

<<MBA联考英语一本通关>>

图书基本信息

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## 前言

亲爱的MBA备考学员：感谢您**在备考过程中选择这本书作为备考用书！**  
当您选择这本书的时候，您已经给了我们足够的信任。  
此时我们最大的愿望就是这本书能成为最适合您的备考用书，能给您提供真正有效的备考资料和备考方法指导。

**基本功+题型+策略+技巧=高分。**

辅导用书的编写**一要注重材料的质量，二要注重题目的仿真性，三要注重训练方法，四要注重训练效果。**

这一理念体现在本书的特点中。

1. **权威性与真实性**考虑到MBA考生时间宝贵，很难保证题海战术的现实，本书所有文章选自相关考试历年真题，文章权威，题目真实，追求“以不变应万变”的使用效果，确保考生在投入有限时间的情况下获得最大效益。

2. **阶段性与科学性**考虑到MBA考生多年不学英语的现实，本书在编写过程中采用了由易到难，由基础训练到强化训练再到仿真训练的编排顺序，确保每个考生“周周有题做，天天有进步”。全书由基础训练，强化训练，难度训练和自我评估四个部分构成。

3. **实用性和系统性**考虑到MBA考生对词汇及其他英语基础知识有所遗忘的现实，本书将每篇文章中出现的重点词汇做了整理并给出了常用汉语释义。同时，为了便于考生精读文章，每篇文章都附了全文译文。

本书中80篇文章基本覆盖了《MBA联考大纲》中所有词汇，体现了《大纲》中阅读理解的精神。借助本书，考生可以将扩大词汇量，训练阅读理解以及训练翻译三个环节有效统一。

4. **指导性和有效性**本书解析部分在分析了历年考生答题过程中所犯错误的基础上，注重对解题思路的矫正和解题方法的引导，倡导“审题一定位一理解一对应”四步答题规范动作，最终使考生形成一套应对阅读理解的务实性方案。

学习在于方法，应试在于技巧。

我们相信这本书不会辜负你对我们的信任，相信通过对本书的有效利用，您会在词汇量、句式理解、篇章理解、答题思路、解题方法、应试技巧和翻译能力等方面会有全面提升。

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### 内容概要

本书紧密结合MBA联考英语考试大纲和2009年MBA命题规律和要求,针对MBA考生在英语方面应试的薄弱性和备考需求,精选一定量例题和习题,严格按照考试难度和要求,以利考生需求。全书共分六个篇章和一个附录,重点讲述MBA联考英语科目必备的知识与技能。其中包括第一章为语法部分,第二章为词汇部分,第三章为综合填空,第四章为阅读理解,第五章为英译汉,第六章为英文写作。可供各大专院校作为教材使用,也可供从事相关工作的人员作为参考用书使用。

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书籍目录

第一部分 MBA联考语法知识篇 第二部分 MBA联考词汇知识篇 第三部分 MBA联考综合填空篇 第四部分 MBA联考阅读理解篇 第五部分 MBA联考翻译篇 第六部分 MBA联考英语写作篇 附录一 2008年MBA全国联考英语真题及解析

## 章节摘录

The view over a valley of a tiny village with thatched (草盖的) roof cottages around a church; a dive through a narrow village street lined with thatched cottages painted pink or white; the sight over the rolling hills of a pretty collection of thatched farm buildings—these are still common sights in parts of England. Most people will agree that the thatched roof is an essential part of the attraction of the English countryside. Thatching is in fact the oldest of all the building crafts practiced in the British Isles. Although thatch has always been used for cottage and farm buildings, it was once used for castles and churches, too. Thatching is a solitary craft, which often runs in families. The craft of thatching as it is practiced today has changed very little since the Middle Ages. Over 800 full-time thatchers are employed in England and Wales today, maintaining and renewing the old roofs as well as thatching newer houses. Many property owners choose thatch not only for its beauty but because they know it will keep them cool in summer and warm in winter. In fact, if we look at developing countries, over half the world lives under thatch, but they all do it in different ways. People in developing countries are often reluctant to go back to traditional materials and would prefer modern buildings. However, they may lack the money to allow them to import the necessary materials. Their temporary mud huts with thatched roofs of wild grasses often only last six months. Thatch which has been done the British way lasts from twenty to sixty years, and is an effective defense against the heat.

