

英语周计划系列丛书

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博士研究生入学者试命题研究组 编署

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第6版





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博士研究生入学考试命题研究组 编著

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"英语周计划系列丛书"是针对我国读者的英语学习特点开发的、以"周"为谋篇布局单位、以"日"为具体实施单元的极具特色的英语辅导用书,具有思维创新、规划科学、目标明确、讲练结合、直击实战等特点。《4 周攻克考博英语阅读周计划》是本系列针对考博英语的一个分册。

本书从博士研究生英语入学考试的题型特点和设题规律出发,针对考生复习中经常遇到的问题,为考生提供了一个完整的4周复习方案。第一周基础篇,从词和句入手,帮助读者攻克词和短语理解及使用关,并提高对长难句的理解能力;第二周提高篇,六大题型逐个攻克;第三周强化篇,六个核心技巧使考生的阅读能力达到新的高度;第四周模拟冲刺篇,完全实战状态模拟,检验学习效果。4周的安排,目标明确、科学合理,本书可谓考博阅读必备参考书。

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我们的一生有太多的考试,考博只是部分人部分考试中的某一场而已。横跨这道门槛的人,无论顺利与否,都免不了一场备考的忧心和煎熬。作为一个在考博一线奋斗多年的人,因为理解考生,所以能感同身受;因为懂得考生,所以更期望大家顺利。

很希望能为大家做一套书,做一套好书,为了这个简单的目标,我们一直在努力。

2013年的11月,"英语周计划系列丛书"之"卓越考博英语应试教材"系列应运而生。这是一套由国内知名考前培训机构环球卓越策划、由众多资深辅导专家联手打造的辅导丛书。针对中国成人学习英语的特点,同时深度考虑相当一部分在职人员继续深造的局限性,我们特意将全套书与"周计划"结合,将备考规划详细落实到了每周每天,用科学、合理的布局来加强和督导考生的备考计划和行动,力争务实和高效。参与本丛书策划与编写的老师均为北京、上海及广州等地著名的考博英语辅导专家,丛书内容是他们多年辅导经验的提炼和结晶,实用性非常强,已得到众多考博英语辅导机构的实践检验。

本丛书第1版包括《4周攻克考博英语词汇周计划》《4周攻克考博英语阅读周计划》《4周攻克考博英语写译周计划》和《考博英语名校真题精解及全真预测试卷周计划》4个分册,从基础到综合再到实战演练,是一套在当时我们看来已经比较全面的图书,并在上市后迅速取得了良好的市场反响,在短短的不足两个月的时间里,首印便销售一空。

与此同时,我们也接到了来自四面八方考生的呼吁:能否做得更细致、更全面、更周到,不只是满足大众院校的共同题型,同时还能有不同院校不同要求的小题型?

众所周知,考博并非全国统考,而是各高校自主命题,且各个高校的题型并不一致。就英语考试而言,北大、南开、北师大等高校有听力题型,中科院、南大、复旦等高校有词汇题型,人大、川大、华中科大等高校有完形题型,北大、清华、南开等高校有改错题型,等等。市面上现有的考博图书,更多的只是从各个高校都考的共同题型出发,而能够收录各类小题型的图书几乎没有。

本着尊重考生,满足读者实际需求的宗旨,2015版丛书里,我们新增了一本专项考博英语图书:《4周攻克考博英语听力、词汇、完形、改错周计划》,2016年,新增《考博英语一本全周计划》,用我们切实的行动,去满足大家真正的需要。2019版,也即本套书的第6版,我们根据读者的反馈对本套书做了比较多的改进,力求新颖、精准、全面、实用。

- 一、新颖。所有的分册在内容修订上都力求新颖、有代表性。由于各高校的考纲处于不断的变化中,只有不断更新才能与时俱进。《考博英语名校真题及全真预测周计划》分册持续更新众多名校的真题,是目前市面上集全国名校最多、内容最广、真题最新的一本书。其他分册也根据各校考博最新动态,在内容讲解、题型设置、例题和练习上做了大幅度调整。
- 二、精准。备考是个痛并煎熬的历程,泛泛的内容只会加剧考生的痛苦,且事倍功半。本次修订,力求内容更加精准、贴切,同时通过精讲精练的方式,让考生切实把握住知识和要点。
- 三、全面。本丛书不仅仅包含了考博英语的大众题型,譬如阅读、写译、真题及模拟,同时还有不同院校的小题型,譬如听力、词汇、完形、改错等。无论是哪个院校的考生,本丛书都足以满

