

第一篇

# 基础篇



本部分的3套试卷侧重基础应试能力的培养和对试卷结构的熟悉,题目难度略低于联考试卷实际难度水平,以便培养考生的初步应试能力。

在本阶段,考生在解答MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考英语科目模拟试卷时,应主要力图达到以下目标。

1. 提高对联考英语科目试卷结构、试题类型、分值比重和答题分配时间的掌握,适应联考命题的基本形式和方向。
2. 熟悉联考英语科目的命题思路和命题角度。
3. 培养自己解答相关题型的解题思路和方法。
4. 锻炼自己在规定时间(MBA、MPA、MPAcc联考英语科目的考试时间为3小时)完成试卷的全部题目,掌握在有限的考试时间里获得最高分数的技巧和相应习惯。
5. 对解答模拟试卷过程中遇到的尚未完全掌握的知识点及时查漏补缺,避免知识掌握的漏洞和死角。

同时,在本阶段,考生应注意以下几方面的问题。

1. 尽量在规定3个小时的考试时间里完成各套模拟试卷。
2. 建议各套模拟试卷的解答间隔一定时间,以确保模拟试卷演练效果和应试能力的提升效果。
3. 每套试卷解答完及时结合答案和解析进行总结,查漏补缺。
4. 基于自身的知识掌握程度、知识基础、答题难度和答题习惯,选择联考英语科目各部分试题的答题顺序和具体分配时间。

绝密★启用前

## 2016 年全国攻读管理类硕士学位 研究生入学考试

### 英语（二）模拟试卷一

#### 考生须知

1. 选择题的答案须用 2B 铅笔填涂在答题卡上，其他笔填涂的或做在试卷或其他类型答题卡上的答案无效。
2. 其他题一律用蓝色或黑色钢笔或圆珠笔在答题纸上按规定要求作答，凡做在试卷上或未做在指定位置的答案无效。
3. 交卷时，请配合监考人员验收，并请监考人员在准考证相应位置签字（作为考生交卷的凭据）。否则，所产生的一切后果由考生自负。

### Section I Use of English

**Directions:** *There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A, B, C and D. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center. (10 points)*

It's an annual back-to-school routine. One morning you wave goodbye, and that 1 evening you're burning the late-night oil in sympathy. In the race to improve educational standards, 2 are throwing the books at kids. 3 elementary school students are complaining of homework 4. What's a well-meaning parent to do?

As hard as 5 may be, sit back and chill, experts advise. Though you've got to get them to do it, 6 helping too much, or even examining 7 too carefully, you may keep them 8 doing it by themselves. "I wouldn't advise a parent to check every 9 assignment," says psychologist John Rosemond, author of *Ending the Tough Homework*. "There's a 10 of appreciation for trial and error. Let your children 11 the grade they deserve."

Many experts believe parents should gently look over the work of younger children and ask them to rethink their 12. But "you don't want them to feel it has to be 13," she says.

That's not to say parents should 14 homework—first, they should monitor how much homework their kids 15. Thirty minutes a day in the early elementary years and an hour in 16 four, five, and six is standard, says Rosemond. For junior-high students it should be "17 more than an hour and a half," and two for high-school students. If your child 18 has more homework than this, you may want to check 19 other parents and then talk to the teacher about 20 assignment.

1. [A] very [B] exact [C] right [D] usual
2. [A] officials [B] parents [C] experts [D] schools
3. [A] Also [B] Even [C] Then [D] However
4. [A] fatigue [B] confusion [C] duty [D] puzzle
5. [A] there [B] we [C] they [D] it
6. [A] via [B] under [C] by [D] for
7. [A] questions [B] answers [C] standards [D] rules
8. [A] off [B] without [C] beyond [D] from
9. [A] single [B] piece [C] page [D] other
10. [A] drop [B] short [C] cut [D] lack
11. [A] acquire [B] earn [C] gather [D] reach
12. [A] exercises [B] defects [C] mistakes [D] tests
13. [A] perfect [B] better [C] unusual [D] complete
14. [A] forget [B] refuse [C] miss [D] ignore

15. [A] have [B] prepare [C] make [D] perform  
16. [A] classes [B] groups [C] grades [D] terms  
17. [A] about [B] no [C] much [D] few  
18. [A] previously [B] rarely [C] merely [D] consistently  
19. [A] with [B] in [C] out [D] up  
20. [A] finishing [B] lowering [C] reducing [D] declining

## Section II Reading Comprehension

### Part A

**Directions:** Read the following four texts. Answer the questions below each text by choosing A, B, C or D. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1. (40 points)

#### Text 1

Want a glimpse of the future of health care? Take a look at the way the various networks of people involved in patient care are being connected to one another, and how this new connectivity is being exploited to deliver medicine to the patient—no matter where he or she may be.

