

真题实战4 + 模拟训练4

FOUR

英语专业 “能力突破” 系列

英语专业 四级真题解析

(第6版)

A Guide to TEM 4

主编 郝飞雪 闫虹

上海交通大学出版社

英语专业四级真题解析

(第6版)

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内 容 提 要

2005年起英语专业四级考试采用了新大纲和新题型。本书收集了最新的真题,按照新大纲编写了四套模拟题,并对所有题目进行了讲解。本书可以供英语专业大学生参加专业四级考试的复习之用,也可以供教师指导四级考试作参考。

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再版前言

为了满足高校英语专业学生学习和参加专业四级考试的需要,我们第六次修订了本书。本次修订收录了2005年到2008年的专业四级真题,同时增加了四套模拟试题。大家知道,2004年2月高校英语专业四级考试大纲修订小组公布了新的考纲,并于2005年执行,至今已有4年,根据这4年的真题分析,难度较前有所增加。考虑到实际练习的需要,模拟题又适当增加了难度。

为了提高考生的应试能力,本书提供了听力文字材料和详细的答案及答题分析,其中不但讲解了正确答案,而且对其他选项涉及的语法和词义也作了讲解与分析,读者在使用本书的时候可以先自己练习答题,然后再对照答案,对于做错的题目读懂讲解内容,达到真正掌握知识的目的。读者可以通过做真题,了解自身不足,提高解题能力,增强临场经验和领会命题意图。在这次修订时,作者再次审视答案,对讲解做了进一步的修改,力图达到完美的境界。模拟试题参照真题编写,已用于编者所在学校的教学,反应良好,这次出版又作了新的修订,采用最新的新闻材料以期更好地切合当前考试。刊登真题的书刊可能较多,读者容易产生“熟悉感”,达不到练习效果。这些模拟题系编者们精心编写,可帮助读者了解试题的考察重点,用以检查自己的学习水平。尤其建议读者“卡表”做题,注意考场时间限制。

为了方便练习,本书配有音频材料,需要说明的是:题目要求听写部分朗读四遍,其中有两遍是逐句或逐词组朗读的,为了节省篇幅,我们改成读两遍,其中一遍是慢读的。解答部分提供的参考范文用以帮助考生体会如何按照题目指定的结构进行写作,同时一些句型也可供参照使用。

这次修订由郝飞雪和闫虹主编,副主编为赵丹婷和乔一鸣。马秋颖、吴延国、陆华强、赵志梅和张冬梅老师参加了编写。在本书的编写和修订过程中还得到了美籍教师 Barbara Geisey 女士的热情帮助,在此表示衷心的感谢。

编者

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实战真题及答案详解

Test 1

PART I DICTATION

[15 MIN]

Listen to the following passage. Altogether the passage will be read to you four times. During the first reading, which will be done at normal speed, listen and try to understand the meaning. For the second and third readings, the passage will be read sentence by sentence, or phrase by phrase, with intervals of 15 seconds. The last reading will be done at normal speed again and during this time you should check your work. You will then be given 2 minutes to check through your work once more.

Please write the whole passage on ANSWER SHEET ONE.

PART II LISTENING COMPREHENSION

[20 MIN]

In Sections A, B and C you will hear everything ONCE ONLY. Listen carefully and then answer the questions that follow. Mark the correct answer to each question on your answer sheet.

SECTION A CONVERSATIONS

In this section you will hear several conversations. Listen to the conversations carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 1 to 3 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the conversation.

1. When is Anne available for the meeting?

A. The third week of May.

B. The third week of June.

- C. The eleventh of June.
 - D. The eleventh of May.
2. Their meeting will probably take place in _____
 - A. London.
 - B. Toronto.
 - C. Mexico City.
 - D. Chicago.
 3. When is Eric calling back?
 - A. Thursday afternoon.
 - B. Friday afternoon.
 - C. Thursday morning.
 - D. Friday morning.

Questions 4 to 6 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the conversation.

4. According to the woman, advertisements. _____
 - A. let us know the best product.
 - B. give us sufficient information.
 - C. fail to convince people.
 - D. give misleading information.
5. In the woman's opinion, money spent on advertisements is paid _____
 - A. by manufacturers.
 - B. by customers.
 - C. by advertisers.
 - D. by all of them.
6. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
 - A. The woman seems to be negative about advertising.
 - B. The woman appears to know more about advertising.
 - C. The man is to be present at a debate on advertising.
 - D. The man has a lot to talk about on advertising.