足其全面需要。

四、实用。通过与"周计划"的紧密结合,将考博英语的点和面充分贯彻到每周每天,让考生在科学规划备考的同时,能80/20原则分明,有的放矢,真正达到实用和高效的目的。

当下的中国正在上演着空前的挑战:在校学生严峻的就业形势,在职人士的加薪、升职甚至是保住饭碗的日益残酷。现实促使越来越多的人士不得不选择考学和继续深造,仅考博人数就达到了每年数十万之众,而且这一规模还在迅速扩张中!

但是正所谓"世上无难事,只怕有心人",定下一个目标,付之以坚定的前行,收获的一定是 更加灿烂的明天!衷心希望这套精心打造的考博图书能带给大家希望和收获。

祝大家考试成功!

编 者 2018年4月于北京



一、考试概述

博士生入学考试是一种水平考试,由各高校自主命题,因此到目前为止,没有统一的考试大纲,各高校也不以任何一种研究生教材为主要命题依据。纵览各高校的博士生入学考试大纲,我们不难发现以下共性:

- 1. 词汇量大都要求在8000~10000个词。
- 2. 采取主客观题相结合的方式。客观题型有词语用法、语法结构、完形填空和阅读理解,有的学校还测试听力;主观题型有翻译和书面表达。
 - 3. 试卷均为100分制。

就阅读部分来看,各高校考查的文章主要来自于英美主要报纸杂志或原版书籍,题材主要涉及政治、经济、社会、文化、科普等领域的一般性知识,体裁有叙事文、议论文、说明文、应用文等。阅读部分的考试题型主要分成以下几种:

- 1. 多项选择题型,即一篇文章配有数量不等的,针对文章内容设问的选择题。这是各高校的主流题型,所占分值比重较大。
- 2. 选择正确句子填充文章,即一篇文章留有数量不等的空白,要求考生从提供的备选句子中选择符合文章语义的句子填入空白处。这是少数高校考博英语试卷中的特有题型(比如中科院),所占分值比重不大。
- 3. 改写句子,即一篇文章中有5个划线句子,要求考生在正确理解文章后用自己的话对其进行改写。这种阅读题型在北京大学考博英语中比较常见,所占分值比重不大。
- 4. 简答题,即一篇文章后面设置数量不等的简答题,要求考生根据文章内容用简短的语言回答问题。这种阅读题型是个别高校(比如对外经济贸易大学)的备选题型,所占分值比重不大。

二、阅读考试目的

无论是哪种题型,考博英语阅读考试都要求考生:

- 1. 掌握中心思想和主旨大意, 厘清文章的发展脉络, 分辨具体细节;
- 2. 理解整体结构以及单句之间、段落之间的关系;
- 3. 领会作者的观点和意图,判断作者的态度;
- 4. 进行相关的判断和推理。

为什么会把这些要求作为阅读部分的考查目的呢?原因在于一个人阅读能力的高低主要取决于对所给信息的接受程度。因此,如何准确地领会、识别和分析相关信息就显得至关重要。浅层次的阅读仅仅停留在字面上,深层次的阅读则要考虑怎样发现和捕捉字里行间潜在的信息。只有做到抛开字面、挖掘深意、领略作者真正的态度和寓意,才能证明考生在博士考试层次上具备了通过阅读获取相关信息的能力,这才是阅读考试的真正目的。

三、对考试的宏观认识

因为阅读考试是用文章来测试考生的语言水平, 所以考生对阅读考试部分应有以下几个 方面的认识:

- 1. 对文字的认识。文字是构成篇章的基础,考生必须先解决"识字"问题,只有积累相 当大的词汇量,才能打好正确理解文章的基础。
- 2. 对句子的认识。只有正确理解句子的含义,理解句与句的关系,才能把握重点信息的 精确含义,这样才不会与作者的观点发生理解上的偏差。
- 3. 对篇章的认识。考博英语阅读部分强调对文章宏观语篇层次的理解,要求考生不仅要 定位文章的主要信息,而且要不局限于对单词和句子的表层意思的理解,还考查考生对上下 文的中心词以及段落话题的理解。只有理解这些宏观信息,才能理解文章的整体行文思路及 多义词的意思,从而提高效率,忽略无效信息。考博英语的宏观题居多,比如推理题、作者 观点题。这些题的正确答案都跟文章的中心和段落的话题有直接或间接的关系。考生光有最 基本的词汇和语法知识还不够,还需要在文章的特殊语境下解读这些信息,在语篇层次上把 握这些信息的内在联系,并根据这些来分析文章的中心。考博阅读的试题具有宏观性,这一 点通过查找题干和选项中反复出现的信息可以看出。
- 4. 对应试的认识。不要盲目做题,一味追求习题量。要学会总结和反思,对失误的原因 要细心分析,留意自己常常出错的题型,确定自己捕捉信息的能力所欠缺的层面。留意那些 带有普遍性的问题,只有发现和把握规律,才能做到举一反三。

四、阅读考试的两大禁忌

为了掌握阅读考试这一分值比重较大的题型,做到速度和准确度并重,考生在真正进入 强化练习之前应该首先了解做题时要避免的问题:

- 1. 忌主次不分,通篇阅读。考博英语阅读考试的文章大都在500词以上,而答题时间有 限,如果通篇阅读,就会忽略主要信息,导致做题时间不够,且答题精确度不高。
- 2. 忌用知识答题。有的考生(尤其是理工科)认为自己在某一领域里是专家,做题时不 自觉地从自己的角度审视问题, 抛开原文。殊不知作者的立场可能与其相去甚远。

上面第2点非常重要,这是很多考生的通病。熟悉文章的题材在某种程度上固然能稳定 考生的心态,但是必须把握好"度"的问题。阅读理解并非考查一个人的学识有多少,而是 考查考生"解码"能力的高低。例如:

Over the years, astronomers (天文学家) have come up with several theories which attempt to explain how the Earth ended up with the mysterious Moon as neighbor. One hypothesis (假设), for instance, called a "daughter theory", claims that the Moon was once part of the Earth but separated from it, like a giant dewdrop, some five million years ago, when the planet was still molten. The "sister theory" suggests that the Moon was formed in the same cloud of pre-planetary matter with the Earth. The so-called "boyfriend theory" claims that the Moon was an independently-formed planet, captured by the Earth's gravity. But all these theories are unsatisfactory because they seem incapable of the Moon's size, its orbital characteristics and, most importantly, its chemical make-up. The Moon is very large compared to the size of the planet (the Earth) it orbits. Its density, about three times that of water, is much less than that of any of the planets. Its chemical composition, revealed by the samples from the Apollo and Luna missions, is considerably different from that of the Earth.

Astronomers have recently developed a model which seems to explain all these mysteries (神秘):

the so-called "single impact" hypothesis. Their computer simulation shows the Moon could have been formed as a result of a single, giant collision between a large body (somewhat bigger than Mars) and the early Earth. According to this theory, both the Earth and the planet-sized giant rock had already solidified and differentiated into a metallic core surrounded by a mineral coat (mostly silicate 硅酸 盐). Following the collision, which occurred about four and a half billion years ago at the huge velocity of five kilometers per second, the shattered giant rock then spread out in Space. Its iron core separated from the silicate coat and, about four hours after the initial encounter, fell down onto the Earth's surface. At the same time, the rest of the scattered fragments from the collision went to Earth orbit. About twenty-four hours later, this matter became a closely gathered group by gravitational attraction and formed the Moon. Our satellite was thus born as the result of a game of cosmic snooker!

According to the selection, some scientists seem to believe that .

