

# MBA联考300分奇迹

## 英语分册

第2版

清华大学 施 平 编著

(笔试部分)

北大、清华、复旦三校联手  
推出MBA联考整体解决方案  
教授领衔，状元加盟，编写阵容强大

复旦大学出版社

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## 丛书序言

2001年是中国管理教育界一个特别值得纪念的年份。1990年,经过反反复复很多的努力,国务院学位委员会终于批准在我国试办工商管理硕士(MBA)教育。今天回顾下来,这其实是管理教育国际化迈出的非常重要的一步。1991年,第一批9所试点院校开始招生,到今年正好是十周年。这十年中,很多政策的改革都不同程度地为提高刚刚起步的我国MBA教育的办学质量发挥着重要作用,而这其中,实行全国联考制度是非常关键的一项政策措施和教育改革。

为了有效地提高MBA的招生质量,真正体现务实型学位的生源特点,在全国各试点院校的积极倡议下,并获得了国家教育部和国务院学位办领导同志的支持和批准后,从1997年起,刚刚起步不久的MBA研究生入学开始实行全国联考。这四年来,一月~二月间举行的全国工商管理硕士(MBA)研究生入学联考和十月~十一月间举行的全国在职攻读工商管理硕士学位入学考试,强烈地吸引了国内有志投身于管理事业的青年人的注意,也成了国内热度最高的几类考试之一。

目前这两种MBA入学考试方式,都是采用1996年设计的GRK(工商管理硕士入学考试的汉语拼音缩写)的框架,也就是以英语、数学、管理以及语文与逻辑这四门考试为基础,全国统一命题、统一考试、统一阅卷,目前在录取中也主要以GRK成绩作为招生录取的主要依据。将近5年的联考做下来,部分科目的大纲进行过若干调整,英语的考试难度逐年提高,但是框架基本是稳定的。

GRK是对原有各校单独命题、录取的MBA入学方式的一次重要变革,其出发点是为了使入学考试更有利于确保考生质量,有利于测评考生的综合能力和基本素质,有利于有实践经验的中青年

经济管理干部入学,从而能更好地体现 MBA 招生的指导思想,克服现行许多研究生入学考试重知识而不重实践能力的弊端。但是,从目前考试的命题情况看,复习备考所起到的作用仍然是非常重要的,对于很多学习基础并不理想的考生来说,甚至是非常关键的。尽管从 MBA 培养模式的特点来讲,入学录取应当采取更加主观和灵活的方式,更多地考察考生的管理背景、业绩和资质,但在中国现阶段情况下,为了保证公平、公正、公开的原则得以贯彻,GRK 笔试成绩仍然会在相当长的一段时间内对考生的录取起到关键作用,而这正是编者编写出版这样一套复习丛书的一个大的背景。

从四年的统计数据上看,参加 MBA 入学考试的考生平均年龄有日趋下降的趋势。但由于考生毕竟已经工作了三年到五年,日常的工作也非常繁忙,很难抽出足够时间来专门进行复习备考。因此,复旦大学出版社精心组织了一批清华、北大和复旦大学有经验的教师编写了这样一套针对性强、自学性好的复习丛书。参加本丛书编写的作者都是具有相当丰富教学经验的老师,这些老师来自这几年联考中成绩一直名列前茅的名校,许多老师在这几年的考前复习和组织备考工作中也积累了许多有益的经验;清华大学的周建武同志还是 MBA 入学考试状元,有非常宝贵的实战经验,编写这套丛书也是希望将这些经验能够与更多的考生分享,使他们受益。

丛书的特点可以概括为“服务考生,精讲精练;全真模拟,适度偏难”,这样的指导思想是编者从这四年 GRK 命题趋势和复习经验中总结出来的。既然强调为考生服务,丛书就不是仅限于作为各院校考前辅导班的辅导参考资料,同时也适合作为应考人员的自学教材。编者也特别反对不切实际的“题海战术”,而是精心编排了针对性强、符合命题趋势的模拟题,作为考生检验自己复习成果并熟悉考试过程的有效工具。突出“适度偏难”,不只是为了让考生准备更充分,也是为了弥补目前各类复习指导教材与考

试题目难度差距较大的不足。

为全方位帮助考生应对 MBA 入学考试,丛书编者特别推荐了考前辅导班及 MBA 网站,并将与网站合作为考生提供进一步的增值服务。

最后,衷心祝愿各位考生在努力准备的基础上,有良好的发挥,顺利地考取名校 MBA。

《MBA 联考 300 分奇迹》丛书编写组

2001 年 5 月于复旦大学

## 写给考生的话

### ——2002 年 MBA 英语联考新动向

#### 1. 增加听力部分,测试考生理解英语口语的能力。

2002 年 MBA 联考英语大纲最大的变化在于首次增加了听力测试的内容。英语试卷卷面分数为 100 分,其中听力部分占 20 分,笔试部分占 80 分。考试时间共 3 小时,其中听力测试时间为 30 分钟,笔试时间为 2 小时 30 分钟。

