

# MBA 联考英语

## 全攻策略(二)

余高峰 华燕 编著

阅读考前冲刺200例  
翻译强化集训150例  
写作实战攻关110篇



南开大学出版社

NEW

新世纪考研英语全程导航

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**图书在版编目(CIP)数据**

MBA 联考英语全攻策略(二) / 余高峰, 华燕编著. — 天津: 南开大学出版社, 2002. 12  
(新世纪考研英语全程导航)  
ISBN 7-310-01745-5

I. M... II. ①余... ②华... III. 英语—研究生—  
入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. H31

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2002)第 052284 号

**出版发行** 南开大学出版社

地址: 天津市南开区卫津路 94 号 邮编: 300071

营销部电话: (022)23508339 23500755

营销部传真: (022)23508542

邮购部电话: (022)23502200

**出版人** 肖占鹏

**承印** 河北昌黎人民胶印厂印刷

**经销** 全国各地新华书店

**版次** 2002 年 12 月第 1 版

**印次** 2002 年 12 月第 1 次印刷

**开本** 787mm×1092mm 1/16

**印张** 15

**字数** 379 千字

**印数** 1—8000

**定价** 22.00 元

## 前 言

我国自 1991 年开办工商管理硕士(MBA)学位和试办 MBA 教育以来,至今已有十多年的历史,在这期间,其规模由小到大,2002 年全国 MBA 招生人数为 1.5 万人,而报考人数已超过 60 万人,竞争变得越来越激烈。要想在激烈的竞争中获胜,英语的考试成绩已变得至关重要。

为了帮助考生顺利地通过英语入学考试,我们根据最新的 MBA 英语考试大纲的要求和所规定的考试范围,精心组织编写了本套 MBA 入学考试英语辅导丛书,旨在帮助参加 MBA 入学考试的考生,在尽可能短的时间内掌握应试要点和解题技巧,提高复习效率,提高应试能力,取得理想的考试成绩。

本套辅导丛书包括:MBA 联考英语全攻策略(一),含听力、语法结构与词汇、综合填空;MBA 联考英语全攻策略(二),含阅读理解、翻译和写作;以及常考单词手册。

本书的阅读理解篇根据 MBA 入学考试大纲对阅读理解部分的要求,结合例析就阅读理解的解题思路、方法和技巧进行了详细地解释,并附 200 例读解考前冲刺练习题,以便考生能进一步巩固和熟练掌握这些技巧并能在考试中灵活运用。

翻译篇根据 MBA 入学考试大纲对英语翻译部分的要求,结合例句,详细介绍了一些英汉翻译技巧和方法,并附有 150 例强化集训翻译练习题,以便考生能在较短时间内掌握和熟练运用这些双语互译技能。

本书的选材,部分来自我们多年来教学当中所积累的行之有效的知识,同时我们还参阅了大量的中外报刊杂志以及有关的教学参考资料,在此我们谨向这部分书的作者表示衷心的感谢。

由于时间仓促,水平有限,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请读者和同行批评指正。

编者

2002 年 6 月

# 目 录

## 前言

### 阅读理解考前冲刺 200 例

第一章 MBA 英语入学考试阅读部分应试策略 .....	(3)
第一节 阅读理解项目概述 .....	(3)
第二节 如何提高阅读水平 .....	(3)
第三节 常考题类型归纳 .....	(5)
第四节 阅读理解答题技巧 .....	(7)
第二章 简短回答问题 .....	(23)
第三章 综合练习 .....	(26)
第四章 练习答案详解 .....	(69)

### 翻译强化集训 150 例

第一章 MBA 英语入学考试翻译部分应试策略 .....	(85)
第一节 翻译项目概述 .....	(85)
第二节 翻译的过程 .....	(85)
第三节 翻译技巧 .....	(87)
第二章 翻译测试练习 .....	(105)
第三章 练习参考答案 .....	(129)

### 写作实战攻关 110 篇

第一章 MBA 英语入学考试写作部分应试策略 .....	(141)
第一节 写作项目概述 .....	(141)
第二节 议论文的写作基本知识和技巧 .....	(143)
第三节 商务应用文的写作基本知识和技巧 .....	(159)
一、普通商务信函 .....	(160)
二、便函 .....	(189)
三、通知 .....	(192)
四、报告 .....	(195)
五、新闻宣传稿 .....	(199)
六、个人简历 .....	(201)
七、电讯文本 .....	(205)
第二章 写作综合练习 .....	(209)
第三章 练习参考答案 .....	(217)

