

E N G L I S H

王雷保 主编

全国职称
英语等级考试
复习辅导

(含A、B、C三个等级)

中国民航出版社

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前 言

本书是原人事部专业技术人员职称司司长王雷保组织有关专家依据人事部最新修订的《全国职称英语等级考试大纲》(以下简称《新大纲》)的内容而编写的理想配套辅导用书。

依据《新大纲》的要求,在以往考试的基础上对考试形式进行了重大变革,即把原来一份试卷变为综合类、理工类、卫生类、人文类和财经类五份试卷。应试者可以根据自己所从事的专业类别选择自己报考的考试类型,这样对应试人员来说无疑是有利的,但是这同时又会使应试者面临着新的问题,主要表现在以下两个方面:一、各个专业类型试题的具体情况比较陌生,复习起来不得要领;二、缺乏必要的练习材料,因为目前市场上与此有关的同类书籍中还没有根据《新大纲》编写的复习辅导用书。针对目前的这种情况,我们组织编写了这本《全国职称英语等级考试复习辅导》,希望它能成为广大应试者的良师益友。

根据人事部职称司今年最新编著的《全国职称英语等级考试大纲》以及我国目前参加考试人员的实际情况,全体编写人员经过充分的酝酿确定本书的编写遵循以下的原则:

1、紧扣《新大纲》。《新大纲》是命题的纲领性文件,一本好的应试辅导用书首先要符合《新大纲》的要求,否则就会产生失之毫厘、谬以千里的不良后果,尤其是对于参加职称英语考试的人员来说,他们的时间极为宝贵,如果内容偏离了《新大纲》的要求,所用的材料不经过认真的取舍,以至于胡拼乱凑,结果应试者在使用了之后没有任何效果或效果不明显,那无异于图财害命。因此,本书全体编写人员首先在一起认真研究了《新大纲》,明确了《新大纲》的具体要求以及样题中各个专业类别试题的特点,以确保本书内容和语言的难易程度与《新大纲》保持一致。

2、处理好训练与技巧之间的关系。英语考试同其它任何事情一样,有其内在的规律,在做某种类型的题目时都有一定的技巧,都要遵循一定的步骤。本书的首要目的是要向读者介绍这些技巧和步骤,并且使读者通过使用本书在最短的时间内尽快地掌握并学会运用这些技巧和步骤,尤其是对于职称英语考试中完成句子、概括大意和综合填充这三种在其它考试中不多见,且在其它同类的书籍中很少介绍的题型,我们通过实例进行了详尽的分析,并指出了具体的解题方法与步骤,这是目前其它同类书籍中不多见的。但是,技巧绝对不是万能的,技巧的使用是建立在一定的英语基础之上的,我们很难想象一个英语基础很差的人会有效地使用答题技巧在考试中取得好的成绩,因此,我们的立足点在提高读者的实际英语水平,我们的做法是在讲述了解题技巧和步骤之后,向读者提供足够的训练材料,以便使读者通过这些材料,真正地提高英语水平和应试能力。

3、处理好量和度的关系。在前面我们使用了“足够”一词,因为从复习的效果来看,并不是训练材料越多越好,这里面存在着一个适度的问题。通过大量的教学与应试辅导实践我们发现,当阅读量达到一定的程度之后,再过分地进行训练,复习效果并不一定理想。因此,我们在编写的过程中充分考虑了这一点,对训练材料的量进行了认真的考虑,尽可能地使其恰如其分。我们相信,读者在本书上所花费的每一分钱和每一分钟都会带来考试成绩的提高。

4、保持内容的完整性和系统性。本书分为两大部分,第一部分为解题技巧,第二部分是模拟试题。第一部分供读者训练使用,适用于报考所有考试类型的人员,第二部分适用于参加各类考试读者进行自我测试与评估。模拟试题的题型、题量以及难易程度基本上符合《新大纲》规定的要求,这两部分相互补充,相得益彰,成为一个完整的整体。

