

理工、综合类

ENGLISH TEST

全国专业技术资格

英语等级考试

助考汇编

秦世福 朱朝晖 编著
陈九皋 审校



上海科学技术文献出版社

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内 容 提 要

本书系根据国家人事部专业技术人员职称司于1997年新颁布的《全国专业技术资格英语等级考试大纲》的要求编写,供参加“全国专业技术资格英语等级考试”的综合类、理工类考生使用。为兼顾到卫生类和人文类的考生亦能使用,编著者刻意收集汇编了20余篇有关这两类的专业基础文献和科普文选。

本书共分五大部分,备考生可通过本书汇编的大量专项训练和模拟测试,熟悉和掌握职称英语考试的特点和解题方法与技巧。书后附有全部习题答案。

本书亦适合各类英语学习者、大中学生和英语教学或辅导人员作为参考资料和测试取材用。

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编者的话

1996年6月,国家人事部颁发了《关于1997年度职称外语等级考试的通知》,规定1997年职称英语等级考试将分专业范围进行。为了帮助理工、综合、卫生和人文类的考生复习迎考,本书编著者在严格筛选、增删以往编写的大量复习资料的基础上编成此书。

本书共分五部分,前四部分按职称考试中出现的四种题型编排。每一部分均分别介绍了该题型的特点、解题方法和技巧,并配备了大量专项训练题。第五部分包含8套模拟试题。书末附有全部练习的参考答案。通过单项训练和综合测试,考生可以熟悉职称考试理工、综合类考题的特点,并掌握一定的应试技巧和方法。

为帮助全国职称考试的各类应试人员对近年来职称英语考试在命题方向、取材范围、难易程度和编排格式等方面有一个直观认识,本书特地收集了国家人事部职称司自1995年以来以及1996年和1997年已实施三年考试的试卷和参考答案,供应试者对照学习和自我评估。

本书在修改定稿过程中,得到了审校陈九皋先生的鼎力帮助并亲自编写和增补了卫生和人文方面的各类练习计21篇;同时,还得到中国纺织大学外语系诸位专家学者的大力协助并提出了许多中肯的建议和宝贵的意见,在此,谨向他们表示深切的谢意。

由于时间仓促,编著者水平所限,疏漏和错误之处在所难免,切望使用者批评斧正。

编著者

1998年1月于沪

目 录

编者的话	
第一部分 完成句子	1
第二部分 概括大意	37
第三部分 完形填空	78
第四部分 阅读理解	101
C 级训练材料	105
B 级训练材料	127
A 级训练材料	152
第五部分 模拟试题	180
模拟试题一	180
模拟试题二	191
模拟试题三	203
模拟试题四	216
模拟试题五	229
模拟试题六	241
模拟试题七	254
模拟试题八	266
附录一 训练材料参考答案	278
第一部分 完成句子	278
第二部分 概括大意	280
第三部分 完形填空	282
第四部分 阅读理解	285
附录二 模拟试题参考答案(1~8)	288
附录三 全国专业技术资格英语等级考试样题及参考答案	292
附录四 1995 年全国专业技术资格英语等级考试试卷及参考答案	304
附录五 1996 年职称英语等级考试(试点)试卷及参考答案	316
附录六 1997 年全国职称英语等级考试试卷及参考答案(理工类)	328
附录七 1997 年全国职称英语等级考试试卷及参考答案(综合类)	341
参考书目	354

第一部分 完成句子

解题方法概述

“完成句子”5 小题,每小题 5 分,共 25 分。A、B 和 C 级考生均必答。

“完成句子”要求考生阅读一篇短文,短文后有 5 个不完整的句子,考生根据短文的内容完成句子。每个句子的空白处只能填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出。

考生在做这部分题目时可遵循下述几个步骤:

1. 仔细阅读全文,即使出现生词或复杂的句子结构也不要停顿。否则,注意力会被分散到它们上面去而忽略了把全文作为一个整体来理解,这样会出现“支离破碎”、“断章取义”和“化整为零”的“多中心”或“多重点”现象,对解题极其不利。如果遇到个别生词或复杂的句子结构,应该利用该词所处的前后、左右、上下句来猜测其在本句的大概意思。如果句子结构复杂,要利用句子结构分析。首先要找准主谓语以及宾语、表语、定语或状语,然后从汉语翻译的角度来理解句意。

