UNIT 15- READING (QUESTIONS-ANSWERS)

Read the following passage and mark the letter A, B, C, or D to indicate the correct answer to each of the questions.

Until the 19th century, the denial of equal rights to women met with only occasional protest and drew little attention from most people. Because most women lacked the educational and economic resources that would enable them to challenge the prevailing social order, women generally accepted their inferior status as their only option. At this time, women shared these disadvantages with the majority of working class men, as many social, economic, and political rights were **restricted** to the wealthy elite. In the 19th century, as governments in Europe and North America began to draft new laws guaranteeing equality among men, significant numbers of women – and some men – began to demand that women be accorded equal rights as well.

At the same time, the Industrial Revolution in Europe and North America further divided the roles of men and women. Before the Industrial Revolution most people worked in farming or crafts-making, both of which took place in or near the home. Men and women usually divided the **numerous** tasks among themselves and their children. Industrialization led male workers to seek employment outside of the home in factories and other large-scale enterprises. The growing split between home and work reinforced the idea that women's "rightful place" was in the home, while men belonged in the public world of employment and politics.

Organized efforts by women to achieve greater rights occurred in two major waves. The first wave began around the mid-19th century, when women in the United States and elsewhere campaigned to gain suffrage – that is, the right to vote. This wave lasted until the 1920s, when several countries granted women suffrage.

1. Why did women generally accept their inferior status until the 19th century?
   A. They challenged the prevailing social order.
   B. They hadmany other options.
   C. Most women lacked the educational and economic resources.
   D. Women were suited for the housework.
2. The word **"restricted"** in paragraph 1 is nearest in meaning to__.
   A. limited B. forbidden C. banned D. illegal
3. Until the 19th century, what was the status of the working class men in the society?
   A. They had the same rights as women.
   B. They had no right at all.
   C. They did not have much power compared to the wealthy people.
   D. They had much power in the society.
4. When did the women's movement start in Western countries?
   A. in the 18th century B. in the late 18th century
   C. in the 19th century D. in the early 20th century
5. The word "**numerous**" in paragraph 2 is closest in meaning to__.
   A. large number of B. high quality of
   C. simple D. traditional
6. What did the effect of the Industrial Revolution in Europe and North America bring about?
   A. Male workers tried to seek employment outside of the home.

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B. It brought the equality to women.

C. Well-educated, upper-class men did not control most positions of employment and power in society.

D. Men and women divided numerous tasks among themselves and their children at home.

7. What was the aim of the women's movement in the United States in the 1920s?

A. to gain the right to have much power in the society

B. to gain the right to vote

C. to gain the right to go to work in the factory

D. to have the complete equality to men

8. According to the passage, which of the following statements is NOT true?

A. Some countries granted women suffrage in the early 20th century.

B. The Industrial Revolution took place in Europe and North America.

C. Industrialization created a lot of job opportunities outside of the home for women.

D. Before the 19th century, many social, economic, and political rights were restricted to the wealthy elite.

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