

# 2000年

# MBA

## 全国联考

ENGLISH

## 英语 模拟试题集

主编 ● 郭 敏 主审 ● 李思国 金启军



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# 2000 年 MBA 全国联考英语 模拟试题集

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## 前 言

MBA 的考生大部分都是成年人，在准备考试过程中有许多困难，尤其是英语。多年的工作使本来基础就很差的考生对英语更加生疏了，年龄偏高、记忆不佳也是考生学习英语的主要障碍。作为从事 MBA 和在职研究生教育多年的教师，我们分析了学员中存在的问题，根据 2000 年的考试大纲要求，认真组织和编写了这部试题集。

2000 MBA 联考大纲与 1999 MBA 联考大纲内容相比有一定的变动，英语部分的题型在原有的基础上增加了 CLOZE 完型填空，阅读与翻译的词汇也有所增加（请参考新大纲）。根据新大纲而编写的《2000 年 MBA 全国联考英语模拟试题集》一书，内容符合新大纲的标准与规定，书后附有常用的商务英语词汇，供学员参考。

本书共有 25 套试题及答案，其中样题 2 套（1998 年与 1999 年 MBA 全真考试题），其词汇量略超词汇大纲，题的内容广泛，是英语各级考试常出现的重点并符合新大纲的精神，翻译部分基本上都是商务英语短文，适合 MBA 学员学习与考试之用。同时，试题的水平也适合 EMBA 与五级半（在职人员考取硕士学位）的学员使用，尤其 Part I, Part II, Part III 部分具有一般英语考试的代表性和重点，这本书应该和 MBA 考试中心出版的《MBA 联考考前辅导教材》一同使用。

感谢参与编写的各位老师，在盛夏的酷暑中，在新大纲发表之后仅一个月内日以继夜地完成了编写工作，使学员们在最短的时间内有了一本最新、最全面的试题练习集，并在准备 MBA 的考试中又多一个进阶之梯。

由于时间仓促，在我们编书的过程中难免会出现一些不足，希望学员们多多体谅和理解，同时也希望大家多提宝贵意见。

祝愿使用本书的所有学员榜上有名。

郭 敏

1999 年 7 月于东北大学



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# 2000 MBA 联考英语考试大纲

## 一、考试性质

工商管理硕士生入学考试是全国统一的选拔考试。为了科学、公平、准确、规范地测试考生的逻辑思维能力、汉语和英语的阅读、表达及运用能力、抽象概括能力、空间想象能力、基本运算能力以及运用有关基本知识分析和解决实际管理问题的能力,英语、数学、语文与逻辑、管理等4个科目在全国工商管理硕士生培养试点院校进行联考。本考试大纲的宗旨必须确保工商管理硕士生入学考试的可信度,既反映工商管理专业的特点,又有利于有实践经验的中青年优秀管理干部入学,促进工商管理教育的发展。

## 二、考试要求

要求考生较熟练地掌握英语的基本语法和常用词汇,具有较强的语言运用能力。

## 三、考试内容和形式

考试形式为闭卷、笔试。考试时间为3小时。考试内容分为5部分:

### (一) 词语用法和语法结构

词语用法和语法结构占试卷总分的10%,其中词语用法和语法结构各占一半。词语部分的单词和词组的比例为7:3。要求考生从每题4个选择项中选择1个正确的答案。考试的范围包括:

#### 1. 词语部分

- (1) 考生应较熟练地掌握常用词汇4500个左右,其中包括约10%的常用商务词汇;
- (2) 考生要较熟练地掌握常用词组600个左右;
- (3) 考生能根据具体语境、句子结构或上下文理解一些非常用词的词意。

#### 2. 语法部分

- (1) 名词、代词的数和格的构成及其用法;
- (2) 动词基本时态、语态的构成及其用法;
- (3) 形容词与副词的比较级和最高级的构成及其用法;
- (4) 常用连接词的词义及其用法;
- (5) 非谓语动词(不定式、动名词、分词)的构成及其用法;
- (6) 虚拟语气的构成及其用法;
- (7) 各类从句(定语从句、主语从句、表语从句等)的基本用法及强调句型的结构;
- (8) 常用倒装句的结构。

