

2005 MBA

入学考试 英语阅读理解 精粹200篇

周槐雄 主编

紧扣大纲
注重实战
广泛涉猎
生词释义

透视阅读理解应试技巧与策略
综合练习与单元测试紧密结合
材料涵盖所有领域与考查要点
词汇记忆与阅读理解相得益彰

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内 容 简 介

MBA 入学考试是选拔复合型管理人才的重要形式。英语考试在 MBA 入学考试中占有举足轻重的地位,而阅读理解是英语考试中的“重头戏”。本书第一部分是 MBA 入学考试英语阅读理解应试技巧与策略;第二部分是阅读理解综合练习与测试;第三部分是阅读理解练习与测试答案详解。本书不仅阅读材料丰富,而且为广大考生提出了一整套夺取阅读理解应试高分的解决方案,详细地分析考试大纲的要求和命题的特点。高分技巧实例剖析与真题解题思路分析,让广大考生能把握考试的脉搏,最后赢得高分。本书系统、全面,紧扣考试大纲,具体内容涵盖了社会、教育、心理学、管理、金融、工程等诸多方面。本书每一个单元后都有一个测试,这样可以让广大考生在进行阅读理解复习时,阶段性地检验自己的学习效果,以便查漏补缺,不断提高。

本书适用于参加 MBA 和普通研究生入学考试的广大考生。

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MBA

前言

中国加入 WTO 之后,中国经济以前所未有的步伐在前进。在经济发展的同时,对管理水平提出了更高的要求。MBA 入学考试是选拔复合型管理人才的重要形式。英语考试在 MBA 入学考试中占有举足轻重的地位,而阅读理解是英语考试中的“重头戏”。该部分在整套试卷中的分值最高,试卷的其他部分也与阅读理解能力紧密相关。因此,在 MBA 入学考试的英语复习中,把阅读理解作为考试的切入点可以“一石三鸟”,对于提高考生的整体英语水平具有重要的意义。为此,我们倾力推出这本《MBA 入学考试英语阅读理解精粹 200 篇》。

本书的编写特色如下:

一、本书不仅阅读材料丰富,而且为广大考生提供了一整套夺取阅读理解应试高分的解决方案。本书详细分析了考试大纲的要求和命题的特点,进行了高分技巧实例剖析与真题解题思路分析,让广大考生能把握考试的脉搏,最终赢得高分。

二、本书系统、全面,突出 MBA 英语考试的特点。在选编文章题材、体裁方面尽可能拓展空间,广泛涉猎,包括社会科学、自然科学各个领域的知识。具体内容涵盖了社会、教育、心理学、管理、金融、工程等诸多方面。广泛的阅读可以提高考生的阅读理解能力,也可以巩固和提高语言应用能力,达到事半功倍的目的。(本书从选材方面也严格按照大纲要求,绝不包含大纲早已删除的一些文学评论和人文、历史方面的选材。)

三、本书每一个单元后都有一个测试。这样,可以让广大考生在进行阅读理解复习时,阶段性地检验自己的学习效果,以便查漏补缺,不断提高。

四、每个单元的阅读理解材料都有生词解析,让考生能在阅读的同时巩固和扩大自己的词汇量,这样可以做到词汇记忆与阅读理解相得益彰。

编撰此书的初衷就是力求提高考生的应试水平和阅读理解能力,不辜负考生的期望和对知识追求的挚诚。在本书的编写过程中得到了北京大学英语系和清华大学经管学院部分专家、同仁的大力支持,在此表示衷心的感谢。

本书从选题、组稿到完稿历时一年多,几易其稿,由于作者才疏学浅,不当之处敬请同行和读者批评指正。批评和建议可发至信箱:sinotests@sina.com。

编者

2004 年 4 月于北京

MBA

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M

第一部分

MBA 入学考试阅读理解 应试技巧与策略

B

阅读实际上是一种书面交际活动,阅读的过程本质上是读者和作者进行思想交流的过程,外语学习者在阅读过程中会跟着作者的思维,去体验、领悟作者所传达的信息,并模仿、学习作者所用的语言。由于阅读材料中包含丰富的语法结构、词汇、信息以及其他各种语言现象,考生要想理解和掌握内容、吸收知识,就必须运用已经学过的语言知识和文化背景知识,运用学到的语言技能,同化自己背诵和记忆的语言知识和语言现象,掌握新的语言技能。因此,阅读既可为外语学习者提供运用语言知识、语言技能、文化背景知识的机会,又可巩固、提高其知识、技能。

