



雅思单项进阶-阅读

整理 | 沪江留学

一、雅思阅读概述

时间：	60 分钟（包含将答案抄写到答题纸上的时间）
题量：	共 40 题，每篇 12-14 题，每题分值相同
文章：	3 篇，文章类型包括说明文与议论文等
来源：	取自真实出版物如：New Scientist、The Economist、American Scientist、Scientific American、National Geographic 等

二、文章内容

1. 关于欧洲及世界社会发展，经济状况，科学动向以及文化交流的文章

- 世界范围的就业状况
- 语言学，考古学，生物学，简单医学(单词量不会影响对文章的理解)
- 世界范围内的教育状况，经济发展的问题，机遇及挑战(粮食，能源)
- 女权注意及女性歧视问题
- 环境保护(海洋，生物，陆地，森林等)及环境污染(化学，石油泄漏等)
- 种族，民族问题
- 人口爆炸及居住问题，城市化及相关问题(交通拥挤，设施缺乏，噪声等)

2. 关于地球，自然界的科学现象及地理现象的文章

- 太空，宇宙概况，以及外星生物探讨等
- 全球气候变暖，厄尔尼诺，洋流异常，臭氧层破坏
- 地球灾难，火山爆发，地震，彗星撞地球，森林大火，生物灭绝

3. 人类历史发展中重要事件，重要人物及重要标志性产品

- 发明电视，电影，计算机及登陆月球

一、文章结构

雅思阅读的学术性决定了其深度和难度，却也限制了文章的结构、使其必须符合一定的学术规范。学术性

文章的写作对象可以天南海北、作者观点可以光怪陆离，但是行文论证必须规范严密，所以雅思阅读的层次结构相对固定。就目前出版的十本剑桥雅思系列而言，**学术类阅读大致可分为两类：说明文和议论文。**

其中，说明文从客观的角度介绍或陈述一个既定的事实，议论文则通常针对某个特定的问题进行分析 and 论证，有时一并提出解决的方案。如下的表格对雅思阅读及相应的文章结构做了一个粗浅的分类：

	说明文	议论文	
		实验类	论证类
首段	概念/事实	实验	话题/问题
主体段	历史 阐述 逻辑发展 方法	预备 实验主体 过程 结果	文献回顾 当前起因 作者方法 证据
末段	总结/展望	分析	评论

从备考角度出发，对雅思学术阅读文章进行结构分析是一种有效的应试策略，在针对乱序题、尤其是考生弃之如敝履的信息包含题这方面，其作用尤为突出。

二、 雅思阅读评分标准

雅思阅读考试的评分标准是分为 A 类和 G 类两种的。针对留学和移民的考生，有不同的评分标准。

IELTS 阅读评分标准 (A 类)		IELTS 阅读评分标准 (G 类)	
答对题数	得分	答对题数	得分
39-40	9	40	9
37-38	8.5	39	8.5
35-36	8	38	8
33-34	7.5	36-37	7.5
30-32	7	34-35	7
27-29	6.5	32-33	6.5
23-26	6	30-31	6
20-22	5.5	26-29	5.5
16-19	5	23-25	5
13-15	4.5	19-22	4.5
10-12	4	15-18	4
6-9	3.5	12-14	3.5
4-5	3	8-11	3
3	2.5	5-7	2.5
2	2	2-4	2
1	1	1	1

三、 题型总结 (难度由低到高排列)

1. 单词填空题：

·图表类：表格填空，流程图填空，图表标记等；

·文本类：包括简答题，笔记填空，句子填空，摘要填空，摘要填空（列表选词）等。

注：未括号注明的皆为原文选词。

2. 细节信息配对题：关系配对题，句子配对题等。

3. 选择题：单选题，多选题，标题选择题等。

4. 是非判断题

5. 信息段落配对题

6. 标题配对题

四、题型解析

1. 单词填空题

通用解题步骤

① 找出题目中的关键词。如果题目中涉及时间或数字，它们肯定是关键词，而且肯定是原文对应，即原文中出现的也是这些词本身。如果题目中没有涉及时间或数字，往往要根据具体的意思，在已知的信息中确定一个关键词；

