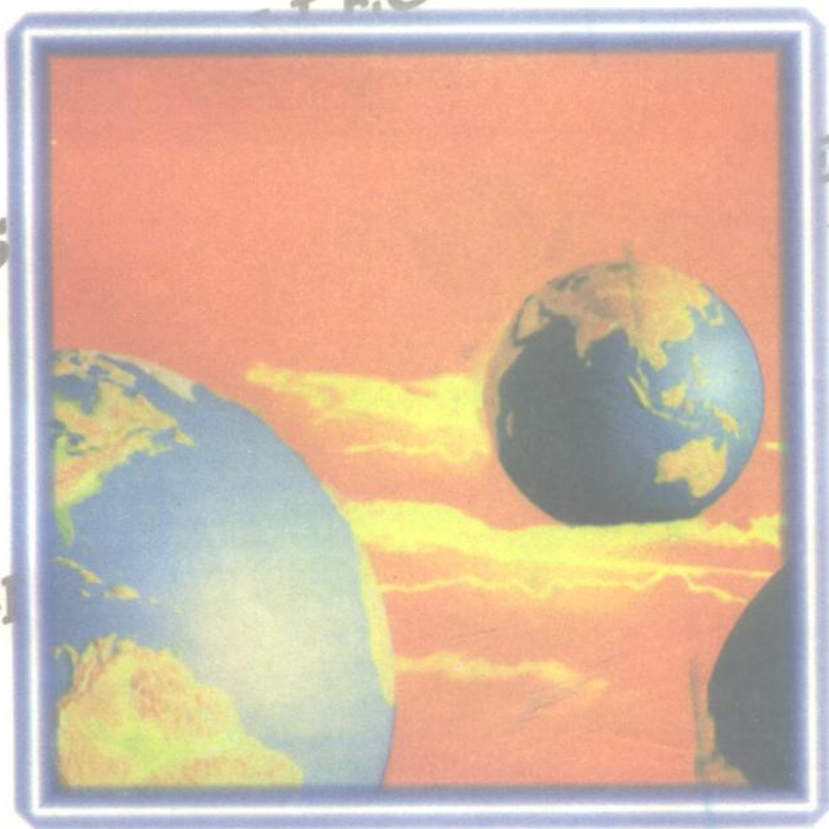


大学英语水平测试题集

(四级)

COLLEGE ENGLISH TESTS
BAND IV

娄辛悦 李树清 方杰 孙小芬 编著
林立 主审



南海出版公司

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娄方	辛悦	李树清	编著
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前 言

为大学英语四级考试模拟题集的编者们的多年从事大学英语教育的教师。本书根据《大学英语教学大纲》和《大学英语四级考试大纲》的要求和标准编写。根据国家教委考试委员会新改的题型,本书的题型有所变化。在原来题型的基础上又增加了听写填空(Spot Dictation)和英译汉(Translation from English to Chinese)。为了帮助学生在较短的时间内适应新题型,在考试中取得优秀成绩,特别增添了新题型的试题。

由于本书编写仓促,难免存在缺点和不足,热诚欢迎读者批评指正,以便今后不断改进。

编者

1995年10月于花园村

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TEST ONE

Part I

Listening Comprehension

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 centre.

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.

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 1. A) He is dead. | B) He is sensitive to shame. |
| C) He has no sense of time. | D) He is shameless. |
| 2. A) Waitress and customer. | B) Hostess and guest. |
| C) Wife and husband. | D) Mother and son. |
| 3. A) 7 : 10. | B) 7 : 00. |
| C) 7 : 50. | D) 7 : 30. |
| 4. A) A menu. | B) A shopping list. |
| C) A refrigerator. | D) A cooking book. |
| 5. A) 6. | B) 12. |
| C) 10. | D) 18. |
| 6. A) Accompany them. | B) Join in the group. |
| C) Play the piano. | D) Sing a song. |
| 7. A) He offers the lowest price for his radio. | |
| B) His radio is worth the price. | |
| C) He's never lowered the price. | |
| D) He will lower the price if the woman insists. | |
| 8. A) It's stormy. | B) It's hot. |
| C) It's rainy. | D) It's cold. |
| 9. A) He wants to get a temporary job. | |
| B) He wants to get a permanent job. | |
| C) He wants to find a job for his father. | |
| D) He wants to know whether the woman has got a vacation job. | |

10. A) Filling an application form. B) Being interviewed.
 C) Chatting with a shop-assistant. D) Interviewing an applicant.