2. 在上述做法的基础上,弄清题句需补全的单词在该句中的句法成分和词性要求,还要注意它的语法形式。如是名词,是否要用复数;如是形容词或副词,是否要变成比较级;如需填动词,是否要用它的非谓语形式等等,这些细小的地方都不能忽略。

3. 根据题句,回到文章中去寻找与题句相关的句子。找到后将两句在句意上加以对照。只有通过对照才能找到异同处。而往往在异同处隐含着解题的信息。考生不妨可从以下几个方面考虑:

1) 需补全的单词可从相关句中找到。

2) 需补全的单词是相关句中某个单词的反义词,有的可通过该单词加否定前缀而获得。

3) 需补全的单词是相关句中某个单词的近义词。

4) 需补全的单词可通过相关句中某个单词词性转化而获得,如名词转化为动词,形容词转化为副词,动词转化为名词等。

5) 由于题句和相关句在句子组成方式和用词造句上的不同,所以可从语意、句法出发补全单词。

4. 在已给出首字母的题句中,如果实在想不出该词,可以暂时放一放,留待做完其他题目后,如有时间,再回过头来重新考虑。此时,可试用英文字母排列的自然顺序作一个个的排列组合,利用潜在意识和语感也许能得到一点启示。如《大纲》模拟试题中有这样一句: God made a woman for Adam because he saw Adam felt l ____。具体作法是:以 l 字母出发,心目中或用笔在纸上在 l 的后面分别填上 a, b, c, d, e, f, g, 等,一直写下去。当你感觉到 l 与后面的字母解释组合成一个单词时,稍作停顿,继续想或写出第三个或第四个乃至第五个、第六个字母。此时,脑海里马上可联想某个词,把它代入句中,分析其成分和词性,再从句意

整体上检验其词义,很可能把它填写出来(本题答案为 lonely)。这种“原始”的“笨”办法,有时也能奏效,考生在训练时或临场考试时不妨一试。

附:一些常见的前后缀

1. 前缀

表示否定或相反

anti-

例 词

anti-culture, anti-Japanese, anti-social

counter-

counteract, counterpart, counterclockwise

de-

decline, deflation, demobilize

dis-

disadvantage, discharge, dissatisfied

il-

illegal, illiterate, illogical

im-

immature, immodest, impair

in-

inactive, inefficiency, innocent

ir-

irrational, irregular, irresponsible

non-

nonfiction, nonsmoker, nonviolent

un-

unaware, unbalance, uncertainty

表示程度

mini-

minibus, minicam, mini-skirt

over-

overeat, oversimplify, overwork

super-

supermarket, superstar, superway

under-

undercook, underestimate, undertake

表示时序

fore-

foreplay, foretell, forewarn

pre-

predict, prerequisite, pre-war

post-

post-election, postgraduate, postoperative

表示方位等

inter-

interdepartmental, interstate, international

mid-

midstream, midtown, Midwest

sub-

subconscious, submerge, subway

trans-

transaction, transfer, translate

表示重复

re-

reenter, redo, repay

构成动词

en-

enlarge, endanger, enrich

2. 后缀

动词变名词

例 词

-age

coverage, drainage, reportage

-ar, -ee, -er, -or

beggar, employee, reader, sailor

-sion, -tion

collection, discussion, exploration

-ment	arrangement, government, movement
形容词变名词	
-ism, -ist	socialism, nationalist
-ness	emptiness, goodness, readiness
-lty, -ty	purity, guilty
名词、形容词变动词	
-en	quicken, strengthen, widen
-ify	classify, purify, uglify
-ize	hospitalize, modernize, westernize
名词变形容词	
-al	cultural, musical, physical
-ful	beautiful, useful, wonderful
-ic, -ical	classic, electronical
-ish	bookish, foolish, reddish
-less	hopeless, pointless, worthless
-like	childlike, gentlemanlike, ladylike
-ly	cowardly, manly, yearly
-some	burdensome, tiresome, troublesome
-ous	famous, industrious, ridiculous
-y	hairy, misty, stony
形容词变副词	
-ly	deadly, mainly, roughly

1. Food and Health

The food we eat seems to have profound effects on our health. Although science has made enormous steps in making food more fit to eat, it has, at the same time, made many foods unfit to eat. Some research has shown that perhaps eighty percent of all human illnesses are related to diet and forty percent of cancer cases are related to the diet as well, especially cancer of the colon. Different cultures are more prone to contract certain illnesses because of the foods that are characteristic in these cultures. That food is related to illness is not a new discovery.

