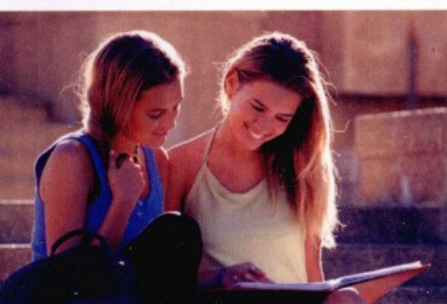


710分

CET4标准训练

主 编 / 杨群才 刘建芳



华文出版社

710分

CET4标准训练

本书按照教育部颁布的《大学英语课程教学要求》和四六级考试最新题型编写。全面介绍了大学英语四级考试所涉及的各项内容，对每一种题型，精选出大量的专项练习和解析，包括听力部分的长对话、阅读部分的快速阅读理解、仔细阅读理解和改错题型。练习设计巧妙精当，答案讲解简明准确。书后还配有近年全真试题和模拟试卷。阅读本书，可使您对应试了然于胸，快速通过大学英语四级考试。

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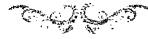
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谨以此书献给我们敬爱的创办人
王广亚博士 88 寿辰！





前言

Preface

教育部于2004年1月正式颁布了《大学英语教学课程要求》，于2005年6月开始，在全国进行大学英语四、六级考试改革试点，采用710分记分制，并自2007年1月起，在全国范围实施新的大学英语四、六级考试。与之相应而生的考试辅导书，如雨后春笋般涌现出来，但应试者要选择一本合适的却很困难。

为了适应新的四级考试题型的变化，帮助准备四级考试的考生按照新题型进行复习和应考，我们组织了部分有经验的大学英语教师，共同编写了《710分CET4标准训练》。本书旨在使学生能在短时间内了解考试大纲的要求，熟悉新的大学英语四级考试题型，明确各部分的命题重点，掌握一定的应试技巧，顺利通过大学英语四级考试。

本书紧扣《大学英语教学课程要求》和大学英语四级考试大纲，以最新的大学英语四级考试真题为基础，全面介绍了大学英语四级考试所涉及的各项内容，对每一种题型，精选出大量的专项练习和解析，点出每部分的命题重点，列出每部分的高频词汇，并提供相应的解题和应试技巧。本书整体上分为三大部分，第一部分为听力，第二部分为阅读理解，第三部分为综合测试，并在附录配有最新的四级考试真题和详细的答案解析。

方寸之间皆显匠心，相信考生在本书的帮助下，在学习掌握有效的技巧和方法，并进行富有针对性的练习后，一定能够从容应对大学英语四级考试。

本书由河南财经学院成功学院外语系杨群才、刘建芳教授等18位外语教师共同编写而成。在编写过程中得到了学校领导和相关专家教授的热心支持和帮助，在此深表感谢！如有疏误之处，敬请批评指正。

编者

2009年6月

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Part 1

第一部分 听力



第一章 大纲要求

四级考试中听力的难易程度是根据 2007 年教育部公布的《大学英语课程教学要求》来设定的。《教学要求》指出，大学英语听力教学应贯彻分类指导、因材施教的原则，以适应个性化教学的实际需要。大学英语听力要求分为三个层次，即一般要求、较高要求和更高要求。一般要求是能听懂英语授课，能听懂日常英语谈话和一般性题材的讲座，能听懂语速较慢（每分钟 130 词）的英语广播和电视节目，掌握其中心大意，抓住要点。能运用基本的听力技巧。较高要求是能听懂英语谈话和讲座，能基本听懂题材熟悉、篇幅较长的国内英语广播和电视节目，语速为每分钟 150 词，掌握其中心大意，抓住要点和相关细节。能基本听懂外国专家用英语讲授的专业课程。更高要求则为能基本听懂英语国家的广播电视节目，掌握其中心大意，抓住要点。能听懂英语国家人士正常语速的谈话。能听懂用英语讲授的本专业课程和英语讲座。

根据上述原则，四级考试大纲对听力的要求是能听懂英语授课，并能听懂题材熟悉、句子结构比较简单、基本上没有生词、语速为每分钟 130 ~ 150 词的简短会话、交谈、报道或讲座，掌握其中心大意，抓住要点和有关细节，领会讲话者的观点和态度。



