

雅思考试阅读考题回顾

朗阁海外考试研究中心 王玉婷

考试日期	2020年1月11日
------	------------

Reading Passage 1	
Title	Russian Ballet
Question types	TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN 6 题 Table Completion 7 题
文章内容回顾	<p>Until 1689, ballet in Russia was nonexistent. The Tsarist control and isolationism in Russia allowed for little influence from the West. It wasn't until the rise of Peter the Great that Russian society opened up to the West. St. Petersburg was erected to embrace the West and compete against Moscow's isolationism. Peter the Great created a new Russia which rivaled the society of the West with magnificent courts and palaces. His vision was to challenge the west. Classical ballet entered the realm of Russia not as entertainment, but as a "standard of physical comportment to be emulated and internalized -an idealized way of behaving". The aim was not to entertain the masses of Russians, but to create a cultivated and new Russian people.</p> <p>Empress Anna, (1730 – 1740) was devoted to ostentatious amusements (balls, fireworks, tableaux), and in the summer of 1734 ordered the appointment of Jean-Baptiste Landé as dancing-master in the military academy she had founded in 1731 for sons of the nobility. In 1738, he became ballet master and head of the new ballet school, launching the advanced study of ballet in Russia, and winning the patronage of elite families.</p> <p>France provided many leaders such as Charles Didelot in St Petersburg (1801-1831), Jules Perrot (1848-1859) and Arthur Saint-Léon (1859-69).</p> <p>In the early 19th century, the theaters were opened up to anyone who could afford a ticket. A seating section called a rayok, or 'paradise gallery', consisted of simple wooden benches. This allowed non-wealthy people access to the ballet, because tickets in this section were inexpensive.</p> <p>One author describes the Imperial ballet as "unlike that of any other country in the world...the most prestigious of the ballet troupes were those attached to the state-supported theatres. The directors of these</p>

	<p>companies were personally appointed by the tsar, and all the dancers were, in a sense, Imperial servants”. In the theatre, the men in the audience always remained standing until the tsar entered his box and, out of respect, after the performance they remained in their places until he had departed. Curtain calls were arranged according to a strict pattern: first, the ballerina bowed to the tsar’s box, then to that of the theater director, and finally to the general public.</p> <p>Questions 1-6 TRUE/ FALSE/ NOT GIVEN</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18 世纪中期芭蕾流行 -- T 音乐教师数量上升 -- F 19 世纪芭蕾在俄罗斯才 popular -- NG 18 世纪中期跳芭蕾舞和宗教意见冲突，被官方否定 -- T enthusiasm 是否局限于皇家 -- T 问一个人进入组织被拒绝 -- F <p>Questions 7-13 Table Completion</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7-8. 第一个 theater 的建立者 Alex 是个学院的 director 9. 最后一段末尾讲到一个人很有成就的最后 win worldwide popularity 10. dance and dress code 11. 引入了法律相关的舞蹈，社会生活 12. Pushkin 普希金获得了成功的 publication 13. 一个人 comic 摆脱了 myth
题型难度分析	第一篇的题型包括判断题和填空题，都属于基础题型，整体难度不大。
题型技巧分析	对于填空题一般把握三个关键步骤：逻辑关系词，语法属性，定位。首先，观察空格前后语义间是否有逻辑关系的连接词；其次，预测空格处所填的语法属性；最后，根据顺序原则在空格前后找定位关键词回原文定位。
剑桥雅思推荐原文练习	剑 10 Test 1 Passage 1

Reading Passage 2	
Title	地球灯光与经济的影响
文章内容回顾	从外太空观察地球上的夜间灯光并借此收集信息判断经济发展
题型难度分析	本篇文章题目难度与第一篇一致，难度不大。
剑桥雅思推荐原文练习	剑 13 Test 2 Passage 3

Reading Passage 3	
Title	New Australian Victoria Museum in Sydney
Question types	Multiple Choice 4 题

	<p>YES/ NO/ NOT GIVEN 5 题</p> <p>Matching 5 题</p>
<p>文章内容回顾</p>	<p>Questions 27-30 Multiple Choice</p> <p>27. What does the author illustrate in the first paragraph? 选 Describing the role of Art Museums in Australian culture</p> <p>28. Compared with the old and new museums, the author criticized the new museum in what aspect? 选 elements</p> <p>29. What does the writer notice about the new museum? 选 The order of room is connected by salon</p> <p>30. What should I do to keep the museum successful? 选 passion</p> <p>Questions 31-35 YES/ NO/ NOT GIVEN</p> <p>31. NO</p> <p>32. NO</p> <p>33. NOT GIVEN</p> <p>34. YES</p> <p>35. NOT GIVEN</p> <p>Questions 36-40 Matching</p> <p>A. The museum program will lose its individuality</p> <p>B. 暂无</p> <p>C. The museum will lose credibility</p> <p>D. will lose the museum's independence</p> <p>E. will suffer its reputation</p> <p>F. increase attendance in the future</p> <p>G. people will be more willing to come here</p> <p>H. more capability for increasing revenue</p> <p>I. try to balance opposing and various demands</p> <p>J. it is financially important</p> <p>36. If a larger space in museum is available -- F</p> <p>37. If children are allowed to move freely in parts of the galleries -- E</p> <p>38. If too much emphasis is placed on the building industry -- A</p> <p>39. If there is over revenue for blockbusters -- D</p> <p>40. If the museum wants to be successful -- H</p>
<p>题型难度分析</p>	<p>选择题，判断题和句子配对题是 Passage3 的常考套题搭配，难度比较大。推荐考生使用平行阅读法。考前练习一定要注意时间的分配。</p>
<p>剑桥雅思推荐原文练习</p>	<p>剑 10 Test 4 Passage 3</p>
<p>考试趋势分析和备考指导：</p> <p>本场雅思阅读考试前两篇难度不大，第三篇难度偏高，因此考生在备考阶段，一定要注意限制时间练习，练习阅读速度。考试时要注意时间的分配，一定要为第三篇留下充足的时间。</p>	



另外，近期考试的配对题占比较大，因此考生在备考期间一定要注意配对题的复习与练习，不要保有侥幸心理，多练习技巧和方法，多背单词。

