



"石马上登机!"



零基础全科雅思课

土豆教育出品

高途

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同义替换巧解阅读题-课程讲义

第一部分 核心内容

一、单词换单词

1. 同义替换-词性转换

在单词后加后缀，通常词性改变，词义不变。

- 名词后缀 -tion 可以表状态。
- 名词后缀 -er, 可以指人，也可以指物。

Tip 记忆常见名词，动词，形容词后缀。不仅可以拓展词汇量，还可以快速定位，提升做题准确度。

练习 1

题干： Theory 1: cells less damaged by disease because fewer _____ are emitted.

原文： One possibility relates to the ATP-making machinery's emission of free radicals, which are thought to contribute to ageing and to such age-related diseases as cancer by damaging cells.

2. 同义替换-近义词

近义词是同义替换中最常见的类型，也是考查频率最高的类型。例如，important 的近义词有：

significant(有重大意义的); critical(关键的): Your decision is critical to our future;
vital(至关重要的); necessary(必须的); indispensable(必不可少的);
momentous(重大的); pivotal(核心的)

Tips:

1. 只要意思相近，即可为近义词，不会考查近义词的区别。
2. 积累不同难度的近义词，拓展词汇量。

练习 1

题干: It has been suggested that children hold mistaken views about the 'pure' science that they study at school.

原文: Many studies have shown that children harbour misconceptions about 'pure', curriculum science.

练习 2

题干:

- In Tennoji Zoo, a bear has been seen using a branch as a tool.
- This allowed him to knock down some 10 _____.

原文: The bear used a tree branch on multiple occasions to dislodge a piece of meat hung out of his reach.

练习 3

题干: They (Ants) use their own natural _____ as weed-killers and also use unwanted materials as _____.

- | | | |
|------------------|------------------|----------------|
| F. fertilizers | G. food | H. fungi |
| I. growing | J. interbreeding | K. natural |
| L. other species | M. secretions | N. sustainable |

原文: Farmer ants secrete antibiotics to control other fungi that might act as 'weeds', and spread waste to fertilize the crop.

3. 同义替换-否定词

否定词的同义替换是雅思阅读的出题点和高频考点，需熟悉除 not 之外的否定词

练习 1

题干： Henderson rarely visited the area around Press estate when he was younger.

原文： The family often stayed at Press Castle, the large mansion on the northern edge of the property, and Alexander spent much of his childhood in the area, playing on the beach near Eyemouth or fishing in the streams nearby.

练习 2

题干： Marie stopped doing research for several years when her children were born.

原文： The births of Marie's two daughters, Irene and Eve, in 1897 and 1904 failed to interrupt her scientific work.

练习 3

题干： The sense of smell may involve response to _____ which do not smell, in addition to obvious odours.

原文： 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.

4. 同义替换-反义表述

反义表述是一种较为特殊的同义替换类型，即通过否定词加反义词来表示相同的含义（如 easy 与 not difficult）。反义表述常常涉及多种词性之间的变化（如形容词 accurate 与名词词组 fewer errors），因此该类型的同义替换难度较高。

反义表述=否定词+反义词

练习 1

题干： People think of bears as unintelligent and _____.

原文： We tend to want to protect animals we think are intelligent and possess

emotions, such as elephants and primates. Bears, on the other hand, seem to be perceived as stupid and in many cases violent.

练习 2

题干： Many visitors feel it is unlikely that they will return to New Zealand after their visit.

原文： Because of the long-haul flight, most visitors stay for longer (average 20 days) and want to see as much of the country as possible on what is often seen as a once-in-a-lifetime visit.

二、单词换例子

从单词的层面来看，这类替换指的是上义词与下义词间的替换，如：animal 与 bird, fish, insect, mammal 等就构成了上下义的关系，而 mammal 又和 terrestrial mammals 和 marine mammals 等词构成上下义的关系。

Tips:

1. 单词换例子也是同义替换的高频考点，学生在做题时需注意此类同义替换的应用。
2. 该类型的同义替换经常用于**配对题型**中。

练习 1

题干： 27. A developed system of numbering

- A. was necessary in order to fulfil a civic role.
- B. was necessary when people began farming.
- C. was necessary for the development of arithmetic.

...

原文： As they began to settle, grow plants, herd animals, the need for a sophisticated number system became paramount.

练习 2

题干： 30. a description of some features of Harappan urban design.

原文： B ... As populations increased, cities were built that had great baths, craft workshops, palaces and halls laid out in distinct sectors. Houses were arranged in blocks, with wide main streets and narrow alleyways, and many had their own wells and drainage systems. It was very much a "thriving" civilisation.' Then around 2100 BC, a transformation began. Streets went uncleaned, buildings started to be abandoned, and ritual structures fell out of use. After their final demise, a millennium passed before really large-scale cities appeared once more in South Asia.

练习 3

题干： 15. recipes to conceal facial defects caused by aging.

原文： D Facial treatment was highly developed and women devoted many hours to it. They used to spread various scented creams on the face and to apply makeup in vivid and contrasting colors. An Egyptian papyrus from the 16th century BC contains detailed recipes to remove blemishes, wrinkles, and other signs of age...

