姓名 _____ 班级 _____ 得分 _____

Section II Reading Comprehension · Part A

Directions: Read the following text. Answer the questions below the text by choosing [A], [B], [C] or [D]. (10 points)

Text 1

1 Economists are raising concerns about the viability of Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto's program launched this year to combat child nutrition.

2 According to an Indonesian Ministry of Health Nutritional Status Study report, 21.6% of children ages 3 and 4 experienced stunting caused by malnutrition in 2022.

3 The first stage of the Free Nutritious Meal Program, extending through March, is intended to provide around 20 million Indonesian school children, pregnant women and breastfeeding mothers meals to improve their health and prevent stunting.

4 The effort was initially projected to cost $28 billion over five years. However, Coordinating Minister for Food Zulkifli Hasan said on Jan. 9 during a meeting on food security that the $4.4 billion budgeted for this year will run out in June and that $8.5 billion more will be requested to fund the program through December.

5 China, Japan, the United States and India have expressed support for the program, although it is unclear how much money will be provided or what form that support will take. Japan and India have said their help will be in the form of training.

6 Officials plan to implement the program in stages, eventually reaching 83 million people — more than a quarter of Indonesia's 280 million population — by 2029, Muhammad Qodari, deputy chief of the presidential staff told reporters on Feb. 3.

7 The program is part of a long-term strategy to develop the nation's youth to achieve a "Golden Indonesia" generation, referring to a plan to make Indonesia a sovereign, advanced and prosperous nation by its 2045 centennial.

8 The program's cost could make Prabowo politically vulnerable, according to Dinna Prapto Raharja, a professor of international relations at Jakarta's Bina Nusantara University and a senior policy adviser at Jakarta consulting firm Synergy Policies.

9 "In order to finance this program, Prabowo has taken steps to implement major cutbacks in his government budget with some ministries seeing 50% cuts," Dinna said.

10 "Now he is forced to seek financial assistance from overseas sources." she told VOA on Jan. 31.

11 The Finance Ministry said the spending cuts would amount to $18.7 billion, 8% of this fiscal year's approved spending.

12 While other nations said they would support the program, officials from the National Nutrition Agency — which manages the program — said internal talks about the level of foreign aid, type of assistance and technical aspects of its implementation have not begun.

Support from China, Japan, US and India

13 In November, China committed to supporting free nutritious meals but did not pledge a specific amount.

14 The Chinese Embassy in Jakarta did not respond to VOA requests for further information on the value and form of the assistance. It remains unclear whether China's financial assistance will be in the form of a loan or grant.

15 The United States is providing training to Indonesian dairy farmers to support the program, which has increased the demand for locally produced milk. Indonesia, so far, can provide milk only two to three times a week to school children, according to Deddy Fachrudin Kurniawan, CEO of Dairy Pro Indonesia and project leader of U.S. Dairy Export Council training.

16 Deddy told VOA on Jan. 8 that Indonesia has had to import 84% of its milk in the past, and that demand will double because of the food program.

17 In January, Japanese Prime Minister Shigeru Ishiba announced Japan will support the meal program by helping the Indonesian government increase its ability to combat childhood malnutrition.

18 Ishiba offered Japan's support by training Indonesian cooks and sending Japanese chefs to assist. Prabowo added that Japan will also assist in improving the fishery and agriculture sectors, based on Japan's experience.

19 More recently, India reaffirmed support for the program through the sharing of knowledge of the government's Food Corporation of India and other institutions with Indonesian officials.

20 "India shares its experiences in the fields of health and food security, including the [free] lunch scheme and public [service] distribution system to the Indonesia government," Prime Minister Narendra Modi said on his YouTube channel on Jan. 25.

Other support and reaction

21 Other countries have said they support the program. France and Brazil expressed their support on the sidelines of the recent G20 Leaders Summit in Rio de Janeiro.

22 Prabowo instructed his team to arrange a visit of an Indonesian delegation to Brazil to take notes from the South American country's similar program. France, which has a similar school feeding program, intends to share its expertise and help Indonesia modernize its agricultural sector.

23 Teuku Rezasyah, an associate professor of international relations at Bandung's Universitas Padjajaran, noted that India exported 20,000 metric tons of water buffalo meat to Indonesia last year while Brazil exported 100,000 metric tons of beef to Indonesia.