一、大纲要求与命题特点

最新的 MBA 联考英语考试大纲规定:阅读理解占考试总分的 40%。它由 A、B 两部分组成。A 部分要求考生阅读总字数为 1600 字左右的四篇英语短文,根据文章内容从四个选项中选出一个最佳答案。B 部分要求考生阅读一篇约 400 个单词的英语短文,并根据文章内容用英语简短回答五个问题。A、B 两部分阅读材料的题材广泛,包括社会、文化、经济、管理、科普等。题材涵盖说明文、记叙文、议论文,面广量大。阅读理解部分的考试要求考生有一定的词汇量和语法结构知识,有较宽的知识面,有一定的阅读速度和准确率。

二、典型题型

一般来说,阅读理解题可以分为主旨大意题,词汇题,事实细节题,推断、预测和引申题以及作者态度和观点题。

(一) 主旨大意题

关于这类题,关键是要把握文章中的主旨句。主旨句指的是陈述文章中心议题的句子,



包括命题和结论。就其出现的位置而言,主旨句往往出现在文章的第一段(提出问题)或(和)最后一段(结论),但也有例外。此类题要求考生在阅读有关文章后能够概括出中心思想,确定段落大意或选定最佳标题。

主旨大意题的典型提问方式有:

1. The main idea of the passage is _____.
2. The passage mainly (primarily) deals with _____.
3. The author mainly discusses _____.
4. The central idea conveyed in the above passage is _____.
5. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.
6. What is the main topic (theme, subject, point) of the passage?
7. Which of the following is the best title for this passage?
8. What does the passage mainly discuss?
9. Which sentence best summarizes the article?

(二) 词汇题

这类题一般要求考生根据上下文判断词汇和短语的意义。做这样的题时,考生应该按照上下文与字里行间的线索进行分析和大胆的猜测,最后确定正确的含义,要特别注意新词汇和短语的引申意义。

词汇题的典型提问方式有:

1. The word "... "in the context means _____.
2. Which is the probable definition of the word "... "?
3. The word "... "refers to _____.
4. The italicized word in line... means _____.
5. Which of the following is nearest (closest) in meaning to "... "?
6. What is the possible meaning of the word "... "in line...?

(三) 事实细节题

这类题主要考查考生是否掌握了作者用来阐述主旨的有关细节和事实。这类问题要求考生理解与文章主题有关的事实依据、赞同或反对的理由,以及找出其他有关的细节或具体的数据等。

细节题的出题类型主要有以下几种。

1. Why is (are)...?
2. In what year...?
3. In what way...?
4. Which of the following statements is (not) true?
5. Which of the following is NOT listed as...?



6. All of the following are true except _____.
7. The real cause is _____.
8. According to the author, the techniques can be used to _____.
9. Mr. X expects (hopes, wishes) _____.

(四) 推断、预测和引申题

这类题要求考生根据文章中所阐述的事实细节及上下文的暗示与线索进行综合分析,然后做出推断预测或得出合情合理的结论。要求考生必须细读全文,不仅要懂得文章的表层意义,还要理解深层的内涵;不仅要掌握言明的观点和倾向,还要获取字里行间隐含的信息。考生所做的每一个推断或引申都应该是合情合理的。

这种题型的常用提问方式有:

1. The passage implies that _____.
2. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
3. We can conclude (infer, see) from the article that _____.
4. The writer implies that _____.
5. The author suggests that _____.

(五) 作者态度和观点题

这类题要求考生从文章中把握作者对所述事理或者人与事的好恶,了解作者的态度和情感。

这类题常用的提问方式有:

1. What's the author's opinion (attitude)?
2. What does the writer think of...?
3. In the writer's opinion, _____.
4. The author of the passage seems to be _____.
5. The tone of the author is _____.
6. The author's purpose of writing this article is _____.

