2006年考研MBA英语真题及答案 PDF转换可能丢失图片或格 式,建议阅读原文 https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/159/2021_2022_2006_E5_B9_ B4_E8_80_83_c70_159388.htm 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 that best completes the sentence and mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET 1 1. In some countries girls are still_____ of a good education. A. denie D. B. declined C. derived D. deprived 2. As the years passed, the memories of her childhood_____ away. A. faded B. disappeared C. flashed D. fired 3. Brierley 's book has the_____ of being both informative and readable. A. inspiration B. requirements C. myth D. merit 4. If I have any comments to make , I ' II write them in the _____of the book I'm reading A. edge B. page C. margin D. side 5. My would really trouble me if I wore a fur coat. A. consciousness B. consequence C. constitution D. conscience 6. When the post fell _____.Dennis Bass was appointed to fill it. A. empty B. vacant C. hollow D. bare 7. Mother who takes care of everybody is usually the most _____person in each family. A. considerate B. considerable C. considering D. constant 8. For ten years the Greeks _____the city of Troy to separate it from the outside. A. captured B. occupied C. destroyed D. surrounded 9. Other guests at yesterday 's opening, which was broadcast_____ by the radio station, included Anne McIntosh and the Mayor. A. live B. alive C. living D. lively 10.A New Zealand man was recently

brought up D. brought down Section II Cloze (10 points) Wholesale prices in July rose more sharply than expected and at a faster rate than consumer prices, 21 that businesses were still protecting consumers 22 the full brunt (冲击) of higher energy costs. The Producer Price Index, 23 measures what producers receive for goods and services, 24.1 percent in July, the Labor Department reported yesterday, double 25 economists had been expecting and a sharp turnaround from flat prices in June. Excluding 26 and energy, the core index of producer prices rose 0.4 percent , 27 than the 0.1 percent that economists had 28 . Much of that increase was a result of an 29 increase in car and truck prices. On Tuesday, the Labor Department said the 30 that consumers paid for goods and services in July were 31 0.5 percent over all, and up 0.1 percent, excluding food and energy. 32 the overall rise in both consumer and producer prices 33 caused by energy costs, which increased 4.4 percent n the month. (Wholesale food prices 34 0.3 percent in July. 35 July 2004, Wholesale prices were up 4.6 percent , the core rate 36 2.8 percent , its fastest pace since 1995. Typically , increases in the Producer Price Index indicate similar changes in the consumer index 37 businesses recoup (补偿) higher costs from customers. 38 for much of this expansion, which started 39 the end of 2001, that has not been the 40. In fact, many businesses like automakers have been aggressively discounting their products 21. A. indicate B. to indicate C. indicating D. indicated 22. A. of B. to C. by D. from 23. A. that B. which C. it D. this 24. A. rise B. rises C. rose D. raised 25.A. that B. what C. which D. this 26. A. food B. grain C.

crop D. diet 27. A. less B. lower C. higher D. more 28. A. said B. reported C. calculated D. forecast 29. A. expectable B. unexpected C. expectation D. expecting 30. A. prices B. costs C. charges D. values 31. A. down B. from C. to D. up 32. A. Much B. Most C. Most of D. Much of 33. A. was B. were C. is D. are 34. A. fall B. fell C. falls D. has fallen 35. A. Comparing with B. In comparison C. Compared with D. Compare to 36. A. Odropped B. declined C. lifted D. climbed 37. A. as B. so C. while D. when 38. A. And B. But C. Yet D. Still 39. A. at B. by C. in D. to 40. A. condition B. situation C. matter D. case Section III Reading Comprehension (40 points) Questions 41 to 45 are based on the following passage: Office jobs are among the positions hardest hit by compumation (计算机自动 化)。Word processors and typists will lose about 93,000 jobs over the next few years, while 57, 000 secretarial jobs will vanish. Blame the PC: Today, many executives type their own memos and carry their "secretaries" in the palms of their hands. Time is also hard for stock clerks, whose ranks are expected to decrease by 68, 000. And employees in manufacturing firms and wholesalers are being replaced with computerized systems. But not everyone who loses a job will end up in the unemployment line. Many will shift to growing positions within their own companies. When new technologies shook up the telecomm business, telephone operator Judy Dougherty pursued retraining. She is now a communications technician, earning about \$64,000 per year. Of course, if you 've been a tollbooth collector for the past 30 years, and you find yourself replaced by an E-ZPass machine, it may be of little

consolation (安慰) to know that the telecom field is booming. And that 's just it: The service economy is fading: welcome to the expertise (专门知识) economy. To succeed in the new job market , you must be able to handle complex problems. Indeed, all but one of the 50 highest-paying occupationsair-traffic controllerdemand at least a bachelor 's degree. For those with just a high school diploma (毕业证书)。It 's going to get tougher to find a well-paying jo B. Since fewer factory and clerical jobs will be available .what 's left will be the jobs that compumation can 't kill : computers can 't clean offices, or care for Alzheimer 's patients (老年痴呆病人)。But, since most people have the skills to fill those positions, the wages stay painfully low, meaning compumation could drive an even deeper wedge (楔子) between the rich and poor, The best advice now, Never stop learning , and keep up with new technology. For busy adults of course that can be tough, The good news is that the very technology that 's reducing so many jobs is also making it easier to go back to school without having to sit in a classroom. So-called Internet distance learning is hot, with more than three million students currently enrolled, and it's gaining credibility with employers. Are you at risk of losing your job to a computer? Check the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics 'Occupational Outlook Handbook, which is available online at bls.gov . 41、 From the first paragraph we can infer that all of the following persons are easily thrown into unemployment EXCEPT. A. secretaries B. stock clerks C. managers D. wholesalers 42. In the second paragraph the author mentions the

tollbooth collector to A. mean he will get benefits from the telecomm field B. show he is too old to shift to a new position C. console him on having been replaced by a machine D. blame the PC for his unemployment 43.By saying "compumation could drive an even deeper wedge between the rich and poor "(line 5. Para 4) the author means A. people are getting richer and richer B. there will be a small gap between rich and poor C. the gap between rich and poor is getting larger and larger D. it 's time to close up the gap between the rich and poor 44、What is the author 's attitude towards computers? A. positive B. negative C. neutral D. prejudiced 45、Which of the following might serve as the best title of passage? A. Blaming the PC B. The booming telecomm field C. Internet distance leaning D. Keeping up with compumation 100Test 下载频道开通,各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问 www.100test.com