

MBA联考英语专项突破系列

MBA

MBA联考英语高分突破 听力分册



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MBA 联考英语高分突破

听力分册

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策划者前言

这是一套针对 MBA 选拔性考试的必备丛书。

在出版由全国工商管理硕士教育指导委员会组编的统编教材的基础上,机械工业出版社会同北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、北京理工大学、西安交通大学、北方交通大学、北京科技大学等几所高校的 MBA 考前辅导名师和资深命题专家,策划了这套 2003 年 MBA 联考系列丛书:《2003 年 MBA 联考同步辅导教材》、《2003 年 MBA 联考模拟试卷》、《MBA 联考英语高分突破》等共 12 本,并将陆续面世。这是为了帮助有志于攻读工商管理硕士学位的广大考生进一步全面、系统地复习有关课程内容,依据最新 MBA 联考大纲和最新 MBA 联考命题方向和趋势而编写的一套题量较大、题型齐全、覆盖面广、难度及认知层次分布合理,应试针对性极强的 MBA 联考系列丛书。

一、体系明晰、内容精练

《2003 年 MBA 联考同步辅导教材》中包括《英语分册》、《管理分册》、《综合能力考试 数学分册》、《综合能力考试 逻辑分册》和《综合能力考试 写作分册》。该体系紧密结合最新大纲和指定用书,精讲精练,题型丰富,数量充足,解析精辟,应试针对性极强。该体系书写体例为:“知识网络图”+“知识要点”+“典型例题”+“习题”。数学分册严格遵循最新考试形式(充分性判断、问题求解)精心制作,体现了作者们的专业素质,您不妨看看、练练。管理分册附有周毕文教授讲课的光盘,是一本不可多得的管理类辅导书的精品。

《MBA 联考英语高分突破》系列丛书包括《听力分册》、《阅读理解分册》、《商务词汇与动词词组分册》和《词汇实战宝典分册》。这种编写体系的实用性强,使考生易于针对英语弱项,专

门训练，以突破英语难关。《听力分册》附有磁带，《阅读理解分册》附有详细注释和长难句分析，《词汇实战宝典分册》附有典型例句、常用搭配、易混淆词，《商务词汇与动词词组分册》更是妙不可言，您不妨去书店找上一本，仔细翻翻。

“2003 年 MBA 联考模拟试卷”包括《英语分册》（配有听力磁带）、《管理分册》、《综合能力考试分册（数学、逻辑推理与写作）》。这套模拟试卷的体系是严格按照最新大纲和最新考卷形式精心设计的，提供全真模拟感觉，是众多作者多年教学、辅导、命题研究的结晶与升华，为您顺利突破 MBA 联考保驾护航。

以上这三套丛书必将帮你顺利解开 2003 年 MBA 联考的成功密码，您要抓牢它。

二、编者队伍阵容强大

这三套丛书的主编、主审和相关作者皆为北京大学、清华大学、中国人民大学、西安交通大学、北京理工大学、北方交通大学、北京科技大学等多年从事教学、辅导工作和有资深命题经验的知名教授和辅导专家。他们所编写的教材、辅导书和讲授的课程在各校和历年 MBA 入学考试中有着举足轻重的影响。

机工版 2003 年 MBA 系列辅导丛书能得以顺利出版和发行，非常感谢 1985~2001 年研究生入学考试资深命题专家王式安教授，清华大学公共英语教学辅导委员会委员侯成源教授，原全国工商管理硕士辅导委员会委员李培煊教授，以及所有主审、主编和作者。

机工版的这三套 MBA 系列辅导丛书是众多辅导名师与专家的结晶，必将成为 MBA 辅导教材的精品。

希望经过我们半年的努力和 20 多位 MBA 辅导专家的倾情之作能够帮助你。

策划人：王 赢

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MBA 听力应试指导

一、大纲要求及题型

根据 2003 年工商管理硕士生 (MBA) 入学考试大纲的要求, 英语考试分为初试和复试。初试考试时间为 3 小时, 其中听力测试时间为 30 分钟, 笔试时间为 2 小时 30 分钟。听力测试的分数占英语初试总分数的 20%; 笔试成绩占总成绩的 80%。复试为口语测试, 命题和测试工作由各招生单位自行组织。

1. 测试目的与要求 英语听力测试主要测试考生理解英语口语的能力。要求考生理解主旨要义, 获取事实性的具体信息, 理解明确或隐含表达的概念性含义; 进行有关的判断、推理和引申; 理解说话者的意图、观点或态度。