尽管本书是按照人事部最新修订的《全国职称英语等级考试大纲》而编写的理想配套辅导用书,但终究不能取代《新大纲》的作用,广大读者复习时务必先认真研读《新大纲》,然后再对照《新大纲》的具体要求来研读本复习辅导用书,这样才能达到事半功倍的效果,切不可本末倒置。

参加本书编写的作者均来自北京著名高校,具有丰富的英语教学和应试辅导经验。我们本着良好的愿望和认真求实的态度完成了本书的编写工作,力求使本书成为各地组织职称英语等级考试考前培训和个人复习的最为理想的辅导用书。但是,能否达到这一点,唯一的评判只有广大读者。由于编写时间较短,又加之编写人员水平有限,本书肯定还存在着许多不足之处,因此,我们恳切希望英语专家以及广大读者给我们提出宝贵的意见,以便使本书经过来年的修订后更加完善,更加适合读者的需要。

编者

1997年5月

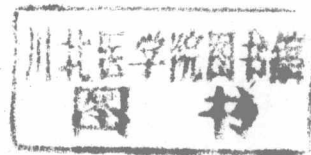
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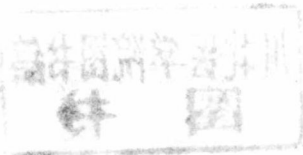
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解题方法与训练



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第一章 全国职称英语等级考试大纲概述

一、专业类别及等级的划分

全国职称英语等级考试大纲规定：全国职称英语等级考试分为五个专业类别，这五个专业类别分别是：综合、理工、卫生、人文和财经。其中每个专业类别又各分 A、B、C 三个等级。

申报 A 级的人员应在两小时内应完成 3000 词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容；申报 B 级的人员在两小时内应完成 2100 词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容；申报 C 级的人员在两小时内应完成 1200 词左右的阅读任务，并能正确理解所读材料的内容。

二、职称英语等级考试测试点

全国职称英语等级考试大纲明确指出：考试重点是考查应试者的阅读理解能力。不直接考语法。考试对应试者的英语词汇量、英语语法知识和阅读理解能力的要求分别做了如下规定：

(一)大纲对应试者的词汇量要求

职称英语等级考试所涉及的词、短语主要根据本考试大纲所附的词汇表。对申报不同级别的专业技术人员要求认知的词汇量不等，其中：

1. 申报 A 级的人员应认知 6000 个左右的单词和短语；
2. 申报 B 级的人员应认知 4500 个左右的单词和短语；
3. 申报 C 级的人员应认知 3000 个左右的单词和短语。

(二)考生应掌握的语法知识

大纲规定，职称英语等级考试不直接考查语法知识，但要求应试者必须懂得英语基本语法结构和常用句型，能正确理解用这些结构和句型写成的句子。这些语法知识可概述如下：

1. 英语句子的基本语序及其意义；
2. 英语句子的结构和常用句型；
3. 各种时体的变化及其意义；
4. 各种从句的构成和意义；
5. 句际之间的所指、省略、替代、重复、逻辑关系等。

(三)阅读理解能力测试点

前面提到，职称英语等级考试的测试重点放在了考察应试者的阅读理解能力上面。要求应试者能综合运用英语语言知识和阅读技能来理解本专业或一般的英语书面材料。具体来讲，阅读能力主要包括下列几个方面：

1. 掌握所读材料的主旨和大意；
2. 了解阐述主旨的事实和细节；
3. 根据上下文判断某些词汇和短语的意义；
4. 既理解个别句子的意义，也理解上下文之间的逻辑关系；

5. 根据所读材料进行一定的判断、推理和引伸;
6. 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

三、职称英语等级考试的题型、题量和计分

级 别			部 分	题 型	题 量	记 分	总 分	
A 级	B 级	C 级	第一部分	阅读理解	15	75	100	200
			第二部分	完成句子	5	25		
			第三部分	阅读理解	10	80		
			第四部分	概括大意	5	20		
			第五部分	阅读理解	10	120		
			第六部分	完形填空	10	30		

