

## 雅思考试阅读考题回顾

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Reading Passage 1	
Title	Overdosing on nothing (顺势疗法)
Question types	Matching Headings 7 题 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN 7 题
文章内容回顾	<p><b>1-7 Matching Headings</b></p> <p>1. ix A 段首句 An international protest this week aims to demonstrate the truth about homeopathy-that there's literally nothing in it, says Martin Robbins AT 10.23 am on 30 January, more than 300 activities in the UK, Canada, Australia and the US will take part in a mass homeopathic "overdose".</p> <p>2. v B 段首句 That such a protest is even necessary in 2010 is remarkable, but somehow the homeopathic industry has not only survived into the 21st century, but prospered(繁荣=booming).</p> <p>3. i C 段首句 The discipline is based on three "laws": The law of similar, the law of infinitesimals and the law of succession.</p> <p>4. vii D 段 line8-10 "homeopathic remedies have consistently been shown to be no better than a placebo. Of course, the placebo effect is quite powerful"</p> <p>D 段末尾..., homeopathic remedies have consistently been shown to be no better than a placebo. Of course, the placebo effect is quite powerful, but it's a bit like justifying building a car without any wheels on the basis that you can still enjoy the comfy leather seats and play with the gear shift.</p> <p>5. iv E 段倒数 3-4 行 He defended Boot's decision to sell homeopathic remedies on the grounds of consumer choice.</p> <p>6. viii F 段 You might also argue that homeopathy is harmless: If people want to part with their money for sugar pills and nobody is breaking the law, why not let them? To some extent that's true-there's only so much damage you can do with sugar pills short of feeding them to a diabetic or dropping a large crate of them on some's head.</p> <p>7. iii</p>

	<p>G 段第二句 Homeopathy has many ways to sidestep awkward questions, such as rejecting the validity of randomized controlled trails, or claiming that homeopathic remedies only work if you have symptoms of the malady they purport to cure.</p> <p><b>8-14 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN</b></p> <p><b>8. TRUE</b></p> <p>A 段 The aim of the “10:23” campaign, led by Merseyside Skeptics Society, based in Liverpool, UK, is to raise public awareness of just exactly what homeopathy is, and to put pressure on the UK’s leading pharmacist, Boots, to remove the remedies from sale. The campaign is called 10:23 in honor of the Avogadro constant, of which more later.</p> <p><b>9. FALSE</b></p> <p>B 段第二句 In the UK alone more than 40 million is spent annually on homeopathic treatments with 4million of this being sucked from the National Health Service budget. “每年有四千万英镑花在顺势治疗上，其中四百万英镑来源于英国国民医疗保健预算。” 题干说 “英国国民医疗保健预算从顺势治疗上获得利润”。两者矛盾。所以 False。</p> <p><b>10. TRUE</b></p> <p>C 段第二句 The law of similar states that something which causes your symptoms will cure your symptoms, so that, for example, as caffeine keeps you awake, it can also be a cure for insomnia. 非常经典的出题，C 段前几句按照顺势疗法倡导的 “以毒攻毒 similar” 理论，得出咖啡因应该是可以治疗失眠的；然而原文 C 段第 4 句，....of course... that makes little sense (这根本站不住脚)，因为喝咖啡只会让你保持清醒(不会治疗失眠)</p> <p><b>11. TRUE</b></p> <p>F 段倒数第 2 句 However, we believe there is a risk in perpetuating the notion that homeopathy is equivalent to modern medicine.</p> <p><b>12. FALSE</b></p> <p>E 段第五行 “I have no evidence before me to suggest that they are efficacious,” Bennet replied. 原文见 E 段第 5 行还是 “有没有效”，PB 回答 “我没有证据，我只是尊重消费者的意愿提供者种药物”，原文说明 PB 也没有证据证明这个疗法有效，题干说 PB 说这个疗法有效，这就是矛盾。</p> <p><b>13. FALSE</b></p> <p>F 段末句 People may delay seeking appropriate treatment for themselves or their children. 题干中的 “mainly” 和原文中的 “may” 矛盾。</p> <p><b>14. NOT GIVEN</b></p>
题型难度分析	题目难度中等偏上 主要是出现 heading 段落主旨题

