

**MBA**

# MBA 考前大演练

(上册)

主编 王方华

上海交通大学 MBA 考前辅导教材编写组

英语

数学

- MBA 考前复习
- MBA 考前辅导
- MBA 考前精练

上海交通大学出版社

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### 图书在版编目(CIP)数据

MBA考前大演练 上册/王方华主编. - 上海:上海交通大学出版社, 1999

ISBN 7-313-02278-6

I. M… II. 王… III. 企业管理-研究生-入学考试-自学参考资料 IV. F27

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 38596 号

### MBA 考前大演练(上·下)

主编 王方华

上海交通大学出版社出版发行

上海市番禺路 877 号 邮政编码 200030

电话 64281208 传真 64683798

全国新华书店经销

常熟市印刷二厂·印刷

开本:787×1092(mm) 1/16 总印张:48.25 总字数:1193 千字

版次:1999 年 8 月 第 1 版

印次:1999 年 8 月 第 1 次

ISBN 7-313-02278-6/F·328

上下册定价:78.00 元

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# 前言

近年来,我国的 MBA 教育事业得到长足的发展。同时,MBA 教育的发展也为我国社会主义市场经济的发育、发展和进一步改革开放产生了积极的影响。试行联考制度以来,MBA 教育无论从培养体系、培养渠道,还是培养规模、培养质量都得到了进一步的完善和提高。试点院校也由最初的 9 所发展到 56 所,分布在全国 19 个省市,覆盖 20 个部、委系统。招生人数稳步增长,截止 1998 年底,在校 MBA 研究生已过 11767 人,企业管理人员在职攻读 MBA 学位的人数也逾 6000 人。报考 MBA 的考生和参加考前辅导的人数逐年递增,一些 MBA 试点院校的报考人数与录取人数之比达 7~8:1,考前辅导应接不暇。因此,精心组织考前辅导,帮助考生温故纳新是 MBA 试点院校义不容辞的责任。

编写本教材的作者是联考制度以来,在上海交通大学管理学院培训中心举办的 MBA 联考考前辅导工作中的骨干教师,他们在 MBA 考前辅导的第一线担当主讲教师,积累了丰富的教学经验,他们在撰写过程中,立足于体现“三个有利”的原则,即:

(1)有利于确保考生质量、考生应具备 MBA 继续学习的必要知识和能力;

(2)有利于提高考生的综合能力和基本素质;

(3)有利于有实践经验的优秀中青年经济管理干部入学,不考难度太大的书本知识。

在此基础上认真剖析联考方式以来题库的建立方式、命题与题库的相关性、命题的特征包括命题的难度与区分度等情况,并结合几年来的教学经验和体会,通过大量的典型例析,由点及面尽可能地涵盖相应知识的要点或精要,注意让考生通过本教材的学习举一反三,融会贯通。

本教材分上、下两册。上册为英语与数学,下册为管理、语文与逻辑。本教材由上海交通大学管理学院副院长王方华教授担任主编,上海交通大学管理学院 MBA 办公室主任潘杰副教授、上海交通大学管理学院陈海泉副教授担任副主编。其中英语部分由吴银庚教授牵头,许士正、汪俭、王春艳等同志参加了编写;袁公英教授、贺才兴教授、李世栋教授分别编撰了数学中的高等数学、初等数学和工程数学部分;管理部分由陈海泉副教授编写;语文部分由陈先元副教授编写;逻辑部分由贺善侃教授编写。

本教材严格按 1999 年全国工商管理硕士教育指导委员会昆明会议修订的 2000 年 MBA 联考考试大纲编写。因此,将更适用于 2000 年 MBA 入学考试的考生的复习迎考和 2000 年企业管理人员在职攻读 MBA 学位入学考试的考前辅导。

在本书付梓之际,谨向在编写本教材过程中给予支持帮助各位朋友,致以诚挚的谢意!

王方华

1999 年 8 月 1 日

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英 语



# 第一章 语 法

## 第一节 时 态

时态是用以表示时间和动作方面的动词形式。时间分现在、过去、将来和过去将来。动作分一般、完成、进行和完成进行。时间和动作综合起来,即构成 16 种时态,如下表所示。

动作方面 时间	一般	完成	进行	完成进行
现在	work(s)	have (has) worked	am(is, are) working	have(has) been working
过去	worked	had worked	was(were) working	had been working
将来	shall(will) work	shall(will) have worked	shall(will) be working	shall(will) have been working
过去将来	should(would) work	should(would) have worked	should(would) be working	should(would) have been working

### 一、一般现在时

1. 表示经常性的动作或状态。

He always goes to school early in the morning.

