

<<朱泰祺-新编硕士研究生入学统一考试>>

图书基本信息

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## 内容概要

《新编硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(1)复习指导：2011》是作者在分析和研究近年来研究生入学试题内容、命题特点和语言难点的基础上编写而成的。

根据近年来研究生英语入学试题的调整情况，作者进行了全新的编写。

在概说与练习部分中，包括长难句语法结构试题例解、重点词汇介词搭配例解、英语知识运用、阅读理解、英译汉和写作；在答案与注释部分中，作者对全书的试题进行了系统的注释。

《新编硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(1)复习指导：2011》内容完整，题型新颖；既有方法的指导，又有针对性很强的模拟训练。

对策与训练并重以及注重能力培养是《新编硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(1)复习指导：2011》的突出特点。

《新编硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(1)复习指导：2011》适于研究生入学考试前复习与自测之用，也适用于在职人员申请硕士学位考试和大学英语六级考试前的应试准备。

## 作者简介

朱泰祺，北京化工大学英语教授，北京《大学英语》月刊编委，北京市级优秀教师，澳大利亚维多利亚理工大学人文系高级访问学者，享受国务院政府特殊津贴。

朱泰祺教授自1982年以来一直从事考研英语的辅导工作，积累了丰富的教学经验，现任享誉全国的北京太奇培训学校大型考研英语辅导班主讲教授。

朱教授曾15次参加国家教委研究生英语入学考试考后评分细则制定工作。

主要论著有：《试评1993年硕士学位研究生英语入学试题的难度》，主编《硕士研究生英语入学考试对策、详解、冲刺》，编著《大学英语练习与测试》、《新编硕士研究生英语入学考试复习指导》、《实用考研英语词汇学习手册》和《考研英语全真模拟冲刺试卷》。



## 章节摘录

插图：If an occupation census had been taken in the eleventh century it would probably have revealed that quite 90 per cent of the people were county inhabitants who drew their livelihood from farming, herding, fishing or the forest. An air photograph taken at that time would have revealed spotted villages, linked together by unsurfaced roads and separated by expanses of forest or swamp. There were some towns, but few of them housed more than 10,000 persons. A second picture, taken in the mid-fourteenth century would show that the villages had grown more numerous and also more widespread, for Europeans had pushed their frontier outward by settling new areas. There would be more people on the roads, rivers and seas, carrying food or raw materials to towns which had increased in number, size and importance. But a photograph taken about 1450 would reveal that little further expansion had taken place during the preceding hundred years. Any attempt to describe the countryside during those centuries is prevented by two difficulties. In the first place, we have to examine the greater part of Europe's 3,750,000 square miles, and not merely the Mediterranean lands. In the second place, the inhabitants of that wide expanse refuse to fit into our standard pattern or to stand still. In 1450, most Europeans probably lived in villages, but some regions were so hilly, lacking in good soil, or heavily timbered that villages could not keep going, and settlement was that of solitary herdsmen or shepherds. Some areas had better access to market than others and were therefore more involved in commercial agriculture than in farming. Large landowners were more likely than small landlords to run their estates and especially their domains more systematically—and also to keep those records from which we learn most of what we know about the subject. Some areas had never been quite feudalized; their farmers were more free from lordship and even from landlordship. Some regions had been recently settled, and their tenants had been offered liberal terms of tenure in order to lure them into the wilderness. Finally, there was a time element; the expansion and prosperity that characterized the period from the twelfth to the fifteenth century produced or maintained conditions which were unsuitable to the stormier days preceding or the lean ones following it.

编辑推荐

《新编硕士研究生入学统一考试英语(1)复习指导:2011》：基础知识和能力培养并重，总结归纳历届真题精髓，完形、选搭、英译汉透彻剖析，阅读理解经典文章125篇，写作范文，框架、亮点示例。

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