Questions 7 to 10 are based on the following conversation. At the end of the conversation, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the conversation.

7. Mr. Brown brought with him only a few things because _____
 - A. there wasn't enough space in the cupboard.
 - B. the hospital would provide him with everything.
 - C. he was to stay there for a very short time.
 - D. visitors could bring him other things.
8. According to the hospital rules, at which of the following hours can visitors see patients?
 - A. 2:00 pm.
 - B. 5:00 pm.
 - C. 7:00 pm.
 - D. 6:00 pm.
9. Which of the following statements is INCORRECT?
 - A. Patients have breakfast at 8.
 - B. Patients have lunch at 12.
 - C. There are special alcohol lounges.
 - D. There are special smoking lounges.
10. Which statement best describes Mr. Brown?
 - A. He knows little about hospital rules.
 - B. He can keep alcohol in the ward.
 - C. He knows when to smoke.
 - D. He is used to hospital life.

SECTION B PASSAGES

In this section, you will hear several passages. Listen to the passages carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the following passages. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the passage.

11. Meeting rooms of various sizes are needed for _____
A. contacts with headquarters. B. relaxation and enjoyment.
C. informal talks. D. different purposes.
12. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as part of hotel facilities for guests?
A. Restaurants. B. Cinemas. C. Swimming pools. D. Bars.
13. A hotel for an international conference should have the following EXCEPT _____
A. convenient transport services. B. competent office secretaries.
C. good sports and restaurant facilities. D. suitable and comfortable rooms.

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 20 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the passage.

14. The museum aims mainly to display _____
A. the area's technological development.
B. the nation's important historical events.
C. the area's agricultural and industrial development.
D. the nation's agricultural and industrial development.
15. The following have been significant in the area's prosperity EXCEPT _____
A. the motorways. B. the Roman road.
C. the canals. D. the railways.
16. We know from the passage that some exhibits _____
A. are borrowed from workshops.
B. are specially made for display.
C. reflect the local culture and customs.
D. try to reproduce the scene at that time.
17. The passage probably comes from _____
A. a conversation on the museum. B. a museum tour guide.
C. a museum booklet. D. a museum advertisement.

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the following passage. At the end of the passage, you will be given 15 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the passage.

18. According to the speaker, safety in dormitory means that you _____
A. insure all your expensive things. B. lock doors when going out.

- C. lock windows at night.
 - D. take all necessary precautions.
19. What does the speaker suggest girls do when they are going to be out late?
- A. Call their friends.
 - B. Stay with their friends.
 - C. Avoid walking in streets.
 - D. Always take a taxi.
20. What is the speaker's last advice?
- A. To take a few self-defense classes.
 - B. To stick to well-lit streets at night.
 - C. To avoid walking alone at night.
 - D. To stay with their friends.

SECTION C NEWS BROADCAST

In this section, you will hear several news items. Listen to them carefully and then answer the questions that follow.

Questions 21 and 22 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the news.

21. What happened during the New Year celebration in Thailand?
- A. Terrorists fought with Government troops.
 - B. Thai troops killed terrorists.
 - C. There were shootings.
 - D. There were explosions.
22. What has led to the violent situation in the south of Thailand?
- A. The Muslims wanted independence.
 - B. Thai troops have been sent there.
 - C. About 2000 people have been killed.
 - D. There have been more bombings since 2004.

Questions 23 and 24 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the news.

23. Under the national oil law, the Iraqi government _____
- A. will give more oil revenues to only a few provinces.
 - B. will let provinces distribute their oil revenues.
 - C. will distribute oil revenues according to population size.
 - D. will distribute oil revenues according to security needs.
24. The construction package is meant to _____
- A. help build more houses.
 - B. help improve the country's economy.
 - C. help more children to go to school.
 - D. help more young people to get education.

Questions 25 and 26 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the news.

25. The joint committee will promote co-operation between Egypt and Spain in all the following areas EXCEPT _____
- A. education. B. industry.
 C. investment. D. technology.
26. What is this news item mainly about?
- A. The establishment of a joint committee.
 B. The trade relation between Egypt and Spain.
 C. The future trade volume between Egypt and Spain.
 D. The establishment of a joint business council.

