

The legislative branch of the Federal government, instituted  
根据全国工商管理硕士入学考试大纲  
(1789) by Article 1 of the CONSTITUTION OF

THE UNITED STATES, which prescribes its  
membership and defines its powers. Congress is composed of two

houses - the Senate and the Representatives. The  
Senate. The Senators from each state, have six-year

terms and were chosen by the state legislature until 1913, when

the Seventeenth Amendment, providing for their direct

popular election, went into effect. Actually, Many states,

especially in the South, had already adopted this reform

through the use of the direct Primary. The terms of one

third of the Senators expire every two years. A Senator must

be at least 30 years of age, a citizen of not less than nine

years standing, and a resident of the state in which he is

98 elected. The Senate is presided over by the Vice President of

the United States, who has no part in its deliberations and

may vote only in case of a tie; in his absence his duties are

assumed by a president pro tempore, elected by the Senate.

**MBA**

**英语联考**

**模拟试卷集**

**解析**

吴远恒 编著

世界图书出版公司

根据全国工商管理硕士入学考试大纲

# MBA 英语联考模拟试卷集解析

吴远恒 编著

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# 前 言

MBA 是工商管理硕士学位的英文缩写 (Master of Business Administration), 本世纪 60 年代初在美国兴起。近十年来, MBA 在我国有了长足的发展, 每年攻读 MBA 的人数急剧增加, 使 MBA 教育进入了一个新时期。MBA 联考就是在这新时期里产生的一种新的考试形式。近年来, MBA 联考日臻完善。根据联考的目的、大纲的要求, 试卷题型结构越来越合理、越来越规范。

本书准确地把握考试大纲要求, 严格按照试卷题型编写, 有以下三个特点:

1. 目的明确: 明确的目的表现在两个方面, 一是严格将试题限定在大纲所要求的最常用的 4000 个左右词汇及 400 个左右短语的范围内, 既不拔高难度, 也不降低水准, 瞄准考试靶心, 做到有的放矢, 使学生学有所得, 绝不浪费考生的宝贵时间; 二是帮助考生在考试中更好地发挥自己的能力和显示自己的素质, 增强自信心, 提高应试水平, 既能顺利通过联考, 又能为今后进一步的学习打下比较扎实的基础。

2. 重点突出: 首先, 编者充分考虑到 MBA 考生的一大特点是在职人员多, 而且绝大多数考生在单位里不是领导人员就是业务骨干, 工作忙, 任务重, 不可能抽出很多时间脱产学习, 这就要求提供给他们学习的材料必须是: 少而精, 重点突出, 所以, 本书着重强调了试题的典型性和针对性, 通其一点, 惠及其他。其次, 编者也考虑到了 MBA 考生专业背景和工作层次的多样化, 专业有理、工、医、农、文等, 工作层次有高、中、低等, 职业更是五花八门, 行行涉及, 所以, 试题的素材尽可能做到多样性和

涵盖性,以期引起考生对自己所熟悉的题材的亲切感,从而激发强烈的学习冲动。再次,编者又考虑到阅读理解在整个试卷中的分量(占 50%),所以阅读理解部分除了体裁广泛,涉及天文地理、风土人情、自然科学、社会问题、文学小品之外,稍稍适当提高问题的难度,从而启发考生思索、分析、归纳,提高阅读理解的能力,以便在实际考试中驾轻就熟,答题时运用自如。最后,在各类问题的解析中,编者也意在突出重点,有的词汇、词组释义不下十几种,本书择其要者而析。

3. 解析详细:如前所述,MBA 考生每天能抽出来用于学习的时间极其有限,所以,本书对各类考题都有详细解析,例证丰富,以帮助考生融会贯通,举一反三,以最少的的时间获得最多的收效,对于大多数的考生颇感棘手的写作,本书提供作文评分标准、范文和少量的注释、译文和评讲。

“奔腾急,万马战犹酣”。改革开放的春风吹拂着神州大地的万水千山,在这国富民强的时代,在热情拥抱二十一世纪来临之际,愿 MBA 的热潮滚滚向前,为史无前例的中华民族的经济腾飞作出更大的贡献。

编者热情欢迎,殷切祈望对本书中的错误、缺点和不足之处赐予批评指正。

编者

1999 年元旦

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## Test One

### Part I Structure and Vocabulary (20 %)

**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 pencil.

1. Give it \_\_\_\_\_ you like.  
A. who      B. whom      C. whether      D. to whoever
2. Gently \_\_\_\_\_ her words were spoken, there was no mistaking that she was displeased.  
A. like      B. though      C. as      D. although
3. No further discussion \_\_\_\_\_, the meeting was brought to a close.  
A. raise      B. rose      C. arouse      D. arise.
4. All things \_\_\_\_\_, I think I ought to give the job to you.  
A. consider      B. considerate  
C. considered      D. considered
5. \_\_\_\_\_ into many languages, the book is popular with all ages.  
A. Having translated      B. Having been translated  
C. Translating      D. Be translating
6. His parents or his elder sister \_\_\_\_\_ to attend his graduation.

