雅思6分阅读基础-第一讲（上）

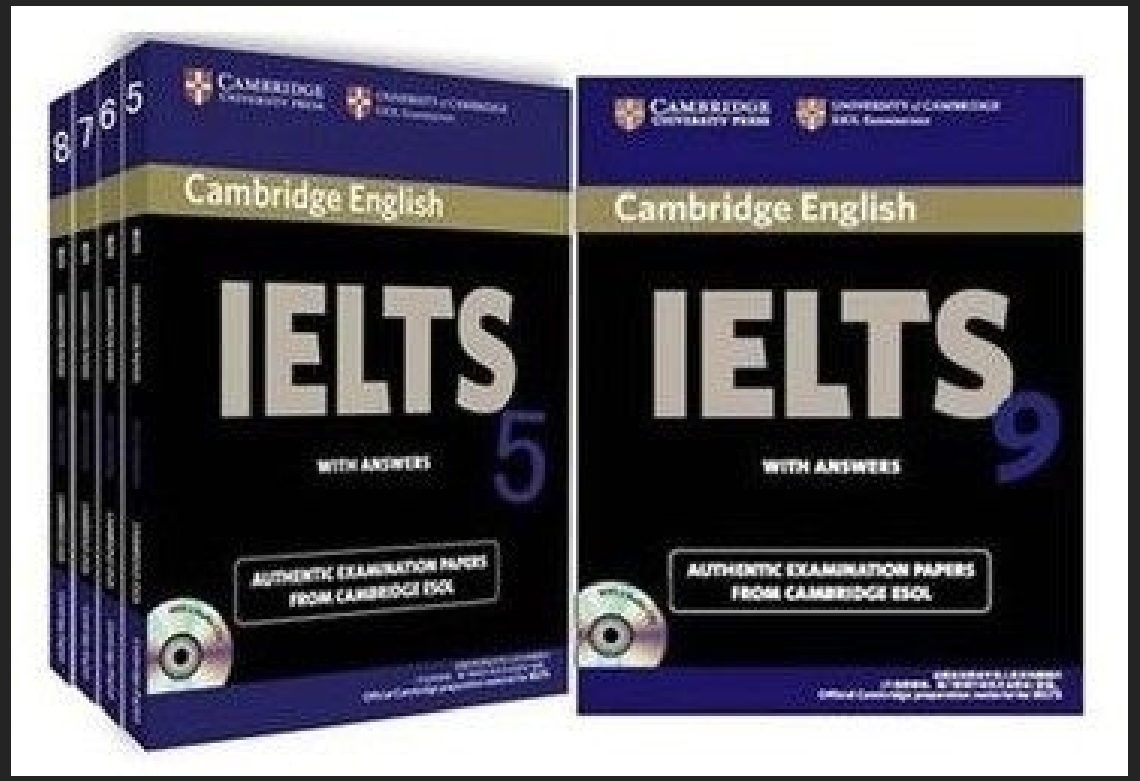
Grace

课程体系

1.基础课
2.填空题
3.判断题
4.配对题
5.小标题

课堂用书

剑7-13


CAMBRIDGE
Cambridge English
IELTS
5
WITH ANSWERS
AUTHENTIC EXAMINATION PAPERS
FROM CAMBRIDGE ESOL
Cambridge English
IELTS
9
WITH ANSWERS
AUTHENTIC EXAMINATION PAPERS
FROM CAMBRIDGE ESOL

Lesson One

- 阅读介绍
- 阅读基础

阅读介绍

雅思阅读考试类型

	A类
对象	留学
文章取材&特点	期刊、杂志、书籍和报纸社科、 人文、技术等各个领域
文章数量	Passage One Passage Two Passage Three

雅思阅读文章展示

IS THERE ANYBODY OUT THERE?
The Search for Extra-terrestrial Intelligence

The question of whether we are alone in the Universe has haunted humanity for centuries, but we may now stand poised on the brink of the answer to that question, as we search for radio signals from other intelligent civilisations. This search, often known by the acronym SETI (search for extra-terrestrial intelligence), is a difficult one. Although groups around the world have been searching intermittently for three decades, it is only now that we have reached the level of technology where we can make a determined attempt to search all nearby stars for any sign of life.

