

大学英语阶段测试

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前

言

随着我国对外开放的不断深入，社会对大学生英语水平的要求不断提高，英语水平证书也被认为是大学生择业的“敲门砖”。基于对以上形势的认识，我们组织了一批教学经验丰富的教师，在对全国大学英语四级考试动向认真分析的基础上编写出了本书。本书共编入模拟试题 10 套，旨在帮助学生全方位复习、巩固所学英语知识，熟悉四级考试题型，在较短的时间内提高应试能力。

在本书的编写过程中，我们充分考虑到考生英语水平提高的阶段性，引入由易到难的梯度设计理念，旨在达到更好的学习效果。同时，本书在题型设置上尽量靠拢四级考试的最新动态，加大复合式听写及词汇题的比重，同时兼顾短文回答等新题型，力求“抛砖引玉”。与此同时，我们还尽量保证各种应试技巧在本书套题中得到有效的运用，以求“事半功倍”。

一位好友会影响你的一生，一本好书会加快你成功的进程。愿考生通过对本书的学习和揣摩，顺利“闯关四级”！

编 者

2004-09-14

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Test 1

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each conversation 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

1. A) To Chris' house. B) To a meeting room.
C) To the club. D) To the post office.
2. A) She gave one or two parties. B) She came to two parties.
C) She comes to most of their parties. D) She missed most of their parties.
3. A) There are not enough potatoes for everyone else.
B) The woman has to think about her request.
C) The woman has more potatoes than the man has.
D) The woman should not eat more potatoes.
4. A) 12:15. B) 1:00. C) 1:10. D) 12:30.
5. A) The woman should invite the policeman.
B) The sports center is near the police station.
C) The policeman probably is a sportsman.
D) He doesn't know the way to the sports center.
6. A) Help her with some heavy work. B) Arrange a place for her to stay.
C) Go away for the weekend. D) Give her his spare change.
7. A) The party lasted all night. B) She didn't get to Susan's.
C) She didn't like the party. D) The party was put off.
8. A) \$3.75. B) \$3.25. C) \$7.50. D) \$15.00.
9. A) He's surprised he couldn't find the hotel.
B) He often gets lost.
C) He doesn't know where the hotel is.
D) He'd rather go to another hotel.
10. A) The man should come back later.

- B) The man must complete some paperwork .
- C) The man 's application has been lost .
- D) The man is not qualified for the job .

Section B

Directions: *In this section, you will hear a short passage three times . When it is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for the main idea . When you listen to the passage again, fill in the ten blanks in the printed passage with the words you hear on the recording . There is a pause in the recording after each clause containing a blank to give you time to write down the words . Finally, check what you have written down when the passage is read for the third time .*

In order to learn a foreign language thoroughly, four things are necessary . Firstly, we must be able (11)_____when we hear it spoken . Secondly, we must be able to speak it ourselves correctly, (12)_____ . Thirdly, we must be able to read the language . Fourthly, we must be able to write it . We must be able to compose sentences (13)_____ . We must know(14)_____so as to write a good letter and composition .(15)_____ . In language learning, a good memory is a good help, but it is not enough (16)_____ in a grammar book . It is not much use learning by heart(17)_____ . We must learn words(18)_____, but in sentences . We must learn by using the language .(19)_____ . We must practise speaking and writing the language (20)_____ .

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part . 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center .*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage .

An Israeli inventor has developed a revolutionary system of robot controlled farming, which he believes could change the frame of modern agriculture .

The system, called Grow-Tech 2000, grows vegetables and other crops inside standard metal shipping containers using hydroponics, in which water replaces soil as the bed for the roots of the plant . Each unit operates under a robotic system, which controls everything from planting the seeds to watering the crop, and to harvesting the roped foodstuff .

Because the containers are sealed and controlled, there is no need for pesticides or any potentially harmful chemicals . The food crops are sterile and can be completely organic . Inside each unit, the atmosphere, humidity, light, heat and water are carefully controlled by the robots, which move the crops around on a large frame, where they can be fertilized, transplanted and harvested more efficiently . All that is needed is a power source .