#### 2. 能否上线,获得面试机会,关键还在于笔试部分。

2002 年的英语考试,听力部分不计入总分,仅供招生院校录取时参考。考生英语总成绩 = 笔试部分成绩  $\times 100 \div 80$ 。由此看来,考生成绩能否过线,能否获得进一步面试的机会,关键在于笔试部分的成绩。

#### 3. 考取名校 MBA,听力不可不准备。

尽管 2002 年听力成绩不计入总分,但毫无疑问,听说能力是英语水平最重要的体现,MBA 联考将越来越重视对考生英语听说能力的测试,目前的计分办法只是一个过渡,估计 2003 年的英语考试听力成绩一定会计入总分。即使是今年准备参加联考的考生,如果想要报考名牌院校的 MBA,听力也决不能放弃,毕竟听力部分的成绩可以供招生院校录取时参考。

本书主要为考生准备 MBA 英语联考笔试部分的复习指导,听力部分的备考请参考《MBA 联考 300 分奇迹·英语分册(听力部分)》。

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## 第一篇 复习指导思想和对策

### 第一节 复习前自我诊断

1. 自我测试。为了使考生的复习更加有的放矢和更加有效, 从而对自己的英语水平有一个总体把握, 认清自己的强项和弱项, 特别准备了一套自我测试题供考生进行自我测试。

### 自我测试题

#### PART I Structure and Vocabulary (10%)

**Directions:** There are 20 incomplete sentences in this part. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE answer that best completes the sentence. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

1. I would appreciate            it a secret.  
A) your keeping                      B) that you keep  
C) you to keep                      D) that you will keep
2. No matter how frequently           , the works of Beethoven always attract large audiences.  
A) performing                      B) performed  
C) to be performed                      D) being performed
3.           , one tin will last for at least six weeks.  
A) Using economically                      B) If using economically  
C) Used economically                      D) If used economically

4. You \_\_\_\_\_ yesterday if you were really serious about the job.  
A) ought to come                      B) ought to have come  
C) ought to be coming              D) ought have come
5. Woodhead \_\_\_\_\_ a lawyer now if he had studied laws in college.  
A) were                                      B) would have been  
C) should be                              D) would be
6. Mary always has a lot of letters to write. She \_\_\_\_\_ letters all afternoon and she \_\_\_\_\_ yet.  
A) wrote... didn't finish  
B) writes... doesn't finish  
C) has written... has not finished  
D) has been writing... has not finished
7. \_\_\_\_\_ to dinner tonight.  
A) How thoughtful of your taking me  
B) How thoughtful of you to take me  
C) How so thoughtful of that you take me  
D) How thoughtful of you for taking me
8. The goals \_\_\_\_\_ he had fought all his life no longer seemed important to him.  
A) for that                                      B) for which  
C) for what                                      D) of whom
9. \_\_\_\_\_ Sally likes the present is not clear to me.  
A) Whether                      B) What                      C) If                      D) That
10. Not until the year of 1954 \_\_\_\_\_ made the capital of this province.  
A) the city was                      B) was the city  
C) when the city was                      D) was when the city
11. There's little chance that mankind would \_\_\_\_\_ a nuclear war.  
A) retain                      B) maintain                      C) endure                      D) survive
12. The French pianist who had been praised very highly \_\_\_\_\_ to be a

great disappointment.

A) turned up

B) turned in

C) turned out

D) turned down

13. He made such a \_\_\_\_\_ contribution to the university that they are naming one of the new buildings after him.

A) genuine

B) modest

C) minimum

D) generous

14. It's \_\_\_\_\_ to ask this merciless man for help.

A) out of question

B) out of the question

C) beyond question

D) in question

15. Alchemy was \_\_\_\_\_ regarded as science.

A) at one time

B) at other times

C) at a time

D) at time

16. John compared his wife \_\_\_\_\_ a rose, but their little daughter kept on saying that the two were not \_\_\_\_\_.

A) to...comparative

B) with...comparative

C) with...comparable

D) to...comparable

17. I remember seeing John years ago, but I can not \_\_\_\_\_ where it was.

A) remind

B) recall

C) recognize

D) memorize

18. The designer believed that the hall under construction could have a \_\_\_\_\_ of holding at least 10,000 people.

A) credibility

B) capability

C) capacity

D) activity

19. We are all surprised to hear that Mr. Lee has been \_\_\_\_\_ in that murder case.

A) withdrawn

B) protested

C) involved

D) recovered

20. That flat \_\_\_\_\_ of five rooms, including the kitchen and a bathroom.

A) composes

B) contains

C) includes

D) consists

## PART II Reading Comprehension (50%)

### 阅读 A

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D).