24 British Deputy Prime Minister Angela Reynar showed similar interest during her meeting with Prabowo in London in November. However, it remains unclear what type of support the U.K will offer.

25 Mohammad Faisal, executive director of the Center of Reform on Economics, told VOA in Jakarta on Jan. 31 that countries offering support will have their own interests in mind, as well.

26 "I believe there's no free lunch," Faisal said. "The donations may be partly altruistic, but not entirely. Donor countries consider it as strengthening bilateral ties, but they may also expect to reap the benefits in the future, such as enjoying ease of investing in Indonesia through incentives and getting better penetration of export markets as a reward."

27 Rezasyah agreed.

28 "Donor countries are probably hoping Indonesia will import more products from their countries to support this multibillion-dollar supplemental food program," he said. "On the other hand, they see Indonesia becoming a middle power that could contribute to finding solutions to global affairs."

21. According to the text, what is true of the program's funding for this year?

[A] The $28 billion projected for five years has already been spent.
[B] The money budgeted for this year is expected to run out by mid-year.
[C] Foreign donors have pledged $8.5 billion to cover the shortfall.
[D] The government has decided to cut the program's budget by 50%.

22. What can be inferred about the foreign support for the program?

[A] China has agreed to offer a grant rather than a loan.
[B] Indonesia has already finalized the terms of the foreign aid.
[C] Much of the pledged support remains vague in amount and form.
[D] Japan and India will mainly provide direct funding.

23. By saying "there's no free lunch", Faisal most probably means that _____.

[A] the program will eventually stop providing free meals
[B] donor countries usually expect something in return
[C] foreign countries refuse to fund school lunches
[D] Indonesia cannot afford meals for all its children

24. Faisal and Rezasyah's attitude toward the donor countries' motives can best be described as _____.

[A] wholly appreciative
[B] realistically skeptical
[C] openly hostile
[D] largely indifferent

25. Which of the following would be the best title for the text?

[A] Japan Trains Indonesian Cooks for School Kitchens
[B] Indonesia's Free Meal Program: Rising Costs and Uncertain Foreign Aid
[C] How Indonesia Ended Child Stunting
[D] Why Indonesia Must Import Most of Its Milk

Part B · Translation 英译汉

Directions: Translate the following sentence into Chinese. (2 points)

> Donor countries consider it as strengthening bilateral ties, but they may also expect to reap the benefits in the future, such as enjoying ease of investing in Indonesia through incentives and getting better penetration of export markets as a reward."

21 B	22 C	23 B	24 B	25 B

21. 细节题 **答案 B**

> ¶4：*The effort was initially projected to cost $28 billion over five years.*
>
> ¶4：*However, Coordinating Minister for Food Zulkifli Hasan said on Jan. 9 during a meeting on food security that the $4.4 billion budgeted for this year will run out in June and that $8.5 billion more will be requested to fund the program through December.*
>
> ¶9：*"In order to finance this program, Prabowo has taken steps to implement major cutbacks in his government budget with some ministries seeing 50% cuts," Dinna said.*

第5句指出，今年预算的44亿美元将在6月用完，即年中耗尽，B正确。A偷换概念：280亿美元只是五年预计总成本，并未花完。C偷换主体：85亿美元是印尼政府将另行申请的资金，并非外国认捐。D正反混淆：第11句说的是部分部委预算被削减50%，以此为该计划筹资，计划本身的预算并未削减。

22. 推理题 **答案 C**

> ¶5：*China, Japan, the United States and India have expressed support for the program, although it is unclear how much money will be provided or what form that support will take.*
>
> ¶5：*Japan and India have said their help will be in the form of training.*
>
> ¶12：*While other nations said they would support the program, officials from the National Nutrition Agency — which manages the program — said internal talks about the level of foreign aid, type of assistance and technical aspects of its implementation have not begun.*
>
> ¶13：*In November, China committed to supporting free nutritious meals but did not pledge a specific amount.*
>
> ¶14：*It remains unclear whether China's financial assistance will be in the form of a loan or grant.*
>
> ¶24：*However, it remains unclear what type of support the U.K will offer.*