In 1945, government researchers realized that nitrates and nitrites, commonly used to preserve color in meats, and other food additives, caused cancer. Yet, these carcinogenic (致癌的) additives remain in our food, and it becomes more difficult all the time to know which things on the packaging labels of processed food are helpful or harmful. The additives which we eat are not all so direct. Farmers often give penicillin to beef and poultry, and because of this, penicillin has been found in the milk of treated cows. Sometimes similar drugs are administered to animals not for medicinal purposes, but for financial reasons. The farmers are simply trying to fatten the animals in order to obtain a higher price on the market. Although the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has tried repeatedly to control these procedures, the practices continue.

1. Health proves to be directly r _____ to the food we eat.
2. Science can bring mankind both advantages and d _____.
3. Food additives also have their s _____ effects on our health.
4. Certain items of our food contain some potentially harmful s _____.
5. Some additives are added to our foods and some are given to the l _____ animals.

2. About Television

Television, which made its first serious appearance in 1939, did not become common until the early 1950s.

Unfortunately, television's influence has been extremely harmful to the young. Children do not have enough experience to realize that TV shows present an unreal world.

Like almost anything else, television has its good and its bad sides. One should surely thank its inventors for the joy and the interest that they have brought into the lives of the old, the sick, and the lonely—all those who, without it, would have no pleasure and no window on the world.

In truth, television has opened windows in everybody's life. No newspaper has ever

reached so many people and shown so clearly what was happening right now in their own country and everywhere else.

All educators and psychologists agree that the "television generations" are more violent than their parents and grandparents.

Used to TV shows, where everything is quick and entertaining, the young do not have the patience to read an article without pictures; to read a book that requires thinking; to listen to a teacher who doesn't do funny things like the people on children's programs.

It is certain that television has deeply transformed our lives and our society. It is certain that, along with its benefits, it has brought enormous problems. To these problems we must soon find a solution.

1. Not u _____ in the early 1950's did television become common.
2. Television has brought the l _____ world into everyone's home.
3. The young are used to s _____ thousands of violent acts on television.
4. Everything in TV shows, f _____ and entertaining, attracts young people so much.
5. Television has not only deeply c _____ our lives and society, but also brought a lot of problems.

3. Self-service Elevators

A self-service elevator is an elevator that doesn't have an operator. Everything is automatic. The door opens and closes by itself, and the elevator starts and stops by itself. All you have to do is push some buttons.

To use a self-service elevator, follow these simple instructions. First, stand in front of the elevator door and look for two buttons on the wall beside the door. These buttons are used to call the elevator. If you want to go up, press the top button to call the elevator; and if you want to go down, press the bottom one. After you press the button, you will have to wait a few seconds for the elevator to arrive. When the elevator arrives and the door opens, look quickly above the door opening and check the light. This light tells you whether the elevator is going up or coming down. If the lighted arrow shows that the elevator is going in the right direction, step quickly into the elevator.

Inside the elevator, look for a panel of buttons; they will be located either on the left or the right of the door opening. On most of the buttons there are numbers, which represent the floors in the building. Select the number of the floor you want to go to, and press the button that has that number on it. When the elevator stops, glance quickly at the lighted numbers over the door. If you see that the number of the floor you have selected is lighted, you are on the right floor, and you should step quickly out of the elevator.

1. Self-service elevator **in** _____ automatic elevator.
2. On using a self-service elevator, one should know how to **o** _____ it.
3. When the elevator arrives and the door opens, don't **h** _____ to step into it.
4. Inside the elevator, select the floor you want to **a** _____ at.
5. Don't step hastily out of the elevator before it stops **f** _____.

4. A Few Facts about the United Kingdom

There are four countries in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (U K), namely, England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland. Southern Ireland is a republic and is not a part of the United Kingdom.

It is almost 600 miles from the south coast of England to John O'Groats in the north of Scotland, and about 300 miles from Wales in the west to East Anglia in the east. The longest river is the River Severn, not the Thames. No place in Britain is more than 75 miles from the sea. The climate is mild and damp.

The United Kingdom has a population of over fifty million living in an area of only 94,000 square miles. Most people live in the large towns, and nearly ten million people live in Greater London alone. Birmingham and Glasgow also have more than a million inhabitants each.