### (二) 阅读理解

阅读理解占试卷总分的50%,包括以下两部分:

A 部分: 要求考生阅读4~5篇总字数约为1600个单词的英语短文,根据文章内容从每个问题的4个选择项中选出1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 5 个问题。

阅读材料题材包括社会、文化、经济、管理、科普等；体裁包括说明文、议论文、记叙文等。

本部分考试的目的是测试考生通过阅读获取信息的能力，要求既理解准确，又有一定的阅读速度。

### (三) 综合填空

综合填空占试卷总分的 10%，其形式主要有以下两种：

1. 要求考生阅读一篇英语短文，其中有 10 个空白。考生应从每个空白所给出的 4 个选择项中选出 1 个正确答案。

2. 要求考生阅读一篇英语短文，其中有 10 个空白。考生应根据文章的内容，从给出的 15 个词中选出 10 个词填入空白，并根据上下文的意思对所选的词作出适当的变化（如时态，语态，词性等的变化。）

### (四) 英译汉

英译汉部分占试卷总分的 15%。英译汉短文的篇幅为 120 个单词左右。要求考生正确理解原文，汉语译文无重大错误，表达通顺。

### (五) 写作

写作部分占试卷总分的 15%。要求考生根据题目规定的情景或所给出的提纲，写出一篇 120 个词左右的英语短文，其内容涉及考生所熟悉的日常生活以及有关商务英语的一般应用文。本部分考试的目的是测试考生用英语进行书面交际的能力。短文要求中心思想明确，切中题意，用词恰当，条理清楚，无重大语法结构错误。

## 四、试卷结构

试卷题目及计分安排为：

(一) 词语用法和语法结构，共 20 题，计 10 分。

(二) 阅读理解，共 25 题，计 50 分。其中 A 部分为选择题，共 20 题，计 40 分；B 部分为简答题，共 5 题，计 10 分。

(三) 综合填空，共 10 题，计 10 分。

(四) 英译汉，共 1 题，计 15 分。

(五) 写作，共 1 题，计 15 分。



### 样题

## 1998 年全国在职攻读工商管理硕士学位入学考试

## 英语试题

**PART I VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (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 a pencil.

1. They fulfilled the plan much earlier than they \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) have expected                      B) are expected  
C) were expected                     D) had expected
2. He gave the order that nothing \_\_\_\_\_ until the police arrived.  
A) was touched                        B) is touched  
C) be touched                          D) could be touched
3. Every man and every woman working here \_\_\_\_\_ with me.  
A) is getting along well                B) are getting along well  
C) is got along well                    D) are got along well
4. I was overjoyed at the news of my country \_\_\_\_\_ so much progress.  
A) to make                                B) to have made  
C) made                                  D) having made
5. He was said \_\_\_\_\_ a gift from her, knowing that it meant a bribe.  
A) to be refusing                        B) to have refused  
C) to be refused                         D) to have been refused
6. The equipment \_\_\_\_\_ out of order, the experiment has to be put off.  
A) has been                                B) being                                C) is                                        D) be
7. Under no circumstances \_\_\_\_\_ anything that will benefit ourselves but at the same time harm the interests of others.  
A) should we do                            B) we should do  
C) would do we                            D) we would do
8. You should not have driven that car with its brakes out of order. You \_\_\_\_\_ a serious accident.  
A) might have                              B) might have had  
C) should have                              D) should have had
9. The local textile mill has 800 workers, \_\_\_\_\_ 700 are women:

