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级水平训练

大学英语

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中国环境科学出版社

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大学英语四级水平训练

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序 言

全国大学英语四、六级考试自 1987 年开考以来,有力地推动了大学英语教学改革,为社会培养了一批又一批合格的专业外语人才。但同时也滋长了应试教学,“高分低能”现象比较突出,为此,全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会决定调整和改革大学英语考试,增大主观性试题比例,设立作文最低分制度,每次考试前不再公布题型,这些措施部分地扭转了应试教学的不良倾向。为彻底改革大学英语教学,适应新形势的要求,更大程度地满足我国四化建设对外语人才的需求,国家教育部最新颁布了《大学英语教学大纲》。新大纲对大学英语教学目的和培养目标作出了更高、更具体、更全面的要求,明确提出了大学英语的主攻方向是帮助学生为用英语交流打下一个扎实的语言基础。

《大学英语四级水平训练》正是根据新大纲的各项目标和要求而编写的辅助教材。全书分专项讲练和综合练习两部分,共六章。前五章为专项能力指导与训练,编者根据新大纲对听、读、写、译等能力的要求,精心选编了 3000 多道试题,涵盖了四级统考的各种题型;第六章是综合练习,包括 5 套模拟试题,供考生热身训练。听力部分由英、美籍教师朗读,专家精心录制。该书有以下特点:

1. 注重语言能力。全书分若干个专项,针对各种语言能力展开,有助于学生熟练地掌握英语的基本知识和基本技能,有助于学生在较短的时间内打下扎实的语言基础,有助于循序渐进地培养学生的语言能力。

2. 编排合理、精讲多练、针对性强。本着讲练结合的编写原则,在编写体例上,本书每个专项都包括两方面的内容,即“测试要点及解题技巧”、“专项练习”。每个专项练习前,均简明扼要地介绍此类题型设计者考察学生的哪些基本语言知识,以及学生在处理此类题时的思考方法和必备的技能。这样不仅可以帮助学生了解做题的方法,而且可以使学生掌握相关的技能。

3. 加强对新题型的训练。陆续采用的新题型有听写填空、复合式听写、划线部分翻译、简答题,一般都注重考查学生的动手能力。加强对新题型的指导和训练,有助于提高学生的英语实际运用能力。

4. 所选的短文题材广泛、内容新、语言规范、时代感和趣味性强。

5. 便于学校班级统一使用。全书练习答案及听力原文单册印制,仅供任课教师参考,这样有利于提高教学效果。

本书是几所院校协力合作的成果,编写人员都是教学经验丰富、年富力强的骨干教师。相信《大学英语四级水平训练》定能帮助广大考生巩固英语基础知识,不断提高英语语言能力,并在全国大学英语四级统考中取得优异的成绩。

河南省高等学校外语教学研究会名誉会长

申 立 教授

1999 年 9 月

目 录

序言.....	i
第一章 听力理解.....	1
第一节 对话题.....	1
一 测试要点及解题技巧.....	1
二 专项练习.....	8
第二节 短文理解.....	26
一 测试要点及解题技巧.....	26
二 专项练习.....	31
第三节 复合式听写.....	42
一 测试要点及解题技巧.....	42
二 专项练习.....	43
第二章 阅读理解.....	54
第一节 多项选择、划线翻译.....	54
一 测试要点及解题技巧.....	54
二 专项练习.....	66
第二节 简答题.....	191
一 测试要点及解题技巧.....	191
二 专项练习.....	194
第三章 词汇与结构.....	219
第一节 测试要点及解题技巧.....	219
一 词汇测试要点.....	219
二 语法结构测试要点.....	223
三 解题技巧.....	229
第二节 专项练习.....	231

第四章 完形填空.....	285
第一节 测试要点及解题技巧.....	285
一 测试要点.....	285
二 解题技巧.....	285
第二节 专项练习.....	287
第五章 作文	315
第一节 测试要点及写作技巧	315
一 提纲.....	315
二 文章的结构.....	315
三 文章的段落.....	316
四 段落的发展方法与技巧.....	318
第二节 文体与写作方法.....	321
一 根据主题句作文.....	321
二 根据提纲作文.....	321
三 根据图表作文.....	322
四 根据关键词作文.....	323
五 根据规定情景作文.....	323
第三节 专项练习.....	325
第六章 综合练习.....	331
模拟试题 1	331
模拟试题 2	341
模拟试题 3	350
模拟试题 4	359
模拟试题 5	369

