

大学英语

统考模拟试题

(四级)

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副主编·吴嘉中 姚纪兴

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English
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前 言

自从1987年国家教委对大学英语进行首次四级统考以来，这一考试的形式与内容便成了广大教师 and 大学生所关心的问题。

人们普遍认为，考试的主要功能是为教学提供衡量教学质量的尺度。从这层意思上讲，学生考试成绩的好坏主要取决于他平时学习的质量。但是考试既然是衡量教学质量的工具，它就必定要有自己固有的形式；不熟悉它的形式，不知道如何考，学生纵然学得好也不见得能考出应有的水平。另外，任何一种有效考试的本身，必须是用某种方式对学科知识所进行的一种实际检验。通过一次考试，学生不仅能显示自己的能力，同时也必然获得一次提高的机会。从这后两层意思上讲，考试又是一种学习。因此，对试题适当的研究和学习对提高教学质量有利。

基于上述认识，我们着手编写了这两本“大学英语统考模拟试题”。我们认为，大学英语分级教学中一、二级应特别强调语言基本知识的积累与能力的养成。到了三、四级，在继续强调并深化基本功训练的同时，应开始有计划地给学生做一些模拟测试练习。这样做不仅是对教科书内容的一种广泛有效的补充，而且能促使学生产生某种程度上的学习紧迫感，从而提高学习效率，取得师逸而功倍的效果。

这两本模拟试题既可以连续使用，也可以单独使用。编写时我们既注意到它们的连续性，也竭力保持它们相对的独立性。对诸多尚未执行大学英语教学大纲的非重点大学来说，完全可以只用我们的三级模拟试题，随着教学的发展再逐渐使用四级模拟试题。

最后，对有志于研究生学习的学生来说，这两本试题无疑也是一套良好的学习资料。因为迹象表明，研究生英语入学考试与大学英语四级统考正在逐渐合拢。因此，能通过大学英语四级统考的学生相距研究生英语入学考试的水平断不会太远。

俗话说，“两人智慧胜一人。”这两本模拟试题是许多家大学外语教学经验的结晶。合作参加编写的单位有：第二军医大学、北京医科大学、上海医科大学、浙江医科大学、上海第二医科大学、中国医科大学、福建医学院、佳木斯医学院、第一军医大学、第三军医大学、第四军医大学、华东化工学院、上海工程技术大学、南通医学院、天津第二医学院、广西医学院、广西师范学院等。希望读者在使用过程中提出宝贵意见。

王 重 沧

Test Paper 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 conversation, there will be a pause. During the pause, you must read the four suggested answers 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.

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) At a supermarket. | B) At a store. |
| C) In a bank. | D) In a park. |
| 2. A) Gast. | B) Gasster. |
| C) Gasson. | D) Gaston. |
| 3. A) Four days ago. | B) Four weeks ago. |
| C) Two weeks ago. | D) Two months ago. |
| 4. A) He decorated himself. | B) The worker did the decoration. |
| C) It doesn't need decorating. | D) It isn't beautifully decorated. |
| 5. A) The party was cancelled. | B) She disliked the party. |
| C) The party was held in the hall. | D) They had no time to go there. |
| 6. A) 4:30. | B) 5:30. |
| C) 3:30. | D) 6:00. |
| 7. A) Seven. | B) Five. |
| C) Three. | D) One. |
| 8. A) In her office. | B) In the club. |
| C) In the hospital. | D) At home. |
| 9. A) A play. | B) Physical training. |

- C) A medical check-up. D) Physics.
10. A) The man will help her. B) The man will fail.
- C) The man doesn't have time to help her. D) The man is very important.

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.

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

11. A) He asked for a bed-side telephone.
B) He asked for a bed-side meal.
C) He asked a nurse about his operation.
D) He asked a relative of his about his operation.
12. A) He rang up his wife.
B) He rang up Nurse Bilbert.
C) He rang up Doctor Millington.
D) He rang up his relative.
13. A) Mr Gilbert would be operated on again.
B) Mr Gilbert's operation had been successful.
C) Mr Gilbert would be discharged the day after tomorrow.
D) Mr Gilbert should have a relative at his bedside.

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

14. A) About 300 years ago.
B) About 250 years ago.
C) About 350 years ago.
D) About 400 years ago.
15. A) A sharp trader.
B) A slow trader.
C) A silly trader.
D) A lovable trader.
16. A) During the American Civil War.
B) During the First World War.
C) During the Second World War.
D) During the First and Second World War.