# 阅读理解考前冲刺 200 例



# 第一章 MBA 英语入学考试阅读部分应试策略

## 第一节 阅读理解项目概述

自 2002 年起,全国工商管理硕士生入学考试英语考试试卷题型做了相当大的变动,在总分为 100 分不变的情况下,增加了英语听力考试 20 分,尽管如此,其阅读理解部分分值仍然高达 40%,其重要性可见一斑。因此,考生能否在此项中获取高分,就成了他们成败的关键。但是要想获取高分,首先必须提高自己的阅读速度,掌握一定的知识和阅读技巧,同时还要有一套阅读选项技巧,只有这样才能在此项中取得高分,为自己的事业打下坚实的基础,使自己成为一名综合型的高级工商管理人才。

总的来说,阅读理解是对语言能力综合性运用的一种检验。这部分试题的设计目的是测试学生通过阅读获取信息的能力,既要求准确,也要有一定的速度。通过阅读理解测试,既可以检验学生的语言水平,也可以检验学生的阅读速度和综合理解能力。

阅读理解占试卷总分的 40%,包括以下两部分:

A. 要求考生阅读四篇总数为 1500 个单词的英语短文,根据文章内容从每个问题的四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。

B. 要求考生阅读一篇约 400 个单词的英语短文,并根据文章内容用英语简短回答五个问题。

阅读理解材料的特点是:题材广泛、篇幅长、生词多、信息量大。题材一般包括社会、文化、经济、管理、科普等。体裁包括议论文、记叙文、说明文等。只有具有较扎实的语言基础和较强的阅读理解能力,才能在此项考试中取得高分。

## 第二节 如何提高阅读水平

### 1. 词汇方面

首先,考生要掌握大纲要求的词汇量。如果词汇掌握不好,生词量就会大大增加,考生就难以顺利地阅读。但是,在阅读中总免不了要遇到生词,如果跳过去不管,这些生词就会影响理解,因而会影响考生的阅读理解准确率,致使阅读理解部分得分下降,所以我们应该采取积极的方法去猜测词义,正确判断这些生词在文中所表达的正确意思。在第三部分阅读理解题型解题技巧中将介绍词义猜测的几种方法。

在阅读中,我们还要多加注意一词多义的现象,尤其是应用词义。英国语言学家 Firth 说过:“Each word when used in a new context is a new word.”所以在阅读中,我们应把重点放在词汇所在的语境和逻辑关系上,要认真分析,切忌望文生义,造成理解错误。例如:No company likes to be told it is contributing to the moral decline of a nation. 这里的 contribute 和 decline 的含义不同于考纲所分别给出的:贡献、捐助、捐献、投稿和下降、下落、衰落。本句话



境决定 contribute 的意思只能为“导致,促成”,深入一步讲,其含义为“承担一定的责任”。decline 的意思为“败坏,沦丧”。全句意思为:“没有哪家公司喜欢听人说它对全国道德败坏承担责任。”或“说它导致了全国道德的沦丧。”总之,阅读中的词汇理解是至关重要的,决不可掉以轻心。

## 2. 扩大知识面

考试大纲规定考生能以一定的速度阅读各种题材和体裁的文章。试卷的体裁一般为议论文、说明文、记叙文等。题材涉及面较广,已出现过的有经济、哲学、管理学、教育学、心理学、社会、新闻、文化、语言、历史、科普、环境、计算机等等。题材还将会越来越多,这对考生就提出了知识面的要求。扩大知识面的最佳方法之一就是要进行广泛的阅读。阅读不仅扩大视野,增强语感,还可提高速度,熟悉文章的写作套路。

