does have several advantages, however. Firstly, its traditional image is more in keeping with that of the type of high quality goods with which it has long been associated. Secondly - and very importantly - cork

is a sustainable product that can be recycled without difficulty. Moreover, cork forests are a resource which support local biodiversity, and prevent desertification in the regions where they are planted. So, given the current concerns about environmental issues, the future of this ancient material once again looks promising.

2. 优化呈现

3. 高级呈现-语义

练习 3

匹配题： 30 spreading process of bitterness inside of body

原文：

E. Once a bitter signal has been received, it is relayed via proteins known as G proteins. The G protein involved in the perception of bitterness, sweetness, and umami was identified in the early 1990s by Linguagen's founder, Robert Margolskee, at Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York City. Known as gustducin, the protein triggers a cascade of chemical reactions that lead to changes in ion concentrations within the cell. Ultimately, this delivers a signal to the brain that registers as bitter.

小结：

- ✓ 雅思阅读中，顺承关系的应用体现在两大类别：议论方面和流程方面
- ✓ 顺承关系的考查多出现于匹配题和填空题中的流程图题

三、条件关系

1. 浅层呈现

- if, as long as, on condition that, unless, without, depend (on)...

练习 1

判断题： Mr. Jacob would like to donate €125 million annually over the next five years to IUB on the condition that things go well.

原文： That is why Mr. Jacobs's donation matters. For the first time, Germany will have a private university worth the name and with a solid financial footing (if it keeps up its academic performance, that is: Mr Jacobs has promised to donate €15m annually over the next five years and another €125m in 2011 to boost the endowment, but only if things go well). If it works, other rich Germans may be tempted into investing in higher education too.

练习 2

填空题： Organic materials such as animal skins and textiles are not discovered very often at archaeological sites. They have little protection against 20_____, which means that they decay relatively quickly.

原文： B Organic materials like textiles and hides are relatively rare finds at archaeological sites. This is because unless they're protected from the microorganisms that cause decay, they tend not to last long. Extreme cold is one reliable way to keep artefacts relatively fresh for a few thousand years, but once thawed out, these materials experience degradation relatively swiftly.

2. 优化呈现

- providing/provided that...

3. 高级呈现-语义

练习 3

判断题： 37 In general, people in seventh-century Europe had poor counting ability.

原文： The lack of ability of some cultures to deal with large numbers is not really surprising. European languages, when traced back to their earlier version, are very poor in number words and expressions. The ancient Gothic word for ten, tachund, is used to express the number 100 as tachund tachund. By the seventh century, the word teon had become interchangeable with the tachund or hund of the Anglo-Saxon language, and so 100 was denoted as hund teontig, or ten times ten. The average person in the seventh century in Europe was not as familiar with numbers as we are today. In fact, to qualify as a witness in a

court of law a man had to be able to count to nine!

第二部分 语言知识

一、 单词

particularly /pə'tɪk.jʊ.lə.li/ adv. 特别，尤其，异乎寻常地

photosynthetic adj. 光合的

organism /'ɔ:.gən.i.zəm/ n. 生物体；有机体；微生物

photosynthesis /'fəʊ.təʊ'sɪnt.θə.sɪs/ n. 光合作用

sugarcane /'ʃʊgəkeɪn/ n. 甘蔗

maximum /'mæksɪ.məm/ adj./ n. 最大的，最高的；最大限度，最大量，最大值

nutritionist /nju:'trɪʃ.ən.ɪst/ n. 营养学家

cholesterol /kə'les.tər.əl/ n. 胆固醇

waxy /'wæksɪ/ adj. 有蜡一样光泽的；似蜡的

steroid /'ste.rɔɪd/ n. 甾族化合物，类固醇

metabolite n. 代谢物

shrimp /ʃrɪmp/ n. 小海虾；（食用的）小虾仁

diabetes /'daɪə'bi:tɪz/n. 糖尿病

cottonseed n. 棉花籽

atmosphere /'æt.mə.sfɪər/ n. 大气，大气层，大气圈；气氛，环境

equivalent /ɪ'kwɪv.əl.ənt/ adj. 等值的；相等的；等同的

utilization /'ju:tɪ.laɪ'zeɪ.ʃən/ n. 利用，使用

- doodle /'duː.dl/ v. (心不在焉或心烦时) 随手乱画
- verse /vɜːs/ n. 诗; 诗歌; 韵文; 诗节; (歌曲的) 节
- summerhouse n. /'sʌm.ə.haʊs/ (花园中的) 凉亭, 凉棚
- vibrant /'vaɪ.brənt/ adj. 活跃的; 精力充沛的; 热情洋溢的
- bioprospecting /ˌbaɪəʊ'prɒspɛktɪŋ/ n. 生物 (资源) 勘探
- daunting /'dɔːn.tɪŋ/ adj. 令人发憊的; 使人气馁的
- ubiquity /juː'bɪk.wɪ.ti/ adj. (形容人或物) 无处不在; 普遍存在
- cork /kɔːk/ n. 软木橡树皮; 软木瓶塞
- desertification /dɪˌzɜːtɪ.fɪ'keɪ.ʃən/ n. 沙漠化, 荒漠化
- ultimately /'ʌl.tɪ.mət.li/ adv. 最终, 最后
- subsequently /'sʌb.sɪ.kwənt.li/ adv. 随后地
- bitterness /'bɪt.ə.nəs/ n. 苦味
- perception /pə'sep.ʃən/ n. 认识, 观念, 看法
- cascade /kæs'keɪd/ n. 小瀑布 (常指瀑布群的分支)
- ion /'aɪ.ən/ n. 离子
- archaeological /ˌɑː.ki.ə'lɒdʒ.ɪ.kəl/ adj. 考古学的; 和考古有关的
- organic /ɔː'gæn.ɪk/ adj. 有机的, 不使用化肥的
- microorganism /ˌmaɪ.krəʊ'ɔː.gən.ɪ.zəm/ n. 微生物
- artefact /'ɑːtɪ.fækt/ n. 人工制品, 制造物, 手工艺品
- thaw /θɔː/ v. (使) 融化, (使) 解冻; 变得友好, 变得放松
- degradation /ˌdeg.rə'deɪ.ʃən/ n. 玷污; 损害, 危害
- interchangeable /ˌɪn.tə'tʃeɪn.dʒə.bəl/ adj. 可互换的, 可交替的