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主编 ◎ 刘金龙

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◎刘金龙

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写在前面

亲爱的读者,转眼又一个考试季过去了,不知不觉中,又要开始备考了。不知您做好准备了吗?在教育改革的当前,虽说大学英语四级考试的证书已经不再是毕业的通行证,但是在这个唯证书论的时代,多一个证书,就多一份保证,在今后的征途上,人生的天平就会多一个砝码。积极进取,努力奋进的您,肯定也不会让自己在起跑线上就落后于人吧?

参加大学英语四级考试的考生无外乎两类:一、初次参加考试的学生。对你们而言,大学英语四级考试,既令人心向往之又觉得有点小忐忑,毕竟不熟悉,不知道能不能顺利过呢。二、已经考过了,但又想进一步提高成绩的刷分族。对于你们而言,大学英语四级考试这道坎儿,已经算不上什么了,只不过是 a piece of cake。不管您属于哪一类,我们的这本《详解版·英语四级高仿真预测试题十全新真题(附送 MP3 光盘)》都非常适合您使用。

也许你们中有些同学,做过我们上期出版的备考丛书:

《阅读理解加强版·英语四级全真预测试题及详解(附送 MP3 光盘及 2008—2010 年真题)》

《技巧提高版·英语四级 710 分全真预测卷(附送 MP3 光盘)》

《详解版·英语四级历年真题(活页 MP3 版)》

在过去的几个月里,我们不断收到读者的 email,一方面表达对我们图书质量的肯定与赞许,一方面询问《详解版·英语四级高仿真预测试题十全新真题(附送 MP3 光盘)》什么时候可以问世。经过了一段时间的准备,这本书终于要出版了。

这本书里除了具有 5 套附带详解的高仿真全真预测试题外,还有 5 套附带详尽解析的最新真题(含 2011 年真题),读者既可以复习真题,又可以多做模拟题。此外,本书还继承了我们同类备考丛书一贯的风格:给力的作文范文,独到的亮点解析;完整的阅读翻译,准确的原文定位;细致的词汇辨析,精深的难句分解;详尽的翻译解答,精辟的名师点拨:这些者有助于您找到解题的捷径,短暂快捷拿高分。

为了满足不同读者的需要,此次我们还会出版《听力技巧加强版·英语四级全真预测试题及详解(附送 MP3 光盘及历年真题)》。对于大学英语四级考试中最高分值之一的项目——听力理解,很多人都会有种无从下手的感觉。其实,这是四级考试中唯一可以通过短期强化训练得到提高的题型。这本书除了包括 8 套高仿真模拟试题之外,为了凸显听力理解在英语四级考试中的重要性,特别邀请了长期参加四六级考试阅卷的高校老师编写了听力技巧与解题攻略,旨在让学生了解该题型的特殊性,明白即使有时不懂文章,一样可以做对题目的诀窍所在。这一点,对于求分若渴的您,很给力吧?

在这本全新编撰的图书中,我们的作者还为各位悉心编写了5套仿真听力测试题,供大家实战备用。

此外,为了给亲爱的您提供更多复习训练的机会,我们特别建立了网上题库。购买上述本期新书的读者,都可以免费获得一张沪江网站的网络学习卡,通过使用这张卡,可以在网上做更多的题目,进行更多的训练。这是我们的首次尝试,也希望体验的读者都能有所收获。

最后,祝愿各位亲爱的读者,顺利过关。我们期待您的好消息!

如需进一步沟通,可与我联系:16620465@qq.com。

前言

大学英语四级考试改革的目标是更准确地测试我国在校大学生的英语综合应用能力,尤其是英语听说能力,以体现社会改革开放对我国大学生英语综合应用能力的要求。许多考生由于对大学英语四级考试改革的理解不够透彻,在备考过程中往往具有一定的盲目性,缺乏针对性的训练。为了帮助广大考生更好地应对改革后的各种新题型,破解四级考试过程中的种种难题,笔者组织了长期奋战在大学英语教学和四级培训一线的教师,合力编写了该书。

本书的结构体例不同于该丛书的其他书,由“模拟试题(5套)+真题(5套)”组成,即采用了近三年来的5套真题(从2009年6月至2011年6月),另精心选编了5套模拟试题。该书均为编者在对历年真题研究的基础上编写而成。通过对这10套试题的详细讲解和评析,让学生熟悉考试题型、了解考试难度,迅速把握考点和测试要求。另外,在本书所附的MP3光盘中,放入了该书的听力原文及听力录音。尤其要说明的是,书中精心设计的模拟题旨在帮助考生巩固、强化考试所需的技能。通过解题技巧的讲解,难度适中练习的操练,可帮助考生达到触类旁通的娴熟境地。本书具有以下特色:

亮点一——作文部分,既有写作指南作指点,又有经典范文作参考,外加亮点解析,指出范文点睛之处

亮点二——快速阅读和完型填空部分,均配有文章大意,帮助考生理解全文

亮点三——阅读理解 Section A 部分,每道题答案详解部分详细得当,有的还配有句子译文

亮点四——阅读理解 Section B 部分配有全文翻译,便于考生理解全文,更好地解题

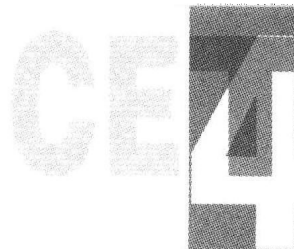
亮点五——翻译部分不仅给出详细的解析,还根据题目特点,对相应语法、词法、句法点均给出拓展性讲解。考生既学习了翻译技巧,又重温了相关语法知识,真可谓一举两得

总之,本书侧重在讲解过程中,除了对考点提供详细的解析外,并发散性地对考点进行了预测点拨,以期达到举一反三、触类旁通之功效。使学生通过练习,“渔”和“鱼”兼得。

本书结合了编者多年的教学、辅导和培训的实践经验,有的编者还多次参加四级考试阅卷工作,对四级考试具有一定的实战经验。书中真题和模拟题的解题技巧是他们在教学培训过程中使用过的,并得到学员的一致认同。可以说,有了他们的加盟使得本书具有一定的实战性和指导性。

此外,本书在整个编写过程中,得到了上海外国语大学高莉敏博士的精心指导,在本书定稿时,她还拨冗审阅了全书,并提出了不少宝贵的修改意见,在此谨表感谢。由于编者学识和水平有限,书中错误之处在所难免,恳请广大同仁和读者批评指正。

编者
2011年5月



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大学英语四级考试高仿真预测试题 1

Part I Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a short essay on the topic of *Using Cell Phones in Public*. You should write at least 120 words following the outline given below.

1. 现在手机到处都是
2. 有人认为手机在公众场合扰民
3. 我的观点

Part II Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on *Answer Sheet 1*. For questions 1 - 7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). For questions 8 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Chasing Fame

What do you want out of life? Do you hope to make the world a better place? Do you dream of becoming a millionaire? Or have you set your sights on becoming a star?

If what you want most is to see your name in lights, be featured on *Entertainment Tonight*, or have a big group of screaming fans scream in your presence, you're not the only one. Many Americans dream of fame, and such fantasies tend to be more common among teens than adults. When *Girls' Life* magazine recently asked its readers to name their biggest goal in life, the largest number (35 percent) said that they wanted to become famous.

The Corporation for Public Broadcasting found that many of the kids and teens it surveyed gave similar responses. Although wealth was the number one dream reported by young people, fame was near the top of the list. Beauty and singing talent—qualities often seen as routes to fame—also ranked high.

We are all familiar with the dangers of fame. We've seen well-known people waste their millions, ruin their love relationships, fight with their families and mess up their lives with drugs or alcohol. We've observed what too much money spent on too many plastic surgery operations can do to a person's face. We know about the pressures famous people live with and the lack of privacy they deal with. So why do so many of us still want to be famous?

Reaching for Fame

Perhaps we are all reaching for fame because today, more than ever before, fame appears to be within reach. Andy Warhol, a famous 20th-century artist, predicted that in the future



everyone would be famous for 15 minutes. Are we going near the future time that Warhol was describing? Watch a few hours of television this week, and you might be convinced. Prime-time game shows and daytime talk shows are filled with folks having their 15 minutes' experience of fame. Reality TV shows such as *Survivor*, *Temptation Island*, and *The Real World* transform average people into instant famous people. Some "reality programs", such as *PopStar* and *Making the Band*, promise — and deliver — sudden stardom to musically talented young people.

Though TV might seem to be the fastest route into the spotlight, other types of modern-day technology also offer chances for self-promotion to those who want to become stars. Today, more and more people own or have access to recording and film equipment or publishing software. Huge numbers also have access to the Internet, and many people have their own Web sites. Fame seekers can use the Web to post a favorite photo, a film clip, or their band's touring schedule. They can do so for little cost and in a space that can be viewed by millions.

A Star-Struck Society

Perhaps it's only natural that so many of us fantasize about fame and plan various ways to gain it. After all, we live in a culture amazed at the doings of famous people. Just take a look sometime as you're walking through the checkout line at your local grocery store. The racks are full of magazines reporting on the lives of TV and film stars, athletes, singers, musicians, famous politicians, and foreign royalty. At least three out of four magazines feature a famous person on the cover and promise some interesting bit of gossip about famous people inside, perhaps a quick glance at J. Lo's wedding dress or Carson Daly's new girlfriend.

