

考研、申硕考试用书
英语学习策略指导用书



TOWARDS KNOWLEDGE NETWORKING

同等学力人员 申请硕士学位英语全国统考 知识网络的建构

朱桃香 主 编
胡慕辉 副主编

NATIONAL ENGLISH TEST
FOR APPLICANTS
FOR MASTER DEGREE



暨南大学出版社
JINAN UNIVERSITY PRESS

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序 言

《同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考知识网络的建构》的写作历经数年，不仅是笔者教学数十载经验之结晶，而且是针对时下英语学习者的浮躁心理、考试书籍演练题海战术的弊端而专门写作的。本书虽然以同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考大纲与试题为基础，似乎指向英语考试技能的训练，但实质是指向学习策略的突破。笔者意欲以此呼唤考硕、同等学力申硕、考博乃至致力于提高英语基本技能的广大学习者共同建构语言的知识网络，把英语学扎实、学到手。

因特网时代讨论英语知识网络的建构很有必要。信息技术将世界知识整合到因特网之中，同样，我们也可以尝试将课内、课外的知识散点或者考点加以厘清、排列和组合、结集和沉淀。这样，学习者所接受的知识便得到了加工、处理和消化。这时，我们可以将课本抛开，因为头脑中已经形成纵横交错的知识路径。记忆闸门一旦开启，信息便会奔涌而出，讲英语和写英语的输出通道就会变得畅通无阻。

本书指向整合英语知识散点，致力于建构英语词汇的网络、观点的网络和文化语境的网络，深入浅出而又固本强基。在紧扣大纲的前提下，对同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语全国统考中的会话技能、词汇、阅读、完形填空、翻译和写作六大题型从知识的巧妙联结、解题窍门和真题示范三个维度作了独创性的诠释。练习覆盖了大纲中所有可能出现的题型，并紧跟时代，将热门话题如“醉驾”、“蚁族”、“低碳经济”等融入写译训练当中。

本书将考试技能和学习方法论进行融通，反复强调：不建立起英语知识之网络，所谓单词、语法只是一盘散沙；只有依靠联想和知识点的不断梳理，知识网络才能得以建构。因特网加快了知识的扩容和交流，时代迫使英语学习提速，死记硬背的苦法已经过时，创造性地厘清多年学过的英语知识迫在眉睫。将沉睡在脑海中的知识加以拾掇和连缀，理顺思路，英语的输出量无疑会大增。绝大部分学习者缺乏的是对所学知识加以梳理，结果边学边丢。本书传授如何将散乱的知识串起来，在记忆中长存。故这是一本不可多得的、不会过时的有助于学英语和考英语的书。我们希望它能给考生带来福音，给学习者在学习方法论上以极大启迪。

笔 者

2010年1月3日于暨南园

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第一章 会话技能

第一节 概 述

2005 年之前,同等学力人员申请硕士学位英语统考的第一道题型是听力理解 (listening comprehension),考察考生对简单对话和短文的领会能力。2005 年以来,听力理解被暂时取消,而代之以书面形式的口语交际题,或曰会话技能题 (dialogue communication) 来测试考生的日常口语表达。2008 年新大纲对会话技能的要求是,“能用英语进行日常会话。对于生活、学习和工作中的常见英语会话,能理解会话的情景、说话人的意图和对话的含义。能适当地进行交流。能正确理解英语口语中常见的习惯用法”。

会话技能设有两道题型:补全对话 (dialogue completion) 和对话理解 (dialogue comprehension)。每次考试选取一种或者两种题型,每道题型设 5—10 题,采取选择题的形式,考试时间 10—15 分钟,分值为 10 分。简而言之,补全对话针对如何接下句,对话理解要求明确解释所提问题。