The demand for food in industrialized countries is growing and the area for growing it is decreasing, while labor costs are rising . So, these machines will be sold in places where there are difficult weather conditions, high labor costs and rising demand for food .

In future, the same technology could be applied to develop machines to help other agricultural problems in areas such as Africa where food supplies are scarce . Shipping containers are cheap, which can be moved around easily and can be piled on top of each other to create a farm yielding very high amounts using only a limited area and very little labor .

Because the system is sealed and needs no chemicals, it is environmentally friendly . It uses a minimum supply of water and produces oxygen instead of toxic gases, which are the by-product of pesticides .

The invention will provide a way of meeting the rapidly growing demand for organic products at a time when traditional agriculture is declining swiftly .

21 . Which is the most critical factor for the new farming system ?

- A) Atmosphere, light, and water . B) Computerized robot .
C) A power source . D) Fertilizer .

22 . Why is the new invention expected to apply in Africa ?

- A) There is a serious shortage of food . B) There is not enough labor for planting .
C) There is a cheap transportation . D) There is limited area for planting .

23 . Which is NOT the advantage of Grow-Tech 2000 ?

- A) Good adaptation to bad weather condition .
B) Lower labor cost .
C) High yield on a limited area .
D) Stimulus of crops ' growing speed .

24 . Why is this new technology environmentlly friendly ?

- A) It needs no fertilizer . B) It saves labor cost .
C) It causes less pollution . D) It uses less water .

25 . What 's the author 's attitude towards the application of this new invention ?

- A) Pessimistic . B) Optimistic . C) Neutral . D) Indifferent .

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage .

U . S . college students are increasingly burdened with credit card debt, according to a study released Tuesday, and the consequences can be serious—ranging from higher drop-out rates to future employment problems and even suicide . The study, by Georgetown Uni-

versity sociologist Robert Manning, blamed credit card issuers for actively targeting students and colleges for allowing them to do so, sometimes in return for a cut of the profits. “The unrestricted marketing of credit cards on college campuses is so aggressive that it now poses a greater threat than alcohol or sexually transmitted diseases,” Manning told a news conference in Washington. “If we don’t swiftly address this pernicious problem, the coats will continue to escalate, with social consequences far more tragic than mere dollars and cents.”

Based on hundreds of face-to-face interviews and surveys with students, Manning concluded both the number with credit card debt and their indebtedness had been “systematically underreported” in previous studies—which failed to reflect the “survival strategies” may be used to cope with their debts. These included the use of federal student loans to pay off credit cards, effectively shifting the debt, appeals to parents for loans, cutting back on course work to increase time at paid jobs, or even dropping out altogether to work full time.

“Official drop-out rates include growing numbers of students who are unable to cope with the stress of their debts and/or part time jobs for servicing their credit cards,” the study said. “Student credit card debts are increasingly scrutinized during the recruitment process and may be an important factor in evaluating prospective employees,” it noted. O’Donnell and Manning agreed students should bear some responsibility for reckless use of credit, but said credit card companies also had to be held accountable for making it so easy for them to get into debt over their heads. Manning said one of the most disturbing aspects of the student credit card issue was “the seduction of college and university administrators by the credit card industry.”

26. Sociologist Robert Manning’s study shows that _____.

- A) the number of American college students using credit cards on campus is increasing
- B) more and more American college students with credit cards overdraw their accounts
- C) more and more American colleges encourage students to use credit cards to make profits
- D) credit card issuers will run into debt for encouraging college students to use credit cards

27. What does Manning think of previous studies of the student credit card issue?

- A) They didn’t employ effective means to get useful first-hand data.
- B) They failed to reveal the real dimension of the problem.
- C) They failed to put forward any solutions to this problem.
- D) They didn’t go to depth to find the root cause of the problem.

28. The author’s feeling towards those college students with credit card debts is _____.

- A) discouraged and pessimistic
- B) sympathetic and critical
- C) indifferent and disapproving
- D) negative and doubtful

29. The author implies all of the following should be accountable for this problem EX-

CET _____ .

