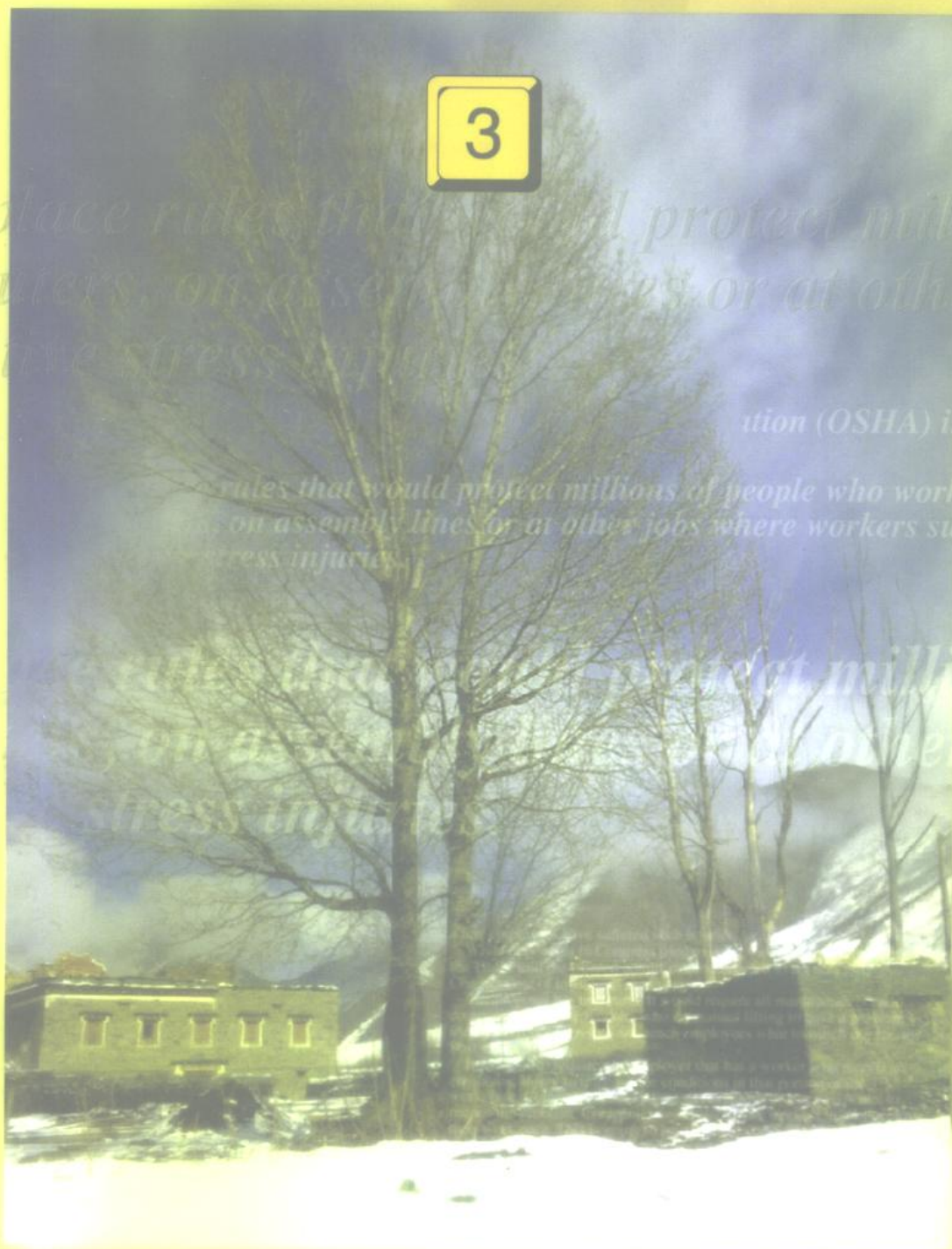


最新大学英语阅读理解考试教程

ZUIXIN DAXUE YINGYU YUEDU LIJIE KAOSHI JIAOCHENG

三级阅读 100 篇

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外语教学与研究出版社

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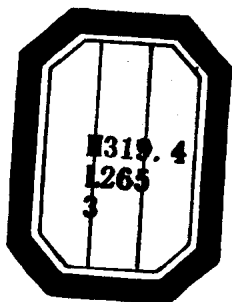
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易来宾



