

管理类专业学位

(MBA、MPA、MPAcc)联考

英语历年真题 与模拟试题精解



清华大学
北京大学

赵晓敏
张艳霜

主编



权威专家联袂，精辟阐明历年命题思路，把握命题脉搏

10套模拟试题实战演练，切实提高综合应试能力

中国石化出版社

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前 言

管理类专业学位联考是为高等院校和科研院所招收管理类专业学位硕士研究生(主要包括 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 等专业联考)而设置的具有选拔性质的全国联考科目,其目的是科学、公平、有效地测试考生是否具备攻读专业学位所必需的基本素质、一般能力和培养潜能,评价的标准是高等学校本科毕业生所能达到的及格或及格以上水平,以利于各高等院校和科研院所在专业上择优选拔,确保专业学位硕士研究生的招生质量。管理类专业学位联考的考查目标包括:具有运用数学基础知识、基本方法分析和解决问题的能力,具有较强的分析、推理、论证等逻辑思维能力,具有较强的文字材料理解能力、分析能力以及书面表达能力。

管理类专业学位联考包括综合能力考试和联考英语(英语二)考试。

综合能力考试包括数学基础测试、逻辑推理和写作三项。其中,数学基础测试部分主要考查考生的运算能力、逻辑推理能力、空间想象能力和数据处理能力,通过问题求解和条件充分性判断两种形式来测试。逻辑推理部分主要考查考生对各种信息的理解、分析、判断和综合,以及相应的推理、论证、比较、评价等逻辑思维能力,不考查逻辑学的专业知识;试题内容涉及自然、社会和人文等领域,但不考查相关领域的专业知识。写作部分主要考查考生的分析论证能力和文字表达能力,通过论证有效性分析和论说文两种形式来测试。

英语二考试的目的是测试考生的英语综合运用能力。测试内容包括英语知识运用、阅读理解、英译汉和写作。

为了满足广大管理类专业学位联考考生熟悉联考英语能力测试各类题型,了解联考英语能力测试的重要考核点和解题套路,掌握解题方法,我们根据自己多年的教学辅导经验,紧密结合最新考试大纲,倾力推出这本《管理类专业学位(MBA、MPA、MPAcc)联考英语历年真题与模拟试题精解》。

本书的编写特色如下:

一、权威专家联袂,一线教授亲自参与,编写阵容强大

本书由多次参加命题及阅卷的专家亲自编写,内容系统、权威。编者多年来一直从事管理类专业学位(MBA、MPA、MPAcc)联考的考前辅导工作,积累

了丰富的教学辅导经验，对历年考试情况比较了解，对考生在复习和考试过程中可能遇到的问题把握得比较准确。

二、精辟阐明解题思路，全面把握题型变化

本书全面深入地分析了历年的全真试题，多角度、全方位分析考点，诠释命题规律，把握命题脉搏，全面提高考生的综合应试能力。

三、注重实际操作和模拟演练，提升综合应试能力

本书第二部分是全真模拟试题。本书精辟阐明解题思路，全面展现题型变化，为考生全程领航和理性分析，引领考生高效通过考试难关。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练，检验自己的学习成果，及时进行查漏补缺，有针对性地进行复习备考。希望考生能在仿真的环境下进行模拟训练，这样效果最佳。

本书的出版得到了北京大学和清华大学部分专家和教授的大力支持，在此表示深深的谢意。

编者

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第一部分 历年真题精解

2013 年全国硕士研究生入学统一考试 管理类专业学位联考英语试题

Section I Use of English

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)

Given the advantages of electronic money, you might think that we would move quickly to the cashless society in which all payments are made electronically. 1 a true cashless society is probably not around the corner. Indeed, predictions have been 2 for two decades but have not yet come to fruition. For example, Business Week predicted in 1975 that electronic means of payment would soon “revolutionize the very 3 of money itself”, only to 4 itself several years later. Why has the movement to a cashless society been so 5 in coming?

Although electronic means of payment may be more efficient than a payments system based on paper, several factors work 6 the disappearance of the paper system. First, it is very 7 to set up the computer, card reader, and telecommunications networks necessary to make electronic money the 8 form of payment. Second, paper checks have the advantage that they 9 receipts, something that many consumers are unwilling to 10. Third, the use of paper checks gives consumers several days of “float”—it takes several days 11 a check is cashed and funds are 12 from the issuer’s account, which means that the writer of the check can earn interest on the funds in the meantime. 13 electronic payments are immediate, they eliminate the float for the consumer.

