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新东方 NEW ORIENTAL

本书特点

文章仿真度高：书中40篇阅读文章均符合雅思A类——学术类阅读考试的长度和难度要求，在真实考试中您很可能遇到相关背景或内容异常相似的阅读文章。

题材知识性强：本书文章兼顾知识性和趣味性，帮助考生提高相关专业的词汇量，适应各种题材的学术类阅读。

试题接近真题：所有试题经过新东方雅思学员的反复测试和作者的不断修订完善，接近雅思考试真题，值得考生反复精读精练。

词汇另有高招：考生将结合文章记忆核心词汇，通过一系列同义词的积累，丰富写作语言，适应雅思作文考试所要求的“语言表达的多样性”，获取作文高分。

作者简介

刘洪波 Harvey　澳大利亚悉尼大学硕士，Double Major：市场营销和企业信息系统。曾在澳创办雅思培训。2003年回国加盟新东方，任雅思学术类阅读主讲。2004年被评为北京新东方优秀教师，现任无忧雅思论坛“新东方雅思专家专栏”中雅思阅读版主。留学前曾担任中祥投资有限公司产权交易部经理，新加坡创新科技中国区人力资源高级经理。

曲冰 Jackie　国际关系学院英国语言文化学士，英国文学硕士。北京新东方学校雅思词汇首席教师，加盟新东方三年有余，教授过大学英语四级考试词汇与结构部分，并编著《大学英语四级词汇速听速记》，备受学生青睐。有丰富的国际会议同声传译、交替传译经历。曾欲投身英伦研究西方法学，屡遭拒签，郁闷ed！现同时持有剑桥、牛津博士Offer，依然郁闷ing。

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《雅思阅读真经》介绍

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该书已经由世界图书出版社出版，无忧雅思商城有售！

学生评价：

呵呵，老师，鸡蛋是我给的，就是个玩笑啦，准备回了这个帖子就出去买真经呢，曲冰老师是我们四级班的词汇老师，口头禅是：有一牛人！真想一脚踹过去！～哈哈，她其实就是一牛人，我们可不敢一脚踹过去

（Carly 发表于 2004-5-29 13:09:06）

老师！！ 拜托，我今天就是考了古代钱币！！！就是这篇可恶的 CURRENCY!太紧张了，花了我 30 分钟，可惜！早点看到老师的书就好了~~~~~~~~

（小听百事发表于 2004-5-29 15:25:22）

好东西!!! 真是千年难遇的好书,所谓前无古人(因为以前没人考呀司),后无来者(除非有人胆敢倒版).

（Lwd 发表于 2004-5-29 23:45:34）

刘大哥，够意思

（Leemark 发表于 2004-5-31 21:29:29）

好书啊！谢谢 Harvey 老师了

（7even 发表于 2004-6-1 18:40:17）

吃过节日晚餐，刚刚仔细读过了“真经”第一章——list of heading 的练习一，感觉很爽，于是很想来这儿和各位雅友分享一下。 一、文章后的习题很有剑桥雅思 2 的感觉！谢谢啦，HARVEY！嘻嘻，我全选对

了。二、今天是一个我生命中值得纪念的日子，一会儿要在日记里记下来，因为我平生第一次知道英语单词里 option 和 optimism 有关联，也第一次知道 candle 原来可以和 candidate 一起来记忆，真是茅塞顿开。我原本词汇量不大，未来一个月英语终于要有飞跃啦！《真经》提供了很多有效记忆英语表达的方法，在这里要多谢 JACKIE，也要感谢你回信给我解答我的问题。遇到这样负责的好老师，我觉得自己好幸运！^_^

（Jasminezhong 发表于 2004-6-1 21:56:27）

5。29 考试中三篇阅读：医生受贿、古代钱币和欧洲森林。前两篇可在《雅思阅读真经》找到相关文章。大家看一下《真经》中的“no free lunch”和 ancient money。 不愧为真经。however，but，yet，我郁闷，Harvey，你咋不早出，我刚考完！！！！！！

（shengxian 发表于 2004-6-1 21:57:41）

呵呵，我正在读现在的雅思基础班，正是两位大侠的门徒，严重要求刘洪波老师和曲冰老师签名售书!!!

（Fengyun 发表于 2004-6-1 22:21:51）

原来曲冰老师还在这里活动啊！我是她的忠实粉丝，上过她的词汇课，生动、形象，只能说——百上不厌，现在有《真经》在手，见书如见人呐！

（二师兄发表于 2004-6-1 22:31:06）

昨天买到《真经》，已开始欣赏。但是我不能同意楼主的看法，因为我觉得如果单纯从为了在雅思考试中拿到 8 分出发，有点亵渎《真经》，这本书里蕴涵很多英语国家历史、文化、宗教、文学的典章故事，不是一般的应试性书籍。我一直都在寻找这样的书，既有知识性，又能提高我们个人的文化修养，真是不可多得的好书啊！希望作者能在百忙之中将这场英语学习革命进行到底！

（小猪芭比发表于 2004-6-1 22:39:51）

INTERNALTIONAL ENGLISH LANGUAGE TESTING SYSTEM

ACADEMIC READING
TEST 1

TIME ALLOWED: 1 hour

NUMBER OF QUESTIONS: 40

INSTRUCTIONS

WRITE ALL YOUR ANSWERS ON THE ANSWER SHEET

The test is in 3 sections:

Reading Passage 1	Questions 1 – 13
Reading Passage 2	Questions 14 – 26
Reading Passage 3	Questions 27 – 40

Remember to answer all the questions. If you are having trouble with a question, skip it and return to it later.

