

决胜大学英语六级

模 拟 试 题

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Model Test One

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. 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 center.

1. A) Not to visit his class.
B) The class objects her visit.
C) To visit his class next Monday.
D) The student will have their examination next Monday.
2. A) 800,000
B) 813,000
C) 813,400
D) 831,400
3. A) The effects of the flood.
B) The heroic fight against a flood.
C) The cause of the flood.
D) Floods of the past twenty years.
4. A) He feels unsympathetic.
B) He feels it's a pity.
C) He feels it's unfair.
D) He feels glad.
5. A) He didn't have any time.
B) He didn't have enough money.
C) He preferred records to books.
D) He disliked the professor's requirement.
6. A) Listening to music
B) Discussing a sports record
C) Planning a concert
D) Talking about a friend
7. A) An experienced nurse.
B) A shop assistant.
C) The man's old friend.
D) Secretary of a company.
8. A) She should be careful about her money.
B) She should buy the brown suit.
C) She should find another job to make more money.

- D) She shouldn't buy the brown suit.
9. A) Leave immediately.
B) Sit down on that seat.
C) Choose another seat.
D) Stand right there.
10. A) \$ 50. B) \$ 40. C) \$ 75. D) \$ 25.

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 one 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 ~ 13 are based on the passage you have just heard:

11. A) To work it out with a calculator.
B) To ask a travel agent.
C) To make out a daily budget.
D) To decide a figure and write it down.
12. A) Make good use of it.
B) Forget it when you find yourself without any money.
C) Don't spend more one day than the other.
D) Save some money before the trip is over.
13. A) Don't carry too much money.
B) If your money is stolen you can get it back.
C) You had better carry your money in traveler's checks.
D) Write down the numbers of your paper money and keep the list in a safe place.

Passage Two

Questions 14 ~ 16 are based on the passage you have just heard:

14. A) The earth's reaction to the sun.
B) The sun heating the earth.
C) The winds blowing across the sea.
D) The sea's reacting to the earth.
15. A) The air rises above the surface of the water.
B) Little waves are made bigger and bigger.
C) The heat of the sun is reduced.
D) Big waves are made smaller and smaller.
16. A) In 1933. B) In 1934.
C) In 1953. D) In 1963.

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

- Part II** **Reading Comprehension** **(35 minutes)**

Passage One

Questions 21 ~ 25 are based on the following passage:

QSC & V has been the foundation that built McDonald's success. QSC & V stands for the McDonald's principles of Quality, Service, Cleanliness, and Value. It's McDonald's business philosophy ever since it came into being. Quality to McDonald's means that they ensure their customers receive food products that are

the result of the best ingredients, strict standards, and proven preparation procedures so that they will be safe, healthy, and great-tasting.

Service, that's fast and friendly, has always been a foundation for success of McDonald's. They use service enhancement techniques to help to provide service that meets and exceeds their customer's expectations. Cleanliness has always been McDonald's principle. This means having the cleanest and freshest facilities — from the kitchen and dining room to the rest rooms and parking lots. Value means low prices at McDonald's. Today, value is defined as the total experience you receive for what you pay, and at McDonald's, the total experience includes nice food, friendly folks, a clean environment, quick and accurate service — and fun!

21. There are _____ restaurants in McDonald's system.

- A) 38 million
- B) more than 2,000
- C) 20 million
- D) 23,000

22. According to the passage, most McDonald's restaurants around the world were run by _____.

- A) the company's subsidiaries
- B) the company's subordinates and professionals
- C) the company's affiliate partners or franchisees
- D) the company's upper employees

23. The two most recognized and powerful brands in the world are _____.

- A) McDonald's and Kentucky's
- B) McDonald's and Coca-Cola
- C) McDonald's and Nestle
- D) McDonald's and Cola-Cao

24. Which of the following is NOT included in QSC & V?

- A) Quantity
- B) Service
- C) Cleanliness
- D) Value

25. Today at McDonald's value means _____.

- A) the value of the brand McDonald's
- B) the pleasant experience of dining at McDonald's
- C) the price of the food at McDonald's
- D) the importance of enjoying food at McDonald's