2. 试卷内容与结构 听力测试由三节共 20 道题目组成:

节	为考生提供的信息	测试要点	题 型	题目数量	计 分
A	一段独白或对话 (180~220 词) (放两遍录音)	特定和具体信息	填充表格	5	5
B	一段独白或对话 (280~320 词) (放两遍录音)	特定、具体或 总体信息	补全句子或简答题	5	5
C	三段独白或对话 (每段 200~300 词) (放一遍录音)	理解大意和细节 推断词义 判断态度/意图	多项选择题 (四选一)	10	10

二、听力考试特点

(1) 体现了对 MBA 考生的素质要求, 避免了传统意义上的听力考试的偶然性, 要求考生具备较扎实的听力基本功。

(2) 考试内容为 5 篇短文或会话; 字数为 180~320 不等;

语速为每分钟 150 个字左右。题型分为主观题和客观题。

(3) A、B 部分要求听完之后写出答案，其中 A 部分的答案要求只能用一个单词或数字，B 部分的答案不能超过三个单词，录音材料播放两遍。这种题型在很大程度上考察的是考生的听写能力，具体考察听的能力、英语单词的音和形的辨别能力，短期记忆能力以及理解能力。C 部分要求听完之后选择答案，重点考察考生的综合能力，不仅包括单词的音和形的辨别能力，而且还包括对意义的理解和推理能力。本部分录音只播放一遍，其要求比 Part A 与 Part B 相对要高。

(4) 文章不存在难度问题，词汇量一般在 2500 以下；而且测试题中的所有问题均在试卷上印出，这有利于考生预测答案。

三、听力训练方法

(1) 从单词的发音入手，纠正一些单词的错误发音，同时加强朗读训练。

(2) 扎扎实实做 3 盘磁带的听写训练，养成做记录或速记的习惯，从根本上解决听力的基本功问题。

(3) 循序渐进，从单词到句子到对话到短文逐步训练，尤其是听力基本功较薄弱的考生。

(4) 精听与泛听相结合，充分利用一切可利用的资源如：VOA、CRI、BBC、INTERNET 等媒体，合理地安排时间，持之以恒地训练，不要有突击训练的心理；尽量采用裸机训练的方式。

(5) 听力的题材和体裁尽量多样化，尽可能地拓宽自己的背景知识，分析各种题型的提问方式和特点。

四、答题技巧及注意事项

(1) 要有充分的自信心和良好的应试心态，考试时注意力一定要集中，排除一切干扰。只要平时训练到位，以上这些都很容易做到，而且听力成绩也很容易大幅度提高。

(2) 抓住一切时机，快速浏览各部分的题目及选择项，带着问题听录音，这样有助于预测短文的内容和对文章的理解，

从而提高答题的速度和准确性。

(3) 边听边记，除了用心记外，还要学会手记，用自己平时熟悉的各种符号作快速的记录，尤其是关键信息词，这样可以克服我们记忆能力有限的问题。

(4) 听段落时首先要抓住主题句，即短文的段首句或段末句，以及关键名词、动词和形容词。对于那些不重要的功能词以及没听懂的个别单词，大可不必在意。千万不要停留在个别没有听懂的单词上，一定要保持和录音带同步。

第一部分 基础篇

——听力专项训练

Section A Short Dialogues 短对话

这部分内容是听力的基础，测试中 Part A、Part B 和 Part C 均建立在这个基础之上，所涉及的内容多为人们的日常生活、工作和学习等话题。答题时一方面应注意对话者的意图，另一方面应尽快确定与选项有关的信号词，同时应重点把握对话中第二个人的谈话内容，下面列出 7 种常见的题型作为我们基础专项训练的材料。

Directions: *In this section, you will hear some short conversations between two speakers. At the end of each conversation, a third will ask a question about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. Choose the best answer from the four choices marked A. B. C and D.*

I. Numbers and Calculations 数字和计算

这类题的目的在于训练考生辨别英语数字和使用英语数字进行计算的能力。这类数字题常常包括日期、年龄、时间、价格、号码等。计算方式有加、减、乘、除。对有些音相近的数字应仔细辨别，如 fifteen、fifty、eighteen、eighty。对上万的数字的读法也应多加练习，如：40,000、forty thousand、560,000、

five hundred and sixty thousand 等。电话号码中的重复数字如 99 可读为 double nine; 1983 年读为 nineteen eighty-three, 2000 年读为 two thousand; 20 世纪 90 年代读为 nineteen nineties; 4 月 1 日读为 April first 等。

