联考奇迹百分百

MBA/MPA/MPAcc

英语

辅导教程 2011

周福明 编著

清华大学出版社

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英语辅导教程 2011

周福明　编著

清 华 大 学 出 版 社
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内 容 简 介

本书涵盖了考研英语(二)大纲要求的所有内容：语法、完形、阅读、翻译及写作等必考项目。

本书共分七个部分,涉及有关的测试学理论、相应的应试技巧,并配有经典题目及详尽的解释供考生训练和提高。主要内容包括：最新真题自测与解析;对大纲要求的词汇、语法要点的全新归纳和总结;CLOZE 的命题规律与解题线索;阅读理解五种题型的特点及各类型阅读题的解题技巧;英译汉翻译的评分标准及命题规律,词、句的翻译技巧;英文写作的八个基本方法,重点介绍了议论文、说明文写作技巧及商务应用文写作技巧;最后提供了两套模拟试题及详细的讲解。书后附有常见词根、词缀及考研英语(二)重点词汇。

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丛书序言

本套丛书自 2007 年首次出版以来,得到了广大备考学员的认同,称其“确实是一部实用的、高效的备考宝典。”根据最新的联考大纲和 2010 年 1 月的考试动向,清华大学出版社组织著名的 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考前辅导专家,对本套丛书重新进行了编写和优化,力求更精确瞄准联考方向,把握联考动态。

本套丛书包括《逻辑辅导教程》、《数学辅导教程》和《英语辅导教程》三本教材,有以下几大特点。

1. 专家名师领衔,突出实用性

MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考生大多数工作繁忙,时间对他们来说尤为宝贵,清华大学出版社在严谨调研的基础上,以北大、清华 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考前辅导以及备考清华、北大、复旦、上海交大等名校的备考生为对象,跟踪调研备考历程、联考成绩、老师结课评分等综合信息,精心组织一线著名辅导专家鼎力编写。这些专家多年来活跃在考前辅导的讲台上,积累了大量宝贵的经验和技巧,一直以来备受考生的推崇。本套丛书的编写力求以考生为中心,“考的一定讲透,不考的坚决不讲”,突出准确、详尽、简洁、重点、实用的原则。

2. 紧跟考试动态,体现全新性

2005 年,联考大纲有重大调整。2007 年,大纲数学部分又有重大调整;2009 年,数学考试套路再一次变化。2010 年大纲英语部分又进行了较大调整,更加强调语言能力,即阅读理解能力和写作能力。考试的思路和难点在不断地调整和变化。因此,紧跟形势变化,把握联考方向成为丛书编写的重要原则。本套丛书在编写中特别强调了以下原则:

(1) 紧贴考试大纲,摸清出题者思路,具有指引性、前瞻性、完全性。

(2) 难度略高于大纲,所有类型题全面涵盖,重点突出,层次分明。

(3) 强调基础,要求基础分一定要拿到;强化技巧,体现在考场上就是短时间内做出高质量答案。

(4) 无保留,一线专家多年提炼的备考复习精髓在此毫无保留地奉献给考生。

(5) 强调“母题”作用,突出“学一通百”,灵活运用,活学活用。

3. 名家名师智慧奉献,强调高效性

本套丛书编者均为一线专家,历届北大、清华联考状元大都是他们的学生,经他们辅导的学生 80% 都能顺利进入北大、清华、复旦、上海交大等名校。在备考复习中,这些名师向来不强调题海战

术,而是强调用最短的时间,培养出最具竞争力的得分高手。因此,无论在教学上还是在教材编写上,都强调类型化、层次化、典型化,“母题型”在模拟考试精讲中尤能体现。模拟考试与历年联考真题重合度超过40%。

综合以上特点,本套丛书不仅是备考名校 MBA 的“高分用书”,更适用于所有 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 备考生,其辅导详尽,示例简洁的特点,注定了它会成为备考生短期见效的极好帮手。

衷心希望这套丛书能够助各位考生一臂之力,在2011 年的考试中梦想成真!