外语教学与研究出版社

Foreign Language Teaching and Research Press

(京)新登字 155 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

最新大学英语阅读理解考试教程: 三级阅读 100 篇/朱乐红、李剑波主编. - 北京: 外语教学与研究出版社, 1999

ISBN 7-5600-1807-6

I. 最… II. ①朱… ②李… III. 英语-阅读教学-高等学校-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H319.9

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(1999)第 57601 号

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114-119

最新大学英语阅读理解考试教程

三级阅读 100 篇

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* * *

责任编辑: 任小玫

执行编辑: 张彩琴

出版发行: 外语教学与研究出版社

社 址: 北京市西三环北路 19 号 (100089)

网 址: <http://www.fltrp.com.cn>

印 刷: 北京市鑫鑫印刷厂

开 本: 787×1092 1/16

印 张: 9.25

字 数: 147 千字

版 次: 2000 年 1 月第 1 版 2000 年 5 月第 2 次印刷

印 数: 11001—26000 册

书 号: ISBN 7-5600-1807-6/G·759

定 价: 11.90 元

* * *

如有印刷、装订质量问题出版社负责调换

前言

阅读能力是大部分大学生今后工作中所需要的主要技能。阅读是掌握语言知识、获取信息、提高语言应用能力的基础。因此,新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》强调,在大学英语教学中要始终注重阅读能力的培养,并对分级教学要求作了具体描述,把四级英语教学定为全国各类高等院校均应达到的基本要求。即使在非重点和专科院校中,从预备级开始的学生经过基础阶段两年的学习达到三级要求后,在高年级阶段还应继续努力达到四级要求。

在大学英语四级考试,六级考试和硕士研究生入学考试中,阅读理解考项都在 40 分左右。这是试题各考项中所占分数比例最大的一项。阅读能力的高低直接影响到英译汉、完形填空或简短回答问题等要求阅读理解能力较强的考项的得分比例,这些考项均占 10 分左右。因此,阅读水平是决定考生能否通过考试的关键。假如考生的与阅读理解考项有关的正确率达到 75% ($50 \text{ 分} \times 75\% = 37.5 \text{ 分}$, $60 \text{ 分} \times 75\% = 45 \text{ 分}$),而其他考项的正确率在 50~60% 之间,那么考生就比较容易通过考试关了。考生失利的主要原因:一是缺乏严格而标准的模拟训练,二是阅读累计字数总量达不到大纲要求。教学实践和有关考生通过率的资料表明,考生在考前目标阅读训练 200 篇(每篇 350 字左右)短文后,阅读理解正确率在 70% 左右。目标阅读训练 300 篇短文后,阅读理解正确率在 80% 左右。目标阅读训练 400 篇短文后,阅读理解正确率在 90% 以上。这是因为应试阅读训练严格按考试大纲和题型要求,有针对性地反复训练后形成了应试的理解思维模式:在阅读训练中巩固词汇,扩大词汇量;在熟练词汇的基础上提高了阅读速度——从而形成了正确的应试思维刺激反应。

“最新大学英语阅读理解考试教程”就是为了实现这一目标,在兼容大学英语泛读教程和快速阅读教程特点的基础上,针对大学英语四级考试的特点而专门设计编写的。本教程的主要特点是:(1)严格按新修订的《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》编写。每册由 20 单元组成,共 100 篇短文。本系列共 400 篇短文,阅读总量累计字数为 140,000 以上。(2)以全真考试题型为编写体例。每个单元就是两个完整的考项。即分别由四篇阅读短文、简短回答问题(一级、三级)、完形填空(二级、四级)、段落划句英译汉(三级)组成。(3)每个单元之后附有正确答案。答案的深入分析可参考《最新大学英语阅读理解 400 篇详解》。(4)短文难度呈梯级编排,难易渐进过渡。

教程的主要适用对象是参加 CET-1, CET-2, CET-3, CET-4 的考生和参加硕士研究生入学英语考试的考生及相当水平的学习者。全套教程共四册,本书为第三册,即大学英语三级考试水准要求。每单元分别由四篇 400 字左右的阅读理解短文与简短回答问题或段落划句英译汉练习组成,其中阅读理解短文难度略高于考试要求。因此,本系列可在教师的指导下与《新编大学英语》配合使用,分四个学期阅读,也可在考前 80 天按每天一单元的计划进行强化阅读训练。

