

The background of the cover is a sepia-toned, slightly faded image of the Statue of Liberty. The statue's head and crown are visible in the lower half, while its arm holding the torch extends upwards. The overall tone is historical and academic.

最新

大学英语六级 考试全真模拟题

朱恺 赵新城 郭东敏 林中权

福建科学技术出版社

The background of the entire cover is a grayscale, high-contrast image of the Statue of Liberty. The statue's head and crown are visible in the upper right, while its arm holding the torch extends from the upper left towards the center. The lower half of the image shows the statue's face and the base of the crown, with some of the surrounding structure visible. The image has a grainy, artistic quality.

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前 言

本书是严格按照教育部颁发的《大学英语教学大纲》、《大学英语六级考试大纲及样题》以及《全国大学英语四、六级考试新题型》的要求编写的。本书编写的目的是为了帮助大学生和其他考生把握考试的要求，提高应试能力，并且通过本书模拟题的训练，进一步提高学生的英语水平，同时在实际应试时把他们已有的英语水平充分地发挥出来，从而在大学英语六级考试中取得较好成绩。

本书许多语言素材直接选自国外出版的原文，选材面广，内容涉及到国外风土人情、政治、经济、文化教育、法律、心理、环保、人口等方面，并力求具有知识性和趣味性。全书分三部分：第一部分为12套全真模拟题，其中包括根据1996年、1997年及1998年先后采用的三种新题型（英译汉、简短回答以及复合式听写，还包括尚未使用过的听写填空）精心设计编写的大学英语六级考试模拟题各1至3套。第二部分为听力原文。听力部分配有英美专家录制的录音磁带。第三部分为试题答案。

参加本书编写的老师都具有丰富的教学经验，从事大学英语教学以及辅导英语六级考试多年。他们在编写过程中，反复研究六级考试大纲及历年试题，参阅了大量材料，力求做到精选每一道试题并科学编排每份全真模拟试卷。

本书由朱垚（主编）、赵新城、郭东敏、林中权编写。陈镇炎协助做了部分统稿工作。付秋香、闵桂兰、龙金顺、朱小蕾等也参加了部分工作。本书如有错误或不足之处，敬请读者指正。

编者

1999年2月



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Model Test 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. 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 suggested 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.*

Example: *You will hear:*

You will read:

A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

1. A) For the woman. B) An hour late. C) Fifty minutes. D) By drinking coffee.
2. A) At 10 : 00. B) At 9 : 00. C) At 9 : 15. D) At 9 : 30.
3. A) In a kitchen. B) In an orchard. C) In a garden. D) At a picnic.
4. A) Shortly after Christmas. B) In the spring.
C) During the Christmas season. D) During a sale.
5. A) Teacher and student. B) Manager and customer.
C) Interviewer and interviewee. D) Secretary and client.
6. A) Living in the country. B) Living in the city.
C) Living with her parents. D) Living in the place where she was born.
7. A) He's surprised she chose that agency.
B) He wonders why she kept her job.
C) He doesn't know when her classes started.
D) He doubts she makes much money now.
8. A) A retirement party.
B) A faculty reception.

- C) A class reunion.
 - D) A birthday party.
9. A) Anna should not talk to Bill anymore.
- B) Anna should take Bill's remarks seriously.
 - C) Anna should tell Bill not to think negatively.
 - D) Anna should pay little attention to what Bill says.
10. A) No one knows how Mary gets to work.
- B) She doesn't think the record player works.
 - C) She threw the old record away.
 - D) It's surprising that Mary could repair the record player.

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 4 choices marked A), B), C) and D). Then mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Passage One

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

11. A) The speaker's experience in China.
- B) The speaker's attitude towards the Chinese people.
 - C) The great changes the speaker witnessed in China.
 - D) The future of China that the speaker expected.
12. A) To show the great achievements China had made.
- B) To show the unpleasant conditions in China.
 - C) To show that China was a land of contrasts.
 - D) To show that there was still a long way for China to go.
13. A) The popular means of transportation in China.
- B) The Chinese people's sense of humor.
 - C) Serious talks with Chinese officials.
 - D) Miserable stories before liberation.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Rocks. B) Dried mud. C) Animal skins. D) Tree branches.
15. A) They could be easily transported.
- B) They could be put up in a short time.
 - C) They were round houses of clay.
 - D) They were small houses without window.

