

对外经贸大学商英考研真题重点分析

来源：爱考机构

综合 09 年和 10 年综合英语 Part I. (15points)

09 年 15 道单选题中

文化类 7 道， 商务类 2 道， 语言学 6 道

文化类题目中：美国地理 (1)，美国建国史 (2)；英国殖民史 (3)，英国贸易 (4)，英立法权 (5)，英美战争 (6)，英议会 (7)；

语言学类：构词法 (13-15)！社会语言学 (12)，语用学 (11)，语言的特点 (10)

10 年 10 道单选题 全部为文化类！

涉及宗教 (1)，美国思想史 (2)，政治 (3)，历史 (4-5)；英国社会 (6)，政治 (7)，教育 (8)，传媒 (10)，英美外交 (9)

Part IV. (30 points)

09 年 10 道

1. Metonymy 转喻
2. Post-structuralism 后结构主义
3. ambiguity 歧义
4. first language 母语
5. translationese 翻译腔
- 6 the Commonwealth 英联邦
- 7 The Bill of Rights 权利法案
- 8 Trade barrier 贸易壁垒
- 9 Black humor 黑色幽默
- 10 Gross Domestic Product 国内生产总值

前 5 道语言 (翻译)，英美文化 (6、7)，文学 (9)，商务 (8、10)

09 年参考答案

1. Metonymy (pronounced /miˈtɒnɪmi/) is a figure of speech used in rhetoric in which a thing or concept is not called by its own name, but by the name of something intimately associated with that thing or concept. For instance, "Westminster" is used as a metonym (an instance of metonymy) for the Government of the United Kingdom, because it is located there.

2. Post-structuralism 后结构主义

Post-structuralism primarily encompasses the intellectual developments of certain mid-20th-century French and continental philosophers and theorists. The movement is difficult to summarize, but may be broadly understood as a body of

distinct responses to structuralism, which argued that human culture may be understood as a series of signs or symbols; or, put differently, that human culture may be understood by means of a structure — modeled on language — that is distinct both from the organizations of reality and the organization of ideas and imagination — a “third order.” [1] The precise nature of the revision or critique of structuralism differs with each post-structuralist author, though common themes include the rejection of the self-sufficiency of the structures that structuralism posits and an interrogation of the binary oppositions that constitute those structures. [2] Writers whose work is often characterised as post-structuralist include Jacques Derrida, Michel Foucault, Gilles Deleuze, and Julia Kristeva.

20世纪70年代在法国兴起的改造结构主义的政治思潮。其代表人物大多数是原来的结构主义者,如法国的巴尔特、福柯、拉康、和利奥塔德、索勒斯、德里达等。后结构主义主要批判结构主义对形而上学传统的依附,反对传统结构主义把研究的重点放在对客观性和理性问题上,企图恢复非理性倾向,追求从逻辑出发而得出非逻辑的结果,揭示语言的规律。解构理论有时也称为后结构主义,因为它采用费迪南·索绪尔提出的概念以及以其理论为主要基础的结构主义符号学的因果关系,旨在削弱索绪尔体系和结构主义本身的基础。

后结构主义是指跟随在结构主义觉醒之后出现的一套思想,它试图去了解这个无法挽回地被分割成数个体系的世界。

后结构主义者与它的结构主义前辈最明显不同的地方在于,他们抛弃了结构主义的简化主义方法论。他们挑战结构主义宣称自己是能够诠释所有文本的批评后设语言(metalinguage),并且认为一个文本之外中立全知的观点是不可能存在的。后结构主义者追求的是意符的无限扮演(play),并且不会给予任何一种阅读方法比其他方法还要更高的地位。也因此,后结构主义领域中很少有互相一致的理论,但是每个理论都是从对结构主义的批判为起点。而后结构主义的研究是带有政治性的,因为许多后结构主义者相信,我们认为我们居住的这个世界事实上只是一个社会建构,在当中有许多不同的意识形态推动著想要成为霸权。

3. Ambiguity is a term used in writing and math, and under conditions where information can be understood or interpreted in more than one way and is distinct from vagueness, which is a statement about the lack of precision contained or available in the information. Context may play a role in resolving ambiguity. For example the same piece of information may be ambiguous in one context and unambiguous in another.

4. A first language (also native language, arterial language, L1, mother tongue, or native tongue) is the language a person has learned from birth or speaks the best and is often the basis for sociolinguistic identity. In some countries, the terms native language or mother tongue refer to the language of one's ethnic group rather than one's first language.