READING PASSAGE 1

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 1 – 13** which are based on Reading Passage 1 below.*

The Geodesic Dome - The House of The Future?

R. Buckminster Fuller spent much of the early 20th Century looking for ways to improve human shelter by applying modern technological know-how to shelter construction, making shelter more comfortable and efficient, and more economically available to a greater number of people.

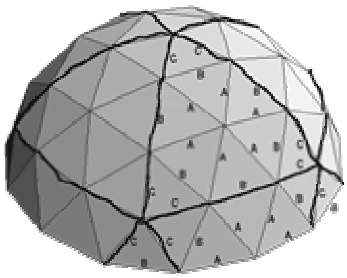
After acquiring some experience in the building industry and discovering the traditional practices and perceptions which severely limit changes and improvements in construction practices, Fuller carefully examined, and improved, interior structure equipment, including the toilet, the shower, and the bathroom as a whole. He studied structure shells, and devised a number of alternatives, each less expensive, lighter, and stronger than traditional wood, brick, and stone buildings.

In 1944, the United States suffered a serious housing shortage. Government officials knew that Fuller had developed a prototype of family dwelling which could be produced rapidly, using the same equipment which had previously built war-time airplanes. They could be "installed" anywhere, the way a telephone is installed, and with little additional difficulty. When one official flew to Wichita, Kansas to see this house, which Beech Aircraft and Fuller built, the man reportedly gasped, "My God! This is the house of the future!"

Soon, unsolicited checks poured in from people who wanted to purchase this new kind of house, but Fuller was never able to get it into full production. This was due to many obstacles such as only union contractors were able to hook the houses up to water, power and sewers in many cities. However, because the houses were already wired and had the plumbing installed by the aircraft company, many construction trade unions made it clear that they would not work on the houses. There were also in-house differences between Fuller and the stockholders. Fuller did not feel the house design was complete; there were problems he wanted to fix. But the stockholders wanted to move ahead. However, the main obstruction was obtaining the financing for the tooling costs, which were purposefully not included in the negotiations with investors. No bank would finance the project with union problems and stockholder battles.

After the war, Fuller’s efforts focused on the problem of how to build a shelter which is so lightweight, it can be delivered by air. Shelter should be mobile which would

require great breakthroughs in the weight-reduction of the materials. Technology would have to follow nature's design as seen by the spider's web which can float in a hurricane because of its high strength-to-weight ratio. New shelter would have to be designed that incorporates these principles and that was Fuller's intent.



One of the ways Buckminster Fuller would describe the differences in strength between a rectangle and a triangle would be to apply pressure to both structures. The rectangle would fold up and be unstable but the triangle withstands the pressure and is much more rigid --- in fact the triangle is twice as strong. This principle directed his studies toward creating a new architectural design, the geodesic dome, based also upon his idea of "doing more with less." Fuller discovered that if a spherical structure was created from triangles, it would have unparalleled strength.

The sphere uses the "doing more with less" principle in that it encloses the largest volume of interior space with the least amount of surface area thus saving on materials and cost. Fuller reintroduced the idea that when the sphere's diameter is doubled it will quadruple its square footage and produce eight times the volume.

The spherical structure of a dome is one of the most efficient interior atmospheres for human dwellings because air and energy are allowed to circulate without obstruction. This enables heating and cooling to occur naturally. Geodesic shelters have been built all around the world in different climates and temperatures and still they have proven to be the most efficient human shelter one can find.

More specifically, the dome is energy efficient for many reasons: its decreased surface area requires less building materials; exposure to cold in the winter and heat in the summer is decreased because, being spherical, there is the least surface area per unity of volume per structure; the concave interior creates a natural airflow that allows the hot or cool air to flow evenly throughout the dome with the help of return air ducts; extreme wind turbulence is lessened because the winds that contribute to heat loss flow smoothly around the dome; it acts like a type of giant down-pointing headlight reflector and reflects and concentrates interior heat. This helps prevent radiant heat loss.
The net annual energy savings for a dome owner is 30% less than normal rectilinear homes according to the Oregon Dome Co. This is quite an improvement and helps save the environment from wasted energy. Domes have been designed by Fuller and others to withstand high winds and extreme temperatures as seen in the Polar Regions.

Many dome manufacturers offer various designs in geodesic dome housing with little assembly time required. Some houses can be assembled in less than a day with others

taking up to six months. Many also come in dome kits that buyers can build themselves or with the help of friends.