职称英语等级考试的题型分客观题型和主观题型。根据上面的表我们可以看出,第一、三、五部分为客观题型,第二、四、六部分为主观题型。申报 C 级的人员必答第一、二部分,客观题占总分的 75%,主观题占总分的 25%;申报 B 级的人员必答第一、二、三和四部分,客观题占总分的 77.5%,主观题占总分的 22.5%;申报 A 级的人员必答第一至第六部分,客观题占总分的 78.6%,主观题占总分的 21.4%。答题时间均为 120 分钟。现将每部分的题目要求分述如下:

第一部分、阅读理解。15 小题,每小题 5 分,共 75 分。

阅读三篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第二部分、完成句子。5 小题,每小题 5 分,共 25 分。

阅读一篇短文,短文后有五个不完整的句子,应试者根据短文的内容完成句子。每个句子的空白处只准填写一个单词。有的单词的第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出。

第三部分、阅读理解。10 小题,每小题 8 分,共 80 分。

阅读两篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第四部分、概括大意。5 小题,每小题 4 分,共 20 分。

阅读五段文字,每段文字说明一个主题,其主题可用一个或几个单词表示出来,该单词或词组是不完整的,即有一个词是空出来的,但其第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出,要求应试者将其余的字母补全,使之构成一个完整的单词。

第五部分、阅读理解。10 小题,每小题 12 分,共 120 分。

阅读两篇短文。每篇短文后有几个问题,每个问题都有四个备选答案,应试者根据短文的内容从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案。

第六部分、完形填空。10 小题,每小题 3 分,共 30 分。

阅读一篇短文,其中有十处空白,每处空白为一个小题。应试者在全面理解短文内容的基础上,在每个空白处填上适当的字母,使之构成一个完整的单词。该单词的第一个字母已经给出。

第二章 全国职称英语等级考试样题

全国职称英语等级考试样题 (综合类)

第一部分、阅读理解 (75分)

下面有三篇短文, 每篇短文后有几个问题, 每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题, 从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

Hercules

Once upon a time there was a great Greek hero, Hercules. He was taller and stronger than anyone you have ever seen. On his shoulder he carried a club and in his hand he held a bow. He was known as the hero of a hundred adventures.

Hercules served a king. The king was afraid of him. So again and again he sent him on difficult tasks. One morning the king sent for him and told him to fetch three golden apples for him from the garden of the Singing Maidens (歌女). But no one knew where the garden was.

So Hercules went away. He walked the whole day and the next day and the next. He walked for months before he saw mountains far in the distance one fine morning. One of the mountains was in the shape of a man, with long, long legs and arms and huge shoulders and a huge head. He was holding up the sky. Hercules knew it was Atlas, the Mountain God. So he asked him for help.

Atlas answered, "My head and arms and shoulders all ache. Could you hold up the sky while I fetch the golden apples for you?"

Hercules climbed the mountain and shouldered the sky. Soon the sky grew very heavy. When finally Atlas came back with three golden apples, he said, "Well, you are going to carry the mountain for ever. I'm going to see the king with the apples." Hercules knew that he couldn't fight him because of the sky on his back. So he shouted:

"Just one minute's help. My shoulders are hurting. Hold the sky for a minute while I make a cushion (垫子) for my shoulders."

Atlas believed him. He threw down the apples and held up the sky.

Hercules picked up the apples and ran back to see the king.

1. What do you know about Hercules according to the first paragraph?
A) He was a Greek hero. B) He was a king.
C) He was the Mountain God. D) He was a man of adventures.
2. Hercules was given many difficult tasks because
A) he was the strongest man.
B) the king wanted to get rid of him.
C) the king wanted to test his strength.
D) those tasks had to be done anyway.
3. Which of the following can best describe Atlas according to the text?
A) He looked like a mountain.
B) He was a man with huge shoulders and arms.

C) He was a man with long legs and a huge head.

D) He was the giant who held up the sky.

4. Atlas got the golden apples for Hercules because

A) he wanted to help Hercules.

B) he was afraid of Hercules.

C) he did not want to hold the sky any more.

D) he wanted to be the king himself.

5. Hercules finally managed to get the apples

A) by fooling Atlas.

B) by defeating Atlas.

