

2005 年全国攻读工商管理硕士学位研究生入学考试

英语试题

考生注意事项

1. 考生必须严格遵守各项考场规则。
 2. 答题前，考生须将答题卡上的“考生姓名”、“报考单位”、“考生编号”等信息填写清楚，并与准考证上的一致。
 3. 答案必须按要求填涂，或写在指定的答题卡上。
 - (1) 词汇知识、综合填空、阅读理解的答案填涂在答题卡 1 上，英译汉的答案和作文写在答题卡 2 上。
 - (2) 填涂部分应该按照答题卡上的要求用 2B 铅笔完成。如要改动，必须用橡皮擦干净。书写部分（英译汉的答案和作文）必须用蓝（黑）色字迹钢笔、圆珠笔或签字笔在答题卡 2 上作答。
 4. 答题卡严禁折叠。考试结束后，将答题卡 1 和答题卡 2 一起放入原始卷袋中，试卷交给监考人员。
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Questions 46 to 50 are based on the following passage:

Sport is heading for an indissoluble marriage with television and the passive spectator will enjoy a private paradise. All of this will be in the future of sport. The spectator (the television audience) will be the priority (优先) and professional clubs will have to readjust their structures to adapt to the new reality: sport as a business.

The new technologies will mean that spectators will no longer have to wait for broadcasts by the conventional channels. They will be the ones who decide what to see. And *they* will have to pay for it. In the United States the system of the future has already started: pay-as-you-view. Everything will be offered by television and the spectator will only have to choose. The review *Sports Illustrated* recently published a full profile of the life of the supporter at home in the middle of the next century. It explained that the consumers would be able to select their view of the match on a gigantic, flat screen occupying the whole of one wall, with images of a clarity which cannot be foreseen at present; they could watch from the trainer's bench, from the stands just behind the batter in a game of baseball or from the helmet of the star player in an American football game. And at their disposal will be the same options the producer of the recorded programme has: to select replays, to choose which camera to use and to decide on the sound—whether to hear the public, the players, the trainer and so on.

Many sports executives, largely too old and too conservative to feel at home with the new technologies, will believe that sport must control the expansion of television coverage in order to survive and ensure that spectators attend matches. They do not even accept the evidence which contradicts their view: while there is more basketball than ever on television, for example, it is also certain that basketball is more popular than ever.

It is also the argument of these sports executives that television is harming the modest teams. This is true, but the future of those teams is also modest. They have reached their ceiling. It is the law of the market. The great events continually attract larger audiences.

The world is being constructed on new technologies so that people can make the utmost use of their time and, in their home, have access to the greatest possible range of recreational activities. Sport will have to adapt itself to the new world.

The most visionary executives go further. Their philosophy is: rather than see television take over sport, why not have sports taken over television?

46. What does the writer mean by the use of the phrase “an indissoluble marriage” in the first paragraph?
- A. Sport is combined with television.
 - B. Sport controls television.
 - C. Television dictates sport.
 - D. Sport and television will go their own ways.
47. What does “they” in line 2, paragraph 2 stand for?
- A. broadcasts
 - B. channels
 - C. spectators
 - D. technologies
48. How do many sports executives feel with the new technologies?
- A. They are too old to do anything.
 - B. They feel ill at ease.
 - C. They feel completely at home.
 - D. Technologies can go hand in hand with sports.
49. What is going to be discussed in the following paragraphs?
- A. The philosophy of visionary executives.
 - B. The process of television taking over sport.
 - C. Television coverage expansion.
 - D. An example to show how sport has taken over television.
50. What might be the appropriate title of this passage?
- A. The arguments of sports executives
 - B. The philosophy of visionary executives
 - C. Sport and television in the 21 century
 - D. Sport: a business

Questions 51 to 55 are based on the following passage:

Convenience food helps companies by creating growth; but what is its effect on people? For

people who think cooking was the foundation of civilisation, the microwave is the last enemy. The communion (共享) of eating together is easily broken by a device that liberates household citizens from waiting for mealtimes. The first great revolution in the history of food is in danger of being undone. The companionship of the campfire, cooking pot and common table, which have helped to bond humans in collaborative living for at least 150,000 years, could be destroyed.

Meals have certainly suffered from the rise of convenience food. The only meals regularly taken together in Britain these days are at the weekend, among rich families struggling to retain something of the old symbol of togetherness. Indeed, the day's first meal has all but disappeared. In the 20th century the leisure British breakfast was undermined by the cornflake; in the 21st breakfast is vanishing altogether, a victim of the quick cup of coffee in Starbucks and the cereal bar.