文中多处说明外援情况不明：金额和形式不清（第6句），中国未承诺具体数额（第16句），英国的支持类型也不明确（第34句），可推知C正确。A无中生有：第18句说仍不清楚中方援助是贷款还是赠款。B正反混淆：第14句称国家营养署内部相关讨论尚未开始。D与第7句矛盾：日印两国的援助以培训为主。

23. 词义题 **答案 B**

> ¶26：*"I believe there's no free lunch," Faisal said.*
>
> ¶26：*"The donations may be partly altruistic, but not entirely.*
>
> ¶26：*Donor countries consider it as strengthening bilateral ties, but they may also expect to reap the benefits in the future, such as enjoying ease of investing in Indonesia through incentives and getting better penetration of export markets as a reward."*

这句俗语意为"天下没有免费的午餐"，紧接着费萨尔说捐助"并非完全出于利他"，并期待日后获得投资便利、打开出口市场等回报，B正确。A望文生义，把比喻当作字面意思，曲解为供餐计划会停止。C与文意相反，多国已表态支持。D偷换话题：此处讨论的是捐助国的动机，不是印尼的财政能力。

24. 观点态度题 **答案 B**

> *¶25：Mohammad Faisal, executive director of the Center of Reform on Economics, told VOA in Jakarta on Jan. 31 that countries offering support will have their own interests in mind, as well.*

> *¶26："The donations may be partly altruistic, but not entirely.*

> *¶26：Donor countries consider it as strengthening bilateral ties, but they may also expect to reap the benefits in the future, such as enjoying ease of investing in Indonesia through incentives and getting better penetration of export markets as a reward."*

> *¶27：Rezasyah agreed.*

> *¶28："Donor countries are probably hoping Indonesia will import more products from their countries to support this multibillion-dollar supplemental food program," he said.*

> *¶28："On the other hand, they see Indonesia becoming a middle power that could contribute to finding solutions to global affairs."*

两位学者都认为捐助国带有自身利益考量，比如希望印尼进口更多本国产品，但同时承认援助"部分出于利他"，也看重印尼作为中等强国的地位。这是一种冷静而务实的怀疑，B正确。A忽视了他们对利益动机的点明。C言过其实，文中并无敌意措辞。D错误，二人明确表达了观点，并非漠不关心。

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25. 主旨题 **答案 B**

> *¶1：Economists are raising concerns about the viability of Indonesian President Prabowo Subianto's program launched this year to combat child nutrition.*

> *¶4：However, Coordinating Minister for Food Zulkifli Hasan said on Jan. 9 during a meeting on food security that the $4.4 billion budgeted for this year will run out in June and that $8.5 billion more will be requested to fund the program through December.*

> *¶5：China, Japan, the United States and India have expressed support for the program, although it is unclear how much money will be provided or what form that support will take.*

> *¶8：The program's cost could make Prabowo politically vulnerable, according to Dinna Prapto Raharja, a professor of international relations at Jakarta's Bina Nusantara University and a senior policy adviser at Jakarta consulting firm Synergy Policies.*

> *¶25：Mohammad Faisal, executive director of the Center of Reform on Economics, told VOA in Jakarta on Jan. 31 that countries offering support will have their own interests in mind, as well.*

全文先写经济学家担忧免费营养餐计划的可持续性和成本压力，再写多国表态支持但细节不明，最后分析捐助国的动机。B概括了"成本"与"外援"两条主线，正确。A和D以偏概全，只是文中个别细节。C无中生有：文章只说该计划旨在预防发育迟缓，并未说已经消除。

英译汉 评分要点 **¶26**

- "consider it as strengthening bilateral ties"宜译为"认为此举能加强双边关系"。it指捐助行为，应明确译出。
- "reap the benefits in the future"译为"日后从中获益"。such as引出的两个动名词短语应译成并列的具体例子，结构清晰。
- "ease of investing... through incentives"译为"借助优惠政策便利地投资"；"better penetration of export markets as a reward"译为"作为回报，更深入地打开出口市场"，避免逐词硬译。

> 捐助国认为此举能够加强双边关系，但它们也可能期望日后从中获益，比如借助优惠政策便利地在印尼投资，并以此为回报，更深入地打开出口市场。

文章来源：Voice of America（公有领域），https://www.voanews.com/a/economists-raise-concern-over-sustainability-of-indonesian-meal-program/7966819.html。题目与解析由 AI 生成，经自动质检核对每题答案与原文依据。