

《大学英语》
英语考试辅导丛书

大学英语四级考试 全题型模拟题精解

(试卷部分)

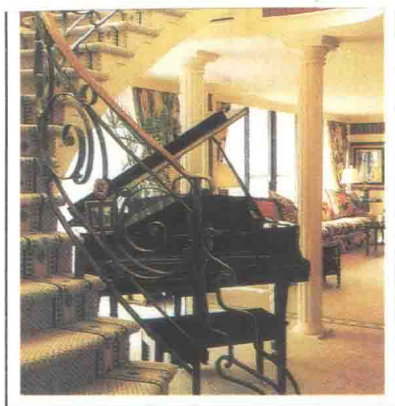
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编著

朝晖

李安林

审订



航空工业出版社

CET-4 TEST PAPERS

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前 言

随着全国广大高校师生对大学英语教学的不断重视和加强,怎样进一步提高教学质量,使大学生们既能掌握相当的英语语言知识,又能够具有丰富的英语实践能力,始终是我们大学英语教学的重要课题。

为了帮助大家进一步了解和掌握《大学英语教学大纲》及《大学英语四级考试大纲》的内容和精神,更有效地提高英语应用能力,理顺答题思路,掌握答题技巧,举一反三,在学习和应试中获得理想成绩,编者精心编写了《大学英语四级考试全题型模拟题精解》一书。

本书的突出特点就是新、全、详、精。

新: 题型新。根据国家教委对全国四级英语考试原有题型的改革和补充意见,即增加主观题幅度,真正体现大学生的学习水平和英语运用能力,在编写考题时加入了最新题型:(1) 简短回答题(Short Answer Question);(2) 英译汉(Translation from English into Chinese);(3) 听写填空(Spot Dictation)和复合式听写(Compound Dictation)等。选材新。所选材料多来自近年来国外出版的书、报、刊中。

全: 题型全。本书涵盖了包括最新题型在内的以后可能测试的全部题型,所以无论以后采用何种题型,同学们都能根据这些题型有准备地应答。

详: 对试题的各部分作了深入透彻地详尽注释,并提供有效的应试办法。

精: 选材精。所用的材料多是从大量的国外书刊中精选出来的,并在考前训练中经过进一步筛选,实践证明这些材料对提高水平是行之有效的。

全书共分两大部分:(一) 全真模拟题。(二) 全真模拟题详解及各试题听力理解部分的录音文字材料。

本书配有高质量的听力录音带 5 盒。

相信此书不仅对广大大学生,而且对参加各类英语考试的人员及英语爱好者都有相当的参考价值。

承蒙李安林主编的关心、支持和审稿,在此深表感谢。

编者: 顾永兴

朝 晖

1998 年 3 月

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Simulated College English Test 1
—Band Four—

试卷一 PAPER ONE

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 10 short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. The conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each question, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

- A) At the office.
- B) In the waiting room.
- C) At the airport.
- D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer [A][B][C][D]

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. A) He thinks his boss is frank.
C) He thinks his boss is terrible. | B) He thinks his boss makes a lot of mistakes.
D) He thinks his boss is cunning. |
| 2. A) On the steps.
C) In a bank. | B) At a store.
D) By the window. |
| 3. A) Teach her to sing.
C) Learn to sing. | B) Play the piano.
D) Keep her company. |
| 4. A) Because he was sick.
C) Because he was worried about getting fat. | B) Because he didn't like the ice-cream.
D) Because he was full. |
| 5. A) A policeman.
C) A soldier. | B) A priest.
D) A thief. |
| 6. A) Frenchman.
B) Who was the first person to fly across the channel.
C) Channel crossings by a boat.
D) Aeroplanes. | |
| 7. A) Wednesday.
C) Saturday. | B) Sunday.
D) Tuesday. |
| 8. A) £ 10. 25.
C) £ 9. 25. | B) £ 11. 25.
D) £ 20. |

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| 9. A) Businessmen. | B) Students. |
| C) Pupils. | D) Philosophers. |
| 10. A) In a market. | B) In a theatre. |
| C) In a library. | D) In a bookshop. |

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you've just heard.

