

大学英语 6 级考试历年原试题精析

2006 年 6 月——2000 年 6 月

大学英语六级考试题

2003 年 12 月

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 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 by 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 centre.

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

1. A) She knows where Martha has gone.
B) Martha will go to the concert by herself.
C) It is quite possible for the man to find Martha.
D) The man is going to meet Martha at the concert.

2. A) The air pollution is caused by the development of industry.
B) The city was poor because there wasn't much industry then.
C) The woman's exaggerating the seriousness of the pollution.
D) He might move to another city very soon.

3. A) The man should work harder to improve his grades.
B) The man will benefit from the effort he's put in.
C) It serves the man right to get a poor grade.
D) It was unfair of the teacher to give the man a C.

4. A) She can make a reservation at the restaurant.
B) The man should decide where to eat.
C) She already has plans for Saturday night.
D) The man should ask his brother for suggestions.

5. A) The man deserved the award.
B) The woman helped the man succeed.
C) The man is thankful to the woman for her assistance.
D) The woman worked hard and was given an award.

6. A) Voluntary work can help the man establish connections with the community.
B) The man's voluntary work has left him little room in his schedule.

- C) Voluntary work with the environment council requires a time commitment.
- D) A lot of people have signed up for voluntary work with the environment council.
7. A) The patient must receive treatment regularly.
- B) The patient can't leave the hospital until the bleeding stops.
- C) The patient's husband can attend to the business in her place.
- D) The patient must take a good rest and forget about her business.
8. A) Alice does not know much about electronics.
- B) Alice is unlikely to find a job anywhere.
- C) Alice is not interested in anything but electronics.
- D) Alice is likely to find a job in an electronics company.
9. A) Jimmy is going to set out tonight.
- B) Jimmy has not decided on his journey.
- C) There is no need to have a farewell dinner.
- D) They may have a dinner when Jimmy's back.
10. A) The woman had been planning for the conference.
- B) The woman called the man but the line was busy.
- C) The woman didn't come back until midnight.
- D) The woman had guests all evening.

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.

Passage One

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

11. A) They are delighted because they can enjoy the scenery while driving.

B) They are frightened because traffic accidents are frequent.

C) They are irritated because the bridge is jammed with cars.

D) They are pleased because it saves them much time.

12. A) They don't have their own cars to drive to work.

B) Many of them are romantic by temperament.

C) Most of them enjoy the drinks on the boat.

D) They tend to be more friendly to each other.

13. A) Many welcome the idea of having more bars on board.

B) Many prefer the ferry to maintain its present speed.

C) Some suggest improving the design of the deck.

D) Some object to using larger luxury boats.

Passage Two

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

14. A) Coca Cola. B) Sausage. C) Milk. D) Fried chicken.

15. A) He has had thirteen decayed teeth.

B) He doesn't have a single decayed tooth.

- C) He has fewer decayed teeth than other people of his age.
- D) He never had a single tooth pulled out before he was fifty.

16. A) Brush your teeth right before you go to bed in the evening.

- B) Have as few of your teeth pulled out as possible.
- C) Have your teeth X-rayed at regular intervals.
- D) Clean your teeth shortly after eating.

Passage Three

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

17. A) A visit to a prison.

- B) The influence of his father.
- C) A talk with some miserable slaves.
- D) His experience in the war between France and Austria.

18. A) He sent surgeons to serve in the army.

- B) He provided soldiers with medical supplies.
- C) He recruited volunteers to care for the wounded.
- D) He helped to flee the prisoners of war.

19. A) All men are created equal.

- B) The wounded and dying should be treated for free.
- C) A wounded soldier should surrender before he receives any medical treatment.
- D) A suffering person is entitled to help regard/as of race, religion or political beliefs.

20. A) To honor Swiss heroes who died in the war.

- B) To show Switzerland was neutral.

C) To pay tribute to Switzerland.

D) To show gratitude to the Swiss government for its financial support.

Part II Reading

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 centre.

Passage One

Questions 21 to 25 are based on the following passage.