② 到原文中去找关键词的对应词；

③ 仔细阅读对应词所在的句子，确定正确答案；

④ 注意顺序性，题目的顺序和原文的顺序在大多数情况下一致；

⑤ 都为细节题，可优先完成。

图表类：我们可以把图表看做视觉化的信息，原本用文字表达的逻辑在图表中用位置关系与指示标志进行了体现，且图表中的信息已进行归类总结，因此搜寻关键词的难度大大降低。

表格填空题

概率：<1

难度：★☆☆☆☆

简介：表格中是原文中的一些事件及其发生时间和涉及人物，给出一些已知信息，要求填其余的。有时也可能只考其中的一项或两项。时间往往只涉及到年代，不会涉及到具体的日期。

注意：

① 从表格信息推断文章思路与逻辑；

② 观察所填答案与各个单元格之间的关系；

③ 注意词数限制。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 8》第 29 页 Test 1 Reading Passage 4

Questions 31-40

Complete the table below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 31-40 on your answer sheet.

Telepathy Experiments			
Name/Date	Description	Result	Flaw
Ganzfeld studies 1982	Involved a person acting as a 31 _____, who picked out one 32 _____ from a random selection of four, and a 33 _____, who then tried to identify it.	Hit-rates were higher than with random guessing.	Positive results could be produced by factors such as 34 _____ or 35 _____.
Autoganzfeld studies 1987	36 _____ were used for key tasks to limit the amount of 37 _____ in carrying out the tests.	The results were then subjected to a 38 _____.	The 39 _____ between different test results was put down to the fact that sample groups were not 40 _____ (as with most ganzfeld studies).

流程图填空与图表标记

概率：<1

难度：★☆☆☆☆

简介：不论是填空还是标记，题目中描述的一般为事物的工作原理、流程，因此对应的必为描述此类信息的段落。比如，文章的某一段提到了做一件事情的过程，题目以流程图的形式描述这个过程，要求填其中几个环节的内容；又如，文章的某一段提到了一个物体，讲述了它的构造和各部分的功能。题目是该物体的简图，给出一些部件的名称及功能，要求填其余部件的名称及功能。

注意：

- ① 由于所描述事物的原理或流程一般都会集中进行描写，因此答案具有集中性；
- ② 不用严格按照题目顺序做题，观察并挑选简单的先做；
- ③ 答案大多数为名词；
- ④ 注意词数限制。

流程图填空样题：

《剑桥雅思9》第28页 Test 1 Reading Passage 3

Questions 34-39

Answer the flow-chart below.

Choose **NO MORE THAN TWO WORDS AND/OR A NUMBER** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 34-39 on your answer sheet.

Method of determining where the ancestors of turtles and tortoises come from

Step 1

71 species of living turtles and tortoises were examined and a total of 34 _____ were taken from the bones of their forelimbs.

↓

Step 2

The data was recorded on a 35 _____ (necessary for comparing the information).

Outcome: Land tortoises were represented by a dense 36 _____ of points towards the top.

Sea turtles were grouped together in the bottom part.

↓

Step 3

The same data was collected from some living 37 _____ species and added to the other results.

Outcome: The points for these species turned out to be positioned about 38 _____ up the triangle between the land tortoises and the sea turtles.

↓

Step 4

Bones of *P. quenstedti* and *P. talampayensis* were examined in a similar way and the results added.

Outcome: The position of the points indicated that both these ancient creatures were 39 _____.

