

同等学力 申请硕士学位英语考试

综合数程

INTEGRATED COURSE

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使用说明

本书分为七章,每一章包括三个部分:基础、真题(或样题)详析和模拟训练,推 荐课时数如下:

第一章的第一部分为交际会话,重在理解与运用,同学们要把内容吃透,并能做到举一反三,推荐课时为16课时。第二部分为样题详解,推荐课时为8课时。第三部分模拟训练,把模拟训练的题当考题来做,积累实战经验,推荐课时为4个课时。共计28个课时。

第二章的第一部分为词汇基础,重在理解,推荐课时为8课时。第二部分真题(及样题)详析。推荐课时为40课时。第三部分模拟训练,推荐课时为8个课时。共计56个课时。

第三章的第一部分是阅读基础,就阅读的理论部分,推荐课时为4课时。第二部分的真题(及样题)详析,推荐课时为30课时。第三部分的模拟训练具有很强的实战价值,推荐课时为8课时,共计42课时。

第四章为完形填空,推荐课时为20课时。

第五章是短文完成,推荐课时为30课时。

第六章段落翻译的第一节为翻译基础,推荐课时为20课时。第二部分为真题详析,推荐课时为20课时;第三部分为模拟训练,推荐课时为4课时。共计44课时。

第七章的第一部分为写作基础,重在理解和专项练习,推荐课时为40课时。第二部分真题(及样题)详析,同学们务必把握命题规律并把作文考题弄懂弄透,推荐课时为20课时。第三部分模拟训练,推荐课时为4个课时。共计64个课时。

Preface

大学英语教学在中国的启蒙,可追溯到20世纪80年代。经过三十多年的发展,时至今日,大学英语教学已是生机勃勃,百花齐放。广大英语教育者潜心研究,编写出许多各具特色的教材。

新世纪伊始,英语教育界迎来新一轮研发与编写教材的热潮。为积极响应新世纪的呼唤和同等学力申请硕士学位学生的要求,紧扣2012年同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语水平全国统一考试大纲(第六版),我们精心编写了这本《同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试——综合教程》。

作为本书的编者,我们怀着无限的真诚,愿与广大英语教育者并肩作战,共同探讨英语教学的新思路。本书的设计和编写过程是一个积极思考和孜孜探索的过程。这种探索主要体现在以下几个方面。

1、高壓建領的英语学习

我们始终认为,大学教学应当是启发性的,故而所用教材也应当具有高屋建瓴的引导性。经过初高中及大学的英语学习,学生均已具备一定的听、说、读、写能力。考虑到学生平日里没有太多时间学习,本书没有采用以文章的为中心组织教材的传统模式,而是提纲挈领地将本书分为七章:交际会话、词汇运用、阅读理解、完形填空、短文完成、段落翻译和短文写作。每一章的第一节均为语言基础,这样学生们便能在有限的学习时间内以最快的速度自上而下地掌握和理解英语现象,有的放矢找出薄弱环节,有针对性地学习英语。本书旨在使学习者通过学习语言知识来更深刻地理解语言及语言现象,培养英语思维,提高英语语言能力。

2、语言学理论指导英语学习

学生们抱怨在英语学习上费了很大精力,但收效甚微。这就如同习武之人,虽勤奋练习,功力却不见长进,原因在于其任督二脉未能打通;一旦打通此二脉,功力必增,跃至

为武林高手便指日可待。这也就告诉我们任何学习都要注意科学的方法,要懂得如何学习。这科学的方法就如同任督二脉,一旦掌握,便能茅塞顿开,一日千里,学习就会变得简单轻松。申请硕士学位班的学生均具备独立思考问题的能力,但在英语学习上提高不快,其主要原因在于未能打通英语的"任督二脉"。那么打通英语的"任督二脉"的窍门是什么?我们认为语言学理论能帮助我们找到此二脉。本书的编者们在设计和编写的过程中,就把认知语言学的相关理论用浅显易懂的语言表达出来,并渗透到字里行间,以启发学生理性思考,积极探索,发挥理论指导实践的作用。每一章的每一节均在语言学理论指导下编写。