Online doctors offering advice based on standardized symptoms are the most obvious example. Increasingly, however, remote diagnosis (telemedicine) will be based on real physiological data from the actual patient. A group from the university of Kentucky has shown that by using an off-the-shelf (现成的) PDA (personal data assistance) such as a Palm Pilot plus a mobile phone, it is perfectly feasible to transmit a patient's vital signs over the telephone. With this kind of equipment in a first-aid kit (急救包), the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past.

Other medical technology groups are working on applying telemedicine to rural care. And at least one team wants to use telemedicine as a tool for disaster response—especially after earthquakes. Overall, the trend is towards providing global access to medical data and expertise.

But there is one problem. Bandwidth is the limiting factor for transmitting complex medical images around the world—CT scans being one of the biggest bandwidth consumers. Communications satellites may be able to cope with the short-term needs during disasters such as earthquakes, wars or famines. But medicine is looking towards both the second-generation internet and third-generation mobile phones for the future of distributed medical intelligence.

Doctors have met to discuss computer-based tools for medical diagnosis, training and telemedicine. With the falling price of broadband communications, the new technologies should usher in (迎来) an era when telemedicine and the sharing of medical information, expert opinion and diagnosis are common.

21. The basis of remote diagnosis will be \_\_\_\_\_.

- [A] standardized symptoms of a patient  
[B] personal data assistance  
[C] transmitted complex medical images  
[D] real physiological complex medical
22. The sentence “the cry asking whether there was a doctor in the house could well be a thing of the past” means \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] now people probably would not ask if there is a doctor in the house  
[B] patients used to cry and ask if there was a doctor in the house  
[C] in the past people often cried and asked if there was a doctor in the house  
[D] patients are now still asking if there is a doctor in the house
23. All the following statements are true EXCEPT that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] it is now feasible to transmit a patient’s vital signs over telephone  
[B] flood is not among the disasters mentioned in the passage  
[C] the trend in applying telemedicine is toward providing global access to medical data  
[D] telemedicine is being used by many medical teams as a tool for disaster response
24. The word “problem” in the fourth paragraph refers to the fact that \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] there are not enough mobile phones for distributing medical intelligence  
[B] CT scans are one of the biggest bandwidth consumers  
[C] bandwidth is not adequate to transmit complex medical images around the world  
[D] communications satellites can only cope with the short-term needs during disasters
25. A proper title for the passage may be \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] Improvement in Communications      [B] The Online Doctor Is In Access  
[C] Application of Telemedicine          [D] How to Make Remote Diagnosis

## Text 2

Come on-Everybody’s doing it. That whispered message, half invitation and half forcing, is what most of us think of when we hear the words peer pressure. It usually leads to no good-drinking, drugs and casual sex. But in her new book *Join the Club*, Tina Rosenberg contends that peer pressure can also be a positive force through what she calls the social cure, in which organizations and officials use the power of group dynamics to help individuals improve their lives and possibly the world.

Rosenberg, the recipient of a Pulitzer Prize, offers a host of example of the social cure in action: In South Carolina, a state-sponsored antismoking program called Rage Against the Haze sets out to make cigarettes uncool. In South Africa, an HIV-prevention initiative known as LoveLife recruits young people to promote safe sex among their peers.

The idea seems promising, and Rosenberg is a perceptive observer. Her critique of the lameness of many public-health campaigns is spot-on: they fail to mobilize peer pressure for healthy habits, and

they demonstrate a seriously flawed understanding of psychology. “Dare to be different, please don’t smoke!” pleads one billboard campaign aimed at reducing smoking among teenagers-teenagers, who desire nothing more than fitting in. Rosenberg argues convincingly that public-health advocates ought to take a page from advertisers, so skilled at applying peer pressure.