A

The primary reason for the search is basic curiosity – the same curiosity about the natural world that drives all pure science. We want to know whether we are alone in the Universe. We want to know whether life evolves naturally if given the right conditions, or whether there is something very special about the Earth to have fostered the variety of life forms that we see around us on the planet. The simple detection of a radio signal will be sufficient to answer this most basic of all questions. In this sense, SETI is another cog in the machinery of pure science which is continually pushing out the horizon of our knowledge. However, there are other reasons for being interested in whether life exists elsewhere. For example, we have had civilisation on Earth for perhaps only a few thousand years, and the threats of nuclear war and pollution over the last few decades have told us that our survival may be tenuous. Will we last another two thousand years or will we wipe ourselves out? Since the lifetime of a planet like ours is several billion years, we can expect that, if other civilisations do survive in our galaxy, their ages will range from zero to several billion years. Thus any other civilisation that we hear from is likely to be far older, on average, than ourselves. The mere existence of such a civilisation will tell us that long-term survival is possible, and gives us some cause for optimism. It is even possible that the older civilisation may pass on the benefits of their experience in dealing with threats to survival such as nuclear war and global pollution, and other threats that we haven't yet discovered.

B

In discussing whether we are alone, most SETI scientists adopt two ground rules. First, UFOs (Unidentified Flying Objects) are generally ignored since most scientists don't consider the evidence for them to be strong enough to bear serious consideration (although it is also important to keep an open mind in case any really convincing evidence emerges in the future). Second, we make a very conservative assumption that we are looking for a life form that is pretty well like us, since if it differs radically from us we may well not recognise it as a life form, quite apart from whether we are able to communicate with it. In other words, the life form we are looking for may well have two green heads and seven fingers, but it will nevertheless resemble us in that it should communicate with its fellows, be interested in the Universe, live on a planet orbiting a star like our Sun, and perhaps most restrictively, have a chemistry, like us, based on carbon and water.

C

Even when we make these assumptions, our understanding of other life forms is still severely limited. We do not even know, for example, how many stars have planets, and we certainly do not know how likely it is that life will arise naturally, given the right conditions. However, when we look at the 100 billion stars in our galaxy (the Milky Way), and 100 billion galaxies in the observable Universe, it seems inconceivable that at least one of these planets does not have a life form on it; in fact, the best educated guess we can make, using the little that we do know about the conditions for carbon-based life, leads us to estimate that perhaps one in 100,000 stars might have a life-bearing planet orbiting it. That means that our nearest neighbours are perhaps 100 light years away, which is almost next door in astronomical terms.

