

考试名家指导

MBA 联考英语专项训练系列

MBA

2006版

英语阅读理解 高分技巧精粹

中国人民大学 王建华 主编

第2版



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英语阅读理解高分技巧精粹

第2版

主 编 王建华

参 编 黄 荷 张 敏



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考试名家指导

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编者的话

MBA 考生大多是社会的精英分子，一般都具有如下共同的特点：看待问题比较全面深入，语言表达准确到位，分析问题逻辑严密，社交能力强而有度。但大多数考生对英语的应考和表达总感觉犯难。

多年来，由于一直进行 MBA 考前辅导工作的缘故，我们因此有机会接触了不同类型的 MBA 考生。我们发现这些考生考前准备和学习都相当投入，但由于对英语的学习失修多年，底子较薄弱，所以考生们普遍感觉英语学习必须从基础知识抓起，但考生们在学习过程中苦于没有一套能从基础练起的英语辅导书。对于相当一部分考生来讲，更感觉阅读突破起来较费力，同时这一部分所占分数的比重又较大。对于阅读这一部分，考生的困惑主要集中在以下几个方面：一是单词不认识或读不懂；二是单词认识，但放到一个句子中之后，由于语法知识的匮乏，导致难以理解整句的意思；三是整个段落的宏观理解和微观理解难以很好地结合起来，导致一些推断题和局部主旨题无法做对。

出于以上考虑，我们在多年教学辅导的基础上，花了将近两年的时间写出这本《英语阅读理解高分技巧精粹》，这本书本着一个目标：**先提高考生基本的句法理解知识，然后再提高阅读篇章的能力。**

这本书的前面部分把重点放在句子的理解上，尤其是对基础性知识的讲解。在第一部分中，列出了英语中常见经典句型的理解技巧。对于英语基础薄弱的考生，读完这一部分，一定会对英语的句法知识有全面而高效的掌握。在第二部分中，把重点放在对 MBA 考题中长难句和特殊句式的理解上，MBA 每年的阅读考题中都含有多个长句子，这种句子一般长度都在三行以上，同时句子结构也非常复杂，这使得本来就复杂的英语句子变成了一种逻辑理解。所以本书列出了大量不同的句式，在这些句式中包含了不同的从句类型，考生通过对这部分的掌握足以打下坚实的句法基础。

在本书的第三部分，我们重点对历年 MBA 阅读考题给出了分类，并且归纳出不同阅读题型的基本特征以及在文中答案出处的规律和相应部分的句式特点以及篇章结构特征。考生读完这一部分，就会对 MBA 阅读的考题类型有全面宏观的把握，尤其是对题型的判断和解题技巧会有更深程度的了解。在本书的第四部分，我们给出了大量的文章作为阅读练习。这些阅读练习以经济类文章为主，也有其他方面题裁的文章，这样考生在做了这些练习之后，对 MBA 阅读就会有一种深切的体会。

这本书最大的特点有以下三个方面：

重基础培养:

本书在各部分的内容安排上注重基础,从第一部分的句法知识讲解,到中间部分的难句理解类型划分和讲解,以及最后的阅读练习后面的讲解部分集中于难句和词组,这些都体现了本书重基础培养的根本目标。

重实践练习:

在每一部分,我们都首先给出理论指导,紧接着我们对相关内容给出大量的练习。通过对这些练习中有代表性题目的详细讲解或翻译,考生可以对相关知识产生质的认识和彻底的理解。

重方法指导:

这本阅读书本身就是方法学的很好体现,我们基于对考生情况的深入了解,制定了本书的书写体例,从句子到基本句式理解到复合从句的理解,从复合从句到经典难句的理解,从经典难句讲解和翻译到不同题型的归类总结,最后一部分我们又集中在阅读练习上。可以说整本书体现了对考生从基础到高级的循序渐进的理解指导和培训。在每一部分,我们都体现了归纳总结的基本思路,这些知识总结是针对考生的需要和基础薄弱的特点而设计的。

最后,预祝各位读者考试顺利通过,旗开得胜,马到成功。

提示:2006年MBA联考考试大纲,英语阅读理解部分考试变化的可能性很小,为了帮助考生提前复习,在2006版中,我们仅对该书内容进行了微调,在实战演习部分增加了一个单元的文章。该书的2005版仍可继续使用。

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第一部分 语句的阅读理解

一、判定技巧

(一) 主语的核心词

1. 介词前的名词为主语核心词

1) Women's central role **in** managing natural resources and protecting the environment has been overlooked more often than it has been _____.

