内 容 简 介

本书根据最新 MBA 全国联考考试大纲的要求而编写。书中将 MBA 英语考试的重点和难点融合在 10 套模拟试题中。考题内容注重选材的知识性和趣味性，具有当代感，使考生在练习中既掌握考试技巧，又拓宽当代经济管理等多方面知识。本书便于自学，每套题后不仅附有答案，还有详细题解。本书的另外一大特点是突出了新与实用。10 套模拟题全部按最新实际考试题型设计。除此之外，本书还收录了 2001—2004 年 MBA 全真考题，配备答案和题解，并对听力部分附配套录音磁带及录音文字材料。

本书不仅适用于 MBA 考生，同时也适用于四六级、工程硕士考试等中高级英语考试的考生。

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总　序

随着我国社会主义市场经济体制的逐步建立，经济体制改革不断深化，能掌握市场经济的一般规律，熟悉其运行规则，而又了解中国企业实情的经济管理人才短缺的矛盾也就更加尖锐地暴露出来。近几年来，为适应这一需要，以培养企业经营管理战略后备人才为目标的 MBA 得到极为迅速的发展。

为了确保我国 MBA 健康有序地发展，在教育部高校学生司和国务院学位办公室的直接领导下，全国 MBA 教育指导委员会设计了 MBA 入学联考方案，并从 1997 年开始实施全国 MBA 入学联考。1998 年又开通了主要面向国有大中型企业管理干部的“企业管理干部在职攻读 MBA 学位”的渠道，组织了相近的全国联考，有数万人参加了 1999 年的考试。全国联考提高了考试的质量，规范了考试的要求，促进了考生之间的竞争。

清华大学经济管理学院辅导的考生在全国 MBA 入学联考以来，连续取得各科总平均第一和多数单科第一的好成绩。在刚刚结束的 2004 年全国工商管理硕士（MBA）招生联考中，报考我校的考生总成绩在全国名列首位。这也是自 1997 年我国实行 MBA 联考以来，我校第 8 次夺得第一名。

2004 年报考我校的考生为 2306 人，实际参加考试者达 1648 人。在联考的 3 张试卷中，报考我校的考生在我校综合（含语文、逻辑和数学）、英语课程上的总成绩均居第一位，管理课程的总成绩位居第二。三门课程的总成绩和平均成绩也位居全国第一。为了帮助应考人员更好地准备入学考试，清华大学出版社组织近年来参加考前辅导的有关专家教授编写了《MBA 联考清华辅导教材》，共分《英语》、《数学》、《语文》、《逻辑》四册。

这套辅导教材充分体现了《MBA 考试大纲》的要求，作者本着确保工商管理硕士生入学考试的信度和效度，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管理干部入学，促进工商管理教育的发展的精神，编写了本套辅导教材。

本套辅导教材考虑了应试人员的不同专业背景，注意侧重提高应试人员的逻辑思维能力，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，以及运用基本知识分析和解决实际管理问题的能力。本丛书包含了大量的例题和习题，训练应试人员在理解理论要点的基础上，提高分析和解题能力。本丛书包含了以往联考的试题分析，并附有模拟试题和题解，帮助应试人员进行自我训练和自我检验。

最后，本丛书的顺利出版要感谢清华大学经济管理学院教学办公室主任程佳惠教授所做的大量组织工作，要感谢清华大学出版社，更要感谢各位作者所付出的辛勤劳动。

清华大学经济管理学院副院长
陈章武

前　言

这是一本为报考全国工商管理硕士入学英语考试的考生而编写的实用考前辅导教材。由清华大学具有丰富经验的辅导教师根据最新MBA全国联考英语考试大纲，结合考生在实际考试中所暴露的问题，总结辅导经验，分析考生需求和特点所编写。2005年版对过去几版做了相当大的改动。

其主要特点如下：

1. 最大程度接近真题。本书的10套模拟试题样式参照2004年全国攻读工商硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及2005年考试大纲预测，难度则略微加强。为了让考生了解考试发展趋势，本书在附录中收录了2001年到2004年共4年的全国攻读工商硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题，同时附上答案解释，着重点出每道题的考查点，供考生参考、研究。

2. 紧扣考试大纲。编者根据大纲的新变化，加入听力部分，在模拟试题中着重英语语言基本功和文化的介绍。

3. 针对考生特点，复习巩固考试重点与难点。本书总结了在辅导该类考生中发现的一些问题，在对MBA英语考试中重点和难点问题进行分析、整理的基础上，科学地编写了10套模拟试题，力求在有限的时间内有效地帮助考生将生疏或者忘记的英语知识找回来。

