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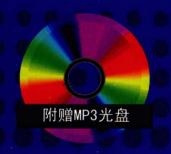
总主编/方振宇

# 大学英语六级

### 5 套模拟十3 套真题

做就过的六级考前冲刺书

方振宇/主编 孔泉泉/副主编



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## 大学英语六级 5 套模拟 + 3 套真题

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### 在路上

### 只为一次过六级(代序)

远方并非遥不可及, 我们的脚步不曾停歇; 巅峰并非高不可攀, 梦想还在路上。

很喜欢一句话: 脚踏实地,仰望星空。也很喜欢美国盲人"天才歌手"史蒂夫·汪德在《阳光地带》中唱到的美丽而伤感的歌词: Like a long lonely stream, I keep running towards a dream. 当英语六级或多或少赋予在校大学生"国考"的意义时, 我们在路上多了一个目标: 一次过六级!

我在一个个美丽的校园遇到一个个青春飞扬的大学生,我羡慕他们张扬的青春与光荣的梦想。我在多场演讲中与他们分享的一个词是"在路上",但这并非因为杰克·凯鲁亚克,不是因为他的《在路上》,我也不是Beat Generation。在路上是我们的生存状态,是一种宿命,难以选择,难以逃避。这如同大家并不一定很喜欢却又难以抗拒的六级考试。

在路上,是在命运的门槛等待。每个人都在等待,有的人等到了,有的人等错了,有的人等空了,还有的人一生都在等待。这如同塞缪尔·贝克特《等待戈多》散发的人生思考与哲学魅力。面对明天的六级考试,脚踏实地、精心准备的等待是有必要的,尽管那个在考试中叫 PASS 的戈多不知是来还是不来?

忙碌前行的生活,无论是蛰伏在校园还是游走在社会,不要左顾右盼,只需勇往直前。我们不知道自己明天会怎样,我们也不去想明天会去往哪里,只需充实地活在当下就好。每天起床,想想自己还能看到光灿灿的朝阳,还能闻到麦苗拔节的声音,告诉自己这就是生命的感动。因为,我们一直很感慨于阿甘妈妈对小阿甘说的那句话: "Life is like a box of chocolates, you will never know what you're gonna get." 面对英语六级又何尝不是这样? 心态很重要,我们平和地面对这场对你也许还很重要的考试吧。

我曾经是个旅行家,在滇西北美丽的香格里拉,在高高的藏南,在原始的山村篝火中,拾回了都市匮乏已久的人性;我也曾在"母亲河""父亲河"的腹地中穿行,在大自然的怀抱,感受到了大自然博大宽容的爱;也曾经在塞纳河畔埃菲尔铁塔前等待那份前世的缘那个三生三世的芸娘;也曾在威尼斯的贡多拉小船上或在莱茵河边迷失

了我的脚,忘了家乡的味道;更不能忘记那个面积只有1.95 平方公里的摩纳哥的赌场和荷兰阿姆斯特丹的红灯区,体味光怪陆离的异域风情……在路上,需要永远做真实自己的勇气。正是在路上,我找回了自己,质朴而纯真。自信很重要,面对人生的每一场考试、轻松上阵,就像在最美的风景区闲庭信步。

在路上,需要有知足常乐的心态。我一直告诉自己:幸福与金钱与地位与成就无关。幸福是一种快乐的心态。富兰克林说:"有房可居,有田可耕,有妻可人,此生足矣。"中国古人也说过:"薄酒可以忘忧,丑妇可以白头,徐行不必驷马,称身不必狐裘。"面对一次次挑战,不要有太多抱怨。也许你词汇不够,也许你语法还没有完全过关,也许你翻译还差点意思,这些都不重要,重要的是以"知足常乐"的心态完成一场考前的精心准备。

在路上,我与书同行。我感慨书香人生的伟大与不易。考试只是大学生活中一个个小插曲,读书和做练习并不单单是为这一次考试,更重要的是在书香中分享成长的汗水与喜悦。好好读读我们为你准备的这几本四六级图书,当作为考试精心准备点什么,也当作在成长的路上留下点什么!