第一章 听力理解

第一节 对话题

一、测试要点及解题技巧

(一) 数字与计算

在此类题型中,有时要求考生进行一些简单的数字计算,比如价格、日期、年月、钟点、人数、物品件数、时刻表、重量、长度等。题目的设计旨在检测考生对一些有关计算词汇的理解和运用能力。只要理解了句中关键的计算词汇,运算是不成问题的。考生选择错误答案,绝大多数是由于没有理解有关计算词或没有听懂句子,而决非运算错误,因为计算题都是简单的加、减、乘、除。考生应注意的是,此类题很少使用 *plus*, *minus*, *time* 和 *divide* 这些明显的计算词。通常不提供直接的正确答案,如提供直接的答案,则对话的句子就比较长。学生要听清相关的数字以及一些表示数字的存在或引起数字变化的形容词、副词、介词短语及动词,听清这些是确定数字之间关系的关键。常见的表示数字关系的词如下:

more, *less*, *late*, *early*, *fast*, *slow*, *before*, *after*, *off*, *but*, *only*, *have*, *begin*, *spend*, *miss*, *leave*, *postpone*, *prolong*, *increase*, *borrow*, *lend*, *loan*, *delay*, *save*, *suppose*, *times*, *twice*, *couple*, *half*, *half of*, *half as much/ many*, *pair*, *a pair of*, *double*, *quarter*, *one-third/ fourth...*, *percentage* 等。

例 1

You hear:

(M) How long does it take you to drive home when there is not much traffic?

(W) Only twenty-five minutes. But I can't leave my office before 5:30 p.m.. It sometimes takes me fifty minutes.

(Q) How long does it take the woman to drive home when it isn't rush hour?

You read:

A) Twenty minutes.

B) Fifty minutes.

C) Twenty-five minutes.

D) Fifty-five minutes.

学生听清楚长长的第一句问话和最后的问题,答案就在第二个说话者的首句话里。第二个人说的后一句话与问题无关系,只是为学生多设了一道障碍,多出了一个供选择的时间。答案为 C。

例 2

You hear:

(W) Did you go to the football match last Saturday?

(M) Oh, yes. It was supposed to start at 2:30. But it was delayed 15 minutes.

(Q) When did the football match start?

You read:

A) At 2:35

B) At 2:45

C) At 3:00

D) At 3:15

如果听清了数字,又抓住了相关的关键词: *was supposed* (原计划) 和 *was delayed* (延

迟),有了这些信息,球赛开始的具体时间就明白了。答案为B。

(二) 职业与身份

在此类题型中,通常试题中并不直接说出讲话人的职业和身份,而需要考生听懂对话,通过对话中所提供的信息去判断对话人的职业或身份。

要听懂有关各种职业的题,必须熟悉与职业有关的各种词汇,比如大学生谈话的内容多是:大学生活、上课、下课、课外活动、老师、同学等。邮局人员谈话的内容多是:邮票与信件,汇款与取款,邮包与邮件等。熟悉生活中常见的各种职业场所,如:饭店、邮局、银行、图书馆、火车站、飞机场及其职业术语,对提高听力水平是十分重要的。

常见的提问形式有:

- 1) Who is the man/ woman?
- 2) What is the man's/ woman's job?
- 3) What is the man's/ woman's occupation?
- 4) What is the probable relationship between the two speakers?

例 1

You hear:

(W) Open wide. Now show me where it hurts.

(M) Here on the bottom, especially when I bite into something hot or cold.

(Q) Who is the woman?

You read:

- A) A dentist. B) A teacher. C) A cook. D) A tailor.

考生如果听懂了对话,通过常识就能够立刻做出判断,这是牙科医生和病人之间的对话。

答案为A。

例 2

You hear:

(M) Why didn't you stop when we first signaled?