- | | |
|---------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 11. A) One-half. | B) One-fourth. |
| C) One-third. | D) Two-thirds. |
| 12. A) A secret language. | B) The same genes. |
| C) The same careers. | D) A different bone structure. |
| 13. A) Single-egg twins. | B) Mirror twins. |
| C) Fraternal twins. | D) Separate-egg twins. |

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- | | |
|--|--|
| 14. A) The high cost of gasoline. | B) Overcongestion of university areas. |
| C) Roller skating in the streets. | D) Police roadblocks. |
| 15. A) State law only. | B) City law only. |
| C) Natural law. | D) City and state law. |
| 16. A) Roller skating in the streets is only a local problem. | |
| B) Skaters are creating problem for motorists. | |
| C) Police will fine violators. | |
| D) The problem is the most common in college and university areas. | |

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you've just heard.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 17. A) The British. | B) The Indians. |
| C) Peter Minuit. | D) The Dutch. |
| 18. A) Because of its people. | B) Because it is an old city. |
| C) Because of its location. | D) Because it has a lot of culture. |
| 19. A) Manhattan. | B) Brooklyn. |
| C) Queens. | D) The Bronx. |
| 20. A) 1,350. | B) 15,000. |
| C) 1,250. | D) 13,500. |

Section B₁

Spot Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 150 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a

signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

We cannot feel speed. But our senses let us know that we are moving. We 1) _____ and feel that we are being shaken.

We can feel acceleration, 2) _____. But we notice it for only a short time. For instance, we feel it 3) _____.

We feel the plane's acceleration 4) _____ as fast as the plane does. It seems that something 5) _____. Actually, our bodies 6) _____, while the plane 7) _____.

Soon the plane 8) _____. Then, because 9) _____ in speed, the feeling 10) _____.

Section B₂

Compound Dictation

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. Then listen to the passage again. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from S1 to S7 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from S8 to S10 you are required to fill in the missing information. You can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

Everywhere we turn, we see the symbolic (S1) _____ at work. Stripes on the sleeve can be (S2) _____ to stand for military rank; rings of gold or pieces of paper can stand for (S3) _____; crossed (S4) _____ can stand for a set of (S5) _____ beliefs. There are few things that men do or want to do, possess or want to possess, that have not, in (S6) _____ to their mechanical or biological value, a symbolic value.

All fashionable clothes are highly symbolic: materials, cut, and ornament are dictated only to a slight (S7) _____ by considerations of warmth, comfort or practicality. (S8) _____

(S9) _____

_____, the moon is at its brightest.

(S10) _____

_____, but to give evidence to the community that we can afford it.

I once had an eight-year-old car in good running condition. A friend of mine, a repairman who knew the condition of the car, kept urging me to trade it in for a new model. "But why?" I asked. "The old car's in fine shape still." The repairman answered scornfully, "Yeah, but what the hell. All you've got is transportation."

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

At some time in your life you may have a strong desire to do something strange or terrible. However, chances are that you don't act on your impulse, but let it pass instead. You know that to commit the action is wrong in some way and that other people will not accept your behavior.

Perhaps the most interesting thing about the phenomenon of taboo behavior is how it can change over the years within the same society, how certain behavior and attitudes once considered taboo can become perfectly acceptable and natural at another point in time. Topics such as death, for example, were once considered so upsetting and unpleasant that it was a taboo to even talk about them. Now with the publication of important books such as *On Death and Dying* and *Learning to Say Goodbye*, people have become more aware of the importance of expressing feelings about death and, as a result, are more willing to talk about this taboo subject.

One of the newest taboos in American society is the topic of fat. Unlike many other taboos, fat is a topic that Americans talk about constantly. It's not taboo to talk about fat; it's taboo to be fat. The "in" look is thin, not fat. In the work world, most companies prefer youthful-looking, trim executives to sell their image as well as their products to the public. The thin look is associated with youth, vigor and success. The fat person, on the other hand, is thought of as lazy and lacking in energy, self-respect. After all, people think, how can people who care about themselves, and therefore the way they look, permit themselves to become fat? In an image-conscious society like the U. S., thin is "in", fat is "out".

21. From the passage, we can infer taboo is _____.
A) a strong desire to do something strange or terrible
B) a crime committed on impulse
C) a behavior considered unacceptable by the public
D) an unfavorable impression left on other people
22. Based on the ideas presented in the passage we can conclude "being fat" _____ in American society.
A) will always remain a taboo
B) may no longer be a taboo some day
C) has long been a taboo
D) is not considered a taboo by most people
23. The topic of fat is _____ many other taboo subjects.
A) the same as
B) more popular than
C) different from
D) less often talked about than
24. In the U. S., thin is "in", fat is "out". This means _____.
A) thin is "inside", fat is "outside"
B) thin is "diligent", fat is "lazy"
C) thin is "fashionable", fat is "unfashionable"
D) thin is "spiritless", fat is "vigorous"

25. In the last line the phrase "image-conscious society" can be replaced by _____.
A) fast-developing society which is built on a clear image
B) very imaginative society with nice appearance
C) the society whose image has been ruined because of money
D) the society in which image has been attached importance to

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

The idea of a fish being able to generate electricity strong enough to light lamp bulbs(灯泡)—or even to run a small electric motor—is almost unbelievable, but several kinds of fish are able to do this. Even more strangely, this curious power has been acquired in different ways by fish belonging to very different families.

