
大学英语4级考试
实考试卷解析
1998.6-2005.6

大学英语4级考试
实考试卷解析

1998.6—2005.6

编　写　大学英语四级考试命题研究组
主　编　吴玮翔
副主编　吴延东　杨　欣　李　淼

中国对外翻译出版公司

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

大学英语四级考试实考试卷解析/吴玮翔主编. —北京：中国对外翻译出版公司，2004.8

ISBN 7—5001—1229—7

Ⅰ.大… Ⅱ.吴… Ⅲ.英语—高等学校—水平考试解题 Ⅳ.H319.6

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 035362 号

出版发行/中国对外翻译出版公司

地　　址/北京市西城区车公庄大街甲 4 号物华大厦六层

电　　话/(010)68002481　68002482

邮　　编/100044

传　　真/(010)68002480

E—mail:ctpc@public.bta.net.cn

http://www.ctpc.com.cn

策划编辑/铁　钧

责任编辑/赵铁伶

责任校对/朱晓莹

封面设计/锦　虹

排　　版/百佳照排

印　　刷/北京宏大印刷有限公司

经　　销/新华书店北京发行所

规　　格/787×1092 毫米　1/16

印　　张/15.125

版　　次/2004 年 8 月第一版

印　　次/2005 年 7 月第三次(修订)

印　　数/12000 册

ISBN 7—5001—1229—7/G·426　定价:13.50 元

版权所有　侵权必究

中国对外翻译出版公司

试卷代号：A

1998年6月大学英语四级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Four—

(4 LSH 2)

试 题 册

(120分钟)

****

注 意 事 项

一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后，把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后才可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。

二、仔细读懂题目的说明。

三、在120分钟内答完全部试题，不得拖延时间。

四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。作文写在作文纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。

五、多项选择题只能选一个答案，多选作废。选定答案后，用HB浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是：

[A] [B] ~~[C]~~ [D]

使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度，浓度要盖过红色。

六、如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

Part I **Listening Comprehension** **(20 minutes)**

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 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 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

A) At the office. B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer ~~[A]~~[B][C][D]

1. A) They are twins. B) They are classmates.
   C) They are friends. D) They are colleagues.
2. A) The man is planning a trip to Austin. B) The man has not been to Austin before.
   C) The man doesn't like Austin. D) The man has been to Austin before.
3. A) The size of the room. B) Long working hours.
   C) The hot weather. D) The fan in the room.
4. A) The man has changed his destination.
   B) The man is returning his ticket.
   C) The man is flying to New York tomorrow morning.
   D) The man can't manage to go to New York as planned.
5. A) It is difficult to identify. B) It has been misplaced.
   C) It is missing. D) It has been borrowed by someone.
6. A) Looking for a timetable. B) Buying some furniture.
   C) Reserving a table. D) Window shopping.
7. A) Cold and windy. B) Snow will be replaced by strong winds.
   C) It will get better. D) Rainy and cold.
8. A) It is no longer available.
   B) It has been reprinted four times.
   C) The store doesn't have it now, but will have it soon.
   D) The information in the book is out of date.

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

9. A) Henry doesn't like the color.
B) Someone else painted the house.
C) There was no ladder in the house.
D) Henry painted the house himself.

10. A) In a cotton field.
B) At a railway station.
C) On a farm.
D) On a train.

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 passages 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

Passage One

Questions 11 to 13 are based on the passage you have just heard.

11. A) They invited him to a party.
B) They asked him to make a speech.
C) They gave a special dinner for him.
D) They invited his wife to attend the dinner.

12. A) He was embarrassed.
B) He felt greatly encouraged.
C) He felt sad.
D) He was deeply touched.

13. A) Sam's wife did not think that the company was fair to Sam.
B) Sam's wife was satisfied with the gold watch.
C) Sam did not like the gold watch.
D) The company had some financial problems.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 16 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) The number of students they take in is limited.
B) They receive little or no support from public taxes.
C) They are only open to children from rich families.
D) They have to pay more taxes.

15. A) Private schools admit more students.
B) Private schools charge less than religious schools.
C) Private schools run a variety of programs.
D) Private schools allow students to enjoy more freedom.

16. A) The churches.
B) The program designers.
C) The local authorities.
D) The state government.

Passage Three

Questions 17 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

17. A) She was found stealing in a bookstore.
B) She caught someone in the act of stealing.
C) She admitted having stolen something.

D) She said she was wrongly accused of stealing.

18. A) A book.
B) $3,000.
C) A handbag.
D) A Christmas card.

19. A) She was questioned by the police.
B) She was shut in a small room for 20 minutes.
C) She was insulted by the shopper around her.
D) She was body-searched by the store manager.