Convenience food has also made people forget how to cook. One of the apparent paradoxes of modern food is that, while the amount of time spent cooking meals has fallen from 60 minutes a day in 1980 to 13 minutes a day in 2002, the number of books and television programmes on cooking has multiplied. But perhaps this isn't a paradox. Maybe it is because people can't cook any more, so they need to be told how to do it. Or maybe it is because people buy books about hobbies—golf, yachting—not about chores. Cooking has ceased to be a chore and has become a hobby.

Although everybody lives in the kitchen, its facilities are increasingly for display rather than for use. Mr. Silverstein's new book, "Trading Up", looks at mid-range consumers' willingness to splash out. He says that industrial-style Viking cooktops, with nearly twice the heat output of other ranges, have helped to push the "kitchen as theatre" trend in home goods. They cost from \$1,000 to \$9,000. Some 75% of them are never used.

Convenience also has an impact on the healthiness, or otherwise, of food. Of course, there is nothing bad about ready-to-eat food itself. You don't get much healthier than an apple, and all supermarkets sell a better-for-you range of ready-meals. But there is a limit to the number of apples people want to eat; and these days it is easier for people to eat the kind of food that makes them fat.

The three Harvard economists in their paper "Why have Americans become more obese?" point out that, in the past, if people wanted to eat fatty hot food, they had to cook it. That took

time and energy—a good chip needs frying twice, once to cook the potato and once to get it crispy (脆) — which discouraged consumption of that sort of food. Mass preparation of food took away that constraint. Nobody has to cut and double-cook their own fries these days. Who has the time?

51. What might the previous paragraphs deal with?

- A. The relationship between meals and convenience food.
- B. The importance of convenience food in people's life.
- C. The rise of convenience food.
- D. The history of food industry.

52. What is the paradox in the third paragraph?

- A. People don't know how to cook.
- B. The facilities in the kitchen are not totally used.
- C. People are becoming more obese, thus unhealthy.
- D. Convenience food actually does not save people time.

53. What does the passage mainly discuss?

- A. The bad effects of convenience food.
- B. Mr. Silverstein's new book.
- C. People's new hobby.
- D. Disappearance of the old symbol of togetherness.

54. Why have Americans become more obese?

- A. Because of eating chips.
- B. Because of being busy.
- C. Because of being lazy.
- D. Both B and C.

55. Which of the following might the author most likely agree with?

- A. There is nothing bad about convenience food.
- B. Convenience food makes people lazy.
- C. Convenience food helps companies grow.
- D. Convenience food is a revolution in cooking.

Section IV Translation (15 points)

Directions: In this section there is a passage in English. Translate the five underlined sentences into Chinese and write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

People in business can use foresight to identify new products and services, as well as markets for those products and services. An increase in minority populations in a neighborhood would prompt a grocer with foresight to stock more foods linked to ethnic tastes. (56) An art museum director with foresight might follow trends in computer graphics to make exhibits more appealing to younger visitors.

Foresight may reveal potential threats that we can prepare to deal with before they become crises. (57) For instance, a capable corporate manager might see an alarming rise in local housing prices that could affect the availability of skilled workers in the region. The public's changing values and priorities, as well as emerging technologies, demographic shifts, economic constraints (or opportunities), and environmental and resource concerns are all parts of the increasingly complex world system in which leaders must lead.

(58) People in government also need foresight to keep systems running smoothly, to plan budgets, and to prevent wars. Government leaders today must deal with a host of new problems emerging from rapid advances in technology.

Even at the community level, foresight is critical: school officials, for example, need foresight to assess numbers of students to accommodate, numbers of teachers to hire, new educational technologies to deploy, and new skills for students (and their teachers) to develop.

(59) Many of the best-known techniques for foresight were developed by government planners, especially in the military, "thinking about the unthinkable". Pioneering futurists at the RAND Corporation (the first "think tank") began seriously considering what new technologies might emerge in the future and how these might affect U.S. security. These pioneering futurists at RAND, along with others elsewhere, refined a variety of new ways for thinking about the future.

(60) The futurists recognized that the future world is continuous with the present world, so we can learn a great deal about what may happen in the future by looking systematically at what is happening now.

Section V Writing (20 points)

Directions: In this section, you are asked to write a letter based on the following statement.

Your letter should be at least 150 words. Remember to write clearly on the ANSWER SHEET 2.

