

2000年工商管理硕士研究生入学考试

最新版

MBA联考

全真模拟试题

主 编 于 晓

- 严格紧扣2000考纲
- 完全依照最新题型
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- 深入探索命题规律
- 正确指导解题技巧
- 科学预测命题动态

国家行政学院出版社

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- 工商管理硕士入学联考
- 英语阅读理解题
- 英语翻译题
- 英语写作题
- 英语听力题
- 英语综合题
- 英语模拟试题

清华大学出版社

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于 晓 主 编

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前 言

近年来,我国 MBA(工商管理硕士)报考和录取人数的比率一直居高不下,据全国工商管理硕士入学考试研究中心统计 1999 年全国为 5.7:1,而我国几所名牌大学如清华大学、北京大学、中国人民大学、复旦大学、南京大学等基本上在 10:1 左右。同时,国家机关人员分流进入实质性阶段,按照国务院的有关规定,他们中有一部分人要进入高等学校继续深造,MBA 教育是其中的主要形式。这样就减少了 MBA 对社会公开实际招生人数,如清华大学 1999 年招生 400 多人,其中部委分流招生就有 100 多人。另一方面,2000 年 MBA 入学考试联考大纲较 1999 年大纲有了较大调整,不仅在考试难度上有所增加,而且在考试题型上也有很大变化。主要表现在以下几方面:

1. 英语对词汇量需要有所增加,并增加了综合填空项(占 10 分);
2. 数学在内容上增加多元函数的微分学,题型上增加了填充题(占 20 分),并相应减少了其他项的分数;
3. 语文和逻辑的大纲要求没有大的变化,仅语文增加了了解中外作家及其代表作;
4. 管理的考试删除了“基本经济概念”内容,而且题型上作了较大变化,取消了判断题,增加了分析题,从而增加了考试的难度。

面对如此竞争激烈的入学考试,每位考生必须科学复习,抓住重点,在系统复习的基础上,抓住最后有限时间,进行实战模拟练习,是考试的关键所在。分析近几年 MBA 入学考试的考生大多已走上工作岗位,即使集中复习也由于多年离开书本,一时难以入手。同时考生大多从理工科专业毕业,他们缺乏对管理、语文、逻辑系统学习;另一方面 MBA 入学考试的纲领,考生一般觉得不难,往往被其表面现象所迷惑,复习时不够细致。

要解决上述问题,我们应该从思想上重视考前复习,不仅要认真复习考试辅导教材(江苏人民出版社出版)上全部内容,还需要在系统学习理论知识的同时,通过选做一定量的模拟试题来帮助消化理解,进行考前实战练习,以提高应试水平。

为了协助考生用有限的时间取得高质量的复习效果,我们特邀请多年从事辅导 MBA 入学考试的专家,他们中有教授、博士,也有一直从事教学的特级教师,精心编写了联考各科全真模拟题,我们力图使它具有以下特点:

1. 紧扣 2000 年最新修订大纲,通过全面准确理解考纲精神,既突出重点内容,又不放过一般知识的归纳总结。
2. 全书五部分,每个部分之前都有各科指导,帮助考生把握复习要点,节省备考复习时间,相信对您的复习考试起到事半功倍的效果。
3. 题型全面,严格按照变化后的新题型编写,完全符合规范的真题题型,真正起到实战模拟的效果。
4. 全书中的模拟题都是编者在认真研究历年考题,总结命题的趋势和方向的基础上,从多年指导考生复习的题库中和最新教学实践中通过精选而成的。

本书已由毕业于北京大学光华管理学院 MBA 的于晓同志主编,负责各科编写的有:英语老师王克强(副教授)、数学老师朱开永(副教授)、语文老师万帮彦(特级教师)、逻辑老师王克

喜(逻辑学博士)、管理老师周敏(管理学博士)。最后由于晓同志统一审阅。需要特别指出的是本书附录部分是**特级教师**万帮彦老师在近年 MBA 入学考试辅导班中的经验体会,他将这部分作为附录奉献给广大考生。

由于 MBA 入学联考仅历经三年,这方面可借鉴的资料较少,因而增大了本书的编写难度,在此,衷心感谢作者的辛勤劳动。同时衷心感谢国家行政出版社对该书出版所给予的大力支持。

本书不仅适用于 MBA 联考复习,而且对 EMBA 的考生也同样具有指导作用。

最后,衷心的祝愿所有有志于参加 MBA、EMBA 入学考试的学子们如愿以偿!

