



"石马上登机!"



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# 零基础全科雅思课

土豆教育出品

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# 阅读之填空题-2-课程讲义

## 第一部分 核心内容

### 一、题型概述-填空题

1. 顺序原则，偶尔乱序

2. 答案

(1) 有明确字数要求

(2) 均为原文词

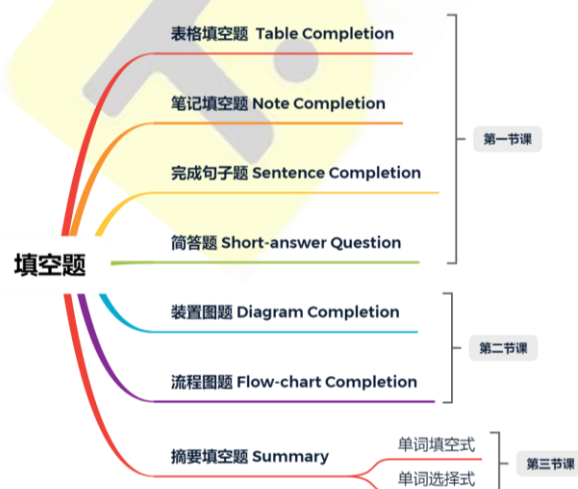
(3) 除特殊名词(人名，地名等)外，答案词不需要大写

3. 出题范围

(1) 集中某段

(2) 分布全文

4. 题型分类



5. 装置/流程图

1) 特点:

- 定位：直接对应文章某一段（少数情况上下两段）
- 做题：有箭头看箭头，没有箭头看题号
- 答案：单词千万别抄错

2) 常用词汇

①流程，过程

process, course, development, evolution, procedure, system

②步骤，阶段

step, stage, phase

③位置关系

up, above, over, under, below, behind, in front of.....

## 二、真题讲练

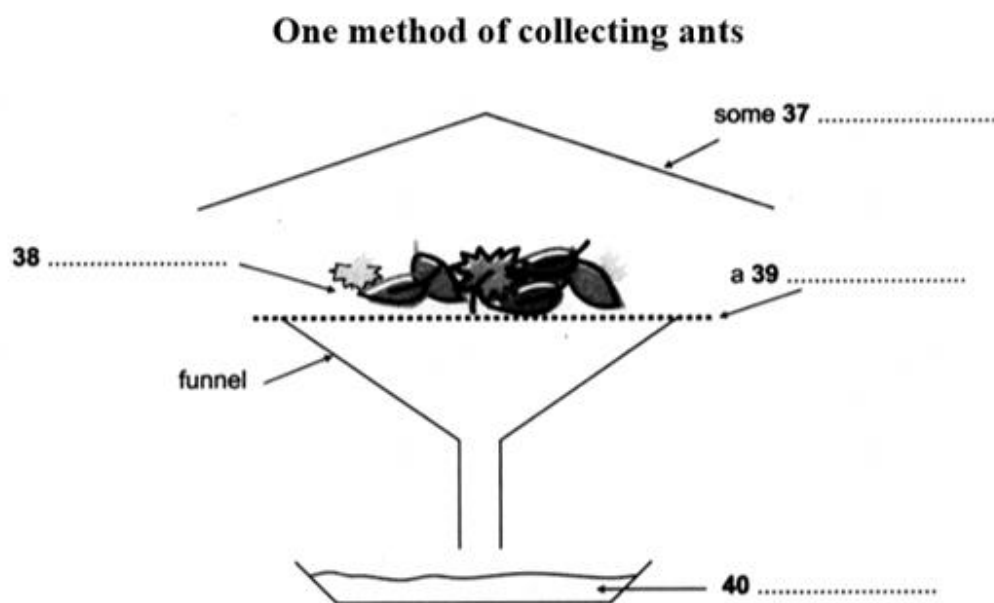
### 练习 1

装置填空题：

Label the **diagram** below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer

Write your answers in boxes 37-40 on your answer sheet.



原文：

Many ants are small and forage primarily in the layers of leaves and other debris (remains) on the ground. Collecting these species by hand can be difficult. One of the most successful ways to collect them is to gather the leaf litter in which they are foraging and extract the ants from it. This is most commonly done by placing leaf litter on a screen over a large funnel, often under some heat. As the leaf litter dries from above, ants (and other animals) move downward and eventually fall out the bottom and are collected in alcohol placed below the funnel. This method worked especially well in rainforests and marshy areas. A method of improving the catch when using a funnel is to sift the leaf litter through a coarse screen before placing it above the funnel. This will concentrate the litter and remove the larger leaves and twigs. It will also allow more litter to be sampled when using a limited number of funnels.

