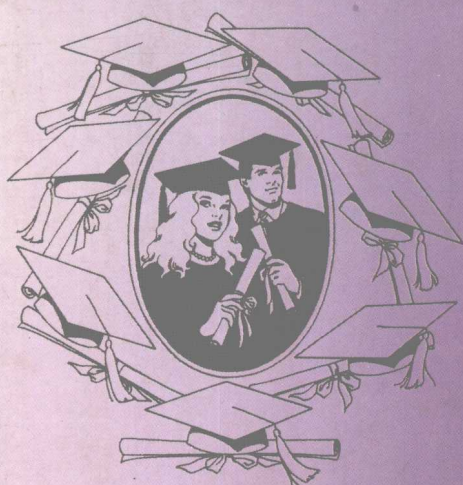


'99 MBA 联考辅导教材



1999年
硕士研究生入学考试

最后冲刺

(MBA 联考)

编写 考研试题研究组
主编 北京大学 胡怀国
邓明华 姜仁涛 等

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——各科全真模拟试题
(MBA 联考分册)

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前 言

一本书的前言往往是最易被人冷落的部分,大概这本书也不会例外,尽管它是根据修订后的 99 年 MBA 联考大纲而编著的最新资料。但是,有些话在这里我们一定要向读者说明。

(一)关于 MBA

MBA 是工商管理硕士学位的英文缩略(Master of Business Administration),本世纪六十年代初兴起于美国,目前已成为一类全球认同的学位。九十年代初,我国开始在少数高校设置和试办此学位(到 1997 年,全国试办此学位的高校已达五十多所),并相应设置了入学考试和考试大纲,积累了一定的经验。近年来,全国工商管理硕士教育指导委员会经过研究和试点,对 MBA 入学考试方法作出了较为重大的改革,并逐渐形成了 GRK(管理类学生入学综合考试的汉语拼音缩略)这一新的 MBA 入学考试方法。1996 年,国家教委高校学生司决定,将 MBA 入学考试由原来的各校单独考试改为全国联考。从 1997 年至今,已进行了两次全国联考。

联考由笔试与面试两部分组成。笔试考五门课程,即政治理论、英语、数学、管理、语文与逻辑。其中政治理论一门由各校单独命题,其余四科构成联考总分。面试亦由各校分别进行。

99 年 MBA 联考大纲在 98 年 MBA 联考大纲的基础上作了局部的修改:英语部分,词汇总表中短语由原大纲的 400 个左右增加到了 600 个左右,还添入了一些常用商务词汇;数学部分,“初等教学”中增加了“三角函数”,“一元函数微分学”中删去了“导数的几何意义”,增加了“曲线的切线方程和法线方程”;管理部分,考试范围从原来的“经济学,管理和市场营销三部分知识”修改为“经济与管理基础知识”;试卷总分由 150 分变为 100 分;试卷内容和各题型及分数也作了相应的调整。

(二)关于本书

经过近 10 年的探索与发展,今天的 MBA 入学考试已经成为一块无声却硝烟弥漫的战场。物竞天择,适者生存,考试亦如此。因此,如何在强手如云的联考大战中抢得先手,就成了广大有志者面对 MBA 时的最大难题。而这也正是本书的编纂目的所在——使考生在考前的有限时间内,熟悉题型,掌握考点,从而收到最大的备考与“冲刺”效果。

为此,我们紧密结合 99 年 MBA 联考大纲,倾尽全力,总结了这两年 MBA 联考中的题型特点、知识点的设置等方面的经验,收集了国内外 MBA 考试的最新资料,汇集而成这本 MBA 联考冲刺,奉献给读者。也许有人会把这本书仅仅当作一本题集,但这不是编者的本意所在:我们不想再往本已浩瀚的题海中再加一滴水。我们的原则是:使每一套题都尽可能多地涵盖知识点,使考生在练习的同时尽可能多地复习和巩固到这些知识点。每套试题附有答案或详解,以使考生通过练习能以点带面,触类旁通。这是每一位考生追求的效果,也是我们的本意所在。

本书按 MBA 联考科目分为四个部分:英语、数学、管理、语文与逻辑,每部分包括完全仿照真题形式的 10 套标准化模拟试题,以及每套试题的参考答案或详解。读者既可以把它们当作练习,也可作为自测题,检查自己的备考效果。我们建议,读者在做题的同时,应经常参考试

题答案或详解,及时找出自己的薄弱环节进行重点突破,这样才能事半功倍。如果本书能给辛勤奋斗着的考生们一些帮助和支持,这将是我们的最大欣慰。

在本书的编写过程中,得到了来自各方面的大力支持。本书策划胡东华同志做了大量的组织联络及体例策划工作。在此,谨向他们表示最真诚的感谢!