The televisions in our homes are just as full of famous faces and facts. Some TV shows focus on nothing but the lives of famous people. Other news, drama, comedy, and sports programs introduce us to the actors, athletes, singers, and program hosts who become the objects of our fascination.

Changing Priorities?

Americans love their celebrities and never seem to be tired of gossip about famous people. Well-almost never. Following the terrorist attacks on September 11, 2001, gossip about famous people temporarily ceased. For a few days after the attacks, nobody paid much attention to Michael Jordan's plans for a comeback or Christina Aguilera's outfits.

The Washington Post was among the many U. S. newspapers that decided not to run gossip columns during that time. "I would feel personally silly and irrelevant if I were doing my column right now," said Lloyd Grove, a gossip columnist for the Post. "I think my time would be better spent going to a blood bank." Cyndi Stivers, the editor of *Time Out New York* magazine, made similar comments. As what she said, it would be just disgusting at a time like this to come out with some silly gossip about famous people.

Some people looked around at our suddenly upset, sad, and earnest nation and wondered: Has America changed for good? Have we passed into a new phase-one in which famous people and their brand of fame no longer hold any meaning and value?

It didn't take long after the tragedies, though, for famous people to find their way back into the spotlight. Television and radio stations announced Michael Jackson's intention to make a record and donate the money from it to disaster relief. Other famous people's responses to the



attacks were also quickly made known. Within days, many top musicians, actors, and TV personalities joined forces to participate in Tribute to Heroes, a long-time TV show, for the United Way. Every major network covered the event, which was watched by 89 million viewers.

Goals and Happiness

Are we just as amazed at fame and famous people as we ever were? Or have the events of this past year really changed our values and goals?

If we really have changed, that might not be such a bad thing. Recent psychological studies show that people who pursue extrinsic goals — such as fame, wealth, or public image — tend to feel less happiness and a lower sense of well-being than other people do. Having an extrinsic goal means being motivated by something outside of yourself. Extrinsic goals are only really accomplished when other people acknowledge them to be accomplished. Studies show that even people who reach extrinsic goals — achieving fame or wealth, for instance — tend to be less happy in their lives than people who set intrinsic goals.

An intrinsic goal is a motivating factor that is inside you, instead of outside of you. People who set out to achieve personal growth or to build better relationships with friends or family have set intrinsic goals. Studies show that such people are more likely to be happy and to feel a sense of well-being than people who set extrinsic goals.

Teens tend to hear a lot about the need to “set goals” in their lives. But what if by setting certain kinds of goals, young people really are setting themselves up for future unhappiness?

What kinds of goals have you set for yourself? Are you planning to spend your life chasing after the fame game? If what you really want is happiness, maybe it's time to change your plans.

- _____ chase after fame in the United States.
A) All people from teens to the elderly B) More young people than adults
C) More old people than teens D) Not so many teens as adults
- Which of the following is reported to be the thing that young people want most?
A) Beauty. B) Fame. C) Fortune. D) Social status.
- Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the negative side fame brings to well-known people?
A) Family breakup. B) Unhealthy living habits.
C) Public scrutiny. D) More job opportunities.
- According to the author, becoming famous nowadays _____.
A) is as difficult as ever before B) is much easier than before
C) is still a difficult task D) is possible within 15 minutes
- What was Americans' attitude towards celebrities after the 9/11 terrorist attacks?
A) They stopped talking about famous people for only a few days.
B) They decided not to focus on the celebrities any more.
C) They gossiped about the celebrities as usual.
D) They were still crazy about the famous people regardless of the country's tragedies.
- How did people respond to the fact that Carson Daly had a new girlfriend?

- A) Three out of four magazines featured him on the cover.
 B) People gossiped about his personal life.
 C) Nobody cared about his privacy.
 D) Everyone was very happy about it.
7. According to the author, to what extent are extrinsic goals really accomplished?
 A) When they are acknowledged by other people to have been accomplished.
 B) When people have got fame, wealth and public image.
 C) When people have reached their intrinsic goals.
 D) When people have established better relationship with others.
8. PopStar and Making the Band are good examples of “_____” which give a chance to young people who are talented in music to become famous.
9. Days after the 9/11 attacks, many top musicians, actors, and TV personalities participate together in a long-time TV show, which was called _____.
10. Pursuing _____ goals means wanting to achieve fame, wealth and public image.