Fourth, electronic means of payment may 14 security and privacy concerns. We often hear media reports that an unauthorized hacker has been able to access a computer database and to alter information 15 there. The fact that this is not an 16 occurrence means that dishonest persons might be able to access bank accounts in electronic payments systems and 17 from someone else’s accounts. The 18 of this type of fraud is no easy task, and a new field of computer science is developing to 19 security issues. A further concern is that the use of electronic means of payment leaves an electronic 20 that contains a large amount of personal data. There are con-



cerns that government, employers, and marketers might be able to access these data, thereby violating our privacy.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. A. However | B. Moreover | C. Therefore | D. Otherwise |
| 2. A. off | B. back | C. over | D. around |
| 3. A. power | B. concept | C. history | D. role |
| 4. A. reward | B. resist | C. resume | D. reverse |
| 5. A. silent | B. sudden | C. slow | D. steady |
| 6. A. for | B. against | C. with | D. on |
| 7. A. imaginative | B. expensive | C. sensitive | D. productive |
| 8. A. similar | B. original | C. temporary | D. dominant |
| 9. A. collect | B. provide | C. copy | D. print |
| 10. A. give up | B. take over | C. bring back | D. pass down |
| 11. A. before | B. after | C. since | D. when |
| 12. A. kept | B. borrowed | C. released | D. withdrawn |
| 13. A. Unless | B. Until | C. Because | D. Though |
| 14. A. hide | B. express | C. raise | D. ease |
| 15. A. analyzed | B. shared | C. stored | D. displayed |
| 16. A. unsafe | B. unnatural | C. uncommon | D. unclear |
| 17. A. steal | B. choose | C. benefit | D. return |
| 18. A. consideration | B. prevention | C. manipulation | D. justification |
| 19. A. cope with | B. fight against | C. adapt to | D. call for |
| 20. A. chunk | B. chip | C. path | D. trail |

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

In an essay entitled "Making It in America", the author Adam Davidson relates a joke from cotton about just how much a modern textile mill has been automated: "The average mill only two employees today, a man and a dog. The man is there to feed the dog is there to keep the man away from the machines."

Davidson's article is one of a number of pieces that have recently appeared making the point that the reason we have such stubbornly high unemployment and declining middle-class incomes today is also because of the advances in both globalization and the information technology revolution, which are more rapidly than ever replacing labor with machines or foreign worker.

In the past, workers with average skills, doing an average job, could earn an average lifestyle. But, today, average is officially over. Being average just won't earn you what it used to. It can't when so many more employers have so much more access to so much more above average cheap for-



eign labor, cheap robotics, cheap software, cheap automation and cheap genius. Therefore, everyone needs to find their extra-unique value contribution that makes them stand out in whatever is their field of employment.

Yes, new technology has been eating jobs forever, and always will. But there's been an acceleration. As Davidson notes "In the 10 years ending in 2009, U. S. factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly one out of every three manufacturing jobs—about 6 million in total—disappeared."

There will always be changed—new jobs, new products, new services. But the one thing we know for sure is that with each advance in globalization and the I. T. revolution, the best jobs will require workers to have more and better education to make themselves above average.

In a world where average is officially over, there are many things we need to do to support employment, but nothing would be more important than passing some kind of G. I. Bill for the 21st century that ensures that every American has access to post-high school education.

21. The joke in Paragraph 1 is used to illustrate _____.
 - A. the impact of technological advances
 - B. the alleviation of job pressure
 - C. the shrinkage of textile mills
 - D. the decline of middle-class incomes
22. According to Paragraph 3, to be a successful employee, one has to _____.
 - A. work on cheap software
 - B. ask for a moderate salary
 - C. adopt an average lifestyle
 - D. contribute something unique
23. The quotation in Paragraph 4 explains that _____.
 - A. gains of technology have been erased
 - B. job opportunities are disappearing at a high speed
 - C. factories are making much less money than before
 - D. new jobs and services have been offered
24. According to the author, to reduce unemployment, the most important is _____.
 - A. to accelerate the I. T. revolution
 - B. to ensure more education for people
 - C. to advance economic globalization
 - D. to pass more bills in the 21st century
25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?
 - A. New Law Takes Effect
 - B. Technology Goes Cheap
 - C. Average Is Over
 - D. Recession Is Bad

Text 2

A century ago, the immigrants from across the Atlantic included settlers and sojourners. Along with the many folks looking to make a permanent home in the United States came those who had no intention to stay, and 7 million people arrived while about 2 million departed. About a quarter of all Italian immigrants, for example, eventually returned to Italy for good. They even had an affectionate nickname, "uccelli di passaggio," birds of passage.

