

图书基本信息

书名：<<2014-考研英语真题详解与命题预测-12套真题+3套预测+2000核心词+150分钟名师串讲-含光盘>>

13位ISBN编号：9787546346731

10位ISBN编号：7546346738

出版时间：2013-1

出版单位：吉林出版集团有限责任公司

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字数：750000

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内容概要

亮点一：名师打造，全真预测， 本试卷特邀考研英语名师，根据最新考研英语大纲精心命制了3套预测题，命题方式与试题来源均与真题一致，帮助 考生考前模拟与热身，并录制名师讲座随试卷赠送，全方位为读者服务！ 亮点二：旧题型改造，提升价值！ 本试卷收录2000—2011年共12年真题，并根据2011年最新大纲，对2000年—2004年共5年真题进行改造，删除不考题型，补充阅读理解Part B和写作Part A两部分新题型，使12套试卷从内容到形式与最新真题完全一致； 亮点三：解析到位，考点分析透彻！ 本试卷对真题和预测题均做了详解，所有文章均给出题源出处，同时每篇文章均配有全文翻译，方便考生理解。

作者简介

郭崇兴，中国人民大学外语学院知名英语教授，美国西雅图大学高才生，从事考研英语和英语四、六级考试的研究与教学工作已20多年。

授课幽默诙谐，清晰易懂，分析透彻，深入浅出。

对词汇讲解形象生动，简便易懂；对阅读理解分析透彻，方法巧妙；对翻译写作分析准确，论点精辟。

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除讲课外，还著有多部考研英语专著。

书籍目录

2011年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2010年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2009年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2008年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2007年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2006年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2005年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2004年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2003年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2002年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2001年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题2000年全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题命题预测一全国硕士研究生入学考试英语试题命题预测二

章节摘录

版权页：His concern is mainly with the humanities: literature, languages, philosophy and so on. These are disciplines that are going out of style: 22% of American college graduates now major in business compared with only 2% in history and 4% in English. However, many leading American universities want their under-graduates to have a grounding in the basic canon of ideas that every educated person should possess. But most find it difficult to agree on what a "general education" should look like. At Harvard, Mr Menand notes, "the great books are read because they have been read"——they form a sort of social glue. Equally unsurprisingly, only about half end up with professorships for which they entered graduate school. There are simply too few posts. This is partly because universities continue to produce ever more PhDs. But fewer students want to study humanities subjects: English departments awarded more bachelor's degrees in 1970-71 than they did 20 years later. Fewer students require fewer teachers. So, at the end of a decade of thesis-writing, many humanities students leave the profession to do something for which they have not been trained. One reason why it is hard to design and teach such courses is that they cut across the insistence by top American universities that liberal-arts education and professional education should be kept separate, taught in different schools. Many students experience both varieties. Although more than half of Harvard undergraduates end up in law, medicine or business, future doctors and lawyers must study a non-specialist liberal-arts degree before embarking on a professional "qualification. Besides professionalising the professions by this separation, top American universities have professionalised the professor. The growth in public money for academic research has speeded the process: federal research grants rose fourfold between 1900 and 1990, but faculty teaching hours fell by half as research took its toll. Professionalism has turned the acquisition of a doctoral degree into a prerequisite for a successful academic career: as late as 1959 a third of American professors did not possess one. But the key idea behind professionalisation, argues Mr Menand, is that "the knowledge and skills needed for a particular specialisation are transmissible but not transferable. " So disciplines acquire a monopoly not just over the production of knowledge, but also over the production of the producers of knowledge.

编辑推荐

《星火英语·考研英语真题详解与命题预测(12套真题+3套预测)(2012)》：风靡全国畅销十年8000万读者的选择24小时考研名师分题型讲座150分钟考研名师视频串讲12年考研真题全文朗读MP31994-999年6年真题电子试卷及解析权威《考研英语命题分析及应试指导》(PDF格式)260页考研英语听力口语复试电子资料12年《考研英语历年真题长难句分析》《考研英语历年真题2000核心词》全方位、全角度透视12套真题，资深命题专家权威命制3套预测试题，海量真题+强化训练，助力你的考研成功路。更有8重惊喜大礼超值奉送！

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