

全新版大学英语

(第二版)

综合教程 2 学业测试



普通高等教育“十一五”国家级规划教材
教育部推荐使用大学外语类教材

总主编 李荫华

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New College English (Second Edition)

Integrated Course 2
Student's Book

综合教程
学生用书

主编 李荫华 夏国佐



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综合教程 2 学业测试

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编者的话

本册学业测试根据《全新版大学英语》(第二版)系列教材综合教程第二册的内容进行设计、修订,与大学英语四级(CET4)的考试题型大致一致。设计、修订本书的目的是帮助所有学习《全新版大学英语》(第二版)教材的学生更好地掌握所学的书本知识。

本书共有十套测试卷,每套测试卷分为A、B两级。Test One至Test Four(A、B级)共八份测试卷覆盖《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第二册教材Unit One至Unit Four四课课文中所学的内容。Test Five至Test Eight(A、B级)共八份测试卷覆盖《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第二册教材Unit Five至Unit Eight四课课文中所学的内容。Test Nine和Test Ten(A、B级)共四份测试卷,用于综合检测学生对《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第二册教材所学内容的掌握程度。

本书修订后每份测试卷仍分别由六大部分组成。

A级:第一部分听力理解,分为Section A(Ten Short Conversations)和Section B(Three Passages);第二部分阅读理解,此次修订阅读篇幅数量不变,但第一篇阅读理解短文修订为选词填空题型;第三部分词汇与结构的题量减少三分之一;第四部分原来的课文内容填空被修订为完形填空(选择题型);第五部分修订后分为Section A短文翻译(中译英,提供课文中所学的相关单词、短语、词组)和Section B单句翻译两部分;第六部分为命题写作(给予提示)。

B级:第一部分听力理解修订后Section A在总题量不变的基础上增加了长对话,Section B仍为复式听写(Compound Dictation);第二部分阅读理解修订后分为三部分,Section A根据大学英语四级(CET4)要求为一篇快速阅读理解判断或填空题型,Section B是两篇阅读理解选择题型,Section C仍为短文阅读,并将文中五句带下划线的句子译成中文;第三部分词汇与结构的修订与A级第三部分相同;第四部分完形填空(选择题型);第五部分翻译的修订与A级第五部分相同;第六部分命题写作(附中文提示)基本不变,但仍根据《全新版大学英语》(第二版)第二册教材中的写作要求酌情做了部分修订。

在本书的编写、修订过程中,我们努力根据当今先进语言测试理论来设计和编写测试题,严格按照这套最新教材的教学要求,努力达到作为针对课本学习测试题的信度和效度,充分体现《大学英语课程教学要求》的要求,不超纲,也不降低要求。然而,限于我们的水平,肯定有不少疏漏之处,我们恳切希望使用本书的教师和同学,提出宝贵的批评和建议。

本书原由上海财经大学外语系大学英语教研室五位教师共同努力完成,冯善萍主编。由冯善萍完成全部修订。

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本书听力和听写部分配有录音。

编者 2010年1月

本册共分六大部分

第一部分听力理解

本册听力部分



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Test One

(A)

I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

Section A (10%)

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.

1. A) 250 dollars. B) 300 dollars. C) 350 dollars. D) 400 dollars.
2. A) Wife and husband. B) Waiter and customer.
C) Teacher and student. D) Doctor and patient.
3. A) To give a lecture. B) To visit Harvard University.
C) To read books on archaeology. D) To go to the library.
4. A) She hates the weather.
B) She likes the weather.
C) She doesn't think much about the weather.
D) She would have had the greatest time if the weather could be warmer.
5. A) He feels sorry for those students.
B) He considers the punishment excessive.
C) He thinks it's right to punish those students.
D) He disapproves of what the professor did.
6. A) She hopes that Tom will get a better job after school.
B) She doubts Tom's ability to edit the newspaper.
C) She thinks that Tom should get more exercise.
D) She is critical of Tom's grades.
7. A) Because the woman doesn't agree with him.
B) Because the man is unwilling to go home.
C) Because he likes the weather there.
D) Because the climate there is not very good.
8. A) In a restaurant. B) In a hotel. C) In a concert. D) At home.

