

2017年MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考

英语 历年 真题详解

主 编 马鹏

副主编 顾巍 李霞

完全依据最新考试大纲编写

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2017
管理类联考



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中国MBA领域

教育18年

2017年MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考

英语历年真题 真题详解

主 编 马 鹏

副主编 顾巍 李霞

参 编 陈鹏 曲静 孟维佳

王茵 殷凤姣 甄兴籍

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本书对 MBA 联考英语历年真题给予了系统分析和解答, 并总结和归纳了常用解题思路, 使考生能够举一反三。同时, 本书还注意把握历年联考英语试题的命题规律, 使考生通过对历年真题的解答, 准确把握命题者的常用命题思路和命题角度, 真正做到触类旁通, 全面提高应试能力, 消除考试的陌生感。

本书适用于所有计划参加 2017 年 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 管理类联考的考生, 同时可作为普通研究生入学考试考生的参考用书。

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2017 版前言

本书自首次出版以来，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书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。

为了方便本书读者更好地进行联考笔试备考，凡本书读者都可以免费获得一套联考笔试网课。本书读者只需将个人联系电话、邮箱和主要报考院校（含专业）信息发送至邮箱 zhuanshuo2017@sina.com，即可免费获得本书附赠的一套在线网课。

最后，谨祝愿全体 MBA、MPA、MPAcc 考生在 2017 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

2016 年 3 月 20 日

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完形填空

2016 年真题详解

Happy people work differently. They're more productive, more creative, and willing to take greater risks. And new research suggests that happiness might influence 1 firms work, too.

Companies located in places with happier people invest more, according to a recent research paper 2, firms in happy places spend more on R&D (research and development). That's because happiness is linked to the kind of longer-term thinking 3 for making investments for the future.

The researchers wanted to know if the 4 and inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness would 5 the way companies invested. So they compared U.S. cities' average happiness 6 by Gallup polling with the investment activity of publicly traded firms in those areas.

7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area in which they were 8. But is it really happiness that's linked to investment, or could something else about happier cities 9 why firms there spend more on R&D? To find out, the researchers controlled for various 10 that might make firms more likely to invest-like size, industry, and sales-and for indicators that a place was 11 to live in, like growth in wages or population. The link between happiness and investment generally 12 even after accounting for these things.

The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to "less codified decision making process" and the possible presence of "younger and less 14 managers who are more likely to be influenced by sentiment." The relationship was 15 stronger in places where happiness was spread more 16. Firms seem to invest more in places where most people are relatively happy, rather than in places with happiness inequality.

17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view, the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. "It surely seems plausible that happy people would be more forward-thinking and creative and 20 R&D more than the average," said one researcher.

1. [A] why [B] where [C] how [D] when
2. [A] In return [B] In particular [C] In contrast [D] In conclusion
3. [A] sufficient [B] famous [C] perfect [D] necessary
4. [A] individualism [B] modernism [C] optimism [D] realism
5. [A] echo [B] miss [C] spoil [D] change
6. [A] imagined [B] measured [C] invented [D] assumed
7. [A] Sure [B] Odd [C] Unfortunate [D] Often
8. [A] advertised [B] divided [C] overtaxed [D] headquartered
9. [A] explain [B] overstate [C] summarize [D] emphasize
10. [A] stages [B] factors [C] levels [D] methods
11. [A] desirable [B] sociable [C] reputable [D] reliable
12. [A] resumed [B] held [C] emerged [D] broke
13. [A] attribute [B] assign [C] transfer [D] compare
14. [A] serious [B] civilized [C] ambitious [D] experienced
15. [A] thus [B] instead [C] also [D] never
16. [A] rapidly [B] regularly [C] directly [D] equally
17. [A] After [B] Until [C] While [D] Since
18. [A] arrives [B] jumps [C] hints [D] strikes
19. [A] shape [B] rediscover [C] simplify [D] share
20. [A] pray for [B] lean towards [C] give away [D] send out

► 答案解析

1. 【答案】[C]

【解析】原文意思是新的研究表明快乐影响公司的工作[A]原因[B]地点[D]时间，根据语法四项均可入选，但是根据第二段的内容 invest 和 spend 可知是怎么做，所以正确答案为 C。