Contents

Unit One	1
Unit Two	8
Unit Three	16
Unit Four	23
Unit Five	30
Unit Six	37
Unit Seven	44
Unit Eight	51
Unit Nine	59
Unit Ten	66
Unit Eleven	74
Unit Twelve	81
Unit Thirteen	87
Unit Fourteen	94
Unit Fifteen	101
Unit Sixteen	108
Unit Seventeen	114
Unit Eighteen	121
Unit Nineteen	128
Unit Twenty	135

Part I Reading Comprehension**Passage One**

Nursing at Beth Israel Hospital produces the best patient care possible. If we are to solve the nursing shortage (不足), hospital administration and doctors everywhere would do well to follow Beth Israel's example.

At Beth Israel each patient is assigned to a primary nurse who visits at length with the patient and constructs a full-scale health account that covers everything from his medical history to his emotional state. Then she writes a care plan centered on the patient's illness but which also includes everything else that is necessary.

The primary nurse stays with the patient through his hospitalization, keeping track with his progress and seeking further advice from his doctor. If a patient at Beth Israel is not responding to treatment, it is not uncommon for his nurse to propose another approach to his doctor. What the doctor at Beth Israel has in the primary nurse is a true colleague.

Nursing at Beth Israel also involves a decentralized (分散的) nursing administration; on every floor, every unit is a self-contained organization. There are nurse managers instead of head nurses; in addition to their medical duties they do all their own hiring and dismissing, employee advising, and they make salary recommendations. Each unit's nurses decide among themselves who will work on what shifts and when.

Beth Israel's nurse-in-chief ranks as an equal with other vice-presidents of the hospital. She also is a member of the Medical Executive Committee, which in most hospitals includes only doctors.

1. Which of the following best characterizes the main feature of the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital ?

- A. The doctor gets more active professional information from every patient.
- B. Each patient is taken care with a special plan.
- C. The primary nurse writes care plans for every patient.
- D. The primary nurse keeps records of the patient's health conditions every day.

2. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

- A. compared with other hospitals nurses at Beth Israel Hospital are more patient
- B. in most hospitals patient care is inadequate from the professional point of view
- C. in most hospitals nurses get low salaries
- D. compared with other hospitals nurses have to work longer hours at Beth Israel Hospital

3. A primary nurse can propose a different approach of treatment when _____.

- A. the present one is refused by the patient

Unit One

- B. the patient complains about the present one
- C. the present one proves to be ineffective
- D. the patient is found unwilling to co-operate

4. The main difference between a nurse manager and a head nurse is that the former _____.

- A. is a member of the Medical Executive Committee of the hospital
- B. has to arrange the work shifts of the unit's nurses
- C. can make decisions concerning the medical treatment of a patient
- D. has full responsibility in the administration of the unit's nurses

5. The author's attitude towards the nursing system at Beth Israel Hospital is _____.

- A. negative
- B. critical
- C. neutral
- D. positive

Passage Two

For some time past it has been widely accepted that babies and other creatures learn to do things because certain acts lead to "rewards"; and there is no reason to doubt that this is true. But it used also to be widely believed that effective rewards, at least in the early stages, had to be directly related to such basic physiological "drives" as thirst or hunger. In other words, a baby would learn if he got food or drink or some sort of physical comfort, not otherwise.

It is now clear that this is not so. Babies will learn to behave in ways that produce results in the world with no reward except the successful outcome.

Papousek began his studies by using milk in the normal way to "reward" the babies and so teach them to carry out some simple movements, such as turning the head to one side or the other. Then he noticed that a baby who had had enough to drink would refuse the milk but would still go on making the learned response with clear signs of pleasure. So he began to study the children's responses in situations where no milk was provided. He quickly found that children as young as four months would learn to turn their heads to right or left if the movement "switched on" a display of lights—and indeed that they were capable of learning quite complex turns to bring about this result, for instance, two left or two right, or even to make as many as three turns to one side.

Papousek's light display was placed directly in front of the babies and he made the interesting observation that sometimes they would not turn back to watch the lights closely although they would "smile and bubble" when the display came on. Papousek concluded that it was not primarily the sight of the lights which pleased them. It was the success that they were achieving in solving the problem, in mastering the skill, and that there exists a fundamental human urge

Unit One

to make sense of the world and bring it under intentional control.

