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清华辅导教材

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内 容 提 要

本书主要是为报考全国工商管理硕士入学英语考试的考生而编写的考前辅导教材。书中对 MBA 英语考试的重点和难点进行了分析和整理。在 10 套模拟试题中, 特别注重选材的科学性和趣味性, 使考生在练习中既掌握考试技巧, 又拓宽经济管理等多方面知识。本书便于自学, 每套题后不仅附有答案, 还有详细题解。本书的另外一大特点是突出了新与实用。10 套模拟题全部按最近几年实际考试题型设计。除此之外, 本书还收录了 1997、1998、1999 年 MBA 全真考题, 并配备答案和题解。

本书不仅适用于 MBA 考生, 同时也适用于四六级、工程硕士考试等中高级英语考试的考生。

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总 序

随着我国社会主义市场经济体制的逐步建立,经济体制改革不断深化,能掌握市场经济的一般规律,熟悉其运行规则,而又了解中国企业实情的经济管理人才短缺的矛盾也就更加尖锐地暴露出来。近几年来,为适应这一需要,以培养企业经营管理战略后备人才为目标的 MBA 得到极为迅速的发展。

为了确保我国 MBA 健康有序地发展,在教育部高校学生司和国务院学位办公室的直接领导下,全国 MBA 教育指导委员会设计了 MBA 入学联考方案,并从 1997 年开始实施全国 MBA 入学联考。1998 年又开通了主要面向国有大中型企业管理干部的“企业管理干部在职攻读 MBA 学位”的渠道,组织了相近的全国联考。有数万人参加了 1999 年的考试。全国联考提高了考试的质量,规范了考试的要求,促进了考生之间的竞争。

清华大学经济管理学院辅导的考生在全国 MBA 入学联考以来,连续取得各科总平均第一和多数单科第一的好成绩。为了帮助应考人员更好地准备入学考试,清华大学出版社组织近年来参加考前辅导的有关专家、教授编写了《MBA 全国联考应试清华辅导教材》,共分“英语”、“数学”、“语文”、“逻辑”、“管理学”五册。

这套辅导丛书充分体现了“2000MBA 考试大纲”的要求,本着确保工商管理硕士生入学考试的信度和效度,既反映工商管理专业的特点,又有利于有实践经验的中青年管理干部入学,促进工商管理教育的发展的精神,编写了本套辅导教材。

本套辅导教材考虑了应试人员的专业背景。注意侧重提高应试人员的逻辑思维能力,汉语和英语的阅读、表达及运用能力,抽象概括能力,空间想象能力,基本运算能力,以及运用基本知识分析和解决实际管理问题的能力。本丛书包含了大量的例题和习题,训练应试人员在理解理论要点的基础上,提高分析和解题能力;包含了以往联考的试题分析;并附有模拟试题和题解,帮助应试人员进行自我训练和自我检验。

最后,本丛书的顺利出版要感谢清华大学经济管理学院教学办公室主任程佳惠教授所做的大量组织工作,要感谢清华大学出版社,更要感谢各位作者所付出的辛勤劳动。

清华大学经济管理学院副院长
陈章武

前 言

本书主要是为报考全国工商管理硕士入学英语考试的考生而编写的一本实用考前辅导教材。由清华大学具有丰富经验的辅导教师总结多年辅导经验，紧扣不断发展、变化的考试大纲，根据考生需求和特点所编写。

它具有如下几大特点：

1. 最大程度接近真题。本书的 10 套模拟试题样式完全参照 1999 年全国攻读工商硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题样式，难度则略微加强。综观自 1997 年起 MBA 考试由各校单独考试改为全国联考以来的各年考题，可以看到一个趋势：考试难度加强，题量加大，更注重学生的综合能力和素质。单从阅读看，1997 年英语考试 4 篇文章，全部为选择题；1998 年，5 篇文章，其中 4 篇为选择题，1 篇为简答题；1999 年，6 篇文章，其中 5 篇为选择题，一篇为简答题。为了让考生了解考试发展趋势，本书在附录中收录了 1997、1998、1999 三年的全国攻读工商硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题，同时附有答案解析，着重点出每道题的考查点，供考生参考、研究。

