

图书基本信息

书名：<<2005-2009-中国社会科学院研究生院博士研究生英语入学考试历年真题解析及模拟试题>>

13位ISBN编号：9787802478572

10位ISBN编号：780247857X

出版时间：2010-2

出版时间：知识产权出版社

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页数：199

字数：300000

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前言

中国社会科学院研究生院吸引了众多有志青年，一年一度的入学考试即将来临。与此同时，考生普遍认为在入学考试中英语试题难度较大，因此我们把这本《中国社会科学院研究生院博士研究生英语入学考试历年真题解析及模拟试题》奉献给广大考生，希望能在做题思路、考试题型和难易程度上给大家提供参照和帮助。

本书的一个重要特点在于真实性。

本书涵盖了2005-2009年中国社会科学院研究生院博士生入学考试英语试题的真题及解析。

另外还附加了三套模拟试题，每套模拟题的题型和难度都力求与近年试题相近。

本书考题内容涉及社会科学的各个领域，希望广大考生在通过复习考试的同时，也能够涉猎社会科学的英语文献，以提高语言的的实际应用能力。

同时为了方便读者，词汇部分做了中英文注释，希望考生能够特别注重英文的注解；语法部分使用了汉语注解，并对某些题目做了部分翻译。

内容概要

本书收录了2005 ~ 2009年中国社会科学院研究生院博士生入学考试英语试题的真题及解析，并附加了3套模拟试题，每套模拟题的题型和难度都力求与近年试题相近。

书籍目录

第一部分 历年真题试卷 2005年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试卷 2006年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试卷 2007年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试卷 2008年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试卷2009年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试卷第二部分 历年真题答案及解析 2005年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试题解析 2006年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试题解析 2007年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试题解析 2008年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试题解析 2009年攻读博士学位研究生入学考试英语试题解析第三部分 模拟试题 模拟试题1 模拟试题2 模拟试题3第四部分 模拟试题答案 模拟试题1解析 模拟试题2解析 模拟试题3解析

章节摘录

In limiting the pressures that could be brought to bear on the exchange rate, these restraints to capital mobility allowed governments to pursue domestic objectives other than currency stability (like full employment and a welfare state in Europe and industrialization in the developing world) , and thereby satisfy the social demands formulated by their democratic electorates. Over the course of the postwar period, however, this system was put under considerable stress that culminated during the 1970s. On the domestic front, expansionary policies were beginning to exhaust their potential and were becoming increasingly inflationary. On the international front, the rapid progress of financial innovation and the multinationalization of firms had engendered a movement in favor of the liberalization of capital movements, supported by Britain (initially) and the United States (later) . Both emerging and European economies were flooded with foreign capital, which made it even harder to sustain noninflationary courses of action and increased the vulnerability of currencies to speculation. In 1971, the U. S. commitment to such a liberal financial order was ratified by the countrys decision to let the dollar float, which in effect brought the Bretton Woods system to an end. The new post-Bretton Woods economic environment not only appeared difficult to control with established economic strategies, but it also changed the political opportunity structure that governments faced. Previously, national policies had been determined chiefly by the interplay of domestic parties, local interest groups, and national institutions. In contrast, now international finance constituted an increasingly powerful constituency, which could be presumed to have its own set of policy preferences——such as low inflation, balanced budgets, and strict monetary policy managed by an independent central bank.

Comprehension Questions: 51. What is the best title of this passage ?

A. The Widely Contrasting Models of the Economy and the Myth of the Mixed Economy. B. The Shifting of the Means of Government Intervention and the Downfall of the Bretton Woods system. C. The Varying Social Contracts and the Disadvantages of the System of Pegged Exchange Rates. D. The Changing International Economic Order and the Rise of the Market Paradigm. 52. What is the difference in the ways of government intervention between developed and developing countries according to the author ?

A. The background of developing countries is more general and the contexts of developed nations are more specific. B. Industrialized nations focused mainly on government expenditure, while developing countries tested different experimental forms of state intervention.

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