- 6. According to the author, babies learn to do things which _____.**
- A. are directly related to pleasure
 - B. will meet their physical needs
 - C. will bring them a feeling of success
 - D. will satisfy their curiosity
- 7. Papousek noticed in his studies that a baby _____.**
- A. would make learned responses when it saw the milk
 - B. would carry out learned movements when it had enough to drink
 - C. would continue the simple movements without being given milk
 - D. would turn its head to right or left when it had enough to drink
- 8. In Papousek's experiment babies made learned movements of the head in order to _____.**
- A. have the lights turned on
 - B. be rewarded with milk
 - C. please their parents
 - D. be praised
- 9. The babies would "smile and bubble" at the lights because _____.**
- A. the lights were directly related to some basic "drives"
 - B. the sight of the lights was interesting
 - C. they need not turn back to watch the lights
 - D. they succeeded in "switching on" the lights
- 10. According to Papousek, the pleasure babies get in achieving something is a reflection of _____.**
- A. a basic human desire to understand and control the world
 - B. the satisfaction of certain physiological needs
 - C. their strong desire to solve complex problems
 - D. a fundamental human urge to display their learned skills

Passage Three

When a consumer finds an item she or he bought is faulty or in some other ways does not live up to the manufacturer's claim for it, the first step is to present the warranty, or any other records which might help, at the store of purchase. In most cases, this action will produce results. However, if it does not, there are various means the consumer may use to gain satisfaction.

A simple and common method used by many consumers is to complain directly to the store manager. In general, the "higher up" the consumer takes his or her complaint, the faster he or

Unit One

she can expect it to be settled. In such a case, it is usually settled in the consumer's favour, assuming he or she has a just claim.

Consumers should complain in person whenever possible, but if they cannot get to the place of purchase, it is acceptable to phone or write about the complaint in a letter.

Complaining is usually most effective when it is done politely but firmly, and especially when the consumer can demonstrate what is wrong with the item in question. If this cannot be done, the consumer will succeed best by presenting specific information as to what is wrong, rather than by making general statements. For example, "The left speaker does not work at all and the right one is unclear" is better than "This stereo does not work".

The store manager may advise the consumer to write to the manufacturer. If so, the consumer should do this, starting the complaint as politely and firmly as possible. But if a polite complaint does not achieve the desired result, the consumer can go a step further. She or he can threaten to take the seller to court or report the seller to a private or public organization responsible for protecting consumers' rights.

11. When a consumer finds that his purchase has a fault in it, the first thing he should do is to ____.

- A. complain personally to the manager
- B. threaten to take the matter to court
- C. write a firm letter of complaint to the store of purchase
- D. show some written proof of the purchase to the store

12. If a consumer wants a quick settlement of his problem, it's better to complain to ____.

- A. a shop assistant
- B. the store manager
- C. the manufacturer
- D. a public organization

13. The most effective complaint can be made by ____.

- A. showing the faulty item to the manufacturer
- B. explaining exactly what is wrong with the item
- C. saying firmly that the item is of poor quality
- D. asking politely to change the item

14. The phrase "live up to" (L. 2, Para. 1) in the context means to ____.

- A. meet the standard of
- B. realize the purpose of
- C. fulfil the demands of
- D. keep the promise of

15. The passage tells us ____.

- A. how to settle a consumer's complaint about a faulty item
- B. how to make an effective complaint about a faulty item
- C. how to avoid buying a faulty item
- D. how to deal with complaints from customers

Unit One

Passage Four

If women are mercilessly exploited year after year, they have only themselves to blame. Because they tremble at the thought of being seen in public in clothes that are out of fashion, they are always taken advantage of by the designers and the big stores. Clothes which have been worn only a few times have to be put aside because of the change of fashion. When you come to think of it, only a woman is capable of standing in front of a wardrobe (衣柜) packed full of clothes and announcing sadly that she has nothing to wear.

Changing fashions are nothing more than (只不过) the intentional creation of waste. Many women spend vast sums of money each year to replace clothes that have hardly been worn. Women who can not afford to throw away clothing in this way, waste hours of their time altering the dresses they have. Skirts are lengthened or shortened; neck-lines are lowered or raised, and so on.

No one can claim that the fashion industry contributes anything really important to society. Fashion designers are rarely concerned with vital things like warmth, comfort and durability (耐用). They are only interested in outward appearance and they take advantage of the fact that women will put up with (容忍) any amount of discomfort, as long as they look right. There can hardly be a man who hasn't at some time in his life smiled at the sight of a woman shaking in a thin dress on a winter day, or delicately picking her way through deep snow in high-heeled shoes.