<p><b>题型技巧分析</b></p>	<p>对于程度不错的同学建议先做 <b>heading</b> 题，有助于对整篇文章的了解。但是对于基础薄弱的同学，建议先做判断题。判断题主要注意定位关键词一一对应。<b>heading</b> 要注意在段落中主旨句的选择。</p> <p>判断题需要注意事项：</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1.找出题目中的关键词，最好先定位到原文中的一个段落。将题目中的关键词与原文各段落的小标题或每段话的第一句相对照。有些题目能先定位到原文中的一个段落，这必将大大加快解题时间，并提高准确率。但并不是每个题目都能先定位到原文中的一个段落的。</li> <li>2.从头到尾快速阅读该段落，根据题目中的其它关键词，在原文中找出与题目相关的一句话或几句话。确定一个段落后，答案在该段落中的具体位置是未知的。所以，需要从头到尾快速阅读该段落，找出该段落中与题目相关的一句话或几句话，通常是一句话。</li> <li>3.仔细阅读这一句话或几句话，根据第二大步中的原则和规律，确定正确答案。</li> <li>4.要注意顺序性，即题目的顺序和原文的顺序基本一致。</li> </ol>
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Reading Passage 2	
<b>Title</b>	不同公司 <b>motor car</b> 的设计
<b>Question types</b>	Matching Features 5 题 Short-answer Questions 7 题 Multiple Choice 1 题
文章内容回顾	<p><b>15-19 Matching Features</b></p> <p>A. The Ford (American, Henry Ford)            B. The BMC's Mini            C. Cadillac and Lincoln (American)            D. Mercedes-Benz (German)            E. Mazda            F. Jeep            G. NSU's "Wankel engine" car            H. Maserati, Ferrari, and Lancia</p> <p>15. The company which began the first manufacture of automobiles.            选 <b>D</b></p> <p>16. The company that produces the industrialized cars that consumers can afford.选 <b>A</b></p> <p>17. The example of auto which improved the space room efficiency.            选 <b>B</b></p> <p>18. The type of auto with greatest upgraded overall performance in Post-war era.选 <b>G</b></p> <p>19. The type of autos still keeping an advanced sale even during a seemingly unproductive period.选 <b>C</b></p> <p><b>20-26 Short-answer Questions</b></p> <p>20. What is a common feature of modern cars' engine type since late</p>

	<p>19th century? <b>Petrol-fueled internal combustion</b></p> <p>21. In the past, what did the rich take owing a car as? <b>Token of identity</b></p> <p>22. How long did Ford's assembly line take to produce a car? <b>93 minutes</b></p> <p>23. What does people call the Mazda car designed under Wankel engine? <b>Polluting gas-guzzler</b></p> <p>24. What is the major historical event that led American cars to suffer when competing with Japanese imported cars? <b>Oil crisis</b></p> <p>25. What has greatly increased with computerised engine management systems? <b>Power</b></p> <p>26. What factor is blamed for contributing to pollution, climate change and global warming? <b>Fuel, gasoline or diesel</b></p> <p><b>27 Multiple choice</b></p> <p>27. What is the main idea of this passage? 选 <b>B</b></p> <p>A. The historical contribution of the Ford's mass production assembly line</p> <p><b>B. The historical development and innovation in car designs</b></p> <p>C. The beginning of the modern designed gasoline engines</p> <p>D. The history of human and the Auto industry</p>
题型难度分析	整体难度中等偏下
题型技巧分析	<p>问答题要注意审题，注意字数限制，并且回答内容是全文原词，需要根据题干的关键词回到文章定位，通过题干关键词跟文章内容进行替换得出答案。</p> <p>人名配对是需要在文章找到人名所在的位置，在进行题干与原文进行对应，需要注意人名配对是乱序的。</p>

Reading Passage 3	
<b>Title</b>	通过老鼠和蜥蜴谈物种入侵
<b>Question types</b>	<p>Sentence Completion</p> <p>TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN</p>

Since 1999