R. Buckminster Fuller's first worldwide acceptance by the architectural community occurred with the 1954 Triennale where his cardboard dome was displayed for the first time. The Milan Triennale was established to stage international exhibitions aimed to present the most innovative accomplishments in the fields of design, crafts, architecture and city planning.

The theme for 1954 was Life Between Artifact and Nature: Design and the Environmental Challenge, which fit in perfectly with Fuller's work. Fuller had begun efforts towards the development of a Comprehensive Anticipatory Design Science, which he defined as, "the effective application of the principles of science to the conscious design of our total environment in order to help make the Earth's finite resources meet the needs of all humanity without disrupting the ecological processes of the planet." The cardboard shelter that was part of his exhibit could be easily shipped and assembled with the directions printed right on the cardboard. The 42-foot paperboard Geodesic was installed in old Sforza garden in Milan and came away with the highest award, the Gran Premio.

--- Adapted from: Dome Technology

Questions 1 - 2

Choose the appropriate letters A – D and write them in boxes 1 – 2 on your answer sheet.

1. In 1944, government officials were interested in Fuller's family dwelling because _____
   (A) they had a housing shortage.
   (B) it is the house of the future.
   (C) it could be produced rapidly and installed easily.
   (D) all of the above.

2. Fuller's family dwelling was not fully produced mainly because _____
   (A) aircraft company installed these houses
   (B) there were financing problems
   (C) union contractors did not support Fuller
   (D) Fuller and the stockholders held different ideas

Questions 3 - 7

Classify the following descriptions as referring to

The sphere	***S***
The rectangle	***R***
The triangle	***T***

Write the appropriate letters in boxes 3 – 7on your answer sheet.
NB *You may use any answer more than once.*

3. doing more than less
4. stable
5. allowing natural air circulation
6. rigid
7. folding

Questions 8 - 13

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 1? In boxes 8 – 13 on your answer sheet write.

TRUE	*if the statement is true*
FALSE	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

8. A geodesic dome is basically a spherical structure created from rectangles.
9. It has been proved that the geodesic dome is the most efficient human shelter.
10. Domes are the environment-friendly building.
11. Some scientists set up domes in the Polar Regions.
12. Domes are much cheaper than traditional houses.
13. Fuller won the Gran Premio in 1954.

READING PASSAGE 2

*You should spend about 20 minutes on **Questions 14 – 26** which are based on Reading Passage 2 below.*

Questions 14 - 18

*Choose the most suitable headings for paragraphs **B – F** from the list of headings below.*
Write appropriate numbers (i - x) in boxes 14 – 18 on your answer sheet.

***NB** There are more headings than paragraphs, so you will not use them all.*

List of Headings

i.	Clothing symbolising status
ii.	The factors determining the dye's quality
iii.	The invaluable colour
iv.	The importance of plants in ancient times
v.	From family to industry
vi.	The value of colours
vii.	Dyestuff sources in the past
viii.	Availability and durability of a dye
ix.	The competitive and secret industry
x.	Pigments, insoluble colouring materials

Example	*Answer*
Paragraph **G**	x

14. Paragraph **B**
15. Paragraph **C**
16. Paragraph **D**
17. Paragraph **E**
18. Paragraph **F**

Dyes and Pigments

A

Dyeing is a process of colouring materials, or cloth fibers, whereby the colour becomes part of the fiber. The fastness of the colour, or its permanency, depends upon the dye and the process used. True dyeing is a permanent colour change, and the dye is absorbed by, or chemically combined with, the fiber.

B

In ancient times all the dyes used were natural; actually, this was true up until mid-1800. The dyestuffs came from a variety of natural sources, some commonly available, others rare or difficult to produce. Some of the common dyes included logwood or quercitron, fustic, woad, and indigo. An example of the rare dyes would be cochineal and Tyrian purple. Collectively, these substances are called dyestuffs, and were occasionally traded as a commodity. The dyestuffs were extracts from plants, mollusks, insects, woods, or naturally occurring minerals. There are many plants which produce dye suitable in the dyeing process, and many were heavily cultivated. Madder and woad were grown in Europe specifically for their dyeing properties. Saffron was also extensively grown in Anatolia for its yellow dye. Probably one of the most famous dyes was Tyrian purple, from a Mediterranean shellfish. The Phoenicians of Tyre, in Lebanon, produced this very expensive dye long before written history began. Many other areas had special dyes which were famous in antiquity.

C

The value of a dye is not just its availability, but also its fastness or durability against daily use. It must withstand washing, wearing, sunlight, perspiration, without losing an appreciable amount of its colour. The colour, and its brightness, also helped determine the dye's value. Premium colours were purple, blue, and bright shades of red.

