



"石马"上登机!



零基础全科雅思课

土豆教育出品



土豆教育

阅读之填空题-3-课程讲义

第一部分 核心内容

一、题型概述-填空题

1. 装置/流程图特点：

- (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

2. 摘要（单词填空+单词选择）特点：

- 1) 摘要——从文章中摘出来的“重要信息”（不是你觉得重要，是考官觉得重要）
- 2) 出题范围：
不确定，全文或某几个段落出题
- 3) 定位：
瞻前顾后看定位——空格前和空格后都会出现有用的定位

二、真题讲练

练习 1

单词填空式摘要题：

Questions 33-40

Complete the summary of paragraphs C and D below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS** from paragraphs C and D for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 33-40 on your answer sheet.

If you visit the Canadian Arctic, you immediately appreciate the problems faced by people for whom this is home. It would clearly be impossible for the people to engage in 33..... as a means of supporting themselves. For thousands of years they have had to rely on catching 34..... and 35..... as a means of sustenance. The harsh surroundings saw many who tried to settle there pushed to their limits, although some were successful. The 36..... people were an example of the latter and for them the environment did not prove unmanageable. For the present inhabitants, life continues to be a struggle. The territory of Nunavut consists of little more than ice, rock and a few 37..... In recent years, many of them have been obliged to give up their 38..... lifestyle, but they continue to depend mainly on 39..... for their food and clothes. 40..... produce is particularly expensive.

原文：

C The Canadian Arctic is a vast, treeless polar desert that's covered with snow for most of the year. Venture into this terrain and you get some idea of the hardships facing anyone who calls this home. Farming is out of the question and nature offers meagre pickings. Humans first settled in the Arctic a mere 4,500 years ago, surviving by exploiting sea mammals and fish. The environment tested them to the limits: sometimes the colonists were successful, sometimes they failed and vanished. But around a thousand years ago, one group emerged that was uniquely well adapted to cope with the Arctic environment. These Thule people moved in from Alaska, bringing kayaks, sleds, dogs, pottery and iron tools. They are the ancestors of today's Inuit people.

D Life for the descendants of the Thule people is still harsh. Nunavut is 1.9 million square kilometres of rock and ice, and a handful of islands around the North Pole. It's currently home to 2,500 people, all but a handful of them indigenous Inuit. Over the past 40 years, most have abandoned their nomadic ways and settled in the territory's 28 isolated communities, but they still rely

heavily on nature to provide food and clothing. 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. Economic opportunities are scarce, and for many people state benefits are their only income.

Tips:**1. 摘要（单词填空+单词选择）快速做题的奥秘：**

1) 句子“切开”单独看

2) “瞻前顾后”看定位

2. 摘要（单词选择）填空题的特点：

- 所给选项远多于空格数量
- 选项常出现生词
- 选项单词和原文答案词常同义替换

练习 2**单词选择式填空题：**

Questions 28-35

Complete the summary using the list of words, A-N below.

Write the correct letter A-N in boxes 28-35 on your answer sheet.

原文：

Teleworking has been said to have many benefits for both society and companies. Survey identified that telecommuters spend more time on 28_____ than those traditional workers on changes in non-commuting travel on weekends. It also is beneficial to environment as it reduces the 29_____ in the atmosphere from decreased street repairs, city heating, or even 30_____ as staff in office could send documents 31_____. Apart from that, other materials such as Vehicle-related, Highway-related and 32_____ materials will

also be saved. Traditionally, large amount of energy is needed to make 33_____ e.g. public transportation and private cars. With the arise of telecommuting, resources and 34_____ will be saved. And conservation goes to the energy and materials consumed in all 35_____.

A. pollution	B. internet energy	C paper usage
D. construction and maintenance		E. materials
F. shopping	G. productivity	H. fuels and gases
I. electronically	J. IT	K. equipment
L. company	M. work-related	N. geography

原文：

Tele-working

A Teleworking - working remotely from an office- is said to have many benefits for organisations, the environment and society. It provokes mixed reactions from its acolytes and those that experience it first hand. Whether you like it or not, it is true to say that work is no longer dependent on geography and this opens up a range of opportunities for working in new ways and environments.