A) credit card issuers

B) college authorities

C) parents of the students

D) students themselves

30 . The word “reckless” in Line 5, Para .3 can be best replaced by “_____” .

A) inconsiderate

B) frequent

C) crude

D) regular

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage .

Between 1815 and 1914, the world witnessed the greatest peaceful migration in its history: 35 million people, mostly Europeans, left their homelands to start new lives in America . Why did these people risk everything by leaving their homes and families to see what the New World had to offer ? There are both push and pull factors which we should consider .

First, what forced emigrants to make the decision to leave ? One major cause of the exodus among European peasants was the rise in population, which in turn led to land hunger . Another was politics . Nationalism saw increased taxation and the growth of armies, and many young men fled Europe to avoid being conscripted . Also, the failure of the liberal revolutions in Europe caused the departure of hundreds of thousands of refugees .

Physical hunger provided another pressing reason . Between 1845 and 1848, the terrible potato famine in Ireland ended in the deaths of one million Irish people and emigration of a further million who wished to escape starvation . Religion also encouraged million to leave the Old World .

In short, people chose to leave their homes for social, economic and religious reasons . As a result, by 1890 among a total population of 63 million, there were more than nine million foreign-born Americans .

But what were the attractions ? First of all, there was the promise of land, which was so scarce in Europe . Next, factories were calling out for labor, and pay and conditions were much better than back home . Men were needed to open up the West and build the long railroads, and settlers were needed to populate new towns and develop commerce . There was the space for religious communities to practice their faith in peace and comparative isolation .

As we know, there were losers . To start with, there were those unwilling immigrants, the slaves who had been used as a source of cheap labor for the tobacco plantations of the South . Nor should we forget the equally awful fate of the American Indians . By 1860 there were 27 million free whites, four million slaves and a mere 488,000 free blacks .

31 . What does “exodus” most probably mean in Line 2, Para 2 ?

A) Living a poor life in remote villages .

B) Leaving the motherland in great numbers .

- C) Increasing the population in homeland .
D) Remaining peasants in Europe .
- 32 . What does “ being conscripted ” (Line 4, Para . 2) mean according to the context ?
A) Being forced to leave home . B) Being involved in liberal revolution .
C) Being enrolled in the army . D) Being treated as slaves .
- 33 . Which fraction gives the closest estimate of the number of non-native born Americans in 1890 ?
A) A quarter . B) A third . C) A half . D) A seventh .
- 34 . Which one of the following statements is NOT true ?
A) There was much more land in America .
B) The pay was better in America .
C) There was much higher living standard in America .
D) There was more prosperous commerce in America .
- 35 . From the last paragraph, we can know that American Indians were _____ .
A) as miserable as the American Black then
B) living better than the American Black then
C) unwilling immigrants as the American Black
D) treated as slaves as the American Black

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage .

Insurance companies provide a service to the community by protecting it against expected and unexpected disasters . Before an insurance company will agree to insure anything, it collects accurate figures about the risk . It knows, for example, that the risk of a man being killed in a plane accident is less than the risk he takes in crossing a busy road . This enables it to quote low figures for travel insurance . Sometimes the risk may be high, as in motor-racing or mountaineering . Then the company charges a much higher price . If too many climbers have accidents, the price rises till further . If the majority of climbers fall off mountains, the company will refuse to insure them .

An ordinary householder may wish to protect his home against fire or his property against burglary . A shopkeeper may wish to insure against theft . In normal cases, the company will check its statistics and quote a premium . If it is suspicious, it may refuse to quote . If it insures a shop and then receives a suspicious claim, it will investigate the claim as a means of protecting itself against false claims . It is not unknown for a businessman in debt to burn down his own premises so that he can claim much money from his insurance company . He can be sure that the fire will be investigated most carefully . Insurance companies also accept insurance against ship-wreck or disaster in the air . Planes and ships are very expensive, so a large premium is charged, but a reduction is given to companies with an accident-free record .