Today, we are much more rigid about immigrants. We divide new comers into two categories:

legal or illegal, good or bad. We hail them as Americans in the making, or our broken immigration system and the long political paralysis over how to fix it. We don't need more categories, but we need to change the way we think about categories. We need to look beyond strick definitions of legal and illegal. To start, we can recognize the new birds of passage, those living and thriving in the gray areas. We might then begin to solve our immigration challenges.

Crop pickers, violinists, construction workers, entrepreneurs, engineers, home health-care aides and physicists are among today's birds of passage. They are energetic participants in a global economy driven by the flow of work, money and ideas. They prefer to come and go as opportunity calls them, They can manage to have a job in one place and a family in another.

With or without permission, they straddle laws, jurisdictions and identities with ease. We need them to imagine the United States as a place where they can be productive for a while without committing themselves to staying forever. We need them to feel that home can be both here and there and that they can belong to two nations honorably.

Accommodating this new world of people in motion will require new attitudes on both sides of the immigration battle. Looking beyond the culture war logic of right or wrong means opening up the middle ground and understanding that managing immigration today requires multiple paths and multiple outcomes. Including some that are not easy to accomplish legally in the existing system.

26. "Birds of passage" refers to those who _____.
 - A. immigrate across the Atlantic
 - B. leave their home countries for good
 - C. stay in a foreign temporarily
 - D. find permanent jobs overseas
27. It is implied in paragraph 2 that the current immigration system in the US _____.
 - A. needs new immigrant categories
 - B. has loosened control over immigrants
 - C. should be adopted to meet challenges
 - D. has been fixed via political means
28. According to the author, today's birds of passage want _____.
 - A. financial incentives
 - B. a global recognition
 - C. opportunities to get regular jobs
 - D. the freedom to stay and leave.
29. The author suggests that the birds of passage today should be treated _____.
 - A. as faithful partners
 - B. with economic favors
 - C. with regal tolerance
 - D. as mighty rivals
30. Which of the best title for the passage?
 - A. Come and Go: big Mistake.
 - B. Living and Thriving: great Risk.
 - C. With or Without: great Risk
 - D. Legal or Illegal: big Mistake.

Text 3

Scientists have found that although we are prone to snap overreactions, if we take a moment and think about how we are likely to react, we can reduce or even eliminate the negative effects of our quick, hard-wired responses.

Snap decisions can be important defense mechanisms. If we are judging whether someone is dangerous, our brains and bodies are hard-wired to react very quickly, within milliseconds. But we need more time to assess other factors. To accurately tell whether someone is sociable, studies



show, we need at least a minute, preferably five. It takes a while to judge complex aspects of personality, like neuroticism or open-mindedness.

But snap decisions in reaction to rapid stimuli aren't exclusive to the interpersonal realm. Psychologists at the University of Toronto found that viewing a fast-food logo for just a few milliseconds primes us to read 20 percent faster, even though reading has little to do with eating. We unconsciously associate fast food with speed and impatience and carry those impulses into whatever else we're doing. Subjects exposed to fast-food flashes also tend to think a musical piece lasts too long.

Yet we can reverse such influences. If we know we will overreact to consumer products or housing options when we see a happy face (one reason good sales representatives and real estate agents are always smiling), we can take a moment before buying. If we know female job screeners are more likely to reject attractive female applicants, we can help screeners understand their biases or hire outside screeners.

John Gottman, the marriage expert, explains that we quickly "thin slice" information reliably only after we ground such snap reactions in "thick sliced" long-term study. When Dr. Gottman really wants to assess whether a couple will stay together, he invites them to his island retreat for a much longer evaluation; two days, not two seconds.