B The surveys show "that the productivity increase is not primarily because of longer working hours (as is sometimes suggested). Although prevalent, working more is just one of a number of influencing factors, and not the most important." An unusual comparison of the performance of teleworkers with a closely matched control group of non-teleworkers found that not only was productivity higher, but also that absenteeism and error rates were lower.

C Two other areas where SUSTEL has added to the economic impact knowledge base is its effect on absenteeism and space utilisation. In the case of absenteeism, over 60 percent of those surveyed stated that telework had enabled them to work when they were prevented from reaching a work location (usually through illness or transport problems). Around half the cases also identified substantial reductions in space requirements - to the point where one organisation had completely done away with a central office. Changes in non-commuting travel on weekends: home-bases workers, which includes a substantial population of people who are not telecommuters, spend more time shopping out of the home than traditional workers.

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.

E A tremendous amount of energy is required to produce transportation equipment such as automobiles, buses, trains and jet aircraft. If telecommuting is promoted, there will be less use of this equipment and less energy will be required for production, maintenance and repair of this equipment. Fuel resources and gases needed to operate this equipment will be reduced, as well the building and repair of highways and maintenance requires a large consumption of energy, not only in the operation of the highway construction and repair equipment, but also in the manufacture and transportation of the required materials. An increase in the percentage of people telecommuting to work will decrease the need for expanded highways and associated road maintenance. The first two areas related to getting to work.

Tips:

1. 单词填空式摘要题——答案词和原文词一致

2. 单词选择式摘要题——答案与原文的常见的 4 大对应关系:

- 1) 原文原词：与原文完全相同的词或短语
- 2) 词性变化：electronic (adj.) → electronically (adv.)
- 3) 同义词：repair equipment → maintenance
- 4) 归纳：原文没有直接提及，须从几句话中归纳出答案。一般比较难，目前考试中，至少有一个空格是归纳出来，例如：carbon footprint → pollution

第二部分 语言知识

一、 单词

Arctic /'ɑ:ktɪk/ n. 北极，北极地区

sustenance /'sʌstənəns/ n. 食物；营养；养料

harsh /hɑ:ʃ/ adj. 残酷的；严酷的；严厉的

surrounding /sə'raʊndɪŋ/ adj. 周围的；附近的

unmanageable /ʌn'mænidʒəbl/ adj. 难以控制（或处理）的；无法对付的

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

treeless /'tri:ləs/ adj. 无树木的

terrain /tə'reɪn/ n. 地形；地势；地带

hardship /'hɑ:dʃɪp/ n. 艰难；困苦；拮据

meagre /'mi:gə(r)/ adj. 少量且劣质的

mammal /'mæml/ n. 哺乳动物

vanish /'vænɪʃ/ v. （莫名其妙地）突然消失

kayak /'kaɪæk/ n. （坐的部分遮盖起来的）独木舟，单人划子，皮艇

sled /sled/ n. 雪橇

pottery /'pɒtəri/ n. 陶器

descendant /dɪ'sendənt/ n. 后裔；后代；子孙

indigenous /ɪn'dɪdʒənəs/ adj. 本地的；当地的；土生土长的

nomadic /nəʊ'mædɪk/ adj. 游牧的

provision /prə'vɪʒən/ n. 供给；规定

scarce /skeəs/ adj. 缺乏的；不足的；稀少的

telecommuter /'telɪkə,mju:tə/ n. 远程工作者

traditionally /trə'dɪʃənəli/ adv. 传统上；习惯上；传说上

conservation /,kɒnsə'veɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 保护，保存；节约，防止浪费；守恒定律

