

The American economic system is organized around a basically private-enterprise, market-oriented economy in which consumers largely determine what shall be produced by spending their money in the marketplace for those goods and services that they want most. Private businessmen, [striving to make profits] produce these goods and services in competition with other businessmen; and the profit motive, operating under competitive pressures, largely determines how these goods and services are produced. Thus, in the American economic system it is the demand of individual consumers, coupled with the desire of businessmen to maximize profits and the desire of individuals to maximize their incomes that together determine what shall be produced and how resources are used to produce it.

couple with  
与...相结合:  
加之, 外加

An important factor in a market-oriented economy is the mechanism by which consumer demands can be expressed and responded to by producers. In the American economy, this mechanism is provided by a price system, a process in which prices rise and fall in response to relative demands of consumers and supplies offered by seller-producers. If the product is in short supply relative to the demand, the price will be bid up and some consumers will be eliminated from the market. If, on the other hand, producing more of a commodity results in reducing its cost, this will tend to increase the supply offered by seller-producers, which in turn will lower the price and permit more consumers to buy the product. Thus, price is the regulating mechanism in the American economic system.

The important factor in a private-enterprise economy is that individuals are allowed to own productive resources (private property), and they are permitted to hire labor, gain control over natural resources, and produce goods and services for sale at a profit. In the American economy, the concept of private property embraces not only the ownership of productive resources but also certain rights, including the right to determine the price of a product or to make a free contract with another private individual.

Paragraph 1:

美国的经济体系是以私营经济为基础, 市场经济为导向的模式建立。这经济生产模式在于消费者在市场中对想要的物品及服务花费的决定。致力于创造盈利的私人经营者, 生产的货物与服务与其他商人相竞争, 同时, 在竞争压力下, 盈利如何进行货物和服务的生产将被盈利动机与盈利方法所限定。因此, 在美国的经济模式下, 个人消费者的要求, 外加以商利益最大化和个人收入购买能力的最大化意愿, 共同决定将生产什么物品和资源的利用与生产。

Paragraph 2:

以市场经济为导向的经济模式其中一个重要的因素在于消费者的需求和能够被表达同时生产者能够及时给予反馈的机制。在美国经济体系中, 这种机制由价格系统作为支撑。该体系是关系价格根据与消费者需求和生产者自供给而上升和下降。如果供给不足, 价格将会被抬高, 一些消费者将会被淘汰。换句话说, 生产者生产过多的商品将会导致价格降低。这会增加生产者提供的供给, 反而会降低商品的价格, 让更多的消费者去购买商品。因此价格便是美国经济体系所具备的规律性机制。

Paragraph 3:

私营经济模式的重要因素是个体允许拥有私人财产。同时, 他们被允许雇佣劳动力, 采取控制自然资源, 为利益提供货物与服务。在美国经济中, 私人财产的概念不仅包含生产资料的私有化而且包含着以商的决定生产价格和否定的自由竞争的权力和义务。

\*Shaw



51. In Line 8, Paragraph 1, "the (desire) of individuals to maximize their incomes" means D.

- [A] Americans are never satisfied with their incomes
- [B] Americans tend to overstate their incomes
- [C] Americans want to have their incomes increased
- [D] Americans want to increase the purchasing power of their incomes

52. The first two sentences in the second paragraph tell us that D.

- [A] producers can satisfy the consumers by mechanized production
- [B] consumers can express their demands through producers
- [C] producers decide the prices of products
- [D] supply and demand regulate prices

53. According to the passage, a private-enterprise economy is characterized by CA.

- [A] private property and rights concerned ✓
- [B] manpower and natural resources control
- [C] ownership of productive resources
- [D] free contracts and prices x  
(with the others)

paragraph 3

来作主要内容。  
没到下一句了

54. The passage is mainly about C.

- [A] how American goods are produced ✗
- [B] how American consumers buy their goods ✗
- [C] how American economic system works ✓
- [D] how American businessmen make their profits

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