练习 2

装置填空题：

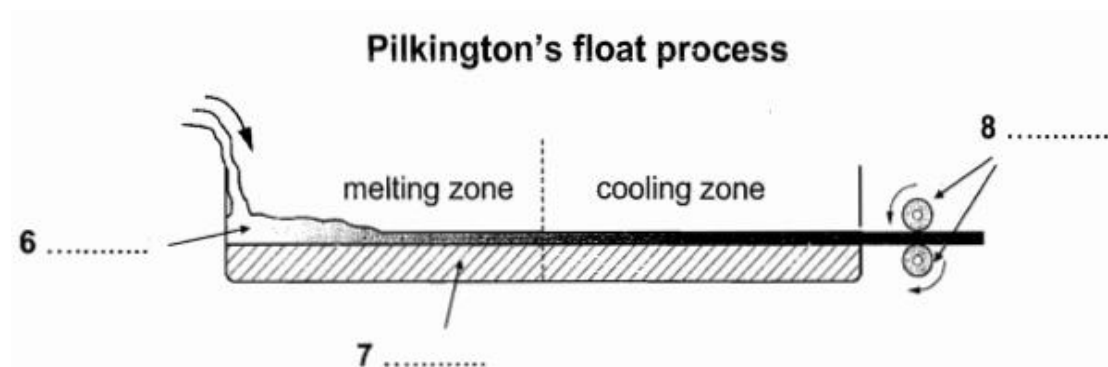
Questions 1-8



Complete the table and **diagram** below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-8 on your answer sheet.



**原文：**

The rest of the concept relied on gravity, which guaranteed that the surface of the molten metal was perfectly flat and horizontal. Consequently, when pouring molten glass onto the molten tin, the underside of the glass would also be perfectly flat. If the glass were kept hot enough, it would flow over the molten tin until the top surface was also flat, horizontal and perfectly parallel to the bottom surface. Once the glass cooled to 604°C or less it was too hard to mark and could be transported out of the cooling zone by rollers. The glass settled to a thickness of six millimetres because of surface tension interactions between the glass and the tin. By fortunate coincidence, 60 per cent of the flat glass market at that time was for six millimetre glass.

### 练习 3

**流程填空题：**

The **flow chart** below shows the steps in chocolate making.

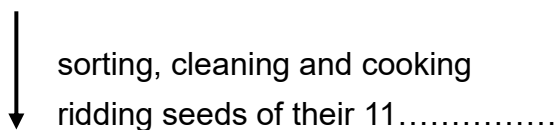
Complete the flow chart using **NO MORE THAN THREE WORDS** from the



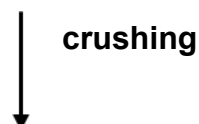
passage for each blank

Write your answers in boxes 11-14 on your answer sheet.

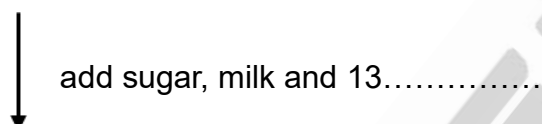
**cacao seeds**



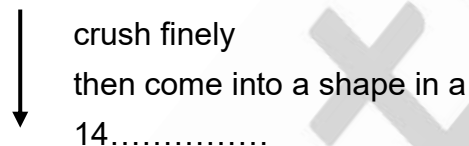
**nibs**



12.....



**Crumb mixture**



**chocolate**

原文:

**E** To become chocolate, cacao seeds go through a long production process in a factory. Workers must sort, clean and cook the seeds. Then they break off the covering of the seeds so that only the inside fruit, or nibs, remain. Workers crush the nibs into a soft substance called chocolate liquor. This gets separated into cocoa solids and a fat called cocoa butter. Chocolate makers have their own special recipes in which they combine chocolate liquor with exact amounts of sugar, milk and cocoa fat. They finely crush this 'crumb' mixture in order to make it smooth. The mixture then goes through two more processes before it is shaped into a mold form.

