

在职攻读硕士学位 全国联考英语考试 应试指南与专项强化训练

北京大学 成芬
清华大学 云庚

编著

由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写，
内容系统、权威

严格按照最新考试大纲，精讲精练，直击考点

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考，

提高考生综合应试能力

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心



在职攻读硕士学位 全国联考英语考试 应试指南与专项强化训练

北京大学 成芬
清华大学 云庚

编著

由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写，
内容系统、权威

严格按照最新考试大纲，精讲精练，直击考点

荟萃专家智慧，启迪备考，

提高考生综合应试能力

中国石化出版社

[HTTP://WWW.SINOPEC-PRESS.COM](http://www.sinopec-press.com)

教·育·出·版·中·心

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试应试指南与
专项强化训练 / 成芬, 云庚编著. —2 版. —北京:
中国石化出版社, 2014. 7

ISBN 978-7-5114-2899-8

I. ①在… II. ①成… ②云… III. ①英语-研究生-
入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. ①H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2014)第 163149 号

未经本社书面授权, 本书任何部分不得被复制、抄袭, 或者以任何
形式或任何方式传播。版权所有, 侵权必究。

中国石化出版社出版发行

地址:北京市东城区安定门外大街 58 号

邮编:100011 电话:(010)84271850

读者服务部电话:(010)84289974

<http://www.sinopec-press.com>

E-mail:press@sinopec.com

北京富泰印刷有限责任公司印刷

全国各地新华书店经销

*

787 × 1092 毫米 16 开本 20 印张 495 千字

2014 年 8 月第 2 版 2014 年 8 月第 1 次印刷

定价:40.00 元



前言

国务院学位委员会办公室于2005年颁布了最新版《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试大纲》，2006年，法律硕士、教育硕士、体育硕士、公共卫生硕士、军事硕士、工商管理硕士、会计硕士、公共管理硕士英语考试科目，使用同一张试卷，按照统一的考试大纲，统一命题，统一考试，统一阅卷，择优录取。考试内容包括口语交际、词汇、语法、阅读理解、完形填空、英译汉和写作。

由于联考实行的时间比较短，虽然有统一的考试大纲，但是没有统一的考试教材，这样加大了考生的复习难度。为了更好地帮助考生复习，我们根据多年的教学实践经验，在认真分析了近年来在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试的考点、难点、重点及命题套路之后，倾情奉献了这本《在职攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试应试指南与专项强化训练》。

本书的编写体例与特色如下：

一、第一章为口语交际知识讲解。口语交际的测试采用书面形式进行。本部分共设10题，每题1分。考试时间为10~15分钟。本部分包括一节或两节，每次考试设以下一种或两种题型。A节为完成对话（Dialogue Completion），包括5~10题；B节为对话理解（Dialogue Comprehension），包括5~10题。我们对这部分内容的基本考情进行了分析，提出了应试策略和解题技巧分析。

二、第二章为词汇基本知识讲解。这一章对词汇基本考情进行了分析，最后准备了词汇知识强化训练和足量的精编习题，希望考生能熟悉词汇考试的出题形式，把握词汇考试的特点。

三、第三章为语法基本知识讲解。这一章对语法基本考情进行了分析，辅之以足量的精编习题，希望考生能熟悉语法考试的出题形式，把握语法考试的特点。

四、第四章是阅读理解知识的讲解。阅读理解部分考查考生理解书面英语的能力，主要考查考生理解具体信息、掌握文章大意、猜测生词词义并进行推断等能力。要求考生根据所提供文章的内容，从每题所给出的四个选项中选出最佳答案。本部分对阅读理解的基本考情、阅读理解的特点及常规题型、解题

步骤与备考策略都进行了详细的分析,最后给出了强化训练题,让考生能进行充分的训练。

五、第五章为完形填空部分讲解。这部分内容对完形填空的基本考情进行了分析和阐述,分析了完形填空文章的特点,并预测了命题的趋势。从完形填空对语言和运用能力的要求入手,分别对英语运用中所涉及到的语法和词汇知识进行了详细的分析。同时提出了完形填空复习要点与解题技巧分析,对典型考题进行了评析。

六、第六章是英译汉知识的讲解。对基本考情进行了分析,对翻译技巧进行深入透彻的阐述,同时给出了大量的训练和参考译文,让考生能熟练掌握翻译部分的考试特点和翻译技巧,从容应对考试。只要考生严格按照本书的要求去做,翻译能力及考分肯定会明显提高。