16. A) Hunters. B) Farmers. C) Fruit-pickers. D) Fishermen.

Passage Three

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

17. A) Fire fighting. B) Pest control. C) House construction. D) Plastic watches
18. A) It is cheaper. B) It is safer. C) It is quicker. D) It is available everywhere.
19. A) To keep the heat inside. B) To prevent insects from escaping.
 C) To reduce the risk of fire. D) To keep the wood dry.
20. A) To show that there is no danger from the treatment.
 B) To show one of the dangers of the old method.
 C) To explain the steps in the new technique.
 D) To explain a compromise between old and new systems.

Part II Reading Comprehension (35 minutes)

Directions: *There are 4 passages in this part. 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 and mark the corresponding letter on the Answer Sheet with a single line through the center.*

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage:

Vitamins, taken in tiny doses, are a major group of organic compounds that regulate the mechanisms by which the body converts food into energy. They should not be confused with minerals, which are inorganic in their makeup. Although in general the naming of vitamins followed the alphabetical order of their identification, the nomenclature (命名法) of individual substances may appear to be somewhat random and disorganized. Among the 13 vitamins known today, five are produced in the body. Because the body produces sufficient quantities of some but not all vitamins, they must be supplemented in the daily diet. Although each vitamin has its specific designation and cannot be replaced by another compound, a lack of one vitamin can interfere with the processing of another. When a lack of even one vitamin in a diet is continual, a vitamin deficiency may result.

The best way for an individual to ensure a necessary supply of vitamins, is to maintain a balanced diet that includes a variety of foods and provides adequate quantities of all the compounds. Some people take vitamin supplements, predominantly in the form of tablets. The vitamins in such supplements are equivalent to those in food, but an adult who maintains a balanced diet does not need a daily supplement. The ingestion of supplements is recommended only to correct an existing deficiency due to unbalanced diet, to provide vitamins known to be lacking in a restricted diet, or to act as a therapeutic measure in medical treatment. Specifically, cautions must be exercised with fat-soluble substances, such as vitamins A and D. Because, taken in gigantic doses, they may present a serious health hazard over a period of time.

21. According to the passage, vitamin are _____.
A) food particles B) essential nutrients
C) miscellaneous substances D) major food groups
22. The author implies that foods _____.
A) supply some but not all necessary vitamins
B) should be fortified with all vitamins
C) are equivalent in vitamin content
D) supplement some but not all necessary vitamins
23. In line 7, the words "daily diet" refer to _____.
A) weight loss or gain B) sufficient quantities
C) nourishment intake D) vitamin tablets
24. With which of the following statements would the author be most likely to agree?
A) A varied diet needs to be supplemented with vitamins.
B) An inclusive diet can provide all necessary vitamins.
C) Vitamins cannot be consistently obtained from food.
D) Vitamins should come from capsules in purified form.
25. What does the passage mainly discuss?
A) Adopting vitamins to control weight.
B) The individual's diet for optimum health.
C) Vitamin categorization and medical application.
D) The place of vitamins in nutrition.

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage:

Merchant and passenger ships are generally required to have a life preserver for every person aboard and, in many cases, a certain percentage of smaller sizes for children. According to United States Coast Guard requirements, life preservers must be simple in design, reversible, capable of being quickly adjusted to fit the uninitiated individual, and must be so designed as to support the wearer in the water in an upright or slightly backward position.

Sufficient buoyancy (浮力) to support the wearer should be retained by the life preserver after 48 hours in the water, and it should be reliable even after long period of storage. Thus it should be made of materials resistant to sunlight, gasoline, and oils, and it should be not easily set on fire.

The position in which the life preserver will support a person who jumps or falls into the water is most important, as is its tendency to turn the wearer in the water from a face-down position to an upright or slightly backward position, with his face clear of the water, even when the wearer is exhausted or unconscious.

The method of adjustment to the body should be simple, and self-evident to uninitiated persons even in the dark under the confused conditions which follow a disaster. Thus, the life preserver should be reversible, so that it is nearly impossible to get it on wrong. Catches, straps, and ties should be kept to a minimum. In addition, the life preserver must be ad-

justable to the wide variety of shapes and sizes of wearers, since this greatly affects the position of floating and the self-righting qualities. A suitable life preserver should also be comfortable to wear at all times, in and out of the water, not so heavy as to encourage persons to take it off on shipboard while the ship is in danger, nor so burdensome that it hinders a person in the water while trying to swim.