图表标记样题：

《剑桥雅思 11》第 24 页 Test 1 Reading Passage 2

Questions 20-26

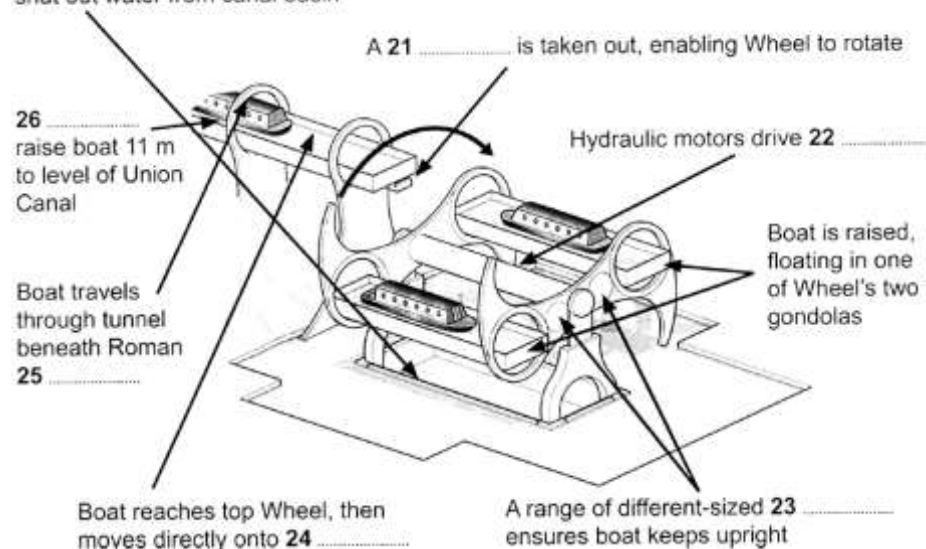
Label the diagram below.

Choose **ONE WORD** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 20-26 on your answer sheet.

How a boat is lifted on the Falkirk Wheel

A pair of 20 _____ are lifted in order to shut out water from canal basin



文本类：由于此类题目以文本的形式展现，因此任何填空都可以借助词性判断、并列结构等语法知识来进行预判与检查；虽然此类中的题型有四种，但是解题方法相仿。

摘要填空（原文选词）与摘要填空（列表选词）

概率：=1

难度：★★★☆☆

简介：按照范围，摘要可分为两种：全文摘要和部分段落摘要。全文摘要，摘要信息来自全文，题目空格的数目较多。部分段落摘要，摘要信息来自原文某几个连续的段落，题目空格的数目较少。最近考试中出现的大部分是部分段落摘要，信息来自原文连续的两到三段。

步骤：

- ① 通过题型描述、题型顺位或标志性关键词确定摘要所对应的原文范围；
- ② 通过语法知识判断需要填入词汇的词性；
- ③ 通过空格前后信息在原文中选定答案；
- ④ 通过同义转换从而确定列表中的答案；(针对列表选词)
- ⑤ 通过通读检查语句在逻辑、语义与词法上的正确性。

注意：

- ① 答案有词数限制；
- ② 一般符合顺序性原则，但可能有 1-2 题乱序；
- ③ 遇到难题不要纠缠，先做后面的题目；
- ④ 空格答案偏好难词或生词；
- ⑤ 空格前后的提示词通常为原文原词的同义词；
- ⑥ 通过排除法与词性词义来增加正确率；(针对列表选词)
- ⑦ 注意词数限制。

摘要填空（原文选词）样题：

《剑桥雅思 9》第 95 页 Test 4 Reading Passage 2

Questions 24-26

Complete the summary below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 24-26 on your answer sheet.

How children acquire a sense of identity

First, children come to realise that they can have an effect on the world around them, for example by handling objects, or causing the image to move when they face a 24 _____. This aspect of self-awareness is difficult to research directly, because of 25 _____ problems.

Secondly, children start to become aware of how they are viewed by others. One important stage in this process is the visual recognition of themselves which usually occurs when they reach the

age of two. In Western societies at least, the development of self awareness is often linked to a sense of 26 _____, and can lead to disputes.

