



MBA、MPA、MPAcc管理类联考同步辅导教材

中国MBA领域先行者·专注MBA教育17年

2016年MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考

英语模拟试卷

(英语二)

MBA、MPA、MPAcc管理类联考命题研究组 编著

完全依据最新考试大纲编写

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管理类专业学位联考入学考试辅导教材



机械工业出版社
China Machine Press

(英语二)

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本书中的试题由10套全真模拟试卷组成,试题严格按照2015年MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考英语(二)的最新考纲要求和命题趋势编写。题型分布和试题难度均准确体现了2016年联考的命题要求,并对以往的知识进行了系统的梳理,配有完整的答案和解析。

通过使用本书中试题,考生可以对自己的知识掌握水平有一个完整客观的评价,并能够及时发现自己学习中存在的漏洞,同时收到考前热身的效果。

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2016 版前言

本套模拟试卷自首次出版以来，市场销量一直遥遥领先，成为国内广大有志于考取 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 等专业硕士考生的一致选择。多年的市场检验充分证明了本套试卷对考生在管理类联考中获得理想成绩的有效性和实用性。

本书作者均为管理类联考英语（二）领域的一线名师，代表了国内管理类联考领域辅导的最高水平。同时，在本书编写过程中，命题研究组的核心师资团队对本书的撰写倾注了大量精力，确保内容精准、体系合理，并对提高笔试成绩有直接的帮助作用。

相信广大 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考生通过本书的学习，对管理类联考英语（二）科目的考试题型、考核重点有更多的了解，同时解题技巧也将有一个质的飞跃，这也正是命题研究组团队编写本书的初衷。

同时，为了帮助广大 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考生在面试阶段获得理想的成绩，我们为本书读者免费提供由专业硕士领域专家讲授的面试辅导网课，读者只需将个人邮箱通过短信发送至 18614028622，即可免费获得一套 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 面试辅导网课（适用于院校提前批面试和正常批面试）。我们将负责为所有发送短信的读者免费提供一套面试网课听课账号和密码，作为本书的增值服务。

最后，谨祝愿全体 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考生在 2016 年联考笔试和面试中考出好成绩，顺利进入各大院校的学术殿堂，开启自己美好的学习生涯！

编者

2015 年 3 月 20 日

2015 版前言

本书自 2013 年首次出版以来，受到国内 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考生的普遍欢迎，成为广大考生熟悉联考命题方式、试卷结构、命题角度，提高自己综合应试能力必不可少的辅导用书。

在这次的新版中，我们对本书进行了全面修订，并为试卷的每一篇加上引言，以便国内广大 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考生更为准确地把握在每一阶段模拟试卷强化过程中应当注意的问题和复习的基本策略，以最大程度发挥本套模拟试卷对考生的强化价值，帮助考生在联考中全面发挥自身的应试水平，考出理想的成绩。

同时，本书为读者精心准备了 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 相应考试科目的配套课程，帮助读者获得更为系统的辅导，读者只需将个人邮箱和书名通过短信发送至 18614028622，即可免费获得本书的配套网络课程。

最后，谨预祝参加 2015 年联考的考生在考试中考出好成绩，为自己的人生道路增添华彩的一笔！

编者

2014 年 4 月于北京清华园

2014 版前言

本书主要供准备参加 2014 年管理类联考英语（二）考试的考生复习备考使用。在本书的编写过程中，编写组本着精益求精、对考生负责的原则，对模拟试卷中的每一道试题均从命题概率、难度、题型分布和分值等角度进行反复论证、推敲，以保证试卷对考生具有较高的参考价值。全书由 10 套模拟试卷组成，每套试卷均附有参考答案和详细的解析，便于考生对自己的答题结果进行准确评估。

为了使广大 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考生最有效地使用本书，快速提升自己的综合应试能力，在考试中考出理想的成绩，本书将 10 套试卷分为三个部分，分别为基础篇、提高篇和实战篇。其中，基础篇侧重培养考生对基本题型和基础答题思路的熟悉；提高篇侧重培养考生对较难或较为灵活题目的答题思路，提升应试水平；实战篇侧重为考生提供全真的模拟笔试演练环境，使考生获得真实的笔试实战机会，全面评估自己的备考实力并提升自己的笔试实战能力。通过以上三个环节的试卷模拟，考生自身的解题能力和应试水平将有大幅提高。