- A. they have finally solved one of the most curious astronomical puzzles
- B. the Moon is a natural satellite of the Earth
- C. the spacemen would land on the Moon
- D. the Moon revolves around the Earth

很多考生脱离原文,选择 B、C、D 其中的某个作为答案,因为这些都是考生从背景知识中很容易搜索到的。文章尽管在讲 the Moon, the Earth,核心信息却在谈论科学家和某些hypothesis (假设)的关系。由文章第 1、2 段的首句可知,本题答案为 A。

牢记:阅读理解不是考查一个人精深广博的知识量,而是考查对现有文章信息的理解程度和方式,因此阅读理解的答案均来自于原文,这是解题必须牢记的原则。

再看一个例子:

No woman can be too rich or too thin. This saying often attributed to the late Duchess (公爵夫人) of Windsor embodies much of the odd spirit of our times. Being thin is deemed as such a virtue.

The problem with such a view is that some people actually attempt to live by it. I myself have fantasies of slipping into narrow designer clothes. Consequently, I have been on a diet for the better-or worse-part of my life. Being rich wouldn't be bad either, but that won't happen unless an unknown relative dies suddenly in some distant land, leaving me millions of dollars.

According to the passage, being thin ____.

- A. is considered as beauty
- B. grows out of health concerns
- C. needs exercise and a balanced diet D. is pure vainglory (虚荣)

部分考生根据自己的背景知识或已有的价值观,选择不同的答案"瘦被看成是美丽"或"瘦需要锻炼和均衡的饮食"等,这些答案都不是在原文中出现的。从第1段的末句和第2段的首句之间的逻辑关系可以看出,作者对"瘦"持否定观点,认为"将瘦看成一种美丽"的观点有问题——由第2段的例子可以看出,很多人都是为了虚荣而节食。因此本题答案为D。

五、突破阅读考试的两关

可以说,要突破阅读理解考试,必须突破阅读关和解题关。考生要在规定的时间内完成 大量的阅读和解题任务,没有较快的阅读速度和合理的答题方式是不行的。那么,怎么突破 这两大关呢?

1. 提高阅读速度。考生应该养成良好的阅读习惯,扫除有声朗读、指读(用手指指着单词的读书方法)、来回反复读、遇生词即查等不良阅读习惯。培养读大意(skimming)和找信

息(scanning)的阅读习惯。实验证明,这样阅读的速度比一般正常速度快一倍,同时还能有针对性地搜索自己想要的信息,从而舍去不需要的篇幅和不相关的信息。

2. 培养科学解题方式。无论采用哪种做题顺序(先读文章再做题、先看题目再读文章、 边读文章边做题),熟悉考试的题型都至关重要。从某种意义上讲,阅读理解能力考查有相当 一部分是在考查对试题题目的理解。研究题型,对提高答题准确率无疑是有帮助的。

本书正文部分安排了四周的学习内容,第一周是基础篇,主要是侧重阅读中重点词汇、句型和语法知识的提炼和讲解,旨在帮助考生养成良好的知识积累习惯,夯实词句基础,为下面的学习做好铺垫;第二周是提高篇,以阅读考试六大题型的做题方法展开,帮助考生掌握各类阅读题目的做题诀窍;第三周是强化篇,从诸如提高阅读速度、识别正确错误选项等技巧着手,帮考生总结各类阅读技巧,助考生阅读理解能力更上一层楼;第四周是模拟冲刺篇,共安排了7天的阅读理解练习供考生使用。本书的附录部分是其他阅读理解题型的解题技巧,考生可根据需要有选择地学习。



