



"石马上登机!"





# 零基础全科雅思课

土豆教育出品



土豆教育



# 阅读之判断题-课程讲义

## 第一部分 核心内容

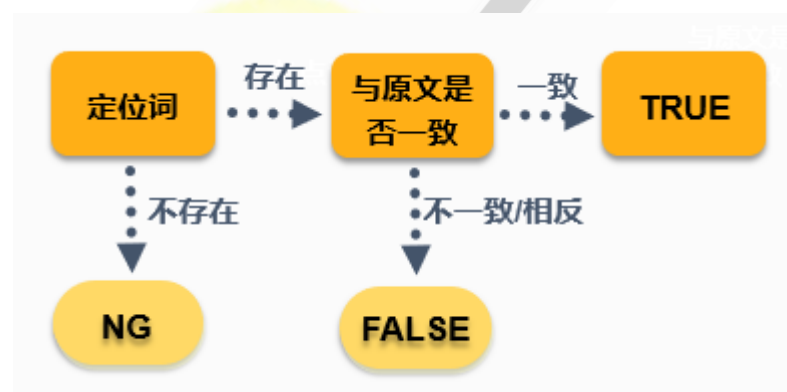
### 一、题型概述-判断题

#### 1. 判断题特点：

- 1) 顺序原则
- 2) 出题范围
  - a) 集中某段
  - b) 分散全文
- 3) 考查细节

#### 2. 解题步骤：

判断题干和文章中的关键信息能否一一对应



### 二、真题讲练

#### 练习 1

判断题：

Questions 8-13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?

In boxes 6-10 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

8. The website [www.newzealand.com](http://www.newzealand.com) aimed to provide ready-made itineraries and packages for travel companies and individual tourists.
9. It was found that most visitors started searching on the website by geographical location.
10. According to research, 26% of visitor satisfaction is related to their accommodation.
11. Visitors to New Zealand like to become involved in the local culture.
12. Visitors like staying in small hotels in New Zealand rather than in larger ones.
13. Many visitors feel it is unlikely that they will return to New Zealand after their visit.

原文：

### Case study: Tourism New Zealand website

**6 段** The website was set up to allow both individuals and travel organisations to create itineraries and travel packages to suit their own needs and interests. On the website, visitors can search for activities not solely by geographical location, but also by the particular nature of the activity. This is important as research shows that activities are the key driver of visitor satisfaction, contributing 74% to visitor satisfaction, while transport and accommodation account for the remaining 26%. The more activities that visitors undertake, the more satisfied they will be. It has also been found that visitors enjoy cultural activities most when they are interactive, such as visiting a *marae* (meeting ground) to learn about traditional Maori life. Many long-haul travellers enjoy such learning experiences, which provide them with stories to take home to their friends and family. In addition, it appears that visitors to New Zealand don't want to be 'one of the crowd' and find activities that involve only a few people



more special and meaningful.

**7 段** It could be argued that New Zealand is not a typical destination. New Zealand is a small country with a visitor economy composed mainly of small businesses. It is generally perceived as a safe English-speaking country with a reliable transport infrastructure. 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. However, the underlying lessons apply anywhere - the effectiveness of a strong brand, a strategy based on unique experiences and a comprehensive and user-friendly website.

## 练习 2

### 判断题：

Questions 6-10

*Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1?*

*In boxes 6-10 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

6. The ISTP study examined public and private systems in every city of the world.

7. Efficient cities can improve the quality of life for their inhabitants.

8. An inner-city tram network is dangerous for car drivers.

9. In Melbourne, people prefer to live in the outer suburbs.

10. Cities with high levels of bicycle usage can be efficient even when public transport is only averagely good.

### 原文：

#### Advantages of public transport

**1 段** A new study conducted for the World Bank by Murdoch University's

Institute for Science and Technology Policy (ISTP) has demonstrated that public transport is more efficient than cars. The study compared the proportion of wealth poured into transport by thirty-seven cities around this world. This included both the public and private costs of building, maintaining and using a transport system.

**2 段** The study found that the Western Australian city of Perth is a good example of a city with minimal public transport. As a result, 17% of its wealth went into transport costs. Some European and Asian cities, on the other hand, spent as little as 5%. Professor Peter Newman, ISTP Director pointed out that these more efficient cities were able to put the difference into attracting industry and jobs or creating a better place to live.

**3 段** According to Professor Newman, the larger Australian city of Melbourne is a rather unusual city in this sort of comparison. He describes it as two cities: 'A European city surrounded by a car-dependent one'. Melbourne's large tram network has made car use in the inner city much lower, but the outer suburbs have the same car-based structure as most other Australian cities. The explosion in demand for accommodation in the inner suburbs of Melbourne suggests a recent change in many people's preferences as to where they live.

**4 段** Newman says this is a new broader way of considering public transport issues. In the past, the case for public transport has been made on the basis of environmental and social justice considerations rather than economics. Newman, however, believes the study demonstrates that 'the auto-dependent city model is inefficient and grossly inadequate in economic as well as environmental terms',

**5 段** Bicycle use was not included in the study but Newman noted that the two most 'bicycle friendly cities considered - Amsterdam and Copenhagen - were very efficient, even though their public transport systems were 'reasonable but not special'.