1. Which of the following remains a unique feature of the English countryside ?

A. Cottages with thatched roofs. B. Churches with cottages around them. C. Rolling hills with pretty farm buildings. D. Narrow streets lined with pink or white houses.

2. What do we know about thatching as a craft ?

A. It is quite different from what it used to be. B. It is in most cases handed down among family members. C. It is practiced on farms all over England. D. It is a collective activity.

3. Thatched houses are still preferred because of A. their durability B. their easy maintenance C. their cheap and ready-made materials D. their style and comfort

4. People in developing countries also live under thatch because A. they like thatched houses better than other buildings B. thatch is an effective defense against the heat C. thatched roof houses are the cheapest D. thatched cottages are a big tourist attraction

5. We can learn from the passage that A. the English people have a special liking for thatched houses B. most thatched cottages in England are located on hillsides C. thatching is a building craft first created by the English people D. thatching in England have been passed down from ancient times

Passage Two So long as teachers fail to distinguish between teaching and learning, they will continue to undertake to do for children that which only children can do for themselves. Teaching children to read is not passing reading on to them. It is certainly not endless hours spent in activities about reading. Douglas insists that "reading cannot be taught directly and schools should stop trying to do the impossible."

Teaching and learning are two entirely different processes. They differ in kind and function. The function of teaching is to create the conditions and the climate that will make it possible for children to devise the most efficient system for teaching themselves to read. Teaching is also a public activity: It can be seen and observed. Learning to read involves all that each individual does to make sense of the world of printed language. Almost all of it is private, for learning is an occupation of the mind, and that process is not open to public scrutiny.

If teacher and learner roles are not interchangeable, what then can be done through teaching that will aid the child in the quest (探索) for knowledge ? Smith has one principal rule for all teaching instructions. "Make learning to read easy, which means making reading a meaningful, enjoyable and frequent experience for children."

When the roles of teacher and learner are seen for what they are, and when both teacher and learner fulfill them appropriately, then much of the pressure and feeling of failure for both is eliminated. Learning to read is made easier when teachers create an environment where children are given the opportunity to solve the problem of learning to read by reading.

1. The problem with the reading course as mentioned in the first paragraph is that A. too much time is spent in teaching about reading B. reading tasks are assigned with little guidance C. it is one of the most difficult school courses D. students spend endless hours in reading

2. The teaching of reading will be successful if A. teachers

can make their teaching activities observable      B. teachers can devise the most efficient system for reading      C. teachers can improve conditions at school for the students      D. teachers can enable students to develop their own way of reading

3. The word "scrutiny" ( Para. 3 ) most probably means "      A. suspicion      B. control      C. observation      D. inquiry

4. According to the passage, learning to read will no longer be a difficult task when      A. teaching helps children in the search for knowledge      B. teacher and learner roles are interchangeable      C. reading enriches children experience      D. children become highly motivated

5. The main idea of the passage is that      A. reading is more complicated than generally believed      B. reading ability is something acquired rather than taught      C. teachers should encourage students to read as widely as possible      D. teachers should do as little as possible in helping students learn to read

Passage Three      Unless we spend money to spot and prevent asteroids ( 小行星 ) now, one might crash into Earth and destroy life as we know it, say some scientists. Asteroids are bigger versions of the meteoroids ( 流星 ) that race across the night sky. Most orbit the sun far from Earth and don't threaten us. But there are also thousands of asteroids whose orbits put them on a collision course with Earth. Buy \$50 million worth of new telescopes right now. Then spend \$10 million a year for the next 25 years to locate most of the space rocks. By the time we spot a fatal one, the scientists say, we'll have a way to change its course. Some scientists favor pushing asteroids off course with nuclear weapons. But the cost wouldn't be cheap. Is it worth it ?

Two things experts consider when judging any risk are : 1 ) How likely the event is; and 2 ) How bad the consequences if the event occurs. Experts think an asteroid big enough to destroy lots of life might strike Earth once every 500,000 years. Sounds pretty rare—but if one did fall, it would be the end of the world. "If we don't take care of these big asteroids, they'll take care of us," says one scientist. "It's that simple." The cure, though, might be worse than the disease. Do we really want fleets of nuclear weapons sitting around on Earth ?

"The world has less to fear from doomsday ( 毁灭性的 ) rocks than from a great nuclear fleet set against them," said a New York Times article.      1. What does the passage say about asteroids and meteoroids ?

A. They are heavenly bodies different in composition.

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