丛书序 总 论

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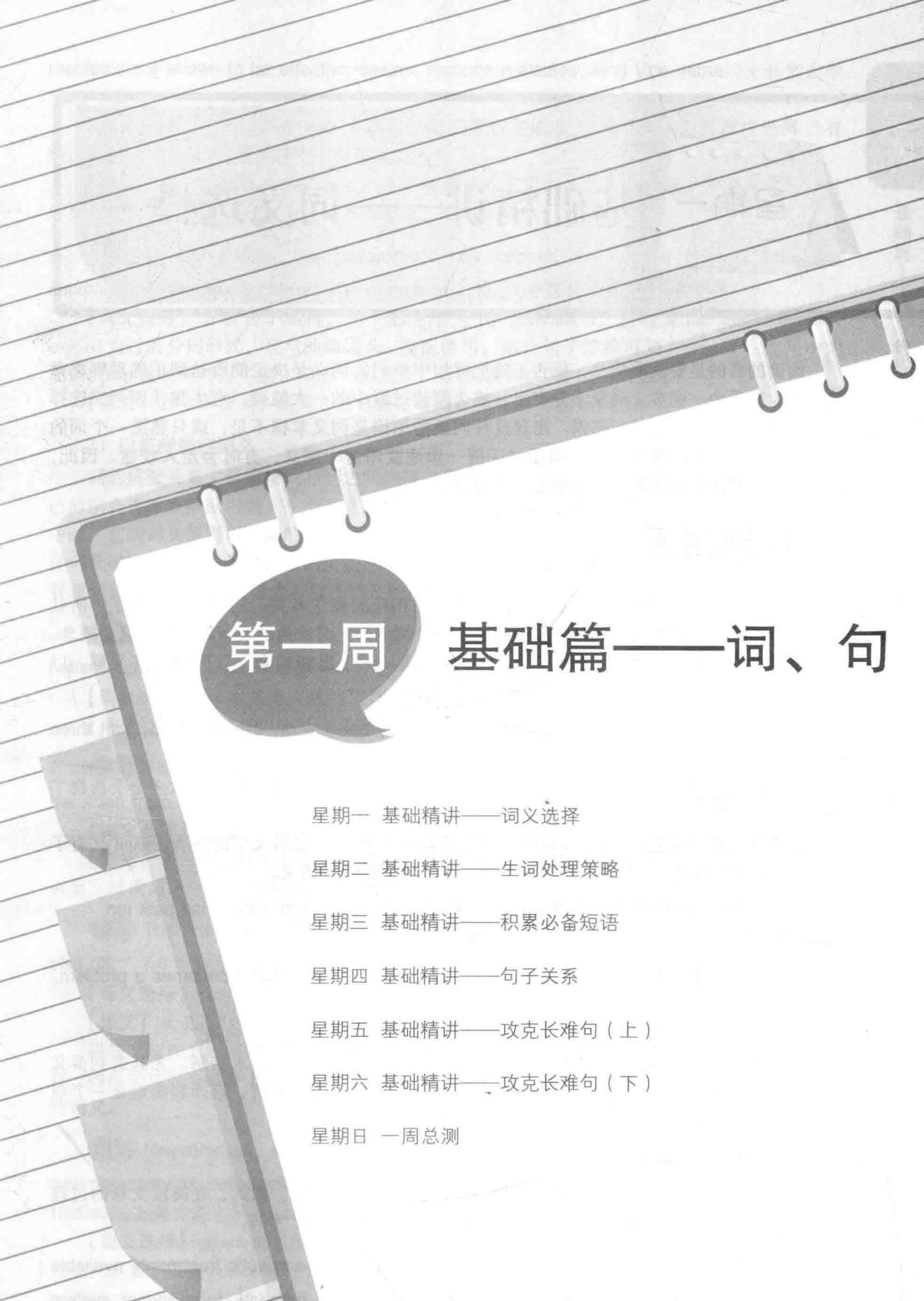
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星期一 基础精讲——词义选择

阅读的目的是要获取信息,能否正确把握句中单词的词义是决定能否达到正确理解文章的关键。英语中一词多义现象十分突出,成为阅读过程中的一大障碍,考生往往因词义选择不当而导致理解的偏差甚至错误。出现这种问题的原因是词义掌握不足,或只熟悉一个词的基本词义,而不熟悉其他词义。阅读时千篇一律地使用这一词义,有时会走入歧途。因此,提高对英语阅读中词义的正确理解是当务之急。

一、方法介绍

英语中一词多义的现象非常普遍。词汇意义与相应的概念有关,还与在词汇体系中所处的地位,即一个词同其他词的各种联系有关。一个词刚产生时,为了表示特定的事物和概念,往往是单义的。随着语言的发展,逐渐从基本的词义派生出新的意义,而成为多义词。以hand 为例,其本义是"手,动物的前爪",

I don't know the word for "ribbons", so I put my hand to my own hair and, with three fingers against my head. (武汉大学 2012 年真题)

【译文】我不知道"ribbons (丝带)"这个词,所以我把手放在头发上,用三个手指挠了 挠头。

后来转义成"手艺,手法",以后又变成"做手工的人",随着文字的发展,hand又有了"书法,手迹"的含义。另外,还产生了与"手"有关的其他转义。

例如: The hands of the clock on the wall moved with a slight click. Half past ten.

