



大学英语 四级考试 模拟试题集

主 编 李 耸 孙 力 王忠智 赵丽丽

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大学英语学习指导丛书

大学英语四级考试模拟试题集

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前 言

本书是根据《大学英语四级考试大纲》和全国大学英语四六级考试委员会“关于公布全国大学英语四、六级考试第一、二批新题型的通知”所编写的一本大学英语四级考试模拟试题集。

本书的特点是:①以有限的篇幅,包括了较多的内容。本书由15套模拟试题构成,包括新旧各种题型。②信息量大,它的词汇与语法结构部分都尽可能比较全面地反映词汇和语法结构知识点。③取材广泛,大部分材料取材于原文报刊、杂志、书籍,可读性强。作文题目是接近学生生活的内容和话题,可操练性强。④本书附有听力录音带。本书适用于阶段性辅助教学,参加四级考试前模拟练习和英语水平自我测试。

参加本书编写的还有:张明学、李啸、康红君、高见、佟玉萍、王勃然、卢卉艳、杨柏艳、张春良、张丽杰、刘熠、杨国宏、刘永刚、张楠楠、党媛、宋红梅。本书主审是李思国教授。

在本书的编写过程中,金启军教授给予了许多关心和指导,并审阅了部分作文样文。外籍教师 Mary Romer 帮助审阅了部分作文样文。此外,东北大学外国语学院的一些教师也给予了大力支持和帮助,在此一并表示感谢!

由于作者水平所限,书中不妥之处在所难免,敬请广大读者不吝批评指正。

编 者

2000年12月

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Model Tests

Test 1

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. 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.

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

1. A) Businessmen. B) Mathematicians.
C) Professors. D) Students.
2. A) Cafeteria. B) Home.
C) Hotel. D) Classroom.
3. A) The sandwich is very expensive.
B) There are few people buying sandwiches.
C) The sandwich is delicious.
D) The counter is on the right side.
4. A) Twenty-six. B) Sixty. C) Seventeen. D) Seventy.
5. A) At a doctor's office. B) At a bank.
C) At a gas station. D) At a supermarket.
6. A) Make copies. B) Book tickets.
C) Make corrections on the original. D) Answer the phone.
7. A) No medicine could solve the man's problem.
B) The man should eat less to lose weight.
C) Nothing could help the man if he ate too much.

- D) The man should have the right foods.
8. A) He found biology easy to learn.
 B) He passed the biology test very easily.
 C) He helped everyone with their maths.
 D) He was more interested in football than in biology.
9. A) On the phone. B) At an office.
 C) In a hotel. D) At home.
10. A) At an information counter. B) At a primary school.
 C) At a bookstore. D) At a post office.

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) Near a river. B) In the middle of a road.
 C) In a forest. D) In the middle of a field.
12. A) Before they put up their tent. B) Before they cooked their meal.
 C) Before they had their meal. D) After they had their meal.
13. A) Because a bear entered the tent.
 B) Because a pack of wolves attacked them.
 C) Because the tent caught fire.
 D) Because their tent was full of water.

Passage Two

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

14. A) 400 years old. B) 3 000 years old.
 C) 5 000 years old. D) 6 000 years old.
15. A) When they were forced to do so.
 B) When they had no money.
 C) When they were afraid of being fined.
 D) When they were not able to work on their farms.
16. A) It is about 244 meters high.
 B) It is made of two million three hundred thousand stones.
 C) It is built along the Nile River.
 D) It is the largest pyramid in Egypt.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Take long walks in park. B) Eat a lot of meat.
C) Play with visitor's hats. D) Walk around in the room.
18. A) Because the visitor was going to leave early.
B) Because the visitor paid no attention to Jack.
C) Because the visitor would take Jack away.
D) Because the visitor stayed till it's time for the walk.
19. A) Walked around the room several times.
B) Sat down directly in front of the visitor.
C) Looked at him.
D) Beat the visitor.
20. A) To show his respect.
B) To let the visitor take him for a walk.
C) To give the visitor a present.
D) To let the visitor leave.