2. 紧扣考试大纲。编者根据大纲的新变化，在模拟试题中着重加入了一些旧大纲未涉及，但已列入新大纲的内容，如一些词组和商用词汇等。

3. 针对考生特点，复习巩固考试重点与难点。本书总结了在辅导该类考生中发现的一些问题，在对 MBA 英语考试中重点和难点问题进行分析、整理的基础上，科学地编写了 10 套模拟试题，力求在有限的时间内有效地帮助考生将生疏或者忘记的英语知识找回来。

4. 即便老师不在身旁，考生也能迅速解惑。为便于自学，每套全真题后不仅附有答案，还有繁简相宜的词汇和语法部分的解析；既有选择正确答案的原因、出题目的，也有整句的译文；阅读部分的解析不仅告诉考生从哪一段里找到答案，还有该部分的汉语意思，以及运用何种阅读方法找到答案。这样可以使考生在对答案不解时，从解析部分得到详尽的回答，在潜移默化中领悟答题方法和技巧，如同有老师在身旁讲解。

5. 备战考试的同时读些好文章。本书注重知识性和趣味性的结合。阅读文章均选自最新报刊、杂志以及电子网络，目的是使考生在反复练习中熟能生巧，既能掌握答题技巧，又能拓宽经济管理等多方面知识。

本书不仅适用于报考全国工商管理硕士入学英语考试的考生，同时也适用于报考四六级、工程硕士考试等中高级英语考试的考生。

在此书编写过程中，清华大学外语系以及清华大学出版社给予了大力支持和帮助，在此表示深深的谢意。

由于编者水平有限，内容有错漏之处，敬请批评指正。

编 者

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目 录

TEST 1	1
PAPER	1
KEY	12
NOTES	14
TEST 2	18
PAPER	18
KEY	29
NOTES	31
TEST 3	35
PAPER	35
KEY	46
NOTES	48
TEST 4	51
PAPER	51
KEY	63
NOTES	65
TEST 5	69
PAPER	69
KEY	82
NOTES	84
TEST 6	89
PAPER	89
KEY	101
NOTES	103
TEST 7	107
PAPER	107
KEY	119
NOTES	121

VI 目 录

TEST 8	125
PAPER.....	125
KEY.....	138
NOTES	140
TEST 9	144
PAPER.....	144
KEY.....	156
NOTES	158
TEST 10	162
PAPER.....	162
KEY.....	173
NOTES	175
附录 I 1997 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	179
PAPER.....	179
KEY.....	188
NOTES	189
附录 II 1998 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	193
PAPER.....	193
KEY.....	203
NOTES	204
附录 III 1999 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题	208
PAPER.....	208
KEY.....	220
NOTES	221

TEST 1

PAPER

PART I Structure and Vocabulary (20%)

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. ____ I saw him, I realized that I had forgotten to bring him the letter.
A) Moment B) While C) Suddenly ☒ D) The minute
2. He is the man ____ no one has a better right to speak.
A) to whom B) than whom C) whom D) for whom
3. ____ would have known the answer.
A) Clever anyone ☒ B) Anyone clever
C) Anyone is clever ☒ D) Clever is anyone
4. Mumps ____ a very common disease which usually affects children.
A) was B) is C) are D) were
5. She likes ____ in a quiet room, playing with herself.
A) to stay B) stay C) staying D) stayed
6. The milk has ____, don't drink it.
A) gone out B) gone off ☒ C) gone wrong D) gone up
7. The ____ of this supermarket has declined due to the impact of inflation.
A) turnover B) turnout ☒ C) turnoff D) turnplate
8. The ____ country in the world is Canada.
A) fourth large B) four large ☒ C) fourth largest D) largest fourth
9. I don't want to have this kind of medicine, because ____, the worse I feel.
A) taking more medicine B) the most medicine I take
C) the more medicine I take D) when I take more medicine

10. That answer leaves _____ for further discussion.
A) much room B) a small room
C) great deal room D) not so big a room
11. I would rather you _____ some money to this little girl.
A) have given B) give C) should give D) gave
12. The father warned his child, "If you dare do that again, I will _____ you."
A) injure B) skin C) wound D) hurt
13. On the outer _____, there is a sticker, which says: *please handle with care*.
A) luggage B) package C) bag D) packing
14. _____ can we make our country more powerful.
A) If we work hard B) Only with our hard work
C) With hard work D) Working hard
15. He asked the bank for a _____.
A) debt B) borrowing C) loan D) lending
16. _____ is absolutely right, I totally agree with you.
A) If what you said B) You said C) What you said D) That you said
17. In that country, because housewives have to do _____, they sometimes even think of escaping from their homes.
A) many houseworks B) a lot of houseworks
C) too many housework D) a lot of housework
18. _____ from the top of the hill, the lake looks like a mirror.
A) Having been viewed B) Being viewed
C) Viewed D) Viewing
19. I can not make out that figure, for it is difficult to see clearly _____ dusk.
A) through B) on C) at D) in
20. The _____ of the products is very important, for it determines whether the buyers can use them safely.
A) quality B) quantity C) question D) amount

PART II Reading Comprehension (50%)

Section A

Directions: There are 5 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or

unfinished statements. For each of them here 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.