Passage Two

Questions 26 ~ 30 are based on the following passage:

Language is, and should be a living thing, constantly enriched with new words and forms of expression. But there is a vital distinction between good developments, which add to the language, enabling us to say things we could not say before, and bad developments, which subtract from the language by rendering it less precise. A vivacious, colourful use of words is not to be confused with mere slovenliness. The kind of slovenliness in which some professionals deliberately indulge is perhaps akin to the cult of the unfinished work, which has eroded most of the arts in our time. And the true answer to it is the same—that art is enhanced, not hindered, by discipline. You cannot carve satisfactorily in butter.

The corruption of written English has been accompanied by and even sharper decline in the standard of spoken English. We speak very much less well than was common among educated Englishmen a generation or two ago.

The modern theatre has played a baneful part in dimming our appreciation of language. Instead of the immensely articulate dialogue of, for example, Shaw (who was also very insistent on good pronunciation), audiences are now subjected to streams of barely literate trivia, often designed, only too well, to exhibit "lack of communication", and larded with the obscenities and grammatical errors of the intellectually impoverished. Family Post once advised her readers: "The theatre is the best possible place to hear correctly-enunciated speech." Alas, no more. One young actress was recently reported to be taking lessons in how to speak badly, so that she should fit in better.

But the BBC is the worst traitor. After years of very unsuccessfully helping to raise the general standard of spoken English, it suddenly went into reverse. As the head of the Pronunciation Unit coyly put it: "In the 1960's the BBC opened the field to a much wider range of speakers." To hear a BBC disc jockey talking to the latest ape-like pop idol is a truly shocking experience of verbal squalor. And the prospect seems to be of even worse to come. School teachers are actively encouraged to ignore little Johnny's incoherent grammar, atrocious spelling and haphazard punctuation, because worrying about such things might inhibit his creative genius.

26. By "good developments", the author means _____.

- A) the development that bases itself on as many new words and forms as possible
- B) the kind of development that makes it possible for us to express what was inarticulate before
- C) to use as few words as possible so as to be concise
- D) the kind of development that embodies the idea of lack of communication

27. What does the author mean by "You cannot carve satisfactorily in butter"?

- A) Butter is not the right material for carving.
- B) One will surely fail if he tries to carve in butter.
- C) Some artists are so lazy that they try to carve in butter.
- D) Artistic work benefits from observation of certain disciplines.

28. In the author's opinion, which of the following is not a factor that causes the corruption of spoken English?

- A) There is a lack of communication between people in modern society.
- B) Theatre exerts its influence on the English language by using nonstandard, ungrammatical English.
- C) Some mass media advocate the variety of spoken English.
- D) School teachers ignore the linguistic mistakes of the students.

29. The author thinks that teachers are unlikely to point out the students' mistake in their use of language because _____.

- A) they think spoken English is not so important
- B) they are too slovenly
- C) they want to dim the students' appreciation of language
- D) they are afraid that they might discourage the students and have had impact on their imaginative power

30. What can you infer from the passage?

- A) The author is strongly against changes in the English language.
- B) His generation doesn't as well as the previous one because people of his generation are corrupted.
- C) The author thinks modern theatre is a good place to learn degenerated English.
- D) The author is very much dissatisfied with the BBC.

Passage Three

Questions 31 ~ 35 are based on the following passage:

Unlike some other infectious diseases of childhood, measles is an acute and exceedingly unpleasant illness. In the western world the infection with its complications, still causes several hundred deaths each year.

Measles is a virus infection. Although it is always present in the community, it tends to flare up into epidemics in alternate years. Babies are born with some passive immunity from their mothers but immunisation against the disease cannot be effective if it is given while this passive immunity still exists. If immunisation is delayed for too long, however, the child will be at risk of catching the disease at just the age when it is most likely to affect him or her severely.

Diseases like polio, whooping cough, diphtheria and tetanus rarely result in death these days because children are immunised against these diseases during their first year of life and again when they enter school. Measles immunisation, on the other hand is often neglected because it has to be given at around 15 months and may well get forgotten.