清华大学出版社
2010 年6 月

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前　言

2010 年 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 英语联考发生了很大变化，词汇考试取消，阅读能力考察进一步加大，写作比重提高。2011 年的英语联考会更加强调考生的上述两个能力，即阅读他人文章“理解准确”，写出的文章使阅读者“明白易懂”。

备考 MBA、MPA、MPAcc，尤其北大、清华、复旦、上海交大、人大、同济、上海财大等名校，考者众多，竞争激烈。300 分中英语占 1/3，英语成败至关重要，考场是一个没有硝烟的战场，在这场艰难又激烈的竞争中，能助考生一臂之力，使考生在短时间内快速提高联考成绩是编者最大的愿望。多年来编者授课的主要对象是北大、清华的考生，在 2007 年难度大幅增加的情况下，辅导班 600 余名考生英语成绩取得了平均 75.6 分的好成绩；2008 年的成绩更上一层楼，平均成绩 78 分，90 分以上的考生竟有 10 名之多。2010 年大纲英语部分变化后，编者在阅读、写作方面更是作了大幅调整，真正做到了紧贴考试，使考生真正实现运用能力、考试能力双飞跃。为了让更多备考名校的考生取得理想成绩，编者对多年授课讲义精益求精，三易其稿，终成此书。但愿此书能像一叶轻舟，轻快地渡考生于成功的彼岸。

本书有以下几大特点。

1. 内容最全、最新

本书涵盖了 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考大纲要求的所有内容：语法、完形、阅读、翻译及写作等必考项目。

2. 科学性、实用性、技巧性强

本书每一部分都涉及有关的测试学理论及相应的应试技巧。如第 2 部分词汇及语法部分，“分隔”、“as 的用法”两个内容，与其说是语法内容，不如说是阅读与翻译获取高分的金钥匙。再如第 3 部分 CLOZE 的命题规律与解题线索的讲解，凸显了 CLOZE 的技巧性。另外，在第 4 部分的阅读理解中，编者汇集了主旨题、推断题、数字题及词义题等实用性技巧，更加突出本书的独特性。

3. 重点突出、针对性强

限于篇幅，本书只是编者全部讲义的浓缩版。力争将真题的所有命题点、考点讲透，为此，编者将近年真题均作了详尽的讲解。

4. 讲解与练习相结合

本书每部分都配有经典题目及详尽的解释供考生训练和提高。

本书共分为七个部分，主要内容如下：

第 1 部分是最新真题自测与解析，帮助考生评估英语“原生”水平。

第 2 部分对大纲要求的词汇、语法要点作了全新的归纳和总结,同时从实用性角度,将其与长难句相结合。

第 3 部分讲解了 CLOZE 的命题规律与解题线索。

第 4 部分介绍了阅读理解五种题型的特点及各类型阅读题的解题技巧。

第 5 部分先作了英译汉新旧大纲比较及历年真题考点的回顾,而后对翻译评分标准及命题规律作了分析,并介绍了词、句的翻译技巧。

第 6 部分讲述了写作的八个基本方法,重点介绍了议论文、说明文及商务应用文写作技巧。

第 7 部分提供给考生模拟试题并进行详细的讲解。

本书使用说明:在复习做题时,考生不要看答案与解析,要紧密结合所讲的技巧解题,做完后建议考生对题目进行认真的分析,尤其是自己没有答对的题目,这样可以加深印象并且避免以后类似的错误。每一个章节中的练习不一定一次性完成,可以有目的和重点地进行选做,也可以经过一段时间后再重新做一遍。

囿于编者时间和水平,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,敬请批评指正。反馈意见请发送至:ebeidacom_zhou@sina.com。

愿读者善用此书!愿读者学有所成!