在西方语境中,口语交际是约定俗成的,我们需要感知这种文化差异,而不是用汉语思维进行推理。比如西方人见面就谈天气 (Lovely day, isn't it?), 这是不需要用 yes/no 回答的套语,而是引发某种话题,可以接着谈下去 (It seldom rains in my hometown at this time of the year.); 对于他人的赞扬 (You look beautiful today with a new hair style!), 他们欣然接受 (Thank you for saying so.); 打电话时直截了当 (John Smith's speaking. Could I speak to Tom Brown?), 但有时可能要找的人不在,请稍后联系 (Sorry, he is attending a meeting at the moment. Could you please call him a little bit later?); 邀请好友听音乐会 (Why don't you go to the concert with me tonight?), 不能去时回答一般都用委婉的拒绝 (I'd love to, but I must prepare for tomorrow's math exam.); 对于帮忙的请求 (Would you do me a favor? My luggage is so heavy.), 要施与援手 (With pleasure.) ……

事实上,多练听力是提高口语交际能力的最佳途径。以前考过的听力对话不过时,目前各种考试中的对话部分都是不可多得的复习材料。有声音的文字是鲜活的口语,而纸面上的对话也不容忽视。

第二节 真题举例及解题技巧

会话技能题从 2005 年起用至今,题型稳定,有规律可循,可以总结出清晰的解题套路与技巧。



一、判断对话情境

这是要求考生正确判断对话的场合，并在不同的场合说不同的话。从所出现的套语和特定词汇可以得出判断。“How do you do?”是见面招呼语，“您好！”“I'm afraid I must go now.”表示告别，“恐怕我要走了”。“What Can I do for you?” / “Can I help you?”是购物时商店售货员常用语，“您要买什么？”“What's wrong with you?” / “What's the matter?”是看病时医生的问询或者他人对你的关怀，“你怎么啦？”“Hold the line a moment.”是电话用语，“别挂线”。“Could you show us the menu?”表示要点菜，“把菜单给我们看看吧”。“How long does it take to walk to the subway station?”是在问路，“步行到地铁站要多长时间？”诸如此类，不胜枚举。

大纲大致给出了二十多种对话情境：打招呼、介绍、告别、致谢、道歉、邀请、征求许可、祝愿祝贺、求助或帮助、预约、打电话、请人吃饭、看病、购物、问路、谈论天气、建议、表态与表露生气、失望、埋怨、同情、鼓励、请求、吃惊、肯定或不肯定、同意或不同意这类情绪。

在各种场合中会话如何发起和应答，请参阅新大纲附录八之“常用口语表达用语表”，其中也有具体真题展示。

1. 介绍后常说“很高兴认识您”。

A: Hi, I'm your neighbor in 405, next door. I'm Sunny Chan.

B: _____

A. I moved here about a week ago.

B. Hope we could become good neighbors.

C. Hi! Everyone here seems very friendly.

D. Jill Kingston. Nice to meet you. (2008:2) (注：2008年会话技能第2题，全书类同)

见面互报身份，第二说话人要表示出高兴的态度，“Glad/Pleased/Nice to meet you.” D项符合。

2. 接电话方常说“他不在，请留言”或者“稍后打来吧”，打电话方常说“我可以留言吗？”。

A: I'm sorry. He's not in his office.

B: _____

A. Are you sure he will be back soon?

B. Would you like to leave a message?

C. Can you take a message for me?

D. Shall I call him sometime later? (2008:4)

这是打电话情景。B项是接电话人的建议，C项才是打电话人的要求。

3. 对于介意还是不介意的问題，回答要么是“介意……”，要么是“不介意……”。

A: Do you mind if I take off my jacket?

B: _____

A. Of course not, make yourself at home.

B. Oh, it's very kind of you to do so.

C. I'll be happy if I can be of any help.

D. Yes, it's pretty warm in here. (2008:5)



A 项和 D 项都做了回答, A 项“当然不介意, 不要拘束”前后一致, 而 D 项“介意, 这里很温暖”前后矛盾。故正确答案是 A 项。

4. 有人赞扬时说“谢谢”、“我受宠若惊”。

A: Helen. You look great! You're much slimmer than last time I saw you.

B: _____ Actually I've been on a diet and I've been doing a keep-fit class too.