For years, doctors advised their patients that the only thing taking multivitamins does is give them expensive urine (尿). After all, true vitamin deficiencies are practically unheard of in industrialized countries. Now it seems those doctors may have been wrong. The results of a growing number of studies suggest that even a modest vitamin shortfall can be harmful to your health. Although proof of the benefits of multivitamins is still far from certain, the few dollars you spend on them is probably a good investment. Or at least that's the argument put forward in the New England Journal of Medicine. Ideally, say Dr. Walter Willett and Dr. Meir Stampfer of Harvard, all vitamin supplements would be evaluated in scientifically rigorous clinical trials. But those studies can take a long time and often raise more questions than they answer. At some point, while researchers work on figuring out where the truth lies, it just makes sense to say the potential benefit outweighs the cost.

The best evidence to date concerns folate, one of the B vitamins. It's been proved to limit the number of defects in embryos (胚胎), and a recent trial found that folate in combination with vitamin B 12 and a form of B6 also decreases the re-blockage of arteries after surgical repair.

The news on vitamin E has been more mixed. Healthy folks who take 400 international units daily for at least two years appear somewhat less likely to develop heart disease. But when doctors give vitamin E to patients who already have heart disease, the vitamin doesn't seem to help. It may turn out that vitamin E plays a role in prevention but cannot undo serious damage.

Despite vitamin C's great popularity, consuming large amounts of it still has not been positively linked to any great benefit. The body quickly becomes saturated with C and simply excretes (排泄) any excess.

The multivitamins question boils down to this: Do you need to wait until all the evidence is in before you take them, or are you willing to accept that there's enough evidence that they don't hurt and could help? If the latter, there's no need to go to extremes and buy the biggest horse pills or the most expensive bottles. Large doses can cause trouble, including excessive bleeding and nervous system problems.

Multivitamins are no substitute for exercise and a balanced diet, of course. As long as you understand that any potential benefit is modest and subject to further refinement, taking a daily multivitamin makes a lot of sense.

21. At one time doctors discouraged taking multivitamins because they believed that multivitamins_____.

A) could not easily be absorbed by the human body

B) were potentially harmful to people's health

- C) were too expensive for daily consumption
D) could not provide any cure for vitamin deficiencies
22. According to the author, clinical trials of vitamin supplements_____.
- A) often result in misleading conclusions
B) take time and will not produce conclusive results
C) should be conducted by scientists on a larger scale
D) appear to be a sheer waste of time and resources
23. It has been found that vitamin E_____.
- A) should be taken by patients regularly and persistently
B) can effectively reduce the recurrence of heart disease
C) has a preventive but not curative effect on heart disease
D) should be given to patients with heart disease as early as possible
24. It can be seen that large doses of multivitamins_____.
- A) may bring about serious side effects
B) may help prevent excessive bleeding
C) are likely to induce the blockage of arteries
D) are advisable for those with vitamin deficiencies
25. The author concludes the passage with the advice that_____.
- A) the benefit of daily multivitamin intake outweighs that of exercise and a balanced diet
B) it's risky to take multivitamins without knowing their specific function
C) the potential benefit of multivitamins can never be overestimated
D) it's reasonable to take a rational dose of multivitamins daily

Passage Two

Questions 26 to 30 are based on the following passage.

Some futurologists have assumed that the vast upsurge (剧增) of women in the workforce may portend a rejection of marriage. Many women, according to this hypothesis, would rather work than marry. The converse (反面) of this concern is that the prospects of becoming a multi-paycheck household could encourage marriages. In the past, only the earnings and financial prospects of the man counted in the marriage decision. Now, however, the earning ability of a woman can make her more attractive as a marriage partner. Data show that economic downturns tend to postpone marriage because the parties cannot afford to establish a family or are concerned about rainy days ahead. As the economy rebounds, the number of marriages also rises.

Coincident with the increase in women working outside the home is the increase in divorce rates. Yet, it may be wrong to jump to any simple cause-and-effect conclusions. The impact of a wife's work on divorce is no less cloudy than its impact on marriage decisions. The realization that she can be a good provider may increase the chances that a working wife will choose divorce over an unsatisfactory marriage. But the reverse is equally plausible. Tensions grounded in financial problems often play a key role in ending a marriage. Given high unemployment, inflationary problems, and slow growth in real earnings, a working wife can increase household income and relieve some of these pressing financial burdens. By raising a family's standard of living, a working

wife may strengthen her family's financial and emotional stability.