You should decide on the best choice and blacken the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a pencil.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:**

There is much discussion today about whether economic growth is desirable. At an earlier period, our desire for material wealth may have been justified. Now, however, this desire for more than we need is causing serious problems. Even though we have good intentions, we may be producing too much, too fast.

Those who criticize economic growth argue that we must slow down. They believe that society is approaching certain limits on growth. These include the fixed supply of natural resources, the possible negative effects of industry on the natural environment, and the continuing increase in the world's population. As society reaches these limits, economic growth can no longer continue, and the quality of life will decrease.

People who want more economic growth, on the other hand, argue that even at the present growth rate there are still many poor people in the world. These proponents of economic growth believe that only more growth can create the capital needed to improve the quality of life in the world. Furthermore, they argue that only continued growth can provide the financial resources required to protect our natural surroundings from industrialization.

This debate over the desirability of continued economic growth is of vital importance to business and industry. If those who argue against eco-

economic growth are correct, the problems they mention cannot be ignored. To find a solution, economists and the business community must pay attention to these problems and continue discussing them with one another.

21. According to those who argue against economic growth we must slow down for the following reasons EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) our natural surroundings are in danger of being destroyed by industry
- B) the fixed supply of natural resources marks a point beyond which economic growth cannot continue
- C) the world population is ever increasing
- D) more efforts should be made to improve the quality of our material life

22. Those who want more economic growth believe that continued economic growth \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) is essential to the well-being of society as a whole
- B) can provide the solution to many of our social problems today
- C) can protect our environment from being polluted by industry
- D) can provide us with more natural resources for industrialization

23. We may infer from the context that "proponents" (Para.3) most probably means \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) arguments in support of something
- B) disagreements
- C) people who argue for something
- D) people who argue against something

24. The passage is mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the contradiction between economists and the business community
- B) the present debate on economic growth
- C) the advantages and disadvantages of economic growth
- D) the importance of the debate on economic growth

25. We may infer from the passage that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A) the author describes the case as it is
- B) the author is for economic growth
- C) the author is against continued economic growth
- D) the author is very much worried about the problems caused by continued economic growth

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:**

Normally a student must attend a certain number of courses in order to graduate, and each course which he attends gives him a credit which he may count towards a degree. In many American universities the total work for a degree consists of thirty - six courses, each lasting for one semester. A typical course consists of three classes per week for fifteen weeks, while a attending a university student will probably attend four or five courses each year. It is possible to spread the period of work for the degree over a longer period. It is also possible for a student to move between one university and another during his degree course, though this is not in fact done as a regular practice.

For every course that he follows a student is given a grade, which is recorded and the record is available for the student to show to prospective employers. All this imposes a constant pressure and strain of work, but in spite of this some students still find time for great activity in student affairs. Elections to positions in student organizations arouse much enthusiasm. The effective work of maintaining discipline is usually performed by students who advise the academic authorities. Any student who is thought to have broken the rules, for example, by cheating, has to appear before a student court. With the enormous number of students, the operation of the system does involve a certain amount of activity. A student who has held one of these positions of authority is much respected and it will be of benefit to him later in his career.



26. Normally a student would at least attend at least classes each week.  
A) 36                      B) 12                      C) 20                      D) 17
27. According to the first paragraph an American student is allowed to live in a different university.  
A) to live in a different university  
B) to take a particular course in a different university  
C) to live at home and drive to classes  
D) to get two degrees from two different universities
28. American university students are usually under pressure of work because they are heavily involved in student affairs.  
A) their academic performance will affect their future careers  
B) they are heavily involved in student affairs  
C) they have to observe university discipline  
D) they want to run for positions of authority
29. Some students are enthusiastic for positions in student organizations probably because such positions help them get better jobs.  
A) they hate the constant pressure and strain of their study  
B) they will then be able to stay longer in the university  
C) such positions help them get better jobs  
D) such positions are usually well paid
30. The student organizations seem to be effective in evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court.  
A) dealing with the academic affairs of the university  
B) ensuring that the students observe university regulations  
C) evaluating students' performance by bringing them before a court  
D) keeping up the students' enthusiasm for social activities

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:**

Within the busy streets, quiet gardens and spacious squares, London is peopled with a cast of immortals. There are over 300 statues and monuments in Westminster alone, and many more in the surrounding ar-