Every week, insurance companies receive premium payments from customers . These payments can form a very large total running into millions of dollars . The company does not leave the money in the bank . It invests in property, shares, farms and even antique paintings and stamps . Its aim is to obtain the best possible return on its investment . This is not as greedy as it may seem, since this is one way by which it can keep its premiums down and continue to make a profit while being of service to the community .

- 36 . The main idea of the first paragraph is that _____ .
- A) insurance companies protect the community against disasters
B) insurance companies often collect accurate figures about the risk
C) insurance companies base their decisions on the risk involved
D) insurance companies charge different prices in different cases
- 37 . The insurance company usually will investigate a suspicious claim to _____ .
- A) refuse to quote the insurance fee
B) make sure that the claim is justifiable
C) decide how much the company should pay
D) find out how the accident happened as a routine
- 38 . The word“ premium ”in Line 3, Para .2 most probably means“ _____ ”.
- A) land and buildings B) insurance policy
C) debt receipt D) financial charges
- 39 . The author ’s attitude towards customers ’ premium payments being used by insurance companies is _____ .
- A) critical B) doubtful C) neutral D) positive
- 40 . The purpose of this passage is to _____ .
- A) explain how insurance companies operate
B) encourage people to invest in insurance companies
C) persuade people to insure against unexpected disasters
D) advise people how to insure their life and property

Part III Vocabulary and Structure (20 minutes)

Directions: *There are 30 incomplete sentences in this part . For each sentence there are four choices marked A) , B) , C) and D) . Choose the one that best complete the sentence . Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center .*

- 41 . The military dogs were smelling _____; perhaps they smelt the thief .
- A) of B) round C) up D) out
- 42 . He was very badly injured; only the very finest treatment could have brought him _____ .
- A) to B) through C) off D) under
- 43 . The first bubbles to _____ the liquid are a mixture of air and hydrogen .



- A) run off B) get away C) escape from D) result from
- 44 . In the middle of his tests, the scientist burst _____ the truth .
A) out B) forth C) upon D) into
- 45 . To be a good composer, one must _____ the people and create the music they need .
A) feel with B) feel like C) feel of D) feel about
- 46 . The circulation of the monthly _____ to almost 50,000 .
A) shot up B) shut up C) opened up D) climbed up
- 47 . They have _____ many new measures for health protection .
A) put in order B) put to use C) put in charge D) put into effect
- 48 . Crushed glass from bottle waste may be used in a _____ for paving roads .
A) combination B) compound C) blend D) mixture
- 49 . These meals can hardly be eaten _____ being so unclean .
A) on account of B) on condition that C) on behalf of D) on the grounds of
- 50 . The meeting will be put off _____ no adequate preparations are made .
A) in no case B) in the case of C) in case of D) in case
- 51 . For him, no hobby or sport can _____ the thrill of the chase after a rare stamp .
A) compete B) bring C) compare D) match
- 52 . _____ must be taken to prevent the disease from spreading .
A) Advantages B) Charges C) Care D) Measures
- 53 . It has been found that the oils of the garlic does not _____ to the teeth .
A) take B) see C) stick D) keep
- 54 . Martin admits that he decided early in life that he belonged _____ a zoo .
A) to B) in C) at D) for
- 55 . Send him away _____ I 'll shoot and take my chances .
A) if not B) or rather C) otherwise D) or
- 56 . _____ the large amount of time devoted to listening everyday, most college students do not listen effectively .
A) Moreover B) Despite C) Nevertheless D) Furthermore
- 57 . The young fellow has impressed his employer considerably and _____ he is soon to be promoted .
A) eventually B) gradually C) accordingly D) particularly
- 58 . He painted his pictures in _____ manner seemed best to him, without considering other people 's opinions .
A) whichever B) whatever C) however D) wherever
- 59 . The engineers have _____ accurate measuring equipment for recording the loudness at different frequencies .
A) analyzed B) devised C) divided D) delivered
- 60 . John 's father wants to dispose _____ their old house and buy a new one .
A) in B) to C) of D) on