Psychological factors also should be considered. For example, a wife blocked from a career outside the home may feel caged in the house. She may view her only choice as seeking a divorce. On the other hand, if she can find fulfillment through work outside the home, work and marriage can go together to create a stronger and more stable union. Also, a major part of women's inequality in marriage has been due to the fact that, in most cases, men have remained the main breadwinners. With higher earning capacity and status occupations outside of the home comes the capacity to exercise power within the family. A working wife may rob a husband of being the master of the house. Depending upon how the couple reacts to these new conditions, it could create a stronger equal partnership or it could create new insecurities.

26. The word "portend" (Line 2, Para. 1) is closest in meaning to " _____".

- A) defy
- B) signal
- C) suffer from
- D) result from

27. It is said in the passage that when the economy slides, _____.

- A) men would choose working women as their marriage partners
- B) more women would get married to seek financial security
- C) even working women would worry about their marriages
- D) more people would prefer to remain single for the time being

28. If women find fulfillment through work outside the home, _____.

- A) they are more likely to dominate their marriage partners
- B) their husbands are expected to do more housework
- C) their marriage ties can be strengthened
- D) they tend to put their career before marriage

29. One reason why women with no career may seek a divorce is that _____.

- A) they feel that they have been robbed of their freedom
- B) they are afraid of being bossed around by their husbands
- C) they feel that their partners fail to live up to their expectations
- D) they tend to suspect their husbands' loyalty to their marriage

30. Which of the following statements can best summarize the author's view in the passage Three?

- A) The stability of marriage and the divorce rate may reflect the economic situation of the country.
- B) Even when economically independent, most women have to struggle for real equality in marriage.
- C) In order to secure their marriage women should work outside the home and remain independent
- D) The impact of the growing female workforce on marriage varies from case to case.

Passage Three

Questions 31 to 35 are based on the following passage,

For most thinkers since the Greek philosophers, it was self-evident that there is something called human

nature, something that constitutes the essence of man. There were various views about what constitutes it, but there was agreement that such an essence exists -- that is to say, that there is something by virtue of which man is man. Thus man was defined as a rational being, as a social animal, an animal that can make tools, or a symbol-making animal.

More recently, this traditional view has begun to be questioned. One reason for this change was the increasing emphasis given to the historical approach to man. An examination of the history of humanity suggested that man in our epoch is so different from man in previous times that it seemed unrealistic to assume that men in every age have had in common something that can be called "human nature." The historical approach was reinforced, particularly in the United States, by studies in the field of cultural anthropology (人类学). The study of primitive peoples has discovered such a diversity of customs, values, feelings, and thoughts that many anthropologists arrived at the concept that man is born as a blank sheet of paper on which each culture writes its text. Another factor contributing to the tendency to deny the assumption of a fixed human nature was that the concept has so often been abused as a shield behind which the most inhuman acts are committed. In the name of human nature, for example, Aristotle and most thinkers up to the eighteenth century defended slavery. Or in order to prove the rationality and necessity of the capitalist form of society, scholars have tried to make a case for acquisitiveness, competitiveness, and selfishness as innate (天生的) human traits. Popularly, one refers cynically to "human nature" in accepting the inevitability of such undesirable human behavior as greed, murder, cheating and lying.

Another reason for skepticism about the concept of human nature probably lies in the influence of evolutionary thinking. Once man came to be seen as developing in the process of evolution, the idea of a substance which is contained in his essence seemed untenable. Yet I believe it is precisely from an evolutionary standpoint that we can expect new insight into the problem of the nature of man.