摘要填空 (列表选词) 样题 :

《剑桥雅思 11》第 52 页 Test 2 Reading Passage 3

Questions 31-33

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

Write the correct letters, **A-H**, in boxes 31-33 on your answer sheet.

Art and the Brain

The discipline of neuroaesthetics aims to bring scientific objectivity to the study of art. Neurological studies of the brain, for example, demonstrate the impact which impressionist paintings have on our 31 _____. Alex Forsythe of the University of Liverpool believes many artists give their works the precise degree of 32 _____ which most appeals to the viewer's brain. She also observes that pleasing works of art often contain certain repeated 33 _____ which occur frequently in the natural world.

A interpretation	B complexity	C emotions
D movements	E skill	F layout
G concern	H images	

笔记填空

概率 : <1

难度 : ★★★☆☆

简介 : 句子填空可理解为简化后的摘要填空。

《剑桥雅思 11》第 67 页 Test 3 Reading Passage 1

Questions 1-9

Complete the notes below.

Choose **ONE WORD ONLY** from the passage for each answer.

Write your answers in boxes 1-9 on your answer sheet.

THE STORY OF SILK

Early silk production in China

- Around 3000 BC, according to legend:
 - silkworm cocoon fell into emperor's wife's 1 _____
 - emperor's wife invented a 2 _____ to pull out silk fibres
- Only 3 _____ were allowed to produce silk
- Only 4 _____ were allowed to wear silk
- Silk used as a form of 5 _____
 - e.g. farmer's taxes consisted partly of silk
- Silk used for many purposes
 - e.g. evidence found of 6 _____ made from silk around 168 AD

Silk reaches rest of world

- Merchants use Silk Road to take silk westward and bring back 7 _____ and precious metals
- 550 AD: 8 _____ hid silkworm eggs in canes and take them to Constantinople

- Silk production spreads across Middle East and Europe
- 20th century: 9 _____ and other manmade fibres cause decline in silk production

句子填空

概率：<1

难度：★★★☆☆

简介：句子填空可理解为拆解为单句的摘要填空。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 10》第 48 页 Test 2 Reading Passage 2

Questions 23-26

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

Write your answers in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

23 One study found a strong connection between children's IQ and the availability of _____ and _____ at home.

24 Children of average ability seem to need more direction from teachers because they not have _____.

25 Metacognition involves children understanding their own learning strategies, as well as developing _____.

26 Teachers who rely on what is known as _____ often produce sets of impressive grades in class test.

简答题

概率：<1

难度：★★☆☆☆

简介：简答题一般为以 what, which, why, where, when 等引导的特殊疑问句，关键在于看清楚题目中要求回答的是什么，答案的形式包括数字、单词与词组。

注意：

- ① 数字以及带连字符的词算作一个词标点符号不算词；
- ② 根据特殊疑问词确定需要搜寻的对象；
- ③ 一般有顺序性。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 9》第 27 页 Test 1 Reading Passage 3

Questions 27-30

Answer the questions below.

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

Write your answers in boxes 27-30 on your answer sheet.

27 What had to transfer from sea to land before any animals could migrate?

28 Which **TWO** processes are mentioned as those in which animals had to make big changes as they moved onto land?

29 Which physical feature, possessed by their ancestors, do whales lack?

30 Which animals might ichthyosaurs have resembled?

2. 细节信息配对题

概率：=1

难度：★★★☆☆

关系配对题

简介：这两类题型常考人名和他们各自不同的理论、事物和它们的特点匹配，备选项或者题目中会出现显眼的关键词，方便学生进行定位，因此降低了其难度。

步骤：

- ① 划出关键词并略作记忆；
- ② 阅读原文时对关键词出现的地方进行标记；
- ③ 阅读关键词所在的句子，并适当向前后多读一句；
- ④ 识别原文句子中相应单词与题干单词的同义替换，选择答案。

注意：

- ① 选项有时可以复选，注意题目中有无 NB；
- ② 由于配对题一般都是乱序，因此不用严格按照题目顺序做题。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 11》第 43 页 Test 2 Reading Passage 1

Questions 5-8

Look at the following statements (Question 5-8) and the list of dates below.

