

2007

MBA联考标准模拟考场 英语

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MBA培训专家和一线教授联手合作
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清华大学出版社

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北京

内 容 简 介

本书是为2007年参加MBA联考的考生量身定做的10套精编模拟试题。2007年MBA联考中,英语考试仍然占100分,其重要性是绝对不能忽视的。这本标准模拟考场完全按照新大纲的要求和规定进行编写,试题难度与真题相当,能检验考生的复习情况,让考生在临考前进行实战模拟,最终夺得高分。

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图书在版编目(CIP)数据

MBA 联考标准模拟考场. 英语/周槐雄主编. —北京:清华大学出版社,2005.8

ISBN 7-302-11574-5

I. M… II. 周… III. 英语—研究生—入学考试—自学参考资料 IV. G643

中国版本图书馆CIP数据核字(2005)第091126号

出 版 者: 清华大学出版社 地 址: 北京清华大学学研大厦

<http://www.tup.com.cn> 邮 编: 100084

社 总 机: 010-62770175 客户服务: 010-62776969

责任编辑: 梁云慈

封面设计: 傅瑞学

版式设计: 刘祎淼

印 刷 者: 北京鑫海金澳胶印有限公司

装 订 者: 北京市密云县京文制本装订厂

发 行 者: 新华书店总店北京发行所

开 本: 185×260 印张: 11 字数: 243千字

印 次: 2006年8月第2次印刷

书 号: ISBN 7-302-11574-5/F·1295

印 数: 4001~8000

定 价: 21.00元



前言

MBA 是工商管理硕士 (Master of Business Administration) 的英文缩写。1990 年,国务院学位委员会正式批准在我国设立 MBA 学位和试办 MBA 教育,并于 1991 年开始招生。MBA 是一种专业学位,明显不同于普通理论研究型研究生教育的特点。MBA 教育过程中注重学生的实践环节,极其强调学生的能力与素质的培养,通过大量的案例教学,培养学生的战略眼光、创造性思维、团队合作精神、处理复杂问题的应变能力和决策能力,以及开拓进取的强烈的事业心与社会责任感。

在 MBA 入学考试竞争日趋激烈的形势下,为了满足广大 MBA 考生的迫切需求,我们特组织了多名有丰富教学及 MBA 辅导和培训经验的专家和教授,花费大量的时间精心编写了这套《MBA 联考标准模拟考场》,以便考生能在有限的时间内,通过这套标准模拟考场的学习和实战演练,在 MBA 的考试中夺得高分,迈进名校 MBA 的殿堂。

本套《MBA 联考标准模拟考场》的特点如下:

一、作者阵容强大,预测具有权威性

本套丛书的主编都是 MBA 培训学校的首席主讲专家,他们都在全国各地的 MBA 辅导学校的一线亲自辅导广大考生的考前复习,从事了多年的 MBA 培训和教育工作,有相当丰富的辅导和教学工作经验,深谙 MBA 的命题规律和出题的动态,集合清华大学、北京大学和中国人民大学的权威讯息,浓缩成这套模拟考场。

二、紧扣最新大纲,高效预测

本套《MBA 联考标准模拟考场》系列严格按照全国 MBA 指导委员会制定的最新考试大纲进行编写,题型和题量与实际考试试题一致。本系列模拟考场便紧紧联系变化了的考试动态以及最新形势与政策,注重实际操作演练。每套试卷均由一线著名专家精选材料,题题推敲,优化设计命制完成。

三、启迪备考,极具操作性

许多考生缺乏实际临场经验,本套模拟考场系列将精辟阐明解题思路,全面展现题型变化,将浩渺的习题浓缩于有限的模拟题精华中,迅速提高考生的解题能力。为 MBA 联考学子全程领航和理性分析,引领考生高效通过联考难关。

本套《MBA 联考标准模拟考场》的题型与真题完全相同,题目难度与真题相当,或者略高于真题,使考生经过复习后,能有一种高屋建瓴的感觉。每套试卷都有详细的标准答案和解析。考生可以利用本套试卷进行考前模拟实战训练,检验自己的学习成果,及时进行查漏补缺,有针对性地进行复习备考。希望考生能在仿真的环境下进行模拟训练,这样效果最佳。

