

雅思阅读题型【第三篇】

--- 段落匹配信息题

不愿意夸大段落信息匹配题的难度，但它确实很难，把它称之为阅读考试的“拦路虎”想必也不为过。运气好的考生可能会“偶遇”一篇文章有这类题型，运气差的考生则可能要与之“邂逅”两次。它虽然不一定让你考试失败，但是有可能会阻挡你取得高分。

下面先分析一下该题型的难度表现。从本质上讲，它是匹配题的一种。不难理解，要匹配成功，我们需要把题目中的信息找到，然后到文章中定位。程序看起来只有两步，似乎很简单。诚然，审核题目信息这一步难度较小，问题出在第二步：到文章中定位。我们可以把该题型和 **Heading** 匹配相比较。很多同学认为 **heading** 题已经很难了，但是至少定位有方向，即寻找段落主题句。主题句在一段文字中相对固定的位置可以帮助考生快速有效的进行定位。虽然有些段落的主题句也不一定非常清楚，但大部分段落的主题句一般比较明显。反观段落信息匹配，情况就大不相同。因为，题目要求匹配的是段落当中的某个信息，信息都是细节性的，出现的位置一般是在段落中间的部分，而一段文字除掉段落主题句，剩余的几乎都可以看做是该段的细节信息，信息量自然很大。出题者随机从各段文字的细节信息中抽取一个信息点，打乱顺序，做成题目，然后让考生倒推回去，回答这些细节信息分别来自哪一段。难度可想而知，因为定位完全没了方向。没有方向，去找一个东西，当然会有“无头苍蝇”的感觉。再加上阅读出题一贯的做法是把文中抽取的信息做同意转换（**paraphrase**），这就更增加了定位的难度。

从以上分析可以很容易得出一个结论：考生不能简单审核题目关键词，然后到文中一定位来解答段落信息匹配题。那到底有没有更可行的解题办法呢？

回到上面的讨论，解答这个题型的难点在于定位没有方向。所以，我们需要以此作为突破口。没有方向的原因在于，通常情况下，一个段落除了主题句（**topic sentence**）之外，剩余的内容都可以看做是 **information**，即“信息”。因为信息通常比较细节化，内容又较多，再加上题目的乱序安排，都在很大程度上干扰了考生的“方向感”。实际上，信息定位的“方向性”可以借助段落结构的逻辑得到解决。这是基于一个基本的段落逻辑安排，即一段文字所有的细节信息都应该是对该段大意的论证，也就是说细节信息应该和某一段的大意息息相关。这样一来，我们就可以转变做题思维。我们可以审核文章各段大意，然后形成对文章整体逻辑思路的理解，再利用细节信息与段落的相关性来实现定位。下面用一篇文章举例分析，顺便说明该题型的解题步骤。

步骤一：审核题目信息

为了增加匹配成功的概率，很明显需要把所有的题目一次审核完毕，找出其中的核心信息，即关键词，题目中已经用下划线标示。

步骤二：审核文章逻辑

快速通读每个自然段，确认每段的核心信息，连接起来形成本段大意，各段大意相连形成文章整体的逻辑框架。其中，各段的核心信息已经用灰色标示。总结各段大意如下：

A the fast rising number of motor vehicles and the problems it has caused

B congestion and air pollution caused by rising vehicles

C more convenience when motor vehicles were born

D impacts on city design and social problems by motor vehicles

E comparison between motor vehicles and public transports

F people's choice of cars and driving habits relating to solution

G a long-term solution

H more future solutions

很容易把这些大意串联起来形成文章整体的逻辑框架：提出问题-分析影响-解决问题。这一步至关重要。因为如果逻辑搞不清楚，就很难对后面的题目信息定位起到作用。

步骤三：对照信息，进行匹配。

这一步是水到渠成的结果。无非是把题目的信息和文章的段落大意进行关联，如要确保万无一失，可以在实现关联之后，到段落里验证信息。以 14 题为例，题目中提供的信息 a comparison of past and present transportation methods 可以很容易对应段落 C，因为只有 C 段讲述 motor vehicles 出现以前与以后出现的变化。如要验证也很简单，因为题目中的关键词“past transportation methods”明显指的是 C 段中的 horse, water or rail。后面的题目以此类推。