31. The traditional view of "human nature" was strongly challenged by_____.

- A) the emergence of the evolutionary theory
- B) the historical approach to man
- C) new insight into human behavior
- D) the philosophical analysis of slavery

32. According to the passage, anthropologists believe that human beings_____

- A) have some traits in common
- B) are born with diverse cultures
- C) are born without a fixed nature
- D) change their characters as they grow up

33. The author mentioned Aristotle, a great ancient thinker, in order to_____

- A) emphasize that he contributed a lot to defining the concept of "human nature"
- B) show that the concept of "human nature" was used to justify social evils
- C) prove that he had a profound influence on the concept of "human nature"
- D) support the idea that some human traits are acquired

34. The word "untenable" (Line 3) in the last paragraph of the passage most probably means_____

- D) can shorten the time for operations on soldiers wounded on the battlefield
37. Richard Satava has visions of _____
- A) using a remote-control technique to treat wounded soldiers fighting overseas
 - B) wounded soldiers being saved by doctors wearing virtual reality helmets on the battlefield
 - C) wounded soldiers being operated on by specially trained surgeons
 - D) setting up mobile surgical units overseas
38. How is virtual reality surgery performed?
- A) It is performed by a computer-designed high precision device.
 - B) Surgeons wear virtual reality helmets to receive feedback provided by a computer.
 - C) Surgeons move robotic instruments by means of a computer linked to them.
 - D) A 3-D image records the movements of the surgeons during the operation.
39. During virtual reality operations, the surgeon can have a better view of the cuts in the body because _____.
- A) he is looking at the cuts on a computer screen
 - B) the cuts can be examined from different angles
 - C) the cuts have been highly magnified
 - D) he is wearing 3-D glasses
40. Virtual reality operations are an improvement on conventional surgery in that they
- A) cause less pain to the wounded
 - B) allow the patient to recover more quickly
 - C) will make human surgeons' work less tedious
 - D) are done by robot surgeons with greater precision

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 centre.

41. He suggested that we put the scheme into effect, for it is quite _____.
- A) probable
 - B) sustainable
 - C) feasible
 - D) eligible
42. This book is about how these basic beliefs and values affect important _____ of American life.
- A) facets
 - B) formats
 - C) formulas
 - D) fashions
43. It is one thing to locate oil, but it is quite another to _____ and transport it to the industrial centers.
- A) permeate
 - B) extract
 - C) distinguish
 - D) concentrate
44. Students are expected to be quiet and _____ in an Asian classroom.
- A) obedient
 - B) overwhelming
 - C) skeptical
 - D) subsidiary

64. Astronomers at the University of California discovered one of the most distant_____.
- A) paradoxes C) galaxies
B) paradises D) shuttles
65. Many great scientists _____ their success to hard work.
- A) portray C) impart
B) ascribe D) acknowledge
66. The sign set up by the road _____ drivers to a sharp turn.
- A) alerts C) pleads
B) refreshes D) diverts
67. The doctors don't_____ that the patient will live much longer.
- A) monitor C) articulate
B) manifest D) anticipate
68. Call your doctor for advice if the_____ persist for more than a few days.
- A) responses C) symptoms
B) signals D) reflections
69. We find it impossible to_____ with the latest safety regulations.
- A) accord C) obey
B) unify D) comply
70. Professor Smith and Professor Brown will _____ in presenting the series of lectures on American literature.
- A) alter C) substitute
B) alternate D) exchange

Part IV Error Correction (15 minutes)

Directions: This part consists of a short passage, hz this passage, there are altogether IO mis-takes, one in each numbered line. You may have to change ti word. add a word ordelete a word. Mark out the mistakes and put the corrections in the blanks provided.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 Rout and put a slash (/) in tile blank.

Example:

Television is rapidly becoming the literature of our period 1. time/times/period

Many of the arguments having used for the study of literature as a 2.

school subject are valid for ^ study of television. 3. the

Thomas Malthus published his "Essay on the Principle

of Population" almost 200 years ago. Ever since then,

forecasters have being warning that worldwide famine was S1_____

just around the next corner. The fast-growing population's

demand for food, they warned, would soon exceed their S2_____

supply, leading to widespread food shortages and starvation.