本套《MBA 联考标准模拟考场》在编写过程中得到了北京大学光华管理学院、清华大学经济管理学院部分教授和专家的大力支持,在此表示诚挚的感谢。

由于时间有限,不当之处在所难免,望广大读者和专家批评指正。

编 者

2006 年 6 月于北京



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MBA联考标准模拟考场

2007 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生 入学考试英语标准模拟考场一

Section I Vocabulary

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the one answer that best completes the sentence and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (10 points)

1. In some countries girls are still _____ of a good education.
A. denied B. declined C. derived D. deprived
2. While typing, Helen has a habit of stopping _____ to give her long and flowing hair a smooth.
A. occasionally B. simultaneously C. eventually D. promptly
3. One reason for the successes of Asian immigrants in the U. S. is that they have taken great _____ to educate their children.
A. efforts B. pains C. attempts D. endeavours
4. If any man here does not agree with me, he should _____ his own plan for improving the living conditions of these people.
A. put on B. put out C. put in D. put forward
5. I support your decision, but I should also make it clear that I am not going to be _____ to it.
A. connected B. fastened C. bound D. stuck
6. The English language contains a(n) _____ of words which are comparative seldom used in ordinary conversation.
A. altitude B. latitude C. multitude D. attitude
7. It's a serious crime that people _____ goods out of China to avoid paying customs duty.
A. ship B. smuggle C. launch D. load
8. Recently the car factory had to carry out personnel _____ because of financial trouble.
A. cuts B. demands C. reductions D. orders

9. Falling sales and rising overheads have obliged the company to review each customer's _____ limit.
A. credit B. currency C. check D. certificate
10. _____ of over 5% are attractive if the dollar really is going to stabilize.
A. Manufactures B. Yields C. Creating D. Receiving
11. The past 22 years have really been amazing, and every prediction we've made about improvements have all come _____.
A. truly B. true C. truth D. truthful
12. You cannot be _____ careful when you drive a car.
A. very B. so C. too D. enough
13. In general, the amount that a student spends for housing should be held to one-fifth of the total _____ for living expenses.
A. acceptable B. available C. advisable D. applicable
14. Every man in this country has the right to live where he wants to _____ the color of his skin.
A. with the exception of B. in the light
C. by virtue of D. regardless of
15. Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full _____.
A. capacity B. strength C. length D. possibility
16. I hate people who _____ the end of a film that you haven't seen before.
A. reveal B. rewrite C. revise D. reverse
17. He's watching TV? He's _____ to be cleaning his mom.
A. known B. supposed C. regarded D. considered
18. The old couple decided to _____ a boy and a girl though they had three children of their own.
A. adapt B. bring C. receive D. adopt
19. The government is laying to do something to _____ better understanding between the two countries.
A. raise B. promote C. heighten D. increase
20. The newspaper did not mention the _____ of the damage caused by the fire.
A. range B. level C. extent D. quantity

Section II Close

Directions: Read the following passage. For each numbered blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**.
(10 points)

Wholesale prices in July rose more sharply than expected and at a faster rate than

consumer prices, 21 that businesses were still protecting consumers 22 the full brunt (冲击) of higher energy costs.

The Producer Price Index, 23 measures what producers receive for goods and services, 24 1 percent in July, the Labor Department reported yesterday, double 25 economists had been expecting and a sharp turn around from flat prices in June. Excluding 26 and energy, the core index of producer prices rose 0.4 percent, 27 than the 0.1 percent that economists had 28. Much of that increase was result of an 29 increase in car and truck prices.

On Tuesday, the Labor Department said the 30 that consumers paid for goods and services in July were 31 0.5 percent over all, and up 0.1 percent, excluding food and energy.

32 the overall rise in both consumer and producer prices 33 caused by energy costs, which increased 4.4 percent in the month. (Wholesale food prices 34 0.3 percent in July.) 35 July 2004, wholesale prices were up 4.6 percent; the core rate 36 2.8 percent, its fastest pace since 1995.

Typically, increases in the Producer Price Index indicate similar changes in the consumer index 37 businesses recoup (补偿) higher costs from customers. 38 for much of this expansion, which started 39 the end of 2001, that has not been the 40. In fact, many businesses like automakers have been aggressively discounting their products.