C) because he ran faster than Atlas.

D) because Atlas threw down the apples.

第二篇

Tokyo

Tokyo is one of those places that you can love and hate at the same time.

In Tokyo there are always too many people in the places where I want to be. Of course there are too many cars. The Japanese drive very fast when they can. But in Tokyo they often spend a long time in traffic jams. Tokyo is not different when one wants to walk.

At certain times of the day there are a lot of people on foot in London's Oxford Street. But the streets near Ginza in Tokyo always have a lot of people on foot, and sometimes it is really difficult to walk. People are very polite; there are just too many of them.

The worst time to be in the street is at 11:30 at night. That is when the night-clubs are closing and everybody wants to go home. There are 35,000 night-clubs in Tokyo, and you do not often see one that is empty.

Most people travel to and from work by train. Tokyo people buy six million train tickets every day. At most stations, trains arrive every two or three minutes, but at certain hours there do not seem to be enough trains. Although they are usually crowded, Japanese trains are very good. They always leave and arrive on time. On a London train you would see everybody reading a newspaper. In Tokyo trains everybody in a seat seems to be asleep, whether his journey is long or short.

In Tokyo, I stood outside the station for five minutes. Three fire-engines raced past on the way to one of the many fires that Tokyo has every day. Tokyo has so many surprises that none of them can really surprise me now. Instead, I am surprised at myself: I must go there next year on business. I know I hate the overcrowded city. But I feel like a man who is returning to his long-lost love.

6. Tokyo is different from London in that

A) it has a smaller population.

B) it is an international city.

C) it is more difficult to go somewhere on foot in Tokyo.

D) its people are friendlier and more polite.

7. What time does the writer think is the worst time to go into the street?

A) When the night-clubs are closing.

B) At 8 o'clock in the morning.

C) When the train is overcrowded.

D) At 11:30 a. m.

8. What does the writer say about Japanese trains?

A) They are very nice and comfortable.

B) There are not enough trains.

C) They often run behind schedule.

D) They leave and arrive at the right time.

9. From the writer's observation, we can see that fires break out in Tokyo

A) occasionally.

B) quite frequently.

C) not very often.

D) twice a day.

10. The writer hates Tokyo mainly because the city

A) is dirty and the people are impolite.

B) has been seriously polluted.

- C) is crowded and noisy. D) is not modern enough.

第三篇

The Child Witness

Going to court can be frightening, especially if you are a child. You may have to stand up in the witness (证人) box, and swear (发誓) to tell the truth and answer questions in front of a crowd of adults. It would be even more frightening if you were the victim of a crime and you had to sit in the same courtroom (法庭) as the person accused of attacking you, for instance.

So the law in Britain has made it easier for children to act as witnesses. Children are allowed to tell what they know, from another room in the same courthouse. This way they do not have to face all those people in the courtroom.

It works on a closed-circuit (闭路的) television link, which means that the TV only operates inside the court. The child witness sits in a room with a social worker in front of a TV camera. Everyone in the courtroom can see the child on a TV screen, but the child can only see the judge and the lawyers who will ask him or her questions. The system has been operating as an experiment for over a year, and has been so successful that it will be extended to more courts this year.

Another way to make it easy for a child to act as a witness is to set up a screen in the courtroom around the witness box so that the child cannot see the defendant (被告).

Information given by children can be very important to a court trial (审判), but before 1988 the law did not really recognise that children told the truth. It stated that anything a child said in court had to be supported by other evidence in the case.

11. A child witness, if he were the victim of the crime, would be frightened most by
A) all the questions he had to answer. B) the crowd of adults he had to face.
C) the judge and the lawyers. D) the person accused of attacking him.
12. The most important point of the new system that made things easier for a child witness is that
A) he does not see the defendant.
B) he speaks in front of a TV camera.
C) he is in another room in the same courthouse.
D) everyone in the courtroom can see the child.
13. What does the author think of the new system according to the third paragraph?
A) Not very good. B) Very successful. C) Just an experiment. D) Hardly acceptable.
14. Has the law always recognised the importance of children's information in court?
A) No. B) Yes. C) Not until 1988. D) Before 1988, yes.
15. The word "case" in the last paragraph means
A) a particular situation. B) a particular incident.
C) a trial. D) a box.