Question 27 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question. Now, listen to the news.

27. According to the news, Japanese teenage women _____
- A. are less violent than men. B. are less violent than before.
 C. are more violent than before. D. are more violent than men.

Question 28 is based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 5 seconds to answer the question. Now, listen to the news.

28. Which of the following statements is CORRECT according to the news?
- A. Zimbabweans stayed away from voting.
 B. Zimbabweans were enthusiastic about voting.
 C. Only a few Zimbabweans turned up to vote.
 D. Zimbabweans believed that Mugabe would win.

Questions 29 and 30 are based on the following news. At the end of the news item, you will be given 10 seconds to answer the questions. Now, listen to the news.

29. The news mentioned _____ reason(s) for the action taken by Indian telecom workers.
- A. 1 B. 2 C. 3 D. 4
30. According to the news, who among the following were NOT affected by telecom workers' action?
- A. Banks. B. Big companies.
 C. Long-distance callers. D. Government officials.

PART III CLOZE **[15 MIN]**

Decide which of the choices given below would best complete the passage if inserted in the corresponding blanks. Mark the best choice for each blank on your answer sheet.

Salt, shells or metals are still used as money 31. A. object B. article

in out-of-the-way parts of the world today.

Salt may seem rather a strange 31 to use as money, 32 in countries where the food of the people is mainly vegetable, it is often an 33 necessity. Cakes of salt, stamped to show their 34, were used as money in some countries until recent 35, and cakes of salt 36 buy goods in Borneo and parts of Africa. Sea shells 37 as money at some time used 38 another over the greater part of the Old World. These were 39 mainly from the beaches of the Maldives Islands in the Indian Ocean, and were traded to India and China. In Africa, shells were traded right across the 40 from East to West. Metal, valued by weight, 41 coins in many parts of the world. Iron, in lumps, bars or rings, is still used in many countries 42 paper money. It can either be exchanged 43 goods, or made into tools, weapons, or ornaments. The early money of China, apart from shells, was of bronze, 44 in flat, round pieces with a hole in the middle, called "cash". The 45 of these are between three thousand and four thousand years old-older than the earliest coins of the eastern Mediterranean. Nowadays, coins and notes have 46 nearly all the more picturesque 47 of money, and 48 in one or two of the more remote countries people still keep it for future use on ceremonial 49 such as weddings and funerals, examples of 50 money will soon be found only in museums.

- | | | |
|----------------------|------------------|--------------------|
| | C. substance | D. category |
| 32. A. but | B. and | |
| | C. so | D. even |
| 33. A. abstract | B. advantageous | |
| | C. abundant | D. absolute |
| 34. A. weight | B. value | |
| | C. role | D. size |
| 35. A. times | B. events | |
| | C. situations | D. conditions |
| 36. A. even | B. also | |
| | C. still | D. never |
| 37. A. had been used | B. are used | |
| | C. would be used | D. would have been |
| 38. A. and | B. but | |
| | C. yet | D. or |
| 39. A. collected | B. produced | |
| | C. grown | D. raised |
| 40. A. city | B. district | |
| | C. community | D. continent |
| 41. A. processed | B. produced | |
| | C. preceded | D. proceeded |
| 42. A. in spite of | B. instead of | |
| | C. along with | D. in line with |
| 43. A. against | B. as | |
| | C. in | D. for |
| 44. A. often | B. seldom | |
| | C. really | D. much |
| 45. A. earlier | B. earliest | |
| | C. better | D. best |
| 46. A. replaced | B. reproduced | |
| | C. reflected | D. recovered |
| 47. A. sizes | B. shapes | |
| | C. formats | D. forms |
| 48. A. while | B. although | |
| | C. because | D. if |
| 49. A. events | B. gatherings | |
| | C. occasions | D. assemblies |
| 50. A. original | B. primitive | |
| | C. historical | D. crude |

PART IV GRAMMAR & VOCABULARY

[15 MIN]

There are thirty sentences in this section. Beneath each sentence there are four words or phrases marked A, B, C and D. Choose one word or phrase that best completes the sentence. Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

51. Our association, which has consistently pressed for greater employment opportunities for the disabled, will publish _____ proposals in the near future.
- A. their B. our C. his D. its