2. 【答案】[B]

【解析】文章中，前一句意为“根据最新研究员工快乐的公司投资偏多”。后一句“在令人欢乐的地方建立的公司的发展和上投资更多”。上下两句构成同向的递进的关系，选项 B 是特别的、尤其的意思，符合上下文的逻辑关系。[A]In return 作为回报[C]In contrast 反之[D]In conclusion 总之，与其语义不达，不能入选。

3. 【答案】[D]

【解析】原句中，longer-term thinking 是中心词，for making investments for the future 是其定语，为未来投资所 3 的长远的思维方式。[A]sufficient 充分的[B]famous 著名的[C]perfect 完美的[D]necessary 必需的，所以应选择[D]necessary 必需的，其余均不能入选

4. 【答案】[C]

【解析】根据原句中，4 后，inclination for risk-taking that come with happiness 和快乐相随相伴的冒险精神，可以推测 and 前应选择 happiness 快乐的同义词，所以应选择

[C]optimism 乐观主义。[A]individualism 个人主义[B]modernism 现代主义[D]realism 现实主义意思均与原文无关。

5. 【答案】[D]

【解析】原文 if 从句中主语是 the 4 and inclination 乐观和冒险精神，谓语是 would，宾语是 the way，据语义，快乐和冒险精神改变公司的投资方式，所以选择[D]选项。[A]echo 回声[B]miss 思念[C]spoil 溺爱均不能入选。

6. 【答案】[B]

【解析】分解原句得到中心词 average happiness，一般的快乐情况，修饰词是 6 by Gallup polling，盖洛普民意调查的。根据语义应选择[B]measured 测量估量，[A]imagined 想象[C]invented 发明[D]assumed 保证担保使确信，意思不匹配，均不能入选。

7. 【答案】[A]

【解析】上一段观点指出快乐改变公司的投资方式，本段 7 enough, firms' investment and R&D intensity were correlated with the happiness of the area，意思是公司的投资与快乐密切相关，上下段语义一致，所以选择[A]Sure, sure enough 是果然果真的意思。[B]Odd 奇怪[C]Unfortunate 不幸地[D]Often 经常均不能入选。

8. 【答案】[D]

【解析】分解定语从句得到主语是 they，谓语是 were，状语是 in the area。根据语义，公司坐落于某个区域，所以选 D。[A]advertised 做广告[B]divided 分隔[C]overtaxed 课税过重均不能入选。

9. 【答案】[A]

【解析】分解原句得到主语是 something else 一些其他事情，谓语是 9，宾语是 why firms there spend more on R&D 为什么公司在投资上花费巨大。根据语义，所以选 [A]explain 解释。[B]overstate 夸大[C]summarize 总结[D]emphasize 强调均不能入选。

10. 【答案】[B]

【解析】根据原文得到公司可能投资的 10，——即大小，行业和业绩，可以得到答案为[B]factors 因素。[A]stages 阶段[C]levels 层次[D]methods 方法均不能入选。

11. 【答案】[A]

【解析】原句根据语义，如工资的增长或人口的增长，这些令人怎么样的居住地方，所以选[A]desirable 令人满意的。[B]sociable 社交的友善的[C]reputable 声誉好的[D]reliable 可靠的均不能入选。

12. 【答案】[B]

【解析】分解原句得到谓语是 12，宾语是 the link 关联。根据语义，考虑到这些因素，人们快乐和投资的关系，所以选[B]held 支持保留。[A]resumed 重新开始，继续[C]emerged 出现[D]broke 打破，均不能入选。

13. 【答案】[A]

【解析】原句前半句“The correlation between happiness and investment was particularly strong for younger firms, which the authors 13 to “less codified decision making process”意思是：在一些新成立的公司，快乐和投资的关系尤为明显，这 13 简单的决

议过程,所以上下句构成原因与结果的关系,所以选[A]attribute to 归因于。
[B]assign 分配[C]transfer 转移转让[D]compare 比喻,均不能入选。

14. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 本句提到 younger firms,而此处有 less,所以没有经验的经理与新成立的公司语义呼应,所以选[D]experienced 有经验的。[A]serious 严重的、严肃的[B]civilized 文明的、有礼貌的[C]ambitious 雄心勃勃的,均不能入选。

15. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 原句的意思是在快乐传播更广泛的地方这种关联性 15 更强大。下一句的意思是公司更愿意在大多数人都快乐的地方投资, [C]also 也,前后句构成并列关系。[A]thus 因此[B]instead 取而代之[D]never 从来不,均不能入选。

16. 【答案】 [D]

【解析】 文中上句的意思是在快乐传播更广泛的地方这种关联性更强大。下句的意思是公司更愿意在大多数人都快乐的地方投资,而不愿意在个别人快乐的公司投资。所以选择[D]equally 同样的、同等的。[A]rapidly 迅速的[B]regularly 规律的[C]directly 直接的,均不能入选。

17. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 上段的意思快乐与投资成正相关,本句 17 this doesn't prove that happiness causes firms to invest more or to take a longer-term view 的意思是这不能证明快乐可以促使公司投资更多,语义上构成对比关系,所以选择[C]While 然而。[A]After 在……之后[B]Until 直到[D]Since 自从,均不能入选。

18. 【答案】 [C]

【解析】 文中 the authors believe it at least 18 at that possibility. 作者认为这至少 18 了这种可能性,主语是 it,谓语是 18, 宾语是这种可能性。所以选[C]hint at 暗指。[A]arrives at 达成[B]jumps 欣然接受、跃向[D]strikes strike at 袭击、攻击、向……打击,均不能入选。

19. 【答案】 [A]

【解析】 原句 It's not hard to imagine that local culture and sentiment would help 19 how executives think about the future. 主语是当地的文化和情感,谓语是帮助 19, 宾语是管理层如何考虑未来的发展。所以选[A]shape 形成、塑造。[B]rediscover 重新发现[C]simplify 简化[D]share 分享,均不能入选。

20. 【答案】 [B]

【解析】 原句 and 使快乐的人更加有远见和 20 快乐的人比一般人更易于投资构成并列关系。所以选[B]lean towards 趋向于。[A]pray for 恳求,请求[B]lean towards 趋向倾向(偏向) [C]give away 放弃、泄露、分发、出卖[D]send out 发送、派遣、放出,均不能入选。



全文翻译 (略)

2015 年真题详解

In our contemporary culture, the prospect of communicating with-or even looking at-a stranger is virtually unbearable. Everyone around us seems to agree by the way they cling to their phones, even without a 1 on a subway.

It's a sad reality-our desire to avoid interacting with other human beings - because there's 2 to be gained from talking to the stranger standing by you .But you wouldn't know it, 3 into your phone. This universal protection sends the 4 :“Please don't approach me.”

What is it that makes us feel we need to hide 5 our screens?

One answer is fear, according to Jon Wortmann, an executive mental coach. We fear rejection, or that our innocent social advances will be 6 as “weird”. We fear we'll be 7 . We fear we'll be disruptive.

Strangers are inherently 8 to us, so we are more likely to feel 9 when communicating with them compared with our friends and acquaintances. To avoid this uneasiness, we 10 to our phones. “Phone becomes our security blanket,” Wortmann says. “They are our happy glasses that protect us from what we perceive is going to be more 11.”

But once we rip off the band-aid, tuck our smart phones in our pockets and look up, it doesn't 12 so bad. In one 2011 experiment, behavioral scientists Nicholas Epley and Juliana Schroeder asked commuters to do the unthinkable: Start a 13 . They had Chicago train commuters talk to their fellow 14 . “When Dr. Epley and Ms. Schroeder asked other people in the same train station to 15 how they would feel after talking to a stranger, the commuters thought their 16 would be more pleasant if they sat on their own,” *The New York Times* summarizes. Though the participants didn't expect a positive experience, after they 17 with the experiment, “not a single person reported having been embarrassed.”

18 , these commutes were reportedly more enjoyable compared with those without communication, which makes absolute sense, 19 human beings thrive off of social connections.

It's that 20; Talking to strangers can make you feel connected.