He likes to help others.

2. 表示普遍的、客观的现象或真理。

The sun rises in the east and sets in the west.

$3/6$  is reducible to  $1/2$ .

3. 以 as soon as, when, after 等引导的时间状语从句或以 if, unless 等引导的条件状语从句,用一般现在时表示将来。

I'll write to you as soon as I get there.

Unless you take a taxi, you'll be late.

4. 表示预先计划或安排好的必定将要发生的动作。主要用于短暂性动词,如 be, go, come, arrive, leave, start, sail, return 等。

When do you start?

The train leaves at 9:00 p. m.

5. 表示新闻标题、小说章节题目或电影戏剧场景说明等。

Gordon: It's always the way! [Tears off the apron, throws it on the floor and rushes out, slamming the floor.]

Chapter V: I go to New Zealand.

注意:一般现在时常与以下时间状语连用:often, always, usually, frequently, seldom, rarely, never, regularly, sometimes, every day(week, month, year)等。

## 二、现在进行时

1. 表示说话时正在进行的动作,或目前一段时间正在进行的活动。

They are having their English class now.

He is translating a book.

We are getting on well with our studies.

2. 表示一个在最近按计划或安排要进行的动作(这时都有一个表示未来时间的状语),但这种情况仅限于少量的动词。如 go, come, leave, start, arrive, return, work, play, do, have, dine, sleep, wear 等。

We are leaving on Friday.

We are having a holiday next Monday.

I'm meeting you after class.

3. 与 always, constantly, continually, forever 等表示“经常”的状语连用表示某种赞扬,厌恶或不满的感情色彩。

She is always thinking of how to help others. (表赞扬)

Why are you always thinking in that way? (表不满)

Some people are always complaining. (表厌烦)

注意:表示知觉、状态、感情、具有等性质的动词一般只能用一般时态,而不能用进行时态,因为这些动词只表示状态,不表示动作。这类动词有:be, contain, belong, like, love, believe, understand, see, hear, suit, appear, look, seem, smell, feel, taste, expect, care, remember 等。

## 三、现在完成时

现在完成时表示在过去发生但与现在有联系的动作或状态。它可以和下列几种时间状语连用。

1. 表示不确定的过去时间状语。如:already, yet, before, recently, lately 等。

He has already left.

I've seen that film before.

2. 表示频度的时间状语。如:often, sometimes, rarely, ever, never, once, twice, three times 等。

I've never been to New York.

I've been to Beijing three times.

3. 表示包括现在在内的时间状语。如:now, today, this(morning, month, year...), until( till, up, to ) now, so far, in(for) the past(last) few years, these few days, all day 等。

We've had too much snow this year.

Now, I have finished my homework.

4. 表示从过去开始的某一行为一直延续到现在的介词或副词。如:for, during, in, since 等。

We've learned 4 lessons during the last month.

He has been living here since 1990.

注意:现在完成时和一般过去时比较起来,现在完成时更注重过去动作对现在造成的结果或影响,它没有具体的过去时间。试比较:

Have you ever been to Shanghai?

Yes, I have.

When did you go there?

I went there in 1992.

#### 四、一般过去时

1. 一般过去时指某一时间所发生的动作或存在的状态。常与表示过去的时间状语连用: yesterday, last night (week, month, year...), an hour ago, the other day, once, just now, at that time, in 1998...等。

They got married last month.

Where did you go last night?

2. 表示过去经常或反复发生的动作,常用 used to 或 would + 动词原形。

He used to get up early when he lived in the countryside.

When he was a student, he would read newspapers while having dinner.

3. 在假设条件的虚拟语气中,表示和现在事实相反的行为或状态。

If I were you, I would never say these words to him.

I wish I had the chance to travel on the moon.

注意:一般过去时和现在完成时的异同,请参阅三。

#### 五、过去进行时

1. 过去进行时表示过去某时刻正在发生的动作,也可以表示过去某段时间内正在发生或反复发生的动作。

They were discussing something when I went into the room.