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 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) Without permission Charilic Zhou can't smoke.
 B) Without permission Charilic Zhou can't speak to an officer.
 C) Without permission Charilic Zhou can't wear uniform.
 D) Without permission Charilic Zhou can't leave the barracks. (兵营)
12. A) Fourteen minutes. B) Forty minutes.
 C) Fifteen minutes. D) Fifty minutes.
13. A) Oh, dear, I mustn't talk about that.
 B) Oh, dear, I'm not allowed to talk about that.
 C) Oh, dear, I'm not permitted to talk about that.
 D) Oh, dear, I'm afraid I can't talk about that.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Very impolite. B) Not customary.
 C) Very urgent. D) Not necessary.
15. A) To have a talk with him.
 B) To inform him of their decision.
 C) To discuss a problem with him.
 D) To tell him a problem they met with.
16. A) Concern. B) Fear.
 C) Excitement. D) All of the above.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Test its most important parts.
 B) Do two most important tests.
 C) Make some very strange tests.
 D) Test every part of it repeatedly.
18. A) Because there would be less damage when the plane explodes under water.
 B) Because the pressure of water is always smaller than that of air.
 C) Because this is the only way to find out which part has cracked.
 D) Because some parts of a plane are more likely to crack in water than in the air.
19. A) When the plane is in danger.

- B) During test flight in the air.
 - C) When all the engines suddenly go wrong.
 - D) During test flights in the lab.
20. A) The test pilot may lost his life.
- B) The plane falls down like a stone.
 - C) The test is made at extremely high altitudes.
 - D) The engines are not in working order.

Part II Reading Comprehension

Directions : *There are 4 reading 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.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage :

Elderly people respond best to a calm and unhurried environment. This is not always easy to provide as their behavior can sometimes be irritating. If they get excited or upset they may become more confused and more difficult to look after. Although sometimes it can be extremely difficult, it is best to be patient and not to get upset yourself. You should always encourage old people to do as much as possible for themselves but be ready to lend a helping hand when necessary.

Failing memory makes it difficult for the person to recall all the basic kinds of information we take for granted. The obvious way to help in this situation is to supply the information that is missing and help them make sense of what is going on. You must use every opportunity to provide information but remember to keep it simple and straight forward.

"Good morning, Mum. This is Fiona, your daughter. It is eight o'clock, so if you get up now, we can have breakfast downstairs. "

When the elderly person makes confused statements, e. g. about going out to his or her old employment or visiting a dead relative, correct in a calm matter-of-fact fashion: "You don't work in the office any more. You are retired now. Will you come and help me with the dishes?"

We rely heavily on the information provided by signposts, clocks, calendars and newspapers. These assist us to organize and direct our behavior. Confused old people need these aids all the time to compensate for their poor memory. Encourage them to use reminder boards or diaries for important coming events and label the contents of different cupboards and drawers. Many other aids such as information cards, old photos, scrap books, addresses or shopping lists could help in individual case.

21. The main subject of the passage about elderly people is ____.
- A) their general care and welfare
 - B) promoting their physical and mental health
 - C) how they can be helped to look after themselves
 - D) assisting people with physical problems to live a normal life
22. The passage gives help to one responsible for an elderly forgetful person by ____.
- A) removing some of his or her worries about the job
 - B) suggesting sensible things to do in these circumstances

- C) providing ideas that help in recovering the lost memory
 - D) explaining the causes of loss of memory
23. A difficulty experienced by other people is that they may ____.
- A) worry too much about the old poor person's condition
 - B) try to do too much for the person concerned
 - C) find it difficult sometimes to deal with matters calmly
 - D) fail to understand the old person's problems
24. How should confused statements and ideas be dealt with? ____.
- A) Plainly and sensibly
 - B) By a detailed explanation of the mistakes
 - C) By showing sympathy and understanding
 - D) By ignoring them and talking about something else
25. Visual aids can give practical help to elderly people by ____.
- A) bringing back to mind various kinds of useful information
 - B) informing them about what has to be done next
 - C) helping them to revive old memories
 - D) clearing up their mistakes and confusion

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Among the questions of design, construction, and operation remaining to be solved before commercial airliners travel faster than sound is the difficult problem of sonic boom, the explosive sound generated when an object moves through the air at supersonic speed.

