

2013MBA联考 备考教程

英语分册

MBA 入学考试命题研究组 编

基本知识

全面精练

解题技巧

独到精辟

重要提示

画龙点睛

真题解析

实战演练

备考全攻

事半功倍

清华大学出版社



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内 容 简 介

MBA 入学考试是选拔高级工商管理人才的重要考试。为了帮助广大考生进行有效的英语复习,本书在开篇给出一套全真模拟试题,让考生在复习之初能测验自己的水平,根据自己当前的水平确定复习方案。本书的第二到第六部分详细地介绍了 MBA 英语考试各个环节的知识,并提供各题型的专项训练。本书第七部分是近年试题与解析。解析近年试题是掌握命题规律、把握考试脉搏的不可或缺的复习举措。最后是三套模拟试题,通过近年试题和模拟试题的训练,读者可以检查自己的学习成果,并进行有针对性的查漏补缺,加强自己的优势,弥补自己的不足。

本书适合广大参加 MBA 入学考试的考生自学与辅导之用,同时也适用于参加普通研究生考试的广大考生。

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编者的话

MBA(Master of Business Administration)是“工商管理硕士”的英文缩写。MBA教育起源于美国,现在已逐渐成为美国乃至世界各国管理教育的主流模式。中国加入 WTO、中国经济的飞速发展以及经济的全球化给中国带来了无限的机遇和挑战。要使经济得以快速、健康和持续地发展,管理水平一定要相应提高。

1990 年,国务院学位委员会正式批准在我国设立 MBA 学位和试办 MBA 教育,并于 1991 年开始招生。MBA 是一种专业学位,明显不同于普通理论研究型研究生教育的特点。MBA 教育的目标是培养务实型的管理人才。我国培养的 MBA 既要有坚定正确的政治方向,又要具备广博而全面的管理知识。MBA 教育注重学生的实践环节,强调学生能力与素质的培养,通过大量的案例教学,培养学生的战略眼光、创造性思维、开拓进取的精神以及强烈的事业心与
I 社会责任感。

从 1997 年开始,我国的 MBA 入学考试开始实行全国 MBA 入学联考制度,在考试的形式上也有几次重大的变革,尤其是从 2003 年开始,将语文改为写作,并且将写作、数学和逻辑合并为综合能力考试,考试时间为 3 个小时,分值为 200 分。2012 年 MBA 联考总分 300 分,其中逻辑 60 分、写作 65 分、数学 75 分、英语 100 分。MBA 考试的模式逐渐趋向成熟,考试也逐渐由考查知识向考查能力过渡。

在 MBA 入学考试竞争日趋激烈的形势下,为了满足广大 MBA 考生的迫切需求,我们组织了有丰富教学和 MBA 辅导培训经验的专家和教授,花费大量的时间精心编写了这套“2013MBA 联考备考教程”丛书,以便参加 2013 年 MBA 入学考试的考生能在有限的时间内,通过本丛书的学习和实战演练,在 MBA 的考试中夺得高分,迈进名校 MBA 的殿堂。

本套丛书的特点如下。

1. 作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

由原 MBA 联考阅卷组组长、MBA 联考辅导和考研辅导名师童武教授领衔组织编写,多位原 MBA 联考命题组组长和成员通力合作,集全国著名 MBA 辅导班讲授之精华,全力推出这套 2013MBA 联考整体解决方案。作者均在全国各

地 MBA 辅导学校的一线亲自辅导广大考生的考前复习，从事了多年的 MBA 培训和教育工作，有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验，深谙 MBA 的命题规律和动态。

2. 体系明晰、内容凝练、注重实效

“2013MBA 联考备考教程”丛书包括《2013MBA 联考备考教程 数学分册》、《2013MBA 联考备考教程 逻辑分册》、《2013MBA 联考备考教程 写作分册》、《2013MBA 联考备考教程 英语分册》4 本。本丛书紧扣最新考试大纲，内容凝练，题量充足，解析精辟。编者结合多年来的辅导经验，诠释 MBA 考试的解题技巧，使广大考生能够在有限的时间之内，正确把握考试要求，紧紧抓住考试的重点环节，做到事半功倍。

本套丛书自出版以来受到了广大考生的青睐，同时他们也为本套丛书的不断完善提出了许多宝贵的意见和建议，为打造这套精品献计献策，在此一并表示诚挚的谢意！

读者越是信任我们，我们越是感到责任重大，我们将与广大 MBA 考生一道，迎难而上，不断改进和提高。

由于时间仓促，编者的经验和水平有限，书中不当之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者和专家批评指正。