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.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

The seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, during which printing became established, saw the stabilization of spelling and, more important, the establishment of colonies in America, immediately after which the language of the New World and that of the Old World began to draw apart. American speech developed its own rhythms and vigor, found or adapted special words for its own needs, and, in western areas, rioted with a sort of defiant exuberance. It became a language of the people, somewhat as Anglo-Saxon had been during the rule of the Norman overlords.

In writing, too, a change has taken place. The use of the colloquial in American writing is increasing rather than diminishing, although its opponents sometimes label it as "pandering to the masses" and a "debasement" of the language. The increasing use of the colloquial in our writing is an interesting change that is bound to have far-reaching consequences. Our common, informal speech has always been colloquial, that is what the word *colloquial* means. The sensible man speaks colloquially most of the time. When he tries to be formal or unusually impressive, he thinks he ought not to use in writing the expressions marked "colloq." in the dictionary, or he ought not to use it at all. Thus, he speaks the way he thinks he writes, and usually makes a fool of himself; worse, he often fails to convey his meaning.

Opposed to the increased use of the colloquial is a minor but increasingly vocal group that in-

sists on rules and correctness. At best, the demands of this group, if acceded to, will sacrifice vigor to propriety, at worst, they are producing a new kind of bad grammar—the uncertainty and pretentiousness that lead to the substitution of *myself* for *me* (“he gave it to John and myself”), to sticking *ly* on the ends of adverbs that don’t need it (“our missile program is moving fastly”), to such vulgar elegances as “Whom shall I say is calling?”

21. According to the author, English spelling became relatively fixed as a result of _____.
A) the rule of the Norman overlords
B) the establishment of colonies in America
C) the development of American English
D) the establishment of printing industry
22. Compared with British English, American English _____.
A) usually fails to convey the speakers’ real meanings
B) contains more common, informal expressions
C) debased and can’t be used on formal occasions
D) has its own rhythm and vigor
23. Which of the following is true according to the passage?
A) The Normans once governed the English.
B) Only average people enjoy using the colloquial in their speech.
C) The dictionary tells people not to use those words marked by “colloq” in their writing.
D) Formal language in spoken form is equally expressive as colloquial.
24. According to the author, _____.
A) it is a debasement of the language to use colloquial in writing
B) the vocal group insisting on rules and correctness is likely to lead English towards debasement
C) colloquial should be allowed to be used in writing
D) the vocal group insisting on rules and correctness is weak in grammar
25. Which of the following language changes is not mentioned?
A) The change in vocabulary.
B) The change in writing.
C) The change in grammar.
D) The change in meaning.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

In November, Medicare takes the first step toward what will be a historic change. New types of senior health plans are on the drawing board. The government is preparing for a pouring-in of anxious telephone calls from its senior citizens.

At present, Medicare is delivered in one of two ways. The most popular is the traditional fee-to-service plan, now called Original Medicare. You can see any doctor who’ll accept you as a patient. The government covers most of the cost. As a backup, seniors typically buy private Medigap insurance(医疗辅助保险), which helps pay the bills that Medicare doesn’t.

Alternatively(或者), you might join a Medicare HMO(Health Maintenance Organization). There, you're under the care of a single main doctor, who decides on the medical treatment you'll get, HMOs offer broad enough benefits that you don't have to bother with private Medigap.

Seniors have always seemed happy enough with these two options. But our lawmakers had bigger ideas. Last summer, they authorized four new kinds of senior health plans. To privatize the program, they added high-income options and lengthened the reach of managed care. They called it the collection Medicare Choice.

Before I go any further, two misunderstandings must be clarified. First, basic Medicare benefits have not been cut. You'll simply be offered new ways of managing your care. Second, you are not required to choose a new plan. Do nothing, and you'll keep the Medicare coverage you already have.

If you leave the Original Medicare for one of the Choice plans, you'll no longer need Medigap insurance. But what if you come to hate your new plan? Original Medicare will take you back. But you're guaranteed a return to Medigap only, if this is the first time that you've changed your mind, and providing that this is within the first 12 months. Otherwise, you're out of luck.

26. From which of the following is this passage most likely taken from?

- A) A newspaper article.
- B) A government document.
- C) A medical book.
- D) A TV advertisement.

27. How does the government expect the senior citizens will respond to the new health plans?

- A) They will be dissatisfied.
- B) They will be curious.
- C) They will be content.
- D) They will be excited.

