

全国专业技术职称 英语等级考试 复习指南

王长喜
编著

English

北京大学出版社

PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

1-31-44
W14-5

438379

全国专业技术职称 英语等级考试 复习指南

王长喜 编著



北京大学出版社
北京

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全国专业技术职称英语等级考试复习指南/王长喜编著. —北京:北京大学出版社,1997.5
ISBN 7-301-02987-X

I. 全… II. 王… III. 英语-水平考试-自学参考资料 IV. H31

DU80/04

书 名: 全国专业技术职称英语等级考试复习指南

著作责任者: 王长喜

责任编辑: 徐万丽

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-02987-X/H·0302

出版者: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区中关村北京大学校内 100871

电 话: 出版部 62752015 发行部 62754140 编辑部 62752032

排 印 者: 北京经纬印刷厂

发 行 者: 北京大学出版社

经 销 者: 新华书店

787×1092毫米 16开本 20.125印张 460千字

1997年6月第一版 1997年6月第一次印刷

定 价: 22.00元

前 言

从1997年起,专业技术职称英语等级考试将在全国逐步展开,欲晋升中高级专业技术职称人员将参加职称英语等级考试。为帮助参加考试的人员顺利地通过考试,我们编写了《全国专业技术职称英语等级考试复习指南》(简称《复习指南》)和《全国专业技术职称英语等级考试全真模拟试题》(简称《全真模拟》)。本套书具有以下特点:

1. **紧扣大纲。**紧紧围绕《全国专业技术职称英语等级考试大纲》的要求,《复习指南》从理论上对大纲的要求进行了逐项讲解。所选材料的难易程度严格限制在大纲所规定的范围之内,本书的语言材料充分体现了大纲的要求,达到了大纲所规定的词汇、语法项目,训练了大纲要求的语言技能。《全真模拟》所设计的模拟试题充分体现了大纲和样题的特征,各个模拟试题的题型、题量、字数等达到了大纲所规定的要求。
3. **内容全面。**《复习指南》包括了考试大纲所规定的A、B、C三个级别所考察的所有项目,包括全国英语职称考试介绍,阅读、完成句子、概括大意和完形填空应试指导与训练以及全国英语职称等级考试样题解答等内容。《全真模拟》包括综合、理工、人文、财经、卫生五类考试的模拟试题共二十套,所有试题均附有答案。
4. **针对性强。**鉴于人们对于这种新的考试形式还比较陌生的情况,《复习指南》针对题型的具体做法以及有关解题技巧进行了认真的分析,并提出了切实可行的指导建议。《全真模拟》的模拟试题与实际考题具有很强的同质性,通过这些题目的训练可以大大提高应试者的应试能力。
5. **实用性强。**本套书针对综合、理工、人文、财经、卫生五类考生的实际需要,在内容的选择和练习题目的设计上都充分考虑各类在职人员的实际情况以及考试大纲的具体要求,能使读者花费最少的时间取得最佳的复习效果。

职称考试作为我国目前一个比较新颖的测试形式刚刚起步,本书作为第一批专门为参加职称英语等级考试的人员编写的全面的复习指导用书,无疑将会成为各类应考人员的重要复习参考用书。

最后祝大家发挥应有的水平,考出应有的成绩!

编者

1997年5月于人大红楼

目 录

第一部分 全国职称英语等级考试介绍.....	1
第二部分 全国职称英语等级考试样题与讲解.....	4
综合类样题与讲解.....	4
理工类样题与讲解	22
卫生类样题与讲解	41
人文类样题与讲解	61
财经类样题与讲解	80
第三部分 解题技巧与训练	98
阅读理解	98
完成句子.....	242
概括大意.....	265
完形填空.....	294

第一部分 全国职称英语等级考试介绍

一、考试类别与等级的划分

《全国专业技术人员资格英语等级考试大纲》(试行)于1995年8月颁布发行,根据试行的情况,国家人事部于1997年对大纲进行了修订,大纲名称更改为《全国职称英语等级考试大纲》(试行)。

修订后的大纲规定全国职称英语等级考试分为五个专业类别:综合、理工、卫生、人文、财经,每个类别各分为A、B、C三个等级,专业技术人员根据自己所从事的专业任选一类应试。申报A级的人员在两小时内应完成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、评价目标

《大纲》规定:考试重点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如下:

(一)词汇

考试所涉及的词、短语主要根据本大纲所附词汇表。对申报不同级别的应试者要求认知的词汇量不等。

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)语法知识

虽然不直接考查语法知识,但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。

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

应试者应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。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、推理和引申；
6. 领会作者的观点、意图和态度。

三、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	350
			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			

题型分客观题型和主观题型。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。

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。

第二部分 全国职称英语等级考试样题与讲解

综合类样题与讲解

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.