But on the general effectiveness of the social cure, Rosenberg is less persuasive. *Join the Club* is filled with too much irrelevant detail and not enough exploration of the social and biological factors that make peer pressure so powerful. The most glaring flaw of the social cure as it’s presented here is that it doesn’t work very well for very long. *Rage Against the Haze* failed once state funding was cut. Evidence that the LoveLife program produces lasting changes is limited and mixed.

There’s no doubt that our peer groups exert enormous influence on our behavior. An emerging body of research shows that positive health habits-as well as negative ones-spread through networks of friends via social communication. This is a subtle form of peer pressure: we unconsciously imitate the behavior we see every day.

Far less certain, however, is how successfully experts and bureaucrats can select our peer groups and steer their activities in virtuous directions. It’s like the teacher who breaks up the troublemakers in the back row by pairing them with better-behaved classmates. The tactic never really works. And that’s the problem with a social cure engineered from the outside: in the real world, as in school, we insist on choosing our own friends.

26. According to the first paragraph, peer pressure often emerges as \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] a supplement to the social cure [B] a stimulus to group dynamics  
[C] an obstacle to school progress [D] a cause of undesirable behaviors
27. Rosenberg holds that public advocates should \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] recruit professional advertisers [B] learn from advertisers’ experience  
[C] stay away from commercial advertisers [D] recognize the limitations of advertisements
28. In the author’s view, Rosenberg’s book fails to \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] adequately probe social and biological factors  
[B] effectively evade the flaws of the social cure  
[C] illustrate the functions of state funding  
[D] produce a long-lasting social effect
29. Paragraph 5 shows that our imitation of behaviors \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] is harmful to our networks of friends [B] will mislead behavioral studies  
[C] occurs without our realizing it [D] can produce negative health habits
30. The author suggests in the last paragraph that the effect of peer pressure is \_\_\_\_\_ .  
[A] harmful [B] desirable  
[C] profound [D] questionable

**Text 3**

A deal is a deal- except, apparently, when Entergy is involved. The company, a major energy supplier in New England, provoked justified outrage in Vermont last week when it announced it was renegeing on a longstanding commitment to abide by the strict nuclear regulations.

Instead, the company has done precisely what it had long promised it would not challenge the constitutionality of Vermont's rules in the federal court, as part of a desperate effort to keep its Vermont Yankee nuclear power plant running. It's a stunning move.

The conflict has been surfacing since 2002, when the corporation bought Vermont's only nuclear power plant, an aging reactor in Vernon. As a condition of receiving state approval for the sale, the company agreed to seek permission from state regulators to operate past 2012. In 2006, the state went a step further, requiring that any extension of the plant's license be subject to Vermont legislature's approval. Then, too, the company went along.

Either Entergy never really intended to live by those commitments, or it simply didn't foresee what would happen next. A string of accidents, including the partial collapse of a cooling tower in 2007 and the discovery of an underground pipe system leakage, raised serious questions about both Vermont Yankee's safety and Entergy's management- especially after the company made misleading statements about the pipe. Enraged by Entergy's behavior, the Vermont Senate voted 26 to 4 last year against allowing an extension.

Now the company is suddenly claiming that the 2002 agreement is invalid because of the 2006 legislation, and that only the federal government has regulatory power over nuclear issues. The legal issues in the case are obscure: whereas the Supreme Court has ruled that states do have some regulatory authority over nuclear power, legal scholars say that Vermont case will offer a precedent-setting test of how far those powers extend. Certainly, there are valid concerns about the patchwork regulations that could result if every state sets its own rules. But had Entergy kept its word, that debate would be beside the point.

The company seems to have concluded that its reputation in Vermont is already so damaged that it has nothing left to lose by going to war with the state. But there should be consequences. Permission to run a nuclear plant is a public trust. Entergy runs 11 other reactors in the United States, including Pilgrim Nuclear station in Plymouth. Pledging to run Pilgrim safely, the company has applied for federal permission to keep it open for another 20 years. But as the Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) reviews the company's application, it should keep it mind what promises from Entergy are worth.

