

雅思考试学术类阅读策略篇 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/8/2021_2022_E9_9B_85_E6_80_9D_E8_80_83_E8_c6_8878.htm

I. 关于雅思考试学术类阅读；整个阅读部分为60分钟，共3篇文章(共1500-2500字)40小题，多种体裁(记叙/说明/议论)，选自杂志、报纸、书籍等，常为普遍关心的话题，材料由易到难。题型共8种，包括简短问答、表格填空、多选一、段落标题选择、句子完型、笔记或摘要完型、匹配及真伪判断。另外做雅思阅读只需要常识，不用专业知识。因为雅思阅读是阅读技巧的考试，而不是知识竞赛。

II. 阅读策略

A. 根本策略：Skim = 略读，跳读Skim技巧多用于平时的看书读报，先翻一翻，看看一篇文章大致讲什么，然后碰到好看的、有意思的、能弄明白的才会继续读下去，否则一扫而过，继续浏览下面的文章。这其中的翻翻看看、瞧瞧大概意思就是雅思阅读中的关键技巧-----Skimming, 运用这一技巧就是让你把握雅思文章的大意 (main idea) . Scan = 浏览 (以找到所需信息) Scan技巧实际上是定位具体细节信息，在日常生活、学习中也经常用到。例如，拿到机票时，人们不会有耐心 (也没有必要) 去读那n张纸上的每一句话，而只会仔细看航班号、起飞时间等重要的、人们坐飞机所必需的信息。在雅思阅读中运用这一技巧，就是在短时间内定位答题所需要的关键细节信息。

B. 阅读步骤：

Step 1. 读标题和插图；并运用常识猜测文章主题及可能谈及的内容，做到心中有数。这样做能使自己能动适应文章内容，逼着大脑积极的去弄明白作者所说的、要说的和作者所要传达的中心信息 (写作意图) ，继而有效做好第2步的

浏览全文，把握文章大意和结构。 Step 2. 运用skimming技巧，用23分钟读首段+每段首句(末句)+末段。目的在于：1. 理解文章大意；2. 弄清文章结构安排。首段为introduction, 末段为conclusion，首句（或末句）为topic sentence，所以认真读懂首段、每段首句（或末句）及末段、其他略过后，对作者意图、文章大意及结构都能了如指掌，从而便于第3步做题时快速定位细节。 Step 3. 开始做题以上所述示解如下

：Skimming the text means: Reading the title and headings Looking for captions of diagrams, tables, graphs and illustrations Skimming over the text for the general idea (especially the introduction) Ignoring unknown words Reading quickly for 2 to 3 minutes Through skimming you will: III. 题型突破前提：2分钟总览（Skim）全文，把握作者意图、文章大意及结构。 A. 细节题 (Specific information) 1. 题型：包括简短问答、表格填空、标注图表、真伪判断题等 2. 解题步骤 ; Step 1. 看清题目要求，如字数限制(一般为不超过3个字) ; ; Step 2. 仔细读题；找出题中key words ; ; Step 3. 运用Scanning技巧浏览文章，定位该key words，然后围绕key words精 ; ; ; 读相关句； ; Step 4. 用（或改写）文中词句答题。 3. 举例 Questions 5-10 (填空题) ; Complete the summary below by choosing a maximum of three words from the passage to fill the spaces 5-10. write your answers on the answer sheet. Summary ; The deathwatch beetle is found most often in ...5... and ...6... They infest damp-prone timber which has been affected ...7... Adults do not feed, so they survive on ...8... and live for only two or three months. The larvae, on the other hand, live for

up to ...9... feeding on the timbers during that time.. They pupate in ...10... but the adult does not emerge until the following spring. 解析：首先明确该题为细节题，运用细节题解题步骤。且答案不超过3个字。以5、6题为例：解题步骤：1. 读题找题中key words: most often2. 在文中定位most often3. 精读相关句：nbsp ; The deathwatch beetle has been found in hornbeam, sweet chestnut, hawthorn, beech, ash, black poplar, elm, larch, spruce and yew, but the two most commonly infested species in Britain are oak and willow. 4. 作答：oak, willowB. 观点题 (Main ideas /General themes)1. 题型：段落标题选择等2. 解题步骤nbsp ; Step 1. 仔细读供选择的所有标题，以熟悉内容，可以根据自己的印象划去不相nbsp ; nbsp ; nbsp ; 关的标题；nbsp ; Step 2. 重读每段首句和末句，必要时再精读；nbsp ; Step 3. 仔细答题。3. 举例Questions 1-7 nbsp ; The reading passage on the following paragraph has eight paragraphs (A-H). Choose the most suitable heading for each paragraph from the list of headings below. Write the appropriate numbers (i-x) in boxes 1-7 on your answer sheet. 以第一段为例：AUSTRALIA ’ S FIRST COMMERCIAL WIND FARMIt ’ s two years since the rotor blades began spinning in Esperance, Western Australia. A HARVEST time in Esperance is constant. As long as the wind blows—which is pretty much all the time—nine identical synchronised wind turbines reap the benefits of the dependable winds that gust up around the southern coastline of Western Australia. These sleek, white, robot-like wind turbines loom up on the horizon forming part of Australia ’ s first commercial wind farm. They ’ re not only functional machines that help provide

electricity for this secluded coastal town, but increasingly, they're also drawcards for curious tourists and scientists alike. 可见第一段在描述澳洲某地农场使用的wind turbines. 这样，答案显然为备选项中迷惑人的可能是 项。但文中并没有将Esperance与其他地方作比较，而只是在谈该地的特征---使用wind turbine搞农业。 C. 结构题（主要观点及其支持细节题）

(Main ideas and Supporting details) 1. 题型：笔记摘要完型类2. 解题技巧：1) 经过2分钟的总览文章后，已经对文章的结构有了总体把握，这样，只需回原文找词 (scanning) 来填空就可以了。或者，题中已给了被选词，那么也只需选择文中词的近义词即可。2) 一般来说，所填词都是按文章顺序来的，如第一个词在第一段中，以此类推。所以只要一段接一段的找词即可。3. 举例SUMMARY Microbes that may supply new antibiotic drugs, have been ... (1)... in the bodies of fossilized insects. 在第一段中找： A Insects entombed in fossilized amber for tens of millions of years have provided the key to creating a new generation of antibiotic drugs that could wage war on modern diseases. Scientists have isolated the antibiotics from microbes found either inside the intestines of the amber-encased insects or in soil particles trapped with them when they were caught by sticky tree resin up to 130 millions years ago... 很明显，这里要填动词，第一段中动词有entombed, found, 横竖都是将microbes 存在于insects 中。再看备选词，其中动词有combined, placed, preserved, excited. Combined, placed 都有人为动作的含义，而这里是自然现象，是自然的动作，可见答案为preserved. 注意：1. 整个阅读部分做完后，最好留出一点时间检查：1)自己不

确定的题2)是否与题目要求相符 2. 控制好时间，先易后难。
nbsp; 拥有丰富的词汇量 词汇多多益善 用于定位key words:
通常的伎俩是文章中一种说法，题干中则换一种说nbsp;
nbsp; 熟悉英语中基本的写作手法：