Part III Listening Comprehension (35 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions will be spoken only once. After each question there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four choices marked A), B), C) and D), and decide which is the best answer, then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Questions 11 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

11. A) New products promotion.
 B) Computer sales negotiation.
 C) A job interview.
 D) An internet seminar meeting.
12. A) Turn off the music after 10:00 PM.
 B) Turn down the volume to his stereo.
 C) Keep quiet after midnight.
 D) Use headphones when listening to music.
13. A) 15 minutes.
 B) 30 minutes.
 C) 45 minutes.
 D) 60 minutes.
14. A) Jogging.
 B) Tennis.
 C) Cycling.
 D) Swimming.
15. A) She enjoyed the party very much.
 B) She did not know the other guests.
 C) She thought the party was too formal.
 D) She was not familiar with the host.

16. A) She wants to be an accountant of the firm.
 B) She plans to work on a farm near the firm.
 C) She wants to get herself trained in the firm.
 D) She plans to reject the offer made by the firm.
17. A) It is an urgent job to improve the traffic.
 B) It is best not to drive to work.
 C) It is a good idea to come to work earlier.
 D) It is so difficult to find a place to park his car.
18. A) He believes John was the wrong person.
 B) He wants to know who is telling the truth.
 C) He finds the decision unbelievable.
 D) He thought there wouldn't be any awards.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He has a professional photographer take pictures for him.
 B) He doesn't think he knows enough about film processing.
 C) He doesn't have a flash attachment.
 D) He thinks a big camera would be too much trouble.
20. A) It focuses automatically.
 B) It has a lot of specialized lenses.
 C) It is easy to load.
 D) It advances the film automatically.
21. A) He can't find good subjects to photograph.
 B) His indoor shots are too dark.
 C) His pictures are often blurry.
 D) His camera is too big for good detail.
22. A) Take a picture of the woman.
 B) Look for his old camera.
 C) Take his film to be developed.
 D) Find out the price of a new camera.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) It's cruel.
 B) It's interesting.
 C) She objects to killing animals for sport.
 D) They are full of skills.
24. A) Motor-racing. B) Cycling. C) Skiing. D) Shooting.
25. A) Swimming B) Diving C) Sailing D) Rowing

Section B

Directions: In this section, you will hear 3 short passages. At the end of each passage, you will

hear some questions. Both the passage and the questions will be spoken only once. After you hear a question, you must choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the passage you have just heard.

26. A) To look for two of her close friends.
B) To stay at home and study.
C) To share an apartment with friends.
D) To move out and live alone.
27. A) She couldn't find a good place to stay.
B) Her friend and she couldn't afford the rent.
C) A friend left her for work's sake.
D) She quarreled with her friends.
28. A) Because her home was far away from school.
B) Because her parents asked her to do so.
C) Because she was bored living outside.
D) Because the place where she lived caught fire.
29. A) Because she was disappointed in the college.
B) Because she kept moving all the time and couldn't concentrate on studying.
C) Because her home was too far away from school and it was inconvenient.
D) Because she was not interested in study at all.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

30. A) It would be a terrible experience.
B) The charges are too high for them to afford.
C) They often have to wait for a long time.
D) They are usually too busy to go there.
31. A) White. B) Yellow. C) Red. D) Green.
32. A) How the dentists help patients relax.
B) What colors to use in painting walls in a hospital.
C) Seeing a dentist could be a less painful experience.
D) Trust and understanding of dentists help reduce patients' anxiety and tension.

Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

33. A) Changes in Child Rearing
B) Changes in American Sex Roles
C) Changes in Men's Roles in Family Life

- D) Changes in Women's Roles in Career Pursue
34. A) Fathers also give a wash to their children.
B) Women and men equally share housework.
C) Wives are no longer submissive and obedient.
D) Parents have new attitude towards bringing up children.
35. A) In doing housework. B) In educating children.
C) In bringing up children. D) In jobs and business situations.

Section C

Directions: In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you have just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

According to the evolutionary theory of sleep evolution, sleep has (36) _____ us with a regular pattern of sleeping and waking. The theory does not (37) _____ that sleep provides some important (38) _____ functions. It merely says that (39) _____ has programmed us to perform those functions at a time when activity would be (40) _____ and possibly dangerous. However, sleep protects us only from the sort of (41) _____ we might walk into; it does not protect us from trouble that comes looking for us. So we sleep well in a (42) _____, safe place, but we sleep lightly, if at all, when we fear that bears will (43) _____ into the tent. (44) _____.

Why do cats, for instance, sleep so much, while horses sleep so little? (45) _____.