9. A) He's going away for a while.
B) He did well in the test.
C) He worked hard and earned a lot of money.
D) He didn't have to work hard for the exam.
10. A) Susan is a fast worker.
B) Susan did Jack's homework.
C) Susan didn't do the homework on her own.
D) Susan has not finished her homework.

Section B (10%)

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).

Passage One

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

11. A) The local weather channel is announcing a sudden change of weather tomorrow.
B) A weather analyst is reviewing the weather conditions of the past two days.
C) An announcer is discussing possible changes in the weather over the next few days.
D) A weatherman is giving a forecast of tomorrow's weather conditions in the country.
12. A) It was not a fine day yesterday in most parts of the country.
B) The temperature will drop sharply in the country's southern areas.
C) There's a big difference in weather conditions between the southern and northern parts of the country.
D) Tomorrow will still be a fine day in most parts of the country.
13. A) Most people in the southwest will prefer to stay indoors tomorrow evening.
B) People in most parts of the country have had fine weather since yesterday.
C) There will be a big change in temperature in the southwest tomorrow.
D) Fine weather will soon end and rain will spread over most parts of the country.

Passage Two

Questions 14 to 17 are based on the passage you have just heard.

14. A) Correspondence schools conduct the students by mail.
B) Correspondence schools conduct the students by radio.
C) Correspondence schools conduct the students through TV programs.
D) Correspondence schools conduct the students by telephone.
15. A) Because correspondence schools are large.
B) Because there are many classrooms in correspondence schools.
C) Because there are many new instruments in correspondence schools.
D) Because the instructor and the student never meet each other.
16. A) Because some famous people have graduated from such schools.

- B) Because many people are taking their courses.
 C) Because attendance at such schools is free.
 D) Because correspondence schools offer a variety of courses.
17. A) Some correspondence schools help people earn a lot of money.
 B) Some correspondence schools help people get jobs in big companies.
 C) Some correspondence schools help people complete their homework.
 D) Some correspondence schools help people read novel.

Passage Three

Questions 18 to 20 are based on the passage you have just heard.

18. A) A popular new system of the world.
 B) The renting of home furnishings.
 C) The America's fastest growing business.
 D) A new way of saving money.
19. A) Because the rent for the furniture is very low.
 B) Because they can thus use better furniture.
 C) Because furniture changes fashion very quickly.
 D) Because they can hardly afford to buy any furniture.
20. A) Because they can't afford new furniture.
 B) Because they like the idea of renting furniture.
 C) Because they liked their rented furniture very much.
 D) Because they thought they would soon move to another place.

II. Reading Comprehension (25%)

Section A (10%)

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with 10 blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Questions 21 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Benjamin loved to carry the key around, shaking it vigorously. He also liked to try to 21 _____ it into the slot. Because of his tender age and 22 _____ understanding of the need to position the key just so, he would usually fail. Benjamin was not 23 _____ in the least. He probably got as much pleasure out of the sounds the key made as he did those few times when the key actually found its way into the 24 _____.

Now both Ellen and I were perfectly happy to allow Benjamin to bang the key near the key slot. His 25 _____ behavior seemed harmless enough. But I soon observed an interesting

26 _____. Any Chinese staff member nearby would come over to watch Benjamin and, noting his lack of 27 _____ success, attempt to assist. He or she would hold onto Benjamin's hand and, gently but firmly, 28 _____ it directly toward the slot, reposition it as necessary, and help him to insert it. The "teacher" would then smile somewhat expectantly at Ellen or me, as if 29 _____ a thank you — and on occasion would 30 _____ slightly, as if considering us to be neglecting our parental duties.

- | | | | | |
|--------------|-------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| A) slot | B) poor | C) incomplete | D) phenomenon | E) guide |
| F) situation | G) awaiting | H) bothered | I) initial | J) hoping |
| K) place | L) first | M) frown | N) sorry | O) exploratory |

Section B (15%)

Directions: There are 3 passages in this section. 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.

Passage One

Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, was born in Kentucky in 1809, and died in Washington in 1865, the day after he had been shot by a Southern sympathizer. He is classed with Washington in greatness of deeds, but is nearer to the heart of all Americans because he sprang from the ranks of the common people, and rose from the log hut of birth to the White House.

