



2014 MBA/MPA/MPAcc  
管理类专业学位联考

专项突破

英语阅读理解一本通关

(5周秒杀阅读精粹106篇)

全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组◎编写

MBA  
MPA  
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旅游管理硕士  
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# **2014 MBA/MPA/MPAcc 管理类专业学位联考专项突破 英语阅读理解一本通关**

全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组 编写

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全国管理类研究生入学考试专用教材编写组 编写

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这是一套由全国著名在职攻硕培训机构——环球卓越策划并组织编写的管理类专业学位联考应试辅导书！

每年1月举行的MBA、MPA、MPAcc、工程管理、旅游管理、图书情报等管理类专业学位联考是一个选拔性考试，它不仅是为了适应国家对高层次应用型人才的迫切需求，同时也是为了和国际教育接轨，将专业学位联考发展壮大。2015年，专业学位联考招生规模将占据整个硕士研究生考试的50%，报考人数将占据整个百万考研大军的半壁江山！

环球卓越秉承“精致服务，卓越品质”的精神，将更加关注并服务于广大专业学位联考考生，并将多年在职攻硕辅导经验浓缩于一体，以“MBA/MPA/MPAcc/旅游管理/工程管理/图书情报”等联考系列图书（共10本）的形式隆重展现给大家。

本套书有如下特点：

### **一、名校 & 名师倾情联手，专业、权威、实用**

本套书由全国知名培训机构——环球卓越策划并联手资深辅导名师执笔，将环球卓越多年教学精华浓缩于一体，充分展现在本套书中。本套书的众多作者为环球卓越北京总校、上海分校、杭州分校、天津分校、南京分校、沈阳分校、郑州分校等校的主讲老师，他们多年来的教学、研究成果为本套书的专业、权威、实用奠定了坚实的基础。

### **二、紧扣大纲，直击2014年考试真题**

自2009年以来，管理类专业学位联考考试大纲一直在变革中，需要考生充分认识并把握考纲要点。本套书在研究历年真题及大纲的基础上，将考点、要点及考试趋势进行了充分详尽的展示，“考前点睛”则直击2014年考试真题，达到仿真实战的目的。

### **三、细致周到，满足各阶段和全方位需求**

本套书由全方位的辅导教程“高分指南”（英语、数学、逻辑、写作及MPAcc会计学）+“专项突破”（英语词汇、阅读理解、翻译与写作）+“考前点睛”（英语、综合能力）组合而成，既满足考生全方位需求，同时又能满足每个时段不同的需求，细致而周到。

### **四、独一无二的周计划规划，独一无二的人性化服务**

在职考生的特点：工作忙、时间紧、专业功底弱、缺乏应试经验。本套书充分从在职考生特点出发，为考生“量身定制”出独一无二的复习计划。

1. 独一无二的周计划规划。英语是个难以靠短期投机取巧去制胜的科目。本套书按照考试板块，将英语细分为三大专项：词汇、阅读理解、翻译与写作，并通过周计划的布局，将整个英语的复习规划做得井井有条，让考生在百忙中忙而不乱，有序攻

克各个考试大关。

2. 独一无二的人性化服务。MPAcc 会计学列入管理类专业学位联考已达数年,但考生却很难在市面上找到一本适合自己的辅导书,因为 MPAcc 考生的有限让众多出版机构望而却步。本套书从考生需求出发,提供了《管理类专业学位联考高分指南 MPAcc 会计学》,相信会给 MPAcc 考生提供全方位的有针对性的指导!

环球卓越

2013 年 3 月

## 第3版前言

### Foreword

近两年随着考纲的变化,阅读这一部分变化尤其引人注目,其难度也有所上升,而考试时间短、做不完题是众多考生的普遍现象。如何顺利攻克阅读难关、获取考试制胜法宝则是势在必行,本书便应运而生!

本书有如下特点。

#### 一、以周为计划,任务明确

本书编者将阅读备考共分为五周进行复习,将备考三阶段的基础、提高、实战与周计划相结合。第一周为基础阶段(主要是重点词汇、句型和语法)(共20篇);第二周为阅读理解A节题型(共20篇);第三周为阅读理解B节题型(12篇);第四周为经济、科普、社会/文化、管理/教育、其他等各类题材(共24篇);第五周为仿真模拟+真题演练(30篇)。全书共106篇,五周攻克!