When comparing men and women in the matter of fashion, the conclusions to be drawn are obvious. Do the constantly changing fashions of women's clothes, one wonders, reflect basic qualities of inconstancy and instability? Men are too clever to let themselves be cheated by fashion designers. Do their unchanging styles of dress reflect basic qualities of stability and reliability? That is for you to decide.

16. Designers and big stores always make money _____.

- A. by mercilessly exploiting women workers in the clothing industry
- B. because they are capable of predicting new fashions
- C. by constantly changing the fashions in women's clothing
- D. because they attach great importance to quality in women's clothing

17. To the writer, the fact that women alter their old-fashioned dresses is seen as _____.

- A. a waste of money'
- B. a waste of time
- C. an expression of taste
- D. an expression of creativity

18. The writer would be less critical if fashion designers placed more stress on the _____ of clothing.

- A. cost
- B. appearance

C. comfort

D. suitability

19. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true ?

A. New fashions in clothing are created for the commercial exploitation of women.

B. The constant changes in women's clothing reflect their strength of character.

C. The fashion industry makes an important contribution to society.

D. Fashion designs should not be encouraged since they are only welcomed by women.

20. By saying "the conclusions to be drawn are obvious" (L. 1-2, Para. 4), the writer means that _____.

A. women's inconstancy in their choice of clothing is often laughed at

B. women are better able to put up with discomfort

C. men are also exploited greatly by fashion designers

D. men are more reasonable in the matter of fashion

Part II Short Answer Questions

What has the telephone done to us, or for us, in the hundred years of its existence? A few effects suggest themselves at once. It has saved lives by getting rapid word of illness, injury, or fire from remote places. By joining with the elevator to make possible the multi-story residence or office building, it has made possible—for better or worse—the modern city. By bringing about a great leap in the speed and ease with which information moves from place to place, it has greatly accelerated the rate of scientific and technological changes and growth in industry. Beyond doubt it has seriously weakened if not killed the ancient art of letter-writing. It has made living alone possible for persons with normal social impulses; by so doing, it has played a role in one of the greatest social changes of this century, the breakup of the multi-generational household. It has made the war chillingly more efficient than formerly. Perhaps, though not provably, it has prevented wars that might have arisen out of international misunderstanding caused by written communication. Or perhaps—again not provably—by magnifying and extending irrational personal conflicts based on voice contact, it has caused wars. Certainly it has extended the scope of human conflicts, since it impartially disseminates (传播) the useful knowledge of scientists and the nonsense of the ignorant, the affection of the affectionate and the malice (恶意) of the malicious.

Questions:

1. What's the main idea of this passage ?

2. According to the passage, what's the general function of the telephone ?

Unit One

3. The telephone has intensified conflicts among people, why ?

4. Why does the author describe the telephone as impartial ?

5. What's the writer's attitude towards the use of the telephone ?

Key to Reading Comprehension

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. D 5. D 6. C 7. C 8. A 9. D 10. A
11. D 12. B 13. B 14. A 15. B 16. C 17. B 18. C 19. A 20. D

Key to Short Answer Questions

1. The telephone has had positive as well as negative effects on us.
2. The telephone has done a lot of things for us by impartially voicing, magnifying
and extending the information in modern society.
3. Because it provides services to both good and the malicious.
4. Because it spreads both love and ill will.
5. The writer's attitude towards the use of the telephone is neutral.

Part I Reading Comprehension

Passage One

A CAT scan revealed that a vessel in Agnes de Mille's head was broken, sending a spurt of blood into the left hemisphere of her brain. Within hours she was almost blind, her speech was gibberish and the muscles on her right side were paralyzed. But when she recalled this later, she said that it did not happen out of the blue. "At least three times over the months preceding this incident, I had become vague and had lost track of where I was, what I was doing or what I had just said."

Such minor happenings, lasting only seconds, are what physicians call transient ischemic attacks or TIAs (短暂贫血症). In a sense, they are flashing lights warning of danger ahead. By ignoring them, Agnes de Mille had raced headlong into a full-blown cerebral accident.

Although this affliction is often associated with the elderly, statistics show that close to one-third of all victims are under age 65. The fatality rate has dropped to 40 percent in the past two decades, thanks to better diagnostic tools and more effective drugs, but stroke still ranks this nation's third largest killer. Each year some 400,000 Americans suffer a stroke. Approximately one-third die from it, and of the survivors, about 60 percent are left handicapped.

