4. We use the fact that electric flux relates to the enclosed charge: $\Phi = q_{\text{enclosed}}/\varepsilon_0$.

   (a) A surface which encloses the charges $2q$ and $-2q$, or all four charges.

   (b) A surface which encloses the charges $2q$ and q.

   (c) The maximum amount of negative charge we can enclose by any surface which encloses the charge $2q$ is $-q$, so it is impossible to get a flux of $-2q/\varepsilon_0$.