“五一”、“十一”长假丰富了人们的业余生活，促进了旅游经济的发展，同时也带来诸如交通拥挤，环境污染等问题。请就“黄金周”的经济发展与环保问题向政府有关部门写一封信，提出自己的见解和建议。

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Section I 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 1 with a pencil.

1. Advertisers often aim their campaigns at young people as they have considerable spending _____.
A. power
B. force
C. energy
D. ability
2. We've bought some _____ chairs for the garden so that they are easy to store away.
A. adapting
B. adjusting
C. bending
D. folding
3. The new speed restrictions were a _____ debated issue.
A. heavily
B. hotly
C. deeply
D. profoundly
4. His change of job has _____ him with a new challenge in life.
A. introduced
B. initiated
C. presented
D. led
5. No _____ you're hungry if you haven't eaten since yesterday.
A. matter
B. surprise
C. wonder
D. problem
6. The pianist played beautifully, showing a real _____ for the music.
A. feeling
B. understanding
C. appreciation
D. sense
7. The boss _____ into a rage and started shouting at Robert to do as he was told.
A. flew
B. charged
C. rushed
D. burst

17. The first serious prospect of a cure for Aids, _____ a treatment which delays its effects, has emerged recently.
- A. other than B. rather than
C. more than D. less than
18. His parents died when he was young, so he was _____ by his grandma.
- A. bred B. brought up
C. fed D. grown up
19. The Japanese dollar-buying makes traders eager to _____ dollars in fear of another government intervention.
- A. let in B. let out
C. let go of D. let off
20. The local people could hardly think of any good way to _____ the disaster of the war.
- A. shake off B. get off
C. put off D. take off

Section Cloze (15 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 1 with a pencil.

A few decades ago, the world banking community invented new Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) systems to move money more efficiently across countries and around the globe. The _____ 21 _____ benefit of such systems was to _____ 22 _____ the float of capital that was unavailable for use _____ 23 _____ checks were being cleared through banking _____ 24 _____. Today, we understand that the benefits of electronic banking are far more _____ 25 _____ than just reducing floating cash. The entire world of banking _____ 26 _____ revolutionized. It is _____ 27 _____ more efficient and faster, but also more global. And now _____ 28 _____ the Internet, EFT systems are increasingly _____ 29 _____ with the new world of e-commerce and e-trade.

____ 30 ____ 1997 and 2003, EFT value ____ 31 ____ from less than \$50 trillion to nearly \$400 trillion, more than the ____ 32 ____ economic product of all the countries and territories of the entire world. These statistics ____ 33 ____ should emphasize the true importance of transnational EFT. Satellite, wireless, and cable-based electronic fund transfers ____ 34 ____ the hub of global enterprise. Such electronic cash is ____ 35 ____ central to the idea of an emerging "worldwide mind." Without the satellite and fiber infrastructure to support the flow of electronic funds, the world economy would grind to a halt.

21. A. hiding B. getting C. driving D. giving
22. A. introduce B. reduce C. produce D. increase
23. A. which B. that C. while D. where
24. A. mechanics B. methods C. procedures D. systems
25. A. extensive B. intensive C. profound D. great
26. A. is B. has C. has been D. had been
27. A. far B. even C. just D. not only
28. A. with B. by C. for D. on
29. A. linked B. integrated C. controlled D. joined
30. A. Between B. In C. From D. Among
31. A. decreased B. raised C. elevated D. soared
32. A. gross B. accelerated C. combined D. collective
33. A. lonely B. alone C. only D. merely
34. A. present B. represent C. reserve D. comprehend
35. A. so B. nevertheless C. thereafter D. therefore

Section III Reading Comprehension (40 points)

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 1 with a pencil.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Working at nonstandard times—evenings, nights, or weekends—is taking its toll on American families. One-fifth of all employed Americans work variable or rotating shifts, and one-third work weekends, according to Harriet B. Presser, sociology professor at the University of Maryland. The result is stress on familial relationships, which is likely to continue in coming decades.

The consequences of working irregular hours vary according to gender, economic level, and whether or not children are involved. Single mothers are more likely to work nights and weekends than married mothers. Women in clerical, sales, or other low-paying jobs participate disproportionately in working late and graveyard shifts.

Married-couple households with children are increasingly becoming dual-earner households, generating more split-shift couples. School-aged children, however, may benefit from parents' nonstandard work schedules because of the greater likelihood that a parent will be home before or after school. On the other hand, a correlation exists between nonstandard work schedules and both marital instability and a decline in the quality of marriages.