A stroke occurs when the blood flow to a section of brain stops. Brain cells in the area lose their source of energy and within minutes begin to die. This can happen in several ways, but in most cases the arteries (动脉) leading to the brain are first narrowed by deposits of cholesterol and other fats. Then a blood clot breaks off from these deposits or some other foreign matter travels from elsewhere in the body into the blood stream, blocking the already narrow spot or escaping to plug another blood vessel in the brain. Deposits on vessel walls can also become so thick that they cut off blood flow altogether. In about 15 percent of strokes a weak wall of cranial vessel bursts, causing bleeding into the brain.

Can stroke be prevented? "Absolutely," says Dr. J. Philip Kistler. "The first line of defense is control of blood pressure." Consistent hypertension can lead to the thickening of the walls of the arteries. Smoking, obesity and a cholesterol-high diet speed up this dangerous process. Kistler's advice: "Have your blood pressure checked professionally at least once a year and, if it is above normal, follow your doctor's advice." This may mean a change in diet—usually salt and fat restriction—along with weight loss, if needed, and more exercise; in other cases it will require anti-hypertensive (抗高血压的) pills.

1. The prevention of stroke requires one to do all of the following EXCEPT ____.

- A. do more physical exercise
- B. take in more salt
- C. cut down on or quit smoking

Unit Two

D. eat less cholesterol-rich food

2. When Agnes de Mille said that it had not happened out of the blue, she meant that _____.

- A. she was not scared at all when she was stricken with a stroke
- B. things had never happened to appear depressing to her
- C. some things had happened, indicating the possibility of a stroke
- D. the objects before her eyes had never looked blue in color

3. All of the following are clearly stated in the passage EXCEPT _____.

- A. elder people are often susceptible to this disease
- B. more often than not, patients suffering from this disease are unable to move their left hand
- C. nearly 40 percent of the victims of stroke are killed by the disease in the past twenty years
- D. there are two other kinds of diseases that claim more lives

4. A stroke is accompanied by any of the following EXCEPT _____.

- A. a part of a blood vessel breaks off
- B. a blood clot obstructs blood flow
- C. the wall of a blood vessel thickens
- D. some brain cells die because of the lack of energy

5. Following the last paragraph is most likely _____.

- A. a list of early-warning signs
- B. a list of preventive measures
- C. a list of foods that are forbidden
- D. a list of effective medicines for stroke

Passage Two

Robert Alexander Schumann epitomized romanticism in every sense of the word. Physically, mentally, emotionally, professionally, he was the embodiment of the romantic artist. Even his eventually idyllic marriage to Clara Wieck was originally fraught with parental objections. H. Truhn, who knew Schumann during his first years in Leipzig described him as follows: "He had a big roomy head, true Germanic, richly adorned with soft dark blond hair, a full beardless face, with lips so shaped and held that he always looked as if he were about to begin whistling very softly; his eyes were a beautiful blue. . . they always looked as if he had something he must fathom and listen to intently deep in his own soul. . . his nature was squarely opposed to everything studied or affected."

Robert Alexander Schumann was born in Saxony on 8 June, 1810 and started studying the

Unit Two

piano at the age of six. At the University of Leipzig, which he entered as a law student, he became convinced that music was to be his life's work and embarked on an intensive period of study towards a piano virtuoso. Towards this end, he devised a method of making his fourth finger as flexible as the others and holding it in an artificial position. This experiment resulted in a partial paralysis of his right hand and ended his dreams of becoming a great pianist. This turned him to composing.

Schumann possessed an unusual and unique talent of applying himself to one form of musical composition at a time—successfully—and then would leave this phase for the next. In 1840, partially due to his overwhelming love for Clara, he composed some of his most magnificent songs. The following year he turned to orchestral compositions and it was 1842 that became his chamber music phase. He came to these compositions later in his musical career and thus was able to bring to them the strength and maturity which can only be achieved through experience. He was well equipped in the technique of composition, in contrapuntal skill and judgement in part writing. These pieces represent Schumann in a most pure and powerful beauty. He expresses a confidence in these works that are the result of thought and substance.