1. A 为正确答案。从本篇第一句话可以判断出。选项 B 和选项 C 在第一段中没有提到。选项 D 只能说是部分正确。本文第一段重点说的是 Hercules 是一个英雄。
2. B 为正确答案。本题属于推论题。Hercules 身强力壮，国王很怕他，因此总是给他重活干，目的不言而喻，就是想除掉他 (to get rid of him)。注意 because 引导的从句一般为主要原因，与选项 B 相比，A、C、D 的分量均不够，何况选项 C 和 D 文中也没有提到。
3. D 为正确答案。表面上看来，这几个选项都对，但哪一个最能全面地描述山神 Atlas 的特征呢？只有选项 D 概括性最强。其他几个选项只是部分正确。
4. C 为正确答案。答案在第四段可以找到。Atlas 给 Hercules 取金苹果的主要目的是让 Hercules 替他撑天，因为他说他的头、胳膊、肩膀又疼又酸。
5. A 为正确答案。Hercules 来找 Atlas 的目的是取金苹果，而不是来替他撑山。Atlas 骗了 Hercules 后，Hercules 就要想法再骗取他的信任。根据倒数第三段的信息我们就会知道 Hercules 是在有意欺骗 Atlas。选项 B 和 C 的信息文中没有提到。选项 D 也显然不对，

因为 Atlas 早就不愿意再去撑山了,他不可能自愿放下苹果去替 Hercules 撑山。

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.

6. C 为正确答案。文中没有提到东京比伦敦人口少,所以 A 不正确。伦敦和东京均为国际大都市,这不是两者的区别,B 也不正确。根据第三段的第一和第二句话可以看出 C 应为答案,因为在伦敦有时(at certain times)街上人很多,而在东京的大街上总是(always)有很多人步行,这是两者的主要区别。文中提到东京人很有礼貌,但没有说伦敦人不客气,所以选项 D 也不正确。
7. A 为正确答案。见文章第四段第一、二句话。一看便知道 A 为正确答案,其他几个选项都不对。
8. D 为正确答案。在提到东京的火车时,文中第五段有这样一句话: They always leave and arrive on time. on time 的意思是准时、按时,也就是 at the right time 的意思。这样就可以把其他几个选项给排除了。
9. B 为正确答案。作者没有明说东京发生火灾的次数是多还是少,只是说他在车站外站了五分钟,就有三辆救火车急驶而过。由此我们可以推断出东京发生火灾的次数是很频繁的。
10. C 为正确答案。作者在文章的最后一段中说, I know I hate the overcrowded city. 读到这里,答案一看便知。其实其他三个选项要么与文章的内容矛盾,要么没有提到。

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.

11. D 为正确答案。答案就在文章第一段的最后一句话里。这里的 even more 就等于问题中的 most, 问题只是换了一下措辞而已。
12. A 为正确答案。本题实际上与上一题有关, 由于在孩子出庭作证时, 一看到打过他的人 (attacking) 就会害怕而不敢说出真话。为此, 法院安装了闭路电视系统, 把孩子和被告隔开, 不让他看到被告。其他三个选项 (B、C、D) 虽然也有关, 但安装闭路电视的主要目的还是为了把孩子和被告隔开。
13. B 为正确答案。第三段的最后一句话说 "The system... has been so successful that it will be extended to more courts this year." 作者显然认为这种新的开庭审理方式是非常成功的。
14. C 为正确答案。见第五段第一句话的后半部分: 在 1988 年之前, 法庭不相信孩子说的话是对的, 即 1988 年之后才承认。选项 D 与文章的意思相反。
15. C 为正确答案。本题属于词汇题。在该段的第一句话中, 出现了信号词 trial, 据此可以猜出 case 在这里的意思等于 trial, 因为其他三个选项的意义放到原文中均讲不通。

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 f_____.
17. A great number of new shows are introduced by the leading n_____ in the USA.
18. There is just one c_____ without breaks for advertisements in the USA.
19. While people are watching TV programs, breaks for advertisements can make them w_____.
20. Although some companies supply money for some programs, they are not a_____ to have influence upon the content of the programs in any way.

16. 本题答案为 fair。本题很简单,因为问题等于把文章第一段的第二句话重说了一遍。
17. 本题答案为 networks。原文第一段有这样一句话: The major networks... introduce a lot of new show of every kind。这里的 major 就等于 leading,由于空格处已给出要填词的首字母 n,所以应填 networks。
18. 本题答案为 channel。答案见第三段第一句话。注意 commercial breaks 就是指 breaks for advertisements。
19. 本题答案为 worried。本题考查考生能否理解原文中的 upset(见第二段第二句话)这个词。即使不知道这个词的意思,考生也应该能够猜出来,因为正常的电视节目不断被商业广告打断,观众会十分生气的,在这里 upset 就是 worried 的意思。
20. 本题答案为 allowed。见文章最后一句话。

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。

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.

21. B 为正确答案。在撰写论文时,人们一般要参考一些材料,而关于某个论题的材料可能多如牛毛,如何从中找到可靠的材料,按照作者的说法,当然是去读书评,先看看别人是如何看待这些材料的。作者在第一段的后半部分所举的例子就是来说明这个问题。因而选项 B 为正确答案。

22. C 为正确答案。见第二段第二句话:To quickly find the reviews you want, use a reference book such as *Book Review Digest*.

23. A 为正确答案。文中第二段提到,*Book Review Digest* 从 1905 年起根据 75 份期刊和报纸来编辑书评,要查找 1920 年出版的的书的书评,肯定会在 *Book Review Digest* 里查到。*Book Review Index* 从 1960 年起才开始发行,因而选项 B 不对。*Current Book Review Citations* 发行更晚,选项 C 也不对。

24. D 为正确答案。*Current Book Review Citations* 虽然出版晚,但其记录的信息要比 *Book Review Digest* 和 *Book Review Index* 全面,因此,如果想查找有关新近出版的一本书的书评的详细信息,就应当去查阅 *Current Book Review Citations*。见第三段的第三句话。

25. A 为正确答案。见文章最后一句:Reviews, like college students, sometimes fall behind in their writing 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 deep-