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

17. A) Mildred never forgot to prepare dinner.
B) Mildred seldom forgot to prepare dinner.
C) Mildred forgot to prepare dinner once only.
D) Mildred often forgot to prepare dinner.
18. A) 30 minutes.
B) 20 minutes.
C) 10 minutes.
D) 5 minutes.

19. A) Because he had mailed the plane tickets.

B) Because he had lost the plane tickets.

C) Because he forgot to take the plane tickets.

D) Because he couldn't find the plane tickets.

20. A) Because they wanted to know what would happen on a plane.

B) Because they were afraid that the plane would crash.

C) Because they wanted to give money to their mother.

D) Because they still had some money left.

Part II Reading Comprehension

(35 minutes)

Directions: There are 4 reading passages in this part. Each passage is followed by some questions. For each question there are four suggested answers marked A), B), C) and D). You should choose the ONE best answer 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 cause of the decline of North Africa is popularly attributed to climatic changes, the theory being that the area became hotter and drier and the people were forced to abandon (放弃) a thriving civilization. However, some geologists, after carefully weighing the evidence, have challenged the conclusion that the climate has changed in any important way since Roman times. Although climatological factors may also have contributed, it was man who destroyed the balance of nature responsible for maintaining soil fertility and moisture.

Why is it that under certain circumstances, the plant cover is unable to reproduce itself, thus causing serious erosion? To answer this question, let us take an extreme example, the destruction of tropical rain forests. In general, the equatorial soil is poor: forests can exist in these regions only because they are part of a balanced cycle. All that the forest produces is returned to the forest. The organic matter that falls from the trees constitutes the humus (腐殖质) that the forest requires. When man cuts down all the trees to make room for crops, the soil is laid bare and its temperature increases. An increase in soil temperature speeds up the rate of decomposition of organic matter. Organic nitrogen is converted into soluble ammonia and nitrates, which the rains quickly wash away. It has been calculated that a rise in temperature from 77° to 78.8° may increase the loss of nitrogen by fifteen to twenty pounds per acre per year. With the fertility of the soil destroyed, an irreversible change from forest to desert occurs.

21. It was once thought that changes of climate caused the decline of North Africa. This passage says that some geologists

A) confirmed this conclusion

B) approved this conclusion

C) disputed this conclusion

D) supported this conclusion

22. According to geologists, the decline of North Africa was mainly caused by

- A) very wealthy B) an ill-tempered person
 C) mathematically gifted D) a reluctant guardian
27. Smith's attitude to his guardian could be described as _____.
 A) reluctant B) grateful
 C) resentful D) tolerant
28. From this passage we can know that Smith was _____.
 A) the employer of a large engineering concern
 B) a well-qualified manager of a company
 C) the leader of an experimental department
 D) a financially rich businessman
29. Which did Smith enjoy most ?
 A) Learning some knowledge of foreign languages.
 B) Meeting men of other nationalities.
 C) Finding men typical of their nations.
 D) Appreciating that all men were individuals.
30. It is suggested in the passage that men of Smith's qualifications _____.
 A) earned respect easily B) were always successful in their careers
 C) travelled abroad quite often D) were not usually popular socially

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

When Christian Bernard, a South African doctor, performed the first human heart transplant in 1967, the result was a worldwide moral debate on the ethics (道德) of transplanting organs. Hearts were not the first human organs to be transplanted but, in this case, if a donor gave his or her heart, he or she would obviously and necessarily die. Undoubtedly, another reason why the first heart transplant was so controversial (引起争论的) was the fact that we associate so many personality traits (特征) with the heart. Questions were asked of the type: "If a person had a different heart, would he still be the same person?", or "If doctors needed a dying person's heart, would they tend to declare him dead prematurely?", and so on.

Since that time, surgical techniques and techniques to help prevent the patient's immunological systems from rejecting new organs have developed very quickly. Today, not only hearts and kidneys, but also such extremely delicate organs as lungs and livers, are transplanted. These developments have led to a far higher proportion of successful operations and this, in turn, has led to greater demand for transplants. At the same time, many of the original moral questions surrounding heart transplants have been almost forgotten.