26. The passage is mainly about _____.
A) the uses of life preservers B) the design of life preservers
C) the materials for life preservers D) the buoyancy of life preservers
27. According to the passage, a life preserver should be, first of all, _____.
A) adjustable B) comfortable
C) self-evident D) self-righting
28. United States Coast Guard does NOT require the life preserver to be made _____.
A) with as few strings as possible B) capable of being worn on both sides
C) according to each wearer's size D) comfortable and light to wear
29. By "the uninitiated individual" (Para. 1, Line 4) the author refers to the person _____.
A) who has not been instructed how to use a life preserver
B) who has a little experience in using a life preserver
C) who uses a life preserver without permission
D) who becomes nervous before a disaster
30. What would happen if a person were supported by the life preserver in a wrong position?
A) The waves would move him backwards.
B) The water would choke him.
C) He would immediately sink to the bottom.
D) He would be exhausted or unconscious.

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage:

However important we may regard life to be, there is no gainsaying the fact that children spend more time at home than in the classroom. Therefore, the great influence of parents cannot be ignored or discounted by the teacher. They become strong allies (助手) of the school personnel or they can consciously or unconsciously hinder and thwart (阻挠) curricular objectives.

Administrators have been aware of the need to keep parents informed of the newer methods used in schools. Many principals have conducted workshops explaining such matters as the reading readiness program, manuscript writing and developmental mathematics.

Moreover, the classroom teacher, with the permission of the supervisors, can also play an important role in enlightening (启迪) parents. The informal tea and the many interviews carried on during the year, as well as new ways of reporting pupils' progress, can significantly aid in achieving a harmonious interplay between school and home.

To illustrate, suppose that a father has been drilling Junior in arithmetic processes night

after night. In a friendly interview, the teacher can help the parent sublimate (使升华) his natural paternal interest into productive channels. He might be persuaded to let Junior participate in discussing the family budget, buying the food, using a yardstick or measuring cup at home, setting the clock, calculating mileage on a trip and engaging in scores of other activities that have a mathematical basis.

If the father follows the advice, it is reasonable to assume that he will soon realize his son is making satisfactory progress in mathematics, and at the same time, enjoying the work.

Too often, however, teachers' conferences with parents are devoted to petty (不重要的) accounts of children's misdemeanors (不规矩的行为), complaints about laziness and poor work habits, and suggestion for penalties and rewards at home.

What is needed is a more creative approach in which the teacher, as a professional advisor, plants ideas in parents' minds for the best utilization of the many hours that the child spends out of the classroom.

In the way, the school and the home join forces in fostering the fullest development of youngest' capacities.

31. The central idea conveyed in the above passage is that _____.

- A) home training is more important than school training because a child spends too many hours with his parents
- B) teachers can and should help parents to understand further the objectives of the school
- C) there are many ways in which the mathematics program can be implemented at home
- D) parents have a responsibility to help students in doing homework

32. It can reasonably be inferred that the author _____.

- A) is satisfied with present relationships between home and school
- B) feels that the traditional program in mathematics is slightly superior to the developmental program
- C) believes that schools are lacking in guidance personnel
- D) feels that parent-teacher's interviews can be made more constructive than they are at present

33. A method of communication not mentioned or intimated by the author is the _____.

- A) classes for parents
- B) new type of report card
- C) parent-teacher interview
- D) informal tea

34. The author implies that _____.

- A) participation in interesting activities relating to a subject improve one's achievement in that area
- B) too many children are lazy and have poor work habits
- C) school principals do more than their share in interpreting the curriculum to the parents
- D) teachers should occasionally make home visit to parents

35. We may infer that the writer of the article does not favor _____ .

- A) father's helping his son with the latter's studies
- B) written communications to the parent from the teacher
- C) having the parent observe lessons which the children are being taught
- D) principal-parent conferences rather than teacher-parent conferences

Questions 36 to 40 are based on the following passage:

Much of the language used to describe monetary policy, such as "steering the economy to a soft landing" or "a touch on the brakes", makes it sound like a precise science. Nothing could be further from the truth. The link between interest rates and inflation is uncertain. And there are long, variable lags before policy changes have any effect on the economy. Hence the analogy that likens (把……比作) the conduct of monetary policy to driving a car with a blackened windscreen, a cracked rear-view mirror and a faulty steering wheel.

Given all these disadvantages, central bankers seem to have had much to boast about of late. Average inflation in the big seven industrial economies fell to a mere 2.3% last year, close to its lowest level in 30 years, before rising slightly to 2.5% this July. This is a long way below the double-digit rates which many countries experienced in the 1970s and early 1980s.

It is also less than most forecasters had predicted. In late 1994 the panel of economists which *The Economist* polls each month said that America's inflation rate would average 3.5% in 1995. In fact, it fell to 2.6% in August, and expected to average only about 3% for the year as a whole. In Britain and Japan inflation is running half a percentage point below the rate predicted at the end of last year. This is no flash in the pan; over the past couple of years, inflation has been consistently lower than expected in Britain and America.