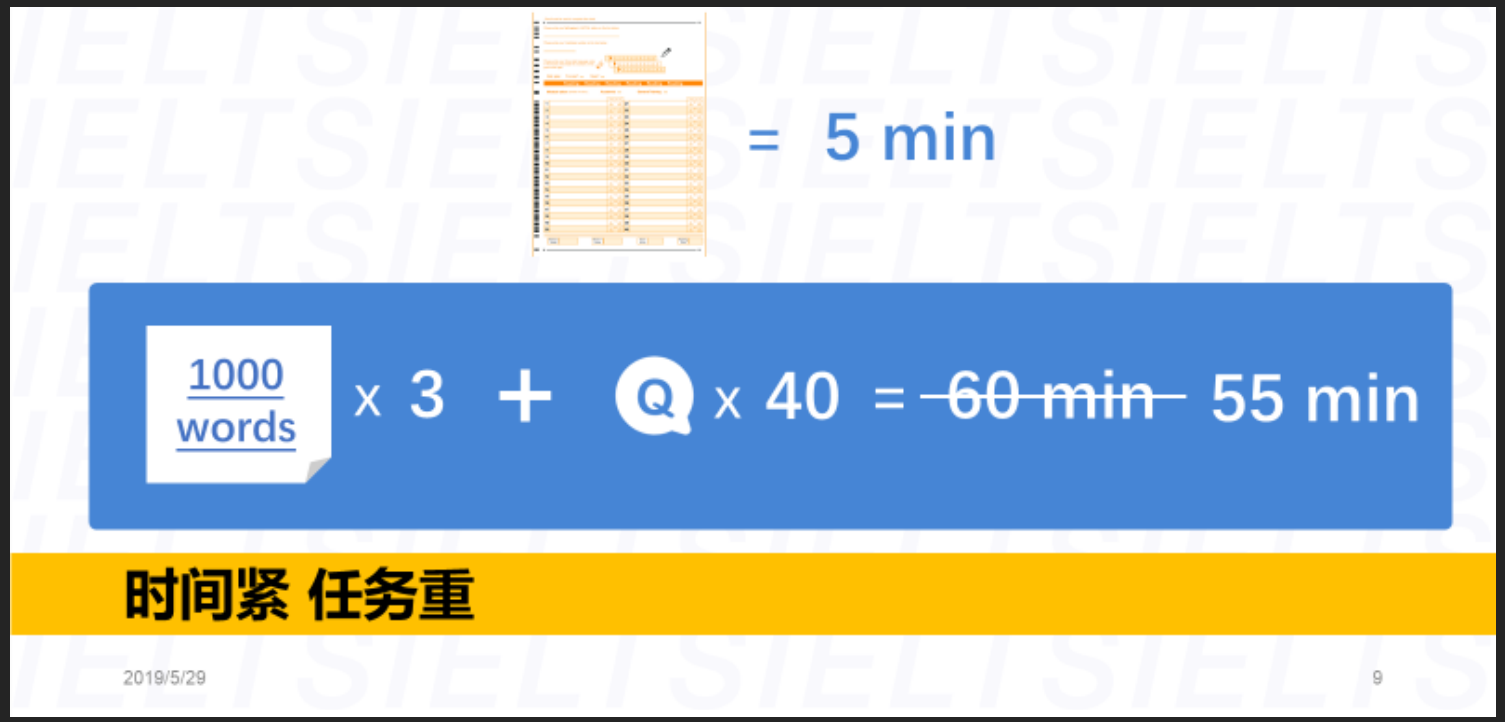
D

An alien civilisation could choose many different ways of sending information across the galaxy, but many of these either require too much energy, or else are severely attenuated while traversing the vast distances across the galaxy. It turns out that, for a given amount of transmitted power, radio waves in the frequency range 1000 to 3000 MHz travel the greatest distance, and so all searches to date have concentrated on looking for radio waves in this frequency range. So far there have been a number of searches by various groups around the world, including Australian searches using the radio telescope at Parkes, New South Wales. Until now there have not been any detections from the few hundred stars which have been searched. The scale of the searches has been increased dramatically since 1992, when the US Congress voted NASA $10 million per year for ten years to conduct a thorough search for extra-terrestrial life. Much of the money in this project is being spent on developing the special hardware needed to search many frequencies at once. The project has two parts. One part is a targeted search using the world's largest radio telescopes, the American-operated telescope in Arecibo, Puerto Rico and the French telescope in Nancy in France. This part of the project is searching the nearest 1000 likely stars with high sensitivity for signals in the frequency range 1000 to 3000 MHz. The other part of the project is an undirected search which is monitoring all of space with a lower sensitivity, using the smaller antennas of NASA's Deep Space Network.

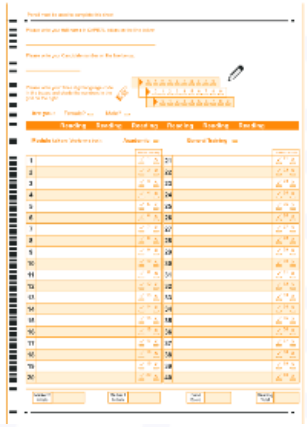
E

There is considerable debate over how we should react if we detect a signal from an alien civilisation. Everybody agrees that we should not reply immediately. Quite apart from the impracticality of sending a reply over such large distances at short notice, it raises a host of ethical questions that would have to be addressed by the global community before any reply could be sent. Would the human race face the culture shock if faced with a superior and much older civilisation? Luckily, there is no urgency about this. The stars being searched are hundreds of light years away, so it takes hundreds of years for their signal to reach us, and a further few hundred years for our reply to reach them. It's not important, then, if there's a delay of a few years, or decades, while the human race debates the question of whether to reply, and perhaps carefully drafts a reply.