4. 即便老师不在身旁，考生也能迅速解惑。为便于自学，每套全真题后不仅附有答案，还有繁简相宜的词汇和语法部分的解析；既有选择正确答案的原因、出题目的，也有整句的译文；阅读部分的解析不仅告诉考生从哪一段里找到答案，还有该部分的汉语意思，以及运用何种阅读方法找到答案。这样可以使考生在对答案不解时，从解析部分得到详尽的回答，在潜移默化中领悟答题方法和技巧，如同有老师在身旁讲解。

5. 备战考试的同时读些好文章。本书注重知识性和趣味性的结合。阅读文章均选自最新报刊、杂志以及电子网络，目的是使考生在

反复练习中熟能生巧，既能掌握答题技巧，又能拓宽经济管理等多方面的知识。

6. 本书对听力部分附有配套录音磁带和录音文字材料。

本书不仅适用于报考全国工商管理硕士入学英语考试的考生，同时也适用于报考四六级、硕士考试等中高级英语考试的考生。

在此书编写过程中，清华大学外语系以及清华大学出版社给予了大力支持和帮助，特别是主审——罗立胜教授，在此表示深深的谢意。

除主编、副主编以外，参加本书编写的还有罗承丽、刘宁。

由于编者水平有限，内容有错漏之处，敬请批评指正。

编　者

2004 年 5 月

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TEST 1

试卷 1

SECTION I Listening Comprehension (20 points)

Directions: *This section is designed to test your ability to understand spoken English. You will hear a selection of recorded materials and you must answer the questions that accompany them. There are three parts in this section, Part A, Part B and Part C. Remember, while you are doing the test, you should first put down your answers in your test booklet. At the end of the listening comprehension section, you will have 5 minutes to transfer all your answers from your test booklet to Answer Sheet 1. If you have any questions, you may raise your hand NOW as you will not be allowed to speak once the test has started. Now look at Part A in your test booklet.*

Part A

Directions: *Listen to the part and fill out the table with the information you've heard for Questions 1-5. Some of the information has been given to you in the table. Write* ***only one word*** *in each numbered box. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the table below.*

Biography of Jane Austen

1	Year of Birth: _____ Father: a parish priest
2	Of course the young men who danced with Jane and the _____ who visited her home did not know that she was observing them.
3	At her time, the novel was not considered a _____ form of literature.
4	It was almost _____ for a woman to publish a book under her own name. *Sense and Sensibility* appeared in 1811.
5	*Pride and Prejudice* was published in _____, which became her best known book.

Part B

Directions: *For Questions 6-10, complete the sentences and answer the questions while you listen. Use **not more than 3 words** for each answer. You will hear the recording twice. You now have 25 seconds to read the sentences and the questions below.*

Universities in England

6	Oxford and Cambridge were once the only two universities in England. Royal patronage and aristocratic money _____ them in their position.
7	In the 19th century, however, universities were at last established. The first was in _____; then in Durham and Manchester.
8	The new universities deliberately challenged Oxford and Cambridge by choosing to study subjects like _____ and English literature, which were not taught at the older universities.
9	A large number of provincial universities were established and were called "_____".
10	Due to an increase _____ following the Second World War, the school-going population was bigger than ever before.

Part C

Directions: *You will hear three pieces of recorded materials. Before listening to each one, you will have time to read the questions related to it. While listening, answer each question by choosing A, B, C or D. After listening, you will have time to check your answers. You will hear each piece once only.*

Questions 11-13.

11. Which of the following is not true about the Space Shuttle Columbia?
    A) It was the first rocket ever made in history.
    B) It did the first flight in 1981.
    C) Its first flight was of great importance in the development of space exploration.
    D) It was designed to return to Earth and make further flights.
12. By the year _____ scientists estimate that man will be able to construct permanent settlements.
    A) 2015 B) 2050 C) 2105 D) 1250
13. According to the passage, what would happen, if this project were successful?
    A) Men would establish a large number of projects in Space Shuttle Columbia.

B) Larger solar energy stations would be constructed.
C) People would construct many energy stations on the islands in the sea.
D) People would build filling stations in space to provide fuel for cars on earth.

Questions 14-16.

14. Why is Brighton considered a town of contrasts by most people, according to the passage?
    A) Because it is the largest seaside resort and a tourist center.
    B) Because it has the elegant eighteenth-century architecture and loud, modern ways of entertainment.
    C) Because it developed from a fishing village to a popular royal seaside resort.
    D) Because it has two parts, one as a tourist center, the other as a seaside resort.
15. When did the town of Brighton begin to develop as a popular tourist center?
    A) When sea-bathing was accepted as a cure for illnesses.
    B) When rich people began to choose the place as their fishing resort.
    C) When the Prince of Wales, later George IV ordered the place be built as a tourist center.
    D) When the Royal Pavilion was decorated in the Chinese Style.
16. What would be a suitable title for this passage?
    A) Brighton, the largest Seaside Resort in England.
    B) Brighton, a Town of Contrasts.
    C) The Royal Pavilion in Brighton.
    D) Entertainment in Brighton.