## 3. 摒弃阅读中的一些不良习惯

阅读中的不良习惯有“唇读”、“回读”、“指读”和“译读”。“唇读”是指考生在阅读中不出声地逐词阅读,这样就大大地降低了阅读速度,同时由于是逐词阅读,不能理解文章的整体意思,也就无法快速准确地从大量的材料中捕捉到有关的信息;“回读”指在阅读中碰到生词或不熟悉的短语或长句时,重新回到句首或段首进行阅读,或对某一个长句进行反复地阅读,这样就大大地影响了阅读速度;“指读”是指考生在阅读中为了“集中精力”,用手指或笔尖指着文章进行逐词的阅读,这和“唇读”差不多,一旦遇到生词,就会马上停下来,无法在通篇理解的情况下进行正常阅读,从而也大大降低了阅读速度和理解力;“译读”指的是在阅读过程中,不断进行词或短语的翻译,试图通过母语来达到理解文章的信息。以上阅读中的几种坏习惯是提高阅读速度和提高阅读理解能力的大敌。要想提高阅读速度,一定要克服这些习惯。要培养良好的阅读习惯,要按意群进行连贯的阅读,不拘泥于个别词的理解,而是力求融会贯通,掌握整篇的中心思想,只有这样,阅读速度才能加快,理解的准确率才会提高。

## 4. 掌握基本的阅读方法

基本的阅读方法大致有三种:略读(skimming),寻读(scanning)和研读(studying)。在作阅读题目时,应根据题目的不同,采用不同的阅读方法,以达到最佳效果。略读是指快速阅读全文,了解文章的大意和中心思想,并对文章的结构有个总的概念。快读时精力要高度集中,不要刻意地去记某一细节、数字等,要尽力对整篇文章意思有个整体的了解。这好比我们看到一篇新闻报道的文章,很快地看了一眼,得知有关某新闻的内容,但并没有看清文章中的具体数字和细节。这是略读的主要目的。但在略读时,要特别注意文章每段的开始和结尾,因为段落的主题句往往在此出现。也要注意文章的开始和结尾,因为开头和结尾往往是对文章的最好的说明和概括。略读法适用于解决那些关于短文主旨或判定短文标题的问题。

寻读是为寻找某一特定的信息而进行的搜索性的阅读。比如在词典里查找某一词汇或在百科全书中寻找某一具体的事实,这都属于寻读的范围之内。在寻读时,不要逐字地去阅读,要一目数行,寻找与答案相关的词句、细节,略过那些无关紧要的内容。寻读法适用于解决直接事实题,比如用 who, when, where, which 等提问的问题。

研读法要求对整篇文章内容的概括性理解之外,还要搞清文章各部分之间的相互关系。其目的是要彻底理解文章的内容和作者的观点。在研读时,首先要找到与问题相关的部分,然后

仔细阅读,特别是关键词或短语,更要仔细琢磨,认真推敲,以便对其有较深刻,较准确的理解和掌握。不仅要弄懂字面含义,还要通过判断、推理,弄清其“字里行间”的隐含意思,这样才能真正理解文章的确切内容,准确理解作者的观点和意图。研读法适用于解决复杂的逻辑判断推理题。

在考试中,要针对不同的试题类型,有的放矢地采用不同的阅读方法去分别解决出现的问题。这样,阅读答题的方法就会更科学,答题效果就会更佳。

### 第三节 常考题类型归纳

另外,要掌握解题技巧,我们还有必要对常考题进行归纳分析。研究生入学考试大纲对阅读理解部分的要求如下:

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意;
2. 了解用以阐述主旨的事实和有关细节;
3. 根据上下文判断大纲附录之外的某些词汇和短语的意义;
4. 既理解单句的意义,也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系;
5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引申;
6. 领会作者的观点和态度。

现把历年以来常考题型归纳如下:

#### 1. 主旨题

1. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
2. Which of the following could serve as an appropriate title for the passage?
3. The best title for this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The purpose of the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
5. Which of the following statements can best describe the main idea of this passage?
6. A suitable title for the passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
7. This passage is a reply to someone who \_\_\_\_\_.
8. What is this article about?
9. In this passage, the author tells us \_\_\_\_\_.
10. The main topic of this passage is \_\_\_\_\_.
11. The main idea of the first paragraph is that the car \_\_\_\_\_.
12. What is the main subject of the passage?
13. What is the main idea of the passage?
14. This passage is about the \_\_\_\_\_ of the Internet.
15. This passage is primarily concerned with discussing \_\_\_\_\_.