第二章 短对话

第一节 题型分析

四级听力考试中共有 8 个短对话。该部分一般是日常生活中的对话，即衣、食、住、行、工作、学习、生活等话题，场景可分为校园、公共场所（银行、机场、医院、邮局、交通工具等）、家庭、办公室等方面，每题 1 分。所用词汇不超过教学大纲词汇表规定的范围，句子结构和内容也不太复杂。每个对话后有一个相应的问题，每段对话仅朗读一遍，每个问题后有 13 秒钟的答题时间。要求应试者听懂英语国家人士的日常对话，掌握大意，把握主题，然后从所给的四个选项中选出最佳答案。

第二节 应试技巧

英语交际通常使用模式化的语言，在固定的场景中其词汇和表达也相对固定，所以考生平时应注意积累所涉及场景的高频词汇和习惯表达。按照短对话的内容或句型，通过综合分析英语四级考试的样题及真题，我们总结出如下几类常见场景。其中各个场景的重点词汇总结如下：

一、常见场景

校园生活场景（宿舍、教室、实验室、图书馆等高频词汇）；

饮食娱乐场景（订座、点菜、结账、小费、影院、剧院、舞厅、球场、游泳池等娱乐设施）；

职场工作场景（个人爱好、兴趣、教育背景、工作经历、对应聘职位的了解和期盼、对工资待遇和上班时间的特殊要求等）；

日常生活场景（妻子、丈夫、孩子等的家庭生活，购物、租房、邮局等日常活动场景）；

旅游交通场景（谈话人对所去地方的人文、景观方面的评价）；

医疗健康场景（问诊、问候、问药、问价、问方向等）；

天气场景（天气变化、温度变化、降水、降雪、风沙等灾害性天气）；

其他场景（银行、会议、法庭等）。

二、高频词汇

场景1 校园生活场景

教授和学生:

textbook, course, subject, homework, assignment, tuition, school record (成绩单), scholarship, credit (学分), registration, quit school, term paper, thesis (毕业论文), band (乐队), homecoming (校友聚会), dormitory, teaching building, do research for, semester, term, campus, department, academic report, textbook, lab, required course, elective course 等。

校园内名称:

dean, college, professor, teacher, student, tutor, lecturer, graduate, headmaster, principal, gymnasium, freshman, sophomore, junior, senior, undergraduate, graduate, post-graduate, bachelor's degree, master's degree, doctor's degree, Students' Union 等。

图书馆: (借书、还书、丢书、续借、查询、罚单等高频词汇)

library, librarian, assistant, call number (图书编目号码), return, renew, borrow, lend, overdue (过期的), fine (罚款), fiction, journal, novel, magazine, latest issue, periodical, reading room, library card, library catalogue (图书馆的图书目录), loan desk (借书处), reference book, stacks (书库), due (到期的), close, open, weekend, weekday, check out, volume two, check for sb., on the upper shelf, a book hard to identify/ is missing, has been misplaced 等。

场景2 饮食娱乐场景

cook, delicious, taste, smell, waiter, waitress, customer, manager, boss, menu, order (点菜), soft drink, wine, beer, brandy, whisky, dessert, salad, soup, bread, rice, noodle, beef, meat, pork, chicken, mutton, pie, roast, fry, steam (蒸), well-done (熟的), underdone (半熟的), a dish, main food, on diet, treat, reserve, paper napkin (餐巾纸), receptionist, service counter, a table by the window/ in the corner, make a reservation, pay the bill, cash, go Dutch (各自付账) 等。

movie/theatre (影剧院), film, movie, play, show, drama, row, be on, performance, program, admission ticket, check in, gather, together, DJ, disco, have a ball, dance with, music, band, dancer, singer, May I have the pleasure of the next dance 等。

场景3 职场工作场景

interview, candidate, resume, sales manager, newspaper, classified ad., help and wanted section, bulletin, certificate, qualification, be qualified for some post, be up to, reference letter 等。

场景4 日常生活场景

家庭场景:

darling, sweetheart, housework, go to bed, retire, housewife, sitting room, bedroom, washing room, do cooking, gardening, watch TV, fix the washing machine, grocery, mow the lawn, sofa, kitchen, have a bath 等。

住房租房场景:

apartment, rent, make inquiries, available, vacant, hotel, motel, a single/double room, a suite, book a room, check in/out, lobby, room service, reception, front desk, porter, make a reservation, register, reception desk 等。

邮局场景:

post, mail, postage, stamp, envelope, parcel, air-mail, EMS (Emergent Mail Service) registered mail (挂号信), transfer (汇款), postcard, telegram, fax (facsimile), cable (电报), business hours 等。

购物场景:

on sale, bargain, price, cloth pattern (花纹, 图案), tip, department store, cashier, supermarket, daily necessities, check-out stand (付款柜台), receipt, shop assistant, salesman, clerk, the grocer's, drug store, market, size, ready-made (成衣), out of style (老式的), fashion, style, color, cost, counter, brand, assistant, pay, buy, purchase, change (零钱), US dollar, Hong Kong dollar, pound, shelling, penny 等。