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------|
| 21. A. indicate | B. to indicate | C. indicating | D. indicated |
| 22. A. of | B. to | C. by | D. from |
| 23. A. that | B. which | C. it | D. this |
| 24. A. rise | B. rises | C. rose | D. raised |
| 25. A. that | B. what | C. which | D. this |
| 26. A. food | B. grain | C. crop | D. diet |
| 27. A. less | B. lower | C. higher | D. more |
| 28. A. said | B. reported | C. calculated | D. forecast |
| 29. A. expectable | B. unexpected | C. expectation | D. expecting |
| 30. A. prices | B. costs | C. charges | D. values |
| 31. A. down | B. from | C. to | D. up |
| 32. A. Much | B. Most | C. Most of | D. Much of |
| 33. A. was | B. were | C. is | D. are |
| 34. A. fall | B. fell | C. falls | D. has fallen |
| 35. A. Comparing with | B. In comparison | C. Compared with | D. Compare to |
| 36. A. dropped | B. declined | C. lifted | D. climbed |
| 37. A. as | B. so | C. while | D. when |
| 38. A. And | B. But | C. Yet | D. Still |
| 39. A. at | B. by | C. in | D. to |

40. A. condition B. situation C. matter D. case

Section III Reading Comprehension

Directions: Read the following four passages. Answer the questions below each passage by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on **ANSWER SHEET 1**. (40 points)

1

Two main techniques have been used for training elephants, which we may call respectively the tough and the gentle. The former method simply consists of setting an elephant to work and beating him until he does what is expected of him. Apart from any moral considerations this is a stupid method of training, for it produces a resentful animal who at a later stage may well turn man-killer. The gentle method requires more patience in the early stages, but produces a cheerful, good-tempered elephant who will give many years of loyal service.

The first essential in elephant training is to assign to the animal a single mahout who will be entirely responsible for the job. Elephants like to have one master just as dogs do, and are capable of a considerable degree of personal affection. There are even stories of half-trained elephant calves who have refused to feed and pained to death when by some unavoidable circumstance they have been deprived of their own trainer. Such extreme cases must probably be taken with a grain of salt, but they do underline the general principle that the relationship between elephant and mahout is the key to successful training.

The most economical age to capture an elephant for training is between fifteen and twenty years, for it is then almost ready to undertake heavy work and can begin to earn its keep straight away. But animals of this age do not easily become subservient to man, and a very firm hand must be employed in the early stages. The captive elephant, still roped to a tree, plunges and screams every time a man approaches, and for several days will probably refuse all food through anger and fear. Sometimes a tame elephant is tethered nearby to give the wild one confidence, and in most cases the captive gradually quietens down and begins to accept its food. The next stage is to get the elephant to the training establishment, a ticklish business which is achieved with the aid of two tame elephants roped to the captive on either side.

When several elephants are being trained at one time, it is customary for the new arrival to be placed between the stalls of two captives whose training is already well advanced. It is then left completely undisturbed with plenty of food and water so that it can absorb the atmosphere of its new home and see that nothing particularly alarming is happening to its companions. When it is eating normally, its own training begins. The trainer stands in front of the elephant holding a long stick with a sharp metal point. Two assistants, mounted on tame elephants, control the captive from either side, while others rub their hands over his skin to the accompaniment of a monotonous and soothing chant. This is supposed to induce pleasurable sensations in the

elephant, and its effects are reinforced by the use of endearing epithets, such as 'ho! my son', or 'ho! My father', or 'my mother', according to the age and sex of the captive. The elephant is not immediately susceptible to such blandishments, however, and usually lashes fiercely with its trunk in all directions. These movements are controlled by the trainer with the metal-pointed stick, and the trunk eventually becomes so sore that the elephant curls it up and seldom afterwards uses it for offensive purposes.

41. The ill-treatment of an elephant during training _____.
A. can have unpleasant consequences later
B. is the most effective method available
C. increases the time it takes to train the animal
D. ensures loyal service for years to come
42. An elephant will only be trained successfully if _____.
A. the mahout is a responsible person
B. elephant calves don't refuse to feed
C. the mahout and the elephant get on well together
D. several trainers are assigned to the job
43. The main attraction of training mature elephants is _____.
A. early financial returns
B. their willingness to obey their trainers
C. the avoidance of anxiety in the elephant
D. that elephants are difficult to keep
44. A mature elephant is only subjected to training when _____.
A. it is with other elephants
B. the mahout has established a good relationship with it
C. the animal is feeding normally
D. it needs to be controlled with a sharp pointed stick
45. This passage mainly discusses _____.
A. two techniques used for training elephants
B. the inhumane method used in training elephants
C. how to train the elephant
D. through the tough method we cannot train the elephant successfully

2

Men have often been praised by being told that they were as smart as a Philadelphia lawyer. No one knows why there is something special about Philadelphia lawyers, but the expression "smart as a Philadelphia lawyer" seems to have come from a famous trial early in the 18th century.