Measles has been almost completely eradicated in some countries, including the USA where immunisation is compulsory, but in Australia, epidemics still occur every few years. It is the goal of the Australian Government to control measles and for this reason the national campaign against measles was launched in 1987.

Ninety percent of children under ten will catch measles if they are not immunised. A child who is not immunised and catches measles can suffer very severe complications such as pneumonia or may contract encephalitis which is inflammation of the brain which can lead to brain damage.

Possible reactions to the immunisation vaccine include a mild fever, a rash and a stuffy nose for a few days after the injection. These symptoms do not cause much discomfort and normally do not require treatment.

So don't forget to immunise your children at 15 months of age. This simple action could save your child's life.

31. Measles is a disease which ____.

- A) is difficult to cure
- B) has dangerous side effects for adults
- C) reappears in the community every two years
- ☒ D) is common among newborn babies.

32. One of the serious complications of measles may be ____.

- A) diphtheria
- ☒ B) inflammation of the brain
- C) whooping cough caused by pneumonia
- ☒ D) encephalitis

33. According to the passage, if a child who is not immunised, he ____.

- A) is surely to catch measles
- ☒ B) may catch measles and die from complications
- C) may suffer tetanus and pneumonia
- D) may suffer brain damage

34. All the following symptoms EXCEPT _____, are the results of the immunisation vaccine.

- A) a skin rash

- B) nasal stuffiness
- C) discomfort in the brain
- D) slight fever

35. The author is suggesting that measles can be thoroughly eradicated only if _____.

- A) immunisation vaccine is injected to all the people even when they are very young
- B) side effects of immunisation could be prevented
- C) the government made immunisation compulsory
- D) the government launched a nation-wide campaign against diseases

Questions 36 ~ 40 are based on the following passage:

Opinion polls are now beginning to show an unwilling general agreement that, whoever is to blame and whatever happens from now on, high unemployment is probably here to stay. This means we shall have to find ways of sharing the available employment more widely.

But we need to go further. We must ask some fundamental questions about the future of work. Should we continue to treat employment as the norm(标准, 准则)? Should we not rather encourage many other ways for self-respecting people to work? Should we not create conditions in which many of us can work for ourselves, rather than for an employer? Should we not aim to revive(使恢复) the household and the neighbourhood, as well as the factory and the office, as centres of production and work?

The industrial age has been the only period of human history in which most people's work has taken the form of jobs. The industrial age may now be coming to an end, and some of the changes in work patterns which it brought may have to be reversed. This seems a discouraging thought. But, in fact, it could offer the prospect of a better future for work. Universal employment, as its history shows, has not meant economic freedom.

Employment became widespread when the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries made many people dependent on paid work by depriving them of the use of the land, and thus of the means to provide a living for themselves. Then the factory system destroyed the cottage industries and removed work from people's homes. Later, as transport improved, first by rail and then by road, people travelled longer distances to their places of employment until, eventually, many people's work lost all connection with their home lives and the places in which they lived.

Meanwhile, employment put women at a disadvantage. It became customary for the husband to go out to paid employment, leaving the unpaid work of the home and family to his wife.

All this may now have to change. The time has certainly come to switch some effort and resources away from the impractical goal of creating jobs for all, to the urgent practical task of helping many people to manage without full-time jobs.

36. What idea did the author derive from the recent opinion polls?

- A) Available employment should be restricted to a small percentage of the population.
- B) New jobs must be created in order to rectify high unemployment figures.
- C) Jobs available must be distributed among more people.
- D) The present high unemployment figures are a fact of life.