D

There are two classifications of dyeing, the home craft and the trade, or industrial, dyeing. The manufacturing of clothing, the spinning, weaving and embroidery, tended to stay within the family unit. An exception to this would be the carpets made in Anatolia and Persia, for example, or the very fine, sheer linen woven in Egypt. But the manufacture of dyes and their use in dyeing yarn and cloth soon became an industry, supporting large numbers of people, even entire cities. The art of dyeing was one of the earliest arts known to man after he became civilized. Trade dyeing was, however, a highly competitive business. These were the professionals of the ancient world when it came to dyed cloth. Many of the processes were closely guarded secrets, and many of the special skills were handed down over generations. The ingredients may come from far away; the tools may be specialized and the process often was steeped in superstition.

E

As far back as man can historically see, rulers have set themselves apart from everyone else by wearing exotic and rare items, and dyed clothing was very early a part of this status proclamation. Still today the important and the wealthy prefer to wear items not available to all. In Egypt, the pharaohs wore specially made clothing, dyed with colours difficult to obtain. Dyed fabrics from tombs of early Egyptian attest to the antiquity of the dyers art.

F

In the ancient Greek and Roman world, Tyrian purple became the colour of choice for rulers and emperors. The dye was extremely expensive, therefore, available to only a few. When in later times merchants, considered unimportant, became wealthy enough to buy purple-dyed cloth, laws were passed to prevent their diluting the impressiveness of the colour. Only rulers, or emperors, were allowed to wear purple. Later, however, the law was changed to include the rulers' family; then senators; and so on, eventually losing its status. This is where the phrase "born to the purple" came from.

G

The word pigment comes from the Latin "pigmentum" meaning coloured material. Pigments are generally distinguished from dyes as colouring materials on the basis of their soluble ability (solubility) characteristics. Pigments are used mainly in the colouration of paints, printing inks and plastics, although they are used to a certain extent in a much wider range of applications including textiles, ceramics, paper, and cosmetics. In contrast to dyes, pigments are highly insoluble colouring materials, which are incorporated into an applications medium by dispersion, and they remain as discrete solid particles held mechanically within a polymeric matrix. Pigments are thus required to resist dissolving in solvents, which they may contact in application to minimize problems such as 'bleeding' and migration. In addition to solvent resistance, pigments are required to be fast to light, weathering, heat and chemicals such as acids and alkalis to a degree dependent on the demands of particular application.

Natural inorganic pigments, derived mainly from mineral sources, have been used as colourants since pre-historic times and a few, notably iron oxides, remain of some significance today. The origins of the synthetic inorganic pigment industry may be traced to the introduction of Prussian blue in the early 18th century, pre-dating the synthetic organic colourant industry by some 150 years. The organic pigments are the oxides, sulfides, hydroxides, silicates, sulfates and carbonates of metals. The colour of a pigment is due to its interactions with light by scattering and absorption.

The synthetic organic pigment industry emerged towards the end of the 19th century out of the established synthetic textile dyestuffs industry. Many of the earliest organic pigment were known as 'lakes'. These products were prepared from established water soluble dyes by precipitation on to an insoluble inorganic substrate. A further significant early development in organic pigments was the introduction of a range of azo pigments. One of the most critical events in the development of the organic

pigment industry was the discovery, in 1928, of copper phtalocyanine blue. This was the first pigment to offer the outstanding intensity and brightness of colour typical of organic pigments, combined with an excellence range of fastness properties, comparable with many inorganic pigments. Organic pigments generally provide higher intensity and brightness of colour than inorganic pigments. However, organic pigments are unable to provide the degree of opacity offered by most inorganic pigments which have the lower reflectance.

--- Adapted from: Alexander, Aurelian, Carthage, copper, cotton, Dor, Florence, linen, Sardis, silk, tin, Tokat, Tyre, weaving

Questions 19 - 21

Choose the appropriate letters A – D and write them in boxes 19 – 21 on your answer sheet.

19. Among the following dye colours, which one had superior value in the past?
    (A) yellow
    (B) red
    (C) blue
    (D) white

20. The pharaohs wore specially dyed clothing, because _____
    (A) it was difficult to obtain.
    (B) it was exotic and rare.
    (C) it distinguished them.
    (D) it attested to the antiquity of the dyers art.

21. According to the passage, the phrase “born to the purple” describes someone who _____
    (A) has a royal birth
    (B) is very wealthy
    (C) extremely favors the purple colour.
    (D) was born with silver spoon.

Questions 22 - 26

*Complete the summary below. Choose **no more than three words** from the passage for*

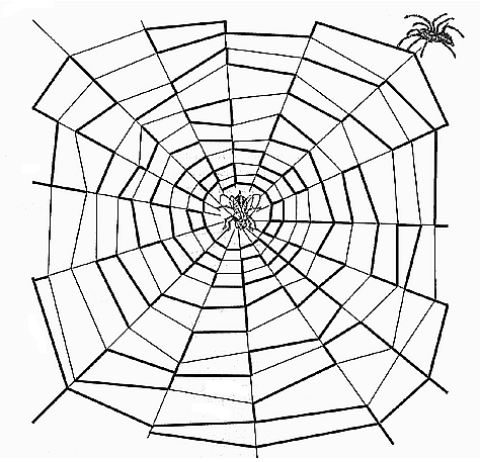
each answer.
Write your answers in boxes 22 – 27on your answer sheet.