An Englishman, William S. Cosby arrived in New York as the royal governor of the

province. He was a tyrant. He wanted to make money quickly and he ruled the province with no thought for the law or the rights of the people. Among those who opposed his rule was John Peter Zinger who came to America from Germany. Mr. Zinger started a newspaper which praised liberty and sharply criticized the governor. Governor Cosby arrested Mr. Zinger, charged him with slander and kept him in prison for nine months. Mr. Zinger could not find a New York lawyer to defend him because of the governor's power. But a leading lawyer from Philadelphia agreed to defend Mr. Zinger. He was Andrew Hamilton, white-haired and almost 80 years old.

The trial opened, the jury chosen and charges read. At that time, the law on slander said that jury could decide only if the person accused published in the newspaper named in the charges. The question of whether words published were true or not was to be decided by the judge. Mr. Zinger told the court he was innocent. Then the lawyer from Philadelphia rose, admitted that Mr. Zinger did publish the newspaper as charged. But Mr. Hamilton continued. The publishing of a newspaper does not make a person guilty of slander. He said that words themselves must be proved false or slanderous. Otherwise Mr. Zinger is innocent. The judge warned Mr. Hamilton that he, the judge, would decide if the words were slanderous or not. Mr. Hamilton quickly turned to the jury and asked them to decide. He said that it was their right to decide whether the alleged slander was in fact the truth. In his final statement to the jury, Mr. Hamilton said the question was much bigger than the charges against Mr. Zinger. He said the question was liberty and right of people to oppose dishonesty and tyranny by speaking and writing the truth. After a brief discussion the jury declared that Mr. Zinger was not guilty and cheers broke out in the courtroom. The decision established the principle of freedom of the press in the American Colonies. Mr. Hamilton was praised as a hero. Through the years the fame of Mr. Zinger trial and praise for Mr. Hamilton has spread throughout the country. And so it is believed that the expression "as smart as a Philadelphia lawyer" honors the man from Philadelphia who successfully defended the freedom of the press to print the truth.

46. Many people opposed Governor Cosby's rule because _____.

- A. he wanted to make money quickly
- B. he was the royal governor
- C. he was a tyrant
- D. they were biased

47. John Zinger was arrested _____.

- A. because he was smart as a Philadelphia lawyer
- B. because he criticized the Governor in the newspaper
- C. because of his stupidity
- D. because the Governor was powerful

48. Which of the following statements is true?

- A. In Mr. Hamilton's opinion, only when the words are proved slanderous can the writer of the words be proved guilty of slander.
- B. Mr. Zinger was proved innocent because he criticized the tyrannical governor.
- C. Mr. Zinger made up stories about the governor in the newspaper.
- D. Nobody wanted to defend Mr. Zinger because he had come from Germany.
49. Mr. Hamilton was considered as a hero because _____.
A. he taught the cruel Governor Cosby a lesson
B. his successful defence in the trial
C. he defended the freedom of the press to print the truth
D. his courage to defend for John Zinger in spite of the tyrannical Governor
50. The purpose of this passage is _____.
A. to tell people how the principle of freedom of press was established
B. to show the significance of the trial
C. to tell people where the expression "as smart as a Philadelphia lawyer" comes from
D. to tell people something special about the Philadelphia lawyer

3

For scientists who study human evolution, fossil remains provide the only direct evidence of our ancient ancestors. Access to these paleoanthropological Rosetta stones, however, is limited by protective curators who are often reluctant to lend the fragile fossils. And in the case of fossil skulls, nature preserves critical information in the largely inaccessible interior. But help is on the way. At the annual meeting of the American Association of Physical Anthropologists in Salt Lake City this past April, researchers discussed how medical imaging, virtual reality and computer-controlled modelling technologies get around these obstacles noninvasively.

Three-dimensional medical imaging based on computed tomography (CT) scans was developed in the early 1980s. On a computer, surgeons could electronically remove the patient's soft tissue and then explore the virtual skull inside and out before operating. It wasn't long before Glenn Conroy of Washington University and his colleagues demonstrated that these same techniques could also be applied to fossils, in which sediments take the place of soft tissue.

