

绝密★启用前

管理类专业学位联考英语试题
MBA 大师全真公益模拟考试（二）

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，考生应该按准考证上的有关内容填写答题卡上的“考生姓名” “报考单位” “考生编号” 等信息。
 3. 答案必须按要求填涂或书写在指定的答题纸上。
 - (1) 英语知识运用和阅读理解 A 节、B 节的答案填涂在答题卡上。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。
 - (2) 英译汉和写作部分必须用黑色字迹签字笔在答题卡上作答。字迹要清楚。
 4. 考试结束，将试题、答题卡一并装入试题袋中交回。
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（以下信息考生必须认真填写）

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考生姓名															

Section I Use of English

Directions:

Read the following text. Choose the best word(s) for each numbered blank and mark [A], [B], [C] or [D] on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

We face a new era of climate crisis. July 2019 is the hottest month on record, and we are ____1____ for 2015 to 2019 to be the five hottest years in human history.

The ____2____ of CO₂ in the atmosphere is at its highest point in human history; climate-related devastations strike more often than ever, ____3____ droughts, hurricanes, heatwaves and landslides ____4____ attacking our planet, bringing high tolls and casualties, causing huge economic ____5____ to countries and to ____6____, particularly affecting the most vulnerable in societies.

The ____7____ report of the UN Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific shows that natural disasters in the region are currently ____8____ for economic losses of up to US\$675 billion annually and ____9____ close to 150 million people.

The clock is ticking. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, we need to ____10____ ensure that global temperature rise does not go ____11____ 1.5 degrees. This means we must reduce ____12____ by 45 percent by 2030 and achieve carbon neutrality by 2050.

Such goals might seem too ambitious, ____13____ climate change is not a standalone issue that can be ignored given the profound implications it have for all countries and all peoples, including the young generation who will be living with the ever-increasing ____14____ of global warmings.

Faced with this reality, it is impossible to ____15____ that human development can only flourish if the natural world flourishes. This is the premise of the UN's Sustainable Development Goals that have become more ____16____ looking forward to the next decade. How can we as the global ____17____ work together as one?

To boost ambition, reinforce strong political will and encourage concrete actions to implement *the Paris Agreement on Climate Change*, the UN Secretary-General António Guterres will ____18____ the 2019 Climate Action Summit on 23 September during the UN General Assembly to develop ambitious solutions.

The message is ____19____: we need concrete, realistic plans to enhance countries' nationally determined contributions by 2020, ____20____ reducing greenhouse gas emissions by 45 per cent over the next decade, and to achieve "net zero" emissions by 2050.

- | | | | |
|----------------------|-----------------|----------------------|------------------|
| 1. [A] on time | [B] on track | [C] on purpose | [D] on duty |
| 2. [A] sample | [B] factor | [C] level | [D] method |
| 3. [A] to | [B] with | [C] over | [D] for |
| 4. [A] rapidly | [B] equally | [C] directly | [D] regularly |
| 5. [A] losses | [B] gains | [C] policies | [D] landscapes |
| 6. [A] environment | [B] population | [C] businesses | [D] individuals |
| 7. [A] latest | [B] longest | [C] oldest | [D] rarest |
| 8. [A] reliable | [B] responsible | [C] feasible | [D] applicable |
| 9. [A] achieving | [B] affecting | [C] restoring | [D] extracting |
| 10. [A] incidentally | [B] frequently | [C] collectively | [D] previously |
| 11. [A] in | [B] from | [C] by | [D] beyond |
| 12. [A] emissions | [B] costs | [C] prices | [D] sums |
| 13. [A] because | [B] nor | [C] but | [D] hence |
| 14. [A] limitations | [B] strategies | [C] investments | [D] consequences |
| 15. [A] protect | [B] ignore | [C] discuss | [D] resolve |
| 16. [A] strange | [B] sudden | [C] social | [D] urgent |
| 17. [A] company | [B] collection | [C] community | [D] colony |
| 18. [A] host | [B] designate | [C] activate | [D] issue |
| 19. [A] cautious | [B] safe | [C] common | [D] clear |
| 20. [A] in line with | [B] in case of | [C] in contrast with | [D] in front of |

Section II Reading Comprehension

Part A

Directions:

Read the following four texts. Answer the questions after each text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (40 points)

Text 1

The spread of misinformation on social media is an alarming phenomenon that scientists have yet to fully understand. While the data show that false claims are increasing online, most studies have analysed only small samples or the spread of individual fake stories.