However, as a result of the heavy demand for organs, a new moral dilemma has emerged. For example, in the United States there are many people who would survive if lungs were available for transplanting. In fact, about 80% of them die before a suitable donor is found. In these circumstances who would decide if a donor were found whose lungs were equally suitable for two potential recipients? Who would decide which patient should get the organ? Would it be the

doctor? Or the donor? Or the family? If such a dilemma developed it would be very difficult to resolve — and it would be a matter of life or death to the patients involved.

31. The first heart transplant was so controversial because people believed that Y.
- A) the recipient of the first heart transplant obviously died
 - B) doctors would have to kill the donor for his heart
 - C) the heart was the most delicate organ
 - D) a person's personality would be changed after a heart transplant
32. The development of medical techniques has resulted in C.
- A) the increase in the number of donors
 - B) greater debate over organ transplants
 - C) more people seeking organ transplants
 - D) higher standards for organ transplants
33. The new moral dilemma is caused by A.
- A) too few human organs for too many recipients
 - B) too low a proportion of successful operations
 - C) delicate organs being transplanted
 - D) high death rate of heart transplants
34. Who should make a decision in the organ transplant if a donor's organ were equally suitable for two recipients?
- A) The doctors.
 - B) The donors.
 - C) The recipients.
 - D) Not mentioned in the passage.
35. The best title of this passage would be D.
- A) Development of Organ Transplant
 - B) Heart and Other Organ Transplant
 - C) Christian Bernard — Heart Transplant Pioneer
 - D) A New Doctors' Dilemma

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

The United States is a country made up of many different races. Usually they are mixed together and can't be told one from another. But many of them still talk about where their ancestors came from. It is something they are proud of.

The original Americans, of course, were the Indians. The so-called white men who then came were mostly from England. But many came from other countries like Germany and France.

One problem the United States has always had is discrimination. As new groups came to the United States they found they were discriminated against. First it was the Irish and Italians. Later it was the blacks. Almost every group has been able to eventually escape this discrimination. The only immigrants who have not are the blacks. Surprisingly enough the worst discrimination today is shown towards the Indians.

One reason the Indians are discriminated against is that they have tried so hard to keep their

identity. Of course they are not the only ones who have done so. The Japanese have their Little Tokyo in Los Angeles and the Chinese a Chinatown in New York. The Dutch settlement in Pennsylvania also stays separate from other people. Their towns are like something from the 19th century. They have a different reason than the other groups for staying apart. They live separately for religious reasons rather than keeping together in a racial group.

Although some groups have kept themselves separate and others have been discriminated against, all groups have helped make the United States a great country. There is no group that has not helped in some way. And there is no group that can say they have done the most to make it a great country.

Many people still come from other countries to help the United States grow. A good example is the American project that let a man walk on the moon. It was a scientist from Germany who was most responsible for doing that. It is certain that in the future the United States will still need the help of people from all racial groups to remain a great country.

36. Which of the following statements can best describe the main idea of this passage ?

- A) The United States is a country made up of many different races.
- B) Discrimination is the most serious problem in the United States.
- ☒ C) All races in the United States have helped make the country a great one.
- D) The prosperity of the United States is mainly due to the hard work of the most discriminated races.

37. In the first paragraph, the word "told" means B.

- A) separated
- B) distinguished
- C) revealed
- D) made known

38. This passage implies that discrimination is a problem which A.

- A) many races in the United States have experienced
- B) is still very serious in the United States
- C) has already been solved in the United States
- D) is strongly opposed by many different races in the United States

39. The main reason why the Indians are most discriminated against is that C.

- A) they have tried hard to keep their religions
- B) they have tried hard to live together to keep their Indian customs
- ☒ C) they are the only ones who have tried to keep their identity
- D) they discriminate many other races

40. The Dutch live separately in Pennsylvania D.

- A) to escape discrimination
- B) to keep together in a racial group
- C) to enjoy themselves in their own towns
- ☒ D) for religious reasons