28. Which are the two forms that present Medicare takes?

- A) Original Medicare and Medigap insurance.
- B) Medigap insurance and Medicare HMO.
- C) Original Medicare and Medicare HMO.
- D) High-income options and Managed care.

29. How is the health plans made more private?

- A) Basic Medicare benefits have not been cut and the choice of one new plan is not required.
- B) People are free to choose either the Original Medicare or the new plans.
- C) High-income choices are added and the range of managed care is enlarged.
- D) People are allowed to give up their choice plans if they want to.

30. If you want to quit your new choice plan, which of the following is true?

- A) You can do it only once and within 12 months after your choice.
- B) You can do it more than once and at any time if you don't want Medigap any more.
- C) You are completely free to do it if you are lucky.
- D) You are to do it once every 12 months.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage.

Much has been written about sharks(鲨鱼) with imaginary hair-raising fears. But the fact is that very little known about them. Even identifying a shark in the water can be very difficult.

The back, or dorsal, fin(鳍) of a shark is one of its clearest characteristics. However, it may easily be confused with the fin or wing tip of other sea animals that do not usually harm people. The porpoise, a small whale, has a dorsal fin, but shows a part of its back as it moves in the water. The swordfish also has a dorsal fin but in addition a portion of its tail may emerge. And when a devilfish moves, each of its wing tips may break the surface and give the appearance of sharks swimming side by side.

Sharks are among the earth's oldest groups of animals. Some types are known to have survived almost unchanged for as long as 250 million years. Their ability for survival, strength, and speed is almost unequalled in the entire animal world. A shark's teeth are arranged in rows and can number as many as 280 in the tiger shark to more than 1 500 in the whale shark. Shark's teeth are the largest in the fish world. Some are grinding teeth, like ours, some are pointed, and some have jagged(不齐却很锋利的) edges.

31. What is the passage mainly about?
- A) All that we know about sharks. B) Sharks' fins.
C) Sharks' surviving ability. D) Some characteristics of sharks.
32. What can you see when a swordfish is swimming in the water?
- A) Its back fin and part of its tail. B) Its back fin and a part of its back.
C) Its wing tips. D) Only its dorsal fin.
33. Why is it difficult for people to distinguish sharks from other sea animals with back fins?
- A) Because their back fins are all the same.
B) Because they are very similar in appearance.
C) Because they are all quick-swimmers.
D) Because they all show their back fins when swimming.
34. What's the writer's attitude towards sharks?
- A) Afraid. B) Subjective. C) Loving. D) Objective.
35. What is the writer likely to talk about in the paragraph following the passage?
- A) Human being's teeth.
B) Other characteristics of sharks.
C) Examples to show that sharks attack people.
D) Differences between sharks and other sea animals.

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage.

That teaching is a college professor's primary role is evident. In reality, however, the respectable saying "publish or perish(死亡)" has become the virtual rule of law on many campuses, where research, not performance in the classroom, is the overwhelming factor in determining a professor's status and salary.

Now, thoughtful critics are asking whether a system that increasingly favors research over teaching is to blame for the startling undereducation of many of today's undergraduates. "The great myth is that tenure(终身职位) comes on the basis of community service, teaching and research in equal measures" says J Huston of Rice University. The truth is that "writing is the way

to become rich, to make a name”.

To make things worse, as junior instructors struggle to fatten tenure files and tenured professors compete for grants, what has emerged is a massive, a massively wasteful academic-publishing industry, which has produced us a faculty of scholars frequently so narrow in their studies and specialized in their scholarship that they are simply incapable of teaching introductory courses.

Happily, the age of teachers who never teach may be drawing to a close. A new reward system will soon be carried out to allow faculty to focus on different tasks during different phases of their careers. Each would count equally toward professional advancement. Senior staff might make the classroom their top priority, while junior professors would focus on the other.

36. What is the main idea of the passage?

- A) Many university instructors are neglecting their primary role, teaching.
- B) Teaching should be considered as important as research.
- C) The academic-publishing industry has produced overspecialized scholars.
- D) Today's undergraduates are undereducated.