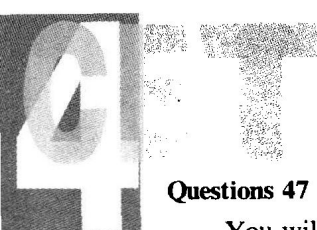
_____ . But cats can afford to have long periods of inactivity because they spend little time eating and are unlikely to be attacked while they sleep. Horses must spend almost all their waking hours eating, because what they eat is very low in energy value. Moreover, (46) _____.

_____ .

Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth) (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.



Questions 47 to 56 are based on the following passage.

You will find that teaching styles in the U. S. are much different than those in other countries. Teaching in the U. S. is more 47 and less dependent on rote memorization. Students regularly 48 faculty to ask questions or offer constructive criticism of part of the lecture. This is encouraged, since professors 49 discussion and debate to passive silence.

Class sizes tend to be smaller in the U. S. than in other countries. Although first-year students may have a few large classes, most classes are small, with 15 to 45 students. The large 50 will often have small recitation sections run by teaching assistants or faculty. Recitation sections review the material 51 in the main lecture, supplement it with additional material, and provide an opportunity to ask questions.

Your grade in most classes will be based on your 52 on tests, quizzes and assignments. If the class has a recitation or discussion section, active participation can improve your grade. The better the professor and teaching assistants know you and your work, the better they will be able to 53 your progress.

Unless the professor has indicated that collaboration is expected, you should do all of the work on your 54 . Collaborating with fellow students on individual assignments is considered cheating. Studying with others is OK, but assignments should be completed 55 . Likewise, quoting a text word for word 56 properly attributing the source is plagiarism. Cheating and plagiarism are grounds for failing a class or even expulsion from school.

A) assess	B) lectures	C) consider	D) interactive
E) properly	F) own	G) interrupt	H) scores
I) like	J) prefer	K) without	L) presented
M) handed	N) individually	O) help	

Section B

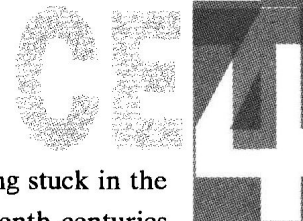
Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

Passage One

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Auctions (拍卖) are public sales of goods, conducted by an officially approved auctioneer. He asks the crowd to gather in the auction room to bid for various items on sale. He encourages buyers to bid higher figures and finally names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods. This is called "knocking down" the goods, for the bidding ends when the auctioneer bangs a small hammer on a raised platform.

The ancient Romans probably invented sales by auction and the English word comes from the Latin "autic", meaning "increase". The Romans usually sold in this way the spoils taken in



war; these sales were called “sub hasta”, meaning “under the spear”, a spear being stuck in the ground as a signal for a crowd to gather. In England in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries goods were often sold “by the candle”; a short candle was lit by the auctioneer and bids could be made while it was burning.

Practically all goods can be sold by auction. Among these are coffee, skins, wool, tea, cocoa, furs, fruit, vegetables and wines. Auction sales are also usual for land and property, antique furniture, pictures, rare books, old china and works of art. The auction rooms at Chritie’s and Sotheby’s in London and New York are world famous.

An auction is usually advertised beforehand with full particulars of the articles to be sold and where and when they can be viewed by the buyers. If the advertisement cannot give full details, catalogues are printed, and each group of goods to be sold together, called a “lot”, is usually given a number. The auctioneer need not begin with lot one and continue the numerical order; he may wait until he notices the fact that certain buyers are in the room and then produce the lots they are likely to be interested in. The auctioneer’s services are paid for in the form of a percentage of the price the goods are sold for. The auctioneer therefore has a direct interest in pushing up the bidding.

57. Auctioned goods are sold _____.
A) for the highest price offered
B) at fixed prices
C) at prices lower than their true value
D) at prices offered by the auctioneer
58. The end of bidding is called “knocking down” because _____.
A) the auctioneer knocks on the table
B) the auctioneer names the highest bidder as the buyer of the goods
C) the goods are knocked down onto the table
D) the auctioneer bangs the table with a hammer
59. In the sentence “The Romans usually sold in this way the spoils taken in war (Para. 2),” the word “spoils” most probably means _____.
A) useless goods
B) spears
C) various kinds of food
D) property taken from the enemy
60. In England a candle used to burn at auction sales _____.
A) because the auction sales took place at night
B) as a signal for the crowd to gather
C) to keep the auction room warm
D) to limit the time when offers of prices could be made
61. An auction catalogue gives buyers _____.
A) the current market values of the goods
B) details of the goods to be sold
C) the order in which goods are to be sold
D) free admission to the auction sale