By contrast, a second language is any language that one speaks other than one's first language.

5. “翻译腔”其实就是指翻译出来的译文有洋化现象或不符合汉语的习惯表达方式。表现为译文不自然、不流畅、生硬、难懂、费解等特点。

《当代翻译理论》中是这样描述翻译体的：“‘翻译体’ (translationese) 带有贬义。贬义中的翻译体是机械主义翻译观和方法论的产物。这种所谓的翻译体的显著特征是不顾双语的差异，将翻译看作语言表层的机械对应式转换，具体表现为：(1) 不顾目的语的语言规范（特别是语序规范）和惯用法（特别是词语搭配）；(2) 不顾目的语的语境，生搬硬套原语的句式、词义和用语习惯（特别是汉语虚词和外语中的代词及形态结构词）；(3) 不顾目的语的语境，生搬硬套原语在语言文字结构形式及修辞手法上的设计与安排；(4) 不顾目的语的文化形态、民族心理、接受者心理，生搬硬套或不求甚解地引进外域文化；(5) 不顾社会功能及效果，承袭原语风格。

6. The Commonwealth of Nations, normally referred to as the Commonwealth and previously known as the British Commonwealth, is an intergovernmental organisation of fifty-four independent member states. All but two (Mozambique and Rwanda) of these countries were formerly part of the British Empire.

英联邦 (Commonwealth of Nations) 是英国对联邦其他成员国在政治、军事、财政经济和文化上施加影响的组织。由英国和已经独立的前英帝国殖民地国家或附属国组成。第一次世界大战后，英国势力遭到削弱，各殖民地人民纷纷要求独立，便逐渐用英联邦代替英帝国的称号。英联邦没有设立任何权力机构。主要组织机构有：联邦政府首脑会议、亚太地区英联邦政府首脑会议、联邦财政部长会议及其他部长级专业会议。1965 年起设立英联邦秘书处，其职责是促进英联邦的合作，筹划英联邦各级会议。秘书处设在伦敦。

英联邦不是一个共和国，也没有中央政府。英王是英联邦的名义元首。英联邦不设权力机构，英国和各成员国互派高级专员，代表大使级外交关系。随着英联邦内部联系越来越不稳定，如今，英国已不再是英联邦的主宰，英联邦也只是一个供各成员国进行政治、经济磋商与合作的松散组织。

7. The Bill of Rights is an act of the Parliament of England, whose title is An Act Declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject and Settling the Succession of the Crown. It is often called the English Bill of Rights.

The Bill of Rights was passed by Parliament on 16 December 1689. It was a re-statement in statutory form of the Declaration of Right presented by the Convention Parliament to William and Mary in March 1689, inviting them to become joint sovereigns of England. It lays down limits on the powers of sovereign and sets out the rights of Parliament and rules for freedom of speech in Parliament, the requirement to regular elections to Parliament and the right to petition the monarch without fear of retribution.

英国《权利法案》背景

1660 年斯图亚特王朝复辟后，开始倒行逆施，不仅大力压制反对派，企图恢复国王集权，而且企图在英国恢复天主教，这引起了当时英国辉格党和部分托利党人的反对，矛盾逐渐激化。恰好，信奉天主教的詹姆斯二世的第二个妻子生了一个儿子，这位未来的国王将来必定信奉天主教无疑！这样，原来人们认为詹姆斯二世死后他的信奉新教的女儿将继位的希望破灭了，于是人们决定采取行动。包括伦敦主教在内的几位著名人物发送了一封密信给

在荷兰的信奉新教的詹姆斯二世的女儿玛丽和女婿威廉，邀请他们到英国来保护英国的“宗教、自由和财产”。对威廉来说，他主要关心的是如何能为他的妻子和他自己争夺英国的王位继承权，同时他也认为他入主英国可以防止英国同法国结盟以共同反对荷兰，因而接受了邀请。为了避免当年（1660年）邀请斯图亚特王朝复辟的前车之鉴，英国决定以法律形式限制国王的权力，保证自己的权力，于是在议会上、下两院共同召开的全体会议上，向威廉和玛丽提出了一个“权利宣言”，要求国王以后未经议会同意不能停止法律的效力，不经议会同意不能征收赋税，今后任何天主教徒不得担任英国国王 (prohibited Catholics from inheriting the British throne.)，任何国王不能与罗马天主教徒结婚等。威廉接受了这些要求，即英国王位，是为威廉三世，玛丽即位为英国女王，是为玛丽二世。1689年10月，议会通过了“权利宣言”并制订为法律，是为《权利法案》。