第二部分、完成句子(25分)

阅读下面的短文, 根据短文的内容, 完成句子。每个句子的空格处只准填写一个单词。每个单词的第一个(或前两个)字母已经给出, 请将其余的字母补全。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Television in the USA

Thirty-four percent of the world's television sets are in the USA. But it is not fair that some

foreigners have concluded that America has a TV culture. Still it is true that American TV has great power and can make or break well-known people in front of the camera. There are a thousand stations in the 50 states, and in most places there is a choice of five or six channels. The major networks (National Broadcasting Company, Columbia Broadcasting System and the American Broadcasting Company) introduce a lot of new shows of every kind. Those dramas, soap operas, talk shows, news shows, and sport shows which are successful, are relayed (转播) throughout America and are often sold abroad. *Roots*, by the black writer Alex Haley, for example, was sold all over the world.

Nearly all TV in the USA is commercial, and programs are interrupted every quarter of an hour or so for advertisements. These breaks make people upset, especially during some exciting action in a good film. However, commercials do make it possible to show programs on TV that are expensive to produce.

There is one channel where there are no commercial breaks. Programs on this channel are run by the Public Broadcasting Service (PBS) and can be seen all over the USA. Although the PBS gets a grant from the government, the government does not interfere in any way in the organization of its programs. There are programs on everyday affairs, music, the arts, as well as serious discussions on all kinds of topics. Some programs are supported by companies or institutions, but these organizations are not allowed to influence the content of a program.

16. The conclusion made by some foreigners that America has a television culture is not fair.

17. A great number of new shows are introduced by the leading n. major in the USA.

18. There is just one channel without breaks for advertisements in the USA.

19. While people are watching TV programs, breaks for advertisements can make them worried.

20. Although some companies supply money for some programs, they are not allowed to have influence upon the content of the programs in any way.

第三部分、阅读理解(80分)

下面有两篇短文，每篇短文后有几个问题，每个问题都有四个备选答案。请仔细阅读短文并根据短文回答其后面的问题，从四个备选答案中选择一个最佳答案涂在答题卡相应的位置上。

第一篇

How to Find the Best Book Reviews

Normally, you will want the sources for a paper to be the best ones possible. Since there is a great deal of material available on most subjects, you don't want to waste your time reading an inaccurate or superficial book. It is sometimes wise, therefore, to first evaluate a book for accuracy and thoroughness. If you are unfamiliar with the subject of executive power, for example, you may wonder whether or not the book *President and Congress: Power and Police*, by L. Fisher (1972), will be a good source of information. The easiest way to find it out is to read some reviews of the book.

Book reviews appear in almost every newspaper and magazine. To quickly find the reviews you want, use a reference book such as *Book Review Digest*. Beginning in 1905, its editors annually compile (编辑) book reviews from about seventy-five periodicals (期刊) and newspapers and arrange them by author. There is also a title and subject index in the back of each volume. You need to know two things to use this tool: the year the book was published and the correct spelling of the author's name.

A reference book with slightly broader coverage (覆盖面) is *Book Review Index* (1966-). In it,

however, summaries of the reviews are not included. A newcomer, *Current Book Review Citations* (引证), is even better for books published from 1976 on, since it indexes the book reviews that are listed in many major periodicals' indexes. One caution (警告) when searching for reviews is this: if you don't find one under the year a book was published, look at the following year or years. Reviews, like college students, sometimes fall behind in their writing schedules.

21. It is necessary to read reviews because you want to
 A) know everything about a book. B) find a reliable source of information.
 C) know if the book is too easy or hard. D) find the author's educational background.
22. Where can you very quickly find the book reviews you want?
 A) In newspapers. B) In magazines.
 C) In *Book Review Digest*. D) In newspaper supplements.
23. If you want to find reviews on a book published in 1920, which of the following will you go to?
 A) *Book Review Digest*. B) *Book Review Index*.
 C) *Current Book Review Citations*. D) Both A) and B).
24. If you need the most thorough information of reviews on a recent book, which of the following do you go to?
 A) *Book Review Digest*. B) *Book Review Index*.
 C) Both A) and B). D) *Current Book Review Citations*.
25. The last sentence of this passage implies that college students in the West
 A) often hand in their written work late. B) don't like making plans.
 C) always finish their homework on time. D) usually follow schedules.

