<<雅思阅读七步决胜>>

图书基本信息

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内容概要

任何形式的阅读，都需要以词汇为基础，同时，学习者还要具有分析语句、理解文章主旨大意以及把握篇章结构的能力。
在雅思阅读中更是如此。
大多数的考生都很容易走入误区，认为英语的学习主要是用来应试，其实更多的是培养一种语言的应用能力。
考生们认为雅思考试的阅读部分较难的原因主要有两个：一是平时大家没有注意把阅读这类文章作为自己的主要信息来源，只有到了迫不得已考试的时候才会临时抱佛脚地去看；二是在心理上不能够很好地认识到，考雅思的目的也是为了日后到了国外更好地学习和生活，因而语言实际应用能力的重要性就显而易见，雅思阅读的目的主要也是考查考生对于信息的摄取能力。

当提及雅思阅读的时候，对于大多数的考生来说，读懂文章的大意并不难，而时间则是考生遇到的最大“敌人”。
在有限的时间内想把所有的题都做正确是件很不容易的事。
那么怎样才能做到准确而又快速地获取所需的信息呢?这就是《雅思阅读七步决胜》要呈现给大家的：
首先让考生对雅思阅读进行全面细致的了解，做到知己知彼，才会百战不殆。

其次，在真题的基础上对雅思的词汇、语句和篇章进行深层次地挖掘与剖析，并结合一定的技巧，帮助考生在有限的时间内超常发挥，突破自我。

最后，在精学精练部分，我们从专业的杂志、报纸和书刊中为考生选取了大量的涉及自然科学的文章，无论在文章难度与篇幅长度上都与雅思真题极为接近，有利于考生的考前“大练兵”。
针对每篇文章所涉及的题目都有详细的解答和知识的补充，为考生节约大量的时间的同时，也能使考生在最短的时间内抓住文章的主旨，查漏补缺，有针对性地进行弥补与修改。
整体布局都是从考生的角度出发，步步引入，逐渐提高。

作者简介

齐方炜，21岁开始在大学任教，26岁被聘为英语语言文学副教授。
授课形式新颖、语言幽默，善于调动课堂气氛，是一位具有实力和天赋的英语教师。
有多年雅思培训经验，受邀在北京外国语大学、中央财经大学、中国海洋大学、北京理工大学等多所高等院校与学生交流雅思等出国考试的备考经验，常年从事雅思一线教学，并经常在网上与考生交流，是深受雅思考生喜爱的雅思主讲教师。
高思远：六年英语教学经验，长期奋斗在教学一线，对雅思阅读有深刻见解及独特的理解，授课之道独特，深学生受益匪浅。
参与《考研英语阅读120篇》等多部书籍编写。

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书籍目录

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章节摘录

Toughened glass is found everywhere, from cars and bus shelters to the windows, wallsand roofs of thousands of buildings around the world. lt's easy to see why. This glass hasfive times the strength of standard glass, and when it does break it shatters into tiny cubesrather than large, razor-sharp shards. Architects love it because large panels can be boltedtogether to make transparent walls, and turning it into ceilings and floors is almost as easy.It is made by heating a sheet of ordinary glass to about 620 to soften it slightly, allowingits structure to expand, and then cooling it rapidly with jets of cold air. This causes the outerlayer of the pane to contract and solidify before the interior. When the interior finally solidi-fies and shrinks, it exerts a pull on the outer layer that leaves it in permanent compressionand produces a tensile force inside the giass. As cracks propagate best in materials undertension, the compressive force on the surface must be overcome before the pane will break,making it more resistant to cracking. The problem starts when glass contains nickel sulphideimpurities. Trace amounts of nickel and sulphur are usually present in the raw materialsused to make glass, and nickel can also be introduced by fragments of nickel alloys fallinginto the molten glass. As the glass is heated, these atoms react to form tiny crystals of nickel sulphide. Just a tenth of a gram of nickel in the furnace can create up to 50,000 crystals. These crystals canexist in two forms: a dense form called the alpha phase, which is stable at high tempera-tures, and a less dense form called the beta phase, which is stable at room temperatures. The high temperatures used in the toughening process convert all the crystals to the dense, compact alpha form. But the subsequent cooling is so rapid that the crystals don't have timeto change back to the beta phase. This leaves unstable alpha rystals in the glass, primed like a coiled spring, ready to revert to the beta phase without warning. When this happens, the crystals expand by up to 4%. And if they are within the central, tensile region of the pane, the stresses this unleashes can shatter the whole sheet. The time that elapses before failure occurs is unpredictable. It could happen just months after manufacture, or decades later, although if the glass is heated-by sunlight, for example - the process is speeded up. Ironically, says Graham Dodd, of consulting engineers Arup in London, the oldest pane of toughened glass known to have failed due to nickel sulphide inclusions was in Pilkington's glass research building in Lathom, Lancashire. The pane was 27 years old. Data showing the scale of the nickel sulphide problem is almost impossible to find. The picture is made more complicated by the fact that these crystals occur in batches. ……

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