编 者

1999 年 8 月于北京

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第一部分

英

语

如何提高英语应试能力

为了更好地测试考生的英语应用能力,全国 MBA 教育指导委员会根据对以往考试的分析,又对 1999 年大纲进行了修订,使之更趋完善,2000 年新大纲对词汇提出了更高的要求,即词汇量限定在最常用的 4500 个左右,其中包括 10% 的常用商务词汇,短语 600 个左右,同时增加综合填空,更全面地检查考生的英语综合水平。具体 MBA 考试共分五大部分,在三小时内完成,现就各部分的考试要求及注意的方面分别介绍如下:

一、Part I Structure and Vocabulary(语法结构和词汇)

本题占 10 分,共 20 小题,每小题 0.5 分,其中语法结构与词汇各占一半,而词汇部分单词和词组的比例是 7:3。本组题目的测试形式为每小题给出四个备选答案,要求考生从中选出一个最佳的答案。重点考查考生对基本的语法结构和大纲规定的常用词汇(4500 个左右其中包括约 10% 的常用商务词汇)及短语 600 个的掌握程度。在复习中,考生一方面要系统地复习语法,如词类、句型、时态、语态、语气、非谓语动词、复合句、倒装句和强调句等,尤其要注意语法中的一些特殊现象,这往往是考试中常出现的。对于词汇,考生一定要熟练掌握大纲中所规定的常用词和短语。在此基础上,进行一定量的练习,以做到理论与实践相结合。

二、Part II Reading Comprehension(阅读理解)

本题占 50 分,共 25 题,每题 2 分,分两大部分:

Section A:要求考生阅读 4~5 篇约 1600 个单词的短文,并根据短文内容回答就该短文提出的五个问题,每个问题有四个备选答案,考生应从这四个答案中选出一个认为是最佳答案。

Section B:要求考生阅读一篇 400 个单词的短文,并根据短文内容用自己组织的语言简短地回答就短文提出的五个问题。

这些阅读材料题材广泛,除经济、管理等方面外,还包括其他许多方面,如政治、社会生活、科普、史地、人物传记等。体裁有议论文、记叙文、说明文、应用文等。由于阅读理解占分多,对考试的成败起着举足轻重的作用。所以考生在这部分复习准备工作中要投入足够的时间。在做阅读理解时要能掌握文章的主旨和大意以及了解有关的事实和细节,要能根据上下文进行推理判断,既能理解个别句子的意义,也能了解上下文之间的逻辑关系,能深刻领会作者的意图和态度等。阅读的顺序可能因人而异,既可以先阅读文章,然后再看问题及备选答案,也可以反过来先看问题及备选答案,然后再阅读材料,即带着问题去读材料,这样做可能效果更好,因为这样更有针对性。究竟以怎样的顺序阅读在平时就应该养成一个习惯,避免到时手忙脚乱,没有章法。

在做 Section B 部分时与 Section A 部分的方法差不多,但由于主观性阅读题需要考生用自己组织的语言简短地回答问题,所以在阅读时更要仔细,要有概括能力,而不是全部照搬照抄。

由于阅读量大,时间长,这需要考生恰当地安排时间,切不可因遇到困难就受阻,迟迟地进行不下去,而应该将困难暂时搁一下,并做个记号,以便反过来再解决,可以说时间安排是否恰当直接关系到考试的成绩。

三、Part III cloze(综合填空)