场景5 旅游交通场景

train, platform, passenger, conductor, check in/out, catch a train, miss a train, due to arrive, fast train, non-stop train, board, flight, gate number, boarding pass (登机牌), airliner, land, take off, boarding card, departure, arrival, destination, fare, next stop, the terminal station, ... minutes late, postpone, delay, break down, flat tire, speeding, pay a fine, cancel a flight, luggage, fasten the safety belt, crew 等。

场景6 医疗健康场景

hospital, doctor, nurse, patient, operation, ward, physician, medicine, surgery, hospital register's office (挂号处), to give an infection, to give first-aid treatment (急诊), take one's temperature, have a fever, have a sore throat, keep coughing, toothache, headache, surgeon, operating room, emergency room, outpatient department (门诊部), emergency department (急诊部), visiting hours, prescribe, pill, capsule 等。

场景7 天气场景

weather, weather reports, meteorology (气象学), climate, temperature, warm, hot, cool, cold, spring, summer, autumn, winter, frost, hail, snow, thunder, wind, mist, cloud, haze, rain, shower, storm, lightning, hurricane, cyclone, typhoon, gale, breeze, fog, humidity, freeze, snow-fall, dry, drought 等。

场景8 其他场景

银行场景:

open an account, cash, check, buy traveler's check, ATM, draw/deposit money, balance, bank clerk, current account (活期存款帐户), saving/check account (储蓄/支票帐户) 等。

海关场景:

customs house (海关), declare (报关), clear/clearance (清关), tariff (关税), pay duty on, duty free, fill in the form, article (物品), passenger, smuggling, drugs 等。

会议场景:

meeting, deliver a speech, preside, host, chairman/chairperson, conclude, propose, suggest, for, against, agree, disagree, reinforce, argue, debate, dispute, solution, decide/decision 等。

法庭场景:

court, your honor, jury, judge, justice, case, counselor, lawyer, witness, victim, proof,

identity, suspicion, to be executed, sentence (裁决), imprisonment, execution, laws, legal, illegal, defendant, complainant 等。

三、命题重点

1. 提问讲话人所处的地点

解题技巧：此类问题大多是就对话发生的场合、地点或者涉及到的人或事物所处的位置进行发问。考生应该熟悉常考的地点场景相关词汇及特定地点相关的常用短语。常见提问方式如下：

Where are the two speakers?

Where does this conversation most likely occur?

Where is the conversation most probably taking place?

Where does the conversation most probably take place?

例 1:

W: May I see your ticket, please? I think you're sitting in my seat.

M: Oh, you're right. My seat is in the balcony. I'm terribly sorry.

Q: Where does conversation most probably take place?

A. On a train.

B. On a plane.

C. In a theater.

D. In a restaurant.

【答案与解析】C。该题的关键词是 ticket, seat, in the balcony, 根据我们所总结的常见场景的高频词汇可推断对话发生在剧院。

2. 提问人物关系或人物身份

解题技巧：此类对话提供一个情节，能反映所涉及的人的关系或身份，关键词可以参考前面所列出的高频词汇。考生需要注意抓住讲话双方的称呼、对话中的关键词及人物语气，熟悉他们的关系以及各自的职业身份。常见提问方式如下：

What's the man's/woman's job?

What most probably is the man/woman?

What's the probable relationship between the two speakers?

常涉及的职业身份包括：

教授 (professor)

学生 (student)

服务员 (waiter/waitress)

记者 (journalist)

秘书 (secretary)

医生 (doctor)

老板 (boss)

各类工人 (painter, repairman, electrician)

家庭角色 (husband, wife, sister-in-law, nephew, daughter) 等；

常涉及的人物关系包括：

管理员与借阅者 (librarian — reader)

师生 (professor — student)

同学 (schoolmate, classmate)

同事 (coworker, colleague)

老板与秘书 (boss — secretary)

雇主与雇员 (employer — employee)

医生与病人 (doctor — patient)

服务员与顾客 (waiter — customer)

房东与租房者 (landlord/landlady — tenant)

夫妻 (husband — wife)

例 2:

M: Good evening, Madam. There is a table for two over there. This way, please.

W: Thank you. Could I see the menu, please?

Q: What's the relationship between the man and woman?

- A. Salesman and customer. B. Waiter and customer.
C. Boss and secretary. D. Painter and customer.