Perhaps the best known are the electric rays, or torpedoes (水雷鱼), of which several kinds live in warm seas. They possess on each side of the head, behind the eyes, a large organ consisting of a number of cells which contain a series of flat electric plates. One side, the negative side, of each plate, is supplied with very fine nerves, connected with a main nerve coming from a special part of the brain. Current passes from the upper, positive side of the organ downwards to the negative, lower side. Generally it is necessary to touch the fish in two places, completing the circuit, in order to receive a shock.

Another famous example is the electric eel(电鳗). This fish gives an even more powerful shock. The system is different from that of the torpedo in that the electric plates run along the length of its body and are supplied with nerves from the spinal cord(脊髓). Consequently, the current passes along the fish from head to tail. The electric organs of these fish are really altered muscles and like all muscles, they tend to tire easily, so they are not able to produce electricity for very long.

The power of producing electricity may serve these fish both for defence and attack. If a large enemy attacks, the shock will drive it away; but it appears that the electric eel uses its current most often against smaller fish.

26. The most powerful electric fish produces enough electricity to _____.
A) light a large electric motor
B) kill a marine animal
C) drive a small electric motor
D) kill a large fish
27. Electric rays are likely to be found _____.
A) near the North Pole
B) in warm waters
C) near the South Pole
D) both A) and B)
28. Usually you will not get a shock until you touch _____.
A) a torpedo in one place
B) the water nearby it
C) its main nerve connected with fine nerves
D) a torpedo in two places
29. The electric plates on the electric eel _____.
A) run along the length of its body
B) are found on sides of its head
C) are located in its head
D) are in its tail
30. The purpose of the shock produced by electric fish is to _____.
A) protect themselves from being attacked
B) light up nearby waters
C) attack other fish or marine animals
D) both A) and C)

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

Moods, say the experts, are emotions that tend to become fixed, influencing one's outlook for hours, days or even weeks. That's great if your mood is a pleasant one, but a problem if you are sad, anxious, angry or simply lonely.

Perhaps the best way to deal with such moods is to talk them out; sometimes, though, there is no one to listen. Modern pharmacology (药理学) offers an abundance of tranquilizers, antidepressants and anti-anxiety drugs. What many people don't realize, however, is that scientists have discovered the effectiveness of several non-drug approaches to make you loose from an unwanted mood. These can be just as useful as drugs, and have the added benefit of being nonpoisonous. So next time you feel out of sorts, don't head for the drug-store—try the following approach.

Of all the mood-altering self-help techniques, aerobic(增氧健身的)exercise seems to be the most efficient cure for a bad mood. "If you could keep the exercise, you'd be high spirits", says Kathryn Lance, author of *Running for Health and Beauty*.

Researchers have explained biochemical and various other changes that make exercise, compare favorably to drugs as a mood-raiser. Physical exertion such as housework, however, does little. The key is aerobic exercise—running, cycling, walking, swimming or other repetitive and sustained activities that boost the heart rate, increase circulation and improve the body's utilization of oxygen. Do them for at least 20 minutes a session three to five times a week.

31. What is the main subject of the passage?
 - A) How to beat a bad mood
 - B) How to do physical exercises
 - C) How to talk bad moods out
 - D) How to be involved in aerobic exercise
32. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
 - A) the best way to overcome a bad mood is to talk to oneself
 - B) when one is in a bad mood, he or she will not work properly
 - C) some drugs are more effective than physical exercises
 - D) all exercises are not mood-raisers
33. "Feel out of sorts", as it is used in the second paragraph, could best be replaced by _____.
 - A) put things in order
 - B) are in a bad mood
 - C) search for tranquilizers
 - D) want a mood-raiser
34. According to the passage, all of the following are true, except _____.
 - A) some scientists have provided people with many tranquilizers
 - B) aerobic exercise can help people better use oxygen
 - C) swimming, walking or running is an efficient cure for a bad mood
 - D) moods can have an influence on people's emotions
35. Which of the following best describes the organization of this passage?
 - A) A procedure is explained and its significance is emphasized.
 - B) A problem is examined and solutions are given.
 - C) Two contrasting views of a problem are presented.
 - D) Recent pharmacological advancements are outlined in order of importance.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer is related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon(结肠). Different cultures are more likely, to cause certain different illnesses because of the food that is characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery. In 1945, about 35 years ago, government researchers realized that nitrates(硝酸盐), commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic additives remain in our food, and it becomes more

