

<<雅思阅读高分榜中榜>>

图书基本信息

书名：<<雅思阅读高分榜中榜>>

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作者：刘巍巍

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内容概要

本书共有12章。

第1章全面介绍了雅思考试的发展趋势和雅思阅读考试的难点所在。

第2章全面介绍了处理雅思阅读考试难句的方法和技巧。

第3章至第11章分别介绍了雅思阅读考试的9种题型，以及每种题型所对应的解题方法和技巧。

各章由3小节组成：第1节用浅显易懂的语言深入浅出地介绍了各类题型的具体解法和考场中解答这类试题时考生需要注意的事项；第2节随即进行例题讲解，让考生进一步体会第1节中所介绍的方法和技巧；第3节提供了大量的练习题供学生练习使用。

三部分内容循序渐进、相辅相成，如果考生能够全面掌握各节中的内容，可以收到非常明显的效果。

第12章专门为考前热身而设计。

本章包括3套雅思考试阅读全真模拟试题，其中前两套供A类学生使用，第3套供G类学生使用。

试卷整体风格与雅思考试完全相同，考生成绩可信度较高。

本书编写特别考虑了留学类阅读和移民类阅读考试的异同，重点突出了两者之间的区别，因此适合所有的雅思考生使用。

无论你参加A类考试，还是参加G类考试，本书都可以助你一臂之力。

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作者简介

刘巍巍，著名英语教学专家，新东方资深教师，主讲雅思、BEC等国外考试证课程。20岁进入新东方，曾为新东方最年轻的教师，被学生和为“天才教师”。面授雅思学员数万名，授课风格清新自然，强调跨文化交际知识的传授，以理性和实效著称。曾为《羊城晚报》等媒体撰写雅思备考专栏文章。

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章节摘录

Do We Need Cities ANy More' ?

A I don't want to live in a city. Perhaps we divide naturally into two types: those for whom cities are vibrant and exciting, a focus for human activity; and those for whom they are dirty, noisy and dangerous. It may be unfashionable, but I'm in the latter camp. I do not believe that we are a species whose behavior improves in overcrowded conditions.

B A new study proposes a significant increase in the capacity of towns and cities through a combination of increased housing densities, lower on-plot provision for cars and more on-street parking, and the re-use of marginal open space that is 'devoid of any amenity value'. The benefit of this approach is to reduce the loss of green fields and to help 'move towards more sustainable patterns of development'. C This study suggests that it would be possible to achieve a 25% increase in density in a typical provincial city without changing the traditional street scene, although it would be necessary to reduce the size of the houses and substitute parking spaces for garages. Therefore, the cost of this approach is to have more people living in smaller homes at higher densities, along streets that are lined with parked cars. Can we really accept the notion that space within dwellings may be reduced even further? In times when, we are told, living standards are rising in real terms, is it realistic to seek to reduce personal space standards ?

D The streets of many inner suburbs are already lined with cars on both sides, reducing movement to a single lane. Increasing densities means accepting urban streets that are designed as linear car parks, bounded by even smaller living units and tempered only by occasional trees sprouting from the tarmac. Would the benefits of higher density be worth the disadvantages of increasing on-street parking ?

Can we achieve a satisfactory visual environment from such raw materials ?

Higher urban densities may be communally good for us, but they will fail to meet the aspirations of many prospective home owners. E Those without economic choice can be directed to live in this way but if we are to continue to rely on the private sector to produce this urban housing, it will need to appeal to the private developers' customers. Who will choose to live in these high-density developments of small dwellings, with minimal open space and a chance to park on the highway if you are lucky enough to find a space ?

The main consumers will be single people, couples without children, and perhaps some 'empty nesters' (people whose children have grown up and left home) . These are people who can choose to spend much of their time outside their home, making the most of those urban cultural opportunities or getting away on weekends to a country cottage or sporting activities. F The combination of a young family and a mortgage restricts the mobility and spending power of many couples. Most people with a family will try to avoid bringing up their children in a cramped flat or house. Space for independent activity is important in developing the individual and in maintaining family equilibrium. The garden is the secure place where the children can work off excess energy.

G There is a danger that planners may take a dispassionate, logical view of how we should live, and seek to force society into that mould. A few years ago a European Commission study provided a good example of this. It took the view, quite sensibly, that housing should not be under-occupied because this is a waste of resources. Therefore, it would be much better if the many thousands of old ladies who live alone in large detached houses would move into small urban flats, thus releasing the large houses for families. What the study failed to recognise was that many of those old ladies prefer to continue to live in their family home with their familiar surroundings and, most importantly, with their memories. What is good for us is not necessarily what we want.

H The urban housing option may be technically sustainable, but individually unacceptable. There still seems to be a perception among planners that new housing investment can be forced into those areas that planners want to see developed, without proper consideration of where the prospective purchasers want to live. There is a fatal flaw in this premise.

Housing developers run businesses. They are not irrevocably committed to building houses and they are not obliged to invest their resources in housing development. Unless there is a reasonable prospect of a profit on the capital at risk in a housing project, they may simply choose to invest in some other activity. Questions 1-6

Choose ONE phrase (A-G) from the box to complete each of the following key points. Write the appropriate

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letters (A-G) in boxes 1-6 on your answer sheet. The information in the completed sentences should be an accurate summary of points made by the writer. NB You may use any phrase more than once.

A. people likely to want to live in high density accommodation
B. living in higher density accommodation
C. if houses are built smaller
D. where old people should live
E. if residential density in cities is increased
F. where people do not want to live
G. attitude towards city living

Example There will be more green space available

1. Residential density in cities will be increased_____ 2. There are two types of_____ 3. There are three types of_____ 4. Developers are unlikely to build houses_____ 5. Planners might try to dictate_____ 6. Many people will not be happy_____

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紧密追踪2008年雅思阅读题型变革，直击雅思阅读最新题型，完整展现雅思阅读考试9种典型题型对应的解题技巧，一网打尽雅思阅读考试全部考点。

刘巍巍老师所著的《雅思阅读高分榜中榜》和《雅思核心词汇手册》两书，和他的授课一样，思路清晰，而且文笔非常亲切，排版也很精致，很多考生容易忽视的知识点都用“特别提醒”加以注明，完全没有一般教科书的生硬感，是真正适合学生课余自学的考试用书。

——新东方教育科技集团董事长兼总裁俞敏洪 刘巍巍老师所著的《雅思阅读高分榜中榜》和《雅思核心词汇手册》两书，内容翔实，条理清晰，是刘老师多年雅思教学实践的结晶。相信这两本书定会给读者带来醍醐灌顶的感觉，并大幅度提高雅思考生的考试分数。

——新东方教育科技集团副总裁沙云龙

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