#### 二、难度进阶,能力渐升

本书将106篇阅读练习分成三个层次:基础篇重视基础知识恢复,提高篇针对技巧强化,实战篇强调模拟冲刺。考虑到真题对下次考试的决定性指导作用,我们将近两年的阅读真题完整收入,并配有详细的解析,让考生熟悉真题,以检验之前的学习成果。

#### 三、难词注释,答案详解

阅读文章中的一些单词在平常阅读中并不常见,为此,本书将每篇文章中的曾在历年真题中出现的重点词汇用中英文加以注释,让考生结合具体语境掌握单词;并在基础篇和真题演练部分,对出现的重难点单词给予详细的讲解,其中包括例句、译文、搭配、派生、联想等,帮助考生更加深刻地记住单词以及相关用法。

解释答案时我们力争做到丝丝入扣,按照A部分阅读的五种题型进行详尽的解析,将文中跟题目相关的所有信息一一列出,对迷惑点加以分析,把答案的选择理由解释得清晰透彻。

#### 四、文章大意,精练概括

文章的难度仍不可轻视,为了帮助考生更充分地了解文章主旨,避免只见树木不见森林的情况,我们对每篇文章都进行了精练的概括,让考生从整体上把握文章,再去分析文章中的具体题目,事半功倍。

编者

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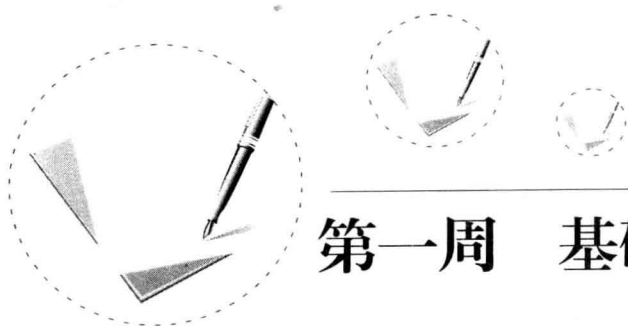
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# 基础篇





## 第一周 基础阶段

本周共有精心挑选的 20 篇，周一至周五每天 4 篇文章，周六为复习与小结。每篇文章后均设有重、难点词汇解析和长难句分析，为考生在本周学习中提供两点建议：

(1) 积极扩大词汇量。词汇量是阅读理解的根本，没有一定的词汇量，阅读理解无从谈起。我们建议考生们在本周的基础阶段分析文章的同时，能够对大纲词汇按层次背诵一遍，进而在以后的学习复习中能充分利用阅读文章在语境中学习记忆词汇。我们在每篇文章之后的表格中总结的单词，便是需要考生理解和记忆的。

(2) 加强长难句的理解。长难句是考生们阅读理解中的一大障碍。我们建议考生们从本周基础知识恢复阶段就开始有意识地培养自己理解长难句的能力。例如：

If you were to examine the birth certificates of every soccer player in 2006's World Cup tournament, you would most likely find a noteworthy quirk: elite soccer players are more likely to have been born in the earlier months of the year than in the later months.

[结构简析] 本句的基本句型为：虚拟条件句 + 主句 + 同位语从句；主句为 you would...find a...quirk；其前为一个由 if 引导的虚拟条件句，其后为一个同位语从句，对 a noteworthy quirk 进行说明；quirk 意为“怪事，奇怪的事情”。

[参考译文] 如果你能查看一下 2006 年世界杯比赛的每一个足球运动员的出生证的话，你就极可能发现一个值得注意的怪事：这些足球精英们可能出生在每年年初的几个月份而非年末的几个月份。

如果考生对类似这样的长难句不能理解，将直接影响接下来的阅读和整篇文章的问题解答，所以真切希望考生们从现在开始认真重视长难句的分析，为接下来的学习打好基础。

虽然艰难，但我们与您一路同行，让我们开始第一周的学习吧，Let's practice!