A. acknowledged B. emphasized C. memorized D. associated 答案: A

2) More international trend **for** business and pleasure brings greater _____ to other societies.

A. weighing B. contribution C. expansion D. exposure 答案: B

3) One's awareness, both conscious and unconscious, **of** what happened in the past has a strong influence on one's behavior.

A. storage B. impression C. perception D. memory 答案: D

4) The century-old hostilities **between** the two tribes eventually terminated through the persistent efforts of the local government.

A. vanished B. diminished C. shrunk D. worsened 答案: A

5) Today black children **in** South Africa are still reluctant to study subjects from which they were effectively barred for so long.

A. anxious B. curious C. opposed D. unwilling 答案: D

6) Now about half **of** the women who work in social welfare are part-time, as compared to 38% in the private sector.

A. guarantee B. farewell C. well-off D. well being 答案: D

7) An intimate and _____ knowledge **of** how you are doing in the customer's eyes is critical.

A. objective B. subordinate C. optional D. subsequent 答案: A

8) Long _____ **to** harmful pollutants is most likely to lead to a decline in health.

A. contact B. touch C. use D. exposure 答案: D

9) In such a changing and complex society, formerly simple solutions **to** informational

needs become_____.

- A. confusing B. acceptable C. complicated D. feasible 答案: C

2. 定语从句引导词前的词为核心名词

1) A patient **who** is dying of incurable cancer of the throat is in terrible pain, which can no longer be satisfactorily _____.

- A. diminished B. abolished C. relaxed D. alleviated 答案: D

2) Anyone **who** can study abroad is fortunate; but, of course, it is not easy to make the _____ from one culture to another.

- A. transaction B. transition C. transmission D. transportation 答案: B

3) In principle, a person **whose** conduct was caused by mental disorder should not be liable to criminal_____.

- A. identification B. punishment C. investigation D. commitment 答案: B

4) Those **who** _____ women's liberation movement continue to hope, and work, _____ for a change.

- A. consist in B. believe in C. indulge in D. result in 答案: C

3. 分词前的名词为主语核心名词

1) An international treaty **signed** several years ago bans trade in plants and animals of endangered species.

- A. promotes B. protects C. forbids D. eliminates 答案: C

2) Anyone **breaking** the rules will be asked to leave _____.

- A. at the spot B. on the spot C. for the spot D. in the spot 答案: B

4. How 和 what 引导的主语从句

1) **How** large a proportion of the sales of stores in or near resort areas can be _____ to tourist spending?

- A. attributed B. applied C. contributed D. attached 答案: A

2) **How** strange it is that the habit he developed in his childhood still _____ him.

- A. takes to B. clings to C. attends to D. adds to 答案: B

5. 动名词短语作主语

Providing first-class service is one of the tactics the airline adopts to attract passengers.

- A. methods B. attitudes C. thoughts D. solutions 答案: A

(二) 同位语

如果 **that** 前面是名词: idea, fact, concept, view 和 phenomenon 等词时, 它引导的是同位语从句。

1. He misled management by giving it the idea **that** the older and more experienced men were not an _____ but a liability.

A. asset B. award C. assistance D. advantage 答案: A

2. The fact **that** the earth's surface heats _____ provides a convenient way to divide it into temperature regions.

A. infrequently B. irregularly C. unsteadily D. unevenly 答案: D

(三) 定语从句

由 **that**, **which**, **who** 和 **when** 及 **why** 等词引导的从句在句中作成分。

1. In 400 A.D., Chinese children played with a fan-like toy **that** span upwards and fell back to earth as _____ ceased.

A. emission B. motivation C. rotation D. suspension 答案: C

2. Hardly a week goes by without some advance in technology **that** would have seemed incredible 50 years ago.

A. hard to imagine B. hard to believe
C. hard to invent D. hard to understand 答案: A

3. These last 22 years has really been amazing; every prediction we've made about improvements has all _____.

A. come over B. come down C. come along D. come true 答案: D

4. Tom was _____ of a crime he didn't commit. He fought for many years to clear his name.

A. convicted B. convinced C. conceived D. condemned 答案: A

5. Other guests at yesterday's opening, **which** was broadcast _____ by the radio station, included the Governor and the Mayor.

A. alive B. live C. lively D. living 答案: B

6. This is the sort of case in **which** judges must exercise the arbitrary power described a moment ago.

A. avail B. use C. have D. display 答案: B

(四) 宾语从句

由 which, how, who, that, why, whether 和 when 等词引导的从句在谓语动词后面做宾语从句。

1. This procedure describes **how** suggestions for improvements to the systems are _____.

A. celebrated B. proceeded C. generated D. established 答案: D

2. The manager was told when he was _____ **that** his was a pressure job.

A. appointed B. pointed C. assigned D. disappointed 答案: A

3. History has demonstrated **that** countries with different social systems and ideologies can join hands in meeting the common challenges to human _____ and development.