37. Which of the following is the closest in meaning to the phrase “publish or perish”(Line 2, Para. 1)?

- A) If you are not a publisher, you will die.
- B) Universities neglect their most primary role, teaching.
- C) Universities overemphasize research in the present reward system.
- D) Research and teaching are not equal in the eyes of university instructors.

38. What is the effect of the research-centered reward system on scholars?

- A) They become unable to teach.
- B) They become excellent in their majors.
- C) They become wealthy and famous.
- D) They become unfit to teach fundamental courses.

39. What will junior professors be encouraged to do according to the new reward system?

- A) Teaching.
- B) Researching.
- C) Community service.
- D) Publishing business.

40. Why is research considered more important than teaching by scholars?

- A) It grants them tenure.
- B) It brings them more benefits than teaching.
- C) It is ruled by law.
- D) They prefer research to teaching.

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 answer that best completes the sentences. Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

41. Please pass me that book, _____ with a blue cover.

- A) one
- B) the one
- C) this
- D) such

42. A ballet is theatrical entertainment that _____ the arts of dancing, stage design, and music into one.
A) replaces B) promotes C) simplifies D) blends
43. These two novels were published in 1900 and 1920 _____.
A) singly B) respectively C) separately D) individually
44. Slang and substandard language are not generally _____ in published scientific papers.
A) abundant B) apparent C) accepted D) recognized
45. Tickets for the first three rows are not available to those of ordinary social standing; they are _____ for celebrities.
A) retained B) occupied C) preserved D) reserved
46. The scientists were conducting an experiment and expected a good _____.
A) effect B) result C) consequence D) affect
47. I could feel my heart _____ heavily as I finished the race.
A) jumping B) striking C) beating D) moving
48. These children _____ their hands in time to the music.
A) rub B) pat C) strike D) clap
49. She prefers to choose a tall, handsome and, _____, considerate young man as her boy friend.
A) after all B) in all C) at all D) above all
50. This book is very popular at present, so it is _____ at any bookstore.
A) applicable B) valuable C) available D) advisable
51. We had a party last month, and it was a lot of fun, so let's have _____ one this month.
A) another B) the other C) more D) other
52. The ambitious young man decided to _____ politics after graduation.
A) take over B) set out C) go into D) give in
53. It wasn't so much that I disliked her _____ that I just wasn't interested in the whole business.
A) rather B) so C) than D) as
54. Western Nebraska generally receives less snow than _____ eastern Nebraska.
A) in B) it does in C) does D) in it does
55. John lost himself in the woods. He _____ to go alone.
A) ought not to allow B) ought to not allow
C) ought not to have been allowed D) ought to not have been allowed
56. Amelia Earhart, _____ woman to make a solo flight across the Atlantic Ocean, was born in 1898.
A) the first B) was the first
C) she was the first D) the first who was a
57. On a rainy day I was driving north through Vermont _____ I noticed a young man holding up a sign reading "Boston".
A) which B) where C) when D) that

58. Advertising is distinguished from other forms of communication _____ the advertiser pays for the message to be delivered.
 A) in that B) in which C) in this way D) in order that
59. One common-sense reason _____ children learn to speak is that they imitate those around them.
 A) which B) what C) why D) of which
60. Noah Webster's Dictionary was _____ in 1828 and has been extremely influential in American language usage ever since then.
 A) the first published B) first published
 C) the first to be published D) to be first published
61. The people at the party worried about Janet because no one was aware _____ she had gone.
 A) of the place where B) the place
 C) of where D) where that
62. Yesterday we went to see him, _____ that he had gone abroad two weeks ago.
 A) only to learn B) only learn
 C) only learning D) only having learned
63. _____ travel was once an uncertain and dangerous event, it is now an easily planned adventure.
 A) Since B) While C) Before D) As
64. When I entered the room, I noticed a _____ look come over her face.
 A) surprising B) surprise C) surprised D) having surprised
65. It's no use _____ with William. You might as well _____ with a wall.
 A) arguing, argue B) arguing, arguing C) to argue, arguing D) to argue, argue
66. It is eight o'clock. I am surprised at _____.
 A) its being so late B) so late its being
 C) it being so late D) that it is so late
67. Talk to anyone in the drug industry, _____ you'll soon discover that the science of genetics is the biggest thing to hit drug research since penicillin was discovered.
 A) or B) and C) for D) so
68. "Mr Green is likely _____ about this meeting. Why hasn't he come?"
 A) to notify B) to be notified
 C) to have been notified D) being notified
69. "Which rug did your wife buy?" "The blue one, but I _____ bought the brown one."
 A) will rather have B) would rather have
 C) rather had D) would have rather
70. Jet airplanes have made the world a much smaller place _____.
 A) to live in it B) in which to live C) in it to live D) on which to live