(W) I'm sorry. Do I have to pay a fine?

(Q) What is the probable relation between the man and the woman?

You read:

- A) Policeman and driver. B) Teacher and pupil.
C) Policeman and thief. D) Director and actress.

在此对话中,男士给女士示意要求她停下车,第一次女士没有听到,第二次她听到后表示歉意,并问是否要罚款,通过分析,再看所给四个答案选项,只有第一个答案才最有可能做出此类对话。

(三) 请求帮助、提供帮助以及表示建议

在此类题型中,要求考生熟悉和掌握口语中有关请求和提议的习惯用法,并测试考生对上述习惯用法在实际使用中的理解和熟悉程度。

常用于请求帮助的表达法:

Would/ Will/ Can/ Could you + V., please?

Would/ Will/ Can/ Could you please + V.?

Excuse me, could you...?

Would you mind +V-ing...?

I wonder + if- clause.

常用于提供帮助的表达法:

Should/Can/Shall I...?

Let me...?

Let's... .

Do you want me ...?

常用于建议的表达法:

Why not...?

Why don't you/we...?

How/What about...?

You should/ought to...

You'd better (not)... .

根据以上句型, 要弄清是请求帮助, 提供帮助, 还是表示建议, 并不难。

例 1

You hear:

(M) Excuse me, could you tell me the way to the theater?

(W) Sorry, I'm a stranger here. There's a policeman across the street. Why don't you go and ask him?

(Q) What can we learn about the woman from this conversation?

You read:

A) She doesn't know the way.

B) She would like to ask a stranger.

C) She will ask a policeman.

D) She doesn't like to help.

男士讲“Excuse me, could you...”表示他有求于人, 考生就要注意往下听求什么事。但是听懂了请求, 还要继续小心, 要听结果是什么。此对话中, 结果是: I'm a stranger here. 因此, 她也不知道。答案是 A。

例 2

You hear:

(M) It seems you have your hands full. Shall I help you carry these books?

(W) Yes, please.

(Q) What does the man offer to do?

You read:

A) Carry the books.

B) Hand over the books.

C) Help the woman with the boxes.

D) Look for some boxes.

此对话中, 第一个说话者的第二句话是关键。答案为 A。

例 3

You hear:

(M) The teacher gave us a reading list last week. But I couldn't find any of the books in

our library.

(W) Why don't we stop at the city library on the way to the college?

(Q) What does the woman suggest?

You read:

A) Giving up study early.

B) Going to the city library.

C) Going to the college.

D) Going to the city.

此对话中，男士所说的话只是女士提建议的前提，“Why don't we...”给出信号要提出建议了。很明显答案为 B。

(四) 原因与结果

此类题型中，要求考生正确理解事情发生的原因及结果，辨认含有因果关系的句子。一般来说，在一段较短的对话中有一个因果关系，有时也会有两个或两个以上因果关系。对话中一方询问对方某事的原因，另一方就其询问作出回答或是反馈。应试者应集中注意力去听录音，力求从录音原文中发现所涉及的“原因”与“结果”。原因与结果是相辅相成的逻辑关系，某种原因导致某种结果；反之，某种结果的出现往往又是由于某种原因所造成的。因此，我们在对听力测试题中有关“原因与结果”的题目进行分析研究时，切不可将二者割裂开来，而应将它们有机地联系在一起。另外，考生应熟悉和掌握表示因果关系的形式及连词、介词、介词短语、动词和动词词组等形式。常见的表达方式如下：

1) 常用的连接词有：because, as, since, for, so, now that, and, so...that..., such...that...等。

2) 常用的短语介词有：because of, due to, owing to, thanks to, on account of, as a result of 等。

3) 常用的动词或词组有：cause, produce, result in, result from, occur from, give rise to 等。

4) 其他一些常见的形式：That is why.... Why...? What causes...? What happened...?等。

例 1

You hear:

(M) The International Students' Association is having a party Saturday night. Can you come?

(W) I wish I could, but I have to work at the hospital on weekends.

(Q) Why can't the woman go to the party?

You read:

A) She is sick.

B) She has to go to the International Students' Association.

C) She has to work.

D) She does not want to go.