1. [A] signal [B] permit [C] ticket [D] record
2. [A] nothing [B] little [C] another [D] much
3. [A] beaten [B] guided [C] plugged [D] brought
4. [A] sign [B] code [C] notice [D] message
5. [A] under [B] behind [C] beyond [D] from
6. [A] misapplied [B] mismatched [C] misadjusted [D] misinterpreted
7. [A] replaced [B] fired [C] judged [D] delayed
8. [A] unreasonable [B] ungrateful [C] unconventional [D] unfamiliar
9. [A] comfortable [B] confident [C] anxious [D] angry
10. [A] attend [B] point [C] take [D] turn
11. [A] dangerous [B] mysterious [C] violent [D] boring
12. [A] hurt [B] resist [C] bend [D] decay
13. [A] lecture [B] conversation [C] debate [D] negotiation
14. [A] passengers [B] employees [C] researchers [D] trainees
15. [A] reveal [B] choose [C] predict [D] design
16. [A] voyage [B] ride [C] walk [D] flight
17. [A] went through [B] did away [C] caught up [D] put up
18. [A] In turn [B] In fact [C] In particular [D] In consequence
19. [A] unless [B] since [C] if [D] whereas
20. [A] funny [B] logical [C] simple [D] rare

答案解析

1. 【答案】[A]

【解析】根据上下文, 在这里所要表述的意思是“即使没有手机信号, 他们也会捧着手机”。

2. 【答案】[D]

【解析】这里的语义是“其实我们可以在同陌生人的交流中获益良多”, 表示“多”, 在这里只有 much 了。

3. 【答案】[C]

【解析】这里的用词很形象, 表示“但你却不知道其中的益处, 一头扎进你的手机世界”。

4. 【答案】[D]

【解析】这种通常的保护方式传递出一个“信息”: “不要靠近我”。

5. 【答案】[B]

【解析】这里是我们在“藏”的时候与手机屏幕的方位关系, 自然是“藏在后面”最为贴切。

6. 【答案】[D]

【解析】misapplied 是被误用; mismatched 是匹配错误; misadjusted 是失调; misinterpreted

是被误解；显然最后一个放在这里更为通顺：我们害怕被拒绝，或者觉得我们天真的社交之举会被认为是“怪异的”。

7. 【答案】[C]

【解析】延续上一题的语境“被误解”，在这里我们选择“被评判”judged。

8. 【答案】[D]

【解析】对应语句中的“stranger”陌生人，这里选择“unfamiliar”不熟悉。

9. 【答案】[C]

【解析】承接上半句，陌生人对我们不熟悉，我们对陌生人感到紧张。

10. 【答案】[D]

【解析】词组 turn to，表示“求助于”。

11. 【答案】[A]

【解析】与本句中 protect 对应的词汇是 dangerous, mysterious 和 boring 不合语境，violent 程度有点过了。

12. 【答案】[A]

【解析】本句语义为“但是当我们撕掉创可贴，把智能手机塞进口袋里，抬头走路，其实并不会那么糟”。

13. 【答案】[B]

【解析】根据全文的主线，可知这里是让参加实验的人彼此交流。

14. 【答案】[A]

【解析】根据 commuters（往返的乘客），可以知道是在往返的交通工具上。

15. 【答案】[C]

【解析】此处句意为“当要求其他人预测跟陌生人交谈的感受时”。

16. 【答案】[B]

【解析】因为是乘坐火车，所以这里选 ride（乘车的短途旅程）是得当的。

17. 【答案】[A]

【解析】went through 在这里表述“当他们经历完这个实验后”。

18. 【答案】[B]

【解析】在这里开始总结陈词并阐明观点了，用 in fact（实际上）恰到好处。

19. 【答案】[B]

【解析】在这里要表述因果关系，只有 since 有这个含义。

20. 【答案】[C]

【解析】simple 表达了文中的“就是这么简单！同陌生人交谈让你感觉不再孤单”。

全文翻译（略）

2014 年真题详解^①

Thinner isn't always better. A number of studies have 1 that normal-weight people are in fact at higher risk of some diseases, compared to those who are overweight. And there are health conditions for which being overweight is actually 2. For example, heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 3, among the elderly, being somewhat overweight is often an 4 of good health.