通过使用本书，考生可以达到以下目标。

1. 把握管理类联考英语（二）的命题规律，熟悉基本题型，做到对考试“心中有数”，起到考前热身的效果，消除对考试的陌生感和紧张感，从容应对考试，获得理想的分数。
2. 通过对本书各套试卷的解答，考生可以充分掌握常用的解题思路和答题技巧。
3. 通过使用本书，考生可以锻炼自己的应试能力，使自己的现有知识水平在考试中得到最大限度的发挥。

最后，预祝准备参加 2014 年管理类联考英语（二）考试的全体考生获得理想的成绩，步入我国高等学府 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 的学术殿堂，揭开自己人生道路上的美好篇章。

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第一篇

基础篇

本部分的3套试卷侧重基础应试能力的培养和对试卷结构的熟悉，题目难度略低于联考试卷实际难度水平，以便培养考生的初步应试能力。

在本阶段，考生在解答 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考英语科目模拟试卷时，应主要力图达到以下目标。

1. 提高对联考英语科目试卷结构、试题类型、分值比重和答题分配时间的掌握，适应联考命题的基本形式和方向。

2. 熟悉联考英语科目的命题思路和命题角度。

3. 培养自己解答相关题型的解题思路和方法。

4. 锻炼自己在规定时间内（MBA、MPA、MPAcc 联考英语科目的考试时间为3小时）完成试卷的全部题目，掌握在有限的考试时间里获得最高分数的技巧和相应习惯。

5. 对解答模拟试卷过程中遇到的尚未完全掌握的知识点及时查漏补缺，避免知识掌握的漏洞和死角。

同时，在本阶段，考生应注意以下几方面的问题。

1. 尽量在规定3个小时的考试时间里完成各套模拟试卷。

2. 建议各套模拟试卷的解答间隔一定时间，以确保模拟试卷演练效果和应试能力的提升效果。

3. 每套试卷解答完及时结合答案和解析进行总结，查漏补缺。

4. 基于自身的知识掌握程度、知识基础、答题难度和答题习惯，选择联考英语科目各部分试题的答题顺序和具体分配时间。

2016 年全国攻读管理类硕士学位 研究生入学考试

英语（二）模拟试卷一

考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

Section I Use of English

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. (10 points)

It's an annual back-to-school routine. One morning you wave goodbye, and that 1 evening you're burning the late-night oil in sympathy. In the race to improve educational standards, 2 are throwing the books at kids. 3 elementary school students are complaining of homework 4. What's a well-meaning parent to do?

As hard as 5 may be, sit back and chill, experts advise. Though you've got to get them to do it, 6 helping too much, or even examining 7 too carefully, you may keep them 8 doing it by themselves. "I wouldn't advise a parent to check every 9 assignment," says psychologist John Rosemond, author of Ending the Tough Homework. "There's a 10 of appreciation for trial and error. Let your children 11 the grade they deserve."

Many experts believe parents should gently look over the work of younger children and ask them to rethink their 12. But "you don't want them to feel it has to be 13," she says.

That's not to say parents should 14 homework—first, they should monitor how much homework their kids 15. Thirty minutes a day in the early elementary years and an hour in 16 four, five, and six is standard, says Rosemond. For junior-high students it should be "17 more than an hour and a half," and two for high-school students. If your child 18 has more homework than this, you may want to check 19 other parents and then talk to the teacher about 20 assignment.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. [A] very | [B] exact | [C] right | [D] usual |
| 2. [A] officials | [B] parents | [C] experts | [D] schools |
| 3. [A] Also | [B] Even | [C] Then | [D] However |
| 4. [A] fatigue | [B] confusion | [C] duty | [D] puzzle |
| 5. [A] there | [B] we | [C] they | [D] it |
| 6. [A] via | [B] under | [C] by | [D] for |
| 7. [A] questions | [B] answers | [C] standards | [D] rules |
| 8. [A] off | [B] without | [C] beyond | [D] from |
| 9. [A] single | [B] piece | [C] page | [D] other |
| 10. [A] drop | [B] short | [C] cut | [D] lack |
| 11. [A] acquire | [B] earn | [C] gather | [D] reach |
| 12. [A] exercises | [B] defects | [C] mistakes | [D] tests |
| 13. [A] perfect | [B] better | [C] unusual | [D] complete |
| 14. [A] forget | [B] refuse | [C] miss | [D] ignore |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| 15. [A] have | [B] prepare | [C] make | [D] perform |
| 16. [A] classes | [B] groups | [C] grades | [D] terms |
| 17. [A] about | [B] no | [C] much | [D] few |
| 18. [A] previously | [B] rarely | [C] merely | [D] consistently |
| 19. [A] with | [B] in | [C] out | [D] up |
| 20. [A] finishing | [B] lowering | [C] reducing | [D] declining |

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

Want a glimpse of the future of health care? Take a look at the way the various networks of people involved in patient care are being connected to one another, and how this new connectivity is being exploited to deliver medicine to the patient—no matter where he or she may be.