My colleagues Soroush Vosoughi, Deb Roy and I set out to change that. We recently analysed the diffusion of all of the major true and false stories that spread on Twitter from its inception in 2006 to 2017. Our data included approximately 126,000 Twitter “cascades” (unbroken chains of retweets with a common, singular origin) involving stories spread by three million people more than four and a half million times.

Disturbingly, we found that false stories spread significantly more than true ones. Our findings were published on Thursday in the journal *Science*.

Why would that be? One explanation is novelty. Perhaps the novelty of false stories attracts human attention and encourages sharing, conveying status on sharers who seem more “in the know.”

Our analysis seemed to bear out this hypothesis. Using accepted computerized methods for inferring emotional content from word use, we found that false stories inspired replies on Twitter expressing greater surprise than true stories. The truth, on the other hand, inspired more joy and trust. Such emotions may shed light on what inspires people to share false stories.

As we learn more about how and why false news spreads, we should test interventions to dampen its diffusion. For example, though it was disheartening to learn that humans are more responsible for the spread of false stories than previously thought, this finding also implies that behavioural interventions may succeed in stemming the tide of falsity. It could be, for example, that labelling news stories, in much the same way we label food, could change the way people consume and share it.

Financial incentives are another possible tool. The social media advertising market creates incentives for the spread of false stories because their wider diffusion makes them profitable. If platforms were to demote accounts or posts that disseminated false stories, using algorithms to weed out falsehoods, the financial incentives would presumably be reduced.

Some notion of truth is central to the proper functioning of nearly every realm of human endeavour. If we allow the world to be consumed by falsity, we are inviting catastrophe.

21. One of the reasons for false claims spreading significantly is that _____.

[A] their novelty may appeal to human attention

[B] their novelty may bring a conscious choice

[C] it seems worth sharing these stories

[D] it feels natural to do similarly with others

22. Which of the following statement is true according to Paragraph 5?

[A] The computerized methods may be accepted by many people.

[B] The truth may become more emotional.

[C] The information may be misled by the authors' analysis.

[D] The true stories may stimulate people to produce more happiness.

23. With regard to stemming false news, the author holds that we should _____.

[A] test behavioural interventions

[B] classify the customers into certain types

[C] focus solely on labelling new stories

[D] invest more in social media

24. Financial incentives would presumably be reduced if _____.

[A] platforms were to account for this phenomenon

[B] social media were to take measurements to dampen falsehoods' diffusion

[C] profit-driven businessmen were to spread false stories

[D] advertising market was to create fewer incentives

25. Which of the following would be the most appropriate title for the text?

[A] Financial Incentives Are Beneficial

[B] How Claims Go Widely

[C] How Fake Stories Spread Online

[D] Emotional Contents Are False

Text 2

When the sum total of human knowledge rests an arm's length away in each person's pocket, why do we have to remember anything anymore?

On an average day most of us check our smartphones 47 times, and nearly double that if we're between the ages of 18 and 24, which might explain why some of us have such a hard time processing the information we take in to form memories. Smartphones alter the way we walk, talk and think, and we're barely keeping up.

"Everything is available through a Google search almost instantaneously, so what motive do you have to store useless info?" said Joseph LeDoux, who directs New York University's Emotional Brain Institute. Mr. LeDoux, whose work focuses on how the brain forms memories, said this instant-fact setup clouds our judgment on what information to filter and store. Since we're no longer weighed down by having to retain trivial data, we are left with greater cognitive space. But how do we select what we remember?