37. The passage suggests that we should now re-examine our thinking about work and _____.

- A) be prepared to admit that being employed is not the only kind of work
- B) create more factories in order to increase our productivity

- C) set up smaller private enterprises so that we in turn can employ others
D) be prepared to fill in time by taking up housework
38. The passage tells us that arrival of the industrial age meant that _____.
A) universal employment guaranteed prosperity
B) economic freedom came within everyone's reach
C) patterns of work were fundamentally changed
D) to survive, everyone had to find a job
39. As a result of the enclosures of the 17th and 18th centuries _____.
A) people were no longer legally entitled to own land
B) people were forced to look elsewhere for means of supporting themselves
C) people were not adequately compensated for the loss of their land
D) people were badly paid for the work they managed to find
40. It can be inferred from the passage that _____.
A) the creation of jobs for all is an impossibility
B) we must make every effort to solve the problem of unemployment
C) people should start to support themselves by learning a practical skill
D) we should help people to get full-time jobs

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

41. Education is _____ for all school-age children in many a country.
A) universal B) compulsory
C) requested D) general
42. I saw a car crash today. _____, nobody was hurt.
A) Unfortunately B) Intentionally
C) Fortunately D) Accidentally
43. We have little _____ information about developments in this field.
A) actual B) present-day
C) up-to-date D) modern
44. The managing director took the _____ for the accident, although it was not really his fault.
A) guilt B) blame C) charge D) accusation
45. All the leaders of the _____ in the municipal park have been arrested by the police.
A) idiot B) uproar
C) riot D) row
46. The two countries _____ their diplomatic relationship as a result of the recent unprovoked attack.
A) break down B) break off
C) break up D) break into

47. I was very busy last week. Otherwise I _____ part in your practical activities.
 A) took B) had taken
 C) would take D) would have taken
48. Teaching students of threshold level is a hard job but the effort is very _____.
 A) precious B) rewarding
 C) worth D) challenging
49. The National Academic Committee was _____ in conferring her an honorable degree.
 A) united B) unanimous C) universal D) ultimate
50. The prisoner _____ that he had assaulted a policeman.
 A) refused B) rejectad
 C) declined D) denied
51. Texas, the second largest state of America, is _____ in natural resources. (1989.1)
 A) wealthy B) abundant C) scattered D) deposited
52. The captured criminals were _____ in chains through the main streets in the city.
 A) exhibited B) paraded
 C) displayed D) revealed
53. When business is _____, there is usually an obvious increase in unemployment.
 A) reduced B) degraded C) depressed D) lessened
54. "Doctor, what's this lump on my head?"
 "Let me _____ your mind at rest. It's nothing serious."
 A) turn B) bring C) make D) set
55. Beautiful landscape over the countryside has often _____ people to write poems.
 A) induced B) inspired C) attracted D) contacted
56. The texture of the rock's grain were described _____ close.
 A) as being B) as was
 C) as is D) as if
57. The car won't _____; I've tried it several times, but it won't work. (1989. 1)
 A) begin B) launch C) start D) drive
58. Heart and lung transplants have been _____ successful in animals, though rejection problems in humans have yet to be solved.
 A) terribly B) reasonably
 C) terrifically D) widely
59. The _____ man in the street has a lot of common sense.
 A) normal B) usual
 C) ordinary D) familiar
60. He gets up every morning at the _____ of dawn to milk the cows.
 A) glow B) light
 C) crack D) split
61. The explorers believed that in America there was a land of untold _____.
 A) riches B) richness

- C) fortunes D) gold
62. The doctor was asked to go back to the hospital because of _____ case.
A) an operation B) an emergency
C) a treatment D) an incident
63. In their _____, the boys went through the streets wrecking cars.
A) anger B) fury
C) rage D) indignation
64. A series of border incidents would _____ lead the two countries to war.
A) inevitably B) consistently
C) uniformly D) persistently
65. Further _____: cloudy, with scattered showers.
A) outlook B) forecast
C) prospect D) preview
66. I feel terrible. I didn't sleep _____ last night.
A) an eye B) a wink
C) a look D) an inch
67. Cities have lost their character as centres of social, cultural, and commercial _____.
A) intercourse B) exchange
C) connection D) correspondence
68. Mrs. Brown was very _____ when she broke her beautiful Wedgwood teapot.
A) disturbed B) deranged
C) upset D) damaged
69. This philosopher maintains that a person's beliefs are _____ solely by his economic and social background.
A) established B) founded
C) settled D) determined
70. Tourists _____ from the remotest places to see the capital's sights.
A) flock B) herd
C) troop D) team

Part IV

Short Answer Questions

(15 minutes)

Directions: In this part there is a short passage with five questions or incomplete statements . Read the passage carefully . Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words (not exceeding 10 words) .