## 周一

今天是我们攻克阅读理解的第一天，为大家准备了4篇文章，请考生们准备好，万里长征的第一步已经开始，加油吧！祝您成功！

### ● Text 1

The tourist trade is booming. With all this coming and going, you'd expect greater understanding to develop between the nations of the world. Not a bit of it! Superb systems of communication by air, sea and land make it possible for us to visit each other's countries at a moderate cost. What was once the "grand tour", reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody's grasp. The package tour and chartered flights are not to be sneered at. Modern travelers enjoy a level of comfort which the lords and ladies on grand tours in the old days couldn't have dreamed of. But what's the sense of this mass exchange of populations if the nations of the world remain basically ignorant of each other?

Many tourist organizations are directly responsible for this state of affairs. They deliberately set out to protect their clients from too much contact with the local population. The modern tourist leads a cosseted, sheltered life. He lives at international hotels, where he eats his international food and sips his international drink while he gazes at the natives from a distance. Conducted tours to places of interest are carefully censored. The tourist is allowed to see only what the organizers want him to see and no more. A strict schedule makes it impossible for the tourist to wander off on his own; and anyway, language is always a barrier, so he is only too happy to be protected in this way. At its very worst, this leads to a new and hideous kind of colonization. The summer quarters of the inhabitants of the cite are temporarily reestablished on the island of Corfu.

The sad thing about this situation is that it leads to the persistence of national stereotypes. We don't see the people of other nations as they really are, but as we have been brought up to believe they are. You can test this for yourself. Take five nationalities, say, French, German, English, American and Italian. Now in your mind, match them with these five adjectives; musical, amorous, cold, pedantic, native. Far from providing us with any insight into the national characteristics of the peoples just mentioned, these adjectives actually act as barriers. So when you set out on your travels, the only characteristics you notice are those which confirm your preconceptions. You come away

with the highly unoriginal and inaccurate impression that, say, “Anglo-Saxons are hypocrites” or that “Latin peoples shout a lot”. You only have to make a few foreign friends to understand how absurd and harmful national stereotypes are. But how can you make foreign friends when the tourist trade does its best to prevent you?

Carried to an extreme, stereotypes can be positively dangerous. Wild generalizations stir up racial hatred and blind us to the basic fact—how trite it sounds! —that all people are human. We are all similar to each other and at the same time all unique.

superb	卓越的，杰出的	pedantic	学究式的
moderate	适中的	generalization	归纳
reserve	保留，储备	stir up	激起，煽动
chartered flight	包机航班	trite	陈腐的，老一套的
cosset	宠爱，溺爱	grasp	抓住，利用
censor	检查	conduct	引导，指导
wander	漫步	sneer	讥笑
quarters	住处，营	hatred	仇恨
ignorant	无知的	inhabitant	居民
amorous	多情的	unique	独一无二的

## 【重点词汇】

**reserve** *vt.* 储备，贮藏，保存，预订 *n.* 储藏（物），自然保护区

【例句】We'd like to reserve a table for five for dinner this evening.

【译文】我们想预订今晚的一张五人桌。

【派生】reservation *n.* 保留，备用，储备

【搭配】be reserved for 留作，供……之用；without reservation 无保留

**ignorant** *a.* 无知的，愚昧的，不知道的

【例句】Darwin had a phrase to describe those ignorant of evolution; they “look at an organic being as a savage looks at a ship, as at something wholly beyond his comprehension.”

【译文】Darwin 有一句话描述那些对进化一无所知的人：他们“看有机的生命如同野人看船一样，好像看某种完全不能理解的东西”。

【派生】ignore *v.* 不理，忽视；ignorance *n.* 无知，愚昧

【联想】uneducated, unknowledgeable, unlearned, illiterate

**superb** *a.* 极好的，高质量的，杰出的

【例句】The sport facilities are superb.

【译文】运动设施是第一流的。

【联想】superficial *a.* 肤浅的



**grasp** *n.* 抓, 掌握 *v.* 抓紧, 掌握

【例句】She has a comprehensive grasp of the subject.

【译文】她已全面掌握了这一学科。

【搭配】grasp sb's meaning 懂某人的意思

grasp at a straw/straws 抓住救命稻草

【联想】graph *n.* 图表

**wander** *vi.* 漫游, 闲逛, 溜达, 走神, 恍惚

【例句】He wandered in to see me as if he had nothing else to do.