As colouring materials, the distinguished characteristic of pigments is that they are more **…(22)…** than dyes, and in the colouring process, dyes are **…(23)…** by the materials, while pigments work by **…(24)…**. Compared with inorganic pigments, organic pigments give colour higher **…(25)…**, but lower **…(26)…**.

READING PASSAGE 3

You should spend about 20 minutes on ***Questions 27 – 40*** *which are based on Reading Passage 3 below.*

Spider Silk



Spider silk is not a single, unique material --- different species produce various kinds of silk. Some possess as many as seven distinct kinds of glands, each of which produces a different silk.

Why so many kinds of silk? Each kind plays particular roles. All spiders make so-called dragline silk that functions in part as a lifeline, enabling the creatures to hang from ceilings. And it serves as a constant connection to the web, facilitating quick escapes from danger. Dragline silk also forms the radial spokes of the web; bridgeline silk is the first strand, by which the web hangs from its support; yet another silk forms the great spiral.

The different silks have unique physical properties such as strength and elasticity, but all are very strong compared to other natural and synthetic materials. Dragline silk combines toughness and strength to an extraordinary degree. A dragline strand is several times stronger than steel, on a weight-for-weight basis, but a spider's dragline is only about one-tenth the diameter of a human hair. The movie *Spider-Man* drastically underestimates the strength of silk --- real dragline silk would not need to be nearly as thick as the strands deployed by the web-swinging hero in the movie.

Dragline silk is a composite material comprised of two different proteins, each containing three types of regions with distinct properties. One of these forms an amorphous (non-crystalline) matrix that is stretchable, giving the silk elasticity. When an insect strikes the web, the stretching of the matrix enables the web to absorb the kinetic energy of the insect's flight. Embedded in the amorphous portions of both proteins are two kinds of crystalline regions that toughen the silk. Although both kinds of crystalline regions are tightly pleated and resist stretching, one of them is rigid. It is thought that the pleats of the less rigid crystals not only fit into the pleats in the rigid crystals but that they also interact with the amorphous areas in the proteins, thus anchoring the rigid crystals to the matrix. The resulting composite is strong, tough, and yet elastic.

Then, why doesn't a spider get stuck on its own web? Over the years, three explanations for this phenomenon have surfaced. The first invokes an oil, secreted by the spider, that

serves as an anti-stick agent. The problem with this hypothesis is that such an oil has yet to be discovered.

The second scenario is based on the diversity of silks. Many webs include strands made of silks that are much less sticky than the others are. The non-sticky strands appear in the hub of the web, the radial spokes and the threads by which the web hangs from plants or other supports. Some researchers have thus posited that the arachnids use only these strands when navigating their webs. If you watch them in action, however, you will see that although they do seem to prefer the non-sticky strands, the spiders are able to move around freely, touching many of the strands, including the very sticky ones that spiral out from the hub.

The third explanation appears to solve the sticky-strand problem. In short, the legs of at least some spiders feature a disengaging mechanism that enables the arachnid to detach itself instantly from a sticky strand. This mechanism involves a clever anatomical adaptation. Each leg ends in a pair of "walking claws" that grasp vegetation, among other functions, but a third claw collaborates with associated spiny, elastic hairs to detach the leg from a sticky web strand. This third claw grasps the strand, pulls it against the elastic hairs, and pulls them further, cocking the mechanism. When the claw relaxes, the hairs rebound vigorously, throwing the strand away and springing the leg free.

Police, the military, physicians, and other groups are eager to obtain large quantities of dragline silk, which can be woven or compacted to make bulletproof clothing, replacement ligaments, medical sutures, fishing line, ropes for rock climbers, tethers to snag planes landing on aircraft carriers and myriad other products. It is impracticable to harvest sufficient quantities of silk from spiders due to their territorial nature, so biotechnologists have turned to other sources. The Canadian company Nexia has demonstrated that goats and cows can be genetically engineered so as to produce dragline silk in their milk. Using a clone of such goats, Nexia aims to produce a modified dragline silk, which they call BioSteel, to meet the many demands.

--- Adapted from: Scientific American.com;
D. Gray Corinna, Me; on July 15, 2002

Questions 27 - 29

*Write **no more than three words** for each answer.*

27. Which organ of spiders produces silk?

……

28. What kind of silk helps spiders to escape from danger?

……

29. Name three features of dragline silk mentioned by the writer.

……

Questions 30 - 32

*Write **no more than three words** for each answer.*

Name three types of regions of proteins constituting dragline silk.

30. ……

31. ……

32. ……

Questions 33 - 37

Do the following statements agree with the information given in Reading Passage 3? In boxes 33 – 37 on your answer sheet write.