本题占 10 分,综合填空是一种综合性测试手段,它不仅在语篇平面上对英语语言知识进行测试,而且对语义方面内容进行测试,它能够较完整地考查应试者的英语语言水平,因此,考生应该加强对综合填空练习方面的训练。综合填空试题中的填空是与文章的上下文有紧密联系的,而不是孤立的,不相关的。要做好综合填空,首先必须通读整篇文章,弄清文章的大意和逻辑关系,然后参照所给出的选择项根据填空两边的信息以及上下文所提供的语义、结构、词汇等线索,通过排谬、对比、逻辑推理,最后确定答案。

四、Part IV English - Chinese Translation(英译汉)

本题占 15 分,英译汉的短文大约 120 个单词,要求考生读懂原文,并用确切的汉语将其翻译出来。翻译是一个思维的再创过程,在翻译过程中要遵守忠实和通顺的原则,将文章的原义翻译出来,力求做到忠实和通顺有机的统一。

五、Part V Writing(写作)

本题占 15 分,写作要求考生根据题目及写作提纲,写出一篇 120 词以上的英语短文,其内容涉及大家所熟悉的日常生活以及有关商务英语的一般应用文,内容准确、完整、语言表达清楚。这主要是考查学生的英语表达能力。

写作的文体常见的有议论文、说明文、情景作文等,其中尤以议论文居多。以议论文为例,考生在写作中必须注意以下几点:

1. 仔细审题,看清和读懂题目要求。如提供有段首句,必须认真阅读,明白其意图,并且在写作中要将段首句放在段落的开头。

2. 根据题目要求写好提纲。如果给有粗提纲,就在粗提纲上进一步扩展开来,补充细节。有了较为详细的提纲后,写起来就会得心应手。如果不列提纲,写到哪儿算哪儿,可能会写得又慢又乱。

3. 根据列好的提纲就可以开始段落写作了。在具体写作中要注意遣词造句,连句成段和连段成章,使之通顺流畅,一气呵成。

4. 重视修改。写作的最后一步是修改,以避免不必要的错误。修改中要注意下面几个方面:

- a. 单词拼写及标点符号
- b. 主、谓语的数的一致
- c. 谓语动词的时态、语态等
- d. 句子结构的正确性
- e. 词语搭配及词组

如果在写作中能注意到以上各点,要写出一篇像样的文章不是一件难事。

英语全真模拟试题(一)

Part I Structure and Vocabulary (10 %)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences 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. The Nazi kept those _____ in their concentration camps.
 - a. prisoner-of-wars
 - b. prisoners-of-war
2. Economics _____ among the college students.
 - a. is one of the basic courses
 - b. is the basic courses
 - c. are the basic courses
 - d. are one of the basic courses
3. It was _____ a hundred people looked lost in it.
 - a. so large a room that
 - b. so a large room
 - c. such large a room that
 - d. such large room
4. Life in city is quite different from _____ in the countryside.
 - a. what
 - b. that
 - c. which
 - d. one
5. He _____ an accident, or he would have been there then.
 - a. must have had
 - b. ought to have
 - c. should have had
 - d. should have
6. It is essential that all applications _____ in no later than July.
 - a. must be filled
 - b. filling
 - c. are filled
 - d. be filled
7. When the boat started to sink, we were really frightened because _____ us could swim.
 - a. neither
 - b. either
 - c. neither of
 - d. either of
8. If I _____ George had wanted to get up early, I would have woken him.
 - a. knew
 - b. know
 - c. have known
 - d. had known
9. Mr. Edwards, _____ health hasn't been good recently, has gone into hospital for some tests.
 - a. his
 - b. who's
 - c. as
 - d. whose
10. It is reported that a new railway _____ there by the end of the next year.

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.*

Question 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Just 30 years ago some 700 million people lived in cities. Today the number stands at 1,800 million, and by the end of the century it will top 3,000 million —more than half the world's estimated population. By the year 2,000 an estimated 650 million people will crowd into 60 cities of five million or more --- three-quarters of them in the developing world. Only a single First World city --- metropolitan Tokyo, which will have 24 million people --- is expected to be among the global top five; London, ranked second in 1950 with ten million people, will not even make 2,000's top 25.