如第二章的词汇基础部分,作者从认知的角度精辟地分析了词汇及其相关问题,以便同学们能更为系统而理性地习得英语词汇。本章还运用隐喻理论阐述了英语词汇一词多义现象形成的原因,并提出更为合理的习得词汇的模式。相信同学们掌握了这些知识,扩大词汇量也就指日可待了。

3、有考试倾向性的英语学习

全书分为七章,分别为交际会话、词汇运用、阅读理解、完形填空、短文完成、段落翻译和短文写作,这恰与同等学力申请硕士学位英语考试题型是完全一致的。每一章里的第二节为真题(及样题)详析,在这一节中,我们解读考纲要求,归类和详析2008年~2012年真题,总结出命题规律,并且详细分析了最新考试大纲中的三套样题,探索解题技巧,目的是帮助考生归纳考试重点,熟悉最新考试题型和历年考试范围,掌握解题技巧。同时,还指出了预测考点,便于考生有针对性的备考。

每一章的第三节为模拟训练部分,全节精心准备了3套模拟训练题,既包含已考考点考题,又设计了预测考点考题。这样不仅可以帮助考生巩固对已考考点的掌握,又能使其熟悉很有可能会考的考点,积累临场的实战经验,增强自信。在这两部分的编写中,我们做到紧扣大纲,有的放矢,重点突出,讲练结合。我们相信只要同学们把握好英语学习的脉络,掌握好考试的脉络,做好英语学习,通过考试便是不难的事情。

本书的英语能力学习与考试相结合的编排模式是一种全新的尝试,把语言学相关理论 直接渗透在行文中也是一种新的尝试。正如我们前面所提到的,新尝试便是新探索;新探 索便不可避免地会有不足之处,望各位同仁不吝批评指正。

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第一章 交际会话

第二节 模拟训练

会话基础

本节分话题介绍了英语当中最为常见的交际会话,汇聚了最常用的口语句式,力求让考生对英语口语交际会话有一个较为全面系统的了解和掌握。

一、寒暄问候。

朋友熟人见面时免不了相互寒暄问候;本小节主要介绍英语当中常用的见面问候用语。

(一)会话示例

(1) Mary: Hi, Good morning. How are you?

David: Good morning. I'm fine. How about you?

Mary: Just so-so. I have a headache.

David: Really? I'm sorry to hear that.

Mary: Well, I guess it should be nothing serious. **David:** I think you'd better go to see a doctor.

(2) Sam: Hello, Eric. Haven't seen you for a long time! How's everything going?

Eric: Hi, Sam. Long time no see. Everything's fine. How're you doing?

Sam: Fine, too. What have you been up to lately?

Eric: You know, I'm really busy with my work these days.

Sam: Take care, dude. Besides, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy.

Eric: Yeah, I know better. But I guess this is life.

(3) **Kate:** Hi, John! Nice to meet you here. How are you getting on?

John: Oh, hi, Kate! It's great to see you. I'm fine. How are things with you?

Kate: Not bad. How was your trip to Tibet last month, by the way?

John: Well, it was amazing but also very tiring.

Kate: It was worth it anyway, right?

John: Yeah, definitely. It broadened my mind a lot.

(二)口语日常化

- (1) How are you? / How're you doing? / How are you getting on? / How are things with you? / How's everything going? 你好吗? / 你怎么样?
- (2) Fine / Very well / Not bad, thank you. And you / How about you? 我挺好/很好/不错,谢谢,你呢?
- (3) Just so-so. / Not too well, I'm afraid. 一般。/不太好。
- (4) Nice to see you. / Pleased to meet you. / Good to see you again. / I'm so glad to see you.

很高兴见到你。

- (5) How's the family? 家里人好吗?
- (6) How's everybody at the office? 办公室的同仁好吗?
- (7) Haven't seen you for a long time. / Haven't seen you for ages. / Long time no see. 好久不见了。
- (8) What have you been doing since I saw you last? 上次见面之后你都在忙什么啊?
- (9) What have you been up to lately? 你最近忙什么?
- (10) Please send my regards to your family. / Remember me to your family. 请代我问候你的家人。

(三)模拟场景

模杯增售 🛑

Tom和Lucy以谈论天气开始对话,彼此问候关心。

Tom: Nice and warm again, isn't it?