三、解题步骤和方法

每个人都有自己的阅读习惯和阅读方法,但是方法有好坏之分。好的阅读理解方法定然能使考生在紧张的考场上提高效率和准确率,成功破解阅读理解难关。针对 MBA 英语考试的特点和难度,下面的方法为许多人实践并行之有效,考生可以借鉴。

首先,快速阅读文章后的题目,并将题目中的关键词(一般为实词,并且含有重要信息)用笔画出来。这样可以获得将要阅读的文章的大概意思,做到有的放矢。

在阅读过程中,考生可以将含有重要信息的词、短语或句子等用笔画出来。这样可以为



做题打下很好的铺垫,解题时寻找相关的重要信息就容易多了。

下面介绍各种不同题型的解题方法。

(一) 词汇题

词汇题可分为两类:一类是生词,另一类是常见词,考题要求给出该常见词在特定语境中的具体意思。解这两类词汇题可遵循同样的方法:找到该词在原文中的位置,然后运用猜测词义法,根据上下文所提供的各种线索猜测或确定它的词义。词汇题所涉及的词语在文章中并非孤立存在,其意义往往与其他词语的意义、与它所处的语境有密切联系,因此在解答这类题时要学会充分利用上下文线索。常见的上下文线索有以下几种。

1. 同义词线索

It is difficult to list all of my father's attributes because he has so many different talents and abilities.

从状语从句中的 talents 和 abilities 可以猜测 attributes 这一生词的意义。

2. 反义词、转折意义词的线索

通过反义词或转折意义词,如 but, unlike, yet, however, 考生可猜测出某些生词的意思,如:

Unlike the United States where many different nationalities make up the population, Japan's population is quite homogeneous.

句中的 unlike 是反义词线索,它表明 different nationalities 和 homogeneous 形成反义,如果我们不清楚 homogeneous 的意义,完全可借助其反义词将其意义推断出来。

3. 同位语或同位结构的线索

在一个句子中,有时两个或两个以上的词构成同位关系,其意义大体相同或相近,或具有一定的联系。这种关系一般用逗号或破折号表示,如:

The invention of snorkel, a long air tube that reaches up to the surface, had made it possible for submarine to use their diesel engine even when they are submerged.

句中的 snorkel 对部分读者来说是生词,但是该词后的“a long air tube... to the surface”是它的同位结构,详细地解释了 snorkel 的意义。下面举一篇词汇题的例子。

Passage 1

Wild Bill Donovan would have loved the Internet. The American spymaster who built the Office of Strategic Services in the World War II and later laid the roots for the CIA was fascinated with information. Donovan believed in using whatever tools came to hand in the “great game” of espionage—spying as a “profession.” These days the Net, which has already re-made pastimes as buying books and sending mail, is reshaping Donovan's vocation as well.

The last revolution isn't simply a matter of gentlemen reading other gentlemen's

e-mail. That kind of electronic spying has been going on for decades. In the past three or four years, the world wide web has given birth to a whole industry of point-and-click spying. The spooks call it "open source intelligence," and as the Net grows, it is becoming increasingly influential. In 1995 the CIA held a contest to see who could compile the most data about Burundi. The winner, by a large margin, was a tiny Virginia company called Open-Source Solutions, whose clear advantage was its mastery of the electronic world.

Among the firms making the biggest splash in the new world is Straitford, Inc., a private intelligence-analysis firm based in Austin, Texas. Straitford makes money by selling the results of spying (covering nations from Chile to Russia) to corporations like energy-services firm McDermott International. Many of its predictions are available online at www.straitford.com.

Straitford president George Friedman says he sees the online world as a kind of mutually reinforcing tool for both information collection and distribution, a spymaster's dream. Last week his firm was busy vacuuming up data bits from the far corners of the world and predicting a crisis in Ukraine. "As soon as that report runs, we'll suddenly get 500 new Internet sign-ups from Ukraine," says Friedman, a former political science professor. "And we'll hear back from some of them." Open-source spying does have its risks, of course, since it can be difficult to tell good information from bad. That's where Straitford earns its keep.

Friedman relies on a lean staff in Austin. Several of his staff members have military-intelligence backgrounds. He sees the firm's outsider status as the key to its success. Straitford's briefs don't sound like the usual Washington back and forth, whereby agencies avoid dramatic declarations on the chance they might be wrong. Straitford, says Friedman, takes pride in its independent voice.

Question: The phrase "making the biggest splash" (line 1, paragraph 3) most probably means _____.