Because his family were pioneers in the newly settled West, he had practically no regular education, but he held firmly to his purpose to secure knowledge in every possible way. Stories are told of how he walked miles to secure a book and how he studied by the light of the fire at night after a hard day at farm work. After a hard struggle as clerk, village postmaster, and surveyor, he succeeded in passing the *bar* examinations, and became a lawyer in Springfield, Illinois. In 1846, he was elected to Congress. In 1858, he might have gained his place in the United States Senate had he not taken his stand against slavery in the famous debates which he entered with Stephen A. Douglas. These debates spread his fame throughout the country and led the way for his election to the presidency in 1860. Very shortly after his election, certain Southern states broke away from the Union, and the Civil War broke out. This strengthened Lincoln in his resolve to free the slaves and on January 1, 1863, he declared the Emancipation Proclamation. His second inaugural (就职) speech gave his plan for building up the peace of the nation, but he did not live to accomplish his desire.

Many comparisons have been made of Washington and Lincoln. Each was in the highest sense a providential (神的) man raised up for his era, and filled with those outstanding qualities that enabled him to do the great work of the hour.

31. Lincoln is nearer to the heart of all Americans because _____.

- A) he was plain-looking and friendly to people

- B) he was born to an average family
 C) he freed the slaves on January 1, 1863
 D) he didn't have any regular education
32. In 1858, Lincoln _____.
- A) became a senator
 B) became a lawyer
 C) decided to step into politics
 D) had a famous debate with Douglas
33. "Bar" in paragraph 2 is related to _____.
- A) jail
 B) senate
 C) law
 D) stick
34. Lincoln became the president in 1860 partly because _____.
- A) more people were against slavery than two years ago
 B) he had passed the bar examinations
 C) he was a self-made statesman
 D) people appreciated his performance in the debate with Douglas
35. Which of the following statements is not a common point between Lincoln and Washington?
- A) They conducted great deeds when alive.
 B) They were highly respected by the Americans.
 C) They once were the president of the United States.
 D) They were against slavery.

Passage Two

Old people are always saying that the young are not what they were. The same comment is made from generation to generation and it is always true. It has never been truer than it is today. The young are better educated. They have a lot more money to spend and enjoy more freedom. They grow up more quickly and are not so dependent on their parents. They think more for themselves and do not accept the ideas of their elders. Events which the older generation remember vividly are nothing more than past history.

The old always assume that they know best for the simple reason that they have been around a bit longer. They don't like to feel that their values are being questioned or threatened. And this is precisely what the young are doing. They are questioning the assumptions of their elders and disturbing their complacency. Who said that human differences can best be solved through conventional politics or by violent means? Why have the older generation so often used violence to solve their problems? Why are they so unhappy and guilty in their personal lives? Can anything be right with the *rat-race*? Haven't the old lost touch with all that is important in life?

Traditionally, the young have turned to their elders for guidance. Today, the situation might be reversed. The old — if they are prepared to admit it — could learn a thing or two from their children. One of the biggest lessons they learn is that enjoyment is not "sinful". It is surely not wrong to live in the present rather than in the past or future.

36. According to the passage, the young today _____.
- A) have more money and freedom
 B) are more dependent on the family
 C) are forced to remember the old events
 D) have more restrictions and problems

37. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
- nowadays the young and the old have the greatest differences
 - today the old complain more about the young's behaviors
 - the young are better educated and know more
 - the old remember many old events
38. The young cannot understand _____.
- why the old often resort to violence or war to solve problems
 - why they should remember those old events
 - why their parents are so possessive of them
 - why they should receive better education
39. "Rat-race" in the second paragraph means _____.
- race of rat
 - poor people
 - struggle for social status
 - fight among rats
40. The old can learn from the young that _____.
- one has reason to enjoy life
 - conventional politics is going out of the way
 - receiving better education is very important
 - happiness is the most important thing in life

Passage Three

"Avoid the rush-hour" must be the slogan of large cities the world over. Wherever you look, it's people, people, people. The trains which leave or arrive every few minutes are packed; an endless procession of human sardine tins. The streets are so crowded, and there is hardly room to move on the pavements. It takes ages for a bus to get to you because the traffic on the roads has virtually come to a standstill.