Our ability to mute our hard-wired reactions by pausing is what differentiates us from animals: dogs can think about the future only intermittently or for a few minutes. But historically we have spent about 12 percent of our days contemplating the longer term. Although technology might change the way we react, it hasn't changed our nature. We still have the imaginative capacity to rise above temptation and reverse the high-speed trend.

31. The time needed in making decisions may _____.
A. vary according to the urgency of the situation
B. prove the complexity of our brain reaction
C. depend on the importance of the assessment
D. predetermine the accuracy of our judgment
32. Our reaction to a fast-food logo shows that snap decisions _____.
A. can be associative
B. are not unconscious
C. can be dangerous
D. are not impulsive
33. To reverse the negative influences of snap decisions, we should _____.
A. trust our first impression
B. do as people usually do
C. think before we act
D. ask for expert advice
34. John Gottman says that reliable snap reaction are based on _____.
A. critical assessment
B. "thin sliced" study
C. sensible explanation
D. adequate information
35. The author's attitude toward reversing the high-speed trend is _____.
A. tolerant
B. uncertain
C. optimistic
D. doubtful

Text 4

Europe is not a gender-equality heaven. In particular, the corporate workplace will never be

completely family-friendly until women are part of senior management decisions, and Europe, a top corporate-governance positions remain overwhelmingly male. Indeed, women hold only 14 percent of positions on Europe corporate boards.

The Europe Union is now considering legislation to compel corporate boards to maintain a certain proportion of women—up to 60 percent. This proposed mandate was born of frustration. Last year, Europe Commission Vice President Viviane Reding issued a call to voluntary action. Reding invited corporations to sign up for gender balance goal of 40 percent female board membership. But her appeal was considered a failure: only 24 companies took it up.

Do we need quotas to ensure that women can continue to climb the corporate Ladder fairly as they balance work and family?

“Personally, I don’t like quotas,” Reding said recently. “But I like what the quotas do.” Quotas get action: they “open the way to equality and they break through the glass ceiling,” according to Reding, a result seen in France and other countries with legally binding provisions on placing women in top business positions.

I understand Reding’s reluctance—and her frustration. I don’t like quotas either; they run counter to my belief in meritocracy, government by the capable. But, when one considers the obstacles to achieving the meritocratic ideal, it does look as if a fairer world must be temporarily ordered.

After all, four decades of evidence has now shown that corporations in Europe as the US are evading the meritocratic hiring and promotion of women to top position—no matter how much “soft pressure” is put upon them. When women do break through to the summit of corporate power—as, for example, Sheryl Sandberg recently did at Facebook—they attract massive attention precisely because they remain the exception to the rule.

If appropriate public policies were in place to help all women—whether CEOs or their children’s caregivers—and all families, Sandberg would be no more newsworthy than any other highly capable person living in a more just society.

36. In the European corporate workplace, generally _____.
 A. women take the lead
 B. men have the final say
 C. corporate governance is overwhelmed
 D. senior management is family-friendly
37. The European Union’s intended legislation is _____.
 A. a reflection of gender balance
 B. a reluctant choice
 C. a response to Reding’s call
 D. a voluntary action
38. According to Reding, quotas may help women _____.
 A. get top business positions
 B. see through the glass ceiling
 C. balance work and family
 D. anticipate legal results
39. The author’s attitude toward Reding’s appeal is one of _____.
 A. skepticism
 B. objectiveness



C. indifference

D. approval

40. Women entering top management become headlines due to the lack of _____.

A. more social justice

B. massive media attention

C. suitable public policies

D. greater "soft pressure"

Part B

Directions:

You are going to read a list of headings and a text. Choose the most suitable heading from the list A-G for each numbered paragraph (41-45). Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (10 points)

A. Live like a peasant.

B. Balance your diet.

C. Shopkeepers are your friends.

D. Remember to treat yourself.

E. Stick to what you need.

F. Planning is everything.

G. Waste not, want not.

The huney popular blog the Skint Foodie chronicles how Tony balances his love of good food with living on benefits. After bills, Tony has 60 a week to spend, 40 of which goes on food, but 10 years ago he was earning 130,000 a year working in corporate communications and eating at London's best restaurants' at least twice a week. Then his marriage failed, his career burned out and his drinking became serious. "The community mental health team saved my life. And I felt like that again, to a certain degree, when people responded to the blog so well. It gave me the validation and confidence that I'd lost. But it's still a day-by-day thing." Now he's living in a council flat and fielding offers from literary agents. He's feeling positive, but he'll carry on blogging-not about eating as cheaply as you can-"there are so many people in a much worse state, with barely any money to spend on food" but eating well on a budget. Here's his advice for economical foodies.