Lucy: Oh, it's lovely. Think of the nasty weather we had last week.

Tom: How are you these days? **Lucy:** Fine, thank you. And you?

Tom: Fine today, though a bit under the weather last week.

横帆增置 🚍

老朋友Fiona和Richard多日不见,再次见面时相互问候。而当得知Richard和女友Jane分手一事时,Fiona给予了安慰。

Fiona: Hi, Richard, it's been a long time

Richard: Hello, my old friend. Long time no see. How are you doing?

Fiona: Well, I'm doing okay. And how about you?

Richard: Not so well. To be honest with you, I broke up with Jane.

Fiona: Oh. I'm so sorry to hear that. What happened?

Richard: You know, things just didn't work out between us. She's a bit difficult to get along with, I guess.

Fiona: Well, life goes on. Just try to look on the bright side.

二、分手道别◎□

天下无不散之筵席,无论小别还是阔别,日常生活中常有说再见的时候。本小节主要介绍 英语当中常用的告别用语。

(一)会话示例

(1) A: I've come to say good-bye.

B: When are you off?

- A: I'm flying home on Sunday afternoon.
- B: Well, see you.
- A: Please don't forget to say good-bye to the rest of the family for me.
- (2) A: Morning, Tom.
 - B: Hi, Mary.
 - A: You seem to be in a hurry.
 - B: Yes. I've got a meeting in a minute.
 - A: Okay. I won't hold you up then.
 - B: Alright. I'll see you later.
 - A: See you around.
- (3) A: I'm calling to say good-bye.
 - B: When do you leave?
 - A: I'm catching the 11:00 train.
 - B: Take care of yourself and don't forget to keep in touch.
 - A: Goodbye. Thanks again for everything.
- (4) A: The train is coming. I must be going.
 - B: Oh. How time flies.
 - A: I will miss you very much.
 - B: So will I. Give me a call when you have time.
 - A: I will. Have a good journey.
 - B: Take care. Bye.

(二)口语常用句式

- (1) Well, I must be off. Good-bye. / I'm afraid I've got to be going now. So long! 我得走了,再见!
- (2) See you. / See you later. / See you around. 再见。
- (3) See you soon. 一会儿见。
- (4) See you tomorrow. 明天见。
- (5) I'm looking forward to seeing you again. 期待与你再次见面。
- (6) I must be going. It's getting very late. 我得走了,已经很晚了。
- (7) Good night. 晚安(晚间告别用)。
- (8) Thank you for everything you've done for me during my stay here. 感谢我在这里期间,你为我做的一切。
- (9) I wish you a pleasant journey. / Have a good journey. 祝你旅途愉快。
- (10) Take care. 保重。
- (11) Let's keep in touch. 咱们保持联系。

(三)模拟场景

模拟场景 —

Paul在Linda家吃过飯后,不得不起身告别去接他女儿。

Paul: Linda, thanks for the dinner. I'm stuffed.

Linda: I'm so happy you like it. Just enjoy some snacks.

Paul: I wish I could. But I have to go to pick up my daughter.

Linda: Oh, that is more important. Bring her with you next time.

Paul: Ok, see you next time.

Linda: See you.

模似场景 二

妈妈在机场送别女儿,关切之情溢于言表。

Mother: Did you bring the ticket and your ID with you?

Daughter: Yes, I did.

Mother: Remember to cover yourself with a blanket when you sleep on the plane.

Daughter: I know. You've already told me.

Mother: Call home as soon as you get off the plane.

Daughter: I know. Don't worry. Check-in starts now. I have to go. Bye.

Mother: Bye. Take care of yourself.

三、感激致谢

懂得心存感激,乐于表达谢意,让人容易快乐,更是礼貌的表现。本小节主要介绍表示感谢的习惯用语。·

(一)会话示例

- (1) A: Can I have change for the telephone please?
 - B: Sure, here you are.
 - A: Thanks a lot.
 - B: Not at all. Do you know where the nearest phone box is?
 - A: No.
 - **B**: Behind my shop, there is one.
 - A: You are really nice.
- (2) A: Hello, sir. Can I help you?
 - B: Yes, I want to meet the police chief.
 - A: He is not in the office. Do you have an appointment?
 - B: No. I want to thank you all for getting my car back. I really appreciate it.
 - A: You're very welcome. It's our duty.