A sound is a pressure disturbance; a sonic boom, like other explosive sounds, is the result of an abrupt change in pressure. An airplane in subsonic flight produces weak changes in pressure, but because these disturbances travel at the speed of sound, they move faster than the airplane and stay in front of it. In effect, these disturbances warn the air to get out of the way, and the air does just that—it parts in smooth, curving streamlines to pass around the airplane's surfaces. A supersonic jet, however, gets ahead of its own pressure disturbances. Consequently a wave of suddenly compressed air—a shock wave—builds up and is thrown off like the wave that spreads from the bow of a speedboat.

Can sonic booms be eliminated? The answer is a categorical negative—they are an inherent part of supersonic flight—but the sonic boom probably can be reduced; government and private research is now under way to improve understanding of the sonic boom. If and when the booms can be reduced to tolerable levels, commercial supersonic transports can come into service.

26. Before commercial airliners travel faster than sound, problems must be solved regarding ____.
- A) design
 - B) construction
 - C) operation
 - D) all of the above
27. A sonic boom is like every sound in that it is ____.
- A) explosive
 - B) caused by compressed air
 - C) a pressure disturbance
 - D) a shock wave
28. Subsonic flight does not produce a sonic boom, because it ____.
- A) does not disturb existing pressures
 - B) stays behind its disturbance
 - C) does not produce great enough changes in pressure

- D) stays ahead of its disturbance
29. Research is under way to ____.
- A) discover what causes the sonic boom
B) find a means of eliminating the sonic boom
C) produce the sonic boom at low altitudes
D) reduce the sonic boom to tolerable levels
30. An appropriate title for this passage would be ____.
- A) The Sonic Boom B) Air and Its Effects
C) Faster Than Sound D) Problems Facing Aviation Today

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

The mystery had now reached its climax; the man had undoubtedly been murdered, and it was absolutely certain no one could conceivably have done it. It was therefore time to call in the great detective, who gave one searching glance at the corpse, then produced a microscope.

"Aha!" he exclaimed as he picked a hair off the lapel of the dead man's coat. "The mystery is a mystery no longer. We have only to find the man who lost this hair, and the criminal will be in our hands." The inexorable chain of logic was complete, and the detective embarked on his search.

For four days and four nights he moved unobserved through the streets of New York, scanning closely every face he passed, looking for a man who had lost a hair. On the fifth day he discovered a man disguised as a tourist, his head enveloped in a cap reaching below his ears. The man was about to board the *Gloritania*, and the detective lost no time in following him on board.

"Arrest him!" shouted the detective, and then, drawing himself to his full height, he brandished aloft the hair. "This is his," said the great detective, "and it proves his guilt."

"Remove his hat," ordered the ship's captain sternly.

It was discovered that the man was entirely bald.

"Aha!" exclaimed the great detective without a moment's hesitation. "He has committed not one murder, but about one million!"

31. The detective declared the mystery solved before he ____.
- A) found the hair
B) produced the microscope
C) searched for the murderer
D) glanced at the corpse
32. The writer implies that ____.
- A) the detective's search took five days
B) the *Gloritania* was about to leave New York
C) the ship's captain refused to cooperate
D) most New Yorkers are bald
33. The detective followed the man on board because he thought the man was ____.
- A) planning a murder B) bald
C) a tourist D) not what he seemed
34. The tone of this story is ____.
- A) humorous B) serious
C) educational D) scientific

35. The theme of this story is that _____.
- A) those using logic are not always logical
 - B) mysteries can always be solved by using logic
 - C) detectives can never be trusted
 - D) guilt can always be proved scientifically