Economists have been particularly surprised by favorable inflation figures in Britain and the United States, since conventional measures suggest that both economies, and especially America's, have little productive slack. America's capacity utilization, for example, has historically high levels earlier this year, and its jobless rate (5.6% in August) has fallen below most estimates of the natural rate of unemployment—the rate below which inflation has taken off in the past.

Why has inflation proved so mild? The most thrilling explanation is, unfortunately, a little defective. Some economists argue that powerful structural changes in the world have upended the old economic models that were based upon the historical link between growth and inflation.

36. The sentences used to describe monetary policy _____ .

- A) are very vivid and precise
- B) have effects on the policy concerned
- C) are far away from the truth
- D) show that the policy will change from time to time

37. From the passage we learn that _____ .

- A) there is definite relationship between inflation and interest rates

- B) economy will always follow certain models
 - C) the economic situation is better than expected
 - D) economists had foreseen the present economic situation
38. According to the passage, which of the following is TRUE?
- A) Making monetary policies is comparable to driving a car.
 - B) An extremely low jobless rate will lead to inflation.
 - C) A high unemployment rate will result from inflation.
 - D) Interest rates have an immediate effect on the economy.
39. The sentence "This is no flash in the pan" (Para 3 , line 5) means that _____ .
- A) the low inflation rate will last for some time
 - B) the inflation rate will soon rise
 - C) the inflation will disappear quickly
 - D) there is no inflation at present
40. The passage shows that the author is _____ the present situation.
- A) critical of
 - B) puzzled by
 - C) disappointed at
 - D) amazed at

Part III Vocabulary (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 center.*

41. The farmer had to wear heavy boots in the winter because the fields were so wet and ____ .
- A) earthy
 - B) soiled
 - C) dusty
 - D) muddy
42. He resolved to make a fresh start, and throw _____ undesirable acquaintances.
- A) about
 - B) off
 - C) over
 - D) out
43. The police _____ their attention to the events that led up to the accident.
- A) confirmed
 - B) contained
 - C) conserved
 - D) confined
44. I _____ a letter to an Internet service that distributes journalists' questions to more than 750 institutions.
- A) assigned
 - B) detached
 - C) attached
 - D) dispatched
45. One reason why science is so respected these days is that the image of the scientist is of one who collects data in a (n) _____ search for truth.
- A) immense
 - B) impartial
 - C) punctual
 - D) proportional
46. An efficient reader has learned from experience that a missed word or idea can often be _____ from what follows.
- A) debated
 - B) denoted
 - C) designated
 - D) deduced
47. We often ____ the sun and moon, referring to the sun as "he" and the moon as "she" .
- A) dramatize
 - B) signify
 - C) personify
 - D) exaggerate
48. _____ murder, there is nothing he wouldn't have tried to get what he wanted.
- A) Guilty of
 - B) Short of
 - C) Suspicious of
 - D) Afraid of

49. Motorists _____ of speeding may be banned from driving for a year.
A) convicted B) charged C) accused D) condemned
50. They have gained _____ with many terms after a short visit to the front.
A) compliment B) apprentice C) acquaintance D) acceptance
51. _____ exposure to dirty air can cause people to suffer from some diseases.
A) Raised B) Prolonged C) Expanded D) Enlarged
52. She once again went through her composition carefully to _____ all spelling mistakes from it.
A) withdraw B) diminish C) abandon D) eliminate
53. Their bedroom windows _____ a lovely garden.
A) look up to B) look out for C) look forward to D) look out on
54. I hoped to get the house but a rich man was _____ against me.
A) bidding B) disputing C) betting D) testifying
55. Do employers in your country _____ workers for injuries suffered at their work ?
A) conform B) conflict C) compel D) compensate
56. Soldiers act in _____ to the orders of their officers.
A) obligation B) objection C) obedience D) offense
57. My students found the book _____; it provided them with an abundant of information on the subject.
A) enlightening B) confusing C) distracting D) amusing
58. Mary gives one account of the conversation, and Fred another. It's difficult to _____ the two versions.
A) reconcile B) identify C) adjust D) coincide
59. Through efforts by several environmental societies, the American buffalo is no longer in danger of becoming an _____ species.
A) distinctive B) extinct C) distinct D) withered
60. Foreign experience has to be analyzed and _____ with the actual conditions in China.
A) integrated B) facilitated C) rectified D) activated
61. He hadn't _____ quite what was wrong with his mother. He knew, though, that she hadn't been well for some time now.
A) worked off B) worked on C) worked out D) worked at
62. Peering through the darkness, the traveller could _____ lights in the distance and then he doubled his pace.
A) perceive B) discern C) recognize D) visualize
63. Scientists have long _____ the existence of a "finagle factor" — a tendency by many scientists to give a helpful touch to the data to produce desired result.
A) appealed B) accustomed C) acknowledged D) accused
64. That young man dived into the cold water and saved the drowning boy; he _____ all the praise that gave him.
A) merited B) persecuted C) inferred D) enlightened