20. A) They refused to apologize for having followed her through the town.
B) They regretted having wrongly accused her of stealing.
C) They still suspected that she was a thief.
D) They agreed to pay her $3,000 damages.

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 centre.*

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Psychologist George Spilich and colleagues at Washington College in Chestertown, Maryland, decided to find out whether, as many smokers say, smoking helps them to "think and concentrate". Spilich put young non-smokers, active smokers and smokers *deprived*(被剥夺) of cigarettes through a series of tests.

In the first test, each *subject*(试验对象) sat before a computer screen and pressed a key as soon as he or she recognized a target letter among a grouping of 96. In this simple test, smokers, deprived smokers and non-smokers performed equally well.

The next test was more complex, requiring all to scan sequences of 20 identical letters and respond the instant one of the letters transformed into a different one. Non-smokers were faster, but under the stimulation of *nicotine*(尼古丁), active smokers were faster than deprived smokers.

In the third test of short-term memory, non-smokers made the fewest errors, but deprived smokers committed fewer errors than active smokers.

The fourth test required people to read a passage, then answer questions about it. Non-smokers remembered 19 percent more of the most important information than active smokers, and deprived smokers bested those who had smoked a cigarette just before testing. Active smokers tended not only to have poorer memories but also had trouble separating important information from insignificant details.

"As our tests became more complex," sums up Spilich, "non-smokers performed better

than smokers by wider and wider margins". He predicts, "smokers might perform adequately at many jobs — until they got complicated. A smoking airline pilot could fly adequately if no problems arose, but if something went wrong, smoking might damage his mental capacity."

21. The purpose of George Spilich's experiments is _____.

A) to test whether smoking has a positive effect on the mental capacity of smokers

B) to show how smoking damages people's mental capacity

C) to prove that smoking affects people's regular performance

D) to find out whether smoking helps people's short-term memory

22. George Spilich's experiment was conducted in such a way as to _____.

A) compel the subjects to separate major information from minor details

B) put the subjects through increasingly complex tests

C) check the effectiveness of nicotine on smokers

D) register the prompt responses of the subjects

23. The word "bested"(Line 3, Para. 5) most probably means _____.

A) beat B) envied C) caught up with D) made the best of

24. Which of the following statement is true?

A) Active smokers in general performed better than deprived smokers.

B) Active smokers responded more quickly than the other subjects.

C) Non-smokers were not better than other subjects in performing simple tasks.

D) Deprived smokers gave the slowest responses to the various tasks.

25. We can infer from the last paragraph that _____.

A) smokers should not expect to become airline pilots

B) smoking in emergency cases causes mental illness

C) no airline pilots smoke during flights

D) smokers may prove unequal to handing emergency cases

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the flowing passage.

There is no denying that students should learn something about how computers work, just as we expect them at least to understand that the *internal-combustion engine*(内燃机) has something to do with burning fuel, expanding gases and *pistons*(活塞) being driven. For people should have some basic idea of how the things that they use do what they do. Further, students might be helped by a course that considers the computer's impact on society. But that is not what is meant by computer literacy. For computer literacy is not a form of *literacy*(读写能力); it is a trade skill that should not be taught as a liberal art.

Learning how to use a computer and learning how to program are two distinct activities. A case might be made that the competent citizens of tomorrow should free themselves from their fear of computers. But this is quite different from saying that all ought

to know how to program one. Leave that to people who have chosen programming as a career. While programming can be lots of fun, and while our society needs some people who are experts at it, the same is true of auto repair and violin-making.

Learning how to use a computer is not that difficult, and it gets easier all the time as programs become more "user-friendly". Let us assume that in the future everyone is going to have to know how to use a computer to be a competent citizen. What does the phrase "learning to use a computer" mean? It sounds like "learning to drive a car"; that is, it sounds as if there is some set of definite skills that, once acquired, enable one to use a computer.

In fact, "learning to use a computer" is much more like "learning to play a game", but learning the rules of one game may not help you play a second game, whose rules may not be the same. There is no such a thing as teaching someone how to use a computer. One can only teach people to use this or that program, and generally that is easily accomplished.