31. The phrase "renegeing on" (Line 3, Para 1) is closest in meaning to \_\_\_\_\_ .

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| [ A ] condemning  | [ B ] reaffirming |
| [ C ] dishonoring | [ D ] securing    |

32. By entering into the 2002 agreement, Entergy intended to \_\_\_\_\_ .



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英语(二)模拟试卷一 9

- [A] obtain protection from Vermont regulators  
[B] seek favor from the federal legislature  
[C] acquire an extension of its business license  
[D] get permission to purchase a power plant
33. According to Paragraph 4, Entergy seems to have problems with its \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] managerial practices [B] technical innovativeness  
[C] financial goals [D] business vision
34. In the author's view, the Vermont case will test \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] Entergy's capacity to fulfill all its promises  
[B] the mature of states' patchwork regulations  
[C] the federal authority over nuclear issues  
[D] the limits of states' power over nuclear issues
35. It can be inferred from the last paragraph that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] Entergy's business elsewhere might be affected  
[B] the authority of the NRC will be defied  
[C] Entergy will withdraw its Plymouth application  
[D] Vermont's reputation might be damaged

#### Text 4

In the idealized version of how science is done, facts about the world are waiting to be observed and collected by objective researchers who use the scientific method to carry out their work. But in the everyday practice of science, discovery frequently follows an ambiguous and complicated route. We aim to be objective, but we cannot escape the context of our unique life experience. Prior knowledge and interest influence what we experience, what we think our experiences mean, and the subsequent actions we take. Opportunities for misinterpretation, error, and self-deception abound.

Consequently, discovery claims should be thought of as proto science. Similar to newly staked mining claims, they are full of potential. But it takes collective scrutiny and acceptance to transform a discovery claim into a mature discovery. This is the credibility process, through which the individual researcher's me, here, now becomes the community's anyone, anywhere, anytime. Objective knowledge is the goal, not the starting point.

Once a discovery claim becomes public, the discoverer receives intellectual credit. But, unlike with mining claims, the community takes control of what happens next. Within the complex social structure of the scientific community, researchers make discoveries; editors and reviewers act as gatekeepers by controlling the publication process; other scientists use the new finding to suit their own purposes; and finally, the public (including other scientists) receives the new discovery and possibly accompanying technology. As a discovery claim works its way through the community, the interaction and

confrontation between shared and competing beliefs about the science and the technology involved transforms an individual's discovery claim into the community's credible discovery.

Two paradoxes exist throughout this credibility process. First, scientific work tends to focus on some aspect of prevailing Knowledge that is viewed as incomplete or incorrect. Little reward accompanies duplication and confirmation of what is already known and believed. The goal is new-search, not re-search. Not surprisingly, newly published discovery claims and credible discoveries that appear to be important and convincing will always be open to challenge and potential modification or refutation by future researchers. Second, novelty itself frequently provokes disbelief. Nobel Laureate and physiologist Albert Szent-Gyorgyi once described discovery as "seeing what everybody has seen and thinking what nobody has thought." But thinking what nobody else has thought and telling others what they have missed may not change their views. Sometimes years are required for truly novel discovery claims to be accepted and appreciated.

In the end, credibility "happens" to a discovery claim- a process that corresponds to what philosopher Annette Baier has described as the commons of the mind. "We reason together, challenge, revise, and complete each other's reasoning and each other's conceptions of reason."

36. According to the first paragraph, the process of discovery is characterized by its \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] uncertainty and complexity [B] misconception and deceptiveness  
[C] logicity and objectivity [D] systematicness and regularity
37. It can be inferred from Paragraph 2 that credibility process requires \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] strict inspection [B] shared efforts  
[C] individual wisdom [D] persistent innovation
38. Paragraph 3 shows that a discovery claim becomes credible after it \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] has attracted the attention of the general public  
[B] has been examined by the scientific community  
[C] has received recognition from editors and reviewers  
[D] has been frequently quoted by peer scientists
39. Albert Szent-Gyorgyi would most likely agree that \_\_\_\_\_.  
[A] scientific claims will survive challenges  
[B] discoveries today inspire future research  
[C] efforts to make discoveries are justified  
[D] scientific work calls for a critical mind
40. Which of the following would be the best title of the text?  
[A] Novelty as an Engine of Scientific Development.  
[B] Collective Scrutiny in Scientific Discovery.  
[C] Evolution of Credibility in Doing Science.

[D] Challenge to Credibility at the Gate to Science.