A. Well, yes.

B. No, thanks.

C. You're flattering me.

D. Are you kidding? (2009: 2)

第一说话人称赞海伦苗条了, 海伦要么说“Thank you!”要么说“You're flattering me.”西方人对于赞扬是欣然接受的, 绝不会回答“No”。C 项符合。

5. 别人道歉时, 要得饶人处且饶人。

A: I'm so sorry. I shouldn't have thrown your violin away. Why didn't you tell me it was a birthday present from your Dad?

B: _____ What's done is done.

A. No problem.

B. Don't worry.

C. That's fine.

D. Forget it. (2009: 3)

说话人 A 把 B 珍贵的小提琴扔了, 那是人家父亲给买的生日礼物, 所以后悔不迭 (shouldn't have done)。A 在道歉, B 表示宽恕。“做就做了”, 言外之意就是“算了”、“别提了”。D 项为正确答案。

6. 评价一部电影时说“不好”。

Man: The new Chevy Chase film was terrific!

Woman: Oh, come off it, Al. Chevy Chase is a great comedian, but he sure didn't show it in that movie.

Question: What does the woman think of the movie?

A. It's great comedy.

B. It's typical Chevy Chase film.

C. It isn't a good comedy.

D. It isn't as terrible as Al thought. (2005: 9)

男发话人说电影好极了, 女接话人说 Chevy Chase 是喜剧大师, 但是在电影中没有显示出来。后者的意思是, 这不是好的喜剧。C 项为正确答案。

这样的范例不胜枚举。受邀时 (如看电影、听音乐会、爬山), 如欲委婉拒绝, 可说“我想去, 但是我要准备论文/考试/口语演示” (I'd love to, but I have to prepare for my paper/exam/oral presentation.)。评价电影或科技产品之类时说“不好” (The movie is a turn-off. /It is not as good as we expected. /It's hard to put all the pieces together. /It's a waste of time to play computer games.)。购物或讲价时说“太贵” (It's a little overpriced. /I heard other stores were having great mark-downs.), 买得满意就说“划算” (It's a real bargain. /That is a steal.)。听到坏消息要说“对不起……” (Sorry to hear that.)。别人道歉, 回答说“没关系” (That's all right. /It doesn't matter. /Never mind.)。吃饭买单“AA 制”或“我买单” (Let's go Dutch. /Tonight's on me. /I'll take care of the bill.)。问路时, 知道就直接告之路线, 不知道就说“我是初来乍到 (尚不熟悉)” (Walk two blocks and turn left. /Sorry, I'm a stranger here.)。别人说你气色不好, 回答说“不舒服”或者“有不好的事情发生了” (I



feel under the weather. /I'm sick. /I sent my daughter to the hospital yesterday.)。别人帮助你时, 要赞扬他人好 (You are so kind. /It's so kind of you to help me.)。别人结婚、生子、找到工作、获得提升时, 要“祝贺” (Congratulations!)。告别要说“很高兴见到了您”或“希望再次见到您” (It was very nice to have met you. /Hope to see you again.) ……

二、理解说话人真实意图

这是要求考生诠释说话人转弯抹角语言的真正含义, 从其语气和态度的表达中推理出话语的真实意图, 并直白地加以陈述。

Woman: When we lived in Paris I worked part time. But since we moved I just cook and clean. I get tired of doing the same old things day by day.

Man: It sounds like you need to get out of the house.

Question: What does the man advise the woman to do?

- A. To get a job.
- B. To move to another place.
- C. To visit some friends.
- D. To do some outdoor exercises. (2007: 10)

对有工作和没工作两种生活, 女说话人间接表示烦腻了没工作的日子。男说话人听出了弦外之音, 故建议她出去工作。A 项最为贴切。

Woman: Now, Richard, would you care to explain how the answers to the test questions appeared on your desk?

Man: I can't, Professor Harley. Someone must have left them on my desk.

Question: What is the man's problem?