6. The author mentions Schumann's marriage to show _____.

- A. he was emotionally unstable
- B. he was morally virtuous
- C. he was totally romantic
- D. he was persistently idealistic in spirit

7. We can infer from the passage that the author quoted H. Truhn because _____.

- A. he was one of the most authoritative music critics at that time
- B. he was one of Schumann's intimate friends
- C. he had been acquainted with Schumann around the time Schumann began his university education
- D. he had known Schumann when Schumann was only a child

8. Which of the following is not mentioned by the author as one of the stylistic features of Schumann's works ?

- A. Idyllic.
- B. Mature.
- C. Romantic.
- D. Powerful.

9. Which of the following is true according to the passage ?

- A. Schumann disliked the display of great affection.
- B. Schumann composed various forms of music.
- C. Schumann played the piano with great virtuosity.
- D. Schumann was often very sentimental.

10. What follows this passage is most probably _____.

- A. words quoted from Schumann himself on the content of his own music

Unit Two

- B. the author's comment on the style of Schumann's music
- C. the general opinion of Schumann's works
- D. a comparison between Schumann's works and those of his contemporaries

Passage Three

The function of the office is to perform administrative work. First, it must provide the necessary communications with customers, banks, government departments, and other outside organizations. Second, it must service the information requirements within the company itself. In order to meet these needs efficiently, the office manager must employ the most appropriate business methods, systems and equipment.

In an efficient administrative structure, clerical operations are organized so that they add to the profitability of the business. However, in many countries the number of clerical staff has increased while the total number of workers employed in production has fallen. In Britain, for example, the total workforce in the years 1919-1976 went up by 25%, while the number of people who were employed in clerical work increased by 150%. For a country such as Britain, which depends on a manufacturing base, that can mean inefficiency.

To ensure that office services run smoothly, there must be the means to check, sort, copy and file correspondence and other paperwork. Today there is a growing range of machines that can be used to do such jobs. The size and resources of a company will determine how mechanized or computerized its office systems are.

The office must give maximum service at minimum cost. A balance must be kept between production, marketing, and administration. As a company develops and grows, the contribution of administration will vary in kind and in value.

The most important objective in modern offices is the processing of data in order to provide a means of business control, but in many companies there are weaknesses in the ability to manage communications efficiently. For example, some data are often used only by individual managers, and different departments in the same company may use different data processing systems. In order to contribute to business efficiency, however, data processing must be a centralized service. The system which is required is one that looks at the total needs of a business and therefore assists management in making appropriate decisions quickly.

11. The office manager has to use the most suitable business systems in order to

- A. ensure that office services run economically
- B. check and copy business correspondence
- C. service the information requirements of the company

Unit Two

D. provide means of business negotiation

12. According to the passage, the function of the office manager is to _____. .

- A. provide the necessary information for the local authority
- B. keep a balance between production, marketing and administration
- C. assist management in making appropriate decisions quickly
- D. make sure that administrative work is performed efficiently

13. In what way are some companies inefficient in managing communications ?

- A. By not making data available to all managers.
- B. By using the same data processing systems.
- C. By checking business correspondence.
- D. By depending on a manufacturing base.

14. The degree of computerization in a company's office is limited by _____. .

- A. the business methods and systems
- B. the correspondence and other paperwork
- C. the data and data processing systems
- D. the size and resources of a company

Passage Four

It is refreshing to see an international organization not only subjecting itself to criticism but also publishing the results. A report published today by the International Development Association which lends on highly concessionary terms to the poorest countries, deserves credit on both counts. But the reasons for producing this sizeable document say as much about the crisis facing aid agencies as they do about the recipients of aid.

In the nature of things the document is self-justificatory. It would be curious indeed for a group of international civil servants enjoying substantial tax-free salaries to recommend their own disbandment. The report concludes that without IDA, the situation in the world's poorest countries "would have been even worse, and the needs today even greater".

Leaving aside whether one can say what would have happened otherwise, there is no doubt that in the 22 years since its inception IDA has been diligent. It has committed \$ 27,000m to 1,302 projects in 78 countries. This year disbursements (支出额) will be about \$ 2,100m, despite the argument over IDA's funding which has left it with less money than expected.

All of these considerable sums have gone to the poorest countries on generous terms. No country with a per capita income of more than \$ 730 is eligible for IDA assistance, and in 1980 no less than 80 percent of net disbursements were to countries with a per capita income of only \$ 410. When incomes are so desperately low, it is not surprising that the terms allow repayment over 50 years without interest.