26. To be the competent citizens of tomorrow, people should _____.

A) try to lay a solid foundation in computer science

B) be aware of how the things that they use do what they do

C) learn to use a computer by acquiring a certain set of skills

D) understand that programming a computer is more essential than repairing a car

27. In the second Paragraph"violin-making"is mentioned to show that _____.

A) programming a computer is as interesting as making a violin

B) our society needs experts in different fields

C) violin-making requires as much skill as computer programming

D) people who can use a computer don't necessarily have to know computer programming

28. Learning to use a computer is getting easier all the time because _____.

A) programs are becoming less complicated

B) programs are designed to be convenient to users

C) programming is becoming easier and easier

D) programs are becoming readily available to computer users

29. According to the author, the phrase "learning to use a computer"(Line 3, Para. 3) means learning _____.

A) a set of rules

B) the fundamentals of computer science

C) specific programs

D) general principles of programming

30. The author's purpose in writing this passage is _____.

A) to stress the impact of the computer on society

B) to explain the concept of computer literacy

C) to illustrate the requirements for being competent citizens of tomorrow

D) to emphasize that computer programming is an interesting and challenging job

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The way people hold to the belief that a fun-filled, painfree life equals happiness actually reduces their chances of ever attaining real happiness. If fun and pleasure are equal to happiness, then pain must be equal to unhappiness. But, in fact, the opposite is true: more often than not, things that lead to happiness involve some pain.

As a result, many people avoid the very attempts that are the source of true happiness. They fear the pain inevitably brought by such things as marriage, raising children, professional achievement, religious *commitment*(承担的义务), self-improvement.

Ask a *bachelor*(单身汉) why he resists marriage even though he finds dating to be less and less satisfying. If he is honest he will tell you that he is afraid of making a commitment. For commitment is in fact quite painful. The single life is filled with fun, adventure, excitement. Marriage has such moments, but they are not its most distinguishing features.

Couples with infant children are lucky to get a whole night's sleep or a three-day vacation. I don't know any parent who would choose the word fun to describe raising children. But couples who decide not to have children never know the joys of watching a child grow up or of playing with a grandchild.

Understanding and accepting that true happiness has nothing to do with fun is one of the most liberating realizations. It liberates time: now we can devote more hours to activities that can genuinely increase our happiness. It liberates money: buying that new car or those fancy clothes that will do nothing to increase our happiness now seems pointless. And it liberates us from envy: we now understand that all those who are always having so much fun actually may not be happy at all.

31. According to the author, a bachelor resists marriage chiefly because _____.

A) he is reluctant to take on family responsibilities

B) he believes that life will be more cheerful if he remains single

C) he finds more fun in dating than in marriage

D) he fears it will put an end to all his fun adventure and excitement

32. Raising children, in the author's opinion, is _____.

A) a moral duty

B) a thankless job

C) a rewarding task

D) a source of inevitable pain

33. From the last Paragraph, we learn that envy sometimes stems from _____.

A) hatred B) misunderstanding C) prejudice D) ignorance

34. To understand what true happiness is one must _____.

A) have as much fun as possible during one's lifetime

B) make every effort to liberate oneself from pain

C) put up with pain under all circumstances

D) be able to distinguish happiness from fun

35. What is the author trying to tell us?

A) Happiness often goes hand in hand with pain.

B) One must know how to attain happiness.

C) It is important to make commitments.

D) It is pain that leads to happiness.

Passage Four

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

It's very interesting to note where the debate about *diversity*(多样化) is taking place. It is taking place primarily in political circles. Here at the College Fund, we have a lot of contact with top *corporate*(公司的) leaders; none of them is talking about getting rid of those instruments that produce diversity. In fact, they say that if their companies are to compete in the global village and in the global market place, diversity is an imperative. They also say that the need for talented, skilled Americans means we have to expand the pool of potential employees. And in looking at where birth rates are growing and at where the population is shifting, corporate America understands that expanding the pool means promoting policies that help provide skills to more minorities, more women and more immigrants. Corporate leaders know that if that doesn't occur in our society, they will not have the engineers, the scientists, the lawyers, or the business managers they will need.

Likewise, I don't hear people in the academy saying. "Let's go backward. Let's go back to the good old days, when we had a *meritocracy*(不拘一格选人才)" (which was never true — we never had a meritocracy, although we've come closer to it in the last 30 years). I recently visited a great little college in New York where the campus has doubled its minority population in the last six years. I talked with an African American who has been a professor there for a long time, and she remembers that when she first joined the community, there were fewer than a handful of minorities on campus. Now, all of us feel the university is better because of the diversity. So where we hear this debate is primarily in political circles and in the media — not in corporate board rooms or on college campuses.

36. The word "imperative"(Line 5, Para. 1) most probably refers to something _____.

A) superficial B) remarkable C) debatable D) essential

37. Which of the following groups of people still differ in their views on diversity?

A) Minorities. B) Politicians. C) Professors. D) Managers.

38. High corporate leaders seem to be in favor of promoting diversity so as to _____.

A) lower the rate of unemployment B) win equal political rights for minorities

C) be competitive in the world market D) satisfy the demands of a growing population

39. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.