Match each statement with the correct date, **A-G**.

Write the correct letter, **A-G**, in boxes 5-8 on your answer sheet.

5 A search for the *Mary Rose* was launched.

6 One person's exploration of the *Mary Rose* site stopped.

7 It was agreed that the hull of the *Mary Rose* should be raised.

8 The site of the *Mary Rose* was found by chance.

A 1836	E 1971
B 1840	F 1979
C 1965	G 1982
D 1967	

《剑桥雅思 11》第 89 页 Test 4 Reading Passage 1

Questions 5-9

Look at the following statements (Question 5-9) and the list of researchers below.

Match each statement with the correct date, **A, B** or **C**.

Write the correct letter, **A, B** or **C**, in boxes 5-9 on your answer sheet.

NB You may use any letter more than once.

List of Researchers

A Francis Galton

B Thomas Bouchard

C Danielle Reed

5 invented a term used to distinguish two factors affecting human characteristics

6 expressed the view that the study of epigenetics will increase our knowledge

7 developed a mathematical method of measuring genetic influences

8 pioneered research into genetics using twins

9 carried out research into twins who had lived apart

《剑桥雅思 7》第 40 页 Test 2 Reading Passage 1

Questions 5-10

Classify the following as typical of

A both Chinese and Japanese pagodas

B only Chinese pagodas

C only Japanese pagodas

Write the correct letter, A, B or C, in boxes 5-10 on your answer sheet.

5 easy interior access to top

6 tiles on eaves

7 use as observation post

8 size of eaves up to half the width of the building

9 original religious purpose

10 floors fitting loosely over each other

句子配对题

简介：本题型的选项比较多，且有的选项很长，所以需要选择恰当的切入点，并不用细读每个选项。

步骤：

- ① 一般不阅读选项，直接通过题干中的关键词回原文定位；
- ② 将原文原句与选项进行比对，做出选择并划去已选的项；
- ③ 本题型有乱序与顺序两种排列方式，因此可同时记忆 2 到 3 题的关键词从而发现规律；
- ④ 先做比较简单的题，合理运用排除法。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 10》第 28 页 Test 1 Reading Passage 3

Questions 31-35

Complete each sentence with the correct ending, A-G, below.

Write the correct letter, A-G, in boxes 31-35 on your answer sheet.

31 Employees whose values match those of their employers are more likely to

32 At times of change, people tend to

33 If people are aware of what they might lose, they will often

34 People working under a dominant boss are liable to

35 Employees working in organisations with few rules are more likely to

- | |
|--|
| <p>A take chances.</p> <p>B share their ideas.</p> <p>C become competitive.</p> <p>D get promotion.</p> <p>E avoid risk.</p> <p>F ignore their duties.</p> <p>G remain in their jobs.</p> |
|--|

3. 选择题

概率：<1

难度：★★★☆☆

单选题

简介：单选题的本质就是在 4 个备选项中选出 1 个能与题干合在一起从而正确体现原文信息的选项，即排除选项中的 FALSE 与 NOT GIVEN 项，选择 TRUE 的表达。

注意：

- ① 用题干中的关键词回去定位；
- ② 题目可能为对原文一句话的同义转换，也可能为上下文的归纳。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 8》第 67 页 Test 3 Reading Passage 1

Questions 1-3

Choose the correct letter, **A**, **B**, **C** or **D**.

Write the correct letter in boxes 1-3 on your answer sheet.