41. _____

Impulsive spending isn't an option, so plan your week's menu in advance, making shopping lists for your ingredients in their exact quantities. I have an Excel template for a week of breakfast, lunch and dinner. Stop laughing: it's not just cost effective but helps you balance your diet. It's also a good idea to shop daily instead of weekly, because, being-human, you'll sometimes change your mind about what you fancy.

42. _____

This is where supermarkets and their anonymity come in handy. With them, there's not the same embarrassment as when buying one carrot in a little greengrocer. And if you plan properly, you'll know that you only need, say, 350g of shin of beef and six rashers of bacon, not whatever weight is pre-packed in the supermarket chiller.

43. _____

You may proudly claim to only have frozen peas in the freezer that's not good enough. Mine is filled with leftovers, bread, stock, meat and fish. Planning ahead should eliminate wastage, but if you have surplus vegetables you'll do a vegetable soup, and all fruits threatening to "go off will be cooked or juiced".

44. _____

Everyone says this, but it really is a top tip for frugal eaters. Shop at butchers, delis and fish-sellers regularly, even for small things, and be super friendly. Soon you'll feel comfortable asking if they've any knuckles of ham for soups and stews, or beef bones, chicken carcasses and fish heads for stock which, more often than not. They'll let you have for free.

45. _____

You won't be eating out a lot, but save your pennies and once every few months treat yourself to a set lunch at a good restaurant—1.75 a week for three months gives you 21—more than “enough for a three-course lunch at Michelin-starred Arbutus”. It's 16.95 there-or 12.99 for a large pizza from Domino's; I know which I'd rather eat.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

Translate the following text from English into Chinese. Write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2**. (15 points)

I can pick a date from the past 53 years and know instantly where I was, what happened in the news and even the day of the week. I've been able to do this since I was four.

I never feel overwhelmed with the amount of information my brain absorbs my mind seems to be able to cope and the information is stored away neatly. When I think of a sad memory, I do what everyone does try to put it to one side. I don't think it's harder for me just because my memory is clearer. Powerful memory doesn't make my emotions any more acute or vivid. I can recall the day my grandfather died and the sadness I felt when we went to the hospital the day before. I also remember that the musical play Ham opened on the Broadway on the same day-they both just pop into my mind in the same way.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your class is to hold a charity sale for kids in need of help. Write your classmates an email to:

- 1) inform them about the details and encourage them to participate.
- 2) Don't use your own name, use “Li Ming” instead. Don't write your address. (10 points)

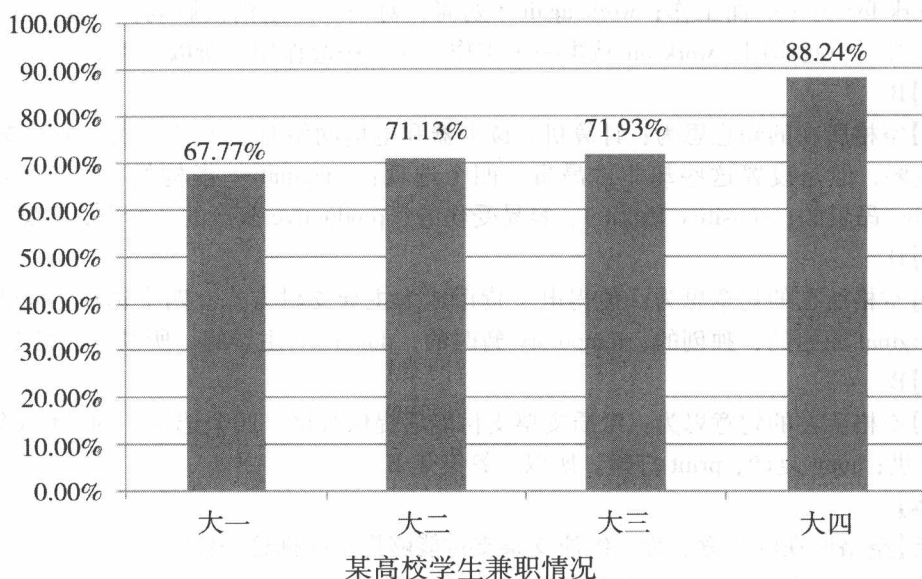
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should:

- 1) interpret the chart and,
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15 points)



参考答案与解析

1. 【答案】A

【解析】空格前所在处的意思为：鉴于电子货币的优势，你也许会认为，我们将快速步入非现金社会。空格后所在处的意思为：真正的无现金社会很可能不会马上到来。比较可知，前后两句之间为转折关系。四个选项：however 表转折；moreover 表递进；therefore 表结果；Otherwise 表对比。所以，答案是 A。

2. 【答案】D

【解析】本题考查固定用法。Around the corner “即将来临”，为固定用法。其他三项均无此用法。所以，答案是 D。

3. 【答案】B

【解析】空格所在句子的意思是：1975 年《商业周刊》预测电子支付手段不久将“彻底改变货币本身的概念定义”。四个选项：power 力量；concept 概念；history 历史；role 角色。所以，答案是 B。

4. 【答案】D

【解析】空格所在的句意为：电子支付方式不久将改变货币的定义，并将在数年后颠覆货币本身。四个选项：reward 奖励；resist 抵抗；resume 重新开始，继续；reverse 颠倒。所以，答案是 D。

5. 【答案】C

【解析】这种变革是一个缓慢的过程。四个选项：silent 沉寂的；sudden 突然的；slow 缓慢的；steady 稳定不变的。所以，答案是 C。

6. 【答案】B

【解析】空格所在的句意为：以下几个方面解释了纸币系统“不会”消失的原因。四个选

项: work for 为……而工作; work against 妨碍, 对……产生消极影响; work with 与……共事, 对……起作用; work on 从事……工作, 对……起作用。所以, 答案是 B。

7. 【答案】B

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 计算机、读卡器和电信网络对电子货币成为主导支付方式至关重要, 但是设置这些却非常昂贵。四个选项: imaginative 虚构的、富于想象力的; expensive 昂贵的; sensitive 敏感的、容易受伤的; productive 多产的。所以, 答案是 B。

8. 【答案】D

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 使得电子货币成为主导支付方式。四个选项: similar 相似的; original 原始的, 独创的; temporary 暂时的; dominant 主导的。所以, 答案是 D。

9. 【答案】B

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 纸质支票支付能够提供收据。四个选项: collect 收集; provide 提供; copy 复印; print 打印。所以, 答案是 B。

10. 【答案】A

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 纸质支票支付能够提供收据这一优势, 肯定是消费者不愿放弃的。四个选项: give up 放弃; take over 接管; bring back 拿回来; pass down 传递、遗传。所以, 答案是 A。

11. 【答案】A

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 在支票兑换成现金之前要花上好几天。四个选项中符合句意的只有 before, 其他三项都不符合。所以, 答案是 A。

12. 【答案】D

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 资金是从发卡机构的账户里提取的。四个选项: kept 保存; borrowed 借; released 释放; withdrawn 提取。所以, 答案是 D。

13. 【答案】C

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 因为电子支付是即时的, 所以消除了客户的浮动期。四个选项中只有 because 可以表因果, 其他三项均不能表因果。所以, 答案为 C。

14. 【答案】C

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 电子支付手段可能会增加安全和隐私问题。四个选项: hide 隐藏, 隐瞒; express 表达, 表示; raise 举起, 提高, 引发; ease 减轻, 缓和。所以, 答案为 C。

15. 【答案】C

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 一些黑客入侵电脑数据库并且更改储存的信息。四个选项: analyzed 分析; shared 分享; stored 储存; display 展示。所以, 答案为 C。

16. 【答案】C

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 黑客获取电脑数据库和更改储存的信息是不寻常的事情。四个选项: unsafe 不安全的; unnatural 不自然的; uncommon 不寻常的; unclear 不清楚的。所以, 答案为 C。

17. 【答案】A

【解析】空格所在的句意为: 那些不道德的人就可能通过转移账户从而偷取别人的存款。四个选项: steal 偷取; choose 选择; benefit 对……有利; return 归还。所以, 答案为 A。