【译文】他溜达进来看我, 好像无事可做的样子。

【派生】wanderer *n.* 游荡或闲逛的人; wandering *n.* 漫游, 闲逛, 走神

【联想】wonder 想知道

**conduct** *n.* 行为, 举动, 品行 *v.* 引导, 带领, 管理, 指挥 (乐队)

【例句】They are the possessions of the autonomous man of traditional theory, and they are essential to practices in which a person is held responsible for his conduct and given credit for his achievements.

【译文】它们 (自由和尊严) 是传统理论定义的自主的人所拥有的, 是要求一个人对自己的行为负责并因其成就而给予肯定的必不可少的前提。

【派生】conductor *n.* 领队, 指挥, 售票员, 列车员

**hatred** *n.* 憎恨, 仇恨

【例句】She looked at me with an expression of hatred.

【译文】她面带憎恨的表情看着我。

【派生】hate *v.* 憎恨, 讨厌

【搭配】have a hatred for/of 憎恨

【联想】affection *n.* 友爱, 爱情

**stir** *v.* 拨动, 激起 *n.* 骚乱, 搅拌

【例句】The story stirred the boy's imagination.

【译文】那故事激发了那孩子的幻想。

【搭配】stir up 惹起麻烦

【联想】sting *n./v.* 刺

**inhabitant** *n.* 居民, 住户, 常住居民

【识记】in- (=in) + habit (=live) + -ant = 居民

【例句】Whatever the reason, let's enjoy it while we can. But expect it all to change, and security to become the number one issue, when the most influential inhabitants of the Net are selling services they want to be paid for.

【译文】无论什么原因, 我们及时行乐吧。但是, 当最有影响力的网民出卖某种需要报酬的服务时, 一切就都变了, 安全成了第一大问题。

【派生】inhabit *v.* 居住于, 占据; inhabitable *a.* 可居住的

【搭配】inhabit a city 居于某市

【联想】dweller *n.* 居住者, 居民

contact *n.* 接触, 联系 *v.* 与……接触

【识记】con- (共同, 一起) + tact (触) = 接触, 联系

【例句】The two substances are now in contact with each other, and a chemical reaction is occurring.

【译文】现在这两种物质互相接触产生了化学反应。

【搭配】be in contact with 与……保持联系; be out of contact with 与……失去联系

### 【重点句子】

1. What was once the “grand tour”, reserved for only the very rich, is now within everybody’s grasp.

【结构简析】within sb. ’s grasp 某人理解/了解, 为某人所能抓到的。What 引导主语从句, reserved for only the very rich 作后置定语修饰 grand tour。

【参考译文】一度只有最富有者专享的“豪华旅行”, 现在人人都可获得。

2. Modern travelers enjoy a level of comfort which the lords and ladies on grand tours in the old days couldn’t have dreamed of.

【结构简析】which 引导定语从句修饰先行词 comfort, could have done 表示对过去的推测; dream of 梦想。

【参考译文】现代旅行者享有的舒适, 是过去的王公贵族在豪华旅行时可能连做梦都想不到的。

3. They deliberately set out to protect their clients from too much contact with the local population.

【结构简析】protect...from 保护……免受。

【参考译文】他们(旅行社)有意使他们的客户和当地居民少接触。

4. The modern tourist heads a cosseted sheltered life.

【参考译文】现代旅行者过的是爱护有加、与世隔绝的生活。

5. Conducted tours to places of interest are carefully censored.

【参考译文】由导游率领参观风景名胜要经过仔细的审查。

6. A strict schedule makes it impossible for the tourist to wander off on his own; and anyway, language is always a barrier, so he is only too happy to be protected in this way.