1. [A] \$115 [B] \$105 [C] \$155 [D] \$150
2. [A] 3:40 [B] 3:00 [C] 4:30 [D] 3:10
3. [A] 30 [B] 40 [C] 80 [D] 60
4. [A] \$100 [B] \$ 20 [C] \$ 80 [D] \$ 200
5. [A] 4:00 [B] 4:30 [C] 5:00 [D] 5:30
6. [A] 1983 [B] 1986 [C] 1987 [D] 1988
7. [A] At 9 p.m. [B] After 9 p.m.
[C] After 6 p.m. [D] From 6 to 9 p.m.
8. [A] 7:15 [B] 7:35 [C] 7:50 [D] 8:10
9. [A] 10:30 [B] 10:45 [C] 11:20 [D] 10:50
10. [A] In April. [B] In May. [C] In June. [D] In July.
11. [A] One hour and a half. [B] Half an hour.
[C] 45 minutes. [D] 40 minutes.
12. [A] 12:00 [B] 12:15 [C] 12:45 [D] 1:00
13. [A] 6 [B] 12 [C] 18 [D] 24
14. [A] 50 dollars. [B] 60 dollars.
[C] 100 dollars. [D] 120 dollars.
15. [A] 90 [B] 30 [C] 120 [D] 60
16. [A] John gets to class at 8 o'clock.
[B] John does not have a class in the morning.
[C] John gets to class at 8:15.
[D] John gets to class 15 minutes before it.
17. [A] Bob must leave his house at 7:00.
[B] Bob must be at school at 7:00.
[C] Bob must spend 30 minutes to school by bicycle.

- [D] Bob must spend an hour to school by bicycle.
18. [A] Jack types half as fast as Peter.
[B] Jack types as fast as Peter.
[C] Both Jack and Peter type eighty words a minute.
[D] Jack is a faster typist than Peter.
19. [A] Black's daughter Julia was five when he was 32.
[B] Julia is 30 years old now.
[C] Black is 43 now.
[D] Julia is 13 years younger than his father.
20. [A] The teacher's number is 67952134.
[B] The teacher's number is 61285476.
[C] The teacher's number is 66219527.
[D] The teacher's number is 68125743.

II. Time and Places 时间和地点

这类题的训练包括事件发生的时间和地点。时间题需要考生对事件发生的时间进行辨别和确认。地点题指谈话中直接或间接提到的某个地点或根据谈话内容判断出对话的场所，这些场所包括饭店、邮局、学校、车站、机场、图书馆、宿舍、电影院、银行等。

1. [A] The movie has been shown locally.
[B] The movie has not been shown at my local theatre recently.
[C] Movies that are produced in two weeks are worth waiting for.
[D] My local movie theatre has not been showing any movies.
2. [A] Robert works at the bookstore from Monday to Friday.

- [B] Robert always went to the bookstore at weekends.
 [C] Robert never works at the bookstore at weekends.
 [D] Robert went to the bookstore only on Saturdays and Sundays.
3. [A] The teacher told the students to do their homework next Friday.
 [B] The students should hand in their homework to the teacher before next Friday.
 [C] The teacher will check the students' homework next Friday.
 [D] The students will do their homework after next Friday.
4. [A] The train left at 9:15. [B] The train left at 8:15.
 [C] The train left at 9:50. [D] The train left at 8:45.
5. [A] I was ten minutes late.
 [B] I was eleven minutes late.
 [C] I was fifteen minutes late.
 [D] I was twenty-five minutes late.
6. [A] In a professor's office. [B] In a doctor's office.
 [C] In a lawyer's office. [D] In a businessman's office.
7. [A] At an airport. [B] At a booking office.
 [C] On Platform Four. [D] In a waiting room.
8. [A] In a classroom. [B] At home.
 [C] In a department store. [D] In a book store.
9. [A] At the zoo. [B] In Room 245.
 [C] In a restaurant. [D] In a hotel.
10. [A] At a supermarket. [B] In a restaurant.
 [C] In a grocery store. [D] In a hotel room.
11. [A] In a bank. [B] In a waiting-room.
 [C] In a post office. [D] In a travel's agency.
12. [A] In a bookstore. [B] In a laboratory.