七、第七章是英语写作部分。本部分对写作基本要求、写作技巧进行了分析,同时有针对性地为考生提供了强化训练。话题与材料作文部分针对大部分考生缺乏写作知识、写作能力,更缺乏写作实践的特点,提供了如何提高写作能力的相关知识、具体方法和相应实践。对话题与材料作文的常见形式、基本步骤与解题技巧都进行了详细的分析。

本书严格按照新修订的考试大纲的有关要求组织编写,覆盖全部考试大纲的要点和考试项目,词汇和辅导内容严格控制在大纲范围之内。遵循技巧讲解与训练相结合的原则,分析各种题型命题趋势和走向,以及应试策略,并配有相应的练习,其题型、题量、难度均与考试大纲的样题一致。

本书为考生提供了在攻读硕士学位全国联考英语考试所必须的英语知识,以及如何提高英语应试能力、如何掌握和应用科学的解题思路方法、如何强化实践、如何提高成绩等方法,从而帮助考生增强应试信心,获取高分成绩。

由于时间仓促,错误和纰漏之处在所难免,诚望广大读者批评指正。

编者 于北大燕园

目 录

contents

第一章 口语交际	1
第一节 基本考情分析	1
第二节 口语交际考点精解	1
第三节 真题实战演练	3
第四节 各类口语交际情景的习惯表达法	6
第五节 同步辅导与强化训练	14
第二章 词汇	26
第一节 基本考情分析	26
第二节 词汇考点精解	26
第三节 真题实战演练	32
第四节 同步辅导与强化训练	36
第三章 语法	49
第一节 基本考情分析	49
第二节 语法考点精解	49
第三节 真题实战演练	88
第四节 同步辅导与强化训练	94
第四章 阅读理解	111
第一节 基本考情分析	111
第二节 阅读理解考点精解	111
第三节 阅读理解解题步骤与复习策略	122
第四节 真题实战演练	124
第五节 同步辅导与强化训练	148
第五章 完形填空	190
第一节 基本考情分析	190
第二节 综合填空考点精解	190
第三节 真题实战演练	196

第四节 同步辅导与强化训练	211
第六章 英译汉	223
第一节 基本考情分析	223
第二节 英译汉考点精解	223
第三节 英译汉解题技巧分析	226
第四节 真题实战演练	249
第五节 同步辅导与强化训练	255
第七章 英语写作	277
第一节 基本考情分析	277
第二节 英语写作考点精解	277
第三节 真题实战演练	295
第四节 同步辅导与强化训练	302

第一章 口语交际

第一节 基本考情分析

本部分共设 10 题, 每题 1 分。考试时间为 10~15 分钟。本部分包括一节或两节, 每次考试设以下一种或两种题型。

A 节为完成对话, 包括 5~10 题。每一题中, 考生将在试卷上读到一段不完整的对话和用以完成这段对话的 4 个备选答案。要求考生针对对话的内容从 4 个备选答案中选出一个最符合对话情景和口语交际习惯用法的答案, 使整个对话能顺利完成。

B 节为对话理解, 包括 5~10 题。在每一题中, 考生将在试卷上读到一段对话和对话之后的问题, 以及针对问题的 4 个备选答案。要求考生能理解对话的情景、说话人的意图和对话的含意, 从所给的 4 个备选答案中选出一个最佳答案。

第二节 口语交际考点精解

(一) 试题结构与考点分析

——口语交际部分的考查分为两部分, 完成对话部分和对话理解部分。

(1) 完成对话部分。这部分主要是考查考生在不同的场合进行流利的对话能力。体现在考试中就是能够选择恰当的选项来完成对话的能力。试题的形式如下:

Speaker A: Excuse me, can you tell me where the Prince's Building is?

Speaker B: _____

A. The Prince's Building? Why do you want to go there?

B. Sure, if you like, I can show you now to get there.

C. Well, turn to the left at the first corner after the crossroads. It's there near the corner.

D. Strange! What's going on there? Three people have asked me how to get there.

由 A 方的话可知, 本题要求对问路做出恰当的情景反应。A 项答复显得不礼貌, B 项中的 sure 是正确反应, 但后半部分没有具体指路, D 项与 A 方的问话无逻辑关系, 只有选项 C 是这种情景下正确的回答。答案为 C。

(2) 对话理解部分。这部分内容主要是考查考生的对话和语言理解能力。通常还考查一些常用搭配和习惯用法。试题的形式如下:



M: Let's see if the basketball has started yet.