52. Had Judy been more careful on the maths exam, she _____ much better results now.
 A. would be getting B. could have got
 C. must get D. would get
53. Nine is to three _____ three is to one.
 A. when B. that C. which D. what
54. Men differ from animals _____ they can think and speak.
 A. for which B. for that C. in that D. in which
55. _____ he wanted to go out with his friends at the weekend, he had to stay behind to finish his assignment.
 A. Much though B. Much as
 C. As much D. Though much
56. I enjoyed myself so much _____ I visited my friends in Paris last year.
 A. when B. which C. that D. where
57. Which of the following is INCORRECT?
 A. All his lectures were boring.
 B. Half his money was gone.
 C. Her few friends are all fond of dancing.
 D. He invited many his friends to the party.
58. When you have finished with that book, don't forget to put it back on my desk, _____?
 A. do you B. don't you
 C. will you D. won't you
59. What does "He wisely refused to spend his money" mean?
 A. It was wise of him to refuse to spend his money.
 B. He refused to spend his money in a wise manner.
 C. He was short of money and didn't want to buy anything.
 D. He refused, in a wise manner, to spend his money.
60. They stood chatting together as easily and naturally as _____
 A. it could be. B. could be. C. it was. D. was.
61. The following are all correct responses to "Who told the news to the teacher?" EXCEPT _____
 A. Jim did this. B. Jim did so.
 C. Jim did that. D. Jim did.
62. Quality is _____ counts most.
 A. which B. that C. what D. where
63. In his plays Shakespeare _____ his characters live through their language.
 A. would make B. had made C. made D. makes
64. The square itself is five hundred yards wide, five times _____ the size of St. Peter's in Rome.
 A. / B. that of C. which is D. of
65. Which of the following sentences expresses "probability"?
 A. You must leave immediately.

- B. You must be feeling rather tired.
 C. You must be here by eight o'clock.
 D. You must complete the reading assignment on time.
66. When he first started in university, he really felt at _____ with his major-economics.
 A. shore B. bank C. ocean D. sea
67. On the road motorists should be aware of cyclists and be _____ towards them.
 A. considerable B. considering
 C. considerate D. considered
68. Sally was a bit shy, but the teacher found her quite _____ discussing a recent film with others.
 A. at home B. at most C. at house D. at heart
69. The company has capitalized _____ the error of judgment made by its business competitor.
 A. in B. over C. with D. on
70. Tim has failed three courses this semester, so he will have to _____ them next semester.
 A. remake B. repeat C. reapply D. revise
71. Keep this reference book; it may come in _____ one day.
 A. handy B. useful C. convenient D. helpful
72. The questions that the speaker raised were well _____ the average adult.
 A. past B. on C. beyond D. through
73. Teachers in this school were encouraged to use drama as a(n) _____ of learning.
 A. design B. instrument C. agency D. tool
74. First, we need to find out what his scheme is, and then act _____.
 A. sensitively. B. imaginatively.
 C. efficiently. D. accordingly.
75. At first Jim was not quite clear what he was going to do after university, but now he seems _____ on becoming a computer programmer.
 A. fit B. set C. disposed D. decided
76. When invited to talk about his achievements, he refused to blow his own _____ and declined to speak at the meeting.
 A. trumpet B. whistle C. bugle D. flute
77. In spite of the treatment, the pain in his leg grew in _____.
 A. gravity. B. extent. C. intensity. D. amount.
78. Bus services between Town Centre and Newton Housing Estate will be _____ until the motorway is repaired.
 A. discontinued B. suspended C. halted D. ceased
79. The moon, being much nearer to the Earth than the Sun, is the _____ cause of the tides.
 A. principal B. basic
 C. initial D. elementary
80. Teddy came to my _____ with a cheque of \$ 200 to pay my room rate, after I phoned

him that my wallet had been stolen.

A. attendance

B. assistance

C. rescue

D. safety

PART V READING COMPREHENSION

[25 MIN]

In this section there are four passages followed by questions or unfinished statements, each with four suggested answers marked A, B, C and D. Choose the one that you think is the best answer.

Mark your answers on your answer sheet.

TEXT A

When the sun is up in Amsterdam, the largest city in the Netherlands sits quietly on the Amstel River. You can rent a bicycle, visit the Van Gogh or Anne Frank museum, or take a water taxi.