第二篇 Coal Mining

England was a good place for coal. Near the seacoast coal was often washed out of the ground onto the beaches. Women and children gathered it to heat homes cheaply. But the noble class people once refused to allow cooking over coal fires. They believed coal smoke was poisonous.

The Dutch (荷兰人) too were mining coal in 1113. But as they dug their mines deeper and deeper, the open flames of oil lamps often caused the gases in the mines to explode. It was not until 1815 that a safety lamp was invented. Sir Humphrey Davy invented a lamp inside a covering. The covering cooled the gases enough to prevent them from exploding. And the flame inside the lamp burned blue when gas was present. This is still a valuable tool combining lighting with safety.

Then came a new important development. James Watt's steam engine gave human beings more power than anyone had ever before imagined. By 1760 coal was being used in the steam engine and the demand for coal increased. But human labour was still the only power for mining. More workers were needed. Sick men, old men, women, and children were all sent to work in the mines. Coal! More coal! Work them all to death, but produce the coal!

Today, mechanical devices have replaced much of the hard muscle work in the miner's job. Huge machines cut into rock where coal is to be found. The machines break the coal and load it into cars or onto conveyor belts (传送带). Huge machines lift the coal, at 12,000 pounds a minute, onto conveyor belts which carry the coal several miles. To miners a hundred years ago, all this would have seemed like a kind of miner's heaven!

26. It was easy for women and children to gather coal in England because

- A) they lived near the coal mine. B) coal was washed onto the ground.
C) rich people refused to use coal. D) England was rich in coal.
27. How can miners know whether there is the danger of gas explosion or not?
A) From the smell of gases around them.
B) From the pressure of gases inside the mine.
C) From the color of the flame inside the lamp.
D) From the height of the flame inside the lamp.
28. According to the passage, the invention of the steam engine led to
A) an increasing demand for coal. B) less human labor for mining.
C) much more work for people to do. D) the use of mechanical devices in mining.
29. Which is the best interpretation of "work them to death, but produce the coal" in the 3rd paragraph?
A) Coal had to be produced even if many miners would die of working overtime.
B) Miners were not afraid of death in order to produce enough coal.
C) Miners were made to work till they died.
D) Every miner worked to death to produce the coal.
30. The last paragraph of this passage says that
A) human labour is no longer needed in coal mining.
B) new instruments have greatly improved coal production.
C) modern machines have made miners lose their jobs.
D) coal mines today have become miners' paradise.

第四部分、概括大意(20分)

下面的一篇短文共分五段，每段说明一个主题。其主题可以用一个或几个单词表示出来，该单词或词组是不完整的，即有一个词是空出来的，但其第一个(或前几个)字母已经给出，请将其余的字母补全，使之成为一个完整的单词。答案一律写在答题卡相应的位置上。

Women's Rights Movement

31. Rights of Women

Women's rights are guarantees of political, social, and economic equality for women in a society that traditionally gives more power and freedom to men. Among these rights are control of property, equality of opportunity in education and employment, right of voting, and freedom of marriage. Today, complete political, economic, and social equality with men remains to be achieved.

32. Traditional Status of Women

Male control was obvious from the time of the earliest written historical records, probably as a result of men's role in hunting and warfare. The belief that women were naturally weaker and inferior to men was also found in god-centred religions. Therefore, in most traditional societies, women generally were at a disadvantage. Their education was limited to learning domestic skills, and they had no access to positions of power. A woman had no legal control over her person, her own land and money, or her children.

33. Start of Women's Rights Movement

The Age of Enlightenment (启蒙时期) and the Industrial Revolution, which caused economic and social progress, provided a favorable climate for the rise of women's rights