In places where rates of natural population increase exceed three per cent annually --- meaning much of the Third World --- that alone is enough to double a city's population within 20 years. But equally powerful are the streams of hopeful migrants from the countryside.

What faces and confuses urban planners is the huge scale of these trends. There have never been cities of 30 million people, let alone ones dependent on roads, sewer and water supplies barely adequate for urban areas a tenth that size. And the flood of new arrivals in swelling Third World cities far overtakes the supply of jobs --- particularly as modern industries put a premium on technology rather than manpower. So it will be virtually impossible to find permanent employment for 30 to 40 per cent of the 1,000 million new city inhabitants expected by the year 2,000. Despite the terrible conditions that the city newcomers face, their numbers are growing at rates as much as twice that of the cities themselves --- and every step taken to improve their living conditions in the slums only attracts more migrants.

21. Which of the following is the main topic of this passage?
 - a. The increase of world population.
 - b. The improvement of urban living conditions.
 - c. The migrants from the countryside and their unemployment.
 - d. The expansion of cities and its consequences.
22. The author uses Tokyo as an example mainly to show that _____.
 - a. the biggest cities will still be in First World countries
 - b. its development speed will be greater than that of London
 - c. most of the biggest cities will be in the Third World countries
 - d. Japanese will keep control of the growth of big cities such as Tokyo
23. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?
 - a. Over half of the world's population will move to cities by 2,000.
 - b. The order of the world's biggest cities will be changed fundamentally by the year 2,000
 - c. The world population will reach about 6,000 million by 2,000.
 - d. The poor countries will suffer more the expansion of cities by 2,000.

24. According to the last paragraph, all of the following are true EXCEPT that _____.
- a. development of modern technology will reduce the use of manpower
 - b. urban planners will have no past experiences to borrow
 - c. the growth of urban population is faster than that of cities
 - d. the improvement of urban living conditions is to attract more migrants from the countryside

side

25. The expression "put a premium on" in line 6, para. 3, can best be replaced by _____.

- a. are in need of
- b. devote much attention to
- c. have no lack of
- d. think little of

Question 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Presently I got up and dressed, stuck my violin under my jacket, and went out into the streets to try my luck. It was now or never. I must face it now, or pack up and go back home. I wandered about for an hour looking for a likely spot, feeling as though I were about to commit a crime. Then I stopped at last under a bridge near the station and decided to have a go.

I felt tense and shaky. It was the first time, after all. I drew the violin from my coat like a gun. It was here, in Southampton, with trains roaring overhead, that I was about to declare myself. One moment I was part of the hurrying crowds, the next I stood nakedly apart, my back to the wall, my hat on the pavement before me, the violin under my chin.

The first notes I played were loud and raw, like a hoarse declaration of protest, then they settled down and began to run more smoothly and to stay more or less in tune. To my surprise, I was neither arrested nor told to shut up. Indeed, nobody took any notice at all. Then an old man, without stopping, stealthily threw a penny into my hat as though to get rid of some guilty evidence.

I worked the streets of Southampton for several days, gradually acquiring the truths of trade by trial and error. It was not a good thing, for instance, to let the hat fill up with money --- the sight could discourage the patron; nor was it wise to empty it completely, which could also confuse him, giving him no hint as to where to drop his money. Placing a couple of pennies in the hat to start the thing going soon became a regular ritual, making sure, between tunes, to take off the cream, but always leaving two pennies behind.

Old ladies were most generous, and so were women with children, shopgirls, typists and barmaids. As for the men; heavy drinkers were always receptive and so were big chaps with muscles. But never a man with a bowler hat, briefcase or dog; respectable types were the meanest of all. Except for retired army officers, who would bark "Why aren't you working, young man?" and they over-tip to hide their confusion.