阅读考试时间



雅思阅读考试时间

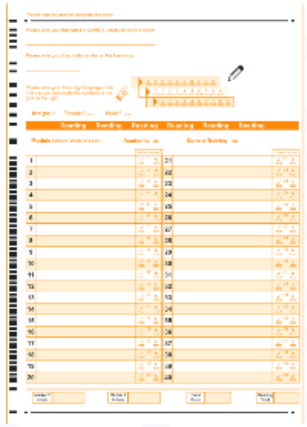


= 5 min

1000 words x 3 + Q x 40 = ~~60 min~~ 55 min

时间紧 任务重

雅思阅读考试时间



= 5 min

1000 words x 3 + Q x 40 = ~~60 min~~ 55 min

时间紧 任务重

题型

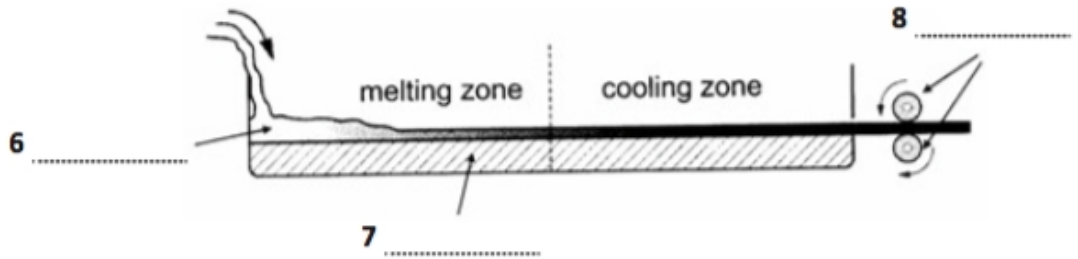
1.填空题
2.判断题
3.简答题
4.配对题
5.小标题
6.选择题

图表填空题

Early methods of producing flat glass

Method	Advantages	Disadvantages
1	• Glass remained • **2**	• Slow • **3** .....
Ribbon	• Could produce glass sheets of varying **4** ..... • Non-stop process	• Glass was **5** ..... • 20% of glass rubbed away • Machines were expensive

Pilkington's float process



6 .....

7 .....

8 .....

雅思阅读题型

摘要 ▪

Complete the summary below.
*Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.*
Write your answers in boxes 6–9 on your answer sheet.

Facial Vision

Blind people report that so-called facial vision' is comparable to the sensation of touch on the face. In fact, the sensation is more similar to the way in which pain from a **6**_____ arm or leg might be felt. The ability actually comes from perceiving **7** _____ through the ears. However, even before this was understood, the principle had been applied in the design of instruments which calculated the **8** _____ of the seabed. This was followed by a wartime application in devices for finding **9** _____ .

雅思阅读题型

摘要 ·

Questions 37–40

*Complete the summary using the list of words, **A–K**, below.*
*Write the correct letter, **A–K**, in boxes 37–40 on your answer sheet.*

Suggestopedia uses a less direct method of suggestion than other techniques such as hypnosis. However, Lozanov admits that a certain amount of **37**_____ is necessary in order to convince students, even if this is just a **38** _____ . Furthermore, if the method is to succeed, teachers must follow a set procedure. Although Lozanov’ s method has become quite **39** _____ , the result of most other teachers using this method have been **40** _____.

A spectacular **B** teaching **C** lesson **D** authoritarian
E unpopular **F** ritual **G** unspectacular **H** placebo
I involved **J** appropriate **K** well known

雅思阅读题型

· 答 ·

Questions 12 and 13
Answer the questions below.
*Choose **NO MORE TITAN THREE WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer. Write your answers in boxes 12 and 13 on your answer sheet.*

12. What is produced to help an athlete plan their performance in an event?

13 By how much did some cyclists' performance improve at the 1996 Olympic Games?

雅思阅读题型

判断 ▪

Questions 21–26

Do the following statements agree with the claims of the writer in Reading Passage 2? In boxes 21–26 on your answer sheet, write

YES *if the statement agrees with the information*
NO *if the statement contradicts the information*
NOT GIVEN *if there is no information on this in the passage*

21 Water use per person is higher in the industrial world than it was in Ancient Rome.
22 Feeding increasing populations is possible due primarily to improved irrigation systems.
23 Moden water systems imitate those of the ancient Greeks and Romans.
24 Industrial growth is increasing the overall demand for water.
25 Modern technologies have led to a reduction in domestic water consumption.
26 In the future, governments should maintain ownership of water infrastructures.

句尾配・・

ns 21–24

*Complete each sentence with the correct ending, **A–K**, below.*
*Write the correct letter, **A–K**, in boxes 21–26 on your answer sheet.*

21 In Alaska, biologists keep a check on adult fish
22 Biologists have the authority
23 In-Season Abundance-Based Management has allowed the Alaska salmon fisheries
24 The Marine Stewardship Council (MSC) was established

A to recognize fisheries that care for the environment.
B to be successful.
C to stop fish from spawning.
D to set up environmental protection laws.
E to stop people fishing for sport.
F to label their products using the MSC logo.
G to ensure that fish numbers are sufficient to permit fishing.