- A. causing the biggest trouble
- B. exerting the greatest effort
- C. achieving the greatest success
- D. enjoying the widest popularity

【分析】 making the biggest splash 意为“发出波溅声”，引申意思为“引起哄动，惹人注目”，根据上下文，也就是“取得最大成功”的意思，相当于 achieving the greatest success。考生在做这类题时应该紧密结合具体的语言环境，根据上下文来判断，因为不同的词语放在不同的语言环境下，具体的意思可能大不相同。考生不仅要记住词语的原意，而且应该记住词语的引申意思。

【答案】 C

(二) 事实细节题

大多数阅读理解的文章都有主旨和细节两部分, MBA 英语阅读理解测试中细节题设计的目的在于检测考生对组成文章的主题部分的理解程度。它要求考生利用文章提供的具体信息回答问题, 通常包括询问事件发生的时间、地点、人物的基本情况以及事件发生的原因、结果等。相对而言, 事实细节类题型比较容易, 解题的关键是要迅速准确地找到所需信息, 或是与解题相关的关键词和关键句。因为这类题较容易, 有时为了增加测试难度, 命题专家在题干或选项中要增加一些词语或意义上的干扰, 所以考生不可能在原文中找到一模一样的现成答案。有的细节题是有关年代和数字的, 这类题在文中也不会有现成答案, 它需要依据文中提供的内容做简单的计算和推断, 考生应该对此引起注意。下面举一篇事实细节题的例子。

Passage 2

To us it seems so natural to put up an umbrella to keep the water off when it rains. But actually the umbrella was not invented as protection against rain. Its first use was as a shade against the sun.

Nobody knows who first invented it, but the umbrella was used in very ancient times. Probably the first to use it were the Chinese, went back in the eleventh century B. C.

We know that the umbrella was used in ancient Egypt and Babylon as a sunshade. And there was a strange thing connected with its use; it became a symbol of honor and authority. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high offices.

In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella as a sunshade. And the umbrella was in common use in ancient Greece. But it is believed that the first persons in Europe to use the umbrella as protection against rain were the ancient Romans.

During the Middle Ages, the use of the umbrella practically disappeared. Then it appeared again in Italy in the late sixteenth century. And against it was considered a symbol of power and authority. By 1680, the umbrella appeared in France and later on in England.

By the eighteenth century, the umbrella was used against rain throughout most of Europe. Umbrellas have not changed much in style during all this time, though they have become much lighter in weight. It wasn't until the twentieth century that women's umbrellas began to be made in a whole variety of colors.

Question: The first use of umbrella was as _____.

A. protection against rain

【答案】C

- B. a shade against the sun
C. a symbol of power
D. a symbol of honor

【分析】有时在找到与细节题有关的关键词后,应在其周围找出相关的信息。在查找相关信息时,考生应记住:事实细节题出现的顺序一般与文章陈述的顺序一致。熟悉这一规律对考生快速准确地答题很有帮助。根据第一段的最后一句话“*Its first use was as a shade against the sun.*”可确定 B 项(遮阳光)为本题的正确答案。

【答案】B

【例 3】主旨大意题

在解答主旨类型题时,除了文章中寻找线索和依据外,对四个选项也要仔细斟酌。那些过于具体、只涉及原文细节的表述很可能是干扰项。正确的选择应该是那些既具体又概括的表述,具体是说它只限于篇中所言,概括意味着文章的主要信息包括在其中。用略读法将首尾两段(或首尾部分)快速浏览一下,然后快速寻找和浏览一下其他段落的 topic sentence,将这些内容结合起来,原文的中心思想就一目了然了。四个答案中最接近这个中心意思的就是正确答案。下面举一篇主旨大意题的例子。

Passage 3

Adam Smith, writing in the 1770s, was the first person to see the importance of the division of labor and to explain part of its advantages. He gives as an example the process by which pins were made in England.

“One man draws out the wire; another strengthens it; a third cuts it; a fourth points it; a fifth grinds it at the top to prepare it to receive the head. To make the head requires two or three operations. To put it on is a separate operation, to polish the pins is another. And the important business of making pins is, in this manner, divided into about eighteen operations, which in some factories are all performed by different people, though in others the same man will sometimes perform two or three of them.”

Ten men, Smith said, in this way, turned out twelve pounds of pins a day or about 4,800 pins per worker. But if all of them had worked separately and independently without division of labor, none of them could have made twenty pins in a day and perhaps not even one.

There can be no doubt that division of labor is an efficient way of organizing work. Fewer people can make more pins. Adam Smith saw this but he also took it for granted that

division of labor is in itself responsible for economic growth and development and that it accounts for the difference between expanding economies and those that stand still(停滞不前). But division of labor adds nothing new; it only enables people to produce more of what they already have.