此对话中，原因与结果的关系并非一目了然。第一人提出了建议，征询第二人的意见，第二人则委婉地拒绝了。虽然她在回答中没有引用 because, so, so that 等表示原因的连词，但婉言拒绝中包含了她不能参加晚会的原因。应试者要注意，不可听到片言只语便匆忙地作出选择，应在听完整个对话以后，特别是第二人的话，再迅速作出推断。答案为 C。

例 2

You hear:

(M) Are you on a diet? You look thinner than before.

(W) Not exactly. The day after I began to diet, I got sick. I spent two weeks in the hospital and lost 10 pounds.

(Q) Why does the woman look thinner?

You read:

A) She is on a diet.

B) She nearly died.

C) She was on diet in the hospital.

D) She was ill.

此对话中，听不到 why，也没有 because，但从男士的问话中，听者可以理解为 “Why do you look thinner than before?” 而 “...I got sick.” 以及 “...in the hospital...” 则给出了原因。答案为 D。

(五) 比较与选择

此类题型中，要求学生熟悉多种比较形式，正确理解各种比较结构所表达的含义。其中有：同等比较、不等比较、比较句型以及一些表示比较的词汇。

常见的形式：(not)as...as...; twice/half as...as...; more/less(...)than; the more...the more...; more or less; prefer...to...; prefer...rather than; top; favorite; superior 等。另外也应注意表示否定意思的代词，如：nobody, none 等。

例 1

You hear:

(M) George got a good grade on the midterm examination.

(W) Yes. But Sue has always gotten better grades than George.

(Q) What do we learn from this conversation?

You read:

A) George's grades are better.

B) Sue's grades are better.

C) Sue's grades used to be better.

D) Sue's grades are as good as George's.

此对话中，男士的话只是一个简单的陈述句，并不难听懂；但是，一定要小心女士的话，她拿 Sue 来与 George 作比较。此句中的 always 也不能忽视。如果这些关键词汇和表达法听懂了，此题就能很快得到正确答案 B。

例 2

You hear:

(W) Which of these dresses do you like better, the brown wool or the black and white silk?

(M) That's not an easy question for me to answer, since brown isn't one of my favorite colors and the style of the other one is too fancy for me.

(Q) What conclusion can be drawn from the man's answer?

You read:

A) He doesn't like the color of his shirt.

B) The blouse was too large.

C) He doesn't like either of the two.

D) He never wears silk.

此对话包含内容比较复杂，男士的问话含有比较、选择的事项，但是，女士一开始就暗

示了此问题不能简单地用 this 或 that 作答。接着就听到了...isn't...favorite...和...too fancy...如果听懂了,找到正确答案 C 也就不难了。

(六) 否定

此类考试要求考生对肯定与否定做出正确判断。否定的含义并非只限于否定词 no, not, never 等。英语中表示否定含义的词汇、句型和结构很多。常见的形式:

- 1) 含否定意义的副词和形容词, 如 hardly, rarely, little, few, scarcely, barely, seldom 等。
- 2) 含否定意义的代词和连词, 如 nobody, nothing, none, nowhere, neither, nor 等。
- 3) 含否定意义的词缀, 如 im-, il-, un-, in-, dis-, mis-, non-, -less 等。
- 4) 含否定意义的动词及词组, 如 refuse, reject, deny, dislike, oppose, fail, avoid, doubt, turn down, rather than, instead of, far from, anything but 等。
- 5) 含 too...to...的结构。
- 6) 部分否定, 被否定的程度由否定词的词义所决定。常见的如 hardly, scarcely, barely, rarely, seldom, little, few, hardly any, scarcely any, hardly ever, scarcely ever, not every, not always, not everywhere, not all, not entire, not both 等。
- 7) 双重否定, 如 not uncommon, not careless, not impossible 等。

例 1

You hear:

- (M) How about the tour to the island?
- (W) It was worth neither the time nor the money.
- (Q) What does the woman mean?

You read:

- A) The tour was worth the time but not the money.
- B) The tour was not worth the time or the money.
- C) The tour was worth both the time and the money.
- D) The tour was worth the money but not the time.

