

2005MBA联考 备考教程

英语分册

MBA 入学考试命题研究组 编

基本知识

解题技巧

全面精练

独到精辟

重要提示

画龙点睛

真题解析

实战演练

备考全攻

事半功倍





2005MBA联考备考教程

英语分册

MBA 入学考试命题研究组 编

清华大学出版社

北京

内 容 简 介

MBA入学考试是选拔高级工商管理人才的重要考试。为了帮助广大考生进行有效的英语复习,本书在开篇给出一套全真模拟试题,让考生在复习之初能测验自己的水平,根据自己当前的水平确定复习方案。本书的第二部分详细地介绍了 MBA 英语考试各个环节的知识。本书最后是历年试题与解析。解析历年试题是掌握命题规律、把握考试脉搏的不可或缺的复习举措。考生在进行基本知识复习的同时,通过历年试题的训练,也可以检查自己的学习成果,并进行有针对性的查漏补缺,加强自己的优势,弥补自己的不足。

本书适合广大参加 MBA 入学考试的考生自学与辅导之用,同时也适用于参加普通研究生考试的广大考生。

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2005

联考备考教程

编者的话

MBA(Master of Business Administration)是“工商管理硕士”的英文缩写。MBA教育最初起源于美国,现在已逐渐成为美国乃至世界各国管理教育的主流模式。中国加入WTO、中国经济的飞速发展以及经济的全球化给中国带来了无限的机遇和挑战。要使经济得以快速、健康和持续的发展,管理水平一定要相应提高。

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,具有明显不同于普通理论研究型研究生教育的特点。MBA教育的目标是培养务实型的管理人才。我国培养的MBA既要有坚定正确的政治方向,又要具备广博而全面的管理知识。MBA教育注重学生的实践环节,强调学生能力与素质的培养,通过大量的案例教学,培养学生的战略眼光、创造性思维、开拓进取的精神以及强烈的事业心与责任感。

从1997年开始,我国的MBA入学考试开始实行全国MBA入学联考制度,在考试的形式上也有几次重大的变革,尤其是从2003年开始,将语文改为写作,并且将写作、数学和逻辑合并为综合能力考试,考试时间为3个小时,分值为200分。MBA考试的模式已经逐渐趋向成熟,考试也逐渐由考查知识向考查能力过渡。

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,我们组织了有丰富教学和MBA辅导培训经验的专家和教授,花费大量的时间精心编写了这套《2005MBA联考备考教程》丛书,以便参加2005年MBA入学考试的考生能在有限的时间内,通过本丛书的学习和实战演练,在MBA的考试中夺得高分,迈进名校MBA的殿堂。

本套丛书的特点如下:

1. 作者阵容强大、辅导经验丰富、深谙命题动态

作者为北京大学、对外经贸大学和北京理工大学等学校的教授和MBA辅导专家,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的命题规律和动态。

2. 体系明晰、内容凝练、注重实效

《2005MBA 联考备考教程》丛书包括英语、数学、管理、逻辑和写作 5 本分册。该丛书紧扣最新考试大纲，内容凝练，解析精辟。编者结合多年来的辅导经验，诠释 MBA 考试的解题技巧，使广大考生能够在有限的时间之内，正确把握考试要求，紧紧抓住考试的重点环节，高效备考，做到事半功倍。

由于时间仓促，编者的经验和水平有限，不当之处在所难免，欢迎广大读者和专家批评指正。

MBA 入学考试命题研究组

2004 年 2 月

前言

MBA 考试是选拔高级工商管理人才的考试。从 1997 年中国举行 MBA 入学考试以来,中国的 MBA 入学考试无论从形式上还是内容上都在走向成熟。为了满足参加 2004 年 MBA 入学考试的广大考生的需要,我们倾力推出这本《2005 年 MBA 联考基础教程 英语分册》。

本书的编写体例和特色如下:

1. 本书在开篇给出一套全真模拟试题,让考生在复习之初能测验自己的水平,根据自己当前的水平确定复习方案。同时提供了具有参考价值的学习方法和考试攻略,对于广大考生在忙碌中高效地复习英语应该具有积极的意义,并且给那些难于找到一条行之有效的学习方法的考生指明了道路。

2. 本书详细地介绍了 MBA 英语考试各个部分的知识。听力部分给出了听力技巧与方法,同时提供了 5 套全真模拟试题;语法试题涵盖了大纲列举的所有语法知识;词汇题也包括了商务和管理部分,适合 MBA 英语的考试需要,并有详细的解析;本书的阅读材料内容广泛,包括社会、经济、文化、管理和科学等;本书的作文题也符合 MBA 英语的考试需要,包括了商务英语的写作,并给出了范文,以便考生能将自己的作文与范文对照,找到自己的不足之处,便于改进和提高。