A) meritocracy can never be realized without diversity

B) American political circles will not accept diversity

C) it is unlikely that diversity will occur in the U. S. media

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com

D) minorities can only enter the fields where no debate is heard about diversity

40. According to the passage, diversity can be achieved in American society by _____.

A) expanding the pool of potential employees

B) promoting policies that provide skills to employees

C) training more engineers, scientists lawyers and business managers

D) providing education for all regardless of race or sex

Part Ⅱ **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 answer that best completes the sentence. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.*

41. The last half of the nineteenth century _____ the steady improvement in the means of travel.

A) has witnessed B) was witnessed C) witnessed D) is witnessed

42. The shy girl felt _____ and uncomfortable when she could not answer her teacher's questions.

A) amazed B) awkward C) curious D) amused

43. Ann never dreams of _____ for her to be sent abroad very soon.

A) there being a chance B) there to be a chance

C) there be a chance D) being a chance

44. It was very kind of you to do the washing-up, but you _____ it.

A) mustn't have done B) wouldn't have done

C) mightn't have done D) didn't have to do

45. Frequently single-parent children _____ some of the functions that the absent adult in the house would have served.

A) take off B) take after C) take in D) take on

46. He gives people the impression _____ all his life broad.

A) of having spent B) to have spent C) of being spent D) to spend

47. A peculiarly pointed chin is his most memorable facial _____.

A) mark B) feature C) trace D) appearance

48. I'd rather you _____ make any comment on the issue for the time being.

A) don't B) wouldn't C) didn't D) shouldn't

49. All things _____, the planned trip will have to be called off.

A) considered B) be considered C) considering D) having considered

50. John Dewey believed that education should be a preparation for life, that a person learns by doing, and that teaching must _____ the curiosity and creativity of children.

A) seek B) stimulate C) shape D) secure

51. Criticism and self-criticism is necessary _____ it helps us to find and correct our mistakes.

A) by that B) at that C) on that D) in that

52. However, at times this balance in nature is _____, resulting in a number of possibly unforeseen effects.

A) troubled B) disturbed C) confused D) puzzled

53. If she doesn't tell him the truth now, he'll simply keep on asking her until she _____.

A) does B) has done C) will do D) would do

54. The patient's health failed to such an extent that he was put into _____ care.

A) tense B) rigid C) intensive D) tight

55. Does everyone on earth have an equal right _____ an equal share of its resources?

A) by B) at C) to D) over

56. Americans eat _____ as they actually need every day.

A) twice as much protein B) twice protein as much twice

C) twice protein as much D) protein as twice much

57. In 1914, an apparently insignificant event in a remote part of Eastern Europe _____ Europe into a great war.

A) inserted B) imposed C) pitched D) plunged

58. The British are not so familiar with different cultures and other ways of doing things, _____ is often the case in other countries.

A) as B) what C) so D) that

59. There are few electronic applications _____ to raise fears regarding future employment opportunities than robots.

A) likely B) more likely C) most likely D) much likely

60. We had to _____ a lot of noise when the children were at home.

A) go in for B) hold on to C) put up with D) keep pace with

61. What he said just now had little to do with the question _____ discussion.

A) on B) in C) under D) at

62. We need a chairman _____.

A) for whom everyone has confidence B) in whom everyone has confidence

C) who everyone has confidence of D) whom everyone has confidence on

63. Over a third of the population was estimated to have no _____ to the health service.

A) assessment B) assignment C) exception D) access

64. Excuse me. If your call's not too urgent, do you mind _____ mine first?

A) I make B) if I make C) me to make D) that I make

65. Professor Taylor's talk has indicated that science has a very strong _____ on the everyday life of non-scientists as well as scientists.

A) motivation B) perspective C) impression D) impact

66. After a few rounds of talks, both sides regarded the territory dispute _____.
A) being settled B) to be settled C) had settled D) as settled

67. Floods cause billions of dollars worth of property damage _____.
A) relatively B) actually C) annually D) comparatively

68. We are all for your proposal that the discussion _____.
A) be put off B) was put off C) should put off D) is to put off

69. These goods are _____ for export, though a few of them may be sold on the home market.
A) essentially B) completely C) necessarily D) remarkably

70. The course normally attracts 20 students per year, _____ up to half will be from overseas.
A) in which B) for whom C) with which D) of whom

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) on the right side of the paper. 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 centre.*

The task of being accepted and *enrolled*(招收) in a university begins early for some students. Long __71__ they graduate from high school. These students take special __72__ to prepare for advanced study. They may also take one or more examinations that test how __73__ prepared they are for the university. In the final year of high school, they __74__ applications and send them, with their student records, to the universities which they hope to __75__. Some high school students may be __76__ to have an interview with representatives of the university. Neatly __77__ and usually very frightened, they are __78__ to show that they have a good attitude and the __79__ to succeed.