Question: Which of the following could serve as an appropriate title for the passage?

- A. Adam Smith, the English Economist
- B. The Theory of Division of Labor
- C. Division of Labor, an Efficient Way of Organizing Work
- D. Adam Smith, the Last Discoverer of Division of Labor

【分析】文章提到 Adam Smith, 但中心并非是介绍这位经济学家, 所以 A 项不全面。C 为最佳选择。D 项明显是错误的。

【答案】C

(四) 推断、预测和引申题

这类题要求考生根据题中的关键词或主要内容从原文中找到相关信息。透过它的表层意思, 将它所隐含的深层意思(implied meaning)理解透彻, 并根据其深层意思做出合理的推断、预测或引申。有时作者限于文章的篇幅或由于其他原因对一些问题不作直接陈述, 这时读者就应根据文中的暗示进行合乎逻辑的推理, 以求对文章有全面准确的理解。近年来在阅读理解部分, 要求考生根据所读材料进行推论的试题逐渐增多。这是一种难度较大的题型。下面举一篇推断、预测和引申的例子。

Passage 4

Bill Gates, the billionaire Microsoft chairman, without a single earned university degree, is by his success raising new doubts about the worth of the business world's favorite academic title: the MBA (Master of Business Administration).

The MBA, a 20th-century product, always has borne the mark of lowly commerce and greed on the tree-lined campuses ruled by purer disciplines such as philosophy and literature.

But even with the recession apparently cutting into the hiring of business school graduates, about 79,000 people are expected to receive MBAs in 1993. This is nearly 16 times the number of business graduates in 1960, a testimony to the widespread assumption that the MBA is vital for young men and women who want to run companies some day.

“If you are going into the corporate world it is still a disadvantage not to have one,” said Donald Morrison, professor of marketing and management science. “But in the last five years or so, when someone says, ‘Should I attempt to get an MBA,’ the answer a lot more is: It depends.”

The success of Bill Gates and other non-MBAs, such as the late Sam Walton of Wal-Mart Stores Inc., has helped inspire self-conscious debates on business school campuses over the worth of a business degree and whether management skills can be taught.

The Harvard Business Review printed a lively, fictional exchange of letters to dramatize complaints about business degree holders.

The article called MBA hires “extremely disappointing” and said “MBAs want to move up too fast, they don’t understand politics and people, and they aren’t able to function as part of a team until their third year. But by then, they’re out looking for other jobs.”

The problem, most participants in the debate acknowledge, is that the MBA has acquired an aura (光环) of future riches and power far beyond its actual importance and usefulness.

Enrollment in business schools exploded in the 1970s and 1980s and created the assumption that no one who pursued a business career could do without one. The growth was fueled by a backlash (反冲) against the anti-business values of the 1960s and by the women’s movement.

Business people who have hired or worked with MBAs say those with the degrees often know how to analyze systems but are not so skillful at motivating people. “They don’t get a lot of grounding in the people side of the business,” said James Shaffer, vice-president and principal of the Towers Perrin management consulting firm.

Question: From the passage we know that most MBAs ____.

- A. can climb the corporate ladder fairly quickly
- B. cherish unrealistic expectations about their future
- C. quit their jobs once they are familiar with their workmates
- D. receive salaries that do not match their professional training

【分析】 A 项中的 can 不等于文章第七段中的 want to; 而 B 项则与第七段中 “MBA want to move up too fast” 相符, 同时第八段也可作为选 B 的依据, B 项中 cherish 意为 “怀有 (希望)”; C 项是根据第七段最后一句设计的干扰项, C 项意为 “他们一旦和同事熟悉了就辞职”, once 表示条件和因果关系, 但从原文各句可看出, MBA 们辞职和 they are familiar with their workmates 并无关系, 况且, C 项中的 be familiar with workmates 不等于原文中的 be able to function as part of a team. D 项是根据第八段设计的干扰项, 但干扰性很低, 很易被排除。

【答案】 B

(五) 作者态度和观点题

做此类题时考生要注意分清什么是作者的客观陈述,什么是作者自己的态度和观点。这就要求考生从文章的论述方式、语气、遣词造句中把握作者的观点、态度、倾向和情感等。下面举一个作者态度和观点题的例子。

Passage 5

The fridge is considered a necessity. It has been so since the 1960s when packaged food first appeared with the label: "store in the refrigerator."