Nonstandard working hours mean families spend less time together for dinner but more time together for breakfast. One-on-one interaction between parents and children varies, however, based on parent, shift, and age of children. There is also a greater reliance on child care by relatives and by professional providers.

Working nonstandard hours is less a choice of employees and more a mandate of employers. Presser believes that the need for swing shifts and weekend work will continue to rise in the coming decades. She reports that in some European countries there are substantial salary premiums for employees working irregular hours—sometimes as much as 50% higher. The convenience of having services available 24 hours a day continues to drive this trend.

Unfortunately, says Presser, the issue is virtually absent from public discourse. She emphasizes the need for focused studies on costs and benefits of working odd hours, the physical and emotional health of people working nights and weekends, and the reasons behind the necessity for working these hours. "Nonstandard work schedules not only are highly prevalent among American families but also generate a level of complexity in family functioning that needs greater attention," she says.

36. Which of the following demonstrates that working at nonstandard times is taking its toll on American families?
- A. Stress on familial relationships.
 - B. Rotating shifts.
 - C. Evenings, nights, or weekends.
 - D. Its consequences.
37. Which of the following is affected most by working irregular hours?
- A. Children.
 - B. Marriage.
 - C. Single mothers.
 - D. Working women.
38. Who would be in favor of the practice of working nonstandard hours?
- A. Children.
 - B. Parents.
 - C. Employees.
 - D. Professional child providers.
39. It is implied that the consequences of nonstandard work schedules are _____.
- A. emphasized
 - B. absent
 - C. neglected
 - D. prevalent
40. What is the author's attitude towards working irregular hours?
- A. Positive.
 - B. Negative.
 - C. Indifferent.
 - D. Objective.

Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage:

Most human beings actually decide before they think. When any human being—executive, specialized expert, or person in the street—encounters a complex issue and forms an opinion, often within a matter of seconds, how thoroughly has he or she explored the implications of the various courses of action? Answer: not very thoroughly. Very few people, no matter how intelligent or experienced, can take inventory of the many branching possibilities, possible outcomes, side effects, and undesired consequences of a policy or a course of action in a matter of seconds. Yet, those who pride themselves on being decisive often try to do just that. And once their brains lock onto an opinion, most of their thinking thereafter consists of finding support for it.

A very serious side effect of argumentative decision making can be a lack of support for the chosen course of action on the part of the "losing" faction. When one faction wins the meeting and the others see themselves as losing, the battle often doesn't end when the meeting ends. Anger, resentment, and jealousy may lead *them* to sabotage the decision later, or to reopen the debate at later meetings.

There is a better way. As philosopher Aldous Huxley said, "It isn't who is right, but what is right, that counts."

The structured-inquiry method offers a better alternative to argumentative decision making by debate. With the help of the Internet and wireless computer technology, the gap between experts and executives is now being dramatically closed. By actually putting the brakes on the thinking process, slowing it down, and organizing the flow of logic, it's possible to create a level of clarity that sheer argumentation can never match.

The structured-inquiry process introduces a level of conceptual clarity by organizing the contributions of the experts, then brings the experts and the decision makers closer together. Although it isn't possible or necessary for a president or prime minister to listen in on every intelligence analysis meeting, it's possible to organize the experts' information to give the decision maker much greater insight as to its meaning. This process may somewhat resemble a marketing focus group; it's a simple, remarkably clever way to bring decision makers closer to the source of the expert information and opinions on which they must base their decisions.

41. From the first paragraph we can learn that _____.
- A. executive, specialized expert, are no more clever than person in the street
 - B. very few people decide before they think
 - C. those who pride themselves on being decisive often fail to do so
 - D. people tend to consider carefully before making decisions
42. Judging from the context, what does the word "them" (line 4, paragraph 2) refer to?
- A. Decision makers.
 - B. The "losing" faction.
 - C. Anger, resentment, and jealousy.
 - D. Other people.
43. Aldous Huxley's remark (paragraph 3) implies that _____.
- A. there is a subtle difference between right and wrong
 - B. we cannot tell who is right and what is wrong
 - C. what is right is more important than who is right
 - D. what is right accounts for the question who is right
44. According to the author, the function of the structured-inquiry method is _____.
- A. to make decision by debate
 - B. to apply the Internet and wireless computer technology
 - C. to brake on the thinking process, slowing it down
 - D. to create a level of conceptual clarity
45. The structured-inquiry process can be useful for _____.
- A. decision makers
 - B. intelligence analysis meeting
 - C. the experts' information
 - D. marketing focus groups