W: Started? It must be clear who is winning by now.

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. The same team always wins.
- B. The game began some time ago.
- C. They had better see who is winning.
- D. Now is a good time to start playing.

本题的关键在于正确理解女方所说的话。“Started?”是重复对方的话，含义是：“球赛早就开始了，你却说是否已经开始”，有强烈的挖苦之意。后一句“到现在谁胜谁负应该已经很清楚了！”挖苦之意更为强烈。从女方说的话中可以看到，“球赛早已开始了”。B为正确答案。

(二) 应试策略分析

(1) 完成对话部分。

Speaker A: Hello, John. Fancy meeting you here!

Speaker B: _____

- A. How do you do?
- B. Hi, Jane. Where are you going?
- C. Hello, Jane. Haven't seen you since Christmas.
- D. How are you? Have you had your meal?

这部分试题主要要求我们弄清楚对话发生的语言环境，这是答对题的关键所在。A方的话显示这是见面时的问候语，而且她与B方很熟悉，所用的语言也较不正式。四个选项中，C项的内容符合这一对话情景，是正确答案。A项是在正式场合下双方第一次见面时打招呼的用语，B项和D项是中国文化中人们常用的打招呼的方式。

上面的对话的语言环境很清楚，对话双方都不是初次见面，所以不能选择A选项。考生需要在了解语言环境的前提下运用排除法，首先排除那些明显不符合语境的选项，如回答态度强硬，没有礼貌的选项。其次，考生可以将选项放到对话中去，看是否符合语言和语境要求，然后选择最优答案。

(2) 对话理解部分。

W: If the weather is this hot tomorrow, we may as well give up the idea of playing tennis in the afternoon.

M: Oh, I don't think it'll last long. The weather forecast says it will cloud over by midafternoon.

Question: What does the man mean?

- A. Weather forecasts are not reliable.
- B. They'd better change their mind.
- C. The tennis game won't last long.
- D. They shouldn't change their plan.

这部分试题要求考生能正确地理解对方的关键词，还要掌握一定数量的习惯用语，这样可以帮助我们迅速判定对话双方的语言环境和场合，选出正确的答案。有时也会重点考

上题中，女方说如果明天的天气这么热的话，那只好放弃打网球的想法了。而男方则说这种天气不会持续很长时间，而且天气预报也说明天中午转阴，言下之意明天打球计划可以不变。这与 D 项的内容一致，所以 D 是正确答案。

Section A Dialogue Completion

1. Man: Jane, you won't believe it. I won the lottery!

(2010 年试题)

- A. So what? B. Does it really count?
C. Are you putting me on? D. Imagine that!

【解析】男方说自己中彩了，故女方的对答应为表示怀疑的话语，且下文男方接着说是真的，自己也很吃惊，因此C项为正确答案。A项“那又如何？”表示发问；B项“真的很重要吗？”质疑内容为事物的重要性而非真实性；D项“想象一下吧！”表示兴奋、好奇等心情，均不符合题意。

- (2009 年试题)

- A. That's a good idea B. That's OK with me
C. I really don't care D. There is no problem

【解析】面对女方询问男方是想去听音乐会还是看电影，男方说自己只是不想待在家里而已，因此C项“我不在意”为正确答案。A项“好主意”，B项“对我来说没问题”，D项“没问题”均表示同意对方的建议，而本题是需要做出一个选择，故不符合题意。

- (2008 年试题)

- A. I am glad B. Good idea
C. You are welcome D. My pleasure

【解析】 本题可以用排除法。B 是对别人提出的好建议做出的应答；C、D 是回答别人所



表示的感谢，均不符合题意。所以正确答案为 A，意为“非常荣幸（给你介绍）。”

4. Speaker A: Aren't you excited about your new job?

Speaker B: _____, but it's too demanding.

(2008 年试题)

- A. It's OK B. I am fine C. Sure I am D. I think so

【答案】 C

【解析】 A 说：找到新工作你难道不高兴吗？B 说：我当然高兴，但是这个工作要求太苛刻。A 选项意为“没关系”；B 选项意为“我很好”；D 选项意为“我认为是这样”，均不符合题意。C 选项的完整的回答应该是 Sure I am excited. excited 可以省略，意为“我当然高兴”，符合题意，因此正确答案是 C。

5. Speaker A: I'd like to arrange a meeting to discuss our new plan. Are you free tomorrow?

Speaker B: _____

(2007 年试题)

- A. I couldn't agree more.
B. I'm quite sure of it.
C. If only I hadn't had a prior engagement.
D. I'm afraid I'm not available until Friday.