【译文】墙上时钟的指针伴着轻轻的嘀嗒声走着,10:30 了。

It is only when fear is disproportional to the danger at hand that it becomes a problem. (浙江大学 2011 年真题)

【译文】只有当恐惧与即将到来的危险不相称时,它才会成为一个问题。

遇到英语多义词时必须结合上下文反复推敲,切忌望词生义,不求甚解。尤其遇到多义常用词时,不要想当然地把自己懂得的词义放到文章中去。词义辨析、选择和确定是一个艰苦的思维过程,选择时一般可以从以下几个方面着手:

1) 以词性定词义

很多英语词汇有多种词性,词性不同,往往词义也有所不同。因此,在阅读文章的过程中可先分析确定词性,然后再根据词性选择恰当的词义。以work为例:

例1 They hold the promise of extending the range of therapeutic treatments available for various disorders, as drugs previously known to work primarily for nervous system

problems are shown to be effective against immune maladies, and vice versa. (北京大学 2012 年真题)

【词义选择】这一句中的 work 为动词,由于逻辑主语非人,是 drugs,因此应选择"有效,有指定的效果",更符合上下文语义。

【译文】它们(这些发现)有望扩展药物的治疗范围,治愈多种疾病。因为先前已知对神经系统疾病有效的药物对免疫疾病也有效,反之亦然。

例2 In Bangladesh the government has capped the annual interest rate that microfinance institutions (MFIs) can charge at 27%. (中国科学院 2016 年真题)

【词义选择】分析句子结构,句子的主语为 the government,宾语为 the annual interest, capped 为过去分词形式,且与助动词 has 搭配使用,结合句子结构可知, capped 在此句中为动词。cap 做名词时为"盖;帽子"的意思,做动词时为"限定"的意思。

【译文】在孟加拉国,政府已经限制了小额信贷机构 (MFIs) 27%的年利率。

2) 以搭配确定词义

词的搭配关系主要是指词与词之间的横向组合关系,英语在长期的使用过程中形成了自己的组合规律或搭配习惯。一个孤立的词,词义是游移不定的,但当词处于特定的搭配关系中时,它的词义受到周围词的制约就会明朗化。因此,词义可以通过词之间的固定关系来选择词及确定词义,也就是通常所讲的 word has no meaning till it is in a context (词在上下文中方有意义)。比如 hot 词义很多,但在特定的搭配关系中词义就很明确了:

例1 The Husky can live in the cold polar regions, and the Saluki is at home in the hottest parts of Central Africa. (北京航空航天大学2016年真题)

【词义选择】hot 本义为"热的",此处使用最高级 hottest。

【译文】哈士奇狗可以生活在寒冷的极地, 而萨路基猎犬则青睐中非最炎热的地区。

例2 Ellington's Orchestra, unlike many of its contemporaries, was able to make the transition from 1920s hot jazz to the 1930s swing music. (南京大学 2012 年真题)

【词义选择】根据 hot 与 jazz 的搭配,该词组意为"热派爵士乐"。

【译文】与许多同时代的乐队不同,艾灵顿的管弦乐队能够从20世纪20年代"热派的爵士乐"过渡到20世纪30年代的"摇摆乐"。

例3 The hot peppers, he said, "add a little spice, but not too much to kill everything else off." (华中科技大学 2012 年真题)

【词义选择】peppers 意为"胡椒", 胡椒不是"热的", 而是"辣的"。

【译文】他说:"辣的胡椒,加一点香料,但不要太多,以免掩盖了其他的味道。"

科普文章作为考博阅读的主要文体,有较强的科学性、逻辑性,词与词之间相互制约依存,因此尤其应当结合上下文和搭配关系推敲词义,决不能孤立、片面、静止地理解一个词的词义。

例4 Nevertheless, some time after it went out of business in 1907, the prints enjoyed new popularity as collectors' items, the rarer examples fetching thousands of dollars in the 1920s. (上海交通大学 2011 年真题)