## 第二部分 语言知识

### 一、 单词

itinerary /aɪ'tɪnərəri/ n. 行程；旅行日程

solely /'səʊli/ adv. 仅；只；唯；单独地

geographical /,dʒi:ə'græfɪk(ə)/ adj. 地理的

undertake /,ʌndə'teɪk/ v. 承担；从事；负责

interactive /,ɪntər'æktɪv/ adj. 合作的；交互的；互相交流的

meaningful /'mi:nɪŋfl/ adj. 严肃的；重要的；重大的

infrastructure /'ɪnfəstrʌktʃə(r)/ n. （国家或机构的）基础设施，基础设施建设

underlying /,ʌndə'laɪɪŋ/ adj. 根本的；潜在的；隐含的

effectiveness /ɪ'fektɪvnəs/ n. 效力

inhabitant /ɪn'hæbɪtənt/ n. （某地的）居民，栖息动物

suburb /'sʌbɜ:b/ n. 郊区；城外

averagely /'ævərɪdʒli/ adv. 平均地

proportion /prə'pɔ:ʃn/ n. 部分；份额

minimal /'mɪnɪməl/ adj. 极小的；极少的；最小的

explosion /ɪk'spləʊʒn/ n. 爆炸，爆破，爆裂（声）

tram /træm/ n. 有轨电车

grossly /'grəʊsli/ adv. 极度地；极其；非常

inadequate /ɪn'ædɪkwət/ adj. 不充分的；不足的；不够的

## 二、练习原文翻译

### 1. 练习 1

#### 案例研究:新西兰旅游网站

**6 段** 网站设立的初衷是为了让个人和旅游机构都能够创建符合他们需求与兴趣的行程和旅行套餐。网站上, 游客不仅可以地理位置搜寻活动, 而且还能够根据它们的特定属性来进行查找。这一点十分重要, 因为研究显示, 各种活动项目是游客满意度的关键驱动因素, 贡献了 74% 的游客满意度, 而交通和住宿构成剩下的 26%。游客参与的活动越多, 他们的满意度就越高。研究还发现, 游客比较喜欢具有互动性质的文化活动, 比如参观“毛利会堂”以了解传统的毛利人生活。许多远道而来的游客喜欢这样的学习体验。这为他们提供了可以带回去与朋友和家人分享的故事素材。此外, 来到新西兰的游客似乎不喜欢成为大众的一员, 而是觉得那些只有少数人参与的活动更加特别, 也更加有意义。

**7 段** 有人可能会认为新西兰并非典型的度假目的地。它是一个小国家, 游客经济主要由小型商家所构成。人们普遍将其视为一个安全的英语国家, 有着可靠的交通基础设施。由于航程很长, 大多数游客都会待的更久一些(平均 20 天), 打算尽可能多地逛逛这个国家, 因为他们通常将视其为一场“一生一次”的旅行。然而, 其旅游业兴旺发达背后的经验却可放之四海而皆准: 强有力品牌的效应, 基于独特体验的战略, 以及一个全面且十分关注用户体验的网站。

### 2. 练习 2

#### 公共交通的优点

**1 段** 默多克大学的科技政策研究所(ISTP)为世界银行做的最新研究表明, 公共交通比汽车更高效。该研究比较了全世界 37 座城市公共交通投入的资金比例。

这其中包括修建、维护和使用公交系统时的政府投入和个人开销。

**2 段** 研究发现，澳大利亚西部的珀斯市是公共交通稀缺城市的一个很好例子。

结果，其财政支出的 17% 被用于交通运输上。相比之下，一些欧洲和亚洲城市的花费则仅为 5%。研究所主任彼得·纽曼(Peter Newman) 教授指出，这些效率更高的城市能够将更多资金用于吸引产业和就业机会，创造更好的居住环境。

**3 段** 根据纽曼教授的看法,如此进行比较的话,规模相对较大的澳大利亚城市墨尔本则显得格外与众不同。他将其形容为双层城市:“一座欧洲城市外面裹着另一座汽车代步城。”墨尔本规模庞大的有轨电车网络大大降低了市内的汽车使用率,但远郊地区则同大多数其他澳大利亚城市一样依赖汽车交通。而该市近郊住房需求的激增正显示出近年来人们在选择居住地点时观念的变化。

**4 段** 纽曼教授说,对于公共交通事务,这是一个全新的、更全面的视角。过去,对于公共交通问题,人们的考虑往往基于环境和社会的公平性,而非经济。但是,纽曼教授认为,研究表明“依赖汽车的城市模式既不环保,也不经济”。

**5 段** 自行车出行没有包含在此项研究范围之内。然而,纽曼教授指出,阿姆斯特丹和哥本哈根这两座自行车普及率最高的城市效率也非常高,即便他们的公共交通系统“合情合理,但毫无特色”。