- A. He is suspected of cheating.
- B. He left the answers on his desk.
- C. He doesn't know how to explain.
- D. He didn't know the answers to the questions. (2008: 7)

教授要学生解释试题答案何以出现在他桌子上, 故可以推断出教授怀疑学生考试作弊。A 项是正确答案。

三、推断对话含义

这不是考说话人的意图, 而是考查考生对话语含义的理解。考生要从对话中得出结论, 人家说了什么, 或者从上下文语境中得到启示, 判断该怎么说下去。

Woman: Wally, the necklace is beautiful, but really, you shouldn't have!

Man: You're welcome. I think it looks beautiful on you.

Question: What did Wally do for the woman?

- A. He bought her necklace.
- B. He helped her put on the necklace.
- C. He helped her choose a necklace.
- D. He tried to flatter her. (2007: 9)

女士说, “项链虽然漂亮, 但是你真的不该……”。男士说, “别客气, 你戴上它很美”。故可以推断出, 男士送了女士一条项链, 让她试戴, 女士很矜持。A 项为正确答案。

A: Hi, John, how are you? I heard you were sick.



B: They must have confused me with somebody else. _____

A. I was sick last week.

B. I couldn't agree with you more.

C. So you are right.

D. I've never felt better. (2009:5)

A 说,听说你病了;B 回答,你一定把我和别人弄混了……。接着该说,那个人病了,我没生病。D 项最为符合。

Man: Do you think that Bob is serious about Sally?

Woman: Well, I know this. I've never seen him go out so often with the same girl.

Question: What conclusion can we draw from the woman's statement?

A. Bob never goes steady with a girl.

B. Bob is serious about Sally.

C. Bob will soon change his girlfriend.

D. Bob is not serious about Sally. (2009:8)

这是关于人际关系的题目。男士问,“Bob 对 Sally 是认真的吗?”女士答道,“我从未看到他和同一个女孩如此频繁地出去”。从而得知,Bob 对 Sally 是认真的。B 项为正确答案。

四、注意习惯用法

这是考查考生对口语中习惯用法的理解,要求注明其意义。

Man: I didn't know you got a promotion. Why didn't you tell me earlier so that we could have celebrated it?

Woman: I guess it slipped my mind. My mind was lost to other things because of work.

Question: What does the woman mean?

A. She felt lost with her work.

B. She had a poor memory.

C. She forgot to tell him.

D. She had to go to work. (2005:8)

“slip one's mind”意为“忘记”,答话人忘记告知说话人提升之事。C 项符合。

Woman: I'm really behind with my project. Can you help me?

Man: I'm afraid you bit off more than you could chew!

Question: What does the man mean?

A. He is not willing to help the woman.

B. The woman is unable to do the project.

C. The woman is doing more than she can manage.

D. He is not in a position to help the woman. (2006:9)

“bite off more than you could chew”意思接近“贪多嚼不烂”,指从事的工作太多而不能完成。C 项符合。

Man: Bob and Sue seem never discipline their daughter. She's real nuts.

Woman: They are kept in the dark about their daughter's behavior at school.

Question: What can we learn about Bob and Sue's daughter?

A. She likes to eat nuts.

B. She is self-disciplined.

C. She behaves badly at school.

D. She enjoys leaving her parents in the dark. (2008:6)



“never discipline their daughter”, “real nuts”, “be kept in the dark about”, “their daughter’s behavior at school” 意为“从不约束女儿”、“难以对付的人”、“蒙在鼓里”和“女儿在学校的行为”。只有 C 项和 “real nuts” 意思相吻合。

Woman: Where do you plan to go for dinner?

Man: I was thinking of going to Joe’s. It’s a stone’s throw away. Besides, the environment is good.

Question: What can we learn about Joe’s?

