

MBA 全国联考应试清华辅导教材

英 语

(第二版)

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内 容 提 要

本书主要是为报考全国工商管理硕士入学英语考试的考生而编写的考前辅导教材。书中对 MBA 英语考试的重点和难点进行了分析和整理。在 10 套模拟试题中, 特别注重选材的科学性和趣味性, 使考生在练习中既掌握考试技巧, 又拓宽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 套模拟题全部按最近几年实际考试题型设计。除此之外, 本书还收录了 1997、1998、1999 和 2000 年 MBA 全真考题, 并配备答案和题解。

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 2000 年全国工商管理硕士(MBA)招生联考中,报考我校的实考人数、考生总成绩等均在全国名列首位。这也是自 1997 年我国实行 MBA 联考以来,我校第四次夺得第一名。

我校今年计划招收 MBA 学生 400 人,报考并参加考试者达 2248 人,远远高出其它院校。在联考的 4 张试卷中,报考我校的考生在英语、语文和逻辑、数学等三门课程上的平均成绩分别为 71.63 分、56.68 分、59.36 分,均居第一位,这三张试卷的全国平均成绩分别是 63.98 分、53.34 分、49.82 分;我校考生的管理考试成绩为 61.57 分,比中山大学考生的平均成绩少 0.24 分而位居第二,这一课程的全国平均分为 57.54 分。报考我校的考生四门联考总成绩平均为 249.24 分,在各院校中也是第一名。

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 全国联考应试清华辅导教材》,共分“英语”、“数学”、“语文”、“逻辑”、“管理学”五册。

这套辅导丛书充分体现了“MBA 考试大纲”的要求,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；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

本书主要是为报考全国工商管理硕士入学英语考试的考生而编写的一本实用考前辅导教材。该书为第二版，由清华大学具有丰富经验的辅导教师总结辅导经验，紧扣不断发展、变化的考试大纲，根据考生需求和特点所编写。

它具有如下几大特点：

1. 最大程度接近真题。本书的 10 套模拟试题样式参照 2000 年全国攻读工商硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题及 2001 年考试大纲预测，难度则略微加强。综观自 1997 年起 MBA 考试由各校单独考试改为全国联考以来的各年考题，可以看到一个趋势：考试难度加强，题量加大，更注重学生的综合能力和素质。单从阅读看，1997 年英语考试 4 篇文章，全部为选择题；1998 年，5 篇文章，其中 4 篇为选择题，1 篇为简答题；1999 年和 2000 年，6 篇文章，其中 5 篇为选择题，一篇为简答题。为了让考生了解考试发展趋势，本书在附录中收录了 1997、1998、1999 和 2000 年共四年的全国攻读工商硕士学位研究生入学考试英语试题，同时附上答案解析，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，在模拟试题中着重加入了一些旧大纲未涉及，但已列入新大纲的内容，如翻译与完形填空等。

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知识。

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、工程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，在此表示深深的谢意。

由于编者水平有限，内容有错漏之处，敬请批评指正。

编 者
2000 年 4 月

目 录

TEST 1.....	1
PAPER.....	1
KEY.....	12
NOTES.....	14
TEST 2.....	19
PAPER.....	19
KEY.....	31
NOTES.....	32
TEST 3.....	37
PAPER.....	37
KEY.....	49
NOTES.....	51
TEST 4.....	55
PAPER.....	55
KEY.....	68
NOTES.....	70
TEST 5.....	75
PAPER.....	75
KEY.....	88
NOTES.....	90
TEST 6.....	95
PAPER.....	95
KEY.....	108
NOTES.....	109
TEST 7.....	115
PAPER.....	115
KEY.....	128
NOTES.....	130
TEST 8.....	135
PAPER.....	135
KEY.....	149