【结构简析】only too+形容词/分词=very 非常。make it impossible, 使……成为不可能, it 为形式宾语, to wander off on his own 为真正宾语。

【参考译文】严密的计划使得旅行者不可能自己一个人到处闲逛; 再说, 至少语言总是个障碍, 所以他对这种保护非常高兴。

7. At its very worst, this leads to a new and hideous kind of colonization.

【结构简析】at one’s worst 在情况最坏的时候。

【参考译文】最糟的时候, 这种保护会导致形成一种新型而又可怕的殖民现象。

8. Carried to an extreme, stereotypes can be positively dangerous.

【结构简析】carried to an extreme (to excess) 如果做得过分。

【参考译文】如果走向极端，这些成见会非常危险。

9. So when you set out on your travels, the only characteristics you notice are those which confirm your preconceptions.

【结构简析】when 引导状语从句，which 引导定语从句修饰先行词 characteristics。

【参考译文】因此当你开始旅行时，你所能注意到的特点就是那些印证你自己的成见的特点。

## Text 2

Biologically, there is only one quality which distinguishes us from animals: the ability to laugh. In a universe which appears to be utterly devoid of humor, we enjoy this supreme luxury. And it is a luxury, for unlike any other bodily process, laughter does not seem to serve a biologically useful purpose. In a divided world, laughter is a unifying force. Human beings oppose each other on a great many issues. Nations may disagree about systems of government and human relations may be plagued by ideological factions and political camps, but we all share the ability to laugh. And laughter, in turn, depends on that most complex and subtle of all human qualities: a sense of humor. Certain comic stereotypes have a universal appeal. This can best be seen from the world-wide popularity of Charlie Chaplin's early films. The little man at odds with society never fails to amuse no matter which country we come from. As that great commentator on human affairs, Dr. Samuel Johnson, once remarked, "Men have been wise in very different modes; but they have always laughed in the same way."

A sense of humor may take various forms and laughter may be anything from a refined tingle to an earth quaking roar, but the effect is always the same. Humor helps us to maintain a correct sense of values. It is the one quality which political fanatics appear to lack. If we can see the funny side, we never make the mistake of taking ourselves too seriously. We are always reminded that tragedy is not really far removed from comedy, so we never get a lop-sided view of things.

This is one of the chief functions of satire and irony. Human pain and suffering are so grim; political realities are usually enough to plunge us into total despair. In such circumstances, cartoons and satirical accounts of somber political events redress the balance. They take the wind out of pompous and arrogant politicians who have lost their sense of proportion. They enable us to see that many of our most profound actions are merely comic or absurd. We laugh when a great satirist like Swift writes about war in *Gulliver's Travels*. The Lilliputians and their neighbors attack each other because they can't agree which end to break an egg. We laugh because we are meant to laugh; but we are meant to weep too. It is too powerful a weapon to be allowed to flourish.

The sense of humor must be singled out as man's most important quality because it is



associated with laughter. And laughter, in turn, is associated with happiness. Courage, determination, initiative—these are qualities we share with other forms of life. But the sense of humor is uniquely human. If happiness is one of the great goals of life, then it is the sense of humor that provides the key.

quality	品质	maintain	维持
biologically	生理上	satire	讽刺
distinguish	区分	plunge	投入, 猛冲
devoid of	缺乏, 没有	despair	绝望
luxury	奢侈	pompous	自负的, 浮夸的
issue	问题, 事件	arrogant	自大的
ideological	意识形态上的	circumstance	情形
faction	派别	weep	流泪
complex	复杂的	plague	使苦恼
commentator	评论者	flourish	繁荣

## 【重点词汇】

**distinguish** *v.* 区别, 辨认

【例句】Moods should be distinguished from emotions which are usually more intense.

【译文】情绪应该和表现更强烈的情感区分开来。

【搭配】distinguish...from... 把……从……中区分开

【联想】distinguished *a.* 著名的; distinguishing *a.* 有区别的

**satire** *n.* 讽刺

【例句】His latest book is a biting satire on the monarchy.

【译文】他最新的书是对君主制的辛辣讽刺。

【联想】irony 反讽

**luxury** *n.* 奢侈, 奢侈品

【识记】luxur (丰富, 精美) + -y = 奢侈品

【例句】No surprise that they are most often found in luxury cars.

【译文】发现它们被安装在那些名贵车里一点儿也不奇怪。

【联想】luxurious *a.* 奢侈的, 豪华的; luxuriant *a.* 丰产的, 肥沃的, 丰富的

**issue** *n.* 问题, 争论点, 要点, 关键 *v.* 发行, 颁布, 流出, 发给

【例句】① Medical care reform has become this country's most important public health issue.

② The Minister issued a statement to the press.

【译文】① 医疗改革已成为这个国家最重要的全民健康问题。

② 部长向新闻界发表了声明。