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[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/124/2021\\_2022\\_PETS\\_E5\\_85\\_A8\\_E5\\_9B\\_BD\\_c88\\_124761.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/124/2021_2022_PETS_E5_85_A8_E5_9B_BD_c88_124761.htm) Passage 2 More attention was paid to the quality of production in France at the time of Renc Coty. Charles Deschancl was then the financial minister. He stressed that workmanship (工作质量) and quality were more important than quantity for industrial production. It would be necessary to produce quality goods for 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 not enough to meet the immediate needs of the people, let alone long-ranged developments. Essential imports had extended the national credit (信用) 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, extensive family allowances (补贴) 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 safety. In this precarious (不安定) and discouraging situation, workmen were willing to work overseas for higher wages. The government was not willing to let workers leave the country. It was feared this migration of workers would deplete (使空虚) the labor force. The lack of qualified workers might stop the

improvement in the quality of industrial products produced. Qualified workers employed abroad would only increase the quantity of quality 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. 6.

According to the passage, the French workers were \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. better paid than the workers in any other European country
  - B. able to save more money with the increase in his wages
  - C. anxious to work abroad
  - D. often unable to find work in France
- 7.

Which was not true in French? A. Food costs were low. B. Wages had increased. C. The state paid family allowances. D.

There was overtime employment. 8. According to the passage, French production \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. was inadequate to meet the needs of the French people
- B. was flooding the international market with inferior
- C. emphasized industrial production at the expense of agricultural production
- D. was enough for the local market

9. According to the passage, the French government \_\_\_\_\_.

- A. prohibited French to work abroad
  - B. reduced taxed to fight inflation
  - C. paid family allowances and benefits
  - D. prohibited the French workers to join labor unions
- 10.

Which of the following is not true? A. Migration of workers would deplete the labor force. B. The lack of qualified workers might stop the improvement in the quality of products. C. Qualified workers work abroad would increase the quality of products in foreign countries. D. Qualified workers work abroad was good for France.

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