

大学英语四级模拟试卷第14组（阅读3）PDF转换可能丢失图片或格式，建议阅读原文

[https://www.100test.com/kao\\_ti2020/162/2021\\_2022\\_\\_E5\\_A4\\_A7\\_E5\\_AD\\_A6\\_E8\\_8B\\_B1\\_E8\\_c83\\_162526.htm](https://www.100test.com/kao_ti2020/162/2021_2022__E5_A4_A7_E5_AD_A6_E8_8B_B1_E8_c83_162526.htm) Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage: Bill Clinton came to the White House with an ambitious domestic agenda. The two most important issues Clinton had promised to deal with the economy and health-care reform by themselves would have required of any new administration an enormous investment of political will and energy. But Clinton also chose to press ahead quickly on a wide range of issues: lifting the ban on gays in the military, seeking passage of a highly controversial

U.S.-Mexico-Canada free trade agreement, pressing campaign finance reform and welfare reform, enacting a national service program to let young people repay federal education loans through community service, proposing an anticrime program, devising a timber policy for the Northwest that balanced economic and environmental interests, and launching a program to streamline government or what Vice President Al Gore, put in charge of the effort by Clinton, called “reinventing government.” It was not surprising, therefore, that Clinton had a different first year in office. He was elected with a less than overwhelming mandate for so sweeping an agenda, having only won 43 percent of the vote in a three-way race against George Bush and the billionaire Ross Perot. And, to carry out his program, he first had to take control of the government. Ultimately, Clinton won a hard-fought victory on his

initial top priority, a deficit-reduction package. But the narrowness of that victory, and the fact that it inspired little enthusiasm among many Americans, raised questions about the strength of his presidency. On foreign affairs, Clinton was confronted with a more complicated geopolitical map than his predecessors. The competition with the Soviet Union and the Communist world, which had been the central focus of American policymaking for more than four decades, had given way to less clear-cut questions about what role the U.S. should play in restoring order or keeping the peace in countries like Bosnia and Herzegovina or Somalia.

31. What is the main topic of this passage?  
A) Clinton's victory in the president election.  
B) Problems that Clinton tackled successfully.  
C) The strength of Clinton's presidency.  
D) The Americans' support for Bill Clinton.

32. According to the first paragraph, the economy and health-care reform \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) are two issues for all new administrations  
B) are not difficult for Clinton's administration  
C) are unsuccessfully tackled by Clinton  
D) are difficult to tackle for any new administration

33. Which of the following is NOT mentioned as one of the issues tackled by Clinton?  
A) Lifting the ban on gays in the military.  
B) Finance reform and welfare reform.  
C) Proposing an anticrime program.  
D) Increasing military expenses

34. According to the third paragraph, "a deficit-reduction package" \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) is a Clinton's victory won with great effort  
B) is Clinton's first great success  
C) has won support from many Americans  
D) has been objected to by many Americans

35. On foreign affairs, Clinton encountered \_\_\_\_\_.  
A) the same problems as his predecessors  
B) more

problems than his predecessorsC) fewer problems than his  
predecessorsD) more subtle questions than his predecessors 100Test  
下载频道开通，各类考试题目直接下载。详细请访问  
[www.100test.com](http://www.100test.com)