- A. It’s not expensive. B. It’s not far from here.
C. It’s an interesting place. D. It’s known for its specialty. (2009: 6)

“a stone’s throw away” 意为“一石之遥”，指隔得不远，B 项符合。

近几年考过的习惯用语还有：make believe (假装)，lose heart (泄气)，make difference (造成差异)，bare necessities (必需品)，all ears (全神贯注)，flat tire (爆胎)，so what (这又如何？承认事情是真实的，但又质询它的含义)，user-friendly (方便使用的)，not want to come back to the real world (不想回到真实世界)，drop sb. a line (给某人写短信)，keep sb. posted (不断给某人提供消息)，pull one’s legs (开玩笑)，anything but (绝不)，cross one’s mind (念头闪过)。

会话中需要注意的常用语有：be supposed to (本应该)，burn the midnight oil/stay up late (熬夜)，downpour/rain cats and dogs (倾盆大雨)，environment-friendly (环保的)，get a raise (加工资)，get across (被理解)，go up in the smoke (化为泡影)，in one’s fifties (五十多岁)，junk food (垃圾食品)，kill two birds with one stone (一举两得)，the last thing/person (最不愿意的事或人)，let sb. down (让某人失望)，make it (成功，做到，赶到)，on a diet (节食)，out of question (可能)，out of the question (不可能)，propose a toast (祝酒)，sleep like a log (熟睡)，speak highly of (高度赞扬)，turn a deaf ear to (置若罔闻)，specialty (特色菜)，up and about (起床活动)，vegetarian (素食者)...

常用谚语有：A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush (双鸟在林不如一鸟在手)。Birds of the same feather flock together (物以类聚，人以群分)。Don’t count your chickens before they are hatched (不要在蛋未孵出时就数鸡)。Don’t cry over the spilt milk (覆水难收)。A fall into the pit, a gain in your wit (吃一堑，长一智)。Haste makes waste (欲速则不达)。Once bitten, twice shy (一朝被蛇咬，十年怕井绳)。No pains, no gains (一分耕耘，一分收获)。Practice makes perfect (熟能生巧)。Time and Tide wait for no man (时不我待)。When in Rome, do as the Romans do (入乡随俗)。Where there is a will, there is a way (有志者事竟成)...

常用的个性化口语句子有：Don’t let me down (别让我失望)。It’s up in the air (尚未确定)。I am all ears (我洗耳恭听)。It’s up to you (由你决定)。Why so blue (怎么垂头丧气)? You never know (世事难料)。I can’t make both ends meet (我的钱每月入不敷出)。It can be a killer (这个问题伤脑筋)。I couldn’t agree with you more (我非常赞同)。Help yourself (请随意)。I’d like to get a refund on this (我想退款)。I’m counting the days (迫不及待)。My mind goes blank (我头脑一片空白)。No way (不可能)。Don’t push me (别逼我)。What’s up (怎么了)...

需要说明的是，以上考查的四大情况常常相互交叉出现，既有情景判断又有含义的推断理解。



五、其他解题技巧

(一) 补全对话时, 回答要紧扣题眼, 有的放矢, 不能答非所问

A: Do you do exercises every day?

B: _____

A. No, it depends on what kind of exercise.

B. No, I go to health club most of the time.

C. Yes, usually every other day.

D. Yes, rain or shine. (2006: 2)

A 发话人问“你是否每天锻炼?” B 的回答不论是肯定还是否定, 都要针对题眼“每天”这一内容。D 项“是的, 不论下雨还是天晴”是正确答案。

A: How about having lunch with me today, Paul?

B: _____

A. I'll see you then.

B. Thanks a lot.

C. Sounds great!

D. I can come anytime. (2007: 1)

A 发话人邀请 B 吃饭, 回答应该是 C 项“太好了”, 不应是告别、致谢或者其他。

(二) 不论是补全对话还是理解对话, 都需要注意关联词, 尤其是“but”, 还要注意语义的限定

Man: That was an absolutely delicious meal. Your cooking is always superb but this time you've excelled yourself.

Woman: I'm glad you enjoyed it. It is a recipe I haven't tried before.

Question: What does the man think of the woman's cooking?

A. It's as good as always.

B. It's good enough for something new.

C. It's better than usual.

D. It's good, but not as good as before. (2009: 7)

会话中“but”一出现, 重心就发生转移, “but this time you've excelled yourself” (这一次你超越了自己) 说明她的饭菜做得比以往好。正确答案是 C 项。

A: It is not like George to be late for an appointment.