- A) whose  
C) of whom
- B) whom  
D) of which
10. He has made another wonderful discovery, \_\_\_\_\_ of great importance to science.  
A) which I think is  
B) in which I think it is  
C) which I think it is  
D) of which I think it is
11. As far as she is concerned, one piece of music is very much like \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) another  
B) the other  
C) other  
D) any other
12. The manager gave her his \_\_\_\_\_ that the complaint would be investigated.  
A) admission  
B) allowance  
C) assurance  
D) insurance
13. He is very \_\_\_\_\_ and well qualified, so he should reach the top of his profession.  
A) ambitious  
B) urgent  
C) proud  
D) jealous
14. He read the story \_\_\_\_\_ for everybody present to hear.  
A) loud  
B) noisy  
C) aloud  
D) loudly
15. You've only got a slight cold. You'll \_\_\_\_\_ it in a day or two.  
A) get at  
B) get into  
C) get in  
D) get over
16. To begin some activity is to \_\_\_\_\_ doing it.  
A) set down  
B) set up  
C) set about  
D) set off
17. How can you \_\_\_\_\_ and watch the country go to ruin?  
A) stand by  
B) stand for  
C) stand up  
D) stand up for
18. Edison tested more than one thousand materials to see if they could \_\_\_\_\_ electric current and glow?  
A) bring  
B) make  
C) carry  
D) produce
19. In most countries, the metric system has been \_\_\_\_\_ for all measurement.  
A) admitted  
B) adapted  
C) applied  
D) adopted
20. The little girl is ignorant \_\_\_\_\_ the basic rules of English grammar.  
A) for  
B) of  
C) with  
D) against

## PART II READING COMPREHENSION (50%)

**Section 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 with a pencil.

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

Many people believe the glare from snow causes snowblindness. Yet, dark glasses or not they find themselves suffering from headache and watering eyes, and even snowblindness, when expose to several hours of "snow light".

The United States Army has now determined that the glare from snow does not cause

snowblindness in troops in a snow-covered country. Rather, a man's eyes frequently find nothing to focus on in a broad expanse of a snow-covered area. So his gaze continually shifts and jumps back and forth over the entire landscape in search of something to look at. Finding nothing, hour after hour, the eyes never stop searching and the eyeballs become sore and the eye muscle aches. Nature balances this annoyance by producing more and more liquid, which covers the eyeballs. The liquid covers the eyeballs in increasing quantity until vision blurs (模糊). And the result is total, even though temporary, snowblindness.

Experiments led the Army to a simple method of overcoming this problem. Scouts (侦察兵) ahead of a main body of troops are trained to shake snow from evergreen bushes, creating a dotted line as they cross completely snow-covered landscape. Even the scouts themselves throw lightweight, dark-colored objects ahead on which they too can focus. The men following can then see something. Their gaze is arrested. Their eyes focus on a bush and having found something to see, stop searching through the snow-blanketed landscape. By focusing their attention on one object at a time, the man can cross the snow without becoming hopelessly snowblind or lost. In this way the problem of crossing a solid white area is overcome.

21. The eyeballs become sore and the eye muscles ache because \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) tears cover the eyeballs  
B) the eyes are annoyed by blinding sunlight  
C) the eyes are annoyed by blinding snow  
D) there is nothing to focus on
22. When the eyes are sore, tears are produced to \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) clear the vision  
B) remedy snowblindness  
C) ease the annoyance  
D) loosen the muscles
23. Snowblindness may be avoided by \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) concentration on the solid white area  
B) providing the eyes with something to focus on  
C) searching for something to look at in snow-covered areas  
D) covering the eyeballs with liquid
24. The first paragraph is mainly concerned with \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) snow glare and snowblindness  
B) the whiteness from snow  
C) headaches, watering eyes and snowblindness  
D) the need for dark glasses
25. A suitable title for this passage would be \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) Snowblindness and How to Overcome It  
B) Nature's Cure for Snowblindness  
C) Soldiers in the Snow  
D) Snow Vision

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

There are great careers in which the increasing emphasis is on specialization. You find these careers in engineering, in production, in statistical work, and in teaching. But there is an increasing demand for people who are able to take in a great area at a glance, people who perhaps know too much about any one field. There is, in other words, a demand for people who are capable of seeing the forest rather than the trees, of making general judgments. And these "generalists" are particularly needed for positions in administration, where it is their job to see that other people do the work, where they have to plan for other people, to organize other people's work, to begin it and judge it.