The place of the child in society has varied for thousands of years and has been affected by different cultures and religions. In ancient times unwanted children were occasionally abandoned, put to death, exploited, or offered for religious sacrifices, and in any event a large percentage of them didn't survive their physically hazardous existence to achieve maturity.

In Western civilization within the last few hundred years, there have been many changes in attitude to-

ward the young. In agricultural Europe, and later with the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, the children of the poor worked long hours for little or no pay, and there was no public concern for their safety or welfare. Punishment could be brutal and severe, and sometimes religious passions were expressed violently with a view toward saving the child's soul.

By the eighteenth century the harsh, deterministic, doctrinaire methods began to show some change. Society slowly accorded children a role of more importance. Books were written expressly for them and gradually laws were passed for their protection.

In the past few decades parents have become more attentive to the needs of their children. Better health care is available and education is no longer reserved for a limited few. With so many now able to go to college, many educators feel that we have too many students and too few competent scholars. Some say the pendulum in child rearing had swung so far toward permissiveness that many children are growing up alienated from society and with no respect for law or parental authority.

The tendency today is for teachers and parents to emphasize individual responsibility and to stress that educational goals for students should be tailored to their chosen vocations rather than provide a generalized higher education.

Questions:

71. What's the passage mainly about?
72. Generally speaking, what were the children's condition in ancient times?
73. According to the passage, when were there laws protecting child labor?
74. What changes have occurred in the past few decades with regard to the child raising in society?
75. What is the present trend in child discipline and education?

Part V

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition on the topic *Chinese Tea*. You must base your composition on the following hints (given in Chinese):

1. 茶的来源: 采自茶树的嫩叶。
2. 中国茶的历史: 中国人自古饮茶。
3. 茶的用途: 饮料与药用。

Your composition should be no less than 120 words. And remember to write it neatly.

Chinese Tea

参考答案

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

1. C 2. C 3. A 4. A 5. B 6. A 7. D 8. A 9. B 10. C 11. B
12. A 13. C 14. C 15. B 16. A 17. A 18. C 19. B 20. D 21. D 22. C
23. B 24. A 25. B 26. B 27. D 28. A 29. D 30. D 31. D 32. D 33. B
34. C 35. C 36. C 37. A 38. C 39. B 40. A 41. B 42. C 43. C 44. B
45. C 46. B 47. D 48. B 49. B 50. D 51. B 52. C 53. B 54. D 55. B
56. A 57. C 58. B 59. C 60. C 61. A 62. B 63. D 64. A 65. A 66. B
67. A 68. C 69. D 70. A

71. The change of children's place in society.

72. Many children couldn't achieve maturity.

73. In the 18th century.

74. Child raising has become more permissive.

75. To emphasize individual responsibility and individual educational goal.

写作范文

Chinese Tea

Chinese tea is one of the most popular drink in the world. It is made from the very young leaves of a kind of bush—tea plant.

Chinese people have developed the habit of drinking tea from the ancient times. This can be approved by the numerous numbers of poems and proses praising tea in the history of Chinese literature. Today, although there are many other drinks like coffee on sale in China, tea is still the most popular.

The reason for the popularity of tea is that, unlike soft drinks, it contains a drug which can stimulates human nervous system. Therefore, tea, used mainly as a drink, is also considered to be a kind of medicine against a variety of diseases.

听力材料

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## Part I

### Section A

1. W: Would you mind if I visit your class this evening, professor Johnson?

M: I have no objection to your visit. But the students will take their examination tonight. Perhaps you can come back next Monday.

Q: What did the professor tell the woman?

2. M: I can hardly believe that city has a population of 800,000.

W: To be more exact, there are 813,400 people there.

Q: What is the population of that city?

3. M: This has been the worst flood for the past 20 years. It has caused much damage and destruction.

W: Look at the prices of fruits and vegetables. No wonder they are so expensive.

Q: What are they talking about?