65. Since they betrayed us, they have no hope of convincing us _____ their sincerity.
 A) with B) for C) in D) of
66. _____ the exhibitor, we have taken a number of photos of the art products on display.
 A) To alliance with B) By courtesy of C) By reason of D) In accord with
67. I've just _____ a book that deal with the problems we were discussing.
 A) stumbled upon B) stumbled over C) stood for D) stood up to
68. I have never met the professor though I have been in correspondence _____ him for several years.
 A) with B) by C) of D) to
69. The girl _____ easily, so watch what you say.
 A) takes notes B) takes her leave C) takes offence D) takes her measure
70. By his trained _____ the doctor know that the man was not really dead.
 A) observation B) investigation C) inspection D) inspiration

Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: *This part consists of a short passage. In this passage, there are altogether 10 mistakes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change a word, add a word or delete (删去) a word. If you change a word, cross it out and write the correct word in the corresponding blank. If you add a word, put an insertion mark (/\) in the right place and write the missing word in the blank. If you delete a word, cross it out and put a slash (/) in the blank.*

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our *periods*.
 Many of the arguments *having* used for the study of literature as a
 school subject are valid for /\ study of television.

1. time
2. /
3. the

The potential of closed circuit television and other new electronic
 teaching tools is so great that it is inspired to imagine "The school of
 tomorrow". Televised lessons will be given in a central building having
 perhaps four or five master studios. The lessons will be carried into
 classrooms all over a city, or even an entire country. After a televised
 lesson has been given, the classroom teacher will take off for the all
 important "follow-up" period. The students will ask trouble questions
 and difficult points will be cleared up through discussion.

71. _____

The teacher in the classroom will have additional electronic tools.
 On the teacher's desk, the traditionally bright red apple will
 have been replaced by a multiple-control panel and magnetic tape play-
 ers. The tape machines will run pre-recorded lessons what pupils will
 follow by head phones. The lessons will be specifically connected close

72. _____

73. _____

74. _____

75. _____

76. _____

to the students' levels of ability. For instance, while the class as a whole studies history, each student will receive a individual history lesson directed to his particular level of ability.

77. _____

Would questions arise, the students will be able to talk directly to the teacher on individua "intercom (内部通讯联络系统)" without disturbing the other of the class. In this way, the teacher will be able to conduct as much as three classes at the same time.

78. _____

79. _____

80. _____

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed thirty minutes to write a composition on the topic **It Is Important to Write in English.** You should write at least 120 words and you should base your composition on the outline (given in Chinese) below.

It Is Important to Write in English.

1. 许多学生不擅长写英文作文。
2. 然而事实上, 学习写英文作文很重要。
3. 我的看法。

Model Test 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. 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 suggested 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 centre.

Example: You will hear:

You will read:

A) 2 hours.

B) 3 hours.

C) 4 hours.

D) 5 hours.

From the conversation we know that the two are talking about some work they will start at 9 o'clock in the morning and have to finish at 2 in the afternoon. Therefore, D) "5 hours" is the correct answer. You should choose [D] on the Answer Sheet and mark it with a single line through the center.

Sample Answer [A] [B] [C] [~~D~~]

1. A) From eight o'clock in the morning until noon.
B) From noon until six o'clock in the evening.
C) From eight o'clock in the morning until nine o'clock at night.
D) Twenty-four hours a day.
2. A) In a doctor's office.
B) In a professor's office.
C) In a lawyer's office.
D) In a businessman's office.
3. A) He prefers staying at home because he doesn't like to travel.
B) He prefers taking a plane because the bus is too slow.
C) He prefers taking a bus because the plane makes him nervous.
D) He prefers travelling with the woman.
4. A) Boss and secretary.
B) Teacher and student.
C) Husband and wife.
D) Classmates.
5. A) Miss Green is the least famous.
B) John is the least famous.
C) Austin is the least famous.
D) None of the three are famous.
6. A) He has a friend who majored in economics.