由于编者水平有限,难免有错漏之处,望广大读者批评指正。

最后,祝正在为理想而苦苦求索的那些可敬的考生们天随人愿,心想事成!

编 者
于北京大学
1998.9

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第一部分

英 语

1999 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生入学考试

英语标准化模拟试题(一)

(考生注意:答案须写在答题纸上。写在本试题上,一律不给分。)

PART I Structure and Vocabulary (20%)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentence 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. Many old people who _____ two world wars are seriously against arms race.
A) have lived out B) have lived through
C) have lived on D) have lived off
2. After Linber's two-year service in the army, he _____ with a special award.
A) honours B) honoured C) is honoured D) was honoured
3. The ship _____ at the present speed until it reaches the harbor at about midnight.
A) would go B) will be going C) went D) goes
4. My secretary hasn't straighten out my report, but she promised _____ by tomorrow.
A) for me to have it ready B) it was ready for me
C) to have it ready for me D) me it was ready
5. They found _____.
A) impossible to straight out everything in advance.
B) to straight out everything in advance impossible.
C) it impossible to straight out everything in advance.
D) that impossible to get everything ready in advance.
6. Because of my poor oral English, I'm afraid I can't make myself _____ in this English corner.
A) being understood B) to understood
C) understanding D) understood
7. Hydrogen is the fundermental element of the universe _____ it provides the building blocks from which the other elements are produced.
A) so that B) but that C) in that D) provided that
8. _____ not for my parents, I should not hesitate to speak up.
A) Was it B) It were C) It was D) Were it
9. It's believed that today's pop music can serve as a creative force _____ stimulating the thinking of the listeners.
A) by B) with C) at D) on

10. Very few experts _____ with completely new theories about the early cosmos explosion.
 A) come to ☒ B) come round ☒ C) come up D) come on
11. The first and foundational step in any language study is observing and _____ precisely what happens when natives speak it.
 A) setting down B) putting across C) putting away D) setting out
12. They _____ the investigation into the cause of the air disaster by tomorrow, but the injured pilot has now revealed new facts.
 A) will complete ☒ B) will be completing
 C) would have completed ☒ D) must have completed
13. "Do you want to see my ID card or my driver's license?" " _____ will do."
 A) Every B) Each ☒ C) Either ☒ D) Both
14. The stocks were really too small, and it was only by _____ them that I could pull them on.
 A) stretching B) spreading ☒ C) extending D) squeezing
15. My brother likes eating very much but he isn't very _____ about the food he eats.
 A) special B) peculiar C) unusual ☒ D) particular
16. As a writer, she prefers to buy a house clean, quiet and _____ comfortable for her writing career.
 A) after that ☒ B) above all C) after all D) all over
17. His contention is that clothes don't fit the man; _____, I don't see how you can convince him to buy that new suit.
☒ A) consequently B) otherwise ☒ C) however D) by the way
18. They demanded that the English football fans _____ withdrawn from Paris immediately.
 A) should have been B) would be ☒ C) be D) were
19. Jackie, _____ to play basketball in NBA, joined the Lakers in 1947.
 A) the Black American who first ☒ B) the first Black American
 C) was the first Black American ☒ D) the first and a Black American who
20. It is a common thesis in many Hollywood films that the world may one day be _____ by insects.
 A) broken in ☒ B) taken over C) run over ☒ D) filled in

PART II Reading Comprehension (50%)

Section 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:

A mathematician once remarked that "Everything in science is manmade except numbers". He probably believed numbers to be a natural phenomenon because he was a mathematician. An almost mythical belief in the universal nature of numbers is understandable today, for numbers permeate our lives, and it is hard for us to imagine society without them. From a very early age, children display an aptitude for numbers and arithmetic that might lead an observer to think that mathematical ability is an instinct.

Bear in mind that this seemingly universal aptitude is actually a newly won achievement. In 17th century Europe, very few people knew any arithmetic at all. Even a learned clerk might not be able to tally up a column of figures. The upper class scorned useful occupations in general, and intellectual abilities in particular, so of course they had no use for calculations. The vast illiterate populace got by with their fingers. At a time when almost nobody in Europe except the Jews knew how to, or even wanted to read and write, society got along perfectly well without the mathematics we take for granted today.

There are still societies that do without numbers. For example, consider the Mulang people of Tibet, whose only numerical concepts are one, two, and many. An anthropologist asked a middle-aged man there, who was looked up to by this people as a very knowledgeable person, how old he was. "28" was the reply. His aged mother walked by. The investigator asked how old she was. "5." Numbers were something he had brought back from the market, and obviously had no meaning for him or his tribe.