## 练习 4

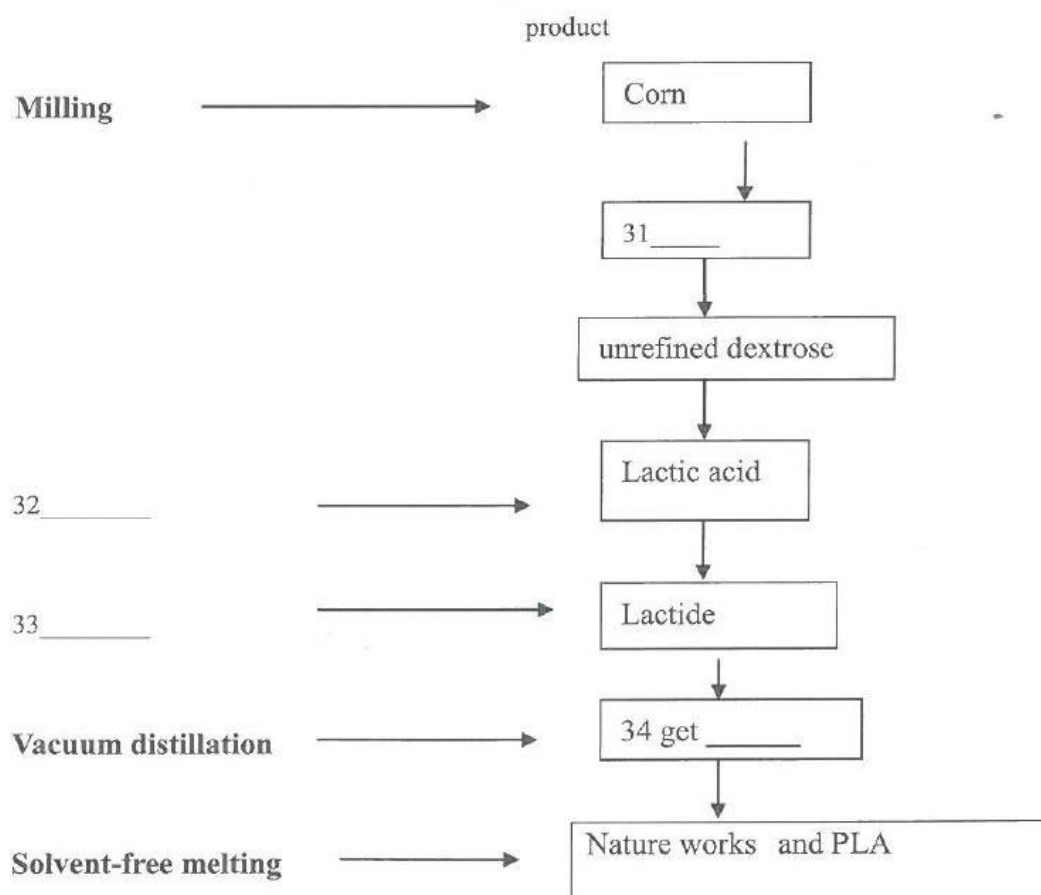
## 流程填空题：

The **flow chart** below shows the process of producing PLA.

Complete the chart, using **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 31-34 on your answer sheet.

## Process : the production of PLA



## 原文：

**D.** The basic raw materials for PLA are carbon dioxide and water. Growing plants, like corn take these building blocks from the atmosphere and the soil. They are combined in the plant to make carbohydrates (sucrose and starch) through a process driven by photosynthesis. The process for making Nature Works PLA begins when a renewable resource such as corn is milled, separating starch from the raw material. Unrefined dextrose, in turn, is processed from the starch.

E. Cargill Dow turns the unrefined dextrose into lactic acid using a fermentation process similar to that used by beer and wine producers. This is the same lactic acid that is used as a food additive and is found in muscle tissue in the human body. Through a special condensation process, a lactide is formed. This lactide is purified through vacuum distillation and becomes a polymer (the base for Nature Works PLA) that is ready for use through a solvent-free melt process. Development of this new technology allows the company to “harvest” the carbon that living plants remove from the air through photosynthesis. Carbon is stored in plant starches, which can be broken down into natural plant sugars. The carbon and other elements in these natural sugars are then used to make Nature Works PLA.

### 填空题 (装置+流程)-总结

- **定位：**

- (1) 装置图和流程图上的单词，一般会**原词出现**

- (2) 直接对应**文章某一段** (少数情况上下两段)