- (3) A: Ma'am, I really don't know how to thank you.
 - B: I'm glad I was able to help.
 - A: It's most kind of you.
 - B: Don't mention it. It was the least I could do.
 - A: If there's ever anything I can do for you, don't hesitate to let me know.
 - B: Thank you.
 - A: I'm most grateful.
 - **B:** It was a pleasure.

(二)口语常用句式

- (1) Thank you. / Thanks. 谢谢。
- (2) Thank you very much. / Thanks a lot. 非常感谢。
- (3) It's very kind of you. 你真好。
- (4) It's very thoughtful of you. 你真体贴。
- (5) I'm really very grateful to you. 我真的很感激你。
- (6) (I'm) much obliged (to you). (我) 非常感谢(你)。
- (7) I am (greatly / deeply) indebted to you. 我(非常)感激你。
- (8) Thank you for your help. 谢谢你的帮助。
- (9) I really appreciate your help. 我很感谢你的帮助。
- (10) Thank you for the trouble you have gone to. 谢谢你,给你添麻烦了。
- (11) Thank you anyway / all the same. 还是谢谢你。(用于别人帮不成忙时)
- (12) Not at all. / You're welcome. / Don't mention it. / (It's) my pleasure. 不客气,不用谢。
- (13) I'm very glad to have been of help to you. 我很高兴能帮上你的忙。
- (14) Think nothing of it. 没什么(用于回答他人的感谢)。

(三)模拟场景

模拟场景 —

临别前,Lily通过电话向Mr. Smith表达谢盘,感谢其一直的帮助照顾,还有前一天的那顿美味。

Lily: Hello, Mr. Smith. This is Lily. I'm calling to thank you for the wonderful dinner we had yesterday. I enjoyed it very much.

Mr. Smith: You're welcome. I'd like you to join us for dinner again sometime.

Lily: Thank you, Mr. Smith. I'm returning to China today.

Mr. Smith: Today?

Lily: Yes. I appreciate all your help and in particular, all the time that you've spent on my account during my stay here.

Mr. Smith: Don't mention it. I am pleased to help you.

Lily: If there's anything that I can help you in the future, please let me know.

Mr. Smith: I'll do that. Thank you. Have a safe trip home.

極松均無 -

Tom外出时,Bill为其恶心照料屋子,Tom表示非常感谢并给Bill买了文学书籍,两人可谓礼尚往

来。

Tom: Hello, Jill.

Jill: Tom, You're back. Come in please. How are you?

Tom: Fine, only a little tired.

Jill: You'll recover after a good night's sleep.

Tom: Thank you very much for looking after my house in my absence.

Jill: That's all right. Would you have a cup of coffee?

Tom: Yes, please. It's very kind of you.

Jill: Don't mention it.

Tom: The rooms are very tidy and the flowers grow very well. You are very helpful. I want to

thank you for everything you've done for me.

Jill: It's my pleasure.

Tom: I bought you some books on literature. I don't know if you would like them.

Jill: Thank you. Thank you for the trouble you've taken.

Tom: Not at all.

四、表达道歉。

人非圣贤孰能无过,而犯错之后懂得道歉非常重要。本小节主要介绍道歉时常用的习惯表 达。

(一)会话示例

- (1) A: I am so sorry Mr. Green.
 - B: What is it?
 - A: I have just spilled my coffee on your gloves.
 - B: Don't worry about it. It's no big deal.
- (2) A: I owe you an apology, Mr. White.
 - B: What do you mean?
 - A: I am terribly sorry that I yelled at you at the meeting last Thursday.
 - B: Oh, please forget it. I know you didn't mean to do that.
 - A: That's very kind of you to say so.
- (3) A: Is the overhead projector ready for the presentation?
 - B: Oops, sorry! I forgot to get it fixed.
 - A: But I told you weeks ago to have it fixed beforehand today.
 - **B**; I know. I am so sorry. The meeting totally slipped my mind. I have been so busy that I didn't have time to call the repairman.
 - A: I don't want to see this happen again.