21. The main purpose of this passage is to _____.
A) deride mathematics.
B) emphasize the importance of accurate bookkeeping.
C) analyze future trends.
D) discuss a concept we take for granted.
22. An observer might think mathematics is an innate human ability because _____.
A) very young children display a knack for it.
B) all primate share this trait.
C) no society has ever functioned without numbers.
D) parents love to teach their children numbers.
23. At a time in Europe Jews _____.
A) were almost the only people in Europe who could read or write.
B) were commissioned to handle mathematical problems.
C) wanted to learn how to read and write, but were not permitted to.
D) were illiterate, but knew some math.
24. The Mulang people are to be found in _____.
A) Europe B) Jewish areas C) Tibet D) five tribes
25. What does the author mean by saying in the last sentence that "numbers were something he

had brought back from the market”?

- A) The man studied market conditions.
- B) Numbers are a novelty foreign to the Mulangs.
- C) The Mulangs live in a region too barren to grow numbers.
- D) He had lost money at the market.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

That colorful figure, the cowhand or cowboy, was the master of the long drive and the roundup. Mexican Americans were the first cowhands. These vaqueros invented almost all the tools of the cowhand's trade, from the broad-brimmed hat and the rope lariat to the special western saddle.

A cowhand's life was a hard one. Cowhands worked sunup to sundown and received lower wages than most factory workers. Their legs became bowed from long days on the saddle. They developed permanent squints from peering in to the glaring sunlight of treeless plains.

Every item of the cowhand's clothes and equipment served a necessary function. The wide brim of the “ten-gallon hat” could be turned down to shade the eyes or drain off rainfall. The bandana could be tied over the nose and mouth to keep out the dust raised by the pounding hooves of countless cattle. The bandana also served as a towel, a napkin, a bandage, and a handkerchief. Cowhands sometimes wore leather trousers, called chaps, over regular overalls. They protected the riders' legs from injury if they fell from their horses or when they had to ride through cactus, sagebrush, or other thorny plants.

26. It can be inferred from the passage that in the average day cowhands worked from _____.
C A) dawn until noon B) noon until dusk
 C) dawn until dusk D) dusk until midnight
27. It can be inferred that the cowhands mentioned in the passage worked primarily _____.
D A) in the mountains B) in the forests
 C) on the beaches D) on the plains
28. Who invented the equipment cowboys used?
B A) Inventors on the east coast. B) Vaqueros.
 C) Researchers in a Mexican firm. D) Factory workers.
29. What happened to cowhands legs?
C A) They became shorter.
 B) They had to be protected from cattle's hooves.
 C) Sitting on the saddle changed their shape.
 D) Rainfall brought on rheumatism.
30. In the third paragraph, the word “chaps” means _____.
B A) pieces of steak B) protective pants
 C) regular overalls D) an injury to a cowboy's legs

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The familiar tin alloy called pewter is made with endless variations of ingredients and proportions, but chiefly copper, lead, antimony, and bismuth are used. Pewter articles are made by casting molds, spinning on a lathe, or hammering.

Romans introduced pewter to the tin-rich British Isles. The first guild, or union, of pewter makers was formed in London in 1348. The guild maintained quality standards essential to the survival of the craft, because if unscrupulous craftsman had added too much lead to their alloys, the vessel would poison any acidic food left in it for a time.

Pewter was originally a luxury for the wealthy, but eventually its use spread. Emigrants to the American colonies took their pewter wares, and craftsman came along. As early as 1635, one Richard Graves opened a pewter shop in Salem, Massachusetts. Soon the colonists realized that pewter has a very definite advantage over other materials: durability.

Life in the colonies was rough and unsettled. Plates, bowls, and spoons of pewter were chosen because they did not break as easily as ceramic goods. If a pewter bowl was a bit squashed while moving, the owner could hammer it back into shape.

Over a period of time, pieces were apt to be too severely damaged to be restored by their owner. Sometimes a bowl was left too close to an open hearth and reduced to a blob of ore before it was rescued. Hungry frontiersman battered their plates past all recognition. In such cases, the articles would be sent to a craftsman to be reworked.

