

2010年职称英语综合类A级完形填空精选题(2)职称英语考试  
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填空（第51～65题，每题1分，共15分）阅读下面的短文，文  
中有15处空白，每处空白给出4个选项，请根据短文的内容  
从4个选项中选择1个最佳答案，涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

The Central Problem of Economics 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  
( 51 ) . The only way we can resolve our problem is to make  
choices. After looking at our resources, we must examine our list of  
( 52 ) and identify the things we need immediately, those we can  
postpone, and ( 53 ) we cannot afford. As individuals, we face the  
central problem involved in economicsdeciding just how to allocate  
( 分配 ) our limited resources to provide ourselves with the  
greatest ( 54 ) of our wants. Nations face the same problem. As a  
countrys population . ( 55 ) , the need for more goods and services  
grows correspondingly. Resources necessary to production may  
increase, but there are ( 56 ) 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 . ( 57  
) of directors, or in the chamber of the House of Representatives in  
Washington, the basic problem still exists. We need to find . ( 58 )  
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 . ( 59 ) abundance that economists had no concern for them. After all, economics is the ( 60 ) of scarcity ( 匮乏 ) and what to do about it. Today many of these free goods" are ( 61 ) very expensive to use. Pollution has made clean air and water expensive for producers who have to filter their waste products, for consumers who ultimately ( 最终 ) pay for the producers extra costs, and ( 62 ) taxpayers who pay for the governments involvement in cleaning the environment. In the 1990s, almost all goods are ( 63 ) . Only by effort and money can they be . ( 64 ) in the form people wish. Meeting the needs of people and the demands from resources available leads to the basic activity of production. In trying to ( 65 ) unlimited wants from limited economic goods, production leads to new problems in economics.

51 A limited B unlimited C exhausted D abundant  
52 A concepts B supplies C wants D resources  
53 A those B Some C others D many  
54 A expression B description C satisfaction D limitation  
55 A climbs B extends C grows D raises  
56 A always B sometimes C often D never  
57 A management B function C board D company  
58 A necessities B possibilities C needs D methods  
59 A so B great C such D such an  
60 A form B study C means D source  
61 A in time B in practice C in reality D in turn  
62 A then B also C for D with  
63 A plentiful B scarce C poor D enough  
64 A accepted B obtained C offered D discovered  
65 A create B depress C restrain D meet

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