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) at the back of the passage. 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 Boston marathon is America's oldest annual long distance 71—and the most famous. Many amateur events attract star athletes only by offering 72 all expenses. But the Marathon grows in appeal from year to year even though it charges 73 runner \$2 to enter and gives the 74 only a laurel wreath(桂冠)and gold medal. 75 the 34 runners finishing next go small cups or bronze medals. And all those who run the course in 76 four hours receive a certificate 77 their time and place at the finish. The other in the field get a free bowl of beef stew afterward—and a doctor to treat their egg-size blisters.

The Marathon is run each April 78 Patriots' Day, a state holiday bright with parades and costumes. It draws one of the largest 79 to see any athletic event, some 250 000 people. Runners from all over the United States enter the race, eager to match steps 80 the world's greatest distance runners.

The Boston Athletic Association, 81 began the American contest in 1897, has always stated that the Marathon must be kept free of "professionalism, politics and plugs(广告)." People 82 in and around Boston help keep it 83 by donations of stew, money and locker-room space. Each year some 500 volunteers help put on the race, and 84 cooperate by keeping their cars and dogs off the 85. Railroads also fit their schedules around the runners, 86 they have done since one of the first races.

Man or woman, young or old, any distance 87 who has raced once in the Marathon is 88 to plan a vacation 89 April to try again. And the Marathon's field keeps growing, even with ever-tougher entrance 90.

- | | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 71. A) field | B) track | C) race | D) contest |
| 72. A) to pay | B) paying | C) payment | D) pay |
| 73. A) either | B) every | C) all | D) each |
| 74. A) runner | B) winner | C) athlete | D) competitor |
| 75. A) Of | B) For | C) From | D) To |
| 76. A) under | B) more | C) over | D) beyond |
| 77. A) tell | B) telling | C) told | D) to be told |
| 78. A) in | B) at | C) on | D) of |
| 79. A) crowds | B) population | C) spectators | D) audience |
| 80. A) to | B) of | C) for | D) with |
| 81. A) that | B) what | C) which | D) and |
| 82. A) live | B) living | C) to live | D) lived |
| 83. A) that | B) such | C) this | D) so |

- | | | | |
|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 84. A) inhabitants | B) dwellers | C) residents | D) citizens |
| 85. A) street | B) city | C) town | D) downtown |
| 86. A) that | B) which | C) it | D) as |
| 87. A) viewer | B) winner | C) person | D) runner |
| 88. A) likely | B) reluctantly | C) hesitatingly | D) absolutely |
| 89. A) on | B) for | C) at | D) toward |
| 90. A) demands | B) inquires | C) requirements | D) requests |

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **On Part-time Jobs on Campus**. You should write at least 100 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below:

On Part-time Jobs on Campus

1. 校园里有许多学生在打工。
2. 打工的有利方面。
3. 打工的不利方面。

Test 2

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. 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.

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

From the conversation we know that the two were talking about some work they have 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 answer [A] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the centre.

- 1. A) 60 dollars B) 120 dollars C) 200 dollars D) 240 dollars
- 2. A) He will be busy next week.
 B) He will not be busy next week.
 C) He is not busy this week.
 D) He will have more experiments to do next week.
- 3. A) Every day. B) Every day except Friday.
 C) Monday, Wednesday and Thursday. D) Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.
- 4. A) By train. B) By bus. C) By car. D) By taxi.
- 5. A) It's 10 minutes fast. B) It's 10 minutes slow.
 C) It's 20 minutes fast. D) It stops working.
- 6. A) He was sick, but he is getting better.
 B) Only one class was available to him.
 C) He doesn't need to study hard.
 D) He has just returned from vacation.
- 7. A) In a post office. B) In an office.
 C) In a meeting room. D) In a market.