A. evolution B. survival C. rivalry D. dignity 答案: B

4. He _____ in court that he had seen the prisoner run out of the bank after it had been robbed.

A. testified B. witnessed C. justified D. identified 答案: A

(五) 强调句

由 it is ...that(who)句型结构引导的句子是定语从句。

It is during summer breaks **that** we first taste the satisfaction of work that _____ into hard currency.

A. transfers B. translates C. transmits D. transplants 答案: B

(六) 形式主语句

由 it is...adj.(or 过去分词)+that 引导的从句是形式主语句。

1. **It** is anticipated **that** this contract will substantially increase sales over the next three years.

A. apparently B. slightly C. considerably D. steadily 答案: C

2. Before you decide on a vocation, **it** might be a good idea to consult a few good friends.

A. career B. holiday C. plan D. research 答案: A

3. **It** is not clear whether the increase in reports is stemmed from greater human activity or is simply the result of more surveys.

A. flows B. comes C. derives D. originates 答案: B

(七) 目的+结果句

由 so...that, so much...as 等结构引导的句子是目的结果句。

1. Susan loves chocolate **so much that** she can hardly resist its _____.

A. sight B. brand C. variety D. temptation 答案: D

2. Professor Wu traveled and lectured throughout the country to _____ education and professional skills so that women could enter the public world.

A. prosecute B. acquire C. advocate D. proclaim 答案: C

(八) 类比比较句

由 so...as to, more...than 结构引导的从句是类比结构句。

1. The fun of playing the game was a **greater incentive than** the prize.

A. excitement B. initiative C. motive D. entertainment 答案: C

2. **More** international trend for business and pleasure brings **greater** _____ to other societies.

A. weighing B. contribution C. expansion D. exposure 答案: B

3. Nothing is **so** uncertain **as** the fashion market where one style _____ over another before being replaced.

A. dominates B. manipulates C. overwhelms D. prevails 答案: D

(九) 转折让步句

由 however, but, yet, though, although, in spite of 或 despite 等引导的从句为转折让步句。

1. His philosophy class began with twenty students **but** three _____ after the midterm exam.

A. picked up B. turned out C. dropped out D. kept 答案: C

2. You may never experience an earthquake or a volcanic eruption in your life, **but** you will _____ changes in the land.

A. witness B. define C. adapt D. adopt 答案: A

3. Hunters have almost **exterminated** many of the larger animals **while** farmers destroyed many smaller animals.

A. killed B. reduced C. wounded D. trapped 答案: A

4. **Though** he views himself as a realist, Cetron says that his findings make him very _____ about future.

A. optimistic B. sympathetic C. objective D. precautionous 答案: A

5. Silk, **although** it is considered a delicate fabric, is in fact very strong, but it is adversely affected by sunlight.

A. soft B. sheer C. fragile D. refined 答案: C

6. **Despite** the dangers and difficulties in fighting with the terrorists, the soldiers were resolute.

A. defensive B. aggressive C. stubborn D. firm 答案: D

7. **Instead of** answering the question, the manager _____ his shoulders as if it were not important.

A. raised B. touched C. shrugged D. patted 答案: C

(十) 省略结构句

如果并列结构中有相同的成分, 则相同的成分省略。

1. **Should** either of these situations occur, wrong control actions might be taken and a potential accident sequence initiated.

A. imported B. installed C. started D. interviewed 答案: C

2. **Until** these issues are resolved, a technology of behavior will be rejected and with it the only way to solve our problems _____.

A. will also be rejected B. rejected
C. will rejected D. is rejected 答案: A

(十一) 时间状语从句

由 when, at the time that 等结构引导的从句为时间状语从句。

1. We'll all take a vacation in the mountains **as soon as** I finish working _____ my project.

A. on B. with C. in D. about 答案: A

2. The salesman approached the house cautiously **when** he saw the vicious dog at the door.

A. nervously B. bravely C. carefully D. deliberately 答案: A

3. **On** hearing of the case some time later, Konan Doyle was convinced that the man was not guilty, and immediately went to work to ascertain the truth.

A. explore B. obtain C. verify D. search 答案: C

(十二) 原因状语从句

由 because, due to, owing to 和 because of 等词引导的为原因状语从句。

1. Computers will flourish **because** they enable us to accomplish tasks that could never

before have been undertaken.