英国《权利法案》意义：

奠定了英国君主立宪政体的理论和法律基础，确立了议会高于王权的原则，具有宪法的性质，标志着君主立宪制开始在英国建立，为英国资本主义的迅速发展扫清了道路。

美国宪法

美国宪法的草创人没有在宪法中拟订一项权利法案。此一缺漏的原因并非由于他们不关心基本人权，而是因为他们觉得，宪法既没有特别授权管理出版或集会自由之类的事务，当然也就不需要特别陈明不存在这种权力。这一立场从逻辑上讲是正确的，但从心理上讲则不然；美国人民普遍希望宪法中明文规定他们的福利。第一届国会集会后不久，詹姆斯·麦迪逊提出一项很长的权利法案，作为宪法的修正案。国会一共通过了十二条修正案。但是，只有十条为各州所批准，并于一七九一年十二月十五日正式成为宪法的一部分。这些修正案被称为权利法案。法案中大部分是对政府施加限制——规定联邦政府所不能做的事。结果，在一般情形下，这项法案也被解释为适用于州政府。既然几乎各州都有一项权利法案，或作为州宪法的一部分，或作为州宪法的修正案，因而可以正确地说，所有美国人在全国各处均享受此类权利法案的保护，不受任何地方、州与联邦政府的侵犯。

8. Trade barriers are a general term that describes any government policy or regulation that restricts international trade. The barriers can take many forms, including the following terms that include many restrictions in international trade within multiple countries that import and export any items of trade:

贸易壁垒 (Barrier to trade) 又称贸易障碍。对国外国间商品劳务交换所设置的人为限制，主要是指导一国对外国商品劳务进口所实行的各种限制措施。

一般分关税壁垒(指进出口商品经过一国关境时，由政府所设置海关向进出口商征收关税所形成的一种贸易障碍。)和非关税壁垒 non-tariff barriers to trade(指除关税以外的一切限制进口措施所形成的贸易障碍：进口配额制 Import quotas、进口许可证制 Import licenses 等)两类。

9. Black humor

In black humour, topics and events that are usually regarded as taboo, specifically those related to death, are treated in an unusually humorous or satirical manner while retaining their seriousness; the intent of black comedy, therefore, is often for the audience to experience both laughter and discomfort,

sometimes simultaneously.

10 .GDP A measure of economic activity within the UK. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is a measure of National Income. It is the total value of all goods and services produced over a given time period (usually a year) excluding net property income from abroad. It can be measured either as the total of income,

英国一个衡量经济活动。国内生产总值（GDP）是衡量一个国家收入。它是所有货物和在给定时间内（通常为一年），不包括来自国外的净财产的收入产生服务的总价值。它可以测量或作为总的收入，支出或输出。

10 年 Part IV. Explanation 30 points

Explain the following underlined parts in English briefly (within 100 words for each answer).

1. The original Latin phrase—*Fidei Defensor*— (Defender of the Faith) is referred to on all current British coins by the abbreviations, FD or FID. This reference was first added to British coins in 1714, during the reign of King George I.

托上帝鸿福，(By the Grace of God, 又可译为蒙上帝恩典)，是西方君主或贵族头衔惯用开启语，通常只见于贵族头衔的全写，往往在贵族的惯用名号的后面，完整的头衔前面，如英国女王伊丽莎白二世的在英国和大部分非英联邦王国境内完整称号是“伊丽莎白二世，托上帝鸿福，大不列颠及北爱尔兰联合王国与其属土及领地之女王，英联邦之首，(基督教)信仰的守护者”(Elizabeth the Second, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and of Her other Realms and Territories Queen, Head of the Commonwealth, Defender of the Faith)。

英王乔治一世 汉诺威选帝侯奥古斯都和英国国王詹姆士一世的外孙女菲亚的儿子。在1698年，其父逝世后继位为汉诺威选侯。1714年，英国安妮女王(Queen Anne of Great Britain)驾崩无嗣，根据1701年的“王位继承法”(Act of Settlement 1701)继承英国王位，称乔治一世，成为汉诺威王朝的第一位国王(the first monarch of the House of Hanover.)。也是一个母语是德文，而且不会讲流利的英文的英国国王。George was Anne's closest living Protestant relative.

2. Madison proposed the Bill of Rights while ideological conflict between Federalists and anti-Federalists, dating from the 1787 Philadelphia Convention, threatened the overall ratification of the new national Constitution.