在路上,我们是肩负使命勇敢向前的朝圣者。感谢每一个关心支持振宇英语的朋友,感谢为振宇英语奉献热情和智慧的振宇英语团队,我因你们而感慨生命更加多姿多彩、书香人生更加春意盎然。

远方并非遇不可及, 我们的脚步不曾停歇;巅峰并非高不可攀, 梦想还在路上。

10年专注,只做精典。这是振宇英语给广大英语四六级备考朋友的一句承诺,它朴实简单,却厚重真实。在路上,我期待分享广大读者朋友更多的喜悦、精彩与成功!

the

北京干鹤园

《大学英语六级考试 5 套模拟 +3 套真题》是为参加六级考试的学生进行考前冲刺准备的,希望考生在做完本书的模拟和练习之后能够在考场上自如发挥。

本书严格遵照《大学英语六级考试大纲》的精神,在题型设置上与大学英语六级考试 新题型完全一致,对试题进行精心设计,希望可以帮助考生在最后阶段快速提高自己的应 试技巧与能力。

本书选材严格,设计新颖,具有以下特点:

1. 模拟真题,应有尽有

本书总共包括五套模拟题和三套最新真题,对于那些基础较好,或者时间不是很充裕的学生来说,本书的试题量已经足以使其在上考场前进行练兵。

2. 精选试题, 针对性强

本书的试题均是精选而出,选材丰富,难度适中,尤其是对那些即将进入考场的学生来说,具有极强的针对性。

3. 解析全备, 分栏清晰

答案解析部分采用两栏格式,方便原文与答案的对照,而且答案所在处也采用加粗的方式进行突出显示,使得答案一目了然。

使用本书时建议读者一定要严格按照考试要求,在规定的答题时间内完成每套测试题。例如,前45分钟必须完成写作及快速阅读部分,后80分钟完成其余的练习,养成良好的做题习惯。预祝大家考试顺利,取得优异的成绩!

感谢所有参与编写的老师,他们严格认真、保质保量地完成了本书的编写工作,并以高度的责任心对文稿进行了多次润色和修改。

最后,要特别感谢首都师范大学的各位编辑们,是他们高效务实的工作作风和严谨的工作态度,使得本书得以按时与广大读者见面。

时间仓促,以及水平有限,难免有许多错误和不足之处,希望教育同仁和广大读者不吝赐教,您的批评建议请直接发送到振宇英语邮箱: zhenglish@126.com, 以便再版时进一步更正、完善。您也可以登录振宇英语网 www.zhenglish.com 和振宇英语官方博客: http://blog.sina.com.cn/maximfang, 我们将耐心回复您在英语学习中遇到的一切问题! 谢谢!

编者 振字英语中心

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### Model Test One

### Part I Writing

(30 minutes)



In this section you are required to write a composition on the topic of The Pros and Cons (利与弊) of Dormitory Life. You should write at least 150 words and base your composition on the outline given in Chinese below:

- 1. 在大学里, 大部分人都住集体宿舍;
- 2. 有人认为集体生活好处多,也有人不同意这种观点。

### Part II **Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning)** (15 minutes)



In this part, you will have 15 minutes to go over the passage quickly and answer the questions on Answer Sheet 1. For questions 1-7, choose the best answer from the four choices marked A), B), C), and D). For questions 8-10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

### The Good Journalism: Why Democracy Needs Investigative Journalism

In the 1970s, reporters played critical roles in revealing what became the most serious U.S. political scandal in the post-World War II period. Washington journalists pursued the clues left at a petty burglary in the Watergate office building, following them all the way to the White House. The reportage led to congressional investigations and the ultimate resignation of President Richard Nixon.

The performance of the press during Watergate was held as the mirror that reflected the best that journalism could offer to democracy: holding power accountable. It became a trend in American newsrooms. The profession enjoyed high credibility in the years that followed, and a

remarkable increase in journalism school enrollment occurred.

Almost three decades later, the situation has changed. Investigative journalism does not seem to be the brightest star in the *firmament* (太空) of American news. If the tone of the press was self-congratulatory in the post-Watergate years, pessimism about the state of American journalism is currently widespread. Observers have often argued that increasing media ownership concentration and the drive to sensationalize news coverage have *sapped* (浸蚀) the vigor that investigative reporting requires. Business pressures also deter investigative reporting. Its demands for a great deal of time, human and financial resources frequently conflict with profit expectations and production cost controls. Also, the fact that stories might result in expensive lawsuits makes news companies nervous about supporting investigations.