MBA 入学考试命题研究组

2012 年 3 月

前言

MBA 考试是选拔高级工商管理人才的考试。从 1997 年中国举行 MBA 入学考试开始,中国的 MBA 入学考试无论从形式上还是内容上都在走向成熟。2010 年 MBA 英语考试大纲出现了较大的调整,去掉了词汇题;阅读理解增加了 10 分,变成了 50 分,分为 A、B 部分,A 部分还是原来的阅读理解试题,B 部分有三种题型,分别是选择搭配题、标题搭配题和正误判断题,每年选一种题型来出;翻译由原来的 20 分减少为 15 分;作文部分增加了 A 部分,即增加了应用文,B 部分还是以以前的命题作文。

为了让考生适应大纲调整后的考试复习需求,把握命题脉搏,全面掌握考试重点、疑点和难点,在考试中蟾宫折桂,赢得高分,我们在上一年的基础上,经过了严格而精心的修订,对新大纲所调整的内容进行了详细的讲解,凸显考试重点,全面展现考试技巧。

III

本书修订后的编写体例和特色如下。

1. 本书在开篇给出一套全真模拟试题,让考生在复习之初能测验自己的水平,根据自己当前的水平确定复习方案。同时提供具有参考价值的学习方法和考试攻略,对于忙碌中的广大考生高效地复习英语具有积极的意义,并且给那些难以找到一套行之有效的学习方法的考生指明道路。

2. 本书详细地介绍了 MBA 英语考试各个环节的知识。本书的阅读材料内容广泛,包括社会、经济、文化、管理和科学等;本书的作文题也符合 MBA 英语的考试需要,包括了商务英语的写作,并给出了范文,以便考生能将自己的作文与范文对照,找到自己的不足之处,便于改进和提高。

3. 本书最后是近年试题与解析。见证近年试题是掌握命题规律、把握考试脉搏的不可或缺的复习方法。考生在进行实战训练的同时,能通过近年试题的训练,检验自己的学习效果,进行有针对性的查漏补缺,加强自己的优势,弥补自己的不足。

参加本书编著的除主编刘爽外,还有索玉柱、李铁红、张秀娟、潘小春、张永艳、张一平、汪华、赵娜等同志以及在国内外的朋友 Mary Wan、Tom Hung 等。

本书在编写和修订过程中，曾得到北京大学英语系和对外经济贸易大学国际贸易学院部分同志的大力支持，在此表示感谢。

由于作者水平有限，加之时间仓促，错误和疏漏之处在所难免，望广大考生和专家批评指正。

编者

2012 年 3 月于北京

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模拟测试与复习对策

第一章 模拟测试

第二章 英语复习整体方案

中国文学史

中国文学史 第一卷
中国文学史 第二卷

在考生进行复习前,为了使考生对考试试题和命题趋势有一个大概的了解,同时也为了检验考生复习前的实际水平,以便进行有针对性的复习,因此我们特别编写了一套模拟测试题,供考生进行复习前的自我测试。

全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 “英语二”模拟试题

Section I Use of English

3

Directions: Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark A, B, C or D on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

Motorways are, no doubt the safest roads in Britain. Mile 1 mile, vehicle for vehicle, you are much 2 likely to be killed or seriously injured than on an ordinary road. On 3 hand, if you do have a serious accident on a motorway, fatalities are much more likely to 4 than in a comparable accident 5 on the roads.

Motorways have no 6 bends, no roundabouts or traffic lights and 7 speeds are much greater than on other roads. Though the 70 mph limit is 8 in force, it is often treated with the contempt that most drivers have for the 30 mph limit applying in built up areas in Britain. Added to this is the fact that motorway drivers seem to like traveling in groups with perhaps 9 ten meters between each vehicle. The resulting horrific pile-ups 10 one vehicle stops for some reason—mechanical failure, driver error and so on—have become all 11 familiar through pictures in newspapers or on television. How 12 of these drivers realize that it takes a car about one hundred meters to brake to a stop 13 70 mph? Drivers also seem to think that motorway driving gives them complete protection from the changing weather. 14 wet the road, whatever the visibility in mist or fog, they 15 at ridiculous speeds oblivious of police warnings or speed restrictions 16 their journey comes to a conclusion.

Perhaps one remedy 17 this motorway madness would be better driver education. At present, learner drivers are barred 18 motorways and are thus as far as this kind of driving is 19, thrown in at the deep end. However, much more efficient policing is required, 20 it is the duty of the police not only to enforce the law but also to protect the general public from its own foolishness.