With advances in computer graphics and computational power, paleoanthropologists can now perform on their computers a wide range of investigations that are impossible to attempt on the original fossil. Missing features on one side of the skull can be re-created by mirroring the preserved features (postmortem deformations can be similarly rectified), and tiny, hidden structures such as the inner ear can be magnified for closer examination. Moreover, as Christoph P. E. Zollikofer and Marcias. Ponce de Leon of the University of Zurich and others have shown, anthropologists can reconstruct fragmented fossils on-screen.

The standard repertoire of measurements can also be made virtually, in most cases with the same degree of accuracy afforded by handheld calipers. And with the creation of a virtual

“endocast”, brain volume can be determined reliably. In fact, Conroy’s recent research has revealed a major discrepancy between the estimated and actual brain volume of an early hominid called Stw 505 (or Mr. Ples). Conroy suspects that the estimated cranial capacity of some other fossils might also be incorrect—a hunch that, if substantiated, could have important implications for our understanding of brain evolution.

51. The article could be entitled _____.
 A. Human Evolution B. Virtual Fossil Skull
 C. Three-dimensional Medical Imaging D. Virtual Anthropology
52. Why virtual reality and other technology are used in studying human evolution?
 A. Researchers discussed them and decided to develop these technologies in research.
 B. Internet is widely used and the need for communicating via computers is becoming urgent.
 C. Limited access to original stones and hidden information in inaccessible interior made it necessary.
 D. It will be more cheap and convenient.
53. Which of the following is not among the advantages that three-dimensional images have over the original fossils?
 A. Researchers won’t need to persuade the reluctant curators to lend them the fossils.
 B. It can free researchers from the bad or even poisonous smell of the fossils.
 C. Missing features on one side can be re-created, and hidden structures can be magnified.
 D. Anthropologists can reconstruct fragmented fossils.
54. Which of the following is NOT true?
 A. It was Glenn Conroy and his colleagues who developed three-dimension medical imaging based on CT.
 B. Conroy discovered the estimated brain volume of Mr. Ples was incorrect.
 C. Fossil has always been the only direct evidence of our ancient ancestors.
 D. Standard repertories of measurements made virtually has the same degree of accuracy with handheld calipers.
55. Toward the passage, the writer’s attitude can be said to be _____.
 A. optimistic B. objective
 C. pessimistic D. biased

All of us communicate with one another non-verbally, as well as with words. Most of the time we’re not aware that we’re doing it. We gesture with eyebrows or a hand, meet someone else’s eyes and look away, shift positions in a chair. These actions we assume are random and incidental. But researchers have discovered in recent years that there is a system to them almost as consistent and comprehensible as language.

Every culture has its own body language, and children absorb its nuances along with spoken language. A Frenchman talks and moves in French. The way an Englishman crosses his legs is nothing like the way a male American does it. In talking, Americans are apt to end a statement with a droop of the head or hand, a lowering of the eyelids. They wind up a question with a lift of the hand, a lift of the chin or a widening of the eyes. With a future-tense verb they often gesture with a forward movement.

There are regional idioms too, an expert can sometimes pick out a native of Wisconsin just by the way he uses his eyebrows during conversation. Your sex, ethnic background, social class and personal style all influence your body language. Nevertheless, you move and gesture within the American idiom.

The person who is truly bilingual is also bilingual in body language. New York's famous mayor, Fiorello La Guardia, politicked in English, Italian and Yiddish. When films of his speeches are run without sound, it's not too difficult to identify from his gestures the language he was speaking. One of the reasons English-dubbed foreign films often seem flat is that the gestures don't match the language.

Usually, the wordless communication acts to qualify the words. What the nonverbal elements express very often, and very efficiently, is the emotional side of the message. When a person feels liked or disliked, often it's a case of "not what he said but the way he said it." Psychologist Albert Mehrabian has devised this formula: total impact of a message = 7 percent verbal + 38 percent vocal + 55 percent facial. The importance of the voice can be seen when you consider that even the words "I hate you" can be made to sound sexy.

Experts in kinetics—the study of communication through body movement—are not prepared to spell out a precise vocabulary of gestures. When an American rubs his nose, it may mean he is disagreeing with someone or rejecting something. But there are other possible interpretations, too. Another example: When a student in conversation with a professor holds the older man's eyes a little longer than is usual, it can be a sign of respect and affection; it can be a subtle challenge to the professor's authority; or it can be something else entirely. The expert looks for patterns in the context, not for an isolated meaningful gesture.