编著者

2010 年 6 月

MBA/MPA/MPAcc 联考奇迹百分百
——英语辅导教程 2011

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Part 1

第 1 部分

2010 全国考研英语(二)
真题自测与解析

第1章　2010全国考研英语（二）真题（自测）

测试说明：1. 整个试卷共有48题，分1篇CLOZE 20题、5篇阅读25题、翻译1题（英译汉）及作文2题。

2. 整个试卷最好一气呵成做下来，时间控制在180分钟内。

3. 试题后有题目的详细解析及命题来源介绍，可了解自身水平情况和薄弱环节。

4. 水平情况参考值：≥80分，优秀（北大、清华、复旦及交大有优势）；

60～80分，及格（考名校有希望，但要努力）；

40～60分，较差（考二流校有希望，要下工夫）；

≤40分，差（基础差，多多努力，考一般校）。

2010全国硕士研究生入学统一考试英语（二）试卷

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*)

The outbreak of swine flu that was first detected in Mexico was declared a global epidemic on June 11, 2009. It is the first worldwide epidemic __1__ by the World Health Organization in 41 years.

The heightened alert __2__ an emergency meeting with flu experts in Geneva that assembled after a sharp rise in cases in Australia, and rising __3__ in Britain, Japan, Chile and elsewhere.

But the epidemic is "__4__" in severity, according to Margaret Chan, the organization's director general, __5__ the overwhelming majority of patients experiencing only mild symptoms and a full recovery, often in the __6__ of any medical treatment.

The outbreak came to global __7__ in late April 2009, when Mexican authorities noted an unusually large number of hospitalizations and deaths __8__ healthy adults. As much of Mexico City shut down at the height of a panic, cases began to __9__ in New York City, the southwestern United States and around the world.

In the United States, new cases seemed to fade __10__ warmer weather arrived. But in late September 2009, officials reported there was __11__ flu activity in almost every state and that virtually all the __12__ tested are the new swine flu, also known as (A) H1N1, not seasonal flu. In the U. S., it has __13__ more than one million people, and caused more than 600 deaths and more than 6 000 hospitalizations.

Federal health officials __14__ Tamiflu for children from the national stockpile and began __15__ orders from the states for the new swine flu vaccine. The new vaccine, which is different from the annual flu vaccine, is __16__ ahead of expectations. More than three million doses were to be made available in

early October 2009, though most of those __17__ doses were of the Flu Mist nasal spray type, which is not __18__ for pregnant women, people over 50 or those with breathing difficulties, heart disease or several other __19__. But it was still possible to vaccinate people in other high-risk groups: health care workers, people __20__ infants and healthy young people.

1.	[A] criticized	[B] appointed	[C] commented	[D] designated
2.	[A] proceeded	[B] activated	[C] following	[D] prompted
3.	[A] digits	[B] numbers	[C] amount	[D] sums
4.	[A] moderate	[B] normal	[C] unusual	[D] extreme
5.	[A] with	[B] in	[C] from	[D] by
6.	[A] progress	[B] absence	[C] presence	[D] favor
7.	[A] reality	[B] phenomenon	[C] concept	[D] notice
8.	[A] over	[B] for	[C] among	[D] to
9.	[A] stay up	[B] crop up	[C] fills up	[D] cover up
10.	[A] as	[B] if	[C] unless	[D] until
11.	[A] excessive	[B] enormous	[C] significant	[D] magnificent
12.	[A] categories	[B] examples	[C] patterns	[D] samples
13.	[A] imparted	[B] immersed	[C] injected	[D] infected
14.	[A] released	[B] relayed	[C] relieved	[D] remained
15.	[A] placing	[B] delivering	[C] taking	[D] giving
16.	[A] feasible	[B] available	[C] reliable	[D] applicable
17.	[A] prevalent	[B] principal	[C] innovative	[D] initial
18.	[A] presented	[B] restricted	[C] recommended	[D] introduced
19.	[A] problems	[B] issued	[C] agonies	[D] sufferings
20.	[A] involved in	[B] caring for	[C] concerned with	[D] warding off

Section Ⅱ　Reading Comprehension

Part A

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

Text 1

The longest bull run in a century of art-market history ended on a dramatic note with a sale of 56 works by Damien Hirst *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever*, at Sotheby's in London on September 15th 2008. All but two pieces sold, fetching more than £ 70 m, a record for a sale by a single artist. It was a last victory. As the auctioneer called out bids, in New York one of the oldest banks on Wall Street, Lehman brothers, filed for bankruptcy.