NOTES	150
TEST 9.....	156
PAPER.....	156
KEY	169
NOTES	170
TEST 10.....	175
PAPER.....	175
KEY	187
NOTES	189
附录 I 1997 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生	
入学考试英语试题	194
PAPER.....	194
KEY	202
NOTES	203
附录 II 1998 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生	
入学考试英语试题	208
PAPER.....	208
KEY	217
NOTES	218
附录 III 1999 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生	
入学考试英语试题	222
PAPER.....	222
KEY	233
NOTES	234
附录 IV 2000 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生	
入学考试英语试题	239
PAPER.....	239
KEY	251
NOTES	252

TEST 1

Paper

PART I Structure and Vocabulary (10%)

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. _____ I saw him, I realized that I had forgotten to bring him the letter.
A) Moment B) While C) Suddenly D) The minute
2. He is the man _____ no one has a better right to speak.
A) to whom B) than whom C) whom D) for whom
3. _____ would have known the answer.
A) Clever anyone B) Anyone clever
C) Anyone is clever D) Clever is anyone
4. Mumps _____ a very common disease which usually affects children.
A) was B) is C) are D) were
5. She likes _____ in a quiet room, playing with herself.
A) to stay B) stay C) staying D) stayed
6. The milk has _____, don't drink it.
A) gone out B) gone off C) gone wrong D) gone up
7. The _____ of this supermarket has declined due to the impact of inflation.
A) turnover B) turnout C) turnoff D) turnplate
8. The _____ country in the world is Canada.
A) fourth large B) four large C) fourth largest D) largest fourth
9. I don't want to have this kind of medicine, because _____, the worse I feel.
A) taking more medicine B) the most medicine I take
C) the more medicine I take D) when I take more medicine
10. That answer leaves _____ for further discussion.

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 24 are based on the following passage:

During World War II, several million American women took factory production jobs to aid the war effort. But after the war ended, these women were urged to leave the work force to make room for the returning servicemen. Society encouraged women to become full-time housewives. Devotion to home and family and the rejection of a career emerged as the ideal image for women.

But in Western societies, a new wave of women's movements emerged during the 1960's. Civil rights protests in the United States, student protests around the world, and women's rebellion against the middle-class housewife's role contributed to this second wave of women's movements. It began with women's examination of their personal lives and developed into a program for social and political change.

Two types of women's groups appeared in the United States during the 1960's. One type consisted of the small, informal women's liberation groups, which were first formed by female students active in the civil rights movement and in radical political organizations. These groups tended to be leaderless and focused on members' personal experiences. They emphasized self-awareness and open discussion to combat discrimination and to establish greater equality between men and women in marriage, child rearing, education, and employment.

Large, formal organizations developed alongside the small women's liberation groups. These organizations, known as women's rights groups, campaigned for the passage and strict enforcement of equal rights laws. President John F. Kennedy's Commission on the Status of Women, founded in 1961, discovered a number of legal barriers to women's equality. It reported on laws that barred women from jury service, excluded women from certain occupations, and, in general, kept women from enjoying their full rights as citizens. In 1966, a number of feminist leaders formed the National Organization for Women (NOW) to fight sexual discrimination.

Other women's rights organizations also appeared. The Women's Equity Action League, founded in 1968, monitored educational programs to detect inequalities in faculty pay and promotion. The organization also drew attention to what was called the "chilly classroom climate," an environment that discouraged discussion and participation by female students. Concerned Women for America, founded in 1979,

stresses the preservation of traditional American values.

21. Which of the following associations is NOT women's own organization?
- A) National Organization for Women.
 - B) John F. Kennedy's Commission.
 - C) Women's Equity Action League.
 - D) Concerned Women for America.
22. After WWII, what were American women supposed to do?
- A) They were encouraged to work for the servicemen.
 - B) They were encouraged to go back home.
 - C) They were expected to devote themselves to society.
 - D) They were forced to go back home.
23. _____, the new women's movement went up.
- A) Shortly after WWII
 - B) During 1943 and 1945
 - C) In 1960s
 - D) In 1968
24. The word "barrier" in Paragraph 4 means _____.
- A) obstructions
 - B) help
 - C) benefits
 - D) influences

Questions 25 to 28 are based on the following passage:

A century ago in the United States, when an individual brought suit against a company, public opinion tended to protect that company. But perhaps this phenomenon was most striking in the case of the railroads. Nearly half of all negligence cases decided through 1896 involved railroads. And the railroads usually won.