English is the main language of Great Britain, but Welsh is still spoken in Wales, Gaelic in northern Scotland, Norman-French in the Channel Islands and Manx in the Isle of Man.

Most Englishmen live in detached, semi-detached or terraced two-storey houses, but in London and in Scottish towns many people live in flats. Nearly everyone works a five-day week and has three weeks' holiday with pay a year.

1. The United Kingdom is not the **f** _____ name of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
2. London is said to be **o** _____ the River Thames.
3. What is the climate **l** _____ in Great Britain?
4. Is the population of Great Britain **l** _____?
5. Most British people have 3 weeks' holiday with **m** _____ paid per year.

5. Newspapers and Magazines

Newspapers are an important source of information. Many people begin their day by reading the paper. In this way they learn what is going on in the world. Sometimes, however, they do not have time to read the newspaper carefully. They just have a quick look at the front page. At other times they have time only to glance at the headlines.

Some people have subscriptions to two newspapers; they get one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. This way, they can be sure not to miss any news or any of their favourite sections. Some other people do not subscribe to any newspapers. They buy their papers at the newsstand. Then they may not be able to get their papers regularly.

There are newspapers to satisfy every reader. In the big cities there are many types of papers, with several different editions every day. In small towns there are fewer newspapers and perhaps only one edition each day. In some areas the paper is printed weekly.

Most newspapers have several sections, especially on Sundays when the edition is larger than usual. There are, in addition to the front page with the most important news, the sports section, the society page, the comics, the amusement section, a business page, and the editorials.

Another source of information is the magazine. Some magazines are published weekly; others are put out monthly. There are news magazines, literary magazines, and magazines for special interests such as photography, sports, art and music. Some are chiefly for men, others for women, and there is a selection of children's magazines, too.

1. Newspapers are important to **p** _____ in their daily life.
2. Many people begin their day by reading the **m** _____ paper.
3. If people have not **e** _____ time to read, they only glance at the headlines.
4. Not all kinds of newspaper put out **d** _____ .
5. Men, women and children have their **o** _____ magazines to read.

6. Electromagnet

The electromagnet was invented in England by William Sturgeon, who took an iron rod and bent it into the shape of a horseshoe. This "horseshoe" was coated with varnish and a layer of copper wire was wrapped around it. An electric current was passed through the wire, thus making the rod magnetic. The rod was now, because of magnetic attraction, able to support nine pounds of iron.

In the U. S. , a scientist named Joseph Henry improved on Sturgeon's electromagnet by insulating the copper wire with silk. He was able to wrap many turns of wire around an iron core without danger of short circuits between the turns. His magnet could hold 2,300 pounds.

This experiment promoted Henry to try his hand at converting magnetism into electricity. First he coiled some insulated wire around an iron bar, connecting both ends of the wire to a galvanometer. The iron bar was placed across the poles of the electromagnet. Then the coil of the electromagnet was connected to a battery. The galvanometer indicated a voltage, then dropped to zero. Henry signalled his assistant to disconnect the coil. The galvanometer showed that once again a voltage had been produced, although this time in

the opposite direction. The principle of electromagnetic induction had thus been discovered. Unfortunately for Joseph Henry he did not publish his findings and someone else (Faraday) got the credit for the discovery.

1. Henry's electromagnet was an **im** _____ over Sturgeon's.
2. Henry was encouraged by his **e** _____ to change magnetism into electricity.
3. A galvanometer was **c** _____ with both ends of the wire.
4. The galvanometer indicated that Henry had been able to **p** _____ a voltage.
5. Sturgeon **i** _____ electromagnet, while Faraday discovered the principle of electromagnetic induction.

7. Isaac Newton

The year 1642 was a memorable one. In it a boy was born in England who was to become one of the greatest scientists in the history of the world. His name was Isaac Newton, a name that may still be seen today cut into the wood of a windowsill at King's School, Grantham.

At first Isaac Newton seemed to be rather a dull boy, and not very good at his lessons. But he liked to use his hands, often making little machines.

One day at school Newton was kicked by a bigger boy. The kicking made Newton very angry, and, turning on the bigger boy, he gave him a good beating. He also decided to beat the boy at lessons, and this made him start to work harder. After that his studies improved.

At the age of nineteen Newton went to Cambridge University, where he began to study mathematics and science. He started to make discoveries in mathematics while studying at college, and continued to do so after he had taken his degree. At the early age of twenty-six he was appointed Professor of Mathematics.