26. After the author had left the house, he _____.

- a. walked straight to the railway station
- b. took a long time to choose a suitable place to carry out his plan

- c. studied the town to find a good place to commit a crime
- d. hurried along with the crowds to catch his train

27. When he first began to play the violin, he expected _____.

- a. he would get into trouble
- b. people would stop and listen to him
- c. people would let him move somewhere else
- d. he would play tunes like a declaration of protest.

28. The first man who gave him money _____.

- a. was too busy to stop
- b. seemed to have broken the law
- c. didn't want to attract attention
- d. dropped the money by mistake

29. According to the author's experience, what is the best way of encouraging people to give a street violinist money?

- a. To play in different streets.
- b. To put all the money in the hat.
- c. To leave a small amount of money in the hat.
- d. To empty the hat at regular intervals.

30. Retired army officers over-tipped the author because _____.

- a. they wanted to cover up their confusion.
- b. they wanted to show they were rich
- c. they felt sorry for him
- d. they wanted him to leave

Question 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The Arctic is the polar region. It surrounds the North Pole.

Like Antarctica, the Arctic is a land of ice and snow. Antarctica holds the record for a low temperature reading -125 degrees Fahrenheit. Readings of 85 degrees below zero are common in both the Arctic and Antarctica. Winter temperatures average 30 degrees below zero in the Arctic. At the South Pole the winter average is about 73 degrees below zero.

One thing alone makes it almost impossible for men to live in Antarctica and in parts of the Arctic. This one thing is the low temperature --- the killing chill of the far North and the polar South.

To survive, men must wear the warmest possible clothing. They must build windproof shelter. They must keep heaters going at all times. Not even for a moment can they be unprotected against the below-zero temperature.

Men have a way of providing for themselves. Polar explorers wrap themselves in warm coats and furs. The cold makes life difficult. But the explorers can stay alive.

What about animals? Can they survive? Do we find plants? Do we find life in the Arctic and in Antarctica? Yes, we do. There is life in the oceans. There is life on land.

Antarctica, as we have seen, is a cold place indeed. But this has not always been the case.

Expedition scientists have discovered that Antarctica has not always been a frozen continent. At one time the weather in Antarctica may have been much like our town.

Explorers have discovered coal in Antarctica. This leads them to believe that Antarctica at one time was a land of swamps and forests. Heat and moisture must have kept the trees in the forests alive.

31. Antarctica is _____.
a. a cool place
b. a place warmer than Arctic
c. the coldest place on the earth
d. a cold place
32. What can we infer from the discovery of coal on Antarctica?
a. Antarctica was once a warm continent.
b. Antarctica has been a land covered with trees.
c. Antarctica was once a land of ice.
d. Antarctica was once a land of snow.
33. "They must keep heaters going at all times." means _____.
a. "They must take heaters with them wherever they go."
b. "They must keep heaters in a workable condition."
c. "They must keep moving heaters."
d. "They must keep heaters working."
34. Which of the following statements is true according to this passage?
a. Even the explorers can not live in Antarctica.
b. You can find life at both poles.
c. Antarctica has always been a cold place.
d. The lowest temperature at the South Pole is -120 degrees.
35. The expression "providing for themselves" in paragraph 5 means _____.
a. protecting themselves against violent storms
b. making plans which can be carried out easily
c. supplying themselves with basic necessities
d. taking umbrellas in case it snows

Question 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Although no one is certain why migration occurs, there are several theories. One theory is based upon the premise that prehistoric birds of the North Hemisphere were forced south during the Ice Age, when glaciers covered large parts of Europe, Asia, and North America. As the glaciers melted, the birds came back to their homelands, spent the summer, and then went south again as the ice advanced in winter. In time, the migration became a habit, and now, although the glaciers have disappeared, the habit continues.

Another theory proposes that ancestral home of all modern birds was the tropics. When the region became overpopulated, many species were crowding north. During the summer, there was plenty of food, but during the winter scarcity forced them to return to the tropics.