Most of the cases were decided in state courts, when the railroads had the climate of the times on their sides. Government supported the railroad industry; the progress railroads represented was not to be slowed down by requiring them often to pay damages to those unlucky enough to be hurt working for them.

Court decisions always went against railroad workers. A Mr. Farwell, an engineer, lost his right hand when a switchman's negligence ran his engine off the track. The court reasoned, that since Farwell had taken the job of an engineer voluntarily at good pay, he had accepted the risk. Therefore the accident, though avoidable had the switchmen acted carefully, was a "pure accident." In effect a railroad could never be held responsible for injury to one employee caused by the mistake of another.

In one case where a Pennsylvania Railroad worker had started a fire at a

warehouse and the fire had spread several blocks, causing widespread damage, a jury found the company responsible for all the damage. But the court overturned the jury's decision because it argued that the railroad's negligence was the immediate cause of damage only to the nearest buildings. Beyond them the connection was too remote to consider.

As the century wore on, public sentiment began to turn against the railroads—against their economic and political power and high fares as well as against their callousness (无情) toward individuals.

25. Which of the following is NOT true in Farwell's case?
- A) Farwell was injured because he negligently ran his engine off the track.
 - B) Farwell would not have been injured if the switchman had been more careful.
 - C) The court argued that the victim had accepted the risk since he had willingly taken his job.
 - D) The court decided that the railroad should not be held responsible.
26. After the fire case was settled in court, the railroad ____.
- A) compensated for the damage to the immediate buildings.
 - B) compensated for all the damage by the fire.
 - C) paid nothing for the damaged building.
 - D) worker paid for the property damage himself
27. The following aroused public resentment EXCEPT ____.
- A) political power
 - B) high fares
 - C) economic loss
 - D) indifference
28. The passage is mainly about ____.
- A) railroads in the U.S.
 - B) history of the US railroads
 - C) railroad workers' working rights
 - D) law cases concerning the railroads

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the following passage:

Many people find New York an unattractive city to live in because of the physical filth, and while, God knows, the city is dirty, I doubt that that element plays an

important role in my decision to leave. Naples is far dirtier, and so is Bombay and countless other cities, but a tolerance for dirt seems to grow where some fondness exists. A few days ago in Central Park of New York City, I saw a man leaning on a litter can drinking a carton of orange juice, and when he finished he threw the container not in the dustbin but on the ground.

I don't understand this, but there is a lot about New York I don't understand. Mainly I don't understand why the city has no soul. New York's character is that it doesn't really care about anything. Across the court from the Manhattan apartment that I have lived in for the past few years is a dog that quite often hurls insults into the darkness, a few of which my dog refuses to accept and makes a sharp reply. I think I yearn for the people of New York to do somewhat the same thing: I would like to think they possess a nature that could be stimulated by something.

A number of New Yorkers have been driven from the city by fear; by the feeling that if they venture too far from their neighborhoods they will be robbed or, worse, murdered. I have never been robbed or physically molested in any way; possibly because my large build does not make me an ideal prospect for a criminal. Yet I recall the lady who was buying a magazine near a bus stop one evening when a stranger walked up and killed her with a butcher knife. Later arrested, he told police that he didn't know the lady but "just felt like killing somebody." It's impossible to protect oneself from such madness, and I think it is the fool in New York who is not a coward at heart.