Questions 17-20.

17. Which of the following is not mentioned as a brief contact with music?
    A) Learning to sing a few songs.
    B) Listening to music superficially.
    C) Learning to dance in one way or another.
    D) Becoming familiar with one or two types of music.
18. Why does the speaker recommend having more knowledge and experience with music?
    A) Because a limited understanding of and contact with music is nothing.

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B) Because it is a small part of enjoyment and enrichment which music can provide.

C) Because it can make people's life much more enjoyable than a brief understanding of music can.

D) Because it can help you learn about America and its people.

19. Why does the speaker mention a foreign visitor to one American city?

A) To show that people should visit more cities to know better about American people.

B) To show that one city in America can not provide a whole picture of America and its people.

C) To show that people will make a lot of American friends through listening to music in an American city.

D) To show that one or two types of music is not enough for people to get the benefits of the whole music world.

20. What is the passage mainly about?

A) How to learn more about music.

B) Why people should learn more about music.

C) Why people should visit more than one American city.

D) How to settle down in China.

试卷 2

SECTION II Structure and Vocabulary (10 points)

Directions: *There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. 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.*

21. The mini bus production line _____ by the end of this year.

A) will be automated B) were automated

C) will have been automated D) would be automated

22. One _____ question for AOL is how an Internet company dedicated to the free flow

of information can operate in a tightly controlled country.

A) underline B) underlined C) underlying D) underlie

23. One problem with the banned model is _____ the tubes connecting it to an external power source created a passage for infection.

A) that B) which C) in that D) because

24. Do you consider it any good encouraging so many people to do _____ human beings have never achieved before ?

A) some B) things C) what D) to

25. But for some passing shower our boating trip _____ .

A) would be perfect B) would have been perfect

C) had been perfect D) have been perfect

26. The students attended a class entitled “Contemporary Issues” _____ they discussed social, political and economic problems.

A) in that B) in what C) in which D) in it

27. _____ through a telescope, the most prominent features of the Martian surface are the white polar caps.

A) Seeing B) When seeing C) Seen D) Having seen

28. Beijing is one of the many cities in the world that _____ now developing programs to restore their historical buildings.

A) is B) has been C) have been D) are

29. She said that the situation there was not so bad _____ had been described.

A) as B) such as C) that D) that as

30. We advocate _____ the economic, cultural and religious traditions of all national minorities.

A) to respect B) to be respected

C) respecting D) having respected

31. The portion of the total income of China’s railways which comes from carrying cargo is _____ 80 percent.

A) consequently B) roughly

C) comparatively D) incidentally

32. _____ being less polluting, the engines are extremely efficient in converting gasoline or hydrogen into electric power to drive the vehicle.

A) It B) In addition to

C) For D) Due to

33. State governments and other governmental agencies, special foundations, and the

colleges themselves _____ many scholarships to students with special abilities and to those with financial needs.

A) allot B) grant C) present D) assign

34. A question that health-conscious consumers may ask when buying _____ is whether they are free of pesticides.

A) produce B) produces C) products D) goods

35. The deal also bars Internet firms from using medical or financial data, and Social Security numbers _____ which advertisements to flash on their screens.

A) determining B) determine

C) to determine D) from determining

36. I'd like to _____ this old car with a new model but I can't afford it.

A) interchange B) exchange C) replace D) convert

37. By helping to increase demand it can _____ an increased need for labor, and is therefore an effective way to fight unemployment.

A) assure B) secure C) ensure D) obscure

38. In order to increase its freight _____ the railroad chose as its terminal city a town with a large harbor.

A) cost B) fare C) fee D) revenues

39. The trade union will take _____ against those violating the international trade law.

A) sanctions B) pace C) arms D) attention

40. The doctor assured me that the pain would _____ one hour after I took the medicine.

A) wear out B) cross out C) wear off D) cut off

SECTION III Cloze (5 points)

Directions: *For each numbered blank in the following passage, there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. Choose the best one and mark your answer on the Answer Sheet.*

What do hardworking Londoners do __41__ the weekend? They go back to school. But it's dance floor chemistry, not continuing education __42__ is making people who are far too old for class __43__ in their old school uniforms. The latest craze to hit the capital is schooldisco.com—a London night club __44__ as many

3,500 dancers __45__ to hear the songs and recall the past time when they had their first kiss. Crowds of people __46__ neatly ironed white shirts and striped ties __47__ around the block to get into the wildly popular events.