#### 2. 细节题

1. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?
2. The umbrella was used only by royalty or by those in high offices \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Supposing one wants to make a telephone call at midnight, this would mean

- \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. According to this passage, time plays an important role in \_\_\_\_\_ .
  5. Children would play with fire until their hands were burnt away if \_\_\_\_\_ .
  6. People sometimes succeed in timely avoiding danger because \_\_\_\_\_ .
  7. What health problems do many elderly have?
  8. Maggie Kuhn travels across the United States in order to \_\_\_\_\_ elders.
  9. The origin of language is \_\_\_\_\_ .
  10. One of the reasons why men invented certain sounds to express thoughts and actions was that \_\_\_\_\_ .
  11. What is true about the words?
  12. Which of the following statements about the real poet is NOT true?
  13. What made an impression on the author?
  14. Why does the author mention his niece?
  15. In the spring of 1984, Continental experienced \_\_\_\_\_ .

### 3. 推理、判断题

1. According to the passage, Adam Smith was the first person to \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. Adam Smith mentioned the number 4,800 in order to \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. This passage implies that discrimination is a problem which \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The main reason why the Indians are most discriminated against is that \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The Dutch live separately in Pennsylvania \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. Fear should be used properly because \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. Implied but not stated: \_\_\_\_\_ .
8. People probably take part in dangerous sports nowadays because \_\_\_\_\_ .
9. Many Ph. D. s are out of job because \_\_\_\_\_ .
10. Which of the following statements is true according to the passage?
11. In the last paragraph the writer implies that \_\_\_\_\_ .
12. The London Stock Exchange is famous \_\_\_\_\_ .
13. In the paragraphs which follow the above passage, the writer probably discusses \_\_\_\_\_ .
14. According to the last paragraph, in the future \_\_\_\_\_ .
15. It can be inferred from this passage that the fact that \_\_\_\_\_ may NOT be regarded as an advantage of the Internet.

### 4. 词汇和短语在上下文中的含义题

1. "The same meaning is attached to telephone calls made after 11:00 p. m. " Here "attached" means \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. In the first paragraph the word "told" means \_\_\_\_\_ .
3. Nursing homes \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The expression "living up to" in the second paragraph can best be replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ .

- \_\_\_\_\_ .
5. The writer believes that intelligence is \_\_\_\_\_ .
6. The writer believes that “unintelligence” is \_\_\_\_\_ .

#### 5. 作者观点、态度题

1. According to the writer, Adam Smith's mistake was in believing that division of labor \_\_\_\_\_ .
2. According to the passage, the author of the article may agree with which of the following statements?
3. A really fearless soldier \_\_\_\_\_ .
4. The writer of the passage has a (n) \_\_\_\_\_ attitude towards dangerous sports.
5. What is the tone of the passage?
6. The author gives the impression that \_\_\_\_\_ .
7. The author believes that \_\_\_\_\_ .

### 第四节 阅读理解答题技巧

上一节对工商管理硕士生入学考试阅读理解部分常见的提问进行了归纳,分类。下面主要阐述针对这些问题的解题技能。

首先,在阅读理解测试中,其解题步骤一般有两种:一种是先看问题,对所提问题有了初步了解之后,再带着这些问题去阅读全文,在阅读中把一些易于解决的事实题、词汇题首先解决,然后再集中精力去解决那些难题;另一种是先阅读全文,然后一边看题一边找答案。结果也是首先解决易于解决的事实题、词汇题等,然后再去解决难题。在考试中,使用哪一种方法,这完全取决于考生的各自习惯和情况,如果自己英语水平比较高,可以采用后者,如果自己英语水平一般,不妨采用前者。

同时在考试中,其解题方法同其他项目的解题方法一样,主要采用直接确定法或排除法。直接确定法适用于考生在原文中直接可以找到或推断出的问题答案,然后做出正确的选择;排除法适用于考生仅靠问题无法解决,必须结合问题及原文,对四个问题逐一检验,排除各个干扰项,然后做出正确选择。解题的步骤和方法基本如此,关键在于考生如何在实践中熟练地运用这些方法,以获取理想的效果。