- 1 The main topic discussed in the text is
 - A** the damage caused to US golf courses and golf players by lightning strikes.
 - B** the effect of lightning on power supplies in the US and in Japan.
 - C** a variety of methods used in trying to control lightning strikes.
 - D** a laser technique used in trying to control lightning strikes.
- 2 According to the text, every year lightning
 - A** does considerable damage to buildings during thunderstorms.
 - B** kills or injures mainly golfers in the United States.
 - C** kills or injures around 500 people throughout the world.
 - D** damages more than 100 American power companies.
- 3 Researchers at the University of Florida and at the University of New Mexico
 - A** receive funds from the same source.
 - B** are using the same techniques.
 - C** are employed by commercial companies.
 - D** are in opposition to each other.

多选题

简介：多选题通常以 5 选 2 或 7 选 4 的形式出现，多为原文中以并列形式出现的信息。

注意：

- ① 题目中常常出现 WHICH FOUR, WHICH THREE 等字样，注意要选择数量；
- ② 多选题答案在原文中集中出现，只要在原文中找到其中一个，那么其余几个答案就在前后不远处。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 9》第 69 页 Test 3 Reading Passage 2

Question 18-22

Choose **FIVE** letters, **A-J**.

Write the correct letters in boxes 18-22 on your answer sheet.

Which **FIVE** of the following claims about tidal power are made by the writer?

- | |
|---|
| <p>A It is a more reliable source of energy than wind power.</p> <p>B It would replace all other forms of energy in Britain.</p> <p>C Its introduction has come as a result of public pressure.</p> <p>D It would cut down on air pollution.</p> <p>E It could contribute to the closure of many existing power stations in Britain.</p> <p>F It could be a means of increasing national income.</p> <p>G It could face a lot of resistance from other fuel industries.</p> <p>H It could be sold more cheaply than any other type of fuel.</p> <p>I It could compensate for the shortage of inland sites for energy production.</p> <p>J It is best produced in the vicinity of coastlines with particular features.</p> |
|---|

标题选择题

简介：雅思中出现的文章必有标题，如果遇到没有标题的文章，那么说明在最后会出现选标题的选择题。

注意：

- ① 标题选择题重点看末段，因为按照一般文章的布局，末段必为全文总结；
- ② 不要被与原文原句相似的细节内容所迷惑。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 4》第 18 页 Test 1 Reading Passage 1

Question 14

Choose the correct letter **A, B, C, D, or E**.

Write your answer in box 14 on your answer sheet.

Which of the following is the most suitable title of Reading Passage 1?

- A** The development of a programme in environmental studies within a science curriculum
- B** Children's ideas about the rainforests and the implications for course design
- C** The extent to which children had been misled by the media concerning the rain forests
- D** How to collect, collate and describe the ideas of secondary school children
- E** The importance of the rainforests and the reasons for their destruction

4. 是非判断题

概率：=1

难度：★★★★☆

简介：本题型考查学生对句子的理解，出镜率极高，最易混淆 FALSE(NO)与 NOT GIVEN。如文章为议论文，则选项为 YES/NO/NOT GIVEN；如文章为说明文，则选项为 TRUE/FALSE/NOT GIVEN。

注意：

- ① 精读题目，读懂题目后再回到原文；
- ② 基本有顺序性，所以可以一次性记住 2 题的关键词减小漏找的几率，同时亦可先跳过找不到的题目，最后通过前后题的位置关系确定答案在原文中的相对位置；
- ③ 注意题目中出现的绝对词（only, all, complete 等），比较级，最高级，数字以及逻辑关系等；
- ④ FALSE 与 NG 虽然都涉及范围问题，但 FALSE 的题目可以根据原文逻辑推理从而断定题目与原文矛盾，而且在语气上或者程度上差别较大（原文较严谨，题目较武断）；而 NG 的题目和原文的语气差别较小，知识范围上的不同，根据原文无法判断题目的正误；
- ⑤ 根据统计，首题 NG 的出现几率较小，末题 FALSE 的几率较小；
- ⑥ 注意答案的书写与题目中要求的一致，从而确保万无一失。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 10》第 19 页 Test 1 Reading Passage 1

Questions 1-5

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

In boxes 1-5 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

- 1 Examples of ancient stepwells can be found all over the world.
- 2 Stepwells had a range of functions, in addition to those related to water collection.
- 3 The few existing stepwells in Delhi are more attractive than those found elsewhere.
- 4 It took workers many years to build the stone steps characteristic of stepwells.
- 5 The number of steps above the water level in a stepwell altered during the course of a year.