56. According to linguists, people's gestures are _____.

- A. random and incidental
- B. consistent and comprehensible
- C. subtle and isolated
- D. precise and sexy

57. The main idea of paragraphs 2, 3 and 4 should be that _____.

- A. body language differs in each culture
- B. Americans communicate differently from Frenchmen
- C. it is difficult to dub a foreign film into English
- D. a bilingual person is also bilingual in body language

58. The non-verbal communication _____.

- A. always expresses the message efficiently
 B. shows the speaker's true emotions
 C. isolates a meaning
 D. usually does not match the language
59. Which of the following actions may NOT be considered as a way of non-verbal communication?
 A. Gazing at a person longer than usual. B. Shifting positions in a chair.
 C. Crossing one's legs. D. Yawning in public.
60. According to the author the article is written to explain _____.
 A. the body language differs in each area
 B. the body language can express the people's mind
 C. people's gestures represent the people's character
 D. the body language is same the language

Section IV Translation

Directions: In this section there is a passage in English. Translate it into Chinese and write your translation on **ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)**

Human beings in all times and places think about their world and wonder at their place in it. Humans are thoughtful and creative, possessed of insatiable curiosity. Furthermore, humans have the ability to modify the environment in which they live thus subjecting all other life forms to their own peculiar ideas and fancies. Therefore, it is important to study humans in all their richness and diversity in a calm and systematic manner, with the hope that the knowledge resulting from such studies can lead humans to more harmonious way of living with themselves and with all other life forms on this planet Earth.

"Anthropology" derives from the Greek words anthropos "human" and logos "the study of". By its very name, anthropology encompasses the study of all humankind.

Section V Writing

Directions: In this section, you are asked to write a letter asking for extension of payment. Your composition should be based on the outline given below. Your composition should be 150 words. Remember to write clearly on the **ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)**

1. 告知已经收到对方信函,但目前不能按照结账单上列明的金额支付。
2. 说明我方不能如期支付的原因,并请求对方能同意延期3个月付款。
3. 希望对方能迅速处理这件事。

答案与解析

Section I Vocabulary

1. [答案] D

[解析] 只有选项 D 与 of 连用。选项 C 的干扰性最大,但是 derive 常与 from 连用。

2. [答案] A

[解析] occasionally 是“偶尔,间或”。simultaneously 是“同时”;eventually 是“最终,终于”;promptly 是“立即;迅速地”。

3. [答案] B

[解析] pains 是“努力,辛苦”,可与 take 搭配,have taken great pains 意思是“煞费苦心”。efforts 是“努力”;attempts 是“试图,尝试”;endeavours 是“努力”,与 efforts 同义。A、C、D 项都不与动词 take 搭配。

4. [答案] D

[解析] put forward 是“提出”。put on 是“穿上,戴上”;put out 是“扑灭”;put in 是“插嘴,插入”。

5. [答案] C

[解析] bound 是“约束,束缚”,是 bind 的过去分词。fastened 是“绑牢,固定”;connected 是“联系,连接”;stuck 是“粘贴;坚持”。

6. [答案] C

[解析] multitude 是“大量”,a multitude of words 是“大量词语”。altitude 是“高度,海拔”;latitude 是“纬度”;attitude 是“态度”。这四个词是同形异义词。

7. [答案] B

[解析] A. 用船运;B. 走私;C. 发射;D. 装卸。根据题目的意思结合选项应选 B。

8. [答案] A

[解析] A. 裁员;B. 需求;C. 减小;D. 订单。根据题目的意思结合选项应选 A。

9. [答案] A

[解析] A. 信贷;B. 货币;C. 支票;D. 证书。根据题目的意思结合选项应选 A。

10. [答案] B

[解析] A. 生产;B. 收益;C. 创造;D. 收获。根据题目的意思结合选项应选 B。

11. [答案] B

[解析] 四个选项中只有 B 能与 come 连用。come true 意思是“成为现实”。

12. [答案] C

[解析] cannot be too careful 构成特殊用法,意为“无论多么小心都不为过”。

13. [答案] B

[解析] 四个选项的意思分别为: A. 可接受的;B. 可得到的,可买到的,可借到的;C. 可取的,适当的,贤明的;D. 能应用的,合适的,适用的。

14. [答案] D