He said there are two main kinds of memories: explicit, which are created through conscious experience, and implicit, which form when past experiences affect us, sometimes without our knowledge, as in reacting with fear in dangerous situations or getting sweaty palms when you see a dog if you were once bitten.

Memory is a fallible thing, changing over time. Recalling a long-term memory brings it back into our short-term memory, which essentially gives it new context. Memory is therefore a reconstruction, not a photographic recording, and for economic purposes, our brains—unlike computers—are forever rerecording those memories, making them far more error prone.

"Many people seem unaware that they might accomplish more with sustained, uninterrupted attention to one task," said Nelson Cowan, a working memory specialist at the University of Missouri. "It can be exhilarating to move quickly from one conversation to another on Facebook, but people don't realize what's missing in the process. It's like having a delicious soup poured on your head. Often the people who think they're the best at sharing attention between tasks are actually missing the most."

26. It can be learned from Paragraph 2 that smartphones _____.

- [A] take up most of the people's time
- [B] affect many aspects of people's life
- [C] facilitate information processing
- [D] store too much useless information

27. Google search is mentioned in Paragraph 3 to show that ____.
- [A] people's cognitive space has been greatly left
 - [B] people have a tendency to retain unimportant information
 - [C] people's judgments are clouded by too much information online
 - [D] people have difficulty selecting information for memorization
28. Implicit memory differs from explicit memory in that the former ____.
- [A] is sometimes created unconsciously
 - [B] is quite difficult to acquire
 - [C] accumulates our past experiences
 - [D] leads to fear and anxiety
29. By saying "Memory is therefore a reconstruction", the author indicates that ____.
- [A] memories are context-free
 - [B] memories are not always reliable
 - [C] memories are constructed instantly
 - [D] human brains are not as good as computers
30. According to Nelson Cowan, work efficiency can be enhanced by ____.
- [A] carrying out mental training
 - [B] assigning equal attention to easy tasks
 - [C] staying focused on one task
 - [D] staying away from Facebook

Text3

Computers and robots are already replacing many workers. What can young people learn now that won't be superseded within their lifetimes by these devices and that will secure them good jobs and solid income over the next 20, 30 or 50 years? In the universities, we are struggling to answer that question.

Most people complete the majority of their formal education by their early 20s and expect to draw on it for the better part of a century. But a computer can learn in seconds most of the factual information that people get in high school and college, and there will be a great many generations of new computers and robots, improving at an exponential rate, before one long human lifetime has passed.

Two strains of thought seem to dominate the effort to deal with this problem. The first is that we teachers should define and provide to our students a certain kind of general, flexible, insight-bearing human learning that, we hope, cannot be replaced by computers. The second is that we need to make education more business-oriented, teaching about the real world and enabling a creative entrepreneurial process that, presumably, computers cannot duplicate. These two ideas are not necessarily in conflict.

Some scholars are trying to discern what kinds of learning have survived technological replacement better than others. Richard J. Murnane and Frank Levy in their book *The New Division of Labor* (Princeton, 2004) studied occupations that expanded during the information revolution of the recent past. They included jobs like service manager at an auto dealership, as opposed to jobs that have declined, like telephone operator.

The successful occupations, by this measure, shared certain characteristics: people who practiced them needed complex communication skills and expert knowledge. Such skills included an ability to convey “not just information but a particular interpretation of information.” They said that expert knowledge was broad, deep and practical, allowing the solution of “uncharted problems.”

These attributes may not be as beneficial in the future. But the study certainly suggests that a college education needs to be broad and general, and not defined primarily by the traditional structure of separate departments staffed by professors who want, most of all, to be at the forefront of their own narrow disciplines. But this old departmental structure is still fundamental at universities, and it is hard to change.