29. The author wants to leave New York City, mainly because _____.

- A) the city is dirty
- B) he doesn't want to be killed
- C) he has a dog
- D) the city has no soul

30. In Paragraph 1, Naples is the name of a _____.

- A) city
- B) building
- C) house
- D) person

31. The criminal killed the lady, because _____.

- A) he hated that lady
- B) he wanted to kill a person
- C) he wanted to rob some money
- D) the lady blocked his way

32. Which of the following statements is NOT true?

- A) The author is going to leave New York City.
- B) Once the author saw a person throw the empty tin into the dustbin after

drinking.

- C) The author hopes that people can stop being indifferent.
- D) Many people leave New York City out of fear.

Questions 33 to 36 are based on the following passage:

I have lost my job for one year. There are times when I wonder not whether I will ever have a job again, but whether if I do, I will be able to function. For almost a year, I have not done what I was trained to do.

The invitations for interviews never come by mail; always by telephone. So I stay home and wait for the phone to ring. After the newspaper there is coffee, and junk (垃圾, 无用的) mail, and boredom. I eat too much for lunch because there's nothing else to do. Lately a friend has supplied me with Irish novels and short stories, all new and none published in this country. I am Irish and know something of earlier Irish literature, but my friend's books offer little release, less escape.

When the phone does ring, it's usually someone asking for one of our daughters to baby-sit. "We have to go out tonight, and I was just wondering if ..."

At dusk, between sleep and wakefulness, I have dreams. I see pictures of pistols (手枪). They are deadly, but quick and comparatively painless. Not heroic, certainly, but not cowardly either. But then, there's my wife and our three daughters. Because I do love them, I have to ask whether my death is preferable to my despair. I do not know. Would they be better without me? I do not know. When I first lost my job, the real pain derived from the eventual realization that I had failed not only myself but also four others.

I weep when I write my mother, my brother and my sister. I tell them that we're all well, and that I have a lot of things to do. But they've heard all that too many times, now, so I seldom write.

33. This passage is about a man who _____.

- A) tries to be a good father and son
- B) has been unemployed for a long period
- C) wants to commit suicide
- D) writes few letters

34. This person stays at home all day, because he _____.

- A) is waiting for invitation letters

- Questions 37 to 40 are based on the following passage:**

Humor is a most effective, yet frequently neglected, means of handling the difficult situations in our lives. It can be used for patching up differences, apologizing, saying “no,” criticizing, getting the other fellow to do what you want without his losing face. For some jobs, it’s the only tool that can succeed. It is a way to discuss subjects so sensitive that serious dialog may start a riot. For example, many believe that comedians on television are doing more today for racial and religious tolerance than

are people in any other forum.

37. Why was Sam late on his job?

- A) Because he was ill.
- B) Because there was an ill patient at his home.
- C) Because he was caught in a traffic jam.
- D) Because he got up late.

38. When should Sam go to work?

- A) At 8:00 a.m.
- B) At 8:30 a.m.
- C) At 9:00 a.m.
- D) At 9:30 a.m.

39. The main idea of this passage is _____.

- A) Sam Maynard saved his job with humor.
- B) Humor is important in our lives.
- C) Early bird gets the worm.
- D) Humor can solve racial discriminations.

40. The phrase “clamped off” in Paragraph 3 means _____.

- A) tried to hold back
- B) tried to set
- C) charged
- D) gave out

Section B

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

Sweet potato is a vegetable with large, fleshy roots, which can be eaten. Sweet potatoes are believed to have been first grown in South America. Today, they are grown throughout the world, and they are an important food in many countries. About 85 percent of the world’s sweet potato crop is produced in China. In the United States, sweet potatoes are often mistaken for yams, because of their thick roots. However, yams belong to a different family and are grown mostly in the tropics.

Sweet potatoes contain high amounts of carbohydrates (碳水化合物) and vitamins A and C. People buy them fresh, canned, frozen, or dehydrated (脱水). Sweet potatoes are also used for animal feed, alcohol, and starch. There is an American scientist, George Washington Carver, who created 118 products and numerous ways of eating the sweet potato.