But in reality, the world's total grain harvest has risen steadily over the years. Except for relative isolated trouble S3 _____ spots like present-day Somalia, and occasional years of good harvests, the world's food crisis has remained just S4 _____ around the corner. Most experts believe this can continue even as if the population doubles by the mid-21st century, S5 _____ although feeding 10 billion people will not be easy for politics, economic and environmental reasons. Optimists S6 _____ point to concrete examples of continued improvements in yield. In Africa, by instance, improved seed, more S7 _____ fertilizer and advanced growing practices have more than double corn and wheat yields in an experiment. Elsewhere, S8 _____ rice experts in the Philippines are producing a plant with few S9 _____ stems and more seeds. There is no guarantee that plant breeders can continue to develop new, higher-yielding crop, but most researchers see their success to date as reason S10 _____ for hope.

Part V Writing (30 minutes)

Reduce Waste on Campus

1. 有些大学校园浪费现象日益严重
2. 浪费的危害
3. 杜绝浪费,从我做起

2003 年 12 月大学英语六级考试题精析

Part I Listening Comprehension

Section A

1. [答案]C

[考核题型]细节推理题

[点拨]答案中的“find”对应听力原文的“catch”。

[解析]A, 文中推不出这层意思。B, D 是针对 concert 出的干扰项, 但注意问题问的是女士的意见, 重点应该在女士的话上。女士说: “她一定还在附近。你可能还能赶上她。”所以, C 为正确答案。

[听力原文]M: Did you see Martha just now? I want to ask her to go with us to the concert tonight.

W: She must be around somewhere. You may still be able to catch her.

Q: What does the woman mean?

2. [答案]A

[考核题型]判断理解题

[点拨]听力原文中“ You said it! ”为非正式用法，意思是“你说对了。”

[解析]男士同意女士的看法，认为城市污染是越来越严重。他还说：“以前没有这么多的工厂”。也就是说，空气污染是这些工厂所引起的。故选 A。

[听力原文]W: I can't bear the air pollution in this city any more. It's getting worse and worse.

M: You said it. We've never had so many factories before.

Q: What does the man mean?

3. [答案]B

[考核题型]判断理解题

[点拨]原文中“ You have learned in the process.”的意思与选项中“ benefit from the effort he's put in.”相对应。

[解析]女士首先指出“分数并不意味着一切”，然后指出“在写论文过程中学到的将在以后的工作中起作用”，由此可归纳出“付出的努力将使他在将来受益”，即 B 项。

[听力原文]M: Just think. I went through so much work on my paper only to get a C.

W: Well, I don't think grades are everything. What you've learned in the process will prove useful in your future work.

Q: What does the woman imply?

4. [答案]B

[考核题型]细节推理题

[点拨]原文“ It's up to you ”意为“由你决定”。

[解析]听女士后句说她那里的餐馆不熟悉，也能推断出应该由男士决定地方。A. 针对 restaurants 出的干扰项，干扰没有听出否定词 don't 的考生。C, D 对话中未提及。

[听力原文]M: My brother is coming this weekend and I was thinking the three of us could go out to dinner Saturday night. Any suggestions?

W: It's up to you. I don't know the restaurants here that well.

Q: What does the woman mean?

5. [答案]D

[考核题型]综合理解题

[点拨]此题关键是弄清谁协助谁得奖。

[解析]女士说要不是男士的帮助，她不可能得奖。由此我们可推知她得了奖。而从男士的言语中，我们又知女士在工作上非常的努力。所以，D 选项为正确答案。

[听力原文]W: I couldn't have won the award without your assistance. Thank you very much.

M: You've been working so hard. You deserve the honor.

Q: What do we learn from the conversation?

6. [答案]C

[考核题型]推理判断题

[点拨]对话中 leave some room in scheduling your time 是解题关键，表明公益活动需要时间支持。这与 C 选项正好对应。

[解析]女士指出“你得投入很多时间”。C 项中 time commitment 即是对原文 put in a lot of hours 的解释。

A 项“志愿工作能帮助建立与社区的联系”是男士的意思，B 项不对因为女士只是建议他留出业余时间，并未说志愿工作会占用他全部时间，D 项未提及。

[听力原文]M: I'd like to sign up for some voluntary work with the environment council. I hear it's a great way to connect with the community.

W: It is sure. But you have to put in a lot of hours. So you must leave some room in scheduling your time.

Q: What does the woman imply?