31. The phenomenon in Paragraph 1 is mentioned to _____.

- [A] highlight the machines' threat to the college education
- [B] illustrate the alleviation of job pressure
- [C] provoke a decline in solid income
- [D] ensure the fair competition of man vs. machines

32. According to the author, one advantage of the computer is that it may _____.

- [A] encourage many people in their formal education
- [B] secure the young men good jobs
- [C] have fast learning speed in factual information
- [D] put people's retirement on hold

33. According to Paragraph 3, which of the following statements is true ?

- [A] Teachers should not work on software.
- [B] Teachers should teach about the way of innovative business that machines cannot copy.
- [C] Computers should not duplicate the work already done.
- [D] Computers should be used in business-oriented areas.

34. According to *The New Division of Labor*, to be a successful employee, one needs _____.

- [A] solely something practical
- [B] particular information
- [C] technological knowledge
- [D] sophisticated communication skills

35. We may infer from the last paragraph that _____.

- [A] the universities may reject the culture of the general education
- [B] the attributes may bring the machines closer to human life in the future
- [C] the broad education is not really encouraged by the universities
- [D] the departmental structure greatly helps enrich educational experiences

Text4

The story of the emperor's new clothes is one of Hans Christian Andersen's best-known fables. Conmen fool the monarch into believing they have made him a fabulous suit that the unworthy will be unable to see. Courtiers dare not say that the emperor is naked; it takes a child to point out the obvious.

The moral is that people are often too hidebound by social convention to state their views. How many companies have ploughed ahead with expensive projects that were favoured by the chief executive, even when other managers have had doubts?

In his new book *Rebel Ideas: The Power of Diverse Thinking*, Matthew Syed, a sportsman-turned-journalist, argues that the key to dealing with this problem is "cognitive diversity". In other words, assembling a team of people with different perspectives and intellectual backgrounds. People from different backgrounds approach problems from different angles—that much should be blindingly obvious. It is not just about selecting people for teams from both sexes and various ethnicities.

Hire only Cambridge politics graduates (or Harvard MBAs or Stanford software engineers) and they will have studied under the same professors and absorbed similar world views, regardless of their gender or skin colour. In the modern world, with all its complexity, co-operation is essential if breakthroughs are to be made. In science and engineering, 90% of papers are now written by teams rather than individuals. Analysis of American patent filings since 1975 showed teams dominate in every one of the 36 defined categories.

There are two elements to selecting a good team. First, assemble people with diverse viewpoints. Second, ensure that those viewpoints are heard and respected. That may not happen if those in charge are overbearing.

A study of over 300 projects by the Rotterdam School of Management found that those led by junior managers were more likely to succeed than those led by senior managers—maybe because other team members were less intimidated about pointing out potential pitfalls to someone lower down the pecking order.

The ability to speak up within an organisation, without fear of sanction, is known as “psychological safety” and was described by Amy Edmondson of the Harvard Business School in a book on the issue. Mr. Syed cites a study of teams at Google, which found that self-reported psychological safety was by far the most important factor behind successful teamwork at the technology giant.

36. The story of the emperor’s new clothes is mentioned in Paragraph 1 to show that _____.

- [A] it is Hans Christian Andersen’s best-known fable
- [B] children are more courageous than adults
- [C] people should state their views to meet moral requirements
- [D] people are reluctant to voice their opinions due to social reasons

37. According to Paragraph 3, “cognitive diversity” can be achieved if a team consists of _____.

- [A] people with diverse perspectives
- [B] graduates from elite universities
- [C] people of different sexes
- [D] people with different nationalities

38. The author's attitude toward cooperation can be described as _____.

- [A] neutral
- [B] praising
- [C] prejudiced
- [D] ambiguous

39. The word "overbearing" (Line 2, Para.5) is closest in meaning to _____.

- [A] reassuring
- [B] enduring
- [C] impatient
- [D] bossy

40. The study conducted by the Rotterdam School of Management indicates that _____.

- [A] junior managers are smarter than senior managers
- [B] senior managers are unwilling to speak up in their company
- [C] a democratic working environment is essential to successful teamwork
- [D] pointing out pitfalls is harmful to group cooperation

Part B

Directions:

Read the following text and answer the questions by finding information from the left column that corresponds to each of the marked details given in the right column. There are two extra choices in the right column. Mark your answers on ANSWER SHEET. (10 points)

Sea level rise could nearly wipe out some of the world's most important coastal cities by 2050, according to a new study that suggests the impact on humans will be three times as great as previously estimated.