三、单词换句子

Tip:

单词换句子是同义替换中**难度最高**的一类，因为无法依据某一个单词做出正确答案，故要求学生提高整体阅读能力。

练习 1

题干： A breakthrough unveiled the secret of Malaria.

原文： B Giovanni Battista Grassi, a naturalist, found that a particular type of mosquito was the carrier of malaria. By experimenting on healthy volunteers (mosquitoes were released into rooms where they drank the blood of the human guinea pigs), Grassi was able to make the direct link between the insects (all females of a certain kind) and the disease. Soon, doctors and scientists made

another startling discovery: the mosquitoes themselves were also infected and not mere carriers.

练习 2

题干：_____ produce is particularly expensive.

原文：Provisions available in local shops have to be flown into Nunavut on one of the most costly air networks in the world, or brought by supply ship during the few ice-free weeks of summer. It would cost a family around £ 7,000 a year to replace meat they obtained themselves through hunting with imported meat.

第二部分 语言知识

一、单词

possibility /ˌpɒs.ə'bɪl.ə.ti/ n. 可能 (性)

machinery /mə'ʃiːnər.i/ n. (大型的) 机器; 机械; (机器的) 运转部分

radical /'ræd.ɪ.kəl/ adj. 激进的; 过激的; 极端的

emission /i'mɪʃ.ən/ n. (气体、热量、光线等的) 排放, 散发, 射出; 排放物; 散发物

considerably /kən'sɪd.ər.ə.bli/ adv. 非常, 相当多地

indispensable /ˌɪn.dɪ'spen.sə.bəl/ 必不可少的, 必需的

momentous /mə'men.təs/ adj. 重大的, 重要的

pivotal /'pɪv.ə.təl/ adj. 关键性的, 核心的

harbour /'hɑː.bər/ n. 港口, 港湾

misconception /ˌmɪs.kən'sep.jən/ n. 误解，错误的想法

curriculum /kə'rɪk.jə.ləm/ n. 课程

multiple /'mʌl.tɪ.pəl/ n./adj. 多个的；多种的；倍数

dislodge /dɪ'slɒdʒ/ v. （尤指在外力作用下）使移位；使免职

fertilizer /'fɜː.tɪ.laɪ.zər/ n. 肥料

fungi /'fʌŋgiː/ n. 真菌；真菌类植物

interbreeding /ˌɪn.tə'briː.dɪŋ/ n. 杂交繁殖

secretion /sɪ'kriː.jən/ n. 分泌；分泌液

sustainable /sə'steɪ.nə.bəl/ adj. 可持续的，能长期保持的

antibiotics /ˌæn.tɪ.baɪ'ɒt.ɪk/ n. 抗生素，抗菌素

mansion /'mæn.jən/ n. 大厦；大楼；豪宅

odour /'əʊ.dər/ n. （常指难闻的）气味；臭味

odourless /'əʊ.də.ləs/ adj. 无味的，没有气味的

unintelligent /ˌʌn.ɪn'tel.ɪ.dʒənt/ adj. 缺乏才智的；愚蠢的；无知的

primate /'praɪ.meɪt/ n. 灵长类动物

perceive /pə'siːv/ v. 认为；看待；视为

overcrowding /ˌəʊ.və'kraʊ.dɪŋ/ n. 过度拥挤；挤满

mammal /'mæm.əl/ n. 哺乳动物

impairment /ɪm'peə.mənt/ n. 损伤，损害

autistic /ɔː'tɪs.tɪk/ adj. 患自闭症的；与自闭症相关的

spectrum /'spek.trəm/ n. 光谱；波谱；声谱；频谱

civic /'sɪv.ɪk/ adj. 城镇的；城市的；市民的

arithmetic /ə'riθ.mə.tɪk/ n. 算术

sophisticated /sə'fɪs.tɪ.keɪ.tɪd/ adj. 精于世故的，老练的；见多识广的；很有品位的

paramount /'pær.ə.maʊnt/ adj. 至上的，首要的

alleyway /'æliweɪ/ n. 小街；小巷，胡同

drainage /'dreɪ.nɪdʒ/ n. 排水系统；排污系统

transformation /,træns.fə'meɪ.jən/ n. 彻底改观；大变样

demise /di'maɪz/ n. 倒闭；败落；垮台

millennium /mɪ'len.i.əm/ n. 一千年，千周年；千周年纪念日

papyrus /pə'paɪ.rəs/ n. （尤指北非的）纸莎草，（尤指古埃及人制造的）纸莎草纸

blemish /'blem.ɪʃ/ n. 疤痕；斑点；瑕疵

wrinkle /'rɪŋ.kəl/ n. （年老时皮肤上的）皱纹

breakthrough /'breɪk.θruː/ n. 重大进展；突破

unveil /ʌn'veɪl/ v. 为...揭幕；（首次）展示，介绍，推出；将...公诸于众

naturalist /'nætʃ.ər.əl.ɪst/ n. （文学、艺术等领域的）自然主义者

mosquito /mə'skiː.təʊ/ n. 蚊

malaria /mə'leə.ri.ə/ n. 疟疾

guinea pig /'ɡɪn.i ,pɪɡ/ n. 豚鼠，天竺鼠

provision /prə'veɪʒ.ən/ n. 提供；供给；准备