Notwithstanding these factors, there has been no shortage of investigative stories produced in the past decade. Major urban newspapers in the United States have produced articles that have revealed corruption, injustice, and environmental mismanagement. Local and network television news frequently produce investigative stories, which generally focus on diverse types of consumer fraud, in areas such as health care, social services, and home mortgages.

### ♦ What Is Investigative Journalism?

Investigative reporting is distinctive in that it publicizes information about wrongdoing that affects the public interest. *Denunciations* (告发) result from the work of reporters rather than from information leaked to newsrooms.

While investigative journalism used to be associated with lone reporters working on their own with little, if any, support from their news organizations, recent examples prove that teamwork is fundamental. Differing kinds of expertise are needed to produce well-documented and comprehensive stories. Reporters, editors, legal specialists, statistical analysts, librarians, and news researchers are needed to collaborate on investigations. Knowledge of public information access laws is crucial to find what information is potentially available under "freedom of information" laws, and what legal problems might arise when damaging information is published. New technologies are extremely valuable to find facts and to make reporters familiar with the complexities of any given story. Thanks to the computerization of government records and the availability of extraordinary amounts of information online, computer-assisted reporting (CAR) is of great assistance.

### ♦ Democracy and Investigative Journalism

Investigative journalism matters because of its many contributions to democratic governance. Its role can be understood in keeping with the Fourth Estate model of the press. According to this model, the press should make government accountable by publishing information about matters of public interest even if such information reveals abuses or crimes committed by those in authority. From this perspective, investigative reporting is one of the most important contributions that the press makes to democracy. It is linked to the logic of check and balances in democratic systems. It provides a valuable mechanism for monitoring the performance of democratic institutions as



they are most broadly defined to include governmental bodies, civic organizations and publicly held corporations.

The centrality of the media in contemporary democracies makes political elites sensitive to news, particularly to "bad" news that often causes a public commotion. The publication of news about political and economic wrongdoing can trigger congressional and judicial investigations.

In cases when government institutions fail to conduct further inquires, or investigations are plagued with problems and suspicions, journalism can contribute to accountability by monitoring the functioning of these institutions. It can examine how well these institutions actually fulfill their constitutional mandate (要求) to govern responsibly in the face of press reports that reveal dysfunction, dishonesty, or wrongdoing in government and society. At minimum, investigative reporting retains important agenda-setting powers to remind citizens and political elites about the existence of certain issues. There are no guarantees, however, that continuous press attention will result in congressional and judiciary actions to investigate and prosecute those responsible for wrongdoing.

Investigative journalism also contributes to democracy by nurturing an informed citizenry. Information is a vital resource to empower a vigilant public that ultimately holds government accountable through voting and participation. With the ascent of media-centered politics in contemporary democracies, the media have eclipsed (超越) other social institutions as the main source of information about issues and processes that affect citizens' lives.

### Public Access

Access to public records and laws ensuring that public business will be conducted in open sessions are indispensable to the work of an investigative journalist. When prior censorship (审 查制度) or defamation (诽谤) laws loom on the horizon, news organizations are unlikely to take up controversial subjects because of potentially expensive lawsuits. Consequently, democracies must meet certain requirements for investigative journalism to be effective and to provide diverse and comprehensive information.

### ♦ The Ethics of Investigative Journalism

Every team of investigative reporters pursues a story under different circumstances, so creating an all-purpose ethical rulebook is problematic, though certain standards have become generally accepted. The legal implications of reporters' actions are, by far, more clear-cut than ethical issues. If the law approves it, it is legal; if it doesn't, it is not. Ethics, instead, deals with how to distinguish between right and wrong, with philosophical principles used to justify a particular course of action. Any decision can be judged ethical, depending on what ethical framework is used to justify it, and what values are prioritized. What journalists and editors need to determine is who will benefit as a result of the reporting.