B: _____ He's always punctual.

A. No way.

B. Anyway he's late.

C. You're right.

D. I don't think so. (2009: 1)

两人在评说 George。A 说, 约会迟到不是 George 的风格; B 的回答是“……他总是守时的”, 限定了前面的回答。应答人 B 和发话人 A 的意见一致。C 项“你说的没错”为正确答案。

(三) 具体的会话场合使用具体的词汇

order (预订, 点菜) 和 reserve (预订) 一般用于订票、订酒店房间、订餐桌和点菜; due (到期) 与 renew (续借) 是图书馆用语; sore throat (喉痛), prescription (处方) 针对看病; mail (邮件) 和 postcard (明信片) 与邮局有关; register (登记), receptionist (接待员), front desk (前台) 与酒店有关……



(四) 会话中两个说话人使用的语法要一致

A: May I see the dentist now?

B: _____

- A. Is it a real emergency?
- B. Do you have an appointment?
- C. In that case, you'll have to wait.
- D. I'll talk to the dentist and squeeze you in.

这是在医院的对话。A 问“我可以看牙医吗?”选项 B “你预约了吗”既符合常识, 时态也一致, 故为正确答案。

(五) 发问和回应都要遵循礼貌原则

表示礼貌和委婉的句型有: **Do you feel like** having anything to eat? **Would you like** a little bit more? **Could you** give me a discount? **Would you** show me this cup? **May I** try it on? **Excuse me, could you please** tell me the way to the railway station? **Would you mind** my smoking here? **I'd like** to have a look if you don't mind ...

练习 (一)

Test One

Section A Dialogue Completion

Directions: In this section, you will read 5 short incomplete dialogues between two speakers, each followed by four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the answer that best suits the situation to complete the dialogue.

1. A: Could I borrow your computer to type my paper for a moment?
B: _____ I'll bring it to you right away.
 - A. I think so.
 - B. No problem.
 - C. Sure.
 - D. Yes, please.
2. A: I'm wondering if you'd like to go to the movie with me.
B: _____, but I have to prepare for tomorrow's oral presentation.
 - A. All right
 - B. I really want to
 - C. Good idea
 - D. No, thanks
3. A: Tom told me that Jim fell from the ladder this afternoon and hurt his legs.
B: _____ His traveling plan has to be cancelled.
 - A. I'm sorry to hear that.
 - B. Is that so?
 - C. Really?
 - D. I don't believe it.
4. A: Good morning, John Smith's speaking. Can you connect me with your general manager?
B: He's out on his lunch break right now. _____
 - A. Can you hold on?
 - B. He is not available.
 - C. Would you like to leave a message?
 - D. May I leave a message?



5. **A:** My briefcase is so heavy. Could you do me a favor?

B: Certainly. _____.

- A. Don't worry
- B. I'd like to help if I can
- C. If only I had more time, I could do it
- D. Let me give you a hand

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 4 choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best answer to the question from the 4 choices given.

6. **Woman:** It's a hit ghost story. Many readers have read it.

Man: I don't think much of it.

Question: What's the man's reaction to the story?

- A. He speaks highly of it.
- B. He doesn't think about the plots.
- C. The story is just so-so.
- D. He doesn't want to read it.

7. **Man:** Mr. Anderson asked me to tell you that he's sorry he can't come to meet you in person. He's really too busy to make the trip.

Woman: That's OK. I'm glad you've come in his place.

Question: What do we learn from the conversation?

- A. The man is late for the trip because he is busy.
 - B. The woman is glad to meet Mr. Anderson in person.
 - C. The man is meeting the woman on behalf of Mr. Anderson.
 - D. The woman feels sorry that Mr. Anderson is unable to come.
8. **Man:** I am worried about those classes I missed when I was sick.

Woman: I will try to bring you up to date on what we've done.

Question: What does the woman mean?