【答案与解析】A。该题的关键词是 menu 和 Madam, 根据我们所总结的常见场景的高频词汇可推断出对话应该是发生在餐厅, 根据常涉及的人物关系可知答案是 B。

3. 释义、替换或上下义

解题技巧: 此类题型在考查考生听音能力的同时, 还考查他们词汇量的大小。对话中, 说话人用一种说法表达自己的意思, 要求考生用相近的短语表达同样的意思。

例 11:

M: Nancy, why were you late today?

W: I overslept and missed the bus.

Q: Why was Nancy late?

- A. She got up later than usual. B. The bus was late.
C. She forgot she had class. D. Her clock was slow.

【答案与解析】A。本题的关键在于 overslept, 它的意思就是 got up later than usual, 所以 A 为正确答案。

4. 事实状况题型

解题技巧: 此类问题是就讲话的一方或双方说了什么、所处状态、做某事的原因何在、结果如何等进行提问。这类题型有些需要考生根据对话内容来推测出其中隐含的事实细节, 因此正确选项往往不是讲话人所讲内容的原文再现, 而是其内容的同义转述, 或是根据对话内容推断出的事实细节。常见提问方式如下:

What does the man/woman mean?

What do we learn from this conversation?

What can be inferred from the conversation?

例 3:

W: You bought a pair of jeans yesterday, didn't you? What are they like?

M: Oh, they are pretty much like my other ones, except with a larger waist. I guess I haven't spent much time exercising lately.

Q: What can we infer from the conversation about the man?

- A. He prefers to wear jeans with a larger waist.
B. He has been extremely busy recently.
C. He has gained some weight lately.
D. He enjoyed going shopping with Jane yesterday.

【答案与解析】C。在对话中, 女士问男士昨天是不是买了一件夹克。男士告诉女士说新买的夹克和他以前的一件夹克很相似, 就是腰大了些。由此可以推测男士最近发福了, 故答案为 C。

5. 行为活动题型

解题技巧: 此类题型一般是就讲话的一方或双方将要去做什么或一方建议另一方去做什么进行提问。听音时要注意对话中表示请求、建议的动词、短语或句式。常见提问方式如下:

What are the speakers probably going/trying to do?

What does the man/woman suggest the woman/man do?

What is the man/woman trying to say to the woman/man?

例 4:

W: You haven't seen a blue notebook, have you? I hope I didn't leave it in the reading room.

M: Did you check that pile of journals you've borrowed from the library the other day?

Q: What is the man trying to say to the woman?

- A. She couldn't have left her notebook in the library.
- B. She may have put her notebook amid the journals.
- C. She should have made careful notes while doing reading.
- D. She shouldn't have read his notes without his knowing it.

【答案与解析】 B。本对话的话题是关于找东西。女士问男士有没有看到她的笔记本，希望没有落到图书馆里。男士建议女士在图书馆她所借阅的书堆中里寻找，由此可知答案为 B。

6. 交通或交通工具

解题技巧：该类对话一般涉及火车、飞机、轮船等晚点或交通出现了某些问题。对于晚点的问题，有时会谈论正点时间和推延的时间，然后再说原因，考生应该注意速记。这类题的关键词是：break down, flat tire, be caught in a traffic jam, the rush hour, traffic accident, behind schedule, due, delay, postpone 等，也可参考前面所列出的常见场景的高频词汇。

例 9:

W: I'm sorry, sir. The train is somewhat behind schedule. Take a seat, and I'll tell you as soon as we know something definite.

M: Thank you. I'll just sit here and read a magazine in the meantime.

Q: What can we conclude about the train from the conversation?

- A. The train is crowded.
- B. The train is late.
- C. The train is empty.
- D. The train is on time.

【答案与解析】 B。本题的关键是 behind schedule，表明火车已经晚点。

7. 请求或建议

解题技巧：该类对话主要就发生的特殊情况提出的意见或建议进行提问。听时要注意具体发生了什么情况，并结合常识和所听到的提示词。对于该类题型，考生应该把听音重点放在第二个讲话人所说的内容上。

例 10:

M: Today is a bad day for me. I fell off a step and twisted my ankle.

W: Don't worry, usually ankle injuries heal quickly if you stop regular activities for a while.

Q: What does the woman suggest the man do?

- A. Give his ankle a good rest.
- B. Treat his injury immediately.
- C. Continue his regular activities.
- D. Be careful when climbing steps.