But when the sun goes down, the partying begins. In the big clubs and in coffee shops, tourists gather to hang out, talk politics and smoke.

Several areas of the city clearly show the two worlds that rule Amsterdam. And they're all within a short cab ride of each other.

For example, Dam Square attracts daytime sightseers to its festivals, open markets, concerts and other events. Several beautiful and very popular hotels can be found there. And there is the Royal Palace and the Magna Plaza shopping mall.

But as evening descends on Dam Square so do the party-seekers. Hip pop or funk music begins blaring from Club Paradiso and Club Melkweg. These are two of the most popular clubs in Europe. So if you come, be ready to dance. The clubs don't shut down until 4 am.

And while you are there, check out the various inexpensive ways to tour the city. Don't worry about getting lost. Although Dutch is the official language, most people in Amsterdam speak English and are happy to help you with directions.

And you'll notice that half the people in the streets are on bicycles. They rent for US \$17 to \$20 for a whole day.

Amsterdam also has a good canal system. From anywhere between US\$2 and \$9.50, you can use the canal bus or a water taxi to cruise the "Venice of the North".

You can take in the picturesque canal house architecture; the rows of neat, narrow four-story dwellings of brownstone with large windows are well worth seeing. Many of them are several centuries old.

You might also want to jump out of the canal bus at the Museum Quarter and start walking. Masterpieces by Dutch artists such as Rembrandt, Bruegel, Van Gogh and others are on display at the Van Gogh Museum, Rembrandt House and others.

The city has an appreciation of its historic past. One place to visit is the Anne Frank House in Nine Streets. It was there that the young Jewish girl wrote her famous diary during World War II. Visitors can view Anne's original diary and climb behind the bookcase to the room where she and her family hid from the Nazis for two years.

81. At the beginning of the passage, the author indicates that _____
- A. Amsterdam is generally known as a quiet city.
 - B. parties go on all day long in Amsterdam.
 - C. Amsterdam presents two different pictures.
 - D. Amsterdam attracts many daytime visitors.
82. Which tourist attraction is cited for elaboration in Paragraphs Four and Five?
- A. Royal Palace.
 - B. Dam Square.
 - C. Club Paradiso.
 - D. Magna Plaza.
83. According to the passage, the local people have all the following characteristics EXCEPT _____
- A. they are party goers.
 - B. they show hospitality.
 - C. they can speak English.
 - D. they are fond of cycling.
84. Which of the following adjectives can best describe Amsterdam as a tourist city?
- A. Modern.
 - B. Delight.
 - C. Quiet.
 - D. Historic.

TEXT B

In an article some Chinese scholars are described as being “tantalized by the mysterious dragon bone hieroglyphics.” Tantalized is one of many English words that have their origins in myths and legends of the past (in this case, Greek and Roman ones). The meaning of the verb *tantalize* is a very particular one: “to promise or show something desirable to a person and then take it away; to tease by arousing hope.” Many (but not all) English dictionaries give you a brief indication of a word’s origins in brackets before or after the explanation of the meaning. For *tantalize* the following explanation is given :[> Tantalus]. This means that you should look up the name *Tantalus* to find out the word’s origins, and if you do, you will find out that in Greek mythology, Tantalus was a king who was punished in the lower world with eternal hunger and thirst; he was put up to his chin in water that always moved away when he tried to drink it and with fruit on branches above him placed just a little out of his reach. Can you see why his name was changed into a verb meaning “to tease or torment by arousing desire”?

Another example is the word *siren*, familiar to us as the mechanical device that makes such an alarming sound when police cars, ambulances, or fire engines approach. This word also has its origins in Greek mythology. The traveler Odysseus (Ulysses to the Romans) made his men plug their ears so that they wouldn’t hear the dangerous voices of the *sirens*, creatures who were half bird and half woman and who lured sailors to their deaths on sharp rocks. So the word came to be associated both with a loud sound and with danger!

When someone speaks of a “*jovial mood*” or a “*herculean effort*,” he or she is using words with origins in mythology. Look these words up to find their meaning and relationship to myths.