I was reading that whole afternoon.

2. 过去进行时常与一般过去时搭配使用。过去进行时用来描述事情发生的背景,一般过去时叙述突然发生的动作。

The telephone rang when I was cooking.

The boy was doing his homework when he heard a sharp cry.

3. 过去进行时表示说话人对主语所作的行为抱不满情绪,在此情况下,必须与副词 always 等连用。

He was always complaining about his work.

His impolite behavior was always making her irritated.

#### 六、过去完成时

1. 过去完成时表示在过去某一时刻之前开始,并延续到那个过去的时刻,可能已经终止,

可能还要继续下去的动作。它表示过去的过去,即在过去某个时刻前完成的动作或状态。

We had finished eight units by the end of last week.

The film had already started when we got to the cinema.

2. 过去完成时常用于主句是过去时态的宾语从句或定语从句中。

He said he had met you before.

He found the key that he had lost.

## 七、一般将来时

1. 一般将来时表示某个将来的时间会发生的动作或情况。常与一般将来时连用的时间状语有 tomorrow, next week (month, year...), later, soon, someday, in a minute 等。

He will come to Shanghai next month.

We shall spend our Summer Holiday in Kunming City this year.

2. 一般将来时除了 shall, will 加动词原形的结构形式以外,还可以用 be going to, be to, be about to 加动词原形表示将来发生的动作,但它们常表示计划、打算和即将发生的动作。

We are going to visit the zoo tomorrow.

When is the factory to go into production?

The meeting is about to begin.

## 八、将来进行时

将来进行时表示将来某一时刻或某一段时间内正在进行的动作。

They will be having a football match at six this evening.

He will be visiting us next Monday afternoon.

## 九、将来完成时

1. 将来完成时表示在将来某一时间之前已经完成的动作,也可用来表示猜测。

I'll have finished reading this book by the end of next month.

He will have visited all his friends in Nanjing by the time of next week.

2. 表示从过去、现在或将来的某时开始的动作,一直延续到将来的另一时间。

They will have spent five weeks on this experiment by next week.

I hope we'll have got the instructions ready before you come tomorrow.

## 十、现在完成进行时

1. 表示从过去某一时刻开始,一直持续到现在,而且可能还在继续下去的动作。动作可能是刚刚终止,也可能继续下去。

I have been reading this novel for two hours.

How long have you been studying English?

2. 表示反复进行的动作。

I have been receiving help from my friends.

They have been trying for years to find a better substitution for it.

注意:现在完成进行时与现在完成时常常可以互换,但它们之间也存在着区别:前者一般表示仍在进行或刚刚还在进行的动作或情况,它强调动作的延续性。后者表示已经结束的动作或状态,它强调对现在的影响。

I have lived here for ten years.

I have been living here for ten years.

**Exercise 1 Choose the best answer to complete the following sentences.**

1. What I was worry about \_\_\_\_\_ whether they could pass the Band IV examination.  
A. is                      B. will be                      C. had been                      D. was
2. We had hardly reached school, when the bell \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. rang                      B. has rung                      C. had rung                      D. was ringing
3. My brother \_\_\_\_\_ here last Sunday, but it turned out to rain the whole day, and he failed to come.  
A. was to come    B. must have come    C. came                      D. had to come
4. The train \_\_\_\_\_ at eight tonight.  
A. leaves                      B. shall be left                      C. will be left                      D. will have left
5. He \_\_\_\_\_ for Shanghai on business.  
A. will have left                      B. is being left  
C. is leaving                      D. will be left
6. In my opinion, your money \_\_\_\_\_ in bonds.  
A. is more safely invested                      B. was more safely invested  
C. will be more safely invested                      D. are more safely invested
7. The newly-designed machine \_\_\_\_\_ next year.  
A. is going to turn out                      B. is going to be turned out  
C. is going to being turned out                      D. is going to have turned out
8. He told me that by the end of this year he \_\_\_\_\_ English for 3 years.  
A. would have been studied                      B. would have studied  
C. would have been studying                      D. will have been studying
9. Let me tell you what she \_\_\_\_\_ at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon.  
A. was doing    B. would do                      C. had done                      D. had been done
10. He was 10 years old. In two years he \_\_\_\_\_ twelve.  
A. would be    B. had been                      C. was                      D. was being
11. How long ago \_\_\_\_\_ playing football?  
A. had you begun                      B. would you begin  
C. were you beginning                      D. did you begin
12. They \_\_\_\_\_ half the task up until then.  
A. had only finished                      B. would only finished  
C. would be only finished                      D. finished
13. It \_\_\_\_\_ every day so far this month.  
A. is snowing                      B. snowed