44. Alice is the tallest of _____ in the Smith family.
 A) any members B) any other member
 C) any of the members D) all the members
45. Whatever you say, I don't think he would be _____ refuse to help me.
 A) as selfish as to B) selfish enough so
 C) so selfish as to D) enough selfish to
46. _____ no air, there would be no life around the earth.
 A) There was B) Was there
 C) There were D) Were there
47. Well-behaved children have usually been properly _____ by their parents.
 A) born up B) brought up
 C) got up D) raised up
48. _____ he returns those books to the library immediately he will have to pay a fine.
 A) If B) Provided
 C) Until D) Unless
49. Jane ate what she could, and gave the _____ of the food to the birds.
 A) uneate B) rest
 C) remain D) waste
50. It was not until the thirteenth stroke _____ then the big clock stopped.
 A) that B) so that
 C) before D) when
51. Tom talks _____ he knew everything about it.
 A) as B) as if
 C) though D) like
52. I'll introduce you to my friend. He is expert _____ cooking.
 A) on B) to
 C) at D) with
53. After dinner the chairman made a short _____ to the guests.
 A) pronunciation B) conversation
 C) speech D) delivery
54. They found little snow there, as most of it seemed _____ blown off the mountain.
 A) to have been B) to be
 C) it was D) that it had been
55. The manager asked them if they would _____ to share a room.
 A) admit B) agree
 C) consider D) accept
56. She died _____ her life's work still unfinished.
 A) while B) with
 C) but D) before
57. The boy has got himself into a dangerous situation _____ he has no control.
 A) over that B) because
 C) over which D) as
58. She would rather that her husband _____ travel during the bad weather, but he insists that he return home today.
 A) did not B) do not
 C) not D) must not

59. That _____ girl is Alice's cousin.
 A) Danish little pretty B) pretty little Danish
 C) Danish pretty little D) little pretty Danish
60. Come and see me whenever _____.
 A) you will be convenient B) you are convenient
 C) it will be convenient to you D) it is convenient to you
61. It is worth _____ the question again.
 A) to discuss B) discussing
 C) while discuss D) while to discuss
62. At no time and under no circumstances _____ the first to use nuclear weapons.
 A) will China be B) will be China
 C) Shall China be D) China will be
63. I'll buy one _____ it costs.
 A) wherever B) whatever
 C) whenever D) whichever
64. I should like _____ the result earlier.
 A) having told B) to have told
 C) to have been told D) to tell
65. We suggest that he _____ a secret understanding with you.
 A) be B) was
 C) have D) had
66. I am very disappointed _____ the results of the experiment.
 A) from B) of
 C) for D) with
67. The way she talks is simply intolerable. He objects to _____ like a child.
 A) be treated B) being treated
 C) treating D) treat
68. Being extremely _____ to the cold, I do not like skiing.
 A) sensible B) senseless
 C) sensitive D) insensitive
69. Her work was _____, if not better than, ours.
 A) so good as B) as good as
 C) as well as D) as better as
70. If you can't turn the key, try _____ some oil in the lock.
 A) put B) putting
 C) to put D) to have put

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage. For each blank there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D) on the right side of the paper. You should choose the ONE that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

The news did not come directly to Carol herself. _____ 71 _____ her indirectly in hints that she had won the

71. A) They arrived at B) It reached
 C) They reached D) It arrived at

prize, As she was a calm quiet girl, she 72 without 73 although the whole school was rumours and statements from students who had no right to be 74 at all because 75 really knew 76 what the result of this year's art competition was.

But Carol was 77 good artist, her lines so sure, that no other student in the art class was expected to win. But you never 78 last year nobody had expected Frank to win with that funny modern painting he had done of the city bridge. 79 it was hard to 80 the bridge until you looked at the picture for a long time. Still, Frank had got the prize and the President of the Board of Governors had presented 81 at a big dinner in the Grand Hotel.