A. is going      B. are going      C. go      D. are

7. By the end of next month, the new library building

\_\_\_\_\_.

A. will have built

B. will be built

C. will have been building

D. will have been built

8. Only when capitalism has been abolished, \_\_\_\_\_ possible to abolish poverty, unemployment and war.

A. it will be

B. will it be

C. it is

D. is it

9. I was very busy that day. Otherwise I \_\_\_\_\_ part in the meeting.

A. took

B. had taken

C. would take

D. would have taken

10. Do you remember me \_\_\_\_\_ you about her?

A. tell

B. to tell

C. telling

D. told

11. It \_\_\_\_\_ every day so far this week.

A. rains

B. rained

C. is raining

D. has rained

12. I want to have you \_\_\_\_\_ the truth.

A. know

B. to know

C. knew

D. knowing

13. Do you feel \_\_\_\_\_ out with me tonight?

A. going

B. to go

C. for going

D. like going

14. Our teacher told us that the earth \_\_\_\_\_ the sun.

A. moved round

B. moved around

C. to move around

D. moves round

15. Farmers \_\_\_\_\_ all kinds of crops in fall.



- A. get in      B. get at      C. get down      D. get back
16. The bossy manager is always finding fault with his \_\_\_\_\_.
- A. employs                      B. employers  
C. employees                      D. employments
17. The boys \_\_\_\_\_ each other in that they both have ginger hair and round faces.
- A. assemble      B. resemble      C. assent      D. resent
18. Many of Newton's ideas \_\_\_\_\_ today and are being modified by the work of today's scientists.
- A. are challenging              B. will be challenging  
C. have challenged              D. have been challenged
19. The distinguished professor was knowledgeable and eloquent but remained \_\_\_\_\_ all the same.
- A. modest      B. conceit      C. concept      D. modify
20. \_\_\_\_\_ it is a good thing I did not get that post I applied for, though I must admit that I was disappointed at the time.
- A. In the way                      B. In a way  
C. In no way                      D. In the family way

## **Part II Reading Comprehension (50%)**

### **Section A**

**Directions:** There are 4 passages in this part. Each pas-

sage 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 pencil.

**Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage :**

At the bottom of the world lies a mighty continent still wrapped in the Ice Age and, until recent times, unknown to man. It is a great land mass with mountain ranges whose extent and elevation are still uncertain. Much of the continent is a complete blank on our maps. Man has explored, on foot, less than one percent of its area.

Antarctica differs fundamentally from the Arctic regions. The Arctic is an ocean, covered with drifting packed ice and hemmed in by the land masses of Europe, Asia, and North America. The Antarctic is a continent almost as large as Europe and Australia combined, centered roughly on the South Pole and surrounded by the most unobstructed water areas of the world—the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans.

The continental ice sheet is more than two miles high in its centre; thus, the air over the Antarctic is far more refrigerated than it is over the Arctic regions. This cold air current from the land is so forceful that it makes the nearby seas the stormiest in the world and renders unliveable those regions

whose counterparts at the opposite end of the globe are inhabited. Thus, more than a million persons live within 2,000 miles of the North Pole in an area that includes most of Alaska, Siberia and Scandinavia—a region rich in forest and mining industries. Apart from a handful of weather stations, within the same distance of the South Pole there is not a single tree, industry, or settlement.

21. The best title for this selection would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Iceland                      B. Land of Opportunity  
C. The Unknown Continent   D. Utopia at Last
22. At the time this article was written, our knowledge of Antarctica was \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. very limited                B. vast  
C. fairly rich                  D. nonexistent
23. Antarctica is bordered by the \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. Pacific Ocean               B. Indian Ocean  
C. Atlantic Ocean              D. All three
24. The Antarctic is made uninhabitable primarily by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. cold air     B. calm seas  
C. ice            D. lack of knowledge about the continent
25. According to this article \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. 2,000 people live on the Antarctic Continent  
B. a million people live within 2,000 miles of the South Pole  
C. weather conditions within a 2,000 mile radius of the South Pole make settlements impractical

D. only a handful of natives inhabit Antarctica

**Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage :**

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, way 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 honour and authority. In the Far East in ancient times, the umbrella was allowed to be used only by royalty or by those in high office.