In my fridgeless fifties childhood, I was fed well and healthily. The milkman came daily, the grocer, the butcher, the baker, and the ice-cream man delivered two or three times a week. The Sunday meat would last until Wednesday and surplus bread and milk became all kinds of cakes. Nothing was wasted, and we were never troubled by rotten food. Thirty years on food deliveries have ceased, fresh vegetables are almost unobtainable in the country.

The invention of the fridge contributed comparatively little to the art of food preservation. A vast way of well-tried techniques already existed—natural cooling, drying, smoking, salting, sugaring, bottling...

What refrigeration did promote was marketing—marketing hardware and electricity, marketing soft drinks, marketing dead bodies of animals around the globe in search of a good price.

Consequently, most of the world's fridges are to be found, not in the tropics where they might prove useful, but in the wealthy countries with mild temperatures where they are climatically almost unnecessary. Every winter, millions of fridges hum away continuously, and at vast expense, busily maintaining an artificially-cooled space inside an artificially-heated house—while outside, nature provides the desired temperature free of charge.

The fridge's effect upon the environment has been evident, while its contribution to human happiness has been insignificant. If you don't believe me, try it yourself, invest in a food cabinet and turn off your fridge next winter. You may miss the hamburgers, but at least you'll get rid of that terrible hum.

Question: What is the author's overall attitude toward fridges?

A. Neutral

B. Critical

C. Objective

D. Compromising



【分析】从文章第四段的内容,再依据第六段第一行,可以看出作者的态度是 critical(批评)。

【答案】B

四、命题变化与复习全攻略

综观历年 MBA 阅读理解考试题,认真分析近两年阅读理解的命题特点,我们不难发现,从 2003 年开始,MBA 阅读理解的难度有了一个较大的提升。像以前的那种从文章中很快能找到答案的题越来越少了,每道题都要经过考生认真的思考和推理才能得出答案。

而且阅读理解文章题材更新,时效性更强。阅读理解文章的题材涉及面广,既涵盖前沿领域和学科,又包含经济、文化、科技等诸多方面的社会热点。人文科学题材的文章比重有所增加,涉及人文科学内容的文章主要是以报刊评论或专栏文章的形式出现,大部分考生对这种体裁的文章比较陌生,不能准确地理解和体会作者的真实观点和意图,导致阅读理解丢分较多。

与历年考试相比而言,近两年(尤其是 2003 年和 2004 年)许多阅读理解题目向着综合题型方向发展,也就是说,一道题目同时考查若干阅读技能。考查内容不仅仅停留在文字的表层含义上,而且是重点考查考生对文章深层含义的理解,以及对文章总体结构和论证过程的认识。

阅读理解能力的提升是一个系统工程,不是一蹴而就的事情。考生应该从词汇、语法、听力等多方面来提升自己的综合理解能力。下面归纳了提高阅读理解能力和应对考试、获取高分的方法,供考生借鉴。

1. 阅读一些谈论近年来科技发展的科普文章,比如结合今年的禽流感了解流行病对动物及人类社会诸多方面的影响(包括健康、价值观、经济、生活方式等);结合网络安全性(计算机病毒传播)了解网络安全对人类社会的影响;了解其他如纳米材料、智能建筑等。考生通过有意识地阅读这些文章来增加和丰富自己的背景知识。

2. 根据涉及人文科学内容的文章比重在逐步增加的特点,考生应该有意识地阅读一些中西方报刊评论或专栏文章,如 *China Daily*, *Economist*, *Business Weekly*, *Time* 等或者浏览 Yahoo 等新闻类网站以熟悉该类文章的行文方式及论证手段和方法。

3. 根据综合题型出现的特点,考生读完文章后,一定要利用一到两分钟的时间,回答下列三个问题:所读文章的主要内容或关键词是什么?文章作者的大致态度和观点是什么?所读文章的叙述或论证结构是什么?回答“三问”能够使考生更加全面、深入、准确地理解所读文章,做到“又见树木,又见森林”。就综合型题目而言,考生不仅要回到文章中用细节性信息确认答案,而且要根据“三问”的结论进一步确定答案的正确性。

4. 有意识地多读一些包含疑难长句的文章,培养自己破解疑难长句的能力,习惯英文的表达方式。

5. 有意识地多接触一些哲理性较深、说理性较强的文章,熟悉文章的写作方法,切勿仅局限于说明文的阅读。

6. 有意识地多做一些较有难度和挑战性的习题,经常总结体会解题思路。