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

What exactly is tea? Basically it is a drink made from the dried leaves of a plant that only grows in hot countries. The British first heard of tea in 1598, and first tasted it in about 1650. For nearly two centuries all tea was imported from China, until, in 1823, a tea plant was found growing naturally in Assam in India. Sixteen years later the first eight chests of Indian tea were sold in London, and today, London's tea markets deal in tea from India, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), and Africa more than from China. But wherever the tea comes from, the rules for making a 'nice cup of tea' are the same:

1. Use good tea — buy the best you can afford. 2. Storage — store tea in an airtight container away from strong smells. 3. Use freshly drawn, freshly boiled water that has just reached boiling point. 4. Warm the pot — teapots should always be warmed before making the tea. 5. The short pour — water should reach the tea leaves as near boiling point as possible. 6. Therefore take the teapot to the kettle and not the kettle to the tea pot. 7. Tea should be brewed not cooked. Brew the tea for three to four minutes and stir, then serve with milk or lemon and sugar if desired.

In Britain tea is the drink that cheers — and that is cheap. But there's a darker side to the 'nice cup of tea'. Life is far from cheerful for many of those who produce tea in other parts of the world. Many workers on tea estates suffer from poverty and poor food, and there is a high infant death-rate. A male labourer's wages for a day — a mere 36 pence — is equal to the cost of a pound of tea to an Englishman, and that should make about two hundred cups of tea! In 1784 tea cost one shilling and sixpence a pound in England (£20 in today's money). Before long Britain's national drink may be nearly as expensive again.

36. In order to make a nice cup of tea, _____.
- A) you should use boiled water.
 - B) you'd better add some milk and lemon to it.
 - C) you must buy the best tea in the shop.
 - D) you shouldn't stir the tea the moment it is brewed.
37. Which of the following statements is true? _____.
- A) Sri Lanka is mentioned as a country that exports tea.
 - B) Tea is basically a kind of dried seed planted in hot place.
 - C) It was not until the 16th century that the British began to enjoy tea.
 - D) Tea was successfully transplanted from China to India in 1823.
38. What content is most likely to precede this passage? _____.
- A) Some comments made on other kinds of drinks.
 - B) A general introduction of tea-raising methods.
 - C) The scientific analysis of tea's chemical components
 - D) The role tea plays in British people's life now.
39. Which of the following statements is not supported in the passage? _____.

- A) A pound of tea can make about 200 cups of tea.
 B) The price of tea will remain low in the future.
 C) Tea growers' children suffer a high death-rate.
 D) Tea is regarded as the national drink in Britain.
40. The most suitable title of the passage may be _____.
 A) Drinks With Long History.
 B) A Nice Cup Of Tea.
 C) Every Thing Has Two Sides.
 D) British People's Contribution to Tea.

Part III Vocabulary and Structure

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. Denny would, sooner or later, ____ him ____ serious trouble.
 A) include/in B) relate/to C) involve/in D) subject/to
- △ 42. The light is so dim that I cannot ____ one subject ____ another.
 A) contrast/with B) distinguish/from C) separate/from D) compare/with
- △ 43. He ____ by the most earnest labor to earn two dollars a week.
 A) tried B) succeeded C) managed D) endeavoured
44. His three grandchildren ____ him his greatest pleasure in his old age.
 A) affect B) effort C) afford D) effect
- △ 45. ____ in times of crisis ____ I finally found out what he was really like.
 A) Only/that B) It was/then C) That it was/when D) It was/that
- △ 46. I deeply regret ____ those words to you.
 A) speaking B) having spoken C) to have spoken D) to speak
- △ 47. Mr Smith ____ some coffee.
 A) remembered Mrs. Smith taking B) reminded Mrs. Smith to take
 C) remembered Mrs. Smith of taking D) reminded Mrs. Smith of taking
48. Never in all their years at Aberlawa ____ utterly miserable.
 A) had they felt B) they felt C) did they feel D) they had felt
- △ 49. There is no point ____ further.
 A) to argue B) in arguing C) by arguing D) having argued
50. Mary was absent this morning because she had her tooth ____.
 A) filled B) to be filled C) be filled D) being filled
51. You ____ so sleepy if you hadn't watched TV so late last night.
 A) wouldn't have been B) weren't C) aren't D) wouldn't be
- △ 52. He wondered if the others found difficulty ____ him.
 A) to recognize B) recognizing C) recognize D) in recognizing
- △ 53. She was overjoyed ____ the prospect of meeting him again.
 A) about B) for C) at D) of
54. Fifteen engines are scheduled for delivery this week, the remainder ____ at a late date.

