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内容简介：The central problem of economics is to satisfy the peoples and nations wants. The problem we are faced with is that our resources, here identified as money, are ___1___. The only way we can resolve our problem is to make choices. After looking at our resources, we must examine our list of ___2___ and identify the things we need immediately, those we can postpone, and ___3___ we cannot afford. As individuals, we face the central problem involved in economics-deciding just how to allocate our limited our limited resources to provide ___4___ with the greatest satisfaction of our wants. Nations face the same problem. As a countrys population ___5___, the need for more goods and services grows correspondingly. Resources necessary to production may increase, but there ___6___ are enough resources to satisfy the total desires of a nation. Whether the budget meeting is taking place in the family living room, in the conference room of the corporation ___7___ of directors, or in the chamber of the House of Representatives in Washington, the basic problem still exists. We need to find ___8___ of allocating limited resources in order to satisfy unlimited wants. A short time ago economists divided goods into two categories, free and economic. The former, like air and water, were in ___9___ abundance that economists had no concern for them. After all, economics is the ___10___ of scarcity and what to do about it. Today

many of these "free goods" are __11__ very expensive to use. Pollution has made clean air and water expensive for producers extra costs, and __12__ taxpayers who pay for the governments involvement in cleaning the environment. In the 1990s, almost all goods are __13__. Only by effort and money __14__ obtained in the form people wish. Meeting needs of people and the demands from resource available __15__ the basic activity of production. In trying to meet unlimited wants from limited economic goods, production leads to new problems in economics.

EXERCISE:1. A) limited B) unlimited C) scarcity D) abundant
2. A) want B) problem C) wants D) resources
3. A) those B) some C) others D) many
4. A) them B) themselves C) ourselves D) ours
5. A) expand B) extends C) grows D) increase
6. A) always B) sometimes C) often D) never
7. A) management B) function C) board D) group
8. A) people B) economists C) way D) methods
9. A) so B) great C) such D) such an
10. A) form B) study C) means D) source
11. A) practically B) in practice C) in reality D) practicably
12. A) the B) / C) for D) with
13. A) plentiful B) scarce C) abundant D) in full supply
14. A) they can be B) can they be C) they must be D) must they be
15. A) are led to B) leads C) lead to D) leads to

KEY: A C A C C D C D C B C C B B D

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