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 the 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 again 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 colours.

26. According to this passage, the umbrella was probably first invented \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. in ancient China                      B. in ancient Egypt  
C. in ancient Greece                      D. in ancient Rome
27. Which of the following statements is not true about the umbrella?  
A. No one exactly knows who was the inventor of the umbrella.  
B. The umbrella was first invented to be used as protection against the sun.  
C. The umbrella changed much in style in the eighteenth century.  
D. In Europe, the Greeks were the first to use the umbrella.
28. A strange feature of the umbrella's use is that it was used as \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. protection against rain  
B. a shade against the sun  
C. a symbol of honour and power  
D. women's decoration

29 In Europe, the umbrella was first used against the rain

\_\_\_\_\_.

- A. during the Middle Ages
- B. by the eighteen century
- C. in Rome
- D. in Greece

30. This passage talks mainly about \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. when and how the umbrella was invented
- B. why the umbrella was so popular in Europe
- C. the development of the umbrella
- D. the history and use of the umbrella

**Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage :**

There are several types of account that you can have with a bank. One of the most popular is a current account. You can start this sort of account whenever you like and with only a few hundred dollars. All you have to do is walk into any bank and ask to open an account. You will probably be expected to give the names of two people who will vouch for your honesty, and you will be asked for specimens of your signature.

People put money into banks partly for safety, partly because they can then have a cheque book and use this for paying bills instead of carrying a lot of cash around.

If you open an ordinary (current) account at a bank, you will be given two books: a paying-in book and a cheque book. A paying-in book is used when you put money into your ac-

count. You write in it the amount of every cheque you have received (for instance, your pay cheque), cash or postal order, add them all up and hand them over to the clerk. He will stamp the counterfoil in your book, and this is proof that the bank has received your money.

A cheque book is used when you want the bank to pay out some of this money either to you, when you need some cash, or to other people, for example, when you want to pay for goods you have bought.

A cheque is simply an instruction to pay a specified sum of money to a specified person. You could, in fact, write this out on any piece of paper and it would be valid, but cheques are a convenient way of doing this. There is space in the cheque book for you to keep a record of what you have paid out. This is useful as it enables you to work out, for example, how much money you have spent in the last month.

Most cheques are "crossed" (they have two lines printed down the middle) which means that the bank will not pay out cash for them across the bank counter they must be paid into someone's account. This is a good idea because it makes it harder for anybody to steal a cheque, cash it straightaway and make off untraced.

In the course of a month you may have paid money into your account several times and perhaps written a number of cheques, too. To let you know how much money you have in your account the bank regularly posts statements to you. These statements list every transaction you have made and, at the right hand side, show how much money you were left with

after each one (the balance). You can look at your cheque book and paying-in book counterfoils to see whether the bank has made any mistakes.

Bank statements are useful as they act as regular reminders to keep an eye on how much you are spending.

31. A current account can be started \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. without any money  
B. with a few dollars  
C. with a few hundred dollars  
D. only with a few thousand dollars
32. With a current account one can pay for things \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. with cash  
B. with cheques  
C. by instalments  
D. with a paying-in slip
33. To be valid is to be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. a more beautiful piece of paper  
B. the only way to give instructions  
C. recognized and given value  
D. convenient for giving instructions
34. Crossed cheques \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. are safer than uncrossed cheques  
B. are not as safe as uncrossed cheques  
C. can be stolen and cashed straightaway  
D. are cheques which do not have any value
35. Statements of accounts \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. prevent your money from being cashed by people you don't know



- B. are written on the counterfoil of the paying-in book
- C. let you know how you've been spending your money
- D. are your cheque that have been cashed at the bank

**Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

Statuses are marvelous human inventions that enable us to get along with one another and to determine where we "fit" in society. As we go about our everyday lives, we mentally attempt to place people in terms of their statuses. For example, we must judge whether the person in the library is a reader or a librarian, whether the telephone caller is a friend or a salesman, whether the unfamiliar person on our property is a thief or a meter reader, and so on.

The statuses we assume often vary with the people we encounter, and change throughout life. Most of us can, at very high speed, assume the statuses that various situations require. Much of social interaction consists of identifying and selecting among appropriate statuses and allowing other people to assume their statuses in relation to us. This means that we fit our actions to those of other people based on a constant mental process of appraisal and interpretation. Although some of us find the task more difficult than others, most of us perform it rather effortlessly.

A status has been compared to ready-made clothes. Within certain limits, the buyer can choose style and fabric. But an