In a paper published on Tuesday, the authors developed a more accurate calculation of land elevation based on satellite readings, the standard way to estimate the impact of a large area of sea-level rise, and found that previous data were too optimistic. New research suggests that by the middle of the century, about 150 million people will be living on land below sea level.

Southern Vietnam could disappear altogether.

The first map shows earlier projections of inundated land by 2050. But the new outlook, the second map, suggests that the lower parts of the country will be flooded at high tide.

More than 20 million people, almost a quarter of Vietnam's population, live on land that is about to be submerged.

The study, by the new jersey-based scientific group Climate Central, was published in the journal Nature Communications. It says much of ho chi minh city, Vietnam's economic hub, will disappear with it. These projections do not take into account future population growth or land loss from coastal erosion.

Scott a. Kulp, one of the authors of the paper and a researcher at the climate center, said that standard elevation measurements using satellites make it difficult to distinguish real ground height from the tops of trees or buildings. So he and Benjamin Strauss, the chief executive of the climate center, used artificial intelligence to determine error rates and correct them.

In Thailand, more than 10 percent of residents now live on land that could be submerged by 2050, compared with just 1 percent based on earlier technology. Bangkok, the political and commercial capital, is particularly vulnerable.

Loretta Hieber Girardet, a United Nations disaster relief officer and Bangkok resident, said climate change would put pressure on cities in several ways. Global warming is flooding more places and will force poor farmers to leave their land and look for work in cities.

It's a terrible formula, she said.

Shanghai is one of Asia's most important economic engines, and flooding is threatening to erode many cities in and around its heartland.

The discovery does not mean the end of these regions. New figures show that 110 million people already live below the high tide line, which Benjamin Strauss attributes to seawalls and other protective measures. Strauss says cities must invest heavily in such defenses, and quickly.

But even with the investment, defensive measures can only go so far. Strauss cites the example of New Orleans, a city below sea level that suffered devastating damage in 2005 after large parts of its levees and other protective equipment failed during Hurricane Katrina. "How deep do we want to live in a bowl?" He asked.

Dina Ionesco of the International Organization for Migration, an intergovernmental group that coordinates Migration and development action, said that overall, the research suggests that countries should now start preparing for more people to relocate within their own countries.

We've been trying to sound the alarm, Mr. Ionesco said. "We knew it was coming." She added that there is little modern precedent for migration on this scale.

The disappearance of cultural heritage will also cause losses. The Egyptian city of Alexandria, founded by Alexander the Great around 330 BC, could be submerged by rising waters.

Elsewhere, migration caused by rising sea levels could trigger or exacerbate regional conflicts.

By 2050, Basra, Iraq's second-largest city, could be flooded. If that happens, the impact could extend far beyond Iraq's borders, said John Castellaw, a retired Marine lieutenant general who served as chief of staff of the U.S. central command during the Iraq war.

Further loss of land from rising sea levels "could contribute to social and political instability in the region, which could lead to armed conflict and increase the likelihood of terrorism, " said Mr. Castellaw, who is on the advisory board of the Center for Climate and Security, a research and lobby group in Washington.

So this is much more than an environmental issue, he said. "This is a humanitarian and security issue, as well as a possible military issue."

	[A] remarks that rising water leaves the cultural heritage in the danger.
41. Scott a. Kulp	[B] thinks that the countries should start helping the evacuees to resettle down according to the research.
42. Loretta Hieber Girardet	[C] suggests that seawalls and other protective equipment should be funded heavily by the cities
43. Benjamin Strauss	[D] says that standard of land elevation based on satellite readings poses challenges to the research.
44. Dina Ionesco	[E] assumes that some countries would disappear with the phenomena of sea level rise.
45. John Castellaw	[F] points out that cities are under pressure thanks to climate change including flooding.
	[G] notes that the global warming should not be based only on the environmental issue.