Many common words, such as the names for the days of the week and the months of the year, also come from mythology. *Wednesday* derives from the ancient Norse king of the gods, Woden, and *Thursday* was originally *Thor’s day*, in honour of Thor, the god of thunder. As a matter of fact, all the planets, except the one we live on, bear names that

come from Roman mythology, including the planet that is farthest away from the sun and for that reason was called after the Roman god of the dead. This god has also given his name to one of the chemical elements. Several other elements have names that come from mythology, too.

It seems that myths and legends live on in the English language.

85. The purpose of the first sentence in Paragraph One is _____
- A. to describe the work of some Chinese scholars.
 - B. to arouse readers' interest in hieroglyphics.
 - C. to lead readers onto the main theme.
 - D. to link the preceding part to the present one.
86. We learn from the passage, all English dictionaries include _____
- A. legends.
 - B. mythology.
 - C. word origins.
 - D. word definitions.
87. The example of tantalize is to show _____
- A. how the word came into existence.
 - B. how Tantalus was punished in the lower world.
 - C. how all English dictionaries show word origins.
 - D. how the meaning of the word changed over the years.
88. According to the passage, which of the following does NOT have origins in myths or legends?
- A. Jovial.
 - B. Wednesday.
 - C. Earth.
 - D. March.
89. Which of the following can best serve as the title of the passage?
- A. Greek and Roman Mythology in Language.
 - B. Mythological Origins of English Words.
 - C. Historical Changes in Word Meanings.
 - D. Mythology and Common Words.

TEXT C

My heart sank when the man at the immigration counter gestured to the back room. I'm an American born and raised, and this was Miami, where I live, but they weren't quite ready to let me in yet.

"Please wait in here, Ms Abujaber," the immigration officer said. My husband, with his very American last name, accompanied me. He was getting used to this. The same thing had happened recently in Canada when I'd flown to Montreal to speak at a book event. That time they held me for 45 minutes. Today we were returning from a literary festival in Jamaica, and I was startled that I was being sent "in back" once again.

The officer behind the counter called me up and said, "Miss, your name looks like the name of someone who's on our wanted list. We're going to have to check you out with Washington."

"How long will it take?"

"Hard to say... a few minutes," he said. "We'll call you when we're ready for you."

After an hour, Washington still hadn't decided anything about me. "Isn't this computerized?" I asked at the counter. "Can you just look me up?"

Just a few more minutes, they assured me.

After an hour and a half, I pulled my cell phone out to call the friends I was supposed to meet that evening. An officer rushed over. "No phones!" he said. "For all we know you could be calling a terrorist cell and giving them information."

"I'm just a university professor," I said. My voice came out in a squeak.

"Of course you are. And we take people like you out of here in leg irons every day."

I put my phone away.

My husband and I were getting hungry and tired. Whole families had been brought into the waiting room, and the place was packed with excitable children, exhausted parents, even a flight attendant.

I wanted to scream, to jump on a chair and shout: "I'm an American citizen; a novelist; I probably teach English literature to your children." Or would that all be counted against me?

After two hours in detention, I was approached by one of the officers. "You're free to go," he said. No explanation or apologies. For a moment, neither of us moved, we were still in shock. Then we leaped to our feet.

"Oh, one more thing." He handed me a tattered photocopy with an address on it. "If you weren't happy with your treatment, you can write to this agency."

"Will they respond?" I asked.

"I don't know -- I don't know of anyone who's ever written to them before." Then he added, "By the way, this will probably keep happening each time you travel internationally."

"What can I do to keep it from happening again?"

He smiled the empty smile we'd seen all day. "Absolutely nothing."

After telling several friends about our ordeal, probably the most frequent advice I've heard in response is to change my name. Twenty years ago, my own graduate school writing professor advised me to write under a pen name so that publishers wouldn't stick me in what he called "the ethnic ghetto"—a separate, secondary shelf in the bookstore. But a name is an integral part of anyone's personal and professional identity—just like the town you're born in and the place where you're raised.

Like my father, I'll keep the name, but my airport experience has given me a whole new perspective on what diversity and tolerance are supposed to mean. I had no idea that being an American would ever be this hard.

90. The author was held at the airport because _____
- A. she and her husband returned from Jamaica.
 - B. her name was similar to a terrorist's.
 - C. she had been held in Montreal.
 - D. she had spoken at a book event.
91. She was not allowed to call her friends because _____
- A. her identity hadn't been confirmed yet.