7. [答案]B

[考核题型]细节题

[点拨]sb. May do sth. as soon as ... 可以改写为 sb. can't do sth. until..., 表达的意思一样。

[解析]医生说病人要等止血以后才能出院。B 选项与原文只是表述方法不同，意思是一样的。

[听力原文]W: Can you tell me when I can leave here, doctor? I have some important business to attend to.

M: That depends on how your condition reacts to our treatment. You may leave as soon as the bleeding stops. I think that'll take a couple of days.

Q: What does the doctor mean?

8. [答案]A

[考核题型]推理判断题

[点拨]关键是理解 be good at anything but... 意思为除了.....其它的都擅长。but “除.....之外”。

[解析]女士说据她所知，Alice 除了电子之外，别的都很好。所以，答案为 A “Alice” 在电子方面所知很少。

[听力原文]M: I'm told that Alice is trying to find a job in an electronics company.

W: As far as I know, she is good at anything but electronics.

Q: What does the woman mean?

9. [答案]D

[考核题型]推理判断题

[点拨]解此题关键是联系上下文，推敲女士的话中含义。

[解析]女士首先反问“你觉得有必要吗”，由此可推理她认为告别晚餐没有必要，而后她又指出“他只离开几天”，作为观点的理由。

[听力原文]M: Jimmy is going on a journey tomorrow. Shall we have a farewell dinner tonight?

W: Do you think it's necessary? You know he'll be away just for a few days.

Q: What does the woman mean?

10. [答案]D

[考核题型]细节题

[点拨]词组“stop by”意为“顺便过访”；“stay until midnight”意为“呆到半夜”，另外“should have”为虚拟语气。

[解析]女士用 should have 虚拟语气表示她没有打电话，而后指出原因是“Tom 和 Jane 来了，一直呆到半夜”，因此 D 项“她整个晚上陪客人”与此相符。

[听力原文]M: I thought you were going to call me last night about the plans for the conference on language

teaching .

W: Sorry . I should have . But Tom and Jane stopped until midnight .

Q: What do we learn from the conversation ?

Section B

Passage One

11 .[答案]C

[考核题型]细节题

[解析]几个选项分别出现了 delighted ,frightened , irritated ,pleased 这几个表示

情绪的词，听时的关键在于听清 They 指的是谁，并注意文中表达人物情绪的关键词;原文中信息为“ With traffic so heavy , the trip is not pleasant . ”。答案中用近义词进行了替换，但意思都是说交通拥挤，开车过桥并不是一件让人愉快的事情。

12.答案：D

考核题型：综合理解题

[解析]几个选项各个相关，重点还是要知道 They 指代的是哪一类人; 原文指出“ 最重要的是人们在船上变得更友好 ”，D 项是此细节的重现。

13. 答案:B

考核题型：判断推理题

[解析]几个选项分别用了 welcome, prefer , suggest , object 这几个词，因此，必须将短文中人物的观点态度听出来。原文指出“ 有人建议提高速度，但多数人认为现有的速度正好够人们放松 ”。因此人们主要是不满意建议速度的提高，而希望维持现状，因此 B 符合题意。

听力原文:

The Golden Gate Bridge joins the beautiful city of San Francisco with the suburbs to the north . Each day , about 100 , 000automobiles cross the bridge taking people to and from the city. More than half of them cross the bridge during the morning and evening rush hours . With traffic so heavy, the trip is not pleasant . Now however , there is at least one group of happy commuters. These are the people who travel under the bridge instead of on it . They go to work by boat and enjoy it so much that most of them say they will never go by car again . The ferry they take is spacious , quiet and comfortable . Commuters can enjoy the sun on deck . In the morning , they can have breakfast in the coffee shop and in the evening they can order a drink in the bar while looking at the beautiful scenery . The trip takes only thirty minutes and is not very costly. But best of all , being on the boat seems to make people feel more friendly toward each other. There has already been a marriage of two commuters who met on the ferry . Because the ferry has been so successful , there are plans to use other still larger boats .There is also a proposal for a high-speed that '11 make the trip in only 15 minutes. But not everyone is happy about that .A lot of people feel that half an hour is just enough time to relax .

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

11. According to the speaker how do commuters feel about crossing the Golden Gate Bridge by car ?