3. 本书最后是历年试题与解析。分析历年试题是不可或缺的复习举措。考生在进行复习的同时,能通过历年试题的训练,检查自己的复习成果,进行有针对性的查漏补缺。

本书在编写和修订过程中,曾得到北京大学英语系和对外经贸大学国际贸易学院部分老师的大力支持,在此表示感谢。

由于作者水平有限,加之时间仓促,错误和疏漏之处在所难免,望广大专家和考生批评指正。

编者

2004 年 2 月于北京

2015

联考备考教程

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Part 1

第一部分

模拟测试与复习对策

第一章 模拟测试

第二章 英语复习整体方案

模拟测试

在考生进行复习前,为了使考生对考试试题和命题趋势有一个大概的了解,同时也为了检验考生复习前的实际水平,以便进行有针对性的复习,因此特别编写了一套复习前模拟测试题,供考生进行自我测试。

全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生入学考试 英语模拟试题

Section I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Directions: This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C. Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET 1. Now look at Part A in your test booklet.

Part A

Directions: You will hear a short passage about The curse of the fearful Sars. Listen to it and fill out the table with the information you've heard for Questions 1—5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write **only 1 word or number** in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below. (5 points)

Information about the curse of the fearful Sars		
The current outbreak of severe acute respiratory syndrome (Sars), which has no known _____ for victims afflicted by it.		1

Continued

Information about the curse of the fearful Sars		
How does this much dreaded illness impinge on the ____ psyche of Singaporeans and how do they cope with it?		2
It is, I believe, fair to say that it has ____ both the nobler and weaker sides of the Singaporean character.		3
Our nurses, who always wear their uniforms in public with pride, had to endure taunts and ____ stares. Some even avoided them like plagues.		4
Fortunately, these unthinking Singaporeans were the _____. Nonetheless, their attitudes have brought shame to the nation.		5

Part B

Directions: You will hear a short passage about Multiple languages serve us well. For questions 6—10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you listen. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the questions below. (5 points)

Besides, Singapore is at the crossroads where East meets West and enjoys the benefit of the ____ of multiple cultures.		6
Two ____ incidents that took place recently appeared equally ironical upon closer scrutiny.		7
In the second case, in response to ____, an expatriate executive of Borders told staff to stick to English at work.		8
In the interest of the nation, we have made English the official and common language to help ____ and connect us with the world.		9
But if speaking Mandarin makes some people feel more at home or comfortable, do we have to ____ English?		10

Part C

Directions: You will hear three pieces of recorded material. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only. (10 points)

Questions 11—13 are based on the following. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 11—13.

11. What is typical of non-readers according to early research?
- A. They are interested in other kinds of reading.

- B. They are active in voluntary services.
- C. They tend to be low in education and in income.
- D. They live in isolated areas.

12. What are the finds of recent surveys?

A. The reasons why people don't read newspapers are more complicated than assumed.

- B. There are more uneducated people among the wealthy than originally expected.
- C. The number of newspaper readers is steadily increasing.
- D. There are more nonreaders among young people nowadays.

13. What are editors and publishers doing to attract the non-readers?

- A. Lowering the prices of their newspapers.
- B. Shortening their news stories.
- C. Adding variety to their newspaper content.
- D. Including more advertisements in their newspapers.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 11—13.

Questions 14—16 are based on the following. You now have 15 seconds to read questions 14—16.

14. What is the purpose of the scientists in studying tree rings?

- A. To examine the chemical elements in the Ice Age.
- B. To look into the pattern of solar wind activity.
- C. To analyze the composition of different trees.
- D. To find out the origin of carbon-14 on Earth.

15. What affects the amount of carbon-14 on earth ?

- A. The lifecycle of trees.
- B. The number of trees.
- C. The intensity of solar burning.
- D. The quality of air.

16. What do we learn from the passage about the solar wind activity ?

- A. It affects the growth of trees.
- B. It has been increasing since the Ice Age.
- C. It is determined by the chemicals in the air.
- D. It follows a certain cycle.

You now have 30 seconds to check your answers to Questions 14—16.

Questions 17—20 are based on the following. You now have 20 seconds to read questions 17—20.

17. What does the nest built by tailor bird look like ?

- A. Basket.
- B. Cup.
- C. An egg.
- D. An oven.

18. Why is there a hole in the weaver bird's nest ?
 A. To let in the sunshine.
 B. To serve as its door.
 C. To keep the nest cool.
 D. For the bird to lay eggs.
19. What is the oven bird's nest made of ?
 A. Branches. B. Grasses. C. Mud. D. Straw.
20. What might surprise us about birds' nests according to the speaker?
 A. Some are built underground.
 B. Some can be eaten.
 C. Most are sewed with grasses.
 D. Most are dried by the sun.