Carol was pretty and intelligent and 82 very well with everyone. She played games well, had taken part in the school play, and never seemed to 83 except in pleasant ways. She liked her school. She was very fond of her art teacher, Miss Gray, 84 was natural. 85 wonderful about Miss Gray was that she brought out the best in her students-not 86 but theirs. 87 best; 88, was not good enough to please Miss Gray. So Carol was 89 the prize, not just for herself and her parents because she had heard Miss Gray 90 that it was the best painting she had ever seen from one of her students.

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 72. A) went on working | B) went on to work |
| C) went back for work | D) went back working |
| 73. A) telling anything | B) saying anything |
| C) telling nothing | D) saying nothing |
| 74. A) making advertisements | B) doing advertisements |
| C) making announcements | D) doing announcements |
| 75. A) some one | B) no one |
| C) any one | D) not anyone |
| 76. A) already | B) still |
| C) any longer | D) yet |
| 77. A) so | B) such a |
| C) such | D) so a |
| 78. A) may be sure | B) can learn |
| C) might know | D) could be sure |
| 79. A) Surely | B) To say truth |
| C) In the reality | D) In fact |
| 80. A) see through | B) make out |
| C) pick up | D) take hold of |
| 81. A) it him | B) it to him |
| C) him it | D) him for it |
| 82. A) got by | B) passed |
| C) carried | D) got on |
| 83. A) stand up | B) stand out |
| C) distinguish | D) stand off |
| 84. A) that | B) which |
| C) what | D) whose |
| 85. A) What was | B) The which was |
| C) The thing what was | D) The |
| 86. A) her own best | B) her best herself |
| C) her best self | D) her proper best |
| 87. A) Other peoples' | B) Other person's |
| C) Anybody else's | D) Anybody's else |
| 88. A) however good it was | B) for how good might it be |
| C) for how good it might be | D) however good was it |
| 89. A) looking forward to winning | B) waiting for winning |
| C) looking forward to win | D) wishing to win |
| 90. A) tell | B) say |
| C) to say | D) to tell |

试卷二 PAPER TWO

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic "Happiness". You must write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline given (in Chinese) below. You should write this composition on the Composition Sheet.

Happiness

1. 对于幸福为何物,不同的人有不同的回答。
2. 童年时代起,我一直在思考这个问题。
3. 获得幸福有许多途径。我认为……

Part VI

Translation

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the Third Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Para. 2, Passage 1)

Topics such as death, for example, were once considered so upsetting and unpleasant that it was a taboo to even talk about them.

2. (Para. 3, Passage 1)

In the work world, most companies prefer youthful-looking, trim executives to sell their image as well as their products to the public.

3. (Para. 2, Passage 2)

Generally it is necessary to touch the fish in two places, completing the circuit, in order to receive a shock.

4. (Para. 2, Passage 3)

What many people don't realize, however, is that scientists have discovered the effectiveness of several non-drug approaches to make you loose from an unwanted mood.

5. (Para. 1, Passage 4)

Sometimes similar drugs are given to animals not for medical purposes, but for financial reasons.

Part VII

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words.

More attention was paid to the quality of production in France at the time of Rene Coty. Charles Deschanel was then the financial minister. He stressed that workmanship and quality were more important than quantity for industrial production. It would be necessary to produce quality goods for the international market to compete with those produced in other countries. The French economy needed a larger share of the international market to balance its import and export trade.

French industrial and agricultural production was still inadequate to meet the immediate needs of the people, let alone long-ranged developments. Essential imports had stretched the national reputation to the breaking point. Rents were tightly controlled, but the extreme inflation(通货膨胀) affected general population most severely through the cost of food. Food costs took as much as 80 per cent of the workers' income. Wages, it is true, had risen. Various sorts of essential family needs and benefits were paid by the state, and there was full-time and overtime employment. Taken together, these factors enabled the working class to exist but allowed them no sense of security. In this discouraging situation, workmen were willing to work overseas for higher wages.

The government was unwilling to let workers leave the country. It was feared this migration of workers would empty the labor force. The lack of qualified workers might slow the improvement in the quality of industrial products produced. Qualified workers employed abroad would only increase the quantity of quality goods produced in foreign countries. Also the quantity of quality goods produced in France would not be able to increase as part of its qualified labor force moved to other countries.

Questions:

1. According to the passage, what were the French workers willing to do?
2. Why did the French government pay more attention to the quality of industrial products?
3. What happened to the French economy at the time of Rene Coty?
4. What are three factors that enabled the working class to exist at that time?
5. The government was unwilling to let workers leave the country because _____.