- | | | | |
|------------------|---------------|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. A. for | B. after | C. to | D. by |
| 2. A. more | B. far | C. less | D. lesser |
| 3. A. another | B. other | C. one | D. the other |
| 4. A. come up | B. occur | C. be found | D. arise |
| 5. A. everywhere | B. elsewhere | C. anywhere | D. somewhere |
| 6. A. pointed | B. steep | C. vertical | D. sharp |
| 7. A. thus | B. then | C. so | D. thereupon |
| 8. A. yet | B. even | C. still | D. subsequently |
| 9. A. utterly | B. simply | C. barely | D. purely |
| 10. A. because | B. since | C. when | D. for |
| 11. A. too | B. also | C. unduly | D. unreasonably |
| 12. A. many | B. much | C. deeply | D. profoundly |
| 13. A. to | B. from | C. at | D. for |
| 14. A. Whatever | B. However | C. Whoever | D. How |
| 15. A. push | B. rake | C. till | D. plough |
| 16. A. unless | B. before | C. thus | D. until |
| 17. A. to | B. for | C. of | D. on |
| 18. A. from | B. against | C. away | D. off |
| 19. A. related | B. considered | C. concerned | D. touched |
| 20. A. but | B. then | C. them | D. for |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions: Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

Text 1

It was a normal day in the life of the American Red Cross in Greater New York. First, part of a building on West 140th Street, in Harlem, fell down. Beds tumbled through the air, people slid out of their apartments and onto the ground, three people died, and the Red Cross was there, helping shocked residents find temporary shelter,

and food and clothing. Then it was back downtown for that evening's big fund-raiser, the Eleventh Annual Red Cross Award Dinner Dance, at the Pierre. "That's why I have bad hair tonight," said Christopher Peake, a Red Cross spokesman who had spent much of the day at the Harlem scene, in the drizzling rain. He was now in a tuxedo, and actually his hair didn't look so bad, framed by a centerpiece of tulips and jonquils, and perhaps improved by subdued lighting from eight crystal chandeliers.

Definitely not having a bad-hair night was Elizabeth Dole, the wife of Senator Robert Dole and the president of the American Red Cross. President Dole has chestnut-colored Republican hair, which was softly coifed, and she was wearing a fitted burgundy velvet evening suit ("Someone made it for me! I love velvet, she exclaimed, in her enthusiastic, Northern Carolina hostess voice") and sparkling drop earrings. Of course, she hadn't been standing in the rain in Harlem; she had just flown up on the three-o'clock shuttle from Washington. Dole is extremely pretty, with round green eyes and a full mouth and a direct personality. She tilts her head attentively when she listens. She was the recipient of the evening's award; previous award winners have included Alice Tully, Princess Yasmin Aga Khan, and, most recently, Brooke Astor. Not exactly a sequence at the end of which you would expect to find Elizabeth Dole, but award givers are famous for having political instincts as well as philanthropic ones.

Surrounded by the deep-blue swags and golden draperies of the ballroom were more than thirty-five dinner tables set with groupings of candles and floral centerpieces and Royal Doulton china, American Express was there. So were Bristol-Myers Squibb; Coopers & Lybrand; the New York Life; and Price Waterhouse. The actress Arlene Dahl, with her rather red hair and her bearded husband, presided over one table. Otherwise, it was a typical, faceless, captain-of-industry fund raiser (No models! No stars!), of which there seems to be at least one every night in New York City. It was not a society night, but still the evening raised four hundred and thirty thousand dollars.

21. From what we read we can infer that "it was a normal day in the life of the American Red Cross in Greater New York" means its staff _____.

- A. deal with the fall of houses in the city every day
- B. are busy helping people who suffer from disasters every day
- C. work during the day and to have banquet in the evening every day
- D. go to Harlem, the poorest district of New York, every day and help people there

22. The fund-raiser mentioned in the passage refers to _____.

- A. Robert Dole
- B. Elizabeth Dole
- C. The Eleventh Annual Red Cross Award Dinner Dance

D. all the business companies attending the Dinner Dance

23. Christopher Peake's hair didn't look so bad because _____.

A. he was wearing a handsome tuxedo

B. he was wearing tulips on his suit

C. he was seen among flowers

D. he was sitting near flowers and in very soft light

24. Elizabeth Dole was _____.

A. the president of the American Red Cross and acted at the Dinner as a North Carolina hostess

B. a republican and wife of the president of the American Red Cross

C. the president of the American Red Cross and its main representative at the Annual Dinner Dance

D. born in North Carolina, became an air-hostess and later married Senator Robert Dole

25. The presence of an actress at the Dinner made the fund raising _____.

A. less impersonal

B. a typical fund-raising event

C. less personal

D. more business-like

Text 2

6

For laymen ethnology is probably the most interesting of the biological sciences for the very reason that it concerns animals in their normal activities and therefore, if we wish, we can assess the possible dangers and advantages in our own behavioral roots. Ethnology also is interesting methodologically because it combines in new ways very scrupulous field observations with experimentations in laboratories.

