



MBA 联考英语辅导丛书
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全国

MBA 联考

英语全真模拟题精解

全国 MBA 联考英语命题研究组 编

西安交通大学出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书是作者结合自己长期从事 MBA 教学与考前辅导的经验, 根据全国 MBA 联考大纲要求编写。旨在提供大量的模拟试题, 使考生熟悉各种题型及解题思路, 起到举一反三、融汇贯通的作用。本书共有 12 套模拟试题, 每套题后均附有参考答案与详细注解, 以方便考生自学之用。

本书是参加全国 MBA 联考学员的英语应试辅导书, 也可供具有同等水平的英语爱好者参考使用。

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前言

自从 1997 年全国 MBA 入学考试实行联考以来，MBA 教育事业蓬勃发展，报考人数逐年增多，同时联考科目内容也不断增加，难度也逐年加大。在 MBA 联考统考的科目中，英语是最令考生头疼的一门课，而且是考生花费时间较多、收效甚微的一门课。为了帮助考生充分理解考试大纲，更高效地复习英语，我们特地编写了“MBA 联考英语辅导丛书”（共三本），分别从考试指南、模拟试题及词汇解析三个方面编写，形成了一套有机结合、相互渗透、相互提高的系列辅导教材，解决了考生复习缺少教师指导、解释的问题，免去了考生在复习过程中查阅各种参考书目的麻烦，从而起到提高效率，增强效果的作用。

本套丛书由全国 MBA 联考英语命题研究组编写。作者参与制订全国 MBA 联考英语考试大纲及辅导教材的编写，并且长期从事 MBA 考前辅导工作，对 MBA 教学的实质有较深刻的理解。在正式出版之前，本套丛书的讲义稿已经在 MBA 入

学考试考前辅导班中试用了三年六届，作者不断对其进行修订、完善，使之具有较强的针对性和典型性，并受到考生的高度评价。使用效果最好的班级英语平均成绩提高了 30 分，其中提高幅度最大的多达 43 分，入学率高达 80%左右。

本套丛书由郭继荣总体设计及统稿。各册分工如下：郭继荣担任《全国 MBA 联考英语全面突破》和《全国 MBA 联考英语模拟题精解》的主编，王宏俐和权彦敏任副主编；刘新法担任《全国 MBA 联考英语词汇冲刺》的主编，郭继荣任副主编。

本套丛书在编写与出版过程中得到西安交通大学管理学院和西安交通大学出版社的大力支持与帮助，在此，一并致以衷心的感谢。

虽然本套书的讲义稿已经使用了六届，但是在编排出版过程中仍然会产生各种各样的问题，加之编者们水平有限，错误在所难免，希望考生与专家不吝赐教，使之不断完善，至真至美。

编 者

2000 年 4 月

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MODEL TEST ONE

Part I Structure and Vocabulary (10%)

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. She is _____ a musician than her brother.
A. much of
B. much as
C. more of
D. more as
2. Liquids are like solids _____ they have a definite volume.
A. in that
B. for that
C. with that
D. at that
3. Mr. Johnson preferred _____ heavier work to do.
A. to be given
B. to be giving
C. to have given
D. having given
4. Radio, television and press _____ of conveying news and information.
A. are the most three common means

- B. are the most common three means
 C. are the three most common means
 D. are three the most common means
5. _____ deeply moved by his speech.
 A. Everyone of us were B. Everyone of us was
 C. Every one of us were D. Every one of us was
6. I suppose you are not going today, _____?
 A. are you B. aren't you
 C. do you D. don't you
7. There is no doubt _____ he will come soon.
 A. that B. what
 C. if D. whether
8. The Travels of Marco Polo in the twelfth century would not have been so well known _____ for the book he wrote while in jail.
 A. it not have been known B. is not been
 C. had it not been D. has not been
9. The chief foods eaten in any country depend largely on _____ best in its climate and soil.
 A. it grows B. what grows
 C. does it grows D. what does it grows
10. We will consider _____ your terms of payment.
 A. accepted B. to accept
 C. accepting D. accept
11. We are _____ to your commercial officer in Beijing, from whom we learned that you are a leading importer of electric goods in your area.
 A. indebted B. engaged

- C. indeed
D. debated
12. The medicine is on sale everywhere. You can get it at _____ chemist's.
A. each
B. certain
C. some
D. any
13. You cannot be _____ careful when you drive a car.
A. very
B. so
C. too
D. enough
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 of
C. by virtue of
D. regardless of
15. There is little chance that mankind could _____ a nuclear war.
A. retain
B. endure
C. maintain
D. survive
16. The destruction of these treasures was a loss for mankind that no amount of money could _____.
A. stand up to
B. make up for
C. come up with
D. put up with
17. Free medical treatment in this country covers sickness of mind as well as _____ sickness.
A. normal
B. regular
C. average
D. ordinary
18. Customs _____ are paid on goods entering the country.
A. duties
B. fares
C. fees
D. charges
19. Elephants would _____ if men were allowed to shoot as many as they wished.

- A. die down
C. die away
20. The supply is not _____ to the demand.
A. extra
C. generous
- B. die out
D. die off
B. efficient
D. adequate

Part II Reading Comprehension (50%)

Section A

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there 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 25 are based on the following passage:

It is not often realized that women held a high place in southern European societies in the 10th and 11th centuries. As a wife, the woman was protected by the setting up of a dowry or decimum. Admittedly, the purpose of this was to protect her against the risk of desertion, but in reality its function in the social and family life of the time was much more important. The decimum was the wife's right to receive a tenth of all her husband's property. The wife had the right to withhold consent in all transactions the husband would make. And more than just a right: the documents show that she enjoyed a real power of decision, equal to that of her husband. In no case do the documents indicate any degree of difference in the legal status of

husband and wife.