5. 信息段落配对题

概率：=1

难度：★★★★★

简介：题干中的信息可能是原文某一自然段中的一句话的同义转换或者几句话的归纳，因此考查对句子的理解与信息的能力。

注意：

- ① 本题型为乱序题，因此不用按题目顺序做题；
- ② 虽然本题型通常为一篇文章的第一个题型，但推荐先完成其他细节题；
- ③ 注意题目说明中有没有 NB，如有则有的段落会被选两次，但未出现过选三次的情况；如题目中没有 NB，则可以用排除法。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 10》第 96 页 Test 4 Reading Passage 2

Questions 23-26

Reading Passage 2 has eight sections, **A-H**.

Which section contains the following information?

Write the correct letter, *A-H*, in boxes 23-26 on your answer sheet.

23 a mention of how rational thinking enabled someone to achieve physical goals

24 an account of how someone overcame a sad experience

25 a description of how someone decided to rethink their academic career path

26 an example of how someone risked his career out of a sense of duty

6. 标题配对题

概率：=1

难度：★★★★★

简介：本题型考查对自然段段落大意的把握，是对考生理解能力要求最高的题型。

注意：

- ① 辨识每段中心句的能力至关重要，最常见的段落结构为总分结构；
- ② 如对本题型信心不足，可先做其他细节题，然后对细节题所在段落进行标题选择；
- ③ 例子对应的 heading 先划去，因为本题型无复选，所以可运用排除法先做易辨认的段落；
- ④ 标题的干扰项通常为段落中的细节信息或段落中没有提及的内容。

样题：

《剑桥雅思 10》第 64 页 Test 3 Reading Passage 1

Questions 1-4

Reading Passage 1 has five paragraphs, **A-E**.

Choose the correct heading for paragraphs **B-E** from the list of headings below.

Write the correct number, *i-vii*, in boxes 1-4 on your answer sheet.

List of Headings

- i** Economic and social significance of tourism
- ii** The development of mass tourism
- iii** Travel for the wealthy
- iv** Earning foreign exchange through tourism
- v** Difficulty in recognising the economic effects of tourism
- vi** The contribution of air travel to tourism
- vii** The world impact of tourism
- viii** The history of travel

Example	Answer
Paragraph A	viii

1 Paragraph **B**

2 Paragraph **C**

3 Paragraph **D**

4 Paragraph **E**

五、提升技巧

1. 进行跳读、扫读练习，以便能在文章片段中快速寻找与题目相关的关键词。将关键词和词组用下划线标记出来，并注意题目中的关键词与文中关键词的联系。在大多数情况下(如填空题)，你所填写的答案需符合正确的语法要求。正确的单词拼写和词组搭配是非常重要的，出现错误是要被扣分的。
2. 熟悉同义词以及带有概括作用的词汇，这可以帮助你找到相关信息。
3. 练习如何用不同的方式表达相同的意思和信息。
4. 思考某些信息之间有什么共性、又有什么不同之处。
5. 注意熟悉不同的文体，并且练习如何更好地理解这些文体。在练习中熟悉所有雅思考试阅读(学术类)的题型。
6. 要注意阅读的方法不止一种。考试的主要任务是找到题目的答案，因此考试中运用的阅读技巧与你需要记忆内容时所用的阅读技巧是不同的。考试过程中不应过于担心出现的生词，同时应该在平时多加练习如何根据上下文的语义来猜测生词的意思，尽量不要用字典查每一个生词，而打断了阅读的连贯性。
7. 在任何时候都要认真阅读题目的指示。如果不明确题目的要求，你是很容易出现混淆而导致出错的。
8. 在阅读的时候应该注意时间限制，避免在某一道题目上花费过多的时间。
9. 注意不要过于依赖于从文中寻找某个词来作答。你应该练习如何改述、在文中找到改述的内容。