4. W: By the way, did you hear that Jack failed the mid-term English exam? It's too bad because it'll disqualify him for next year's scholarship.

M: He deserved it. He's never really studied since last semester.

Q: How does the man feel about Jack's failing the exam?

5. W: Tom, why didn't you buy the book Professor Smith told you to buy?

M: I'm sorry I couldn't afford the book, so I bought a record instead.

Q: Why didn't Tom buy the book as required?

6. M: Would you like to hear the latest jazz record?

W: Sure! It's got one of my favorite songs on it.

Q: What are the people doing?

7. W: Could you take a seat in the next room and wait for the others?

M: Others? Are there any other people being interviewed today?

Q: Who is probably the woman?

8. W: I certainly would like to buy the brown suit. I saw in the department store, but I don't have enough money.

M: Well, if you would budget for your money more carefully, you would be able to buy it.

Q: How does he feel about the woman?

9. M: Excuse me, but is this seat taken?

W: No, somebody just left.

Q: What is the man probably going to do?

10. M: How come your aunt didn't fly?

W: Because it saved her 50 dollars by bus. You know, the bus fare is only 25 dollars.

Q: How much would it cost to fly?

## Section B

### Passage One

Before you take any trip, the first question to ask yourself is: How much can I spend? When you decide on a figure, write it down. Now you can decide where, when, and how to go. At home, you can find out what it costs to travel anywhere in the world. Just pick up the phone and call a travel agent.

With the help of a travel agent, you can make out a daily budget for your trip. List everything that you will have to spend money on. Try not to forget anything. Once you have made yourself a budget, use it. Don't spend more one day, and then plan to spend less the next day. You may find yourself without any money before the trip is over.

If you are traveling to foreign countries, you may want to carry your money in traveler's checks instead of cash. The nice thing about traveler's checks is that if they are stolen or lost, you can get your money back. You just give your check numbers to the bank or company which sold them to you. Be sure to write the check numbers down and keep the list in a safe place.

Try not to exchange your traveler's checks at the airport, or at hotels and restaurants. Banks in the city will usually offer a better price.

**Questions 11 ~ 13 are based on the passage you have just heard:**

11. How do you know what it costs to travel anywhere in the world?
12. What did the speaker advise you to do about your budget?
13. What did the speaker say about traveling abroad?

### Passage Two

Waves are beautiful to look at, but they can destroy ships at sea as well as houses and buildings near the shore. What causes waves? Most waves are caused by winds blowing over the surface of the water. The sun heats the earth, causing the air to rise and the winds to blow. The winds blow across the sea, pushing waves into bigger and bigger ones.

The size of a wave depends on how strong the wind is, how long it blows, and how large the body of water is. In a small bay big waves will never build up. But at sea the wind can build up giant, powerful waves.

A rule says that the height of a wave (in meters) will usually be no more than one-tenth of the wind's speed (in kilometers). In other words, when the wind is blowing at 120 kilometers per hour, most waves will be about twelve meters. Of course some waves may combine to form giant waves that are much higher. In 1933 the United States Navy reported the largest measured wave in history. It rose in the Pacific Ocean to a height of thirty-four meters.

**Questions 14 ~ 16 are based on the passage you have just heard:**

14. What are most waves caused by?
15. What happens when the winds blow across the sea?
16. When was the largest measured wave reported in history?

### Passage Three

We have a big, well-equipped library in our school. There is a librarian in charge of it. Pupils of the



school may borrow books from this library, but they may not lend them to others without the permission of the librarian. Pupils may borrow two books at a time. They may keep these books for any length of time up to a fortnight. If they do not return them by the end of this period, they may be refused permission to borrow any more.

There are a number of rules for behaviour in the library. The librarian thinks that students ought to put back the books in their correct places on the shelves. They ought to leave the magazines and newspapers in good order. They ought to treat the books carefully and keep them in good condition. Students may not talk in the library or disturb others there.

**Questions 17 ~ 20 are based on the passage you just heard.**

17. How many books can people borrow at one time?
18. How long may the students keep the books?
19. Which of the following books can be borrowed from the library?
20. According to the passage, which of the following statements is true?