【答案】 D

【解析】 A 说：“我想安排一个会议来讨论我们的新计划，你明天有空吗？”A 选项意为“我完全同意”；B 选项意为“我非常确信”，不符合题意；C 选项与对话的语境不符。只有 D 选项“恐怕我星期五才有空”符合该口语交际的原则，D 选项为正确答案。

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short conversations between a man and a woman. At the end of each conversation there is a question followed by four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices given by marking your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET** with a single line through the center.

1. Man: I heard you've got a wonderful job in a post office. How's your new job going?

Woman: I just feel like a fish out of water.

Question: What does the woman feel about her new job?

(2010 年试题)

- A. She is satisfied with it.
B. She feels uncomfortable about it.
C. She feels it's her dream come true.
D. She finds it demanding.

【答案】 B

【解析】 常用习语“a fish out of water”表示“不自在”，因此 B 项“她感觉很不自在”为正确答案。A 项“她很满意”，C 项“她感觉如愿以偿”，D 项“她感觉工作难度比较高”均不相符。

2. Woman: Are you going to Hawaii on your vacation?

Man: Not this year. I am broke.

Woman: Oh! Come on.



Question: How does the woman take the man's words?

(2009 年试题)

- A. She is surprised. B. She thinks he's not serious.
C. She feels sorry for the man. D. She is amused.

【答案】 B

【解析】 英语短句“Come on”意思很丰富，有鼓励、安慰、怀疑等之意。女方问男方是否要去夏威夷度假。男方说今年不行了，经济破产没经费了，所以女方认为男方是在开玩笑，因此 B 项“女方认为男方不严肃”为正确答案。A 项“女方感到很吃惊”，C 项“女方感到很同情”和 D 项“女方感到很有趣”都与女士的回答语意不符。

3. Woman: I just found out at registration that the creative writing class is full. Now I have to wait a whole year to get in.

Man: Why don't you check back after the first week? Somebody might drop it.

Question: What does the man suggest the woman should do?

(2006 年试题)

- A. Make sure the registration office didn't make a mistake.
B. Decide whether to drop the course next week.
C. Find out if a place opens up in the course later.
D. Take the course next year.

【答案】 C

【解析】 男士对于女士因为报名创意写作班的人数满了而要等上一年给出的建议是：在第一周之后再回去查一查，可能有人去退课。意思也就是说：查查班上过一段时间有没有空位置，有的话就不用再等一年后再参加。因此符合文意的选项为 C。

4. Woman: I want to talk with Tom now.

Man: You can't do that. He is in bad mood.

Question: Why can't the woman talk to Tom now?

(2006 年试题)

- A. Tom is terribly ill. B. Tom is in low spirits.
C. Tom is bad-tempered. D. Tom is very nervous.

【答案】 C

【解析】 对话中女士说：我现在想和汤姆谈话。男士的回答是：不可以，他现在情绪很糟。这里的糟应该指的是脾气不好，不适宜和谁谈话。因此在本题中符合文意的选项为 C。

5. Woman: You often complain a lot about your boss. But today you are different.

Man: We had a heart-to-heart talk and I saw him with new eyes.

Question: What does the man mean?

(2006 年试题)

- A. He saw his boss as a real person for the first time.
B. He is now complaining in a different way.
C. He has made his boss change his attitude.
D. He has changed his opinion of his boss.

【答案】 D

【解析】 本题中通过男士的话可知：经过和老板诚恳的交谈以后，他不再对老板总是抱怨，对老板有了新的看法。也就说这位男士改变了以前对老板的看法。因此本题中符合文意的选项为 D。



第四节 各类口语交际情景的习惯表达法

(一) Personal Information 个人信息

1. Asking someone's name

May I know your name?

Can you tell me your name?

Would you give me your name?

Are you Mr. James?

2. Asking someone's hometown

Where are you from?

Where is your hometown?

Are you from ...?

Where do you come from?

Can you tell me your hometown?

May I know your hometown?

3. Asking someone's address

What's your address?

Where do you live?

May I have your address?

4. Asking someone's occupation

What's your job?

What do you do?

What do you do for a living?

What sort of work do you do?

5. Asking someone's age

May I have your date of birth?

Would you mind telling me your age?

May I have your age?

What's your age?

Are you 20 years old?

Could you please tell me your age?

How old are you?