Questions 21 to 24 are based on the following passage:

During World War II, several million American women took factory production jobs to aid the war effort. But after the war ended, these women were urged to leave the work force to make room for the returning servicemen. Society encouraged women to become full-time housewives. Devotion to home and family and the rejection of a career emerged as the ideal image for women.

But in Western societies, a new wave of women's movements emerged during the 1960's. Civil rights protests in the United States, student protests around the world, and women's rebellion against the middle-class housewife's role contributed to this second wave of women's movements. It began with women's examination of their personal lives and developed into a program for social and political change.

Two types of women's groups appeared in the United States during the 1960's. One type consisted of the small, informal women's liberation groups, which were first formed by female students active in the civil rights movement and in radical political organizations. These groups tended to be leaderless and focused on members' personal experiences. They emphasized self-awareness and open discussion to combat discrimination and to establish greater equality between men and women in marriage, child rearing, education, and employment.

Large, formal organizations developed alongside the small women's liberation groups. These organizations, known as women's rights groups, campaigned for the passage and strict enforcement of equal rights laws. President John F. Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women, founded in 1961, discovered a number of legal barriers to women's equality. It reported on laws that barred women from jury service, excluded women from certain occupations, and, in general, kept women from enjoying their full rights as citizens. In 1966, a number of feminist leaders formed the National Organization for Women (NOW) to fight sexual discrimination.

Other women's rights organizations also appeared. The Women's Equity Action League, founded in 1968, monitored educational programs to detect inequalities in faculty pay and promotion. The organization also drew attention to what was called the "chilly classroom climate," an environment that discouraged discussion and

participation by female students. Concerned Women for America, founded in 1979, stresses the preservation of traditional American values.

21. Which of the following associations is NOT women's own organization?
- A) National Organization for Women.
 - B) John F. Kennedy's Commission.
 - C) Women's Equity Action League.
 - D) Concerned Women for America.
22. After WWII, what were American women supposed to do?
- A) They were encouraged to work for the servicemen.
 - B) They were encouraged to go back home.
 - C) They were expected to devote themselves to society.
 - D) They were forced to go back home.
23. _____, the new women's movement went up.
- A) Shortly after WWII
 - B) During 1943 and 1945
 - C) In 1960s
 - D) In 1968
24. The word "barrier" in Paragraph 4 means _____.
- A) obstructions
 - B) help
 - C) benefits
 - D) influences

Questions 25 to 28 are based on the following passage:

A century ago in the United States, when an individual brought suit against a company, public opinion tended to protect that company. But perhaps this phenomenon was most striking in the case of the railroads. Nearly half of all negligence cases decided through 1896 involved railroads. And the railroads usually won.

Most of the cases were decided in state courts, when the railroads had the climate of the times on their sides. Government supported the railroad industry; the progress railroads represented was not to be slowed down by requiring them often to pay damages to those unlucky enough to be hurt working for them.

Court decisions always went against railroad workers. A Mr. Farwell, an engineer, lost his right hand when a switchman's negligence ran his engine off the track. The court reasoned, that since Farwell had taken the job of an engineer voluntarily at good pay, he had accepted the risk. Therefore the accident, though avoidable had the switchmen acted carefully, was a "pure accident." In effect a railroad could never be held responsible for injury to one employee caused by the mistake of another.

In one case where a Pennsylvania Railroad worker had started a fire at a warehouse and the fire had spread several blocks, causing widespread damage, a jury found the company responsible for all the damage. But the court overturned the jury's decision because it argued that the railroad's negligence was the immediate cause of damage only to the nearest buildings. Beyond them the connection was too remote to consider.

As the century wore on, public sentiment began to turn against the railroads—against their economic and political power and high fares as well as against their callousness (无情) toward individuals.