But Newton did not confine his studies to mathematics. Being interested in light, he made several telescopes. The lenses used in telescopes in those days were not as good as modern lenses, and Newton showed that curved mirrors could be used instead of lenses. These gave better results in some ways, and such telescopes have been used ever since. They are called reflecting telescopes.

In 1696, when he was fifty-four, Newton gave up his post of Professor at Cambridge, and became Master of the Mint. Thus the great man gave up his scientific work at that time, never to return to it. He died in 1727.

1. The great scientist's name was carved **o** _____ the windowsill.
2. Newton appeared to be at school as a **st** _____ boy.
3. Newton made discoveries in mathematics **b** _____ before and after he had tak-

en his degree.

4. Newton's practice of using curved mirrors in telescopes is s appropriate.
5. Newton had been Professor of Mathematics for 28 years after the ap.

8. Attitude to Horse

The Englishman is often criticized as being reserved. Off the football fields he shows very little emotions; almost dull, you might say. Perhaps so. But try bringing up the subject of horsemeat and watch his reaction. He will probably snort and roll his eyes. And if you say that you have actually eaten horsemeat, you will find yourself in a full-scale argument, if not in a fight. Yet, just across the Channel, horsemeat is not simply enjoyed but considered by many as superior to beef. Certainly the prices the horse butcher charges are not cheap. Pound for pound he might be selling a racing champion. But if you tried to become a horse butcher in England, you would probably find your shop windows smashed the very first day.

Why these extremes of attitudes? It is easy to understand that the rider dislikes the idea that he is sitting on someone's future steak dinner. But only a small percentage of the English ride, certainly not that many more than in countries on the Continent. In any case, riding horses are not sold for meat. The horse that appears on the dinner table has been specially raised to be put there, like beef cattle, lambs and pigs. To an Englishman, this idea is probably even more cruel than the fact of killing the beast. To stand there actually watching this noble creature growing on your farm, knowing its fate is to be! But, you argue, what about those lovely calves with their soft, brown eyes? It's no use talking about it. The plain fact is that the English love horses and love, as we know, knows no reason.

1. The Englishmen are often criticized slow to act, feel and to show emotion and i.
2. The subject of horsemeat is a subject that Englishmen would argue a.
3. Englishmen are horrified by the i of horsemeat.
4. O horses except riding horses are specially reared to provide meat.
5. The main idea of the passage is the a of the English towards eating horse.

9. Giant Panda Need Help

The shy, loveable panda is on the brink of extinction and needs help.

As part of an international effort to raise funds for panda conservation, World

Wildlife Fund-Hong Kong is offering a "Panda Art Portfolio" (代表作选) of fine art. There are only 1,000 Portfolios in the limited, numbered edition — *one for each panda left in existence today.*

Every attractive, sturdy (货真价实的) Portfolio contains Giant Panda paintings (each 35.5 cm × 48.2 cm) by four outstanding Chinese artists, reproduced on fine quality water colour paper and suitable for framing (框裱). A fifth panda, drawn by Sir Peter Scott, appears on a full-sized insert which explains the Panda Project and highlights each artist.

Owning a Portfolio will serve as beautiful and lasting testimony (明证) to your concern for the endangered panda. And it makes an equally meaningful gift.

At a cost of HK \$ 1,000, the Portfolio represents a wise investment not only in fine prints, but also in the future survival of an animal which has inspired art and captured the affections of people around the world. And one which needs help—your help—to survive.

Your contribution will go a long way towards ensuring their survival. WWF-HK guarantees all profits will go to panda protection.

So far HK \$ 100,000 have been raised, but more needs to be done. Please help. Add at least one handsome Portfolio to your personal collection and give the panda a future.

But hurry, there are only a limited number available. Don't be disappointed—order today. Or call WWF Hong Kong at 5-264473.

1. A "Panda Art Portfolio" offered by World Wildlife Fund-Hong Kong c HK \$ 1,000.
2. There are only 1,000 pandas in ex.
3. For HK \$ 1,000 you can get four Giant Panda P.
4. People are affectionate t Pandas.
5. If they do not order the Portfolios today people may be d.

10. London's Traffic

In London, as in the rest of Great Britain, traffic keeps to the left. Cars, lorries, buses and cyclists must all keep to the left side of the street. Before crossing a busy street, the pedestrians must stop and look at the traffic lights for pedestrians. They must stop when the traffic lights says "stop". They cannot cross the street until the traffic light says "walk". Where there are no traffic lights at the crossing, the pedestrians must stop and look both ways before crossing. They must first look right, then look left, then look right again.