## Part B

**Directions:** You are going to read a list of headings and a text about leadership. Choose a heading from the list A-F that best fits the meaning of each numbered part of the text (1-5). The first and last paragraphs of the text are not numbered. There is one extra heading which you do not need to use. (10 points)

### Text 5

The word economy has run into a brick wall. Despite countless warnings in recent years about the need to address a potential hunger crisis in poor countries and an energy crisis worldwide, world leaders failed to think ahead. The result is a global food crisis. The price of wheat, corn and rice have more than doubled in the past two years. And oil's price have increased more than three times since the start of 2004. These food-price increases, combined with increasing energy costs, will slow if not stop economic growth in many parts of the world and will even affect political stability, as evidenced by the protest riots that have erupted in places like Haiti, Bangladesh and Burkina Faso. Practical solutions to these problems do exist, but we'll have to start thinking ahead and acting globally.

The crisis has its roots in four interlinked trends. The first is the chronically low productivity of farmers in the poorest countries, caused by their inability to pay for seeds, fertilizers and irrigation. The second is the misguided policy in the U. S. and Europe of subsidizing the diversion of food crops to produce biofuels like corn-based ethanol. The third is climate change: take the recent droughts in Australia and Europe, which cut the global production of grain in 2005 and 2006. The fourth is the growing global demand for food and feed grain brought on by swelling populations and incomes. In short, rising demand has hit a limited supply, with the poor taking the hardest blow.

So, what should be done? Here are three steps to ease the current food crisis and avoid the potential for a global crisis. The first is to promote the dramatic success of Malawi, a country in southern Africa, which three years ago established a special fund to help its farmers get fertilizer and seeds with high productivity. Malawi's harvest doubled after just one years. An international fund based on the Malawi model would cost a mere \$10 per person annually in the rich world, or \$10 billion altogether. Such a fund could fight hunger as effectively as the Global fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria is controlling those diseases.

Second, the U. S. and Europe should abandon their policies of paying partly for the change of food into biofuels. The U. S. government gives farmers a taxpayer-financed payment of 51 cents per gallon of ethanol (乙醇) changed from corn. There may be a case for biofuels produced on lands that do not produce foods—tree crops, grasses and wood products—but there's no case for the government to pay to put the world's dinner into the gas tank. Third, we urgently need to weather-proof die world's crops as

soon and as effectively as possible. For a poor farmer, sometimes something as simple as a farm pond—which collects rainwater to be used in dry weather—can make the difference between a good harvest and a bad one. The world has already committed to establishing a Climate Adaptation Fund to help poor regions climate-proof vital economic activities such as food production and health care but has not yet acted upon the promise.

	[ A ] poor countries
41. Anti-hunger campaigns are successful in	[ B ] all the world
42. Production of biofuel are subsidized in	[ C ] the Climate Adaptation Fund
43. Protest riots occurred in	[ D ] the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, TB and Malaria
44. The efforts were not so successful with	[ E ] Bangladesh
45. Food shortage become more serious in	[ F ] Malawi
	[ G ] the U. S. and Europe

### Section III Translation

46. **Directions:** *Translate it into Chinese and write your translation on ANSWER SHEET 2. (20 points)*

There are many methods you can use to help you relieve the anger caused by any given situation in which you feel that you've been wronged, taken advantage of, or otherwise treated unfairly in some way. By lessening the intensity of your anger you will put yourself in a position from which you can act in a constructive and assertive manner, and communicate your feelings and needs effectively, instead of exposing your feelings on others and acting in a way that does not serve you well.

At the other extreme, some people cope with anger by suppressing it. If you have such tendency, you need to find ways to release the anger instead of burying it. Hale Dwoskin, one of the founders of the Sedona Method—a method which consists of a series of questions you ask yourself that lead your awareness to focus on what you're feeling in the moment and gently guide you toward letting it go—has the following to say about releasing negative emotions: “The instant you stop resisting any negative emotion... is the instant it gives up its hold over you. So, welcome the feeling and then let it go. This frees up space for you to begin feeling good—feeling the peace that you truly are.”

### Section IV Writing

#### Part A

47. **Directions:** *In this part, you are allowed to write a letter to express your apologize for the reason why you can't attend the foreign language class. You should write a letter to your teacher to show the reason and apologize.*

You should write about 100 words on ANSWER SHEET 2.

· · · · · 行动是成功的阶梯! · · · · ·

**Do not** sign your own name at the end of the letter. Use “Zhang wei” instead.

**Do not** write the address. (10 points)

**Part B**

48. **Directions:** *In this part, you are allowed to write a composition on the topic **The Changes in China's Foreign Trade**. You should write at least 150 words, based on the following informations.*  
(15 points)