【答案与解析】 A。本题的关键是 if you stop regular activities for a while，第三个说话人建议第一人说话人暂时停止日常活动。听的时候可以注意提示词，Don't worry，女士让男士不必担心，随后就是她针对脚腕扭了这种情况提出的建议。

8. 计划或打算

解题技巧：这类问题中第一个说话人往往会提出一种观点、提议或建议，要仔细听第二个说话人是同意还是反对。现分述如下：

(1) 第二个讲话人同意第一个人的观点或建议。

例 7：

M: You've had your hands full and have been overworked during the last two weeks. I think you really need to go out and get some fresh air and sunshine.

W: You are right. That's just what I'm thinking about.

Q: What is the woman most probably going to do?

A. Have a short break.

B. Take two weeks off.

C. Continue her work outdoors.

D. Go on vacation with the man.

【答案与解析】A。本题属于行为活动类题目。男士建议女士出去走走，呼吸一下新鲜空气、晒晒太阳。我们应该把听音重点放在女士的回答上，女士说这正是她所想要的，故答案选择 A。

(2) 第二个说话人不同意第一个人的观点或建议，大多数情况下是礼貌委婉地表达自己的不同意见，所以要特别注意。

例 8：

M: How about joining me for a cup of coffee?

W: I'd love to, but I'm exhausted. I was up till three this morning, writing a paper for my literature class.

Q: Why does the woman decline the man's invitation?

A. She wants to get some sleep.

B. She needs time to write a paper.

C. She has a literature class to attend.

D. She is troubled by her sleep problem.

【答案与解析】A。首先男士邀请女士跟他一起喝杯咖啡，女士用了大家都比较常用的拒绝的常用句型。这个女士拒绝的原因是她早上 3 点才睡，为什么 3 点才睡呢，因为她为她的文学课要写一篇论文，她的言外之意是想再睡会儿觉。Be up till...意思是“到……点还没有睡觉”。

9. 计算类

此类问题一般涉及时间或价钱的运算。现分述如下：

(1) 问活动发生的时间。

解题技巧：该类题目一般不会直接告诉我们时间，而是涉及到时间的一些简单的加减运算。要注意一些关键词，如：daily, weekly, fortnight, a quarter (to/past), half (past), 等。

例 5：

W: Bob, are you going straight home after school today?

M: No. I have a class until one o'clock, and after that I'm going to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home.

Q: When is Bob going home this afternoon?

A. Around 5:00.

B. Around 3:00. C. At 2:00. D. At 1:00.

【答案与解析】B。本题的关键是 until one o'clock 和 to spend a couple of hours at the library before going home。鲍勃下课时间是一点，然后到图书馆呆 2 个小时，故回家时间大概是 3 点。

(2) 问商品的价格。

解题技巧：该类的题也涉及到一些简单的加减乘除运算。要注意一些关键词，如：10% off, discount, double, half the price, dozen, on sale, change 等。尤其要注意单件商品的价格，买多件商品是否优惠、找零，以及最后的问题是说话人要付的钱，单件商品的价格，还是买若干商品需要付的钱。

例 6:

W: Here's a ten-dollar bill. Give me two tickets for tonight's show, please.

M: Sure. Two tickets and here's a dollar and forty cents in change.

Q: How much does one ticket cost?

- A. \$ 8. 60. B. \$ 4. 30 C. \$ 6. 40. D. \$ 1. 40

【答案与解析】B。本题的关键词是 ten-dollar bill, two tickets, 和 a dollar and forty cents in change。女士给售票员 10 美元，买了两张票，售票员找零 1.40 美元，故每张票价是 4.30 美元。

第三节 模拟训练

Exercise 1:

- A. No one was interested in the discussion. B. Politics is a sensitive topic.
C. The woman is not being serious. D. People avoided discussing politics.
- A. She already read the book.
B. She will not lend her book to the man.
C. The man can use her book whenever he likes.
D. The man does not need the book.
- A. It is about to start raining. B. The rain will stop soon.
C. It has been raining all day. D. It just stopped raining.
- A. She is not permitted to live off-campus this year.
B. She has been living off-campus for a year.
C. She is happy with her living arrangements.
D. She is required to move next year.
- A. She misses her old roommate. B. She changes roommates often.
C. She does not know Julie very well. D. She did not really enjoy living with Julie.
- A. Take a shorter route. B. Buy new sun glasses.
C. Drive on a different road. D. Consider using Route 27.
- A. Give her ticket to the man. B. Borrow some jazz music from someone else.
C. Go to the concert without the man. D. Help the man to complete his paper.
- A. Sullivan's has never been able to keep its chef.
B. The service at Sullivan's is dependable.
C. The quality of the cooking at Sullivan's is inconsistent.
D. Customers get a lot of personal attention at Sullivan's.