- A. implement B. render C. complete D. assign 答案: C

2. The young man asked his parents not to worry **because** he was full of optimism about his career.

- A. motivation B. confidence C. imagination D. peril 答案: B

(十三) 条件状语从句

由 if, provided 和 supposing 等词引导的为条件状语从句。

1. **If** you are a member of a club, you must _____ to the rules of that club.

- A. conform B. appeal C. refer D. access 答案: A

2. **If** English is not your first language, you can often be puzzled by ways of expression that the native speaker of English does not even have to _____.

- A. think out B. think about C. think over D. think for 答案: B

二、经典句型的理解突破

一篇文章的意义不在于材料本身，而是在于读者与材料不断交流活动的结果。考研大纲阅读理解部分对考生规定的六种能力的要求，主要测试考生对语篇的理解和把握作者意图的推理过程，那么我们如何在规定的时间内更深、更准确地理解一篇阅读材料，以及在英译汉中如何进一步地把句子译的更趋完美呢？这就要求考生能够对材料或英译汉中一些难句进行系统地剖析和理解。本部分是为考生编写的特色备考篇章，其特色就是通过对英语篇章中的难句进行剖析，最终达到深刻理解和完美翻译的目的。下面从定语从句、倒装句、分割结构、省略法、并列平行结构、同位语、分词作状语、否定句、比较结构、it 的用法及词义的正确选择等方面分别进行阐述。

(一) 定语从句

定语从句是英语中一种最常见的句型，它可以分为限定性定语从句和非限定性定语从句，在主句中不可缺少的定语从句称限定性定语从句；对主句起附加说明作用的定语从句称非限定性定语从句。此外，定语从句和主句之间还存在着状语关系，说明原因、目的、让步、假设等。

例 1 The change met the technical requirement of the new age and prevented the decline in efficiency that so commonly spoiled the fortunes of family firms in the second and third generation after the energetic founders. (1996 年真题)

分析：该句总体上是一个并列句，其框架为“The change met...and prevented”。“that”后边引导的是一定语从句，作后置定语，修饰“the decline in efficiency”。介词短语“in the second

and third generation”, “after the energetic founders”又作为定语从句中“spoiled”的状语。

译文：这一变化适应了新时代技术的要求，防止了效率下降，而效率下降已使许多老家族公司破产，因为第二、三代继承人已不像公司创立者那样精力充沛。

例 2 The method of scientific investigation is nothing but the expression of the necessary mode of working of the human mind; it is simply the mode by which all phenomena are reasoned about and given precise and exact explanations. (1994 年真题)

分析：该句中有短语“noting but”，意思是“只，只是”，后面的“by which”引导一个定语从句。

译文：科学研究的方法不过是人类思维活动的必要表达方式，也就是对一切现象进行思考并给以精确而严谨解释的表达方式。

例 3 That sex ratio will be favored which maximizes the number of descendants an individual will have and hence the number of gene copies transmitted.

分析：句中的 Which 引导一个定语从句，修饰原句中的 sex ratio, and hence 连接前后两个并列的宾语部分。句中的 an individual will have 引导一个定语从句，修饰前面的 descendants。

译文：那种性别比例能在最大程度上增加一个个体所能拥有的后代数量，并因此能在最大程度上增加所传递到后代身上去的基因复制品的数量。

例 4 However, as they gained cohesion, the Bluestockings came to regard themselves as a women's groups and to possess a sense of female solidarity lacking in the salonnières, who remained isolated from one another by the primacy each held in her own salon.

分析：句中 as 引导一个伴随时间状语从句，后面的 who 引导一个非限定性定语从句。

译文：然而，随着她们的凝聚力逐渐增加，蓝袜女们渐趋将自己视作一女性团体，并拥有了一种妇女团结意识，而这种意识在法国沙龙女主人身上则荡然无存，因为她们每个人在其自己的沙龙中自视甚高而彼此孤立隔绝开来。

例 5 Although these molecules allow radiation at visible wavelengths, where most of the energy of sunlight is concentrated, to pass through, they absorb some of the longer-wavelength, infrared emissions radiated from the Earth's surface, radiation that would otherwise be transmitted back into space.

分析：although 引导一个让步状语从句，where 引导一个非限定性定语从句，后面的 that 从句也是一个定语从句。

译文：虽然这些分子允许可见波长（visible wavelength）的辐射——阳光的绝大部分能量就汇集于此——不受阻挡地穿透，但它们却会吸收某些较长的波长（longer-wavelength），亦即从地球表面辐射出的红外发射（infrared emission），这种辐射若不是二氧化碳的缘故，就会被重新输送回太空。