- 61 . The coming of the railways in the 1830s _____ our society an economic life .
A) transformed B) transported C) transferred D) transmitted
- 62 . The world will be a dull place when all the different nationalities behave exactly _____ .
A) alike B) likable C) likely D) like
- 63 . Liquids are like solids _____ they have a definite volume .
A) in that B) for that C) with that D) at that
- 64 . Housewives who do not go out to work often feel they are not working to their full _____ .
A) capacity B) strength C) length D) possibility
- 65 . I hate people who _____ the end of film that you haven't seen before .
A) reveal B) rewrite C) revise D) reverse
- 66 . Sam, you _____ instead of playing video games . Aren't you going to have a test tomorrow ?
A) might have been studying B) ought to be studying
C) must have studied D) need studying
- 67 . _____, he found the front door to his apartment wide open when he came back home .
A) To his much shock B) Much to his shock
C) To shock him much D) Much shocked him
- 68 . _____ this early—I don't have to go to work today .
A) You needn't wake me up B) You don't need to wake me up
C) You needn't have woken me up D) You haven't need to wake me up
- 69 . _____ a serious crisis to arise, the government would have to act swiftly .
A) Were B) Was C) Should D) Be
- 70 . _____ I had know their plot earlier !
A) As if B) What if C) Even if D) If today

Part IV

Cloze

(15 minutes)

Directions: There are 20 blanks in the following passage . For each blank , there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D), you should choose the one that best fits into the passage . Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center .

Scientists are studying how to save from dying out the storks(鹤), 71 numbers have been decreasing rapidly because of environmental 72, poisoning and hunting .

Their traditional feeding grounds in 73 and wetland have become populated . The storks are being poisoned 74 eating insects which 75 have been poisoned . Others are shot or trapped by hunters .

Scientists said it is 76 to determine how many storks remain and warned that their



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decrease is“ very 77 ”.

The scientists propose to save the birds 78 finding out where they are most at risk and by educating the public 79 the value of these creatures .

Most of the 80 about the bird life has been collected by nonprofessional bird 81 who note down what they see in their 82 time .

The white stork, 83 the name suggests, is all-white except 84 the black rear half of the wing . The bird stands one-metre 85 .

Each year hundreds fly to Africa 86 breeding in Europe . Scientists are 87 concerned that the numbers returning to stay in Europe have been 88 .“ We need to find out 89 about the needs of these birds and the 90 they face so we may be able to help them ”, said the scientists .

- | | | | |
|--------------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| 71 . A) whose | B) those | C) the | D) their |
| 72 . A) atmosphere | B) changes | C) improvement | D) protection |
| 73 . A) fields | B) villages | C) zoos | D) areas |
| 74 . A) since | B) for | C) on | D) as |
| 75 . A) they | B) ones | C) themselves | D) some |
| 76 . A) impossible | B) inadequate | C) improper | D) improbable |
| 77 . A) desirable | B) unreasonable | C) alarming | D) awful |
| 78 . A) in | B) at | C) on | D) through |
| 79 . A) at | B) with | C) for | D) about |
| 80 . A) news | B) information | C) intelligence | D) impression |
| 81 . A) keepers | B) followers | C) watchers | D) catchers |
| 82 . A) scarce | B) special | C) specific | D) spare |
| 83 . A) as | B) that | C) which | D) so |
| 84 . A) that | B) only | C) for | D) in |
| 85 . A) long | B) upward | C) high | D) up |
| 86 . A) while | B) after | C) during | D) since |
| 87 . A) extremely | B) completely | C) rarely | D) readily |
| 88 . A) increasing | B) improving | C) decreasing | D) descending |
| 89 . A) much | B) lot | C) many | D) more |
| 90 . A) damage | B) dangers | C) discouragement | D) destruction |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on this topic: *Is a Test of Spoken English Necessary?* You should write at least 120 words, and you should base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- (1) 很多人认为有必要举行英语口语考试;
- (2) 有人持不同的意见;
- (3) 自己的看法和打算。

Test 2

Part I

Listening Comprehension

(20 minutes)

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear ten short conversations. At the end of each conversation, a question will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the question will be spoken only once. After each conversation 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