TRUE	*if the statement is true*
FALSE	*if the statement is false*
NOT GIVEN	*if the information is not given in the passage*

33. The spider discharges an oil to avoid sticking on its own web.

34. The spider use only non-sticky strands when moving on the web.

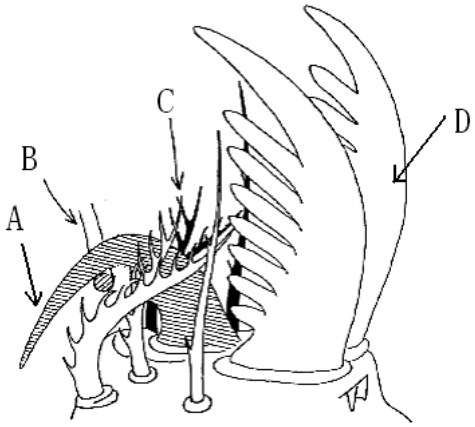
35. Bridgeline silk belongs to non-sticky strands.

36. BioSteel is a biotechnological name for spiders' dragline silk.

37. According to the writer, the silk Spider-Man used in the movie is less strong than the real dragline silk.

Questions 38 - 40

*Complete the diagram below based on **the third explanation** in Reading Passage 3. Write **no more than three words** for each answer.*



Example B: *the strand*

38. A: ……

39. C: ……

40. D: ……

Reading Passage 1

IELTS 大虾必备

shelter ['ʃeltə] n. 遮蔽物、避难所

perception [pə'sepʃən] n. 洞察力、了解
（相关单词 perceive v. --- perceptive a.；它的动词、形容词、名词词形变化形式可以和下边两组单词共同记忆：
receive v. --- reception n. --- receptive a.
deceive v. --- deception n. --- deceptive a.）

severely [si'viəli] ad. 严重地、严厉地
（相关单词 severe a. --- severity n.；曾经肆虐横行的非典病症，英文简称为 SARS，全称为“Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome”，即“严重的、急性的呼吸道综合病症”。）

prototype ['prəutətɑip] n. 原型、模型

dwelling ['dweliŋ] n. 房屋、住宅、住处
（动词形式 dwell，“dweller”表示“居民”，“city dwellers”表示“城市居民、住在城里的人”。）

gasp [gɑːsp] vt. 气喘吁吁地说

contractor [kən'træktə] n. （建筑营造业的）承揽人、承包商
（“contract”是名词，表示“合同、承包契约”，这里在它的后边加上表示人的词尾“-or”得到“签订合同的人”。）

hook [huk] vt. 用钩固定、用钩连接

sewer ['sjuə] n. 下水道、排水沟
（“sewer”里的固体或液体污物叫做“sewage”。）

plumbing ['plʌmiŋ] n. 水管装置、管道工程
（“plumber”表示“水管工”。）

stockholder ['stɔkhəuldə] n. 股东

obstruction [əb'strʌkʃən] n. 妨碍、阻塞
（动词形式 obstruct。分两部分理解——“ob-struct”，表示“反对、抵抗＋堆积”，即“堆积[起一个类似掩体]以抵抗或反对…”，进一步引申得来上义。）

hurricane ['hʌrikən] n. （西印度群岛的）飓风、龙卷风

incorporate [in'kɔːpəreit] vt. 包含、体现
（“in-corpor-ate”表示“里边＋身体＋动词词尾”，意即“把…放入身体里边”，上义也由此引申而来。）

intent [in'tent] n. 意图、目的

rectangle ['rektæŋgl] n. 长方形、矩形
（“rect-angle”——“rect”这个字根表示“直的”，因此这个单词的基本含义为“直的角”，现代英语中使用上义。）

triangle n. 三角形
（“tri-angle”表示“三个＋角”，目前使用的含义就由此直接得来。）

spherical ['sferikəl] a. 球（形）的

（名词形式“sphere”表示“球、球体”。）

unparalleled [ʌnˈpærəleld] a. 无与伦比的
（“un-parallel-ed”——字面含义“不能＋相比拟、匹敌＋的”，得来上义。）

enclose [inˈkləuz] vt. 围住、围起

quadruple [ˈkwɔdrupl] vt. 使成四倍
（“quadru-ple”对应“四＋倍”;还记得本文前边见到的表示“三角形”的单词吗？动一下脑筋，“三倍”用英文该如何表达呢？显然是“triple”啦！）

concave [kɔnˈkeiv] a. 凹（入）的
（这里前缀“con-”表示加强意义，“cave”作为字根表示“中空的”；而“concave”的反义词“convex”中前三个字母也为加强意义，“vex”表示“vaulted 或 arched”，即“弓形的、拱状的”，所以它表示“凸出的”。现在再想想为什么中文将“cave”这个单词翻译为“山洞”呢？由它“中空”的特点而来。）

duct [dʌkt]n. （输送）管

turbulence [ˈtəːbjuləns] n. 湍流、不规则的大气运动
（形容词形式 turbulent）

kit [kit] n. 工具箱、成套用具

anticipatory [ænˈtisipeitəri] a. 预想的、期望的
（相关单词 anticipate v. --- anticipation n.）