maintenance /'meɪntənəns/ n. 维护；保养

electronically /ɪ,lek'trɒnɪkli/ adv. 用电子方法；用电子装置

productivity /,prɒdʌk'tɪvəti/ n. 生产率；生产效率

remotely /rɪ'məʊtli/ adv. 偏远地；远程地；微弱地

provoke /prə'veʊk/ v. 激起；引起；引发

acolyte /'ækələɪt/ n. 侍从；助手；支持者

prevalent /'prevələnt/ adj. 流行的；普遍存在的；盛行的

teleworker /'telɪwɜ:kə/ n. 远程工作者

absenteeism /,æbsən'ti:ɪzəm/ n. (经常性无故的) 旷工，缺勤

utilization /,ju:təlaɪ'zeɪʃ(ə)n/ n. 利用

metric /'metrɪk/ adj. 公制的

equivalent /ɪ'kwɪvələnt/ n. 对等的人（或事物）

footprint /'fʊtprɪnt/ n. 脚印；足迹

automobile /'ɔ:təməbi:l/ n. 汽车

二、练习原文翻译

1. 练习 1

C 段 加拿大北极区是一片广袤荒芜的极地荒漠，一年中多半时间都被冰雪所覆

盖。踏上这片土地，你就会明白以此为家的人们的处境有多么艰苦。农耕种植绝不可能，而可供采摘的食物也寥寥无几。距今 4500 年前，人类才开始在北极地区定居，并且以捕捉海洋哺乳动物和鱼类为生。环境的考验将他们生存潜力逼迫到了极限：有时他们成功幸存，而有时则遭受失败并灭亡。然而，大约一千年前出现了一个种族，他们以独特的方式很好地适应了北极地区的环境。这些图勒人从阿拉斯加迁至北极，并带来了皮艇、雪橇、狗、陶器和铁质工具。他们是现今因纽特人的祖先。

D 段 对图勒人的后代来说，生活依然残酷而艰苦。努纳武特地区包括一百九十万平方公里被岩石和冰雪覆盖的陆地，以及此极点附近的几个岛屿。现在，除了少数几个人之外，该地区两千五百名居民几乎均为因纽特原住民。在过去的四十年中，大多数人都放弃了游牧生活，而定居在当地二十八个相互独立的社区，但他们仍旧依托于大自然来获取食物与衣服。当地商店出售的日常必需品只能通过世界上运费最昂贵的航线之一进行运输，或是通过只有在夏季不结冰的几个星期才能航行的供应船运送进努纳武特地区。一个家庭每年大约要花费七千英镑才能用进口的肉食来代替他们自己猎取的肉类。在这里，经济机遇极少，政府补助金是许多人的唯一收入来源。

2. 练习 2

远程办公

A 段 远程办公（即居家远程工作）据说对组织、环境和社会都有很多好处。它的支持者和首批体验者对此反应不一。不管你喜不喜欢，工作确实不再依赖于地理位置，这为新的工作环境和工作方式提供了一系列机遇。

B 段 调查显示，“延长工作时间并不是提高工作效率的主要原因（这一观点时常

被提出)。尽管加班现象很普遍,但这只是众多影响因素之一,而不是最主要的因素。”一项研究专门将远程办公人员和作为对照组的办公室员工的工作表现进行了对比,结果发现,远程办公人员不仅工作效率更高,缺勤率和错误率也更低。

C 段 SUSTEL 对经济影响知识库贡献的另外两个方面体现在其对缺勤率和空间利用率的影响。在缺勤的案例中,超过 60%的受访者表示,当他们无法到达工作地点时(通常是由于疾病或交通问题),远程办公使他们能够继续工作。将近一半的案例还体现出对工作空间的需求大幅减少,一家公司甚至直接撤销了中央办公区。周末非通勤出行的变化:居家办公的员工,包括大量非远程工作者,比传统员工在外购物的时间更长。

D 段 只需将一半时间用于远程办公,每年就可以减少 5100 多万公吨的碳排放量,相当于省下了纽约所有通勤者上路所需的能耗。额外碳足迹的降低还来自于:办公能源、道路维修、城市供暖、办公建筑、商务旅行、纸张使用(电子文档取代纸张)等的减少。尽管随着我们工业的发展和生活水平的提高,能源利用率将持续增长,但能源的高效利用始终是最重要的。比起传统办公,远程办公有很大的节能潜力。能源的节约主要在于三大方面:车辆、公路和工作相关的材料和资源。

E 段 生产汽车、公共汽车、火车和喷气式飞机等运输设备需要大量能源。如果推广远程办公,将减少这些交通工具的使用,生产、维护和维修这些设备所需的能源以及其运行所需的燃料资源和气体燃料也会随之减少。公路的修建、维修以及维护需要消耗大量的能源,不仅在公路的运行和维护过程中,在制造和运输所需材料时也需要大量能源来支持。远程办公人员比例的增加将减少对公路扩建和相关道路维护的需求。这是与上班有关的前两个方面。