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-----------------------|
| | [C] In a library. | [D] In a video store. |
| 13. | [A] In a library. | [B] In a bookstore. |
| | [C] In a school. | [D] In a market. |
| 14. | [A] In a bank. | [B] In a hospital. |
| | [C] In a restaurant. | [D] In a shop. |
| 15. | [A] On a plane. | [B] On a train. |
| | [C] In a theater. | [D] On a bus. |

III. Identity and Relationship 身份和关系

这类题要求辨别对话中人物的职业、身份，如：司机、经理、教师、医生、律师、警察等；或要求辨别对话双方的关系，如：老师与学生、服务员与顾客、医生与病人、店主与顾客、老板与职员、经理与秘书等。

- | | | |
|----|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 1. | [A] A student. | [B] A doctor. |
| | [C] A teacher. | [D] A librarian. |
| 2. | [A] A layer. | [B] A doctor. |
| | [C] A student. | [D] A teacher. |
| 3. | [A] An air hostess. | [B] The man's girlfriend. |
| | [C] The man's secretary. | [D] A ticket seller at the airport. |
| 4. | [A] Wife and husband. | [B] Shop assistant and customer. |
| | [C] Waitress and customer. | [D] Secretary and boss. |
| 5. | [A] Teacher and student. | [B] Client and lawyer. |
| | [C] Boss and secretary. | [D] Doctor and nurse. |
| 6. | [A] Husband and wife. | [B] Teacher and student. |
| | [C] Doctor and patient. | [D] Boss and employee. |
| 7. | [A] Husband and wife. | [B] A girl and her boyfriend. |
| | [C] Colleagues. | [D] Friends. |
| 8. | [A] A shop assistant. | [B] A lawyer. |

- [C] Her neighbor. [D] A policeman.
9. [A] Judge and lawyer [B] Bank clerk and customer
[C] Lawyer and witness [D] Lawyer and client
10. [A] Daughter and father [B] Mother and son
[C] Customer and shop assistant [D] Two classmates

IV. Identifying Details 辨认细节

这类题要求听懂对话的细枝末节，并根据这些具体细节做出相应的判断。一般涉及到对话中人物的名字、行动的目标等。

1. [A] To the movie. [B] To a bar.
[C] To a restaurant. [D] Stay at home.
2. [A] Buy some ice-cream.
[B] Wait for the lights to be turned off.
[C] Go immediately to their seats.
[D] Enjoy the play.
3. [A] Michael became ill.
[B] Michael had to go and meet his wife.
[C] Sue had caught a cold.
[D] Michael quarreled with sue.
4. [A] Go to New York. [B] Visit her sister.
[C] See her mother. [D] Go to the airport.
5. [A] Golf and skating. [B] Golf and tennis.
[C] Skiing and tennis. [D] Skiing and skating.
6. [A] Tom's. [B] Bill's.
[C] Mike's. [D] Jane's.
7. [A] Go to the post office. [B] Listen to the concert.
[C] Attend a party. [D] Meet his wife.
8. [A] She reads books. [B] She goes to the park.

- [C] She works in the garden. [D] She watches TV.
9. [A] Mike bought a new typewriter.
[B] Mary got a bargain.
[C] Jerry is a dealer.
[D] Susan introduced Mike to Mary.
10. [A] Microphone [B] The professor's weak voice
[C] Traffic noise [D] The large classroom

V. Making Judgment, Drawing Inference and Implications

判断、推理和暗示

这类题要求根据对话的内涵意义，利用逻辑推理的思维过程，去辨别说话人的意向、态度和要求等，然后选出正确的答案。做出判断时要准确地识别升调、降调、虚拟语气等在英语口语中的作用以及弦外之音。

A. Tones & Attitudes 语气和态度

1. [A] He doesn't believe the novel has so many pages.
[B] He's amazed at its length.
[C] He wants to read it himself.
[D] He thinks it's a good novel.
2. [A] Liz has just begun her trip.
[B] Liz is ready for the trip to New York.
[C] Liz shouldn't have finished her trip so soon.
[D] Liz has finished her trip.
3. [A] The man also passed the examination.
[B] He didn't think much of the \$ 500 prize.
[C] He was not impressed at all.
[D] He admired her.
4. [A] The woman has mistaken him for a millionaire.