段落配信息·

Reading Passage 1 has five paragraphs, ***A–E****.*
Which paragraph contains the following information?
Write the correct letter, ***A–E****, in boxes 1–5 on your answer sheet.* ***NB*** *You may use any letter more than once.*

1 examples of wildlife other than bats which do not rely on vision to navigate by
2 how early mammals avoided dying out
3 why bats hunt in the dark
4 how a particular discovery has helped our understanding of bats
5 early military uses of echolocation

Reading Passage 2 has seven paragraphs, ***A–H****.*
Choose the correct heading for paragraphs ***A*** *and* ***B–H*** *from the list of headings below. Write the correct number,* ***i –xi****, in boxes 14–20 on your answer sheet.*

List of Headings

i Scientists' call for a revision of policy
ii An explanation for reduced water use
iii How a global challenge was met
iv Irrigation systems fall into disuse
v Environmental effects
vi The financial cost of recent technological improvements
vii The relevance to health
viii Addressing the concern over increasing populations
ix A surprising downward trend in demand for water
x The need to raise standards
xi A description of ancient water supplies

14 Paragraph **A**
15 Paragraph **C**
16 Paragraph **D**
17 Paragraph **E**
18 Paragraph **F**
19 Paragraph **G**
20 Paragraph

评分标准

答对题目数	分数
39-40	9
37-38	8.5
35-36	8
33-34	7.5
30-32	7
27-29	6.5
23-26	6
20-22	5.5
16-19	5

命・特点

题目

In recent years, many of them have been obliged to give up their _____ lifestyle, but they continue to depend mainly on _____ for their food and clothes.

- **原文**

Over the past 40 years, most have abandoned their nomadic ways and settled in the territory's 18 isolated communities, but they still rely heavily on nature to provide food and clothing.