31. It can be inferred that pewter was widely used to make _____.
A) eating utensils
B) colonies
C) ore deposits
D) ceramics
32. It can be inferred that a lathe is _____.
A) an ancient type of spinning wheel.
B) something that turns an object in the production process.
C) a kind of hammer used in casting molds.
D) something tin miners used to extract ores.
33. The first guild of English pewterers was established in _____.
A) Roman times
B) the 13th century
C) the 14th century
D) the 17th century
34. A ruined pewter article _____.
A) had to be shipped back to England
B) could be restored
C) was supposed to be burned
D) could be returned to the maker for a remake
35. What is the main theme of this passage?
A) The use of metal in colonial America
B) Tin deposits in the British Isles

- C) Pewter in England and colonial America
- D) Pewter in frontier life.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Most animals use more than one species as food. Therefore, the term "food web" is a better description of food relationships than "food chain". A food web is a complex feeding system that contains several food chains. For example, mice, rabbits, and deer eat plants. Owls eat mice and rabbits. Mountain lions eat rabbits and deer. These five species are parts of food chains that together form a food web.

The first link in a food chain is always a green plant. Only organisms with chlorophyll, such as green plants, can make food. For example, the first link in aquatic food chains is algae. Most algae are microscopic green plants that produce food by photosynthesis. In photosynthesis, energy from sunlight converts carbon dioxide and water to sugar. Tiny fish in lakes, streams, and oceans eat algae. In turn, these tiny fish are eaten by larger fish. The larger fish are eaten by other fish. The food supply for fish is made by algae. This food is then passed through the food chains as one animal eats another.

Organisms may be divided into three groups based on how they obtain food. These groups are producer, decomposer, and consumer. Organisms containing chlorophyll are producers. Thus, green plants are producers. Animals that eat other animals and plants are consumers. Microbes, one-celled organisms that cause the decay of dead plants and animals, are decomposers. Since decomposers can't make their own food, they are also consumers.

36. According to the passage, what is a "food web"?
- A) A complicated system of several food chains.
 - B) A society that distributes food.
 - C) The relationship of one green plant to another.
 - D) The device that spiders use to catch food.
37. The author divides organisms according to _____
- A) how they use up energy.
 - B) how they obtain food.
 - C) how much energy they require in order to move.
 - D) whether they live on the land or in the sea.
38. Which of the following would most likely be the first link in a food chain?
- A) termites B) fish C) lions D) grass
39. What kind of organisms have chlorophyll, according to the passage?
- A) Green plants, such as algae.
 - B) Carnivores that eat rabbits and deer.
 - C) Consumers, but not producers.
 - D) Decomposers and consumers, but not mice or owls.
40. The main purpose of this passage is to _____

- A) determine which food chain is the most efficient.
- B) describe the foodnetwork among plants and animals.
- C) explain the process of photosynthesis in green plants.
- D) appeal to conservationists to protect endangered plant species.

Section B

Directions: *Read the following passage and then give short answers to the five questions.*

A revolution in our understanding of the earth is reaching its climax as evidence accumuates that the continents of today are not venerable landmasses but amalgams of other lands repeatedly broken up, juggled, rotated, scattered far and wide, then crunched together into new configurations like ice floes swept along the shore of a swift-flowing stream.

After considerable modification this became the now largely accepted concept of "plate tectonics", explaining much of what is observed regarding our dynamic planet. Some oceans, such as the Atlantic, are being split apart, their opposing coasts carried away from one another at one or two inches per year as lava wells up along the line of separation to form new seafloor. Other ocean, such as the Pacific, are shrinking as seafloor descends under their fringing coastlines or offshore arcs of islands.

The Earth's crust, in this view, is devided into several immense plates that make up the continents and seafloors, and that all float on a hot, plastic, subterranean "mantle." What causes these plates to jostle each other, splitting apart or sliding under one another at their edges, is still a mystery to geologists; it may be friction from circulating rock in the Earth's mantle, or it may be an effect produced by gravity.

41. What's the revolution in our understanding of the earth?

42. What wells up along the line of Atlantic separation?

43. The Pacific Ocean is changing _____.

44. Two possible causes of the movement of the tectonic plates is _____.

45. What is the name of the accepted concept about the Earth that the author gives us?

PART III English - Chinese Translation (15%).

Directions: *Read the following passage carefully. Then translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on the answer sheet.*

The A - bomb used a different process, depending upon radio-activity. In this process, called "fission", a heavier atom split into two lighter atoms. In general, in radio-active substances this fission proceeds at a constant rate which is slow where substances occurring in nature are concerned. But there is one form of uranium called "0235" which, when it is pure, sets up a chain reaction which spreads like fire, though with enormously greater rapidity. It is this substance which was used in making the atom bomb.

PART IV Writing (15%)

Directions: *For this part, you are asked to write a composition about LYING in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence or part of the first sentence of each paragraph. Your part of the composition should be about 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition on the answer sheet.*

LYING

1. People are sometimes inclined to tell harmless lies. _____
2. A lie is necessary if one wants to keep a secret. _____
3. We should not accuse someone of a harmless lie. _____