#### 1. 主旨题

此类型试题主要是检查学生对整个语篇的理解能力。要求学生在读完整篇文章后,能正确选出该文章的中心思想,作者的意图,目的或文章的标题。在做此类试题时,首先要找出某段落或整篇文章的主题句,因为主题句是一个段落或整篇文章的核心,是作者写作时所围绕的中心点。

主题句通常出现在某一个段落的第一句话。通常是完整的一句话,也是整个段落所要阐述的中心。作者往往围绕该主题句,通过举例、对比、解释,来扩展该主题句所表示的内容。主题句也有出现在句尾、句中或同时出现在句首和句尾。

因此,在阅读中要注意以下几点:1. 关键词或短语甚至句子,通过这些关键词,可以推断是

文章的主题;2. 找出每段的主题句,通过主题句的归纳,来推断出文章的中心思想。

下面以考试试题举例说明如下:

### 例 1

A rapid means of long-distance transportation became a necessity for the United States as settlement (新拓居地) spread ever farther westward. The early trains were impractical curiosities, and for a long time the railroad companies met with troublesome mechanical problems. The most serious ones were the construction of rails able to bear the load, and the development of a safe, effective stopping system. Once these were solved, the railroad was established as the best means of land transportation. By 1860 there were thousands of miles of railroads crossing the eastern mountain ranges and reaching westward to the Mississippi. There were also regional southern and western lines.

The high point in railroad building came with the construction of the first transcontinental system. In 1862 Congress authorized two western railroad companies to build lines from Nebraska westward and from California eastward to a meeting point, so as to complete a transcontinental crossing linking the Atlantic seaboard with the Pacific. The Government helped the railroads generously with money and land. Actual work on this project began four years later. The Central Pacific Company, starting from California, used Chinese labor, while the Union Pacific employed crews of Irish laborers. The two groups worked at remarkable speed, each trying to cover a greater distance than the other. In 1869 they met at a place called Promontory in what is now the state of Utah. Many visitors came there for the great occasion. There were joyous celebrations all over the country, with parades and the ringing of church bells to honor the great achievement.

The railroad was very important in encouraging westward movement. It also helped build up industry and farming by moving raw materials and by distributing products rapidly to distant markets. In linking towns and people to one another it helped unify the United States.

The best title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. Settlements Spread Westward      B. The Coast-to-Coast Railroad: A Vital Link  
C. American Railroad History      D. The Importance of Trains in the American Economy

答案为 B。

本题为主旨题。问文章的标题应该是什么? 本文第一段主要讲的是,随着美国西部开发进一步扩展,快速、远距离的运输工具成为美国人必不可少的东西。在铁路公司解决了机械和刹车系统问题之后,铁路成了最佳的陆地运输工具,铁路的建设得到快速的发展。第二段讲于 1862 年美国国会批准建设横贯美国大陆的铁路的建设情况。最后一段,作者则强调指出这条横贯美国的铁路在开发西部,发展工农业生产和统一美国等方面起到了关键的连接作用。从四个选项来看,显然 B 项 The Coast-to-Coast Railroad: A Vital Link (横贯美国铁路:重要的连接)正是本文所围绕的主题,因此为正确答案。A 项 Settlements Spread Westward (西部开发)显然不

能作为主题,因为西部开发只是文章中提到的细节;C项 American Railroad History (美国铁路的历史)和D项 The Importance of Trains in the American Economy (铁路在美国经济中的重要性)显然超出了本文所讨论的范围。

## 例 2

In the USA, 85 % of the population over the age of 21 approve of the death penalty. In the many states which still have the death penalty, some use the electric chair, which can take up to 20 minutes to kill, while others use gas or lethal injection.

The first of these was the case of Ruth Ellis who was hanged for shooting her lover in what was generally regarded as a crime of passion. The second was hanged for murders which, it was later proved, had been committed by someone else.

The pro-hanging lobby (赞成极刑的活动集团) uses four main arguments to support its call for the reintroduction of capital punishment. First there is the deterrence theory, which argues that potential murderers would think twice before committing the act if they knew that they might die if they were caught. The armed bank robber might, likewise, go back to being unarmed.

The other two arguments are more suspect. The idea of retribution demands that criminals should get what they deserve; if a murderer intentionally set out to commit a crime, he should accept the consequences. Retribution, which is just another word for revenge, is supported by religious doctrine of an eye an eye and a tooth for tooth.