Large modern cities are too big to control. They impose their own living conditions on the people who inhabit them. City-dwellers are obliged by their environment to adopt a wholly unnatural way of life. They lose touch with the land and rhythm of nature. It is possible to live such an air-conditioned existence in a large city that you are barely conscious of the seasons. A few flowers in a public park may remind you that it is spring or summer. A few leaves clinging to the pavement may remind you that it is autumn. Beyond that, what is going on in nature seems totally irrelevant. All the simple, good things of life like sunshine and fresh air seem to be separated from us. Tall buildings block the sun. Traffic fumes pollute the atmosphere. Even the distinction between day and night is lost. The flow of traffic goes on and on and the noise never stops.

In addition to all this, city-dwellers live under constant threat. The crime rate in most cities is very high. Houses are armed with alarming system. Cities breed crime and violence and are full of places you would be afraid to visit at night. If you think about it, only a madman would choose to live in a large modern city.

41. The author uses _____ in the first paragraph.
- exaggeration
 - parallelism
 - comparison
 - citation
42. According to the author, who is in control of city-dwellers' life in big cities?
- Big cities.
 - City-dwellers.

- C) Nature. D) Air-conditioners.
43. The environment that city-dwellers are living in can be best described as _____.
A) natural B) agreeable C) disgusting D) terrible
44. Which of the following problems of large cities is not mentioned?
A) Air pollution. B) Noise pollution.
C) Traffic jam. D) Changeable weather.
45. Which of the following statements is NOT true?
A) Air-conditioners keep people from knowing the changes in seasons.
B) Crime rates in big cities are on the rise.
C) Large cities have many problems.
D) City-dwellers are concerned about their security.

III. Vocabulary and Structure (10%)

Directions: There are 20 incomplete sentences in this section. For each sentence there are four choices marked A), B), C) and D). Choose the ONE that best completes the sentence.

46. The teacher asked him to _____ his lateness for school.
A) account of B) account on C) account about D) account for
47. The only _____ to that building is along the track.
A) exit B) access C) gate D) door
48. The hotel _____ only speaks a little English.
A) assistant B) resident C) participant D) attendant
49. Circumstances will force us finally to _____ this policy.
A) adapt B) adopt C) receive D) accept
50. The police are _____ the records of all those involved in the crime.
A) looking B) finding C) investigating D) inquiring
51. Don't _____ to water the plants.
A) deny B) miss C) neglect D) ignore
52. The young army officer was _____ captain.
A) lifted B) hoisted C) raised D) promoted
53. A _____ to this problem is expected to be found before long.
A) result B) response C) settlement D) solution
54. This disturbing experience proved to be _____, since it taught me never to allow ideas to become rooted in the mind.
A) as important B) as of importance
C) on great importance D) of great importance
55. It's not polite to _____ when someone is talking.
A) interfere B) interpret C) interrupt D) interval
56. You must walk slowly if you want the children to _____ you.

- A) put up with B) come up with C) keep up with D) go on with
57. Could you please _____ an appointment for me to see Mr. Smith?
A) manage B) arrange C) take D) prepare
58. The _____ talks were the base of the later development.
A) initiative B) initial C) original D) preliminary
59. Mother Teresa had fought very hard for the rights and _____ of the very poorest people who couldn't help themselves.
A) therapy B) welfare C) substance D) retreat
60. It suddenly occurred to Anne that money couldn't _____ all that Bob had suffered in the past five years.
A) live up to B) make out C) make up for D) live through
61. The company's _____ were well-managed.
A) incomes B) finances C) economics D) salaries
62. Perhaps Lucy would have believed her boy friend's words had not a strange expression _____ his face.
A) hooked on B) confronted with C) come over D) passed onto
63. After a short holiday, he _____ himself once more to his studies.
A) applied B) engaged C) managed D) conducted
64. The fact that many students don't follow test directions is an example of how we often _____ the obvious.
A) slip B) ignore C) overlook D) disregard
65. Depression, unexplained fear and unreasonable actions are the _____ of a patient with mental health problems.
A) marks B) systems C) symbols D) symptoms

IV. Cloze (10%)

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.

It is well known that smoking causes harmful side effects; however, we see thousands smoking. Not only the elderly, 66 young people and children under 18 smoke, in order to show they 67 — maybe smoking is a 68 of being a grown-up. 69, smoking has become a serious social problem.

Our government has 70 called on people to 71 smoking. As a result, many have given up smoking. 72, a lot more people are joining the ranks of smokers. 73 it is far from enough to 74 the matter to slogans (口号). 75 is necessary is a campaign 76 smoking.