1. A) She should take it to the post office .
B) It is too big to send by mail .
C) She should return it to the sender .
D) It needs more stamps .
2. A) The bus has broken down and will not arrive .
B) The bus was in a terrible accident .
C) The bus will arrive later than is expected .
D) The bus is being repaired .
3. A) Someone else bought it for him .
B) He bought it on his birthday .
C) He exchanged it for something else .
D) He doesn't remember where he got it .
4. A) Give his salesman a raise . B) Take a vacation .
C) Hire a new employee . D) Change his plans .
5. A) The woman is one of Keith's friends .
B) His old roommate has moved and is a writer .
C) Keith won't be coming back and be his roommate .
D) The woman read about Keith in a short story .
6. A) Turn up the volume . B) Stop talking so much .
C) Play the music more softly . D) Play different music .
7. A) She feels her salary is a private matter .
B) She is in a different kind of business .
C) She isn't learning a lot in her business course .

D) She doesn't want to work with the man anymore .

8 . A) 15 . B) 50 . C) 85 . D) 100 .

9 . A) Ask Joan to come to the meeting before lunch .

B) Tell Joan about the meeting at lunch .

C) Ask Joan to meet him for lunch .

D) Tell Joan to get ready for lunch .

10 . A) A salary cut .

B) A service charge .

C) A rent increase .

D) A vacation trip .

Section B

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 . Then listen to the passage again . When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 11 to 17 with the exact words you have just heard . For blanks numbered from 18 to 20 you are required to fill in the missing information . 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 .*

One night in April 1912, a huge new (11) _____ liner, the Titanic, was (12) _____ the Atlantic . She was just about the most (13) _____ ship that had ever been built . She was going very fast, which was (14) _____ because there were icebergs around and it was very dark that night . The passengers were all having a good time when the ship suddenly (15) _____ one of the icebergs .

The ship began to (16) _____ and the passengers tried to (17) _____, but there were not enough lifeboats since nobody thought that would ever be necessary . Eight white rockets were fired into the air in order to get help . Another ship, the California, was passing nearby . An officer and another sailor on it saw the rockets . (18) _____, and were just firing the rockets in fun . Anyway they did wake the captain . But the captain was too sleepy to understand and the California just went on sailing away, in another direction .

When the Titanic finally went down, (19) _____, they were trying to keep the passengers calm . Two thirds of the passengers were drowned . (20) _____ .

Part II

Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 passages in this part. 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

When dining in restaurants, Americans usually order drinks first, then soup, salad, main course or entrée, and dessert at last. This is somewhat a different order way from that in Europe.

Until about the middle of the nineteenth century, Americans didn't have to worry about whether the salad came before or after the main course since they didn't eat salad at all. Chomping on greens was once considered sissy, and Americans preferred to get their greens indirectly, after they had been processed by rabbits or deer. The shift of public taste toward the salad may be attributed to New York's Delmonico brothers, who originally introduced smorgasbord from Europe, and served it in their restaurant. Such novelties became so popular that by the end of the nineteenth century, the Waldorf salad has swept the country. Europeans still chomp on greens after the main course, as a way of clearing the palate, and being ready for the cheese. Why Americans eat their salad first is uncertain. The following joking suggestions might make sense: the custom may be related to the slimming craze, for "salad first" may fill you up without any worry about fattening; to avoid customers' impatience with waiting, the restaurant served salad first to keep them busy while the main courses are being prepared; eating raw food while one is waiting for the cooked food may be a way of announcing that one is not wasting time, which is seen as a virtue; or, probably unfair to the restaurant, this custom has been encouraged by the merchant as trick—the meagreness of a meal is less noticeable if it comes after "free" salad—after all, rabbit food is much cheaper than the rabbit.

21. In American restaurants, people are usually served in the order of _____.

- A) soup, salad, main course, drinks and dessert
- B) drinks, salad, main course, soup and dessert
- C) drinks, soup, salad, main course and dessert
- D) drinks, soup, main course, salad and dessert

22. Before the middle of the nineteenth century, _____.

- A) Americans ate the salad before the main course
- B) Americans ate the salad after the main course
- C) Americans ate the salad either before or after the main course