If journalism is committed to democratic accountability, then the question that needs to be asked is whether the public benefits as a result of investigative reports. Whose interest does investigative journalism serve by publishing a given story? Does the press fulfill its social responsibility in revealing wrongdoing? Whose interests are being affected? Whose rights are being invaded? Is the issue at stake a matter of legitimate public interest? Or is individual privacy being invaded when no crucial public issues is at stake?

Most discussions about ethics in investigative journalism have focused on methodology, namely, is any method valid to reveal wrongdoing? Is deception legitimate when journalists aim to tell the truth? Is any method justifiable no matter the working conditions and the difficulties in getting information? Can television reporters use hidden cameras to get a story? Can journalists use false identities to gain access to information?

On this point, an important factor to consider is that the public seems less willing than journalists to accept any method to reveal wrongdoing. Surveys show that the public is suspicious of invasion of privacy, no matter the public relevance of a story. The public generally seems less inclined to accept that journalists should use any method to get a story. Such an attitude is significantly revealing in times when, in many countries, the credibility of the press is low. The press needs to be trustworthy in the eyes of the public. That is its main capital, but too often its actions further undermine its credibility. Therefore, the fact that citizens generally believe that journalists would get any story at any cost needs to be an important consideration. Exposes that rely on questionable methods to get information can further diminish the legitimacy and public standing of the reporting and the journalists.

Ethical issues are not limited to methods. Corruption is also another important ethical issue in investigative journalism. Corruption includes a variety of practices, ranging from journalists who accept bribes, or quash exposes, or pay sources for information. The harm to private citizens that might result from what's reported also needs to be considered. Issues of privacy usually come to the forefront, as investigative journalism often walks a fine line between the right to privacy and the public's right to know. It is usually assumed that privacy applies differently to public figures than to average citizens.

There are no easy, ready-made answers to ethical issues. Codes of ethics, despite some merits, do not offer clear-cut solutions that can be applied in all cases. Most analysts agree that journalists must remain sensitive to issues such as fairness, balance, and accuracy. Reporters continuously need to ask ethical questions throughout different stages of the investigations, and be ready to justify their decisions to their editors, colleagues, and the public. They need to be sensitive to whose interests are being affected, and operate accounting to professional standards.

- 1. In the past ten years, what is the state of investigative stories in American press?
  - A. There are very few.

- B. There are too many than needed.
- C. There are no shortage of them.
- D. There are none.
- 2. The articles on major urban newspaper in the U.S. have revealed following aspects except
  - A. injustice

B. entertainment

C. corruption

D. environmental mismanagement

3.	Nowadays, investigative reporting is often carried out by					
	A. only the reporters					
	B. both the reporters and their news organizations					
	C. only the news organizations					
	D. neither the reporters nor their news organizations					
4.	Investigative journalism is very important because it contributes a lot to					
	A. democratic governance	B.	multiparty governance			
	C. despotism governance	D.	economic development			
5.	Which of the following statement about repeated press attention to wrongdoing is right?					
	A. It always produces the results that have been expected.					
	B. It never produces the results that have been expected.					
	C. It not once produces the results that have been expected.					
	D. It not always produces the results that have been expected.					
6.	Effective investigative journalism depends on					
	A. access to public records and laws	B. governmental support				
	C. judiciary actions	D. diverse and comprehensive information				
7.	To create an all-purpose ethical rulebook is _					
	A. necessary B. workable	C	hard D. problematic			
8.	The Watergate case illustrated that the biggest role investigative journalism could play in					
	democracy was					
9.	Computer-assisted reporting is very helpful to investigative journalists because					
10.	. An informed citizenry can ultimately hold government accountable by					
D	Letoning Comprehension		(35 minutes)			

### Part III Listening Comprehension

(35 minutes)





In this section, you will hear 8 short conversations and 2 long conversations. At the end of each conversation, one or more questions will be asked about what was said. Both the conversation and the questions 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 Answer sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

### Questions 11 to 18 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 11. A. Furnished apartments will cost more.
  - B. The apartment can be furnished easily.
  - C. The apartment is just what the man is looking for.
  - D. She can provide the man with the apartment he needs.
- 12. A. Mr. Johnson's ideas are nonsense
  - B. He quite agrees with Mr. Johnson's views.
  - C. Mr. Johnson is good at expressing his ideas.
  - D. He shares the woman's views on social welfare.
- 13. A. Study in a quiet place.