Firstly, I suggest regulations 77 be made to forbid smoking in public places. In many cities smoking is not 78 in cinemas or in theatres. Smokers have to abide by (服

从) it, 79 _____ they'll be fined. Why can't we 80 _____ this as a good example to develop it in other public places 81 _____ on the trains, in the offices, hotels and so on?

Secondly, I suggest stricter measures 82 _____ taken to impose a tax 83 _____ smokers for causing pollution. 84 _____, we'll continue the fight against smoking in the 85 _____ that one day smokers will fully realize the health dangers they face.

66. A) also B) but C) as well D) as well as
67. A) have grown up B) are growing up
C) have been grown up D) had grown up
68. A) sign B) signal C) symbol D) trace
69. A) However B) Instead C) Accordingly D) Therefore
70. A) consistently B) consciously C) considerably D) consequently
71. A) hold up B) hold down C) hold back from D) hold on to
72. A) After all B) However C) Besides D) In addition
73. A) Nevertheless B) Otherwise C) And D) So
74. A) conclude B) exclude C) confine D) include
75. A) What B) That C) Wherever D) Whenever
76. A) on B) against C) about D) with
77. A) should B) have to C) would D) could
78. A) agreed B) let C) allowed D) followed
79. A) or B) and C) moreover D) though
80. A) look B) keep C) hold D) take
81. A) besides B) as C) such as D) except
82. A) are B) will be C) be D) are to be
83. A) on B) against C) to D) onto
84. A) In other words B) In the last word C) At last D) In a word
85. A) view B) hope C) wish D) fact

V. Translation (20%)

Section A (5%)

Directions: Complete the following sentences by translating the Chinese given in brackets into English.

86. My friend invited me to dinner to _____ (弥补他缺席联欢会) the day before.
87. Before leaving the office they were told that their request would _____ (被适时考虑).
88. A few little-known 14th-century poems _____ (已进入) some English magazines.
89. _____ (我妹妹的不断打扰) made it difficult

for me to concentrate on reading.

90. Einstein _____ (信奉简朴), so much so that he used only a safety razor and water to shave.

Section B (15%)

Directions: Translate the following passage into English, using the words and phrases given below.

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|----------|------------------|
| attach | not the least | turn out | find my way home |
| phenomenon | assist | initial | somewhat |

在我 21 岁生日那天,我收到一束鲜花,附有一张漂亮的卡片。我的最初反应是它是一个朋友送的。对过生日的人来说,这是常见的现象,所以我一点儿也不吃惊。然而,它原来是一个我一直暗恋的男孩子送的,我觉得有点儿紧张和兴奋。那晚我在一个酒吧里喝醉了,找不到回家的路。最后警察来了,帮我回到了家。

VI. Guided Writing (15%)

Directions: For this part you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition. The title of your composition is given. Each paragraph of your composition should use the topic ideas or sentences and include the following main ideas given in English.

Learning and Love

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1) school's view on love affairs | time consuming |
| give up | tear one away |
| for the sake of | fall behind |
| 2) students' own view on love affairs | |
| no need to forbid | |
| insist | |
| 3) my view | |
| take ... as a drive | |
| be infatuated with | |
| failure | |

Test One

(B)

I. Listening Comprehension (20%)

Section A (10%)

Directions: In this section, you will hear 7 short conversations and 1 long conversation. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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.

- A) At the department store. B) At the office.
C) In the post-office. D) In the drug store.
- A) To practice writing. B) To stay at home.
C) To spend 3 hours dancing. D) To do some reading in English.
- A) Salesgirl and customer. B) Tailor and customer.
C) Consultant and customer. D) Shopkeeper and customer.
- A) The meeting was successful.
B) The meeting was not so successful as he had expected.
C) The meeting would have gone better without the woman.
D) The meeting attracted so many audience.
- A) They are pleased with their new automobile.
B) They use different transportation every day.
C) They don't normally drive on this route.
D) They will have to change buses again.
- A) Try to find it in the house. B) Repair the roof.
C) Lend his friend a pen. D) Become extremely angry.
- A) Next Tuesday. B) Tomorrow. C) Next week. D) Next month.

Questions 8 to 10 are based on the long conversation you have just heard.

- A) At a hotel. B) On the phone.
C) In the manager's office. D) At home.