命·特点

1 .同义替换

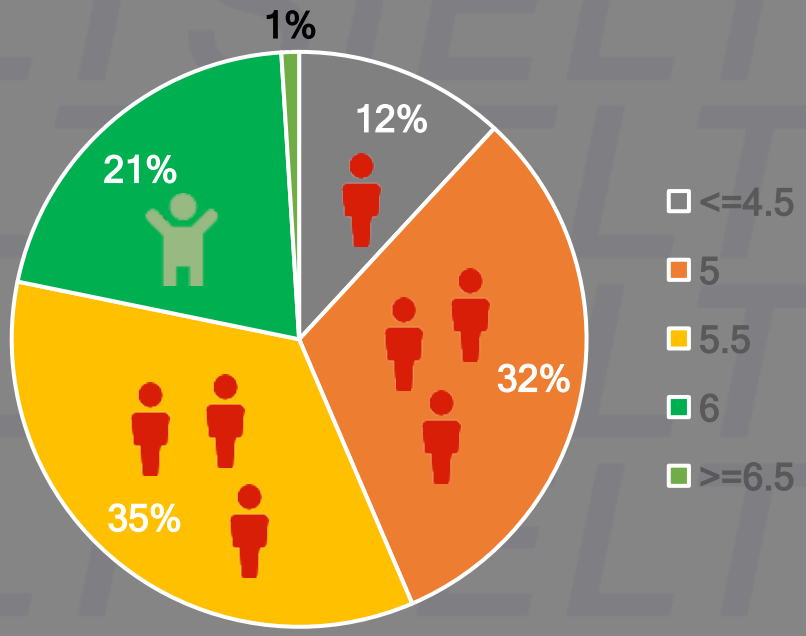
2 .侧重细节

3. 快速阅读

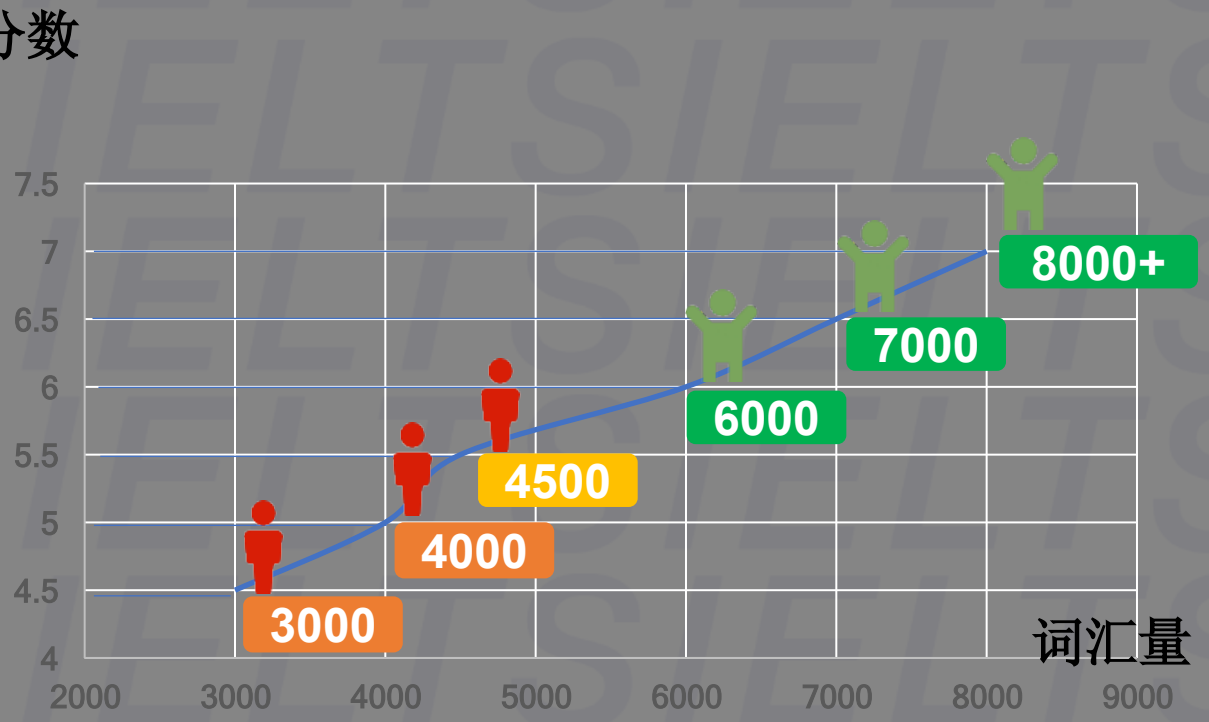
基本功+方法 + 技巧

关于词汇

词汇基础



定位·成·分布



分数 VS ··量

背单词吧，朋友

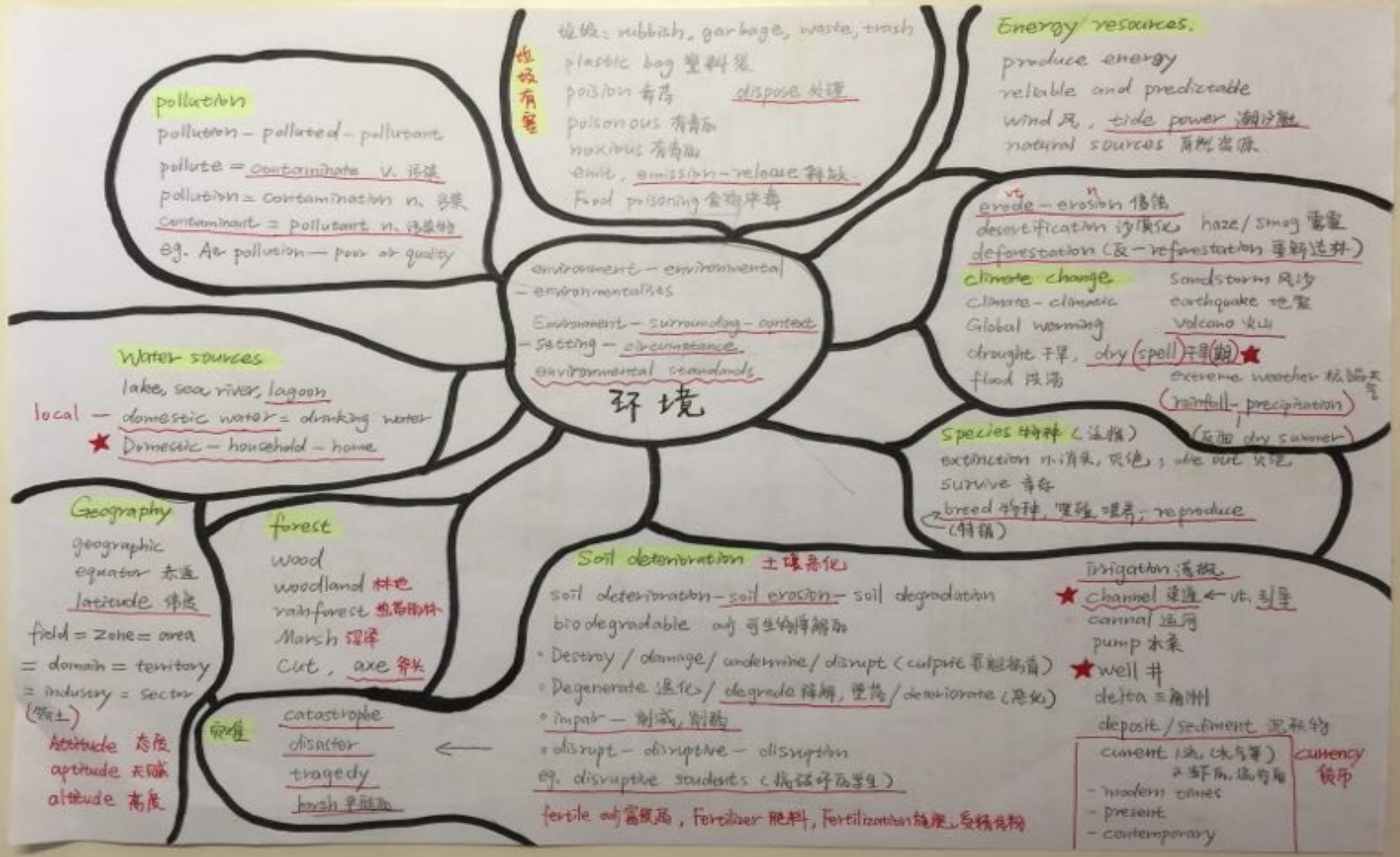
词汇快速突破

词汇书 + **泛读**

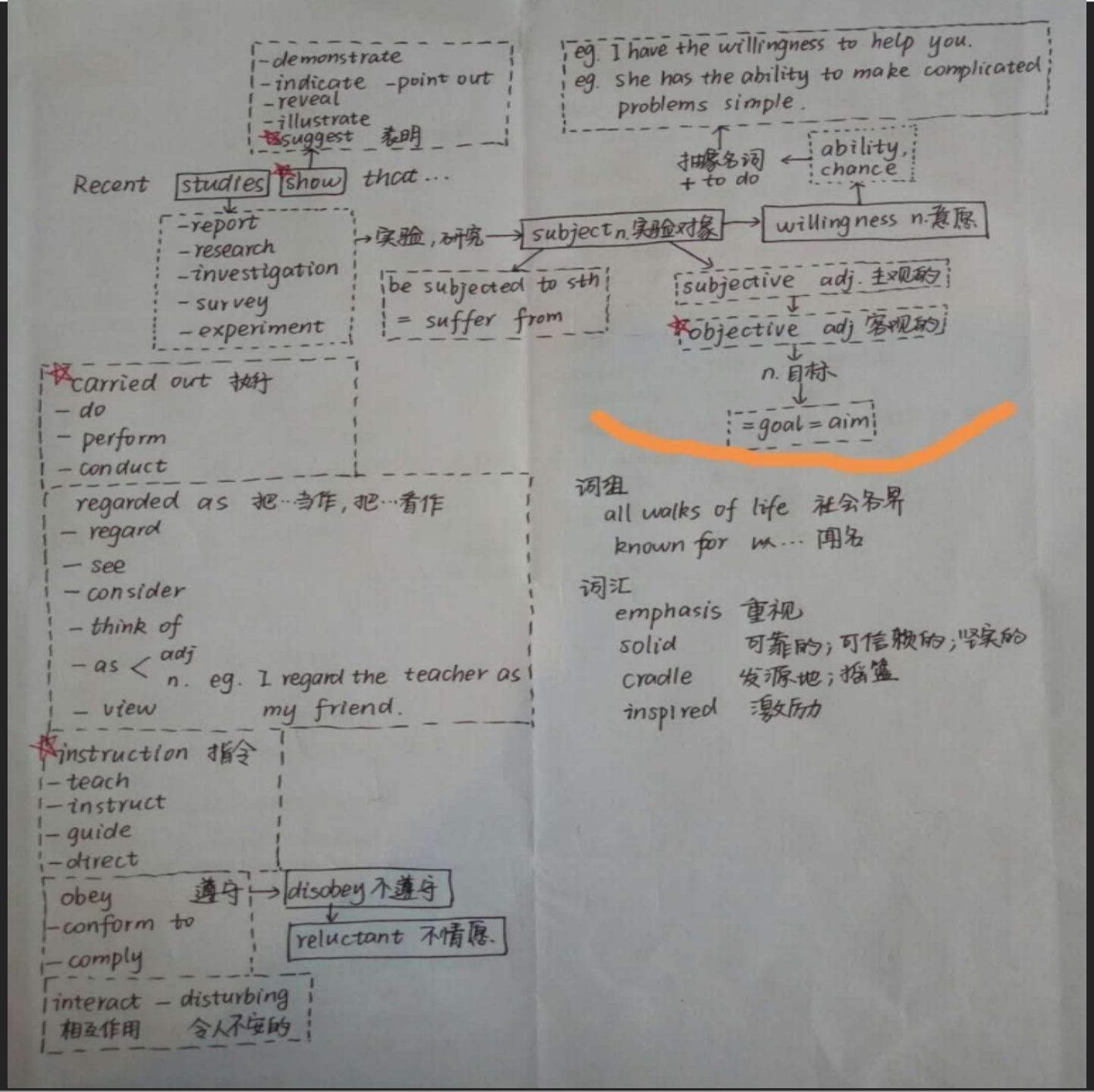
梯度进阶

复习，巩固

・系，重・


环境
pollution
pollution – polluted – pollutant
pollute = contaminate v. 污染
pollution = contamination n. 污染
contaminant = pollutant n. 污染物
eg. Air pollution — poor air quality
垃圾有害
垃圾 = rubbish, garbage, waste, trash
plastic bag 塑料袋
poision 毒药
dispose 处理
poisonous 有毒的
noxious 有毒的
emit, emission – release 释放
Food poisoning 食物中毒
Energy resources.
produce energy
reliable and predictable
wind 风, tide power 潮汐能
natural sources 自然资源
erode – erosion 侵蚀
desertification 沙漠化
haze / smog 雾霾
deforestation (反 – reforestation 重新造林)
climate change
climate – climatic
Global warming
drought 干旱, dry (spell) 干旱(期) ★
flood 洪涝
Sandstorm 风沙
earthquake 地震