【词义选择】go out 词组的通常意思为"出去;熄灭;过时",直接选择这些词义是否妥当呢?不妥。根据 business 和 the rarer examples fetching thousands of dollars 提供的语境判断,business 怎么可能"出去,熄灭,过时"呢?此处的 go out 指"企业破产"。根据上下文进行

逻辑推理,就可以排除这一想当然的曲解。

【译文】尽管如此,在印刷厂1907年停业一段时间后,这些印刷品作为一些人的收藏品受到了欢迎。20世纪20年代,一些罕见的印刷品给美国带来数千美元的收入。

3) 以构词法定词义

考生要强化词汇分析技能,扩大词缀范围,突出词根作用。如:结合词根 rich (a.,意为"丰富的")和动词前缀 en-(使处于……境地)的意义,就能断定 enrich (v.,意为"使……丰富")的词义。考生需要随着阅读材料广度和深度的增加,有针对性地不断补充新的前、后缀,以增强对词义的选择能力。

例1 The current crisis, it contends, does not derive from a legitimate desire to put learning to productive ends. (山东大学 2013 年真题)

【词义选择】词根 leg,表示"法律",后缀-ate 表形容词,这样就可以判定 legitimate, adj.,意为"合法的,合理的"。

【译文】报告认为,当前危机并非来自学以致用这个正当的愿望。

例2 In recent months, the team has developed prototype "neurosynaptic" microprocessors, or chips that operate more like neurons and synapses than like conventional semiconductors. (中国科学院 2013 年真题)

【词义选择】type, 意为"模式,类型",前缀 proto-有"原始"的意思,由此可以判定 prototype 意为"原型;典型,范例"。

【译文】在最近几个月里,这个小组开发出了"神经关联的"微型处理器的模型,相比传统的半导体这些芯片运行起来更像是神经元和神经键。

例3 Hence not only does the community help in conserving the crocodiles and the old tradition, but it also uplifts the lives of its community members. (四川大学 2015 年真题)

【词义选择】单词 uplift 由前缀 up 和词根 lift 构成, up 表示"向上"的意思, lift 表示"举起,提升"的意思,根据构词法很容易判断该词的意思为"提高,抬起"。

【译文】因此,社区不仅有助于保护鳄鱼和古老的传统,也有助于提高社区成员的生活。

4) 以专业定词义

一般说来,如果一个名词有多种意义,往往是分别适用于不同的学科领域或专业,是该领域或行业的行话和专业术语,因为术语是用来正确表达科学概念的词,严格要求单义性,排斥多义性和歧义性。所以选择词义时要从专业角度出发,不能随意去选择词义或照搬字面意思。

例1 Finally, there is reentry, the continued signaling from one brain region to another and back again along massively parallel nerve fibers. (中国科学院 2015 年真题)

【词义选择】nerve 的普通词义为"勇敢;中枢;力量",但在医学专业中,其词义为"神经"。

【译文】最后是折返,持续的信号从一个脑区到另一个脑区,然后沿着大量平行的神经纤维再次返回。

例2 The theory behind pretrial conferences is that judges will spend less time on each case and parties will more readily settle before trial when they realize the adequacy of their claims and their opponents' evidence. (吉林大学 2012 年真题)

【词义选择】judge 的普通词义为动词,"判断",但在法律专业中,有名词和动词,其词义为"审判;法官;裁判员"; case 的普通词义为"情况;实例",但在法律专业中,其词义

为"案件"。

【译文】预审会议的理论依据是法官在每起案件中所用时间会减少,并且当诉讼双方准确了解彼此的要求和对手的证据时,案件将更容易在审判之前解决。

二、专题演练

Passage One

The United States is said to have a mixed economy because privately owned business and government both play important roles. Indeed, some of the most enduring debates of American economic history focus on the relative roles of the public and private sectors.

The American free enterprise system emphasizes private ownership. Private businesses produce most goods and services, and almost two-thirds of the nation's total economic output goes to individuals for personal use (the remaining one-third is bought by government and business). The consumer role is so great, in fact, that the nation is sometimes characterized as having a "consumer economy".