- B. Improve her grades gradually.
- C. Change the conditions of her dorm.
- D. Avoid distractions while studying in her dorm.

- 14. A. It has been put off.
  - B. It has been cancelled.
  - C. It will be held in a different place.
  - D. It will be rescheduled to attract more participants.
- 15. A. Janet loves the beautiful landscape of Australia very much.
  - B. Janet is very much interested in architecture.
  - C. Janet admires the Sydney Opera House very much.
  - D. Janet thinks it's a shame for anyone not to visit Australia.
- 16. A. It is based on a lot of research.
- B. It can be finished in a few weeks' time.
- C. It has drawn criticism from lots of people.
- D. It falls short of her supervisor's expectations.

- 17. A. Karen is very forgetful.
- B. He knows Karen better now.
- C. Karen is sure to pass the interview.
- D. The woman should have reminded Karen earlier.
- 18. A. Ask Joe to apologize to the professor for her. B. Skip the class to prepare for the exam.
  - C. Tell the professor she's lost her voice.
- D. Attend the lecture with the man.

### Questions 19 to 21 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

- 19. A. More work as a teaching assistant.
- B. A higher salary.
- C. A longer vacation period.
- D. A research assignment.

20. A. He'll start next week.

- B. He wouldn't enjoy it.
- C. He would like time to decide.
- D. He wants his adviser's opinion.
- 21. A. Frank's talent for teaching.
- B. Frank's interesting approach to research.
- C. A present Frank will receive for graduation.
- D. A congratulatory letter from the department.

### Questions 22 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

22. A. The colors of clothing.

- B. The individual taste on clothing.
- C. The idea of psychology of clothing.
- D. The clothing fashion.
- 23. A. It is a subconscious thing.
- B. It reflects a lack of self-consciousness.

C. It is unnecessary indeed.

- D. It is a kind of conscious act.
- 24. A. He has a feeling of insecurity.
- B. He is missing his family.

- C. He lacks self-confidence
- 25. A. Warmer clothes.
  - C. Brighter colors of clothes.
- D. He feels ill
- B. More aggressive clothes.
- D. More casual clothes.

### Section 3





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 Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

### **Passage One**

Questions 26 to 28 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 26. A. Prelaw students.
  - C. The audience.
- 27. A. Having typing skill.
  - C. To be a qualified student.
- 28. A. Two days later.
  - C. Immediately after the meeting.

- B. A group of students.
- D. The faculty.
- B. Having experience in journalism.
- D. Having lots of money.
- B. In a couple of days.
- D. Tomorrow.

### **Passage Two**

Questions 29 to 32 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 29. A. Because the students have to pass all examinations before entering it.
  - B. Because there is no examination before they are accepted as students.
  - C. Because there is no gate.
  - D. Because it never closes.
- 30. A. Taking the air.
- B. By plane.
- C. On radio and TV.
- D. At the airport.

- 31. A. There.
- B. Nine.
- C. Five.
- D. Ten.

- 32. A. In half a year.
  - C. In three years.

- B. In four or five years.
- D. In a year.

### Passage Three

Questions 33 to 35 are based on the passage you have just heard.

- 33. A. To help mariners.
  - B. To improve ship design and sailing methods.
  - C. To study astronomy and mathematics.
  - D. To improve his own skill as a sailor.
- 34. A. To design vessels that could make long deep-sea voyages.
  - B. To design vessels that could travel faster than those in use at that time.
  - C. To design vessels that could explore the coastline of Portugal.
  - D. To design vessels that could carry larger crews and more cargo than existing ones.
- 35. A. The First Modern Sailing Vessels.
- B. Prince Henry.
- C. Prince Henry's Role in History.
- D. The First School for Sailors.

### Section





In this section, you will hear a passage three times. When the passage is read for the first time, you should listen carefully for its general idea. When the passage is read for the second time, you are required to fill in the blanks numbered from 36 to 43 with the exact words you have just heard. For blanks numbered from 44 to 46 you are required to fill in the missing information. For these blanks, you can either use the exact words you just heard or write down the main points in your own words. Finally, when the passage is read for the third time, you should check what you have written.