- A. She will help the man to catch up.
 - B. She is worried about the man's health.
 - C. She has bought the man an up-to-date map.
 - D. She's bought the man a pair of glasses today.
9. **Man:** What a waste of money just for a new Arts' Center! Why couldn't the money be spent on something more important?

Woman: Nonsense. Nothing is more important than the art.

Question: What can we learn from the conversation?

- A. The man spends more than he makes.
- B. The man is not keen on arts.
- C. The woman is an artist.
- D. The woman looks down upon the man.



10. **Woman:** Did you bring my book?

Man: Your book? Oh, it slipped my mind.

Question: What can we know about the man?

A. He is forgetful.

B. He is guilty.

C. He is hypocritical.

D. He is sympathetic.

Test Two

Section A Dialogue Completion

1. **A:** Don't you feel like having a break?

B: _____ We have no time to lose.

A. I'd rather we didn't.

B. That's great.

C. Yes, of course.

D. I'd like to.

2. **A:** Your library books are due on Dec. 10th. If you haven't finished using them by then, you may renew them once.

B: _____. I only need them for a few days.

A. You did me a big favor

B. You are so kind

C. What marvelous news

D. Thank you very much

3. **A:** Is there anything I can do for you, Madam?

B: _____, but it's a little overpriced.

A. There is a clearance sale

B. I'd like to see coffee pots

C. I'm doing window shopping

D. I want two copies of the best seller *Twilight*

4. **A:** May I see your driving license and vehicle registration card, please?

B: _____

A. Sorry, don't write me a ticket.

B. OK. But I was driving at 55 miles per hour.

C. Sure. Did I do anything wrong?

D. Yes. But I don't think I'm a bad driver.

5. **A:** Oh, Nancy. Why did you go to tell Mrs. Wallace how much money I'm going to make? Now, she will go to tell the whole world.

B: _____ I got all excited.

A. It embarrassed me.

B. I beg your pardon.

C. I didn't mean it.

D. I'm really sorry for not keeping my promise.

Section B Dialogue Comprehension

6. **Woman:** I want my son to change his job. But I don't seem to be able to convince him. He is a pretty head-strong individual. Can you help me to convince him?

Man: But you know he is not easy to be led by nose.

Question: What does the woman's son like?



- A. He is strong. B. He is big-nosed.
C. He is careless. D. He is determined.
7. **Man:** Our football team has lost the game. What a shame!
Woman: Oh, come on. It's no use crying over spilt milk.
Question: What does the woman mean?
A. It's unlikely to win the game. B. What's done cannot be undone.
C. That's a real let down. D. Don't take it too much to heart.
8. **Woman:** John, you left the office earlier this afternoon. What happened?
Man: I'm a bit under the weather.
Question: What happened to the man?
A. He had something urgent to do. B. He couldn't stand the bad weather.
C. He's in bad mood. D. He didn't feel well.
9. **Man:** It surprises me that Mary has got the first prize in the speech contest.
Woman: Have you ever heard "still waters run deep"?
Question: What can we infer from the woman's answer?
A. Mary was born a quiet person.
B. Mary usually doesn't speak out her mind.
C. Mary is introvert.
D. Mary is actually very wise.
10. **Man:** I had a quarrel with Sarah. She said that she hated me coming back home late.
Woman: You need to put your cards on the table.
Question: What does the woman mean?
A. The man shouldn't quarrel with Sarah.
B. The man should go home earlier.
C. The man shouldn't play cards in the evening.
D. The man should talk about the problem openly.

Test Three

Section A · Dialogue Completion

1. **A:** I like the people in the country. They are hospitable and friendly.
B: _____ People living in big cities usually pay more attention to material things than the country people.
A. I couldn't agree with you more. B. You got it.
C. That's not right. D. Don't jump to conclusions.
2. **A:** I was thinking of staying in tonight to surf the Internet, do you want to join me?
B: _____ I work on the computer all day at work. I need a break from computers' screens. What I'd like to do is go out for dinner.
A. I've got to go now. B. I feel really bad.
C. Not really. D. I don't think so.