6. Making positive responses

I'd love to.

Sure/OK.

Certainly.



I'd be glad.

Well, if I can.

Well, of course.

7. Making negative responses

I'd like to, but I don't have time.

I'm sorry, I'm busy now.

No, I'm afraid I can't.

(二) Shopping 购物

1. Asking about price

How much does it cost?

How much, please?

How much shall I pay for it?

How much will it be together?

What does it come to?

How do you sell the water melons?

How much do you want for it?

What's it worth?

2. Attending a customer

Can I help you?

Can I help you in any way?

Anything I can do for you?

Are you being attended to?

Is anybody looking after you?

Can I be of any assistance to you?

Could I be of service to you?

Have you been taken care of?

What can I do for you?

May I help you?

Are you being served?

3. Responses to the shop assistant

I'm trying to find ...

Let me look at ...

Can I see ... , please?

I wonder if you have any ...

I'm after ...

I'm looking for ...

Can you show me ... , please?

Can I have a look at ... ?

Could you give me ... ?



I need/prefer/want ...

4. Responses to the customer

What type of ... are you interested in?

What kind would you like?

What sort of ... are you looking for?

What size would you want/take?

What size, please?

What style do you prefer?

Do you like this design?

Is it all right?

How about this one?

How do you like this pattern?

(三) Asking the Way 问路

1. Asking the way

I wonder if you could tell me where ... is?

Can you tell me where the post office is?

Would you please tell me the way to the police station?

Excuse me. I'm looking for ...

Excuse me. Is this the right way to ... ?

Am I on the right road to ... ?

Excuse me. Where is the nearest ... , please?

How far is ... , please?

Excuse me. How can I get to ... , please?

Will it take me long to get there?

Would you mind telling me if this is the way to ... ?

Can you tell me where I can ... ?

Can you tell me where ... is?

Could you please tell me the way to ... ?

Is it far to walk?

2. Directing the way

It's just around the corner.

I'm sorry I'm a stranger here myself.

I'm sorry I'm new around here too.

It's on the left-hand side of the street.

Turn right at the second crossing.

Carry straight on.

Go straight along this street to ...

It's within walking distance.

Follow this road until you come to ...



Go this way about five minutes, and then take the ... turning on the ...
I'm afraid you're going in the opposite/wrong direction.
Keep straight along this street for two blocks.

(四) Asking for and Providing Help 寻求与提供帮助

1. Asking someone to do something

I wonder if you could possibly do ...

Would you mind doing ... ?

Could you help me please?

Do you know how to do this?

Could you give me a hand?

Would you please do me a favor?

2. Expressing willingness to help

Yes, of course.

Sure!

No problem.

All right.

(五) Expressing Likes and Dislikes 表达喜欢与不喜欢

1. Stating likes

I really like doing ...

I'm rather/quite keen on ...

2. Agreeing with likes

Yes, me too.

So do/am I.

Yes, it's great, isn't it?

Oh, yes, I am/do too.

3. Disagreeing with likes

Oh, do you/really/are you?

I'm not/I don't really.

4. Stating dislikes

I don't find ... very good.

I think ... is rather boring.

I can't stand ...

I'm not over/particularly keen on ...

I really don't like ...

5. Agreeing with dislikes

Yes, it's awful, isn't it?

Neither am/can/do I (actually) .

Yes, I would tend to agree with you there.



(六) Responses to Different News 回应不同消息

1. Response to good news

Oh, that's amazing.

Well, I'm very pleased to hear that.

That's wonderful!

Thank goodness for that.

I'm really glad to hear about it.

2. Response to bad news

Oh, I'm sorry.

Oh, how dreadful!

I don't know what to say.

Oh, I'm sorry to hear that.

Oh, dear! What a shame!

Oh no! How awful!

(七) Making Suggestions 提建议

1. Making suggestions (informal expressions)

It might be a good idea to ...

Let's ...

Shall we ... ?

Why don't we ... ?

Don't you think it better to ... ?

Maybe you ought to ...

How about/What about ... ?

Do you think it would be a good idea ... ?

I thought you might like to ...

Why not ... ?

Have you ever thought of/considered ... ?

Would it be better ... ?

2. Making suggestions (formal expressions)

Have you considered ... ?

Would you care to ... ?

Would you like to ... ?

I wonder whether you'd like to ...

I should like to put forward a suggestion.

I was wondering if you have ever thought of ...

I'd like to suggest ...

I'd propose ...

If I may make a suggestion ...