Of even greater 5 is the fact that obesity turns out to be very difficult to define. It is often defined 6 body mass index, or BMI. BMI 7 body mass divided by the square of height. An adult with a BMI of 18 to 25 is often considered to be normal weight. Between 25 and 30 is overweight. And over 30 is considered obese. Obesity, 8, can be divided into moderately obese, severely obese, and very severely obese. While such numerical standards seem 9, they are not. Obesity is probably less a matter of weight than body fat. Some people with a high BMI are in fact extremely fit, 10 others with a low BMI may be in poor 11. For example, many collegiate and professional football players 12 as obese, though their percentage body fat is low. Conversely, someone with a small frame may have high body fat but a 13 BMI. Today we have a(n) 14 to label obesity as a disgrace. The overweight are sometimes 15 in the media with their faces covered. Stereotypes 16 with obesity include laziness, lack of will power, and lower prospects for success. Teachers, employers, and health professionals have been shown to harbor biases against the obese. 17 very young children tend to look down on the overweight, and teasing about body build has long been a problem in schools.

Negative attitudes towards obesity, 18 in health concerns, have stimulated a number of anti-obesity 19. My own hospital system has banned sugary drinks from its facilities. Many employers have instituted weight loss and fitness initiatives. Michelle Obama has launched a

^① 鉴于版权问题的考虑, 无法满足大多数读者希望将真题与解析分开放置的要求。——编者注

high-visibility campaign 20 children obesity, even claiming that it represents our greatest national security threat.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. [A] concluded | [B] ensured | [C] doubted | [D] denied |
| 2. [A] dangerous | [B] protective | [C] sufficient | [D] troublesome |
| 3. [A] Instead | [B] However | [C] Likewise | [D] Therefore |
| 4. [A] objective | [B] indicator | [C] origin | [D] example |
| 5. [A] impact | [B] relevance | [C] assistance | [D] concern |
| 6. [A] in favor of | [B] in case of | [C] in terms of | [D] in respects of |
| 7. [A] equals | [B] determines | [C] measures | [D] modifies |
| 8. [A] in turn | [B] in contrast | [C] in essence | [D] in part |
| 9. [A] complicated | [B] conservative | [C] variable | [D] straightforward |
| 10. [A] so | [B] unless | [C] since | [D] while |
| 11. [A] shape | [B] spirit | [C] balance | [D] taste |
| 12. [A] start | [B] qualify | [C] stay | [D] retire |
| 13. [A] strange | [B] constant | [C] normal | [D] changeable |
| 14. [A] option | [B] tendency | [C] opportunity | [D] reason |
| 15. [A] employed | [B] pictured | [C] imitated | [D] monitored |
| 16. [A] compared | [B] combined | [C] settled | [D] associated |
| 17. [A] Yet | [B] Still | [C] Even | [D] Only |
| 18. [A] despised | [B] ignored | [C] corrected | [D] grounded |
| 19. [A] discussions | [B] businesses | [C] policies | [D] studies |
| 20. [A] against | [B] for | [C] without | [D] with |

● 答案解析

1. 【答案】[A]

【解析】逻辑关系/语义衔接题。根据这句话的意思：“一系列的研究已经____，事实上，正常体重的人的患病风险要高于超重的人。”横线后面的一句话是这一系列研究的总结。[A]选项 concluded 意为总结，[B]选项 ensured 意为确认，[C]选项 doubted 意为翻倍，[D]选项 denied 意为否定。选项[A]符合题意。

2. 【答案】[B]

【解析】逻辑关系题。根据后面的例子：“heavier women are less likely to develop calcium deficiency than thin women. 体重稍重比体重轻的女性能减少缺钙的风险。”说明超重带来的作用是积极的。[A]选项 dangerous 意为危险的，[B]选项 protective 意为防护的、保护的，[C]选项 sufficient 意为充足的，[D]选项 troublesome 意为麻烦的。根据句意，[B]选项符合题意。

3. 【答案】[C]

【解析】语义衔接题。第三句话说明了超重女士的情况，第四句说明的是老人的情况，二