London is a very large city. Visitors must learn to use buses and the Underground, or the Tube, to get about. They must first of all know which direction they are going, and which bus or which Underground train they must take. To take a bus, they must queue at the bus stop and wait for the bus to come. They must not jump the queue. They must pay

their fares after they get on a bus. Most London buses are double-deckers and they have no doors. So the bus conductors do not have to open and close the doors to let the passengers get on or off the buses.

At the Underground stations, passengers buy their tickets at the booking-offices or from automatic machines before they board the train. Then they take the escalator or the lift to go down to the platform. On the escalator, they must keep to the right. They must not stand in the middle or on the left side of the staircase. If they take the lift, they must stand clear of the gates. On the platform, they need not queue up, as each train has many carriages. But when the train comes, they must board it very quickly. When they reach their destination, they must take the escalator or the lift to go up to the exit. At the exit they must give their train tickets to the ticket-collector.

1. In some countries of the world today, cars must keep to the left side of the h _____.
2. When crossing a street, the pedestrians must observe the traffic r _____ and regulations.
3. All the drivers must f _____ traffic lights.
4. To take a bus, passengers have to l _____ up at the bus stop.
5. If we take the lift, we must stand a _____ from the gates.

11. System of Measurement

The United States and Canada will someday join the 95 percent of the world that uses the metric rather than the English system of measurement. No longer will North American schoolchildren have to memorize that there are 12 inches in a foot, 3 feet in a yard, $5\frac{1}{2}$ yards in a rod, 40 rods in a furlong, and 8 furlongs in a mile. Inches will become centimeters, pounds will become kilograms, quarts will become liters, and degrees Fahrenheit will become degrees Centigrade (also called Celsius). The English system of measurement has been used in English-speaking countries since about the year 1200. The conversion to the metric system will not be easy, however, and will require enormous amounts of money and time. Proponents of the change argue that it is necessary in order for North American products to compete in world markets with metric products. For example, every piece of machinery in every factory and every office will have to be replaced. Furthermore, every machine and tool that makes, repairs, or supplies another piece of equipment will have to be changed. Not only every nut, bolt, and screw, but also every wrench, drill, and screwdriver will have to be replaced, as any auto mechanic who has tried to fix an imported car with a set of American tools realizes. Therefore, although the United States and Canada are committed to "going metric," it will not happen next week or even next year.

Because of the magnitude of the problems that metric conversion will involve, the change will have to be gradual and above all, carefully planned.

1. The English system of measurement includes foot, pound, and yard, while 1 _____ belongs to the metric system.
2. The English system of measurement has 1 _____ over 790 years.
3. The United States and Canada are doing preparations f _____ the conversion to the metric system.
4. It takes t _____ to convert the English system of measurement to the metric system.
5. The conversion to the metric system is not a easy t _____ for English-speaking countries to do.

12. The U. S. A.

The United States covers a large part of the North American continent. Its neighbours are Canada to the north, and Mexico to the south. Although the United States is a big country, it is not the largest in the world. In 1978, its population was 220,000,000.

Washington D C is the nation's capital. The population of Washington D C is about 750,000, but several other cities have a larger population than that. New York, Chicago, Los Angeles and Philadelphia are all larger than the capital. Washington D C is only the ninth largest city in the country, but it is one of the most beautiful cities.

When the land first became a nation, after winning its independence from England, it had thirteen states. All those states were in the eastern part of the continent. As the nation grew toward the west, new states appeared. For a long time, there were 48 states. In 1959, however, Alaska and Hawaii became the forty-ninth and fiftieth states. Among the fifty states, Alaska is the biggest. Texas is smaller than Alaska but it is much bigger than the other forty-eight states.

Indians were the first inhabitants of the land. There are still many thousands of the descendants of these original inhabitants in all parts of the country. Sometimes people say that the Indians are "the only real Americans". Most Americans, however, are descendants of people from all over the world. Those who went in the early days and in greatest numbers to make their homes on the eastern coast of North America were mostly from England. Therefore, the language of the United States is English and its culture and customs are more like those of England than of any other country in the world.

1. Canada 1 _____ to the north of the United States.
2. The word Washington can stand for both a s _____ and the capital city of the U. S. A.