The arguments against the death penalty are largely humanitarian (人道主义的). But there are also statistical reasons for opposing it: the deterrence figures do not add up. In Britain, 1903 was the record year for executions and yet in 1904 the number of murderers actually rose. There was a similar occurrence in 1946 and 1947. If the deterrence theory were correct, the rate should have fallen.

The other reasons to oppose the death penalty are largely a matter of individual conscience and belief. One is that murder is murder and that the state has no more right to take a life than the individual. The other is that Christianity advises forgiveness, not revenge.

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

- A. the argument in favor of the death penalty
- B. the argument against the death penalty
- C. the argument about the abolition of the death penalty
- D. the argument about the reintroduction of the death penalty

答案为D。

本题为主旨题。本文第一段首先说明在美国有85%的二十一岁以上年龄的人赞成死刑制。第三、四段用四条论据阐述了赞成重新采用死刑制人的观点。显然D项 the argument about the reintroduction of the death penalty (重新采用死刑制的论据)符合本文主题,故为正确答案。

## 2. 细节题

在 MBA 入学考试试题中,除了对文章的主题进行提问之外,第二类常见的提问就是细节和事实题,就是对文章的特定信息进行提问。一般来说,阅读理解要求找出的事实和特定细节,在文章中均可找到答案。但要注意的是,这些问题的表述并非采用原文中已有的原话,而是用同义的词语或不同的句式来提问,这样就增加了词汇量和答题的难度。因此,做题时,首先要认真审题,看清问题提出的内容,然后根据题目的要求和涉及的内容,进行快速寻读,找到文中相应的部分,找到与答案相关的关键词或短语,然后再进行认真的阅读,在确信完全理解原文的基础上,再确定答案。千万不能脱离原文去获取信息,更不能随意地凭常识而做出与原文毫无相干的假设。同时在做细节题时,要准确把握关系代词的指代,千万不要搞错;另外,对含有否定词语的提问要特别当心,如:NOT, EXCEPT, LEAST 等,一不小心,就会选择相反的答案。总之,细节题虽然相对比较简单,但还要特别留心每一个细节,即使是时态和语气也不要放过,因为有可能对一些细小的地方的疏忽,而做出错误的选择。

### 例 3

Space is a dangerous place, not only because of meteors (流星) but also because of rays from the sun and other stars. The atmosphere again acts as our protective blanket on earth. Light gets through, and this is essential for plants to make the food which we eat. Heat, too, makes our environment endurable. Various kinds of rays come through the air from outer space, but enormous quantities of radiation from the sun are screened off. As soon as men leave the atmosphere, they are exposed to this radiation, but their spacesuits or the walls of their spacecraft, if they are inside, do prevent a lot of radiation damage.

According to this short passage, the atmosphere is essential to man in that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. it protects him against the harmful rays from space
- B. it provides sufficient light for plant growth
- C. it supplies the heat necessary for human survival
- D. it screens off the falling meteors

答案为 A。

本题为细节题。问为什么大气层对人类是必不可少的。本文第二句和第五句说到,大气层是地球的保护毯,来自太阳的射线大部分都被大气层过滤掉。显然 A 项“大气层保护人类不受来自太空的有害射线的伤害”为正确答案。其余三项均不是重要原因,且也不是本文阐述的内容。

### 例 4

The London Stock Exchange has been famous as a place for men only, and women used to be strictly forbidden to enter. But the world is changing day by day, and even the Stock Exchange, which seemed to be a men's castle, is gradually opening its doors to the other sex. On 16th November 1971, a great decision was taken. The Stock Exchange Council (the body of men that administers the Stock Exchange) decided that women should be allowed onto the new trading floor when it opened in 1973. But the “castle” had not been completely

conquered. The first girls to work in "The House" were not brokers or jobbers. They were neither allowed to become partners in stock-broking firms, nor to be authorized dealers in stocks and shares. They were simply junior clerks and telephone operators.