- **同义替换：**不再是文字和文字替换，而是**文字和图示**的替换

- (1) 分析装置图的形状和相对位置等

- (2) 分析流程图的箭头顺序等

- **答案：**单词千万别抄错

## 第二部分 语言知识

### 一、 单词

cacao nibs /kə'kɔ:əʊ'nɪbs/ n. 可可粒

crumb /krʌm/ n. 食物碎屑；(尤指) 面包屑，糕饼屑

funnel /'fʌnl/ n. 漏斗

marshy /'mɔ:ʃɪ/ adj. 沼泽的；泥泞的

sift /sɪft/ v. 筛

coarse /kɔ:s/ adj. 粗的；大颗粒的

twig /twɪɡ/ n. 细枝；小枝；嫩枝

molten /'məʊltən/ adj. 熔化的；熔融的

horizontal /ˌhɒrɪ'zɒn.təl/ adj. 水平的

underside /'ʌndəsaɪd/ n. 下侧；底面；底部；下表面

thickness /'θɪknəs/ n. 厚；厚度；粗

coincidence /kəʊ'ɪnsɪdəns/ n. 巧合，巧事

crush /krʌʃ/ v. 压坏；压伤；挤压变形

liquor /'lɪkə(r)/ n. 液，汁，烈酒

mold /məʊld/ n. 霉；霉菌

dioxide /daɪ'ɒksaɪd/ n. 氧化物

carbohydrate /ˌkɑ:bəʊ'hɑɪdreɪt/ n. 碳水化合物；糖类

photosynthesis /ˌfəʊtəʊ'sɪnθəʊsɪs/ n. 光合作用

starch /stɑ:tʃ/ n. 淀粉；含淀粉的食物

unrefined /ˌʌnrɪˈfaɪnd/ adj. 未精制的；未提炼的

dextrose /ˈdekstrəʊz/ n. 葡萄糖，右旋糖（一种天然糖）

lactic acid /ˌlæktɪk ˈæsɪd/ n. 乳酸

fermentation /ˌfɜːmenˈteɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 发酵

additive /ˈædətɪv/ n. （尤指食品的）添加剂，添加物

condensation /ˌkɒndənˈseɪʃn/ n. （气体）冷凝，凝结

lactide /ˈlæktɪd/ n. 丙交酯，交酯

vacuum distillation /ˈvækjuːm ˌdɪstrɪˈleɪʃn/ n. 真空蒸馏

distillation /ˌdɪstrɪˈleɪʃn/ n. 蒸馏

polymer /ˈpɒlɪmə(r)/ n. 聚合物；多聚体

solvent /ˈsɒlvənt/ n. 溶剂；溶媒

## 二、练习原文翻译

### 1. 练习 1

许多蚂蚁体型小，主要在地面上的树叶层中间和其他残片中觅食 (forage)。直接用手抓蚂蚁比较困难，有一个非常有效的捕获方法是把带有正在觅食的蚂蚁的落叶收集到一起，再把上面的蚂蚁取下来。通常，我们将这些落叶放置在滤网上，下面再放一个可以加热的大漏斗 (funnel)。在加热过程中随着上面的落叶渐渐变干，蚂蚁(和其他动物)会往下爬，最终掉下来，被收集到置于漏斗下方的酒精中。这个方法特别适用于雨林和沼泽地区。

### 2. 练习 2

重力是另一重要因素，它可确保熔融金属的表面绝对的平滑。相应地，当熔融玻

璃流入熔融锡液时，玻璃的底部同样需要绝对的平滑。如玻璃热度足够，玻璃液会在锡液表面铺开、摊平，完全与下表面平行。当玻璃液冷却至 604 °C 或以下时，坚硬的表面很难形成印迹，即可由辊带冷化带传送而出。由于玻璃与锡表面密度会发生相互作用，玻璃厚度需要达到 6mm 。幸运的是，当时市场上 60% 的平板玻璃都有 6mm 厚。

### 3. 练习 3

可可种子要在工厂里经过漫长的生产过程才能变成巧克力。工人们必须对种子进行分类、清洗和烹饪。然后他们剥掉种子的外皮，这样就只剩下里面的果实，也就是可可粒。工人们将可可粒碾成一种叫做巧克力浆的流体物质。它被分离成可可固体和一种叫做可可脂的脂肪物质。巧克力制造商有自己的特殊配方，他们将巧克力浆与精确克数的糖、牛奶和可可脂混合在一起。他们细致地研磨这些“碎屑”混合物，使其变得顺滑。在倒入模具成型之前，这些混合物还要经过两道工序。

### 4. 练习 4

D 段翻译：

聚乳酸 (PLA) 的基本原料是二氧化碳和水。玉米之类的植物在生长过程中从大气和土壤中汲取这些基本原料，并在光合作用下将其聚合在一起，产出碳水化合物（即碳水和蔗糖）。制作“自然工程”聚乳酸，首先要将玉米之类的可再生原料研磨成粉，将其中的淀粉提取出来，接着从中加工出未经提纯的葡萄糖。

E 段翻译：

嘉吉公司通过发酵将未提纯的葡萄糖转化为乳酸，类似于很多酒商使用的啤酒和葡萄酒的发酵过程。这种乳酸与食品添加剂和人体肌肉组织里的乳酸是一样的，

接着再通过某种特殊的冷凝法将其凝结成丙交酯。这种丙交酯经真空蒸馏提纯后可以生成一种高分子聚合物（也即“自然工程”聚乳酸的基础物质），经过无溶剂的熔炼过程之后就可以投入使用了。这项新技术的开发使该公司能够“收获”植物通过光合作用从空气中获取的碳。这种碳储存在植物淀粉中，而淀粉可以被分解成天然的植物糖。“自然工程”聚乳酸就是用这些天然糖中的碳和其他成分来制造的。