- A) are sent B) to be sent C) being sent D) sent
55. He ____ having his own way.
A) was used to B) used to C) had used to D) uses to
56. Oil has been ____ under the North Sea.
A) found B) discovered C) tracked down D) searched for
57. The train moved slowly from the station, but ____ speed as it reached the open country.
A) picked up B) turned up C) put forward D) caught up
58. We are not going to allow a little difficulty like that to ____ us ____.
A) pick/out B) make/out C) give/off D) put/off
59. The child was told ____ not to go near the railway.
A) time and again B) all the times C) for a long time D) most of the time
60. He had learned enough German to ____ a conversation.
A) carry on B) account for C) bring up D) get through
61. It was such an ____ items of news that none of the papers printed it.
A) tiny B) minor C) insignificant D) indispensable
62. I must have a holiday, I am a bit ____ out of health.
A) run up B) run down C) run off D) run over
63. I suggested that he was ____ help from the Royal Literary Fund.
A) worthy B) worthy of C) worth of D) worthless
64. You ____ English eight years next June.
A) studies B) have studied C) will study D) will have studied
65. It ____ by the chairman.
A) need not be written B) is no need to be written
C) need not to have been written D) need not to be written
66. They quarrelled each other in the classroom, they ____ a lot of glasses.
A) could have broken B) ought to break C) must have broken D) might break
67. You must have seen him yesterday, ____?
A) didn't you B) must you C) haven't you D) have you
68. I am very interested in ____ you have told me.
A) that B) which C) all that D) all what
69. Very few people understood her lecture, ____ was very obscure.
A) the subject of that B) its subject C) which subject D) the subject of which
70. Neither Rosa nor her parents ____ at home.
A) is B) are C) has been D) was

Part IV

Cloze

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. The mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

All life is sound. We are constantly 71 by sounds and noises made by nature and everything in 72. For thousands of years man 73 speaking and singing, and thanks to his wonderfully 74 ear, perceiving sounds and noises, 75 they are but a small part of the inconceivable

76 of sounds filling the universe. Children everywhere and almost without 77 are born with musical abilities, with voices, and with hearing. The difference lies merely 78 what they do with these gifts. That 79 according to temperament, upbringing, nationality, and time.

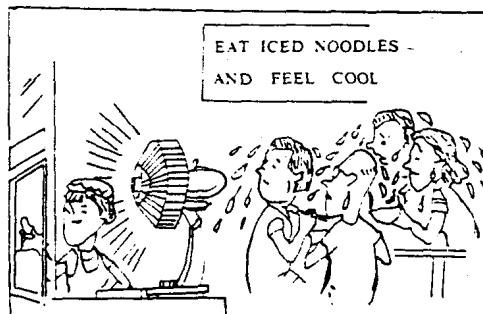
Nature itself is full of 80, full of music. Musical sounds existed millions of years 81 there was a human ear to hear 82 : the soft bubbling of the water, the roll of 83 the whispering and rustling of 84 in the wind and 85 knows how many other audible manifestations of nature. Man was 86 into a world of sound. Thunder filled him with fear and became a 87 of supernatural powers. In the roar of the wind he heard the voice of demons. Dwellers at the seashore 88 the temper of the gods by the sound of the waves. Religious rites and music 89 inseparable 90 the dawn of humanity.

- | | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 71. A) surrounded | B) surrendered | C) rounded | D) bound |
| 72. A) this | B) it | C) there | D) here |
| 73. A) has been | B) had been | C) have | D) has |
| 74. A) construction | B) constructive | C) constructing | D) constructed |
| 75. A) yet | B) even | C) so | D) although |
| 76. A) riches | B) source | C) wealth | D) resource |
| 77. A) experience | B) knowledge | C) exception | D) foundation |
| 78. A) beyond | B) at | C) on | D) in |
| 79. A) varies | B) differs | C) contradicts | D) contrasts |
| 80. A) noise | B) sound | C) music | D) gifts |
| 81. A) when | B) before | C) ago | D) while |
| 82. A) sound | B) music | C) them | D) it |
| 83. A) valley | B) lightning | C) light | D) thunder |
| 84. A) leaves | B) trees | C) blades | D) grass |
| 85. A) who | B) whoever | C) nobody | D) anybody |
| 86. A) sent | B) brought | C) got | D) born |
| 87. A) sigh | B) symbol | C) sight | D) sign |
| 88. A) said | B) talked | C) judged | D) begged |
| 89. A) is | B) was | C) were | D) are |
| 90. A) in | B) on | C) by | D) at |

Part V

Writing

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a description of the picture. You should write at least 100 words for the whole composition. Remember to write neatly.



Part VI

Spot Dictation

Direction: In this section, you will hear a passage of about 120 words three times. The passage is printed on your Answer Sheet with about 50 words missing. First, you will hear the whole passage from the beginning to the end just to get a general idea of it. Then, in the second reading, you will hear a signal indicating the beginning of a pause after each sentence, sometimes two sentences or just part of a sentence. During the pause, you must write down the missing words you have just heard in the corresponding space on the Answer Sheet. There is also a different signal indicating the end of the pause. When you hear this signal, you must get ready for what comes next from the recording. You can check what you have written when the passage is read to you once again without the pauses.

Miss White (1) _____ at the Eastern Trading Company since 1980. She is an efficient secretary (2) _____. She is able (3) _____ and can (4) _____ per minute. Although there is room for improvement in her spelling, her handwriting is (5) _____. She is completely (6) _____ and very loyal to the company. She is hard-working and conscientious yet always cheerful and (7) _____. Miss White has (8) _____, having passed her (9) _____ in 1978. She has (10) _____, and is popular with her colleagues in the office.

Part VII

Translation from English to Chinese

Directions: In this part, there are five items which you should translate into Chinese, each item consisting of one or two sentences. These sentences are all taken from the Reading Passages you have just read in the Second Part of the Test Paper. You are allowed 15 minutes to do the translation. You can refer back to the passages so as to identify their meanings in the context.

1. (Passage 1, Paragraph 2, Lines 1—2)

Failing memory makes it difficult for the person to recall all the basic kinds of information we take for granted.

2. (Passage 2, Paragraph 1, Lines 1—3)

Among the questions of design, construction, and operation remaining to be solved before commercial airliners travel faster than sound is the difficult problem of sonic boom, the explosive sound generated when an object moves through the air at supersonic speed.

3. (Passage 2, Paragraph 2, Lines 1—2)

A sound is a pressure disturbance; a sonic boom, like other explosive sounds, is the result of an abrupt change in pressure.

4. (Passage 3, Paragraph 3, Lines 1—3)

For four days and four nights he moved unobserved through the streets of New York, scanning closely every face he passed, looking for a man who had lost a hair. On the fifth day he discovered a man disguised as a tourist, his head enveloped in a cap reaching below his ears.

5. (Passage 4, Paragraph 2, Lines 1—3)

2. Storage—store tea in an airtight container away from strong smells. 3. Use freshly drawn, freshly boiled water that has just reached boiling point.

TEST TWO

Part I

Listening Comprehension

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 centre.

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.

1. A) 9 : 00 B) 9 : 30
C) 8 : 30 D) 9 : 03
2. A) Because she has to work at the hospital.
B) Because she doesn't want to.
C) Because she is hospitalized.
D) Because she is ill.
3. A) To read the textbook.
B) To see a movie and write a comment.
C) To write a composition.
D) To read a novel.
4. A) In a movie-house. B) At the post office.
C) In a restaurant. D) At a drugstore.
5. A) Kathy got a letter from her home today.
B) Kathy is expecting a letter from her family.
C) Kathy wrote a letter to her family today.
D) Kathy wrote a letter to her family the day before yesterday.
6. A) History book. B) Physics book.
C) Chemistry book. D) English book.
7. A) On her way to the office.
B) At home with her husband.
C) In her office.
D) On her way to the post office.