volcano 火山
extreme weather 极端天气
(rainfall – precipitation)
(反面 dry summer)
Water sources
lake, sea, river, lagoon
local — domestic water = drinking water
★ Domestic – household – home
Species 物种 (注意)
extinction 小消失, 灭绝; die out 灭绝
survive 幸存
breed 物种, 繁殖, 喂养; reproduce
(特指)
Geography
geographic
equator 赤道
latitude 纬度
field = zone = area
= domain = territory
= industry = sector
(领土)
Attitude 态度
aptitude 天赋
altitude 高度
forest
wood
woodland 林地
rainforest 热带雨林
Marsh 湿地
Cut, axe 斧头
Soil deterioration 土壤恶化
soil deterioration – soil erosion – soil degradation
biodegradable adj 可生物降解的
• Destroy / damage / undermine / disrupt (culprit 罪魁祸首)
• Degenerate 退化 / degrade 降解, 堕落 / deteriorate (恶化)
• impair — 削减, 削弱
• disrupt – disruptive – disruption
eg. disruptive students (捣蛋吗烦学生)
fertile adj 富饶的, Fertilizer 肥料, Fertilization 施肥, 受精作用
Irrigation 灌溉
★ channel 渠道 ← vt. 引导
canal 运河
pump 水泵
★ well 井
delta = 三角洲
deposit / sediment 沉积物
current 洪流 (水气等)
a 当下的, 流行的
- modern times
- present
- contemporary
currency 货币
灾难
catastrophe
disaster
tragedy
harsh 严酷的

一图胜千言


-demonstrate
-indicate -point out
-reveal
-illustrate
-suggest 表明
Recent studies show that ...
-report
-research
-investigation
-survey
-experiment
实验，研究
subject n.实验对象
be subjected to sth
= suffer from
willingness n.意愿
subjective adj.主观的
objective adj.客观的
n.目标
=goal=aim
eg. I have the willingness to help you.
eg. She has the ability to make complicated problems simple.
抽象名词 + to do
ability, chance
carried out 执行
- do
- perform
- conduct
regarded as 把…当作，把…看作
- regard
- see
- consider
- think of
- as < adj n.
- view
eg. I regard the teacher as my friend.
instruction 指令
- teach
- instruct
- guide
- direct
obey 遵守
-conform to
-comply
disobey 不遵守
reluctant 不情愿
interact 相互作用
- disturbing 令人不安的
词组
all walks of life 社会各界
known for 以…闻名
词汇
emphasis 重视
solid 可靠的；可信赖的；坚实的
cradle 发源地；摇篮
inspired 激励的

固定作业：

背单词+泛读（精读）+反思错题