The London Stock Exchange is famous \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. for its favorable location
- B. for its policy of opening its doors to women
- C. because it has been a place for men only
- D. because women are now beginning to enter its doors to work

答案为 C。

本题为细节题。问伦敦证券交易所出名的原因。本文的第一句话,就回答了这个问题。伦敦证券交易所之所以出名是因为它是男人的天下,过去不允许女人进入。显然 C 项“因为伦敦证券交易所过去一直是男人的天下”为正确答案。其余三项均不是伦敦证券交易所出名的原因。

### 例 5

After the violent earthquake that shook Los Angeles in 1994, earthquake scientists had good news to report: The damage and death toll could have been much worse.

More than 60 people died in this earthquake. By comparison, an earthquake of similar intensity that shook America in 1988 claimed 25,000 victims.

Injuries and deaths were relatively less in Los Angeles because the quake occurred at 4:31 a. m. on a holiday, when traffic was light on the city's highways. In addition, changes made to the construction codes in Los Angeles during the last 20 years have strengthened the city's buildings and highways, making them more resistant to quakes.

Despite the good news, civil engineers aren't resting on their successes. Pinned to their drawing boards are blueprints for improved quake-resistant buildings. The new designs should offer even greater security to cities where earthquakes often take place.

In the past, making structures quake-resistant meant firm yet flexible materials, such as steel and wood, that bend without breaking. Later, people tried to lift a building off its foundation, and insert rubber and steel between the building and its foundation to reduce the impact of ground vibrations. The most recent designs give buildings brains as well as concrete and steel supports. Called smart buildings, the structures respond like living organisms to an earthquake's vibrations. When the ground shakes and the building tips forward, the computer would force the building to shift in the opposite direction.

The new smart structures could be very expensive to build. However, they would save many lives and would be less likely to be damaged during earthquakes.

1. One reason why the loss of lives in the Los Angeles earthquake was comparatively low is that \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. new computers had been installed in the buildings



- B. it occurred in the residential areas rather than on the highways
- C. large numbers of Los Angeles residents had gone for a holiday
- D. improvements had been made in the construction of buildings and highways

答案为 D。

具体题。问洛杉矶地震伤亡人数相对少的原因。答案在第五段,本段说:防震建筑中除了继续采用过去使用的一些建筑材料外,现在又利用计算机来控制新型建筑,因而达到地震发生时,利用计算机抵消摇摆程度从而减少地震带来的损失。显然 D 项为正确答案。

2. The smart buildings discussed in the passage \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. would cause serious financial problems
  - B. would be worthwhile though costly
  - C. would increase the complexity of architectural design
  - D. can reduce the ground vibrations caused by earthquakes

答案为 B。

具体题。问本文谈论的聪明的建筑属于四个选项的那种情况。在第五段作者指出:聪明建筑是将计算机用于建筑物中的最新设计。在最后一段作者又指出这种新型建筑物造价很高,但它大大减少了地震中的人员伤亡和其他损失,看来是非常值得的。由此可知 B 项为正确答案。

### 3. 推理、判断题

在 MBA 入学考试阅读题型中,推理判断题应该是较为困难的题型。它要求考生根据语篇已知的信息和事实而推断出某个合乎逻辑推理和判断,要求考生具有较强的分析、综合、推理、判断的能力。要求考生能理解作者没有明确表达出来,但隐含在字里行间的意义。考生在进行推理判断时,应以语篇中的事实为根据,而不应该凭自己的主观经验而去随意推断,否则就会得出错误的结论,从而做出错误的选择。我们在考前辅导班的教学中,也时常会碰到某些学生,在做某些推断题时,不以语篇的事实为依据,而是以自己的主观想象为根据来进行推理,而且还振振有词,好像自己的选择是无懈可击的,其结果是做出了错误的选择。因此,在做推理判断题时,最好以正常的思维去进行推理判断。这样才能保证不违背出题人的意图,而做出正确的选择。

推理题是以已知事实为依据来获得未知的信息。这类问题在文章中通常没有直接可以找到的答案,必须在通读整句、整段甚至整篇,理解内容的基础上,找出关键的词、短语、段落,然后再对每个选项进行认真分析、推理,从而做出正确的选择。

判断题是指对文章所谈到的事实或细节按照逻辑发展的规律进行分析和概括,从而得出正确的结论,做出正确的选择。

#### 例 6

Some people believe that international sport creates goodwill between the nations and that if countries play games together they will learn to live together. Others say that the opposite is true: that international contests encourage false national pride and lead to