The specialist understands one field; his concern is with technique and tools. He is a "trained" man; and his educational background is properly technical or professional. The generalist—and especially the administrator—deals with people; his concern is with leadership, with planning, and with direction giving. He is an "educated" man; and the humanities are his strongest foundation. Very rarely is a specialist capable of being an administrator. And very rarely is a good generalist also a good specialist in a particular field. Any organizations need them in different proportions. It is your task to find out, during your training period, into which of the two kinds of jobs you fit, and to plan your career accordingly.

Your first job may turn out to be the right job for you—but this is a pure accident. Certainly you should not change jobs constantly or people will become suspicious of your ability to hold any job. At the same time you must not look upon the first job as the final job; it is primarily a training job, an opportunity to understand yourself and your fitness for being an employee.

26. There is an increasing demand for \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) all-round people in their own fields  
B) people whose job is to organize other people's work  
C) generalists whose educational background is either technical or professional  
D) specialists whose chief concern is to provide administrative guidance to others
27. The specialist is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a man whose job is to train other people  
B) a man who has been trained in more than one field  
C) a man who can see the forest rather than the trees  
D) a man whose concern is mainly with technical or professional matters
28. The administrator is \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) a "trained" man who is more a specialist than a generalist  
B) a man who sees the tress as well as the forest  
C) a man who is very strong in the humanities  
D) a man who is an "educated" specialist
29. During your training period it is important \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) to try to be a generalist

- B) to choose a profitable job
  - C) to find an organization which fits you
  - D) to decide whether you are fit to be a specialist or a generalist
30. A man's first job \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) is never the right job for him
  - B) should not be regarded as his final job
  - C) should not be changed or people will become suspicious of his ability to hold any job
  - D) is primarily an opportunity to fit himself for his final job

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

The world's population continues to grow. There now are about 4 billion of us on earth. That could reach 6 billion by the end of the century and 11 billion in another 75 years. Experts have long been concerned about such growth. Where will we find the food, water, jobs, houses, schools and health care for all these people?

A major new study shows that the situation may be changing. A large and rapid drop in the world's birth rate has taken place during the past 10 years. Families generally are smaller now than they were a few years ago. It is happening in both developing and industrial nations.

Researchers said they found a number of reasons for this. More men and women are waiting longer to get married and are using birth control devices and methods to prevent or delay pregnancy. More women are going to school or working at jobs away from their homes instead of having children. And more governments, especially in developing nations, now support family planning programs to reduce population growth.

China is one of the nations that has made great progress in reducing its population growth. China has already cut its rate of population growth by about one half since 1970. China now urges each family to have no more than one child. And it hopes to reach zero population growth, the number of births equaling the number of deaths, by the year 2000.

Several nations in Europe already have fewer births than deaths. Experts said that these nations could face a serious shortage of workers in the future. And the persons who are working could face much higher taxes to help support the growing number of retired people.

31. In Paragraph One, the sentence "Experts long have been concerned about such growth", the phrase "concerned about" is similar in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) worried about
  - B) related to
  - C) engaged in
  - D) made a study of
32. "Family planning programs" means \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) birth control policy in a country
  - B) economic policy in a family
  - C) TV programs designed for a family
  - D) economic policy in a country
33. The world's birth rate has dropped because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) people marry at a much later time





- A) he had met her somewhere before
  - B) she was the old woman in the photograph
  - C) she often had dinner with his aunt and uncle
  - D) She looked like the young girl in the photograph
39. The young woman told of her loss of the wallet \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) at the beginning of the dinner
  - B) during the conversation
  - C) as soon as she saw the writer
  - D) after the dinner
40. The story was amazing because \_\_\_\_\_.
- A) the writer found both the wallet and its owner
  - B) the finder and the loser of the wallet were old friends
  - C) the finder and the loser of the wallet met at the police station
  - D) the woman knew the writer and his uncle

**Sections B Directions:** Read the following passage and then give short answers to the five questions. Write your answers on the Answer Sheet.

The air is polluted. The earth is poisoned. Water is unsafe to drink and rubbish is burying the civilization that produced it.

Our environment is being contaminated faster than nature and man's present efforts can prevent it. Time is bringing us more people, and more people will bring us more industry. More people and more industry will bring us more motor vehicles, larger cities, and the growing use of man-made materials. This is happening not only in advanced societies but also among the developing nations as they become industrialized. Pollution is, in a sense, exported.