finite [ˈfainait] a. 有限的、有限制的
（“fin”表示“终点、末端”，类似英文单词“end”所表达的含义，有终点就意味着不能无限延伸、扩展，因此，这个形容词表示“有限的”，那么要表达“无限的”这个概念就只要在“finite”的前边加上否定前缀“in-”即可，即“infinite”。）

disrupt [disˈrʌpt] vt. 破坏、使混乱
（相关单词 disruption n. --- disruptive a.）

ecological [ˌekəˈlɔdʒikəl] a. 生态（学）的
（相关单词 ecology n. --- ecologist n.）

重点词汇回顾 + 同义词扩充

shelter --- refuge, haven, asylum, sanctuary
severely --- harshly, sternly, strictly, rigorously
prototype --- archetype, examplar, original
dwelling --- house, abode, lodging, residence
obstruction --- obstacle, barrier, impediment, hindrance
incorporate --- contain, include, encompass, assimilate
intent --- intention, target, goal, objective, purpose
rectangle --- quadrilateral, lozenge, oblong, square
unparalleled --- unmatched, matchless, unequaled, incomparable
enclose --- encircle, enfold, surround, ring

concave --- hollow, dished, curved in
finite --- limited, restricted, set
disrupt --- disturb, upset, disorder, mess up

Reading Passage 2
IELTS 大虾必备

pigment ['pigmənt] n. 色素、颜料
fiber ['faibə] n. 纤维
dyestuff ['daistʌf] n. 染料
extract ['ekstrækt] n. 提炼物、精华
（前边提到过字根“tract”表示“ 拉 ”，因此这个单词的基本含义为“ 拉出、拔出、取出 ”，这里充当名词，表示“ 从…中拉出或取出的东西 ”，引申为 “ 提炼物、精华 ”。）
property ['prɔpəti] n. 性质、特性
（某人占有的“property”是他或她的财产，某事物占有的“property”是改物质的特性、性质。）
Mediterranean [ˌmeditə'reinjən] n. 地中海的
（简单地理解为“medi-terra-nean”——“ 中间＋地、土地＋形容词词尾 ”，由此得来 “ 地中海的 ” 这个含义。那么单词“Medieval”又表示什么呢？“Medi-ev-al”——“ 中间＋时代＋形容词词尾 ”，指 “ 中世纪的 ”。）
antiquity [æn'tikwiti] n. 古代
durability [ˌdjuərə'biliti] n. 耐久性、耐用性
（形容词形式 durable。字根“dur”表示“ 持续、持久 ”，加上表示“ 可…的 ” 这个形容词词尾“-able”之后，基本含义为 “ 可持续很久时间的 ”，这里是名词形式，引申为上义。）
perspiration [ˌpə:spə'reiʃən] n. 汗（水）
（动词形式 perspire）
premium ['primjəm] a. 特佳的、特级的
shade [ʃeid] n. 阴暗部分、暗影
craft [kra:ft] n. 工艺、手艺
（单词“craftsman”表示 “ 工匠、手艺精巧的人 ”。）
superstition [ˌsju:pə'stiʃən] n. 迷信
（形容词形式 superstitious）
proclamation [ˌprɔklə'meiʃən] n. 宣告、宣布
（动词形式 proclaim。注意动词和名词之间的词形转化，类似 exclaim 与它的名词形式 exclamation。）
fabric ['fæbrik n. 织品、织物
dilute [dai'lju:t] vt. 冲淡、稀释
（名词形式 dilution。美国前总统尼克松 Richard M. Nixon 在著名的《在竞技场上》*In the Arena* 一书中曾评论 “ 一次会晤或谈话的质量

与参与谈话人的数量之间的关系——“Every person you add to a meeting dilutes the quality of the conversation.”显然，他的意思是参加谈话的人越多，谈话质量越低。）

senator ['senətə] n. （古罗马）元老院议员、参议员
（现在也用来指美国、澳大利亚参议院 Senate 的成员。）

soluble ['sɔljubl] a. 可溶解的
（相关单词 solubility n. --- solubilize vt.）

discrete [dis'kri:t] a. 不连续的、分立的、离散的

solvent ['sɔlvənt] n. 溶媒、溶剂

minimize ['minimaiz] vt. 将…减到最少
（前文提到过它的形容词兼名词形式“minimum”。）

synthetic [sin'θetik] a. 人造的、合成的

predate [pri:'deit] vt. 时间上先于…
（显然是由“pre-date”两部分构成的，字面意思 “ 在日期上先于… ”，引申而来上义。）

textile ['tekstail] a. 纺织的
（“textile industry”表示 “ 纺织业 ”。）

precipitation [pri,sipi'teiʃən]n. 沉淀
（动词形式“precipitate”）

substrate ['sʌbstreit] n. （等于 substratum）底层
（“substratum”的复数形式比较特殊，写作“substrata”，类似与“datum”与“data”之间的变化。）

opacity [əu'pæsiti] n. 不反光、不透光
（形容词形式“opaque”）

重点词汇回顾 + 同义词扩充

antiquity --- ancient past, the distant past, time immemorial, bygone days
durability --- permanence, endurance, indestructibility
superstition --- false notion, irrational belief, fantasy
proclamation --- pubic statement, declaration, announcement, assertion
discrete --- separate, disconnected, detached
minimize --- abate, reduce, lessen, minimalize
predate --- precede, antedate, preexist, antecede
opacity --- opaqueness, impenetrability, imperviousness