女士回答中的 neither...nor... (既不...也不...) 把 time 和 money 都否定了。所以答案只能是 B。

例 2

You hear:

- (W) What did she do when she was awarded the prize?
- (M) She looked around at all her friends, too happy to speak.
- (Q) What do we learn from this conversation?

You read:

- A) She saw her friends and went to speak to them.
- B) Many of her friends were looking for her.
- C) She was so pleased that she couldn't talk.
- D) Her friends looked very happy.

女士以特殊疑问词 What 开始了问话, 学生就要注意听, 找出具体的 What, 此时, 只记住...looked around...而不注意往下听不行, 更重要的在后面 too...to...中, 这时再看所给

选择项，就能很容易地选出正确答案 C。

(七) 地点场合的判断

在此类题型中，要求考生判断对话地点及人物去向等。判断地点，句子中常常并不说出具体地点，这就需要考生听懂句子，根据常识判断出地点。有时对话中有地点出现，但是，问题问的却是另外一个地方。在考去向的题中，常常要求考生听懂一般问路中的常用词汇和表达法，如：turn right/left, go/walk straight ahead, ...Street, ...floor, ...Avenue, go down/along, across 等。

例 1

You hear:

(M) Can you stay for supper?

(W) I'd like to, but I have to go and buy some meat and vegetables before my brother comes home from his office.

(Q) Where is the woman going now?

You read:

A) To her brother's office.

B) Home.

C) To her friend's house.

D) To the market.

此对话中，可以听到女士要去买肉买菜，毫无疑问，答案应该是 D。

例 2

You hear:

(M) Where is Dr. Smith's office?

(W) It's on the third floor of the First National Bank Building. Take the elevator to the third floor. Go down the corridor to your left. It's at the end of the corridor.

(Q) Where is Dr. Smith's office?

You read:

A) In the First National Bank.

B) At the end of the corridor.

C) On the 2nd floor of the First National Bank Building.

D) On the 3rd floor of the First National Bank Building.

此对话中，女士描述地点用了四个句子，其中 the 3rd floor 用了两次。这样，听者可以判断此座楼至少有三层。选择答案中，A 可以排除掉；B 地点很不完整；C 楼层不对；因此，D 是正确答案。

例 3

You hear:

(W) Isn't Ellen a beautiful bride?

(M) She is indeed. John looks very happy too, doesn't he? He told me that they'll be going to Florida on their honeymoon.

(Q) Where did the conversation most probably take place?

You read:

A) At the airport.

B) At a wedding.

C) On a honeymoon.

D) In Florida.

此对话中出现了地点名词 Florida, 考生不能认为 D 是当然的正确答案。这需要考生继续认真听, 最后把问题听清楚, 这时就会选出正确答案 B。

二、专项练习

Directions: In each unit, 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. Choose the best answer from A), B), C) and D).

Unit 1

1. A) 90 minutes. B) 60 minutes. C) 30 minutes. D) 45 minutes.
2. A) In a bus. B) At the post office.
C) At a restaurant. D) At a hotel.
3. A) He can't read. B) His hands are dirty.
C) He is in a great hurry. D) The letter is not for him.
4. A) He enjoys it. B) He's indifferent toward it.
C) He hates it. D) He minds all the overtime.
5. A) Take a lot of money. B) Go to a different restaurant.
C) Don't invite John. D) Wear different clothes.
6. A) It would be better to call another time.
B) There isn't much chance that Pam would be home.
C) Pam gets home late in the evening.
D) She thought that the call had already been made.
7. A) They have been spending so much time on show.
B) They have been sight seeing.
C) They have been getting away from their homes.
D) They have been doing something a little bit different from each other.
8. A) \$60. B) \$120. C) \$240. D) \$420.
9. A) It is too formal. B) It is too informal.
C) It is appropriate. D) It is strange.
10. A) He gave homework. B) He prepared a test.
C) He opened the book to page 20. D) He went to the cinema.

Unit 2

1. A) Ann should shut the door.
C) Ann should be quieter.
2. A) He likes to go out of town.
C) He won't return to town then.
3. A) 8:50. B) 8:55. C) 9:05. D) 9:55.
4. A) At a hospital. B) At the airport.