Now many scientists are expressing fears about the possibility of world pollution. Some experts declare that the balance of nature is being so upset that the very survival of humanity is in danger.

What can explain and solve this growing problem? The fact is that pollution is caused by man—by his greed and his modern way of life. We make "increasing industrialization" our chief aim. For its sake we are willing to sacrifice everything: clean air, pure water, good food, our health and the future of our children. There is a constant flow of people from the countryside into the cities, eager for the benefits of modern society. But as our technological achievements have grown in the last twenty years, so in that time has pollution become a serious problem. The connection is clear.

Isn't it time we stopped to ask ourselves where we are going—and why? It reminds one of the stories about the airline pilot who told his passengers over the loudspeaker: "I've some good news and some bad news. The good news is that we're making rapid progress at 530 miles per hour. The bad news is that we're lost and don't know where we're going." The sad fact is that this becomes a true story when applied to our modern society.

### Questions:

41. The word "poison" has the same meaning as "pollute". Can you find another word in this passage which also has the same meaning?
42. Can we stop this trend by our own efforts?
43. Who caused this problem?
44. Why do people constantly move from the countryside into the cities?
45. The author concludes his article with a story. In what sense do you think we are similar to the story?

### PART III ENGLISH—CHINESE TRANSLATION (15%)

**Directions:** Read the following passage carefully. Then translate it into Chinese. Write your translation on the Answer Sheet.

The world history of science has demonstrated that no scientific hypothesis (假设) is permanently correct. A scientific hypothesis can never be absolutely confirmed. It can only be partly confirmed. This is because we can never be absolutely certain that somewhere, someday, fresh evidence will not appear which will disprove the hypothesis. So the very general statements made by scientists are, strictly speaking, all hypothetical. However, when a hypothesis has been in existence for a long period, and when a great deal of evidence of different kinds has been collected in its favor, scientists accept it as part of established scientific theory. Theory and fact depend on and mutually support each other.

### PART IV WRITING (15%)

**Directions:** For this part, you are asked to write a composition about THE BEST PREPARATION FOR LIFE in three paragraphs. You are given the first sentence or part of the first sentence of each paragraph. Your part of the composition should be about 100 words, not including the words given. Remember to write clearly. You should write this composition on the Answer Sheet.

#### THE BEST PREPARATION FOR LIFE

1. Some people say that the best preparation for life is learning to be co-operative.
2. Others think that learning to be competitive is the best preparation.
3. In my opinion...

# 1998 年全国在职攻读工商管理硕士学位入学考试

## 英语参考答案及评分标准

### PART I VOCABULARY AND STRUCTURE (20%)

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 1. D  | 2. C  | 3. A  | 4. D  | 5. B  | 6. B  | 7. A  | 8. B  | 9. C  | 10. A |
| 11. A | 12. C | 13. A | 14. D | 15. D | 16. C | 17. A | 18. C | 19. D | 20. B |

### PART II READING COMPREHENSION (50%)

#### Section A

- |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |       |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 21. D | 22. C | 23. B | 24. A | 25. A | 26. B | 27. D | 28. C | 29. D | 30. B |
| 31. A | 32. A | 33. D | 34. B | 35. D | 36. C | 37. C | 38. D | 39. B | 40. A |

#### Section B

41. Contaminate.  
42. No.  
43. Man.  
44. They are eager for the benefits of modern society.  
45. We are making rapid progress; however, we are lost.

### PART III ENGLISH—CHINESE TRANSLATION (15%)

世界科学史表明，没有一条科学假设是永远正确的。科学的假设从来没有被绝对地证实过，它只能部分地被证实。这是因为我们不能绝对肯定将来不会在某时某地又出现新的证据而推翻这一假设。因此，科学家们所作的一般性论述，严格说来，也只不过是假设而已。然而，当某一假设存在了很长时间，并且积累了大量各种各样的证据时，科学家们就会承认它成为已确立的科学理论的一部分。理论和事实是相互依赖和相互支持的。

### PART IV WRITING (15%) (略)