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

41. Scientific experiment _____ endless patience and carefulness.
A) calls on B) calls off C) calls up ☒ D) calls for
42. He was knocked down by the car when he was crossing the road. Many people nearby _____ the accident.
A) watched B) noticed C) glanced ☒ D) witnessed
43. It is important to locate industries in areas where a supply of raw materials is _____.
A) preferable B) dependable ☒ C) available D) favourable
44. No _____ has been made in the talks on the withdrawal of foreign troops from the country.
A) success B) advance ☒ C) progress D) result
45. He promised that he would not be _____ with the matter any more.
A) related B) involved ☒ C) concerned D) attached
46. Fingerprints are an excellent way to _____ people because no two fingerprints are the same.
A) recognize ☒ B) identify C) separate D) distinguish
47. The boy _____ his father in every way: the same look, the same habits, and the same sense of pride.
A) takes over B) takes down C) takes from ☒ D) takes after
48. Radiation may cause illness that could _____ our children and grandchildren.
A) pass over B) pass down ☒ C) pass on to D) pass through
49. We are lucky. We live in a quiet street but all the necessary shops are close _____.
☒ A) at hand B) on hand C) in hand D) to hand
50. They had spent 5 days in the desert without water and could not _____ much longer.
A) last ☒ B) endure C) insist D) exist
51. Somehow she felt that she herself had to some _____ been the cause of all this trouble, and suffered accordingly.
☒ A) extent B) manner C) point D) respect
52. The boy was quite _____ about everything that he saw there.
A) anxious ☒ B) curious C) cautious D) conscious
53. The question whether the atom can or cannot split up is known _____ many scientists from ancient times.
A) to interest ☒ B) to have interested C) to be interested D) to have been interested
54. _____ is firm and unshakable.
A) This our stand B) Our this stand

- C) This stand of us ☒ D) This stand of ours
55. Very wonderful changes in matter take place before our eyes every day _____.
 A) we pay little attention B) that we pay little attention
 C) which we pay little attention ☒ D) to which we pay little attention
56. With tears on her face, she watched her injured daughter _____ to hospital.
 A) sending B) to be sent ☒ C) sent D) having sent
57. _____ a car on a frozen road, the brakes should be applied gently.
 A) Drivinig B) When driving
 C) If driving ☒ D) When one is driving
58. It was reported that only one passenger was fortunate to escape _____ in the plane crash.
 A) killing B) to be killed ☒ C) being killed D) having killed
59. _____ certain difficulties can be overcome, further improvement can hardly be made.
 A) Except ☒ B) Unless C) Because ☒ D) If not
60. I wonder _____ these new instruments are used for.
 A) that B) whether ☒ C) what D) how
61. Care must be taken not to wash or iron synthetic fibres at _____.
 A) a too high temperature B) too a high temperature
☒ C) too high a temperature D) a temperature too high
62. It was after he had made a thorough investigation _____ he came to know the actual state of affairs.
☒ A) that B) then C) so that D) therefore
63. _____ that our knocking at the door could not wake him up.
 A) So deeply he slept ☒ B) So deeply did he sleep
 C) He slept deeply so D) Deeply so he slept
64. When I saw the mess he was in, I _____.
 A) could not but to laugh B) could not help to laugh
☒ C) could not help laughing D) could not help but to laugh
65. TV has changed our lives more than _____ in the past 30 years.
 A) anything ☒ B) anything else
 C) anything other D) any thing else
66. We didn't play well in the last fifteen minutes. We _____ the football game.
 A) should win B) must win
☒ C) should have won D) must have won
67. There is a crowd of people in front of the house over there. What do you suppose _____ there?
 A) is happened ☒ B) is happening
☒ C) has happened D) to have happened
68. _____ oil supplies, there are huge reserves of natural gas and coal in China.
 A) Except for B) In addition

69. ☒ C) Apart from our relief, the accident caused little damage. D) Far from
70. You demand too much of him; he is not really equal ☒ D) to the task. A) on B) in C) of

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) beneath the passage. You should choose the ONE answer that best fits into the passage. Then mark the corresponding answer on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the centre.

Australians are very 71 people and usually mean what they say. When they issue an invitation to somebody they are not just being 72 and if that person accepts the invitation they are expected to 73. In some cultures it is not polite to say no. This is not the 74 in Australia and if a person is invited to do something and is unable to do it a "no" answer should be given, 75 the person who has issued the invitation will be greatly 76.

Punctuality is also 77 when an invitation is accepted. If a person is invited to be at a particular place 78 a specified time, 79 if there is a meal 80, that person is expected to arrive on time. One of the 81 for this is that western-type Australian food, such as a roast dinner, must be 82 and eaten as soon as it is cooked, and if a person arrives late the food will be 83.