- C. has snowed                      D. has been snowed
14. If it \_\_\_\_\_ , the football match will be put off.  
A. has been rained                      B. rains  
C. does rain                      D. is rained
15. This is the first time the students \_\_\_\_\_ to Beijing.  
A. have been gone                      B. have gone  
C. are being gone                      D. have been going
16. Shanghai \_\_\_\_\_ in the east of China.  
A. lies                      B. lying                      C. is lying                      D. has lain
17. Maybe it will be a long time \_\_\_\_\_ from his hometown.  
A. before he comes back                      B. when he comes back  
C. when he will come back                      D. that he comes back
18. It's very cold today and the river is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A. freezed                      B. freeze                      C. frozen                      D. freezing
19. Only by working hard, \_\_\_\_\_ able to pass the examination held in last month.  
A. were you                      B. you had been                      C. had been you                      D. can you
20. He \_\_\_\_\_ for an hour, but he still can't decide what he should do.  
A. has been thought                      B. has been thinking  
C. has thought                      D. has to be thinking

## 第二节 语 态

语态是有关动词的一个语法范畴,表示主语与谓语之间的关系。英语的语态分为主动语态和被动语态。主动语态表示主语是动作的执行者。被动语态表示主语是动作的承受者。

### 一、被动语态的构成和形式

被动语态常由 be 加过去分词构成。时态通过助动词 be 的各种形态表现出来。被动语态常用的几种时态的动词构成形式如下：

	一般时态	进行时态	完成时态
现在	am (is, are) asked	am(is, are) being asked	have(has) been asked
过去	was (were) asked	was(were) being asked	had been asked
将来	shall(will) be asked		shall (will) have been asked
过去将来	should (would) be asked		should(would) have been asked

被动语态的动词要求用及物动词,但相当于及物动词的动词词组也可用于被动语态。

It has never been heard of before.

The meeting was put off till Saturday.

The children are taken care of in the nurseries.



## 二、被动语态的用法

被动语态常用于以下几种场合：

1. 不知道或没有必要指出动作的执行者时。

We have been warned to be careful of the thieves.

The book was published in 1990.

2. 为了强调动作的承受者。

The king was dethroned.

He is welcomed by every one here.

3. 当动作的执行者带有较长的修饰语时或为避免更换主语等修辞的需要时。

The picture was painted by a very good friend of mine, whom I'd love to have you meet some time.

Jack fought Mike in Men's singles last night and was beaten.

4. 出于礼貌措辞圆通等方面的考虑,不愿说出动作的执行者是谁。

You are requested to attend the meeting tomorrow.

It's considered impolite to act in that way.

## 三、含有被动意义的主动语态

1. 动词的主动形式即表示被动,这样的动词有某些连系动词,如:feel, prove, taste, smell, sound等;与can't, won't等连用的不及物动词,如:lock, move, open, shut等;与well, easily等副词连用的不及物动词,如:sell, burn, clean, cook, draw, photograph, read, wash, write等;某些可用于“主语+谓语+主补”结构中的不及物动词,如:blow, wear等。

It feels soft.

The window can't open.

This book sells well.

This pair of shoes has worn old.

注意:这种句子的主语通常是表示物的名词。

2. 有些动词的进行体形式表示被动意义。这种句子主语也一般指物。用于日常用语或某些行业的专门用语。

The dinner is cooking.

The cakes are baking.

The book is printing (binding).

主动语态变为被动语态时,如遇到动词后跟双宾语的情况,我们只能将其中之一变成主语,另一个保持不变。当直接宾语变成主语时,保持在原位的间接宾语前需加介词to或for。

1. I bought him a bundle of flowers. → He was bought a bundle of flowers.

A bundle of flowers were bought for him.

2. He gave me a watch as a present. → I was given a watch as a present.

A watch was given to me as a present.