Reading Passage 3
IELTS 大虾必备

ceiling ['si:liŋ] n. 天花板、顶篷

facilitate [fə'siliteit] vt. 使容易、使便利
（名词形式 facilitation，对应的形容词是“facile”，表示“容易的、容易做到的”，引申后得到这里的动词含义。）

radial ['reidjəl] a. 径向的、（沿）半径的
（名词形式 radius，表示“半径”。）

spoke [spəuk] n. 轮辐、辐条

strand [strænd] n. 绳、线的一股

elasticity [ˌelæs'tisəti] n. 弹力、弹性
（形容词形式 elastic）

deploy [di'plɔi]vt. 部署、运用
（名词形式 deployment）

swing [swiŋ] vt. 摆动、摇摆

anchor ['æŋkə] vt. 抛锚、使稳固
（作名词表示“锚”，这里活用作动词，引申得到上义。除此之外，“anchor”作名词还可以表示“新闻节目主持人”。）

invoke [in'vəuk]vt. 援引…以支持或证明
（相关单词 invocation n. --- invocative a.）

agent ['eidʒənt] n. 媒介物、介质

hypothesis [hɑi'pɔθisi:z] n. 假设、假想
（形容词形式 hypothetical）

hub [hʌb] n. 中心、轴心

posit ['pɔzit] vt. 假设、假定

disengage [ˌdisin'geidʒ] vt. 使脱离、使松开
（当把分为“dis-”和“engage”两部分之后，它现在的含义就一目了然了。）

anatomical [ˌænə'tɔmikəl] a. 解剖（学）的
（名词形式 anatomy）

claw [klɔ:] n. 爪

collaborate [kə'læbəreit] vi. 合作、协作
（分成三部分“col-labor-ate”之后，就得出“共同＋劳动＋动词词尾”，几个人一起劳作，合力做好一件事情，即通常所说的“合作”。）

rebound [ri'baund] vi. 回弹

vigourously ['vigərəsli] ad. 强健地、精力充沛地
（相关单词 vigour n. --- vigourous a.）

bulletproof ['bulitpru:f]a. 防弹的、子弹射不透的
（“-proof”这个表达形式作后缀的时候表示“防…的、不透…的”，所以“bulletproof”表达上述含义；那么什么是“waterproof”呢？显然是“防水的、不透水的”。）

myriad ['miriəd] a. 许多的、无数的

harvest ['hɑ:vist] vt. 收获、获得
（原意是“收获农作物”，这里的含义由原意发展而来。）

territorial [ˌteri'tɔ:riəl] a. 地盘性的、领土的
（名词形式 territory。前边提到“terra”表示“土地”，这里的两个单词——名词和形容词形式都由它而来。）

clone [kləun] n. 克隆、无性繁殖

重点词汇回顾 + 同义词扩充

facilitate --- make easy, smooth, simplify, expedite
deploy --- arrange, organize, set out, implement
swing --- sway, move back and forth, suspend
anchor --- fasten, attach, affix, moor
hypothesis --- supposition, proposition, assumption, postulation
hub --- center, core, nucleus, pivot
posit --- postulate, speculate, hypothesize
disengage --- unfasten, unlock, untie, extricate
collaborate --- cooperate, pool resources, work together
rebound --- spring back, recoil, make a comeback, bounce back
vigourously --- energetically, dynamically, robustly, spiritedly
myriad --- countless, innumerable, uncountable, numerous
harvest --- reap, ingather, gather, obtain

ACADEMIC READING

TEST 1

Reading Passage 1, Question 1 – 13

1. C
2. B
3. S
4. T
5. S
6. T
7. B
8. FALSE
9. TRUE
10. TRUE
11. NOT GIVEN
12. NOT GIVEN
13. TRUE

Reading Passage 2, Question 14 – 26

14. vii
15. ii
16. v
17. i
18. iii
19. C
20. C
21. A
22. insoluble
23. absorbed
24. dispersion
25. intensity and brightness
26. opacity / (the) degree of opacity

Reading Passage 3, Question 27 – 40

27. gland
28. dragline silk
29. strong, tough, (and) elastic / strength, toughness (and) elasticity
30. an amorphous matrix / the amorphous areas / non-crystalline matrix
31. (the) less rigid crystals
32. the rigid crystals

(30 – 32 in any order)

33. NOT GIVEN
34. FALSE
35. TRUE
36. FALSE
37. NOT GIVEN
38. (a) third claw
39. (spiny, elastic) hairs
40. walking claw(s)