- C) At Mrs. Smith's home. D) At Mrs. Saxon's home.
 5. A) \$ 12. B) \$ 15. C) \$ 2 more. D) \$ 24.
 6. A) The man is coughing. B) The man has a heart attack.
 C) The man has a lung disease. D) The man gave up smoking.
 7. A) Go home. B) Go to concert. C) Go to movie. D) Leave the cinema.
 8. A) Tom's. B) Bob's. C) The man's. D) The woman's.
 9. A) Too many people are smoking. B) The breeze is so strong.
 C) The window is bent. D) The room is full of stuff.
 10. A) Take the pure science courses. B) Take any interesting courses.
 C) Take the music and art courses. D) Take all the courses.

Unit 3

1. A) Go home first. B) Have a dinner tomorrow.
 C) Mail the letter today. D) Finish writing the letters.
 2. A) Secretary. B) Student. C) Worker. D) Customer.
 3. A) Steve cannot hear. B) There are some problems with Steve's ears.
 C) Steve doesn't listen to him. D) Steve forgot about the meeting.
 4. A) Wendy should read the washing machine manual first.
 B) Wendy should spend her time on her engineering paper.
 C) Wendy had better wash her clothes before class.
 D) Wendy ought to try working in the basement.
 5. A) She doesn't like basketball. B) She would rather watch a movie.
 C) She doesn't like color TV. D) She might miss an appointment.
 6. A) Germany. B) Austria. C) Yugoslavia. D) We don't know.
 7. A) Zero. B) One. C) Three. D) Two.
 8. A) The man's father probably flew to France.
 B) The man's father probably went to France by boat.
 C) The man doesn't know his father is afraid of heights.
 D) The man preferred going to France by ship than by air.
 9. A) They are talking about a garage. B) They are talking about money.
 C) They are talking about job vacancy. D) They are talking about time.
 10. A) At 10:00. B) At 9:30. C) At 10:30. D) At 11:00.

Unit 4

1. A) The man has just got to the woman's home.
 B) This was the first time they met each other.
 C) They knew each other before.
 D) They are husband and wife.
 2. A) They are going to a person's house for dinner.
 B) They are going to a restaurant.

- C) They are going to wedding.
D) They are going to a reception.
3. A) Write a check B) Join the service. C) Call friends. D) Do the impossible.
4. A) Watch the clock carefully during the final exam.
B) Pick up their papers on the twelfth.
C) Finish their assignment early.
D) Discuss their paper topics after class.
5. A) Rewrite the paper. B) Ask the woman to do some typing.
C) Read the newspaper again. D) Check the paper for mistake.
6. A) He should find a new job. B) He should choose his own career.
C) He's an engineer. D) He has decided to study math.
7. A) It was a present from his parents. B) It's similar to the one his mother gave to his father.
C) He got it while visiting his parents. D) He ordered it through the mail.
8. A) In a friend's home. B) At a doctor's office.
C) In a restaurant. D) At a teacher's office.
9. A) To type for a while. B) To reach the corner.
C) To pick her up. D) To drive home.
10. A) He didn't like any fruit.
B) He wanted other kinds of fruit.
C) He liked banana more than any other fruit.
D) He liked all sorts of fruit except for apple and orange.

Unit 5

1. A) John. B) Jack. C) The woman. D) The man.
2. A) Fashion. B) She thought short hair would look nicer.
C) She didn't have an air conditioner. D) Comfort.
3. A) Something to drink. B) Somewhere to sit down.
C) To buy the house. D) A tour of the house.
4. A) He will continue his work. B) He is reading newspaper.
C) He is going to help. D) He is now repairing the washing machine.
5. A) The doctor advised him not to drink coffee.
B) The doctor wants to have some coffee.
C) He'll bring some coffee to the doctor.
D) He really wants some tea.
6. A) At an insurance office. B) At a post office.
C) In a market. D) At an air port.
7. A) 3:00. B) 5:00. C) 6:00. D) 4:00.
8. A) \$9. B) \$7. C) \$11. D) \$15.
9. A) The rain stops now.
B) The rain won't stop tomorrow.