The United States Constitutional Convention (also known as the Philadelphia Convention) took place from May 25 to September 17, 1787, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to address problems in governing the United States of America, which had been operating under the Articles of Confederation following independence from Great Britain. The delegates elected George Washington to preside over the convention. The result of the Convention was the United States Constitution, placing the Convention among the most significant events in the history of the United States.

Delegates to the Philadelphia Convention on September 12, 1787 debated whether

to include a Bill of Rights in the body of the U.S. Constitution, and an agreement to create the Bill of Rights helped to secure ratification of the Constitution itself. Ideological conflict between Federalists and anti-Federalists threatened the final ratification of the new national Constitution. Thus, the Bill addressed the concerns of some of the Constitution's influential opponents, including prominent Founding Fathers, who argued that the Constitution should not be ratified because it failed to protect the fundamental principles of human liberty.

3. For more than 30 years, the identity of Deep Throat was one of the biggest mysteries of American politics and journalism and the source of much public curiosity and speculation. Woodward and Bernstein insisted they would not reveal his identity until he died or consented to have his identity revealed.

Deep Throat is the pseudonym given to the secret informant who provided information to Bob Woodward of The Washington Post in 1972 about the involvement of United States President Richard Nixon's administration in what came to be known as the Watergate scandal. Thirty-one years after Nixon's resignation, Deep Throat was revealed to be former Federal Bureau of Investigation Associate Director Mark Felt.

4. Little contemporary evidence about druids exists, and thus little can be said regarding them with assurance. It is known that they held the cultural repository of knowledge in an oral tradition, using poetic verse as a mnemonic device to ensure the fidelity of the transmission of knowledge over time.

A druid was a member of the priestly class in Britannia and Gaul and possibly other parts of Celtic western Europe during the Iron Age.

One of the few things that both the Greco-Roman and the vernacular Irish sources agree on about the druids was that they played an important part in pagan Celtic society. In his description, Julius Caesar claimed that they acted as judges in Gaul, and that they were one of the two most important social groups in the region, alongside the equites(骑士阶级), or nobles, responsible for organising worship and sacrifices, divination and judicial procedure in Gaulish and British society

Druidic lore consisted of a large number of verses learned by heart, and Caesar remarked that it could take up to twenty years to complete the course of study. There is no historic evidence during the period when Druidism was flourishing to suggest that Druids were other than male. What was taught to Druid novices anywhere is conjecture: of the druids' oral literature, not one certifiably ancient verse is known to have survived, even in translation. All instruction was communicated orally, but for ordinary purposes.

德鲁依教士是很高级的凯尔特人祭司、法师或预言者。而凯尔特人是一个在公元前 5 世纪至公元 1 世纪散居在高卢、不列颠、爱尔兰、欧洲、小亚细亚和巴尔干半岛蛮族。

德鲁依教的仪式和教义都是非常神秘的，而且只依惯例口头传授。所以，虽然经过历代研究和探索，依然所知甚少。多数有关他们的资料是来源于古希腊和古罗马的文献。除此之外，考古学家只能从森林、神坛、庙宇的遗迹中偶然寻得一些如图画、记号等的微小线索而

已。在史书上最早有关于德鲁依教团的记载主要是见于尤利乌斯·凯撒和古罗马最伟大的史学家塔西佗斯的著作中。在这些著作中，多是描述德鲁依教的野蛮和恐怖！凯撒远征高卢时曾向元老院报告说：「德鲁依教教士在当地有仲裁和主祭等重要地位和权力，而且该教教士精通物理、化学；在树林中居住，用金镰刀砍伐神圣的橡树果，甚至用活人献祭！」但在大多数情况之下，德鲁依教士是公认的古代理智的守护者，有着崇高的道德修养，并对自然科学和神学有很深的造诣。

5. In 2008, Billboard magazine released a list of the all-time top-selling Hot 100 artists to celebrate the US singles chart's fiftieth anniversary, with the Beatles at number one.

Billboard Hot 100 是《公告牌》制作的一份单曲排行榜，被认为是美国乃至欧美国家流行乐坛最具权威的一份单曲排行榜。

The Beatles were an English rock band, formed in Liverpool in 1960, and are often recognized as the most commercially successful and critically acclaimed act in popular music. From 1962 the group consisted of John Lennon (rhythm guitar, vocals), Paul McCartney (bass guitar, vocals), George Harrison (lead guitar, vocals) and Ringo Starr (drums, vocals).