You now have 40 seconds to check your answers to Questions 17—20.

You now have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to ANSWER SHEET.

That is the end of listening comprehension.

Section II Vocabulary and Structure (10 points)

6

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. Then blacken the corresponding letter on the ANSWER SHEET 1 with a pencil.*

21. He's only got one shirt because all the rest _____ being washed.
 A. is to be B. is C. will be D. are
22. _____ it left to me to decide, I would never hesitate to choose the former.
 A. If B. Were C. Had D. Should
23. He _____ with Smith at least four times in the past three years.
 A. has been seen to meet B. was seen to meet
 C. had been seen meeting D. is seen meeting
24. _____ that some guests were coming, they got the rooms ready.
 A. Having told B. To tell
 C. Having been told D. Telling
25. No one can understand _____ a decision until it is too late to do so.
 A. him to postpone to make B. him to postpone making
 C. his postponing to make D. his postponing making
26. Such _____ the case, there are no grounds to justify your complaints.
 A. is B. being C. was D. would be

- Section III Cloze (5 points)

Directions: For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C, and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the **ANSWER SHEET 1**.

argue	continue	draw	gently	power
prove	show	smoothly	tearing	tight
use	walk	what	whichever	within

The North Wind and the Sun were having an (41) one day over which of them was the more (42). They realized that their talk wouldn't (43) anything, so they decided upon a contest. (44) could get the jacket off a man (45) up the road would be the victor.

The North Wind tried first and blew a blast of cold air. The man's jacket was blown open with the gust of wind, but he grasped it with his hands and drew it (46) around him. Once again the North Wind sent a cold blast to the man, and once again the man bent forward into the wind and (47) his jacket tighter around him. This continued for quite some time the North Wind (48) at the jacket with extreme madness. But with every icy blast the man grew more determined to grasp his jacket.

Finally, the North Wind submitted to the Sun. The Sun shone (49) on the man. After a few moments the man smoothly moved his coat and put it over his shoulder, and then continued happily on his way.

The next time the urge to violence comes over you, remember the frustration of the North Wind. Try (50) the Sun's method, a little human warmth.

Section IV Reading Comprehension (40 points)

8

Part 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 1** with a pencil.

Questions 51—54 are based on the following passage:

Specialization can be seen as a response to the problem of an increasing accumulation of scientific knowledge. By splitting up the subject matter into smaller units, one man could continue to handle the information and use it as the basis for further research. But specialization was only one of a series of related developments in science affecting the process of communication. Another was the growing professionalisation of scientific activity.

No clear-cut distinction can be drawn between professionals and amateurs in science; exceptions can be found to any rule. Nevertheless, the word "amateur" does carry a connotation that the person concerned is not fully integrated into the scientific community and, in particular, may not fully share its values. The growth of specialization in the nineteenth century, with its consequent requirement of a longer, more complex training, implied greater problems for amateur participation in science.

The trend was naturally most obvious in those areas of science based especially on a mathematical or laboratory training, and can be illustrated in terms of the development of geology in the United Kingdom.

A comparison of British geological publications over the last century and a half reveals not simply an increasing emphasis on the primacy of research, but also a changing definition of what constitutes an acceptable research paper. Thus, in the nineteenth century, local geological studies represented worthwhile research in their own right; but, in the twentieth century, local studies have increasingly become acceptable to professionals only if they incorporate, and reflect on, the wider geological picture. Amateurs, on the other hand, have continued to pursue local studies in the old way. The overall result has been to make entrance to professional geological journals harder for amateurs, a result that has been reinforced by the widespread introduction of refereeing, first by national journals in the nineteenth century and then by several local geological journals in the twentieth century. As a logical consequence of this development, separate journals have now appeared aimed mainly towards either professional or amateur readership. A rather similar process of differentiation has led to professional geologists coming together nationally within one or two specific societies, whereas the amateurs have tended either to remain in local societies or to come together nationally in a different way.

Although the process of professionalisation and specialization was already well under way in British geology during the nineteenth century, its full consequences were thus delayed until the twentieth century. In science generally, however, the nineteenth century must be reckoned as the crucial period for this change in the structure of science.

51. The growth of specialization in the 19th century might be more clearly seen in sciences such as _____.

- A. sociology and chemistry
- B. physics and psychology
- C. sociology and psychology
- D. physics and chemistry

52. We can infer from the passage that _____.

- A. there is little distinction between specialization and professionalisation
- B. amateurs can compete with professionals in some areas of science
- C. professionals tend to welcome amateurs into the scientific community
- D. amateurs have national academic societies but no local ones

53. The author writes of the development of geology to demonstrate _____.

- A. the process of specialization and professionalisation
- B. the hardship of amateurs in scientific study