六、备考方法

根据备考时间长短的不同，相应的备考方案也是有所区别的。如果备考时间只有一两个星期，那么备考的重点自然落在了冲刺提分，需要使用的资料也应该以剑桥雅思真题与阅读的机经为主；但是如果距离雅思考试时间还比较长的话，那么基础的巩固与解题技巧的训练则变成了备考的重点，以下着重介绍长期备考的一些经验。

由于雅思阅读文章长，词汇量大且学术性强，其中还包括了一些专业知识，因此不具有扎实英语基础(包括单词与语法)的同学，读起来会感到一头雾水。解题技巧固然重要，但是良好的英语能力才是重中之重，而且同学们需要明白的是备考雅思阅读不是为了考试，而是在今后的留学生活中能够有独立阅读国外教材与文献的能力，切勿丢了西瓜拣芝麻。

那么在平时的学习备考中应该从哪几个方面着手呢？

1. 扎实的高中语法与词汇基础

与阅读具有紧密联系的英语能力就是词汇，很多同学应该都有这样的经历，虽然自己语法不是很好，但是如果看懂大部分的词汇，那么这一段文字的内容大概能推测出来。其实，背单词的最好方法就是通过阅读积累，从而形成一个良性循环，通过熟悉的单词推测并记忆新单词，不断扩大词汇量。那么，如果要比较好地理解一篇雅思级别的文章，同学们的词汇量最好在 6000 以上，而现在很多考生都是高中生或者大学低年级的学生，加上很多同学进入大学后对英语不够重视，很少有同学能够达到这个词汇量。然而，其实如果已经良好地掌握了高中的词汇和语法，那么同学们也就具备了提升雅思阅读的先决条件，可以从上下文来推测新单词并对长句进行语法分析。

2. 坚持阅读合适的阅读材料

由于雅思阅读文章的地道性与专业性，所以同学们在平时的备考过程中也应该坚持接触原汁原味的英语文章。雅思中的文章大多来自于 New Scientist、The Economist、American Scientist、Scientific American、National Geographic 等报刊杂志，但是如果词汇量还不足的同学阅读这些材料的话，就会感觉无从下手。所以如果当前词汇量比较低的同学最好从 BBC、Guardian 等受众最广的报刊开始阅读，在习惯这个级别的阅读后再循序渐进。对于基础已经比较好的同学，那么 New Scientist 和 The Economist 将会是比较好的选择，但是有些杂志的阅览可能需要翻墙。

3. 在平时的阅读中提升阅读能力

根据阅读目的的不同，同学们在平时的阅读中应有意识地锻炼自己泛读与精读的能力。基础比较好的同学可以进行大量的泛读，泛读的目的在于通过迅速定位中心词并通过理解作者行文逻辑而理解文章大意，尽量在阅读的过程中不要被查字典所打断，应该依靠自己的猜测能力，如果实在出现次数过多，那么就在浏览一遍原文后再去查。大量的泛读可以培养识别文章结构、段落大意、长句信息筛选等方面的能力，从而为雅思阅读中总结性的题型做好准备。而基础有待提升的同学则可以从精读比较短的文章从而弥补自己在词汇与语法上的缺陷。

所以如果同学们的备考时间比较长，可以优先提升自己的英语基础与熟悉英语材料的阅读，随后再进入题型解析与技巧训练方面的学习，最后通过真题与机经来查漏补缺，并调整自己的作息，从而确保在正式的考试中万无一失。



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