"We play all those old songs that take you __48__ back to school. We even played 'Puff the Magic Dragon'__49__ and it had people in tears," DJ Bobby Sanchez, the club's founder, told the people. School-day nostalgia is now feeding into London's fashion stores __50__ pleated skirts and tunics (**束腰无袖老式外衣**) are an unexpected hit.

41.	A) in	B) on	C) with	D) during
42.	A) which	B) as	C) that	D) but
43.	A) dress up	B) to dress up	C) to go	D) go
44.	A) attractive	B) attracts	C) attracted	D) attracting
45.	A) desperating	B) desperate	C) desperately	D) desperated
46.	A) wear	B) wore	C) wearing	D) putting up
47.	A) line up	B) go	C) come	D) make up
48.	A) through	B) right	C) direct	D) over
49.	A) the other day	B) another day	C) the other night	D) another night
50.	A) when	B) for	C) because of	D) where

SECTION IV Reading Comprehension (40 points)

Part A

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this section. 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 51 to 54 are based on the following passage*:**

Motorola Inc., the world's second-largest mobile phone maker, will begin selling all of the technology needed to build a basic mobile phone to outside manufacturers, in a key change of strategy. The inventor of the cell phone, which has been troubled by

missteps compounded by a recent industry slump in sales, is trying to become a neutral provider of mobile technology to rivals, with an eye toward fostering a much larger market than it could create itself. The Chicago area-based company, considered to have the widest range of technologies needed to build a phone, said it planned to make available chips, a design layout for the computer board, software, development tools and testing tools. Motorola has previously supplied mobile phone manufacturers with a couple of its chips, but this is the first time the company will offer its entire line of chips as well as a detailed blueprint. Mobile phones contain a variety of chips and components to control power, sound and amplification. Analysts said they liked the new strategy but were cautious about whether Motorola's mobile phone competitors would want to buy the technology from a rival.

The company, long known for its top-notch (**等级**) engineering culture, is hoping to profit from its mobile phone technology now that the basic technology to build a mobile phone has largely become a commodity. Motorola said it will begin offering the technology based on the next-generation GPRS (Global Packet Radio Service) standard because most mobile phone makers already have technology in place for current digital phones. GPRS is a stepping stone to the next generation of mobile phone service known as third-generation. GPRS offers faster access to data through "always on" network connections, and customers are charged only for the information they retrieve, rather than the length of download.

Burgess said the new business would not conflict with Motorola's own mobile phone business because the latter would remain competitive by offering advanced features and designs. Motorola's phones have been criticized as being too complicated and expensive to manufacture, but Burgess said Motorola would simplify the technology in the phones by a third. In addition to basic technology, Burgess said, Motorola would also offer additional features such as Bluetooth, a technology that allows wireless communications at a short distance, and Global Positioning System, which tracks the user's whereabouts, and MP3 audio capability.

51. According to this passage, Motorola Inc. _____.

A) is the world's largest mobile phone maker

B) is trying to become a mobile technology provider besides being a mobile phone maker

C) will only sell chips of the mobile phones

D) is going to sell all its manufacturing plants

52. Analysts don't think that _____.

A) Motorola will be successful

B) the technology offered by Motorola will be selected by its competitors

C) its competitors will want to buy the technology from it

D) its mobile phones contain a variety of chips

53. The technology to be supplied by Motorola is based on _____.

A) Bluetooth features

B) MP3 audio capability

C) Global Positioning System

D) GPRS standard

54. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

A) GPRS offers faster access to data through network connections, so customers should pay more.

B) Motorola Inc. is the inventor of the cell phone.

C) Previously Motorola only supplied mobile phone manufacturers with some of its chips.

D) Motorola Inc. is known for its high-class engineering culture.

***Questions 55 to 58 are based on the following passage*:**

For companies that already rely on MSN Messenger for business, the length of the outage (**线路中断**) has dealt them a heavy blow. Jean-Luc Praz, a freelance Web designer from Chile, said, "MSN Messenger is an important part of my business, with customers located very far from my office." The outage affected an online meeting with a customer "in his office 12,000 kilometers away from me," he said. "I find it pretty amazing that a company like Microsoft with an army of software engineers is not able to fix a problem in a service three days after it appeared."

Wes Thierry, who in San Leandro, Calif., works for a division of Salt Lake City-based Evans and Sutherland, said the outage had caused hardship. "We decided on using the messenger about three months ago," he said. "Our group consists of about 30 people, most of which are software engineers, and messaging allows us the ability to quickly ask simple questions without necessarily having to distract people with phone calls all of the time." Six workers in the San Francisco Bay Area also rely on MSN Messenger to get "that real office feeling," he added.

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