When somebody calls, first of all, the (36) would offer him a cigarette and a cup				
of tea. In the countryside, (37), old men often allow visiting guests to share the long-				
stemmed Chinese pipe which they themselves are smoking. At wedding (38), brides				
would offer cigarettes to all guests who came to express their (39) and light the				
cigarettes for each of them one after another.				
All these were originally aimed at (40) the Chinese hospitality and respect towards				
the guest, but in recent years, the old tradition has been used as a means to (41) good				
relations.				
Even those who never smoke have (42) cigarettes in their pockets. Whenever they				
have to seek somebody's favor, they first offer him a cigarette. If the other party turns it down,				
he is being impolite. If he accepts it he has to do something, for (43) demands a favor in				

return.	
(44)	. But neither people who offer
cigarettes nor those who take them fully realize it.	
(45)	
Once I paid a visit to relative who had just returned	
not produce one for me. (46)	
His way of offering cigarettes was unique but worth le	

### Part IV Reading Comprehension (Reading in Douth)

(25 minutes)





In this section, there is a short passage with 5 questions or incomplete statements. Read the passage carefully. Then answer the questions or complete the statements in the fewest possible words. Please write your answers on **Answer Sheet 2**.

### Questions 47 to 51 are based on the following passage.

Men are notoriously insensitive to the emotional world around them. At least, that is the stereotype peddled by a thousand women's magazines. And a study at the University of Melbourne, in Australia, confirms that men are, indeed, less sensitive to emotion than women, with one important and suggestive exception. Men are acutely sensitive to the anger of other men.

Mark Williams and Jason Mattingley looked at the way a person's sex affects his or her response to emotionally charged facial expressions. People from all cultures agree on what six basic expressions of emotion look like. Whether the face before you is expressing anger, disgust, fear, joy, sadness or surprise seems to be recognized universally—which suggests that the expressions involved are innate, rather than learned.

Dr. Williams and Dr. Mattingley showed the participants in their study photographs of these emotional expressions in mixed sets of either four or eight. They asked the participants to look for a particular sort of expression, and measured the amount of time it took them to find it. The researchers found, in agreement with previous studies, that both men and women identified angry expressions most quickly. But they also found that anger was more quickly identified on a male face than a female one.

Moreover, most participants could find an angry face just as quickly when it was mixed in a

group of eight photographs as when it was part of a group of four. This suggests that something in the brain is attuned (使协调,使一致) to picking out angry expressions, and that it is especially concerned about angry men. Also, this highly tuned ability seems more important to males than females, since the two researchers found that men picked out the angry expressions faster than women did.

Dr. Williams and Dr. Mattingley suspect the reason for this is that being able to spot an angry individual quickly has a survival advantage—and, since anger is more likely to turn into lethal violence in men than in women, the ability to spot angry males quickly is particularly valuable.

The ability to spot quickly that a male is in a foul mood would thus have great survival value. It would allow the sharp-witted time to choose *appeasement* (缓和), defence or possibly even *pre-emptive* (先发制人的) attack. And, if it is right, this study also confirms a lesson learned by generations of bar-room tough guys and schoolyard bullies: if you want attention, get angry.

	** **				~				
47	What	do	most	magazines	tor	women	assume	about	men'
	TT IIII	uv	HOSt	mususmics	LUI	VV OILICII	assume	abbut	IIICII.

- 48. Many studies have found human expressions are . . .
- 49. When asked to look for a certain expression, both sexes
- 50. What would be one possible explanation for men's quicker response to anger?
- 51. Some tough guys and schoolyard bullies learn that \_\_\_\_\_.

### Section |



There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statements. For each of them there are four choice marked A), B), C) and D). You should decide on the best choice and mark the corresponding letter on Answer Sheet 2 with a single line through the centre.

### Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

Assembly-line workers at Ford and Chrysler no longer chat about whether they'll spend their \$5000-to-\$10,000 year-end profit-sharing windfalls on a family vacation or a motor-boat. This year there's little profit to share. Many face losing \$10,000 to \$20,000 in reduced annual overtime pay. Their bosses aren't doing much better either. Ford's 6000 executives won't get any bonuses. Those who sell cars and make most of money from commissions are suffering the same fate. Joe