The wife shared in the management of her husband's personal property, but the opposite was not always true. Women seemed perfectly prepared to defend their own inheritance against their husband who tried to exceed their rights, and on occasion they showed a fine fighting spirit. A case in point is that of Maria Vivas, a Catalan woman of Barcelona. Having agreed with her husband Miro to sell a field she had inhabited, for the needs of her household, she insisted on compensation. None being offered, she succeeded in dragging her husband to the scribe to have a contract duly drawn up assigning her a piece of land from Miro's personal inheritance. The unfortunate husband was obliged to agree, as the contract says, "for the sake of peace". Either through the dowry or through being hot-tempered, the Catalan wife knew how to win herself, within the context of the family, a powerful economic position.

21. A decimum was _____.
 - A. the wife's inheritance from her father
 - B. a gift of money to the new husband
 - C. a written contract
 - D. the wife's right to receive one-tenth of her husband's property
22. In the society described in the passage, the legal standing of the wife in marriage was _____.
 - A. higher than that of her husband
 - B. lower than that of her husband
 - C. the same as that of her husband
 - D. higher than that of a single woman
23. What compensation did Maria Vivas get for her field?

- A. Some of the land Mario had inherited.
 - B. A tenth of Mario's land.
 - C. Money for household expenses.
 - D. Money from Miro's inheritance.
24. Could a husband sell his wife's inheritance?
- A. No, under no circumstances.
 - B. Yes, whenever he wished to.
 - C. Yes, if she agreed.
 - D. Yes, if his father-in-law agreed.
25. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as an effect of the dowry system?
- A. The husband had to share the power of decision in marriage.
 - B. The wife was protected from desertion.
 - C. The wife gained a powerful economic position.
 - D. The husband was given control over his wife's property.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The world is known to us through many senses, not just hearing, smell, vision, and at close range, touch and taste.

Our skin let us know whether the air is moist or dry, whether surfaces are wet without being sticky or slippery. From the uniformity of slight pressure, we can be aware how deeply a finger is thrust into water at body temperature, even if the finger is enclosed in a rubber glove that keeps the skin completely dry. Many other animals, with highly sensitive skins, appear to be able to learn still more about their environment. Often they do so without employing any of the five senses.

By observing the capabilities of other members of the animal

kingdom, we come to realize that a human being has far more possibilities than are utilized. We neglect ever so many of our senses in concentrating on the five major ones. At the same time, a comparison between animals and man draws attention to the limitations of each sense. The part of the spectrum (光谱) seen by color-conscious man as red is non-existent for honey-bees. But a bee can see far more in flowers than we, because the ultra-violet (紫外线) to which our eyes are blind is a stimulating (刺激的) part of the insect's spectrum, and, for honey-bees at least, constitutes a separate color.

26. From the passage we realize that _____.
A. man possesses far more senses than five major ones
B. man possesses a few more senses than animals
C. man possesses as many senses as animals
D. man has fully utilized his senses
27. Which of the following is TRUE?
A. Man is more color-conscious than the honey-bee.
B. The honey-bee is blind to red.
C. The honey-bee can see far more colors than man.
D. Man is sensitive to the ultra-violet.
28. We can realize how deeply a finger is put into water at body temperature _____.
A. from the sense of direct touch
B. through the difference in temperature
C. through skin contact
D. from the even distribution of pressure
29. The phrase "sensitive skins" (Par. 2) most probably means _____.

- A. skins that quick to feel and respond
 - B. skins that are delicate
 - C. skins that are completely dry
 - D. skins that are sticky or slippery
30. What is the main idea of the passage?
- A. All senses have their limitations.
 - B. Insects are more sensitive to colors than man.
 - C. Man has not fully utilized all his senses.
 - D. Man is not as good as animals in learning about the environment.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Looking back on my childhood, I am convinced that naturalists are born and not made. Although we were all brought up in the same way, my brothers and sisters soon abandoned their pressed flowers and insects. Unlike them, I had no ear for music and languages. I was not an early reader and I could not do mental arithmetic.

Before World War I we spent our summer holidays in Hungary. I have only the dim memory of the house we lived in of my room and my toys. Nor do I recall clearly the large family of grandparents, aunts, uncles and cousins who gathered next door. But I do have a crystal-clear memory of the dogs, the farm animals, the local birds, and above all, the insects.

I am a naturalist, not a scientist. I have a strong love of the natural world and much enthusiasm had led me into varied investigations. I love discussing my favorite topics and enjoy burning the midnight oil while reading about other people's observations and discoveries. Then something happens that brings these observations together in my conscious mind. Suddenly you fancy you see the answer to the riddle,

because it all seems to fit together. This has resulted in my publishing 300 papers and books, which some might honor with the title of scientific research.

But curiosity, a keen eye, a good memory and enjoyment of the animal and plant world do not make a scientist: one of the outstanding and essential qualities required is self-discipline, a quality I lack. A scientist requires not only self-discipline but hard training, determination and a goal. A scientist, up to a point, can be made. A naturalist is born. If you can combine the two, you get the best of both worlds.

31. The first paragraph tells us the author _____.
 - A. was interested in flowers and insects in his childhood
 - B. lost his hearing when he was a child
 - C. didn't like his brothers and sisters
 - D. was born to a naturalist's family
32. The author can't remember his relatives clearly because _____.
 - A. he didn't live very long with them
 - B. the family was extremely large
 - C. he was too young when he lived with them
 - D. he was fully occupied with observing nature
33. It can be inferred from the passage that the author was _____.
 - A. a scientist as well as a naturalist
 - B. a naturalist but not a scientist
 - C. no more than a born naturalist
 - D. first of all a scientist
34. The author says that he is a naturalist rather than a scientist probably, because he thinks he _____.