代表作品: Yesterday, Hey Jude, Let It be, Norwegian wood

Part III Blank Filling (20 points)

Passage 1.

Although shepherds and shepherdesses have been in short supply in the United States, versions of pastoral have flourished here. The cult of the Noble Red Man, or, as Mark Twain derisively labeled it, "The Fenimore Cooper Indian" (a type given to long speeches in mellifluous(悦耳的) and extravagantly figurative (形象的) English), is an obvious example. So is the heroizing of simple cowboys, farmers, and miners in the western stories of writers like Bret Harte, the movies of John Ford, and the art of Frederic Remington, Charles M. Russell, Maynard Dixon, and Thomas Hart Benton. Both Uncle Tom's Cabin and The Grapes of Wrath might be read as pastorals in Empson's sense. The chief loci (场所, 轨迹, locus 的复数) of American pastoral have been the rural South and the Far West, while most of its practitioners have been sophisticated easterners for whom the South and West were destinations for bouts (回合, 较量) of adventurous travel. They went equipped with sketchpads and notebooks in which to record the picturesque manners and customs of their rustic, unlettered fellow countrymen.

Empson noted the connection between traditional pastoral and Soviet propaganda, with its elevation of the worker to a "mythical cult-figure," and something similar was going on during the New Deal when the Resettlement Administration (which later morphed into the Farm Security Administration) dispatched such figures from Manhattan's Upper Bohemia as Walker Evans and Marion Post to photograph rural poverty in the southern states. Like a Tudor court poet contemplating a shepherd, the owner of the camera was rich beyond the dreams of the people in the viewfinder (照相机的取景器), whose images were used by the government both to justify its

Keynesian(凯恩斯主义) economic policy and to raise private funds for the relief of dispossessed flood victims, sharecroppers (佃农), and migrant farm workers. Some, though not all, of the photographers were, like Evans, conscious artists; their federal patrons, like Roy Stryker, head of the information division of the FSA(Federal Security Administration 联邦安全署), were unabashed propagandists who judged each picture by its immediate affective power and took a severely practical approach to human tragedy.

Of all the many thousands of photographs that came out of this government-sponsored enterprise, none was more instantly affecting or has remained more famous than Dorothea Lange's Migrant Mother. Taken in February 1936 at a pea pickers' camp near Nipomo, seventy miles northwest of Santa Barbara, it was published in the San Francisco News the following month, when it resulted in \$200,000 in donations from appalled readers. In 1998, it became a 32¢ stamp in the Celebrate the Century series, with the caption "America Survives the Depression." For a long while now, I've tried to observe a self-imposed (自愿接受的) veto on the overworked words "icon" and "iconic," but in the exceptional case of Migrant Mother it's sorely(非常) tempting to lift it.

The picture defines the form of pastoral as Empson meant it, and the closer one studies it, the more one's made aware of just what a queer and puzzling business it is. A woman from the abyssal (深渊的) depths of the lower classes is plucked from obscurity by a female artist from the upper classes and endowed by her with extraordinary nobility and eloquence. It's not the woman's plight (困境) one sees at first so much as her arresting(引人注目的) handsomeness: her prominent, rather patrician (贵族的) nose; her full lips, firmly set; the long and slender fingers of her right hand; the enigmatic (难以理解地) depth of feeling in her eyes.

Which word in the passage means "mocking, scoffing" ?

The Literature and art dealing with rural people and places were produced mainly by _____ (2 words).

The author of this passage implies that American government during the New Deal consciously exploited images of _____(1 word) in order to levy _____ (2 words).

It can be inferred that the author of this passage normally avoids using the term _____(1 word).

One's initial attention is drawn to the _____(2 words) of the subject of the photograph.

真题分析:

本文摘自纽约时报书评

American Pastoral

Jonathan Raban

Published in 1935 in the middle of the Depression, William Empson's *Some Versions of Pastoral* casts a hard modern light on sixteenth- and seventeenth-century poems about shepherds and shepherdesses with classical names like Corydon (田园诗中的牧童) and Phyllida. *Pastoral*, Empson wrote, was a "puzzling form" and a "queer business" in which highly educated and well-heeled poets from the city idealized the lives of the poorest people in the land. It implied "a beautiful relation between the rich and poor" by making "simple people express strong feelings...in learned and fashionable language." From 1935 onward, no one would read Spenser's *The Shepheardes Calendar* or follow Shakespeare's complicated double plots without being aware of the class tensions and ambiguities between the cultivated author and his low-born subjects.