71. A) as B) after
C) since D) before

72. A) courses B) disciplines
C) majors D) subjects

73. A) deeply B) widely
C) well D) much

74. A) fulfil B) finish
C) complete D) accomplish

75. A) attend B) participate
C) study D) belong

76. A) acquired B) considered
C) ordered D) required

77. A) decorated B) dressed
C) coated D) worn

78. A) decided B) intended
C) settled D) determined

79. A) power B) ability
C) possibility D) quality

When the new students are finally __80__, there may be one more step they have to __81__ before registering for classes and __82__ to work. Many colleges and universities __83__ an *orientation*(情况介绍) program for new students. __84__ these programs, the young people get to know the __85__ for registration and student advising, university rules, the __86__ of the library and all the other __87__ services of the college or university.

Beginning a new life in a new place can be very __88__. The more knowledge students have __89__ the school, the easier it will be for them to __90__ to the new environment. However, it takes time to get used to college life.

80. A) adopted B) accepted C) received D) permitted

81. A) make B) undergo C) take D) pass

82. A) getting B) putting C) falling D) sitting

83. A) offer B) afford C) grant D) supply

84. A) For B) Among C) In D) On

85. A) processes B) procedures C) projects D) provisions

86. A) application B) usage C) use D) utility

87. A) major B) prominent C) key D) great

88. A) amusing B) misleading C) alarming D) confusing

89. A) before B) about C) on D) at

90. A) fit B) suit C) yield D) adapt

Part Ⅴ Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: *For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic*: **Do "Lucky Numbers" Really Bring Good Luck**? *You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below*:

1. 有些人认为某些数字会带来好运
2. 也有些人认为数字和运气无关
3. 试说明你的看法

试卷代号：A

1999 年 1 月大学英语四级考试

COLLEGE ENGLISH TEST

—Band Four—

（4 MSH 1）

试 题 册

（120 分钟）

****

注 意 事 项

一、将自己的校名、姓名、学校代号、准考证号写在答题纸和作文纸上。考试结束后，把试题册、答题纸和作文纸放在桌上。教师收卷后才可离开考场。试题册、答题纸和作文纸均不得带走。

二、仔细读懂题目的说明。

三、在 120 分钟内答完全部试题，不得拖延时间。

四、多项选择题的答案一定要写在答题纸上。作文写在作文纸上。凡是写在试题册上的答案一律作废。

五、多项选择题只能选一个答案，多选作废。选定答案后，用 HB 浓度以上的铅笔在相应字母的中部划一条横线。正确方法是：

[A] [B] ~~[C]~~ [D]

使用其他符号答题者不给分。划线要有一定粗度，浓度要盖过红色。

六、如果要改动答案，必须先用橡皮擦净原来选定的答案，然后再按上面的规定重新答题。

Part I **Listening Comprehension** **(20 minutes)**

Section A

Directions: *In this section, you will hear 10 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 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 the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

A) At the office. B) In the waiting room.

C) At the airport. D) In a restaurant.

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they had to finish in the evening. This is most likely to have taken place at the office. Therefore, A) "At the office" is the best answer. You should choose [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

Sample Answer ~~[A]~~[B][C][D]

1. A) He watched television with his friend. B) He stayed at home talking with his friend.
   C) He went to see a film with his friend. D) He went to see his schoolmate.
2. A) When the meeting is to be held. B) Who are going to attend the meeting.
   C) Where the meeting is to be held. D) What's to be discussed at the meeting.
3. A) The necessity of writing to Mr. Johnson.
   B) Who is going to contact Mr. Johnson.
   C) The arrangement of the Wednesday meeting.
   D) Where they are going to meet Mr. Johnson.
4. A) Jack brought the tape to the party. B) The tape had been returned to Paul.
   C) The tape was missing. D) Jack lent his tape to Paul.
5. A) The man wants to reserve a room.
   B) The man reserved a room some time ago.
   C) The man has booked a room with no bath.
   D) The man wants to buy a flat on the second floor.
6. A) Both editions are the same price now. B) It has two editions with the same cover.
   C) The paperback edition is on sale. D) The hardcover edition is more expensive.
7. A) His TV sets are all of the same brand.
   B) He doesn't have the newest models right now.
   C) He has the best TV sets for sale.
   D) His TV sets have a good sale.

需要全本请访问 www.ertongbook.com