This emphasis on private ownership arises, in part, from American beliefs about personal freedom. From the time the nation was created, Americans have feared excessive government power, and they have sought to limit government's authority over individuals—including its role in the economic realm. In addition, Americans generally believe that an economy characterized by private ownership is likely to operate more efficiently than one with substantial government ownership.

When economic forces are unfettered, Americans believe, supply and demand determine the prices of goods and services. Prices, in turn, tell businesses what to produce; if people want more of a particular goods than the economy is producing, the price of the goods rises. That catches the attention of new or other companies that, sensing an opportunity to earn profits, start producing more of that goods. On the other hand, if people want less of the goods, prices fall and less competitive producers either go out of business or start producing different goods.

There are limits to free enterprise, however. Americans have always believed that some services are better performed by public rather than private enterprise. For instance, in the United States, government is primarily responsible for the administration of justice, education, the road system, and national defense.

In this mixed economy, individuals can help guide the economy not only through the choices they make as consumers but through the votes they cast for officials who shape economic policy. In recent years, consumers have voiced concerns about product safety, environmental threats posed by certain industrial practices, and potential health risks citizens may face; government has responded by creating agencies to protect consumer interests and promote the general public welfare.

1. In Line 1, Paragraph 4, the expression "economic forces are unfettered" means .

- A. prices are determined by consumers
- B. supply and demand are allowed to operate freely
- C. economic regulations are not enforced
- D. the economy is growing

2. The last paragraph tells us that

- A. a mixed economy is guided by both individual citizens and the government
- B. the role of the government in a mixed economy is more important than that of the consumer
- C. individual Americans can influence the economy in multiple ways

D. the government does not regard the concerns of individual citizens

3. According to the text, the U.S. is sometimes called a "consumer economy" because

- A. most goods and services are produced by consumers
- B. privately owned business plays a major role in the economy
- C. individual consumption plays a major role in the economy
- D. consumers' rights are very important in the U.S.

4. This text is mainly about

- A. how average Americans view their economic system
- B. the role of the government in the American economy
- C. how supply and demand determine prices in the American economy
- D. the roles of the public and private sectors in the American economy

5. From the first sentence of the third paragraph, we learn that

- A. American political beliefs have influenced its economic system
- B. Americans fear excessive governmental control of the economy
- C. private ownership is important because of American beliefs in personal freedom
- D. personal freedom is the basis for private ownership in the U.S.

Passage Two

Competitors complain that Microsoft's recent settlement of their antitrust case with the federal government will do little to protect them or consumers from the software giant's monopoly power. But they hold out hope that state attorney generals could make the deal more restrictive. "My guess is that all Bill Gates could do was to suppress a big grin when he held his press conference this morning," said Mitchell Kertzman, chief executive of Liberate Technologies, a rival provider of software for interactive TV. "This settlement doesn't come close to matching the scope of the violations of antitrust law that Microsoft has been convicted of," he added. "It was an inexplicably bad deal for the government."

Microsoft and the Justice Department presented the settlement to a federal judge this Friday, saying it would end the antitrust case in a way that would help the sagging economy. U. S. District Judge Colleen Kollar Kotelly agreed to review it and gave the 18 states involved in the case until Tuesday to decide whether to accept the plan.

Several competitors called on the state attorney generals to insist on making changes to the settlement. Sun Microsystems' general counsel, Michael Morris, said the Justice Department was "walking away from a case they had already won." Paul T. Cappuccio, the general counsel for AOL Time Warner, said the settlement "does too little to promote competition and protect consumers, and can too easily be evaded by a determined monopolist like Microsoft."

The state attorney generals had been pressing for stiffer penalties, but on Friday, several said some progress had been made. Among the key elements of the settlement, Microsoft would have to:

- Help rivals make products compatible with the Windows operating system, which runs 91% of the world's computers.
 - Stop using exclusive deals with computer sellers to put competitors at a disadvantage.
 - Let three in-house, independent experts monitor its compliance.

"We're quite disappointed. We believe that there are a lot of issues that haven't been addressed," said Michael Mace, chief officer of handheld computer maker Palm, "which makes an operating system that competes with one from Microsoft." Several tech executives said the settlement