25. Which of the following is NOT true in Farwell's case?
- A) Farwell was injured because he negligently ran his engine off the track.
 - B) Farwell would not have been injured if the switchman had been more careful.
 - C) The court argued that the victim had accepted the risk since he had willingly taken his job.
 - D) The court decided that the railroad should not be held responsible.
26. After the fire case was settled in court, the railroad ____.
- A) compensated for the damage to the immediate buildings.
 - B) compensated for all the damage by the fire.
 - C) paid nothing for the damaged building.
 - D) worker paid for the property damage himself
27. The following aroused public resentment EXCEPT ____.
- A) political power
 - B) high fares
 - C) economic loss
 - D) indifference
28. The passage is mainly about ____.
- A) railroads in the US.
 - B) history of the US railroads
 - C) railroad workers' working rights
 - D) law cases concerning the railroads

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the following passage:

Many people find New York an unattractive city to live in because of the physical

- B) Once the author saw a person throw the empty tin into the dustbin after drinking.
- C) The author hopes that people can stop being indifferent.
- D) Many people leave New York City out of fear.

Questions 33 to 36 are based on the following passage:

I have lost my job for one year. There are times when I wonder not whether I will ever have a job again, but whether if I do, I will be able to function. For almost a year, I have not done what I was trained to do.

The invitations for interviews never come by mail; always by telephone. So I stay home and wait for the phone to ring. After the newspaper there is coffee, and junk(垃圾, 无用的) mail, and boredom. I eat too much for lunch because there's nothing else to do. Lately a friend has supplied me with Irish novels and short stories, all new and none published in this country. I am Irish and know something of earlier Irish literature, but my friend's books offer little release, less escape.

When the phone does ring, it's usually someone asking for one of our daughters to baby-sit. "We have to go out tonight, and I was just wondering if ..."

At dusk, between sleep and wakefulness, I have dreams. I see pictures of pistols(手枪). They are deadly, but quick and comparatively painless. Not heroic, certainly, but not cowardly either. But then, there's my wife and our three daughters. Because I do love them, I have to ask whether my death is preferable to my despair. I do not know. Would they be better without me? I do not know. When I first lost my job, the real pain derived from the eventual realization that I had failed not only myself but also four others.

I weep when I write my mother, my brother and my sister. I tell them that we're all well, and that I have a lot of things to do. But they've heard all that too many times, now, so I seldom write.

33. This passage is about a man who _____.

- A) tries to be a good father and son
- B) has been unemployed for a long period
- C) wants to commit suicide
- D) writes few letters

34. This person stays at home all day, because he _____.

- A) is waiting for invitation letters
 - B) is waiting for the phone that ask him to an interview
 - C) wants to eat more food
 - D) wants to read more novels
35. While writing letters to his relatives, he tells them the following except ____.
- A) he is very busy
 - B) he is fine
 - C) he has lost his job
 - D) his wife and daughters are well
36. Which of the following statements is true?
- A) He has three daughters and sons.
 - B) He is sure that he can do well if he finds another job.
 - C) Reading Irish novels brings him no benefit.
 - D) He thinks that if he is dead, his family will be better.

Questions 37 to 40 are based on the following passage:

A lot of us lose life's tougher confrontations by starting a frontal attack—when a touch of humor might well enable us to win. Consider the case of a young friend of mine, who hit a traffic jam on his way to work shortly after receiving an ultimatum (最后通牒) about being late on the job. Although there was a good reason for Sam's being late—serious illness at home—he decided that this by-now-familiar excuse wouldn't work any longer. His supervisor was probably already pacing up and down preparing a dismissal speech.

Yes, the boss was. Sam entered the office at 9:35. The place was as quiet as a locker room (更衣室); everyone was hard at work. Sam's supervisor approached him. Suddenly, Sam forced a grin and stretched out his hand. "How do you do!" he said. "I'm Sam Maynard. I'm applying for a job, which, I understand, became available just 35 minutes ago. Does the early bird get the worm?"

The room exploded in laughter. The supervisor clamped off a smile and walked back to his office. Sam Maynard had saved his job—with the only tool that could win, a laugh.

Humor is a most effective, yet frequently neglected, means of handling the difficult situations in our lives. It can be used for patching up differences, apologizing, saying "no," criticizing, getting the other fellow to do what you want without his losing face. For some jobs, it's the only tool that can succeed. It is a way to discuss subjects so sensitive that serious dialog may start a riot. For example, many believe that