The world art market had already been losing momentum for a while after rising bewilderingly since 2003. At its peak in 2007 it was worth some $ 65 billion, reckons Clare McAndrew; founder of Arts Economic, a research firm—double the figure five years earlier. Since then it may have come down to

$50 billion. But the market generates interest far beyond its size because it brings together great wealth, enormous egos, greed, passion and controversy in a way matched by few other industries.

In the weeks and months that followed Mr. Hirst's sale, spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable. In the art world that meant collectors stayed away from galleries and salerooms. Sales of contemporary art fell by two-thirds, and in the most overheated sector, they were down by nearly 90% in the year to November 2008. Within weeks the world's two biggest auction houses, Sotheby's and Christie's, had to pay out nearly $200 m in guarantees to clients who had placed works for sale with them.

The current downturn in the art market is the worst since the Japanese stopped buying impressionists at the end of 1989. This time experts reckon that prices are about 40% down on their peak on average, though some have been far more fluctuant. But Edward Dolman, Christie's chief executive, says: "I'm pretty confident we're at bottom."

What makes this slump different from the last, he says, is that there are still buyers in the market. Almost everyone who was interviewed for this special report said that the biggest problem at the moment is not a lack of demand but a lack of good work to sell. The three Ds—death, debt and divorce—still deliver works of art to the market. But anyone who does not have to sell is keeping away, waiting for confidence to return.

21. In the first paragraph, Damien Hirst's sale was refereed to as "a last victory" because _____.

[A] the art market had witnessed a succession of victories

[B] the auctioneer finally got the two pieces at the highest bids

[C] *Beautiful Inside My Head Forever* won over all masterpieces

[D] it was successfully made just before the world financial crisis

22. By saying "spending of any sort became deeply unfashionable" (Line 1—2, Para. 3), the author suggests that _____.

[A] collectors were no longer actively involved in art-market auctions

[B] people stopped every kind of spending and stayed away from galleries

[C] art collection as a fashion had lost its appeal to a great extent

[D] works of art in general has gone out of fashion so they were not worth buying

23. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

[A] Sales of contemporary art fell dramatically from 2007 to 2008.

[B] The art market surpassed many other industries in momentum.

[C] The art market generally went downward in various ways.

[D] Some art dealers were awaiting better chances to come.

24. The three Ds mentioned in the last paragraph are _____.

[A] auction house's favorites

[B] contemporary trends

[C] factors promoting artwork circulation

[D] styles representing impressionists

25. The most appropriate title for this text could be _____.

[A] Fluctuation of Art Prices

[B] Up-to-date Art Auctions

[C] Art Market in Decline

[D] Shifted Interest in Arts

Text 2

I was addressing a small gathering in a suburban Virginia living room—a women's group that had invited men to join them. Throughout the evening, one man had been particularly talkative, frequently offering ideas and anecdotes, while his wife sat silently beside him on the couch. Toward the end of the evening, I commended that women frequently complain that their husbands don't talk to them. This man quickly nodded in agreement. He gestured toward his wife and said, "She's the talker in our family." The room burst into laughter; the man looked puzzled and hurt. "It's true," he explained. "When I come home from work I have nothing to say. If she didn't keep the conversation going, we'd spend the whole evening in silence."

This episode crystallizes the irony that although American men tend to talk more than women in public situation, they often talk less at home. And his pattern is wreaking havoc with marriage.

The pattern was observed by political scientist Andrew Hacker in the late 1970s. Sociologist Catherine Kohler Riessman reports in her new book *Divorce Talk* that most of the women she interviewed—not only a few of the man—gave lack of communication as the reason for their divorces. Given the current divorce rate of nearly 50 percent, that amounts to millions of cases in the United States every year—a virtual epidemic of failed conversation.