Australians often issue 84 invitations. They will give a person their name, address and telephone number and say, "why don't you come and see me 85 when you are free." This is not just a polite 86, it is a genuine invitation and the Australian who has issued the invitation will be 87 and sometimes offended if that person does not 88 them. However, because Australians live in a mobile society, they are not 89 at home and it is always best to telephone them to 90 they will be at home before making a visit.

71. A) direct B) formal C) honest ☒ D) strict
72. A) modest B) prudent ☒ C) polite D) cautious
73. A) turn in B) turn out ☒ C) turn up D) turn on
74. A) thing B) event ☒ C) case D) truth
75. A) however B) therefore C) rather ☒ D) otherwise
76. A) defended ☒ B) offended C) afforded D) affected
77. A) insisted ☒ B) expected C) requested D) supposed
78. ☒ A) at B) in C) on D) for
79. A) only ☒ B) even C) as ☒ D) especially
80. A) followed ☒ B) involved C) related D) concerned

- | | | | |
|---|---|--|---------------|
| 81. A) causes | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) reasons | C) aims | D) purposes |
| 82. A) treated | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) served | C) offered | D) prepared |
| 83. A) ruined | B) damaged | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C) spoiled | D) decayed |
| 84. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) informal | B) unusual | C) uncommon | D) abnormal |
| 85. A) some time | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) sometime | C) some times | D) sometimes |
| 86. A) expression | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) gesture | C) behaviour | D) symbol |
| 87. A) astonished | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) disappointed | C) fascinated | D) satisfied |
| 88. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) contact | B) conduct | C) confirm | D) contract |
| 89. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A) always | B) often | C) usually | D) generally |
| 90. A) find out | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> B) make sure | C) inquire | D) make clear |

Part V Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition about **WHAT WE KNOW ABOUT THE MOON** in three paragraphs.

You are given the first sentence of each paragraph and are required to develop its idea in completing the paragraph. Write about 35 words for each paragraph, not including the words given. Therefore, your part of composition should be about 100 words. Remember to write clearly.

You should write this composition on the Answer Sheet.

What We Know about the Moon

1. When we look at the moon through a telescope, we can see _____
2. We know a great many facts about the moon now. _____
3. The moon still has many secrets. _____

Test Paper 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 suggested answers 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.

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) It has lasted 32 years. | B) It has lasted 52 years. |
| C) It has lasted 42 years. | D) It has lasted 22 years. |
| 2. A) \$ 18.5. | B) \$ 28.5. |
| C) \$ 90. | D) \$ 43. |
| 3. A) Wife and husband. | B) Sister and brother. |
| C) Baby-sitter and baby. | D) Sitter and photographer. |
| 4. A) After supper in the evening. | B) When the woman is preparing her meal. |
| C) At 7 in the morning. | D) After supper is ready. |
| 5. A) Talking with someone. | B) Studying. |
| C) Making a basket. | D) Having some sunshine. |
| 6. A) He is worrying about his injured leg. | B) He will walk to work as usual. |
| C) He doesn't want to walk to work today. | D) He wants his leg injured. |
| 7. A) He hasn't decided yet. | B) In eight days. |
| C) In fourteen days. | D) In two days. |
| 8. A) The man shouldn't have any more peppery food. | |
| B) There is no more pepper left in the bottle. | |
| C) She will pass him the pepper bottle. | |

- D) She also likes pepper powder.
9. A) She is willing to help.
B) She is a stranger here too.
C) She doesn't want to tell him how to be there.
D) She is not happy today.
10. A) Dining room.
B) Kitchen.
C) Market.
D) Department store.

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.

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

11. A) They were poorly educated.
B) They were well educated.
C) They couldn't read and write.
D) They could only write their own names.
12. A) Floor.
B) A piece of burnt wood.
C) A piece of paper.
D) The door of the house.
13. A) The bread baked by the baker.
B) The medicine prescribed by the doctor.
C) A piece of burnt wood.
D) The magic of the words.

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

14. A) About 300 years ago.
B) About 400 years ago.
C) About 200 years ago.
D) About 500 years ago.
15. A) America.
B) India.
C) Spain.
D) Rough sea.
16. A) Three.
B) Four.
C) Thirteen.
D) Fourteen.

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

17. A) They live together for a long time.
B) They live in families of females.
C) They never forget great sadness or great happiness.
D) They have daughters, mothers and grandmothers.
18. A) The others never move away from it.
B) The others eat the dead body.