'Migrant Mother,' Nipomo, California, 1936; photographs by Dorothea Lange. Her original caption for this photograph was 'Destitute peapickers in California; a 32 year old mother of seven children. February 1936.'

James Fenimore Cooper (September 15, 1789 - September 14, 1851) was a prolific and popular American writer of the early 19th century. He is best remembered as a novelist who wrote numerous sea-stories and the historical novels known as the *Leatherstocking Tales*, featuring frontiersman Natty Bumppo. Among his most famous works is the Romantic novel *The Last of the Mohicans*, often regarded as his masterpiece.

Francis Bret Harte (August 25, 1836[2] - May 6, 1902) was an American author and poet, best remembered for his accounts of pioneering life in California.

Resettlement Administration (RA) in 1935 as part of the New Deal in the United States, the Farm Security Administration (FSA) was an effort during the Depression to combat American rural poverty.

The FSA stressed "rural rehabilitation" efforts to improve the lifestyle of sharecroppers, tenants, and very poor landowning farmers, and a program to purchase submarginal land owned by poor farmers and resettle them in group farms on land more suitable for efficient farming.

Passage 2.

(6) _____ (7) _____ (8) _____ (9) _____ (10) _____

- A. So are financial and business services, food processing and, from a low base, machine-building.
- B. The budget envisages raising between Dollars 1.8bn and Dollars 4bn.
- C. The growth surge that has seen Ukraine's gross domestic product soar by nearly 8 per cent a year since 2000 shows few signs of stopping.
- D. The government is revising the budget and planning a reduction in the fiscal deficit target of 2 percent of GDP.
- E. At least the external accounts are in good shape.

(6) _____. Kiev's political disputes have not thrown the economy off course. Nor have Russia's gas price increases, nor—so far—has the global credit crunch. GDP growth is set to slow slightly this year to about 5.5 per cent—but few economists are worried. Quite the opposite. The deceleration could give the authorities scope to tackle their biggest challenge—rampant inflation, which has leapt from 11.6 per cent at the end of 2006 to an annual rate of 30 per cent in April.

Kick-started by soaring exports by Ukraine's metals, pipes and chemicals producers, the growth surge has recently owed much more to domestic demand, with industry

investing in new plant and householders buying everything from cars to kitchens. The construction industry is booming. (7)_____. Bank credit has helped to fuel the increases, with the money supply growing at an average of 50 per cent a year between 2005 and 2007.

The biggest clouds in this rosy picture are the threats from inflation, over-heating, and possible government economic mismanagement. The authorities are taking anti-inflationary measures, with the central bank raising its discount rate this year from 8 per cent to 12 per cent, tightening controls on bank credit and relaxing the peg between the hryvnia and the US dollar to permit some hryvnia appreciation against the depreciated US currency. (8)_____. It may not be enough. But Kamen Zahariev, Kiev head of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, says: "Inflation remains a huge worry for everybody."

With presidential elections due in early 2010, politicians are loath to squeeze the economy hard. Pensioners, minimum wages, and social spending are planned to grow by 20 to 40 per cent. The government has also launched a controversial scheme to compensate bank depositors for savings lost in the early 1990s and has already paid out Dollars 200 each to nearly 5m people at a cost of almost Dollars 1bn. Satisfying further claims could cost another Dollars 3bn, though no timetable has been set.

The global credit squeeze is taking some of the heat out of the economy, by driving up borrowing costs for groups that raised money in international markets—or by cutting off

credit altogether. (9)_____. The current account deficit is likely to grow this year from 4.2 per cent of GDP last year to 6 per cent or more, with imports rising fast. But it is well covered by FDI inflows. Moreover, some of the import increase is explained by an overhaul of the customs service, including large-scale staff changes, which have boosted official imports and revenues by reducing smuggling.

With the economy growing well and political leaders locked in disputes, economic reforms have been slow. The government has set an ambitious target this year of privatizing several enterprises. (10)_____. But finance ministry officials admit there is considerable political opposition.

真题解析:

实质 补齐短文;

这道题型与 BEC 的题型是一样的。

做题技巧:

迅速浏览文章, 了解大意;

仔细看选项中的句子, 找出关键词;

仔细阅读文章, 选择句子填空;

通过上下文逻辑、语言所指对象来确定所选的句子;

如果不能立即确定的句子, 做下一个填空, 在做其他的填空时, 可能会弄清这一个填空所需的句子。