In my own research, complaints from women about their husbands most often focused not on tangible inequities such as having given up the chance for a career to accompany a husband to his, or doing far more than their share of daily life-support work like cleaning, cooking and social arrangements. Instead, they focused on communication: "He doesn't listen to me." "He doesn't talk to me." I found, as Hacker observed years before, that most wives want their husbands to be, first and foremost, conversational partners, but few husbands share this expectation of their wives.

In short, the image that best represents the current crisis is the stereotypical cartoon scene of a man sitting at the breakfast table with a newspaper held up in front of his face, while a woman glares at the black of it, wanting to talk.

26. What is most wives' main expectation of their husbands?

[A] Talking to them.　　[B] Trusting them.

[C] Supporting their career.　　[D] Sharing housework.

27. Judging from the context, the phrase "wreaking havoc" (Line3, Para. 2) most probably means _____.

[A] generating motivation　　[B] exerting influence

[C] causing damage　　[D] creating pressure

28. All of the following are true EXCEPT _____.

[A] men tend to talk more in public than women

[B] nearly 50 percent of recent divorces are caused by failed conversation

[C] women attach much importance to communication between couples

[D] a female tends to be more talkative at home than her spouse

29. Which of the following can best summarize the main idea of this text?

[A] The moral decaying deserves more research by sociologists.

[B] Marriage break-up stems from sex inequalities.

[C] Husband and wife have different expectations from their marriage.

[D] Conversational pattern between man and wife are different.

30. In the following part immediately after this text, the author will most probably focus on _____.

[A] a vivid account of the new book Divorce Talk

[B] a detailed description of the stereotypical cartoon

[C] other possible reasons for a high divorce rate in the U. S.

[D] a brief introduction to the political scientist Andrew Hacker

Text 3

Over the past decade, many companies had perfected the art of creating automatic behaviors—habits—among consumers. These habits have helped companies earn billions of dollars when customers eat snacks or wipe counters almost without thinking, often in response to a carefully designed set of daily cues.

"There are fundamental public health problems, like dirty hands instead of a soap habit, that remain killers only because we can't figure out how to change people's habits," said Dr. Curtis, the director of the Hygiene Center at the London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine. "We wanted to learn from private industry how to create new behaviors that happen automatically."

The companies that Dr. Curtis turned to—Procter & Gamble, Colgate- Palmolive and Unilever—had invested hundreds of millions of dollars finding the subtle cues in consumers' lives that corporations could use to introduce new routines.

If you look hard enough, you'll find that many of the products we use every day—chewing gums, skin moisturizers, disinfecting wipes, air fresheners, water purifiers, health snacks, teeth whiteners, fabric softeners, vitamins—are results of manufactured habits. A century ago, few people regularly brushed their teeth multiple times a day. Today, because of shrewd advertising and public health campaigns, many Americans habitually give their pearly whites a cavity-preventing scrub twice a day, often with Colgate, Crest or one of the other brands.

A few decades ago, many people didn't drink water outside of a meal. Then beverage companies started bottling the production of far-off springs, and now office workers unthinkingly sip bottled water all day long. Chewing gum, once bought primarily by adolescent boys, is now featured in commercials as a breath freshener and teeth cleanser for use after a meal. Skin moisturizers are advertised as part of morning beauty rituals, slipped in between hair brushing and putting on makeup.

"Our products succeed when they become part of daily or weekly patterns," said Carol Berning, a consumer psychologist who recently retired from Procter & Gamble, the company that sold $76 billion of Tide, Crest and other products last year. "Creating positive habits is a huge part of improving our consumers' lives, and it's essential to making new products commercially viable."

Through experiments and observation, social scientists like Dr. Berning have learned that there is power in tying certain behaviors to habitual cues through ruthless advertising. As this new science of habit has emerged, controversies have erupted when the tactics have been used to sell questionable beauty creams or unhealthy foods.

31. According to Dr. Curtis, habits like hand washing with soap _____.

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