Section III Translation

46. Directions:

In this section there is a text in English. Translate the text into Chinese and write your translation on the ANSWER SHEET. (15 points)

Maintaining social networks and self-reliance after marriage does far more, however, than protect you against depression and ensure against the worst outcomes of divorce. It can also enhance and even revitalize your marriage.

Many marriage counselors focus narrowly on improving partners' couple skills without taking into account how the marital relationship is affected by interactions with other people. Yet a 2017 study found that when people socialize more frequently with good friends, they not only report fewer depressive symptoms themselves, but so do their partners.

People feel better when their spouses have good friendships, over and above the effects of their own friendships. In another example of how friendships can benefit a marriage, happily married wives who experience conflicts in their marriage generally feel closer to their husbands when they can discuss and reframe the issues with a good friend.

Section IV Writing

Part A

47. Directions:

Suppose your university is going to hold an international conference on globalization. Write a notice to

- 1) briefly introduce the international conference, and
- 2) call for all the students.

You should write about 100 words on the ANSWER SHEET.

Do not use your name or the name of your university. Use "postgraduate association" instead.

Do not write your address. (10points)

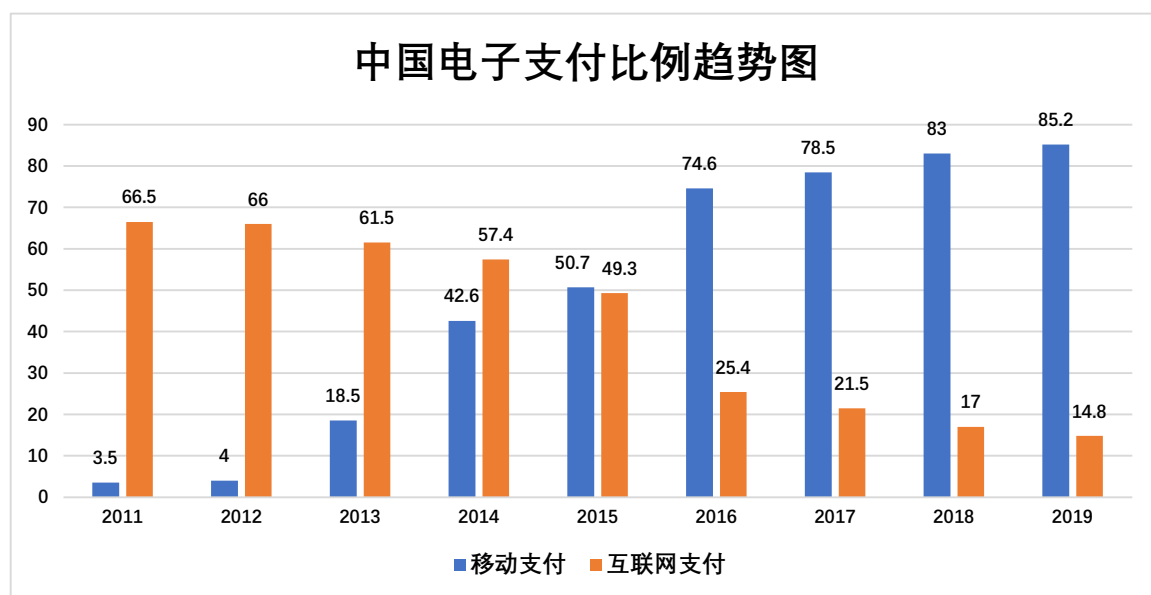
Part B

48. Directions:

Write an essay based on the following chart. In your writing, you should

- 1) interpret the chart, and
- 2) give your comments.

You should write about 150 words on the **ANSWER SHEET**. (15points)





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