The field workers have had some handicaps in winning respect for themselves. For a long time they were considered as little better than amateur animal-watchers, certainly not scientists, since their facts were not gained by experimental procedures; they could not conform to the hard-and-fast rule that a problem set up and solved by one scientist must be tested by other scientists, under identical conditions and reaching identical results. Of course many situations in the lives of animals simply cannot be rehearsed and controlled in this way. The fall flocking of wild free birds can't be, or the homing of animals over long distances, or even details of spontaneous family relationships. Since these never can be reproduced in a laboratory, are they then not worth knowing about?

The ethnologists who choose field work have got themselves out of this impasse by greatly refining the techniques of observing. At the start of a project all the animals to be studied are live-trapped, marked individually, and released. Motion pictures, often in color, provide permanent records of their subsequent activities. Recording of the animals' voices by electrical sound equipment is considered essential, and the most

meticulous notes are kept of all that occurs. With this material other biologists, far from the scene, later can verify the reports. Moreover, two field observers often go out together, checking each other's observations right there in the field.

Ethnology, the word, is derived from the Greek *ethos*, meaning the characteristic traits or features which distinguish a group—any particular group of people or, in biology, a group of animals such as a species. Ethnologists have the intention of studying “the whole sequence of acts which constitute an animal's behavior.” In abridged dictionaries ethnology is sometimes defined simply as “the objective study of animal behavior,” and ethnologists do emphasize their wish to eliminate myths.

26. In the first sentence, the word “laymen”, means _____.
 A. people who stand aside
 B. people who are not trained as biologists
 C. people who are amateur biologists
 D. people who love animals
27. According to the passage, ethnology is _____.
 A. a new branch of biology
 B. an old Greek science
 C. a pseudo-science
 D. a science for amateurs
28. “The field workers have handicaps in winning respect for themselves.” This sentence means _____.
 A. ethnologists when working in the field are handicapped
 B. ethnologists have problems in winning recognition as scientists
 C. ethnologists are looked down upon when they work in the field
 D. ethnologists meet with lots of difficulties when doing field work
29. According to the explanation of the scientific rule of experiment in the passage, “hard-and-fast” means experiment procedures _____.
 A. are difficult and quick to follow
 B. must be carried out in a strict and quick way
 C. must be followed strictly to avoid false and loose results
 D. hard and unreasonable for scientists to observe
30. The meaning of the underlined words in “the details of spontaneous family relationships” can be expressed as _____.
 A. natural family relationships
 B. quickly occurring family relationships
 C. animals acting like a natural family
 D. animal family behavior that cannot be preplanned or controlled

Text 3

The single greatest shift in the history of mass-communication technology occurred

in the 15th century and was well described by Victor Hugo in a famous chapter of Notre-Dame de Paris. It was a Cathedral. On all parts of the giant building, statuary and stone representations of every kind, combined with huge windows of stained glass, told the stories of the Bible and the saints, displayed the intricacies of Christian theology, adverted to the existence of highly unpleasant demonic winged creatures, referred diplomatically to the majesties of political power, and in addition, by means of bells in bell towers, told time for the benefit of all of Paris and much of France. It was an awesome engine of communication.

Then came the transition to something still more awesome. The new technology of mass communication was portable, could sit on your table, and was easily replicable, and yet, paradoxically, contained more information, more systematically presented, than even the largest of cathedrals. It was the printed book. Though it provided no bells and could not tell time, the over-all superiority of the new invention was unmistakable.

In the last ten or twenty years, we have been undergoing a more or less equivalent shift—this time to a new life as a computer-using population. The gain in portability, capability, ease, orderliness, accuracy, reliability, and information-storage over anything achievable by pen scribbling, typewriting, and cabinet filing is recognized by all. The progress for civilization is undeniable and, plainly, irreversible. Yet, just as the book's triumph over the cathedral divided people into two groups, one of which prospered, while the other lapsed into gloom, the computer's triumph has also divided the human race.

You have only to bring a computer into a room to see that some people begin at once to buzz with curiosity and excitement, sit down to conduct experiments, ooh and ah at the boxes and beeps, and master the use of the computer or a new program as quickly as athletes playing a delightful new game. But how difficult it is—how grim and frightful! —for the other people, the defeated class, whose temperament does not naturally respond to computers. The machine whirs and glows before them and their faces twitch. They may be splendidly educated, as measured by book-reading, yet their instincts are all wrong, and no amount of manual-studying and mouse-clicking will make them right. Computers require a sharply different set of aptitudes, and, if the aptitudes are missing, little can be done, and misery is guaranteed.

Is the computer industry aware that computers have divided mankind into two new, previously unknown classes, the computer personalities and the non-computer personalities? Yes, the industry knows this. Vast stuns have been expended in order to adapt the computer to the limitations of non-computer personalities. Apple's Macintosh, with its zooming animations and pull-down menus and little pictures of life folders and watch faces and trash cans, pointed the way. Such seductions have soothed the apprehensions of a certain number of the computer-averse. This spring, the computer