Online doctors offering advice based on standardized symptoms are the most obvious example. Increasingly, however, remote diagnosis (telemedicine) will be based on real physiological data from the actual patient. A group from the university of Kentucky has shown that by using an off-the-shelf (现成的) PDA (personal data assistance) such as a Palm Pilot plus a mobile phone, it is perfectly feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over the telephone. With this kind of equipment in a first-aid kit (急救包), the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past.

Other medical technology groups are working on applying telemedicine to rural care. And at least one team wants to use telemedicine as a tool for disaster response—especially after earthquakes. Overall, the trend is towards providing global access to medical data and expertise.

But there is one problem. Bandwidth is the limiting factor for transmitting complex medical images around the world—CT scans being one of the biggest bandwidth consumers. Communications satellites may be able to cope with the short-term needs during disasters such as earthquakes, wars or famines. But medicine is looking towards both the second-generation internet and third-generation mobile phones for the future of distributed medical intelligence.

Doctors have met to discuss computer-based tools for medical diagnosis, training and telemedicine. With the falling price of broadband communications, the new technologies should usher in (迎来) an era when telemedicine and the sharing of medical information, expert opinion and diagnosis are common.

21. The basis of remote diagnosis will be _____.

- [A] standardized symptoms of a patient
 [B] personal data assistance
 [C] transmitted complex medical images
 [D] real physiological complex medical
22. The sentence “the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past” means _____.
 [A] now people probably would not ask if there is a doctor in the house
 [B] patients used to cry and ask if there was a doctor in the house
 [C] in the past people often cried and asked if there was a doctor in the house
 [D] patients are now still asking if there is a doctor in the house
23. All the following statements are true EXCEPT that _____.
 [A] it is now feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over telephone
 [B] flood is not among the disasters mentioned in the passage
 [C] the trend in applying telemedicine is toward providing global access to medical data
 [D] telemedicine is being used by many medical teams as a tool for disaster response
24. The word “problem” in the fourth paragraph refers to the fact that _____.
 [A] there are not enough mobile phones for distributing medical intelligence
 [B] CT scans are one of the biggest bandwidth consumers
 [C] bandwidth is not adequate to transmit complex medical images around the world
 [D] communications satellites can only cope with the short-term needs during disasters
25. A proper title for the passage may be _____.
 [A] Improvement in Communications [B] The Online Doctor Is In Access
 [C] Application of Telemedicine [D] How to Make Remote Diagnosis

Text 2

Come on-Everybody's doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good-drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of example of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as LoveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and

they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. “Dare to be different, please don’t smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers-teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it’s presented here is that it doesn’t work very well for very long. *Rage Against the Haze* failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

There’s no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits-as well as negative ones-spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure; we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It’s like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that’s the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside; in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

26. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as _____.

- [A] a supplement to the social cure [B] a stimulus to group dynamics
[C] an obstacle to school progress [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors

27. Rosenberg holds that public advocates should _____.

- [A] recruit professional advertisers [B] learn from advertisers’ experience
[C] stay away from commercial advertisers [D] recognize the limitations of advertisements

28. In the author’s view, Rosenberg’s book fails to _____.

- [A] adequately probe social and biological factors
[B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure
[C] illustrate the functions of state funding
[D] produce a long-lasting social effect

29. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors _____.

- [A] is harmful to our networks of friends [B] will mislead behavioral studies
[C] occurs without our realizing it [D] can produce negative health habits

30. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is _____.

- [A] harmful [B] desirable
[C] profound [D] questionable

Text 3

A deal is a deal- except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was reneging on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management- especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure; whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep in mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

31. The phrase "reneging on" (Line 3, Para 1) is closest in meaning to _____.

[A] condemning

[B] reaffirming

[C] dishonoring

[D] securing

32. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to _____.

- [A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators
 [B] seek favor from the federal legislature
 [C] acquire an extension of its business license
 [D] get permission to purchase a power plant
33. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its _____.
 [A] managerial practices [B] technical innovativeness
 [C] financial goals [D] business vision
34. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test _____.
 [A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises
 [B] the mature of states' patchwork regulations
 [C] the federal authority over nuclear issues
 [D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues
35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that _____.
 [A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected
 [B] the authority of the NRC will be defied
 [C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application
 [D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged

Text 4

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as proto science. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and