考试的题目要求中一般都会增加一个备注：**NB** *You may use any letter more than once.* 意味着某些段落可能要重复使用。实际考试中，这种现象是很普遍的，但是能够使用两次的段落一般只有一段。此篇文章的解题过程没有出现重复使用的段落。

A There are now over 700 million motor vehicles in the world - and the number is rising by more than 40 million each year. The average distance driven by car users is growing too - from 8km a day per person in western Europe in 1965 to 25 km a day in 1995. This dependence on motor vehicles has given rise to major problems, including environmental pollution, depletion of oil resources, traffic congestion and safety.

B While emissions from new cars are far less harmful than they used to be, city streets and motorways are becoming more crowded than ever, often with older trucks, buses and taxis which emit excessive levels of smoke and fumes. This concentration of vehicles makes air quality in urban areas unpleasant and sometimes dangerous to breathe. Even Moscow has joined the list of capitals afflicted by congestion and traffic fumes. In Mexico City, vehicle pollution is a major health hazard.

C Until a hundred years ago, most journeys were in the 20km range, the distance conveniently accessible by horse. Heavy freight could only be carried by water or rail. Invention of the motor vehicle brought personal mobility to the masses and made rapid freight delivery possible over a much wider area. In the United Kingdom, about 90 per cent of inland freight is carried by road. The world cannot revert to the horse-drawn wagon. Can it avoid being locked into congested and polluting ways of transporting people and goods?

D In Europe most cities are still designed for the old modes of transport. Adaptation to the motor car has involved adding ring roads, one-way systems and parking lots. In the United States, more land is assigned to car use than to housing. Urban sprawl means that life without a car is next to impossible. Mass use of motor vehicles has also killed or injured millions of people. Other social effects have been blamed on the car such as alienation and aggressive human behaviour.

E A 1993 study by the European Federation for Transport and Environment found that car transport is seven times as costly as rail travel in terms of the external social costs it entails - congestion, accidents, pollution, loss of cropland and natural habitats, depletion of oil resources, and so on. Yet cars easily surpass trains or buses as a flexible and convenient mode of personal transport. It is unrealistic to expect people to give up private cars in favour of mass transit.

F Technical solutions can reduce the pollution problem and increase the fuelled efficiency of engines. But fuel consumption and exhaust emissions depend on which cars are preferred by customers and how they are driven. Many people buy larger cars than they need for daily purposes or waste fuel by driving aggressively. Besides, global car use is increasing at a faster rate than the improvement in emissions and fuel efficiency which technology is now making possible.

G Some argue that the only long-term solution is to design cities and neighbourhoods so that car journeys are not necessary - all essential services being located within walking distance or easily accessible by public transport. Not only would this save energy and cut carbon dioxide emissions, it would also enhance the quality of community life, putting the emphasis on people instead of cars. Good local government is already bringing this about in some places. But few democratic communities are blessed with the vision – and the capital – to make such profound changes in modern lifestyles.

H A more likely scenario seems to be a combination of mass transit systems for travel into and around cities, with small 'low emission' cars for urban use and larger hybrid or lean burn cars for use elsewhere. Electronically tolled highways might be used to ensure that drivers pay charges geared to actual road use. Better integration of transport systems is also highly desirable - and made more feasible by modern computers. But these are solutions for countries which can afford them. In most developing countries, old cars and old technologies continue to predominate.

Questions 14 – 19

Sample Passage 7 has eight paragraphs labelled **A-H**.

Which paragraphs contains the following information?

Write the correct letter A-H in boxes 14-19 on your answer sheet.

***NB** You may use any letter more than once.*

14 a comparison of past and present transportation methods

15 how driving habits contribute to road problems

16 the relative merits of cars and public transport

17 the writer's prediction on future solutions

18 the increasing use of motor vehicles

19 the impact of the car on city development

附: Answers

14 C 15 F 16 E 17 H 18 A 19 D

最后，考试当中，这种题型几乎都是一篇文章后面的第一个题型。考虑到该题型的难度较大，建议考生先处理其他题型，最后再解答这一题型。