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710分

最新

大学英语六级考试 模拟试卷

CET-6

主编 北京大学英语系 齐乃政 李培 肖克
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710

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710 分最新大学英语六级考试 (CET - 6) 模拟试卷

(共十套:含大学英语六级考试 710 分考试样卷)

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前言

《710分最新大学英语六级考试模拟试卷》是“双博士”品牌系列丛书中的畅销品种。

本书是一本六级考试应急用书,教你用20~40天的时间,成就80%的分数。编写者均为北京大学、清华大学、复旦大学、浙江大学、南京大学、武汉大学等名校的英语教授,同时也是大学英语四六级考试命题教授。

在考试内容和形式上,本书样卷由命题教授编写而成。内容分为四个部分:第一部分为命题教授编写的十套710分全真模拟样卷,其中第一套为全国大学英语四、六级考试改革项目组和全国大学英语四、六级考试委员会所编写的大学英语六级考试(CET-6)样卷;第二部分为答案解析,其中包含十套模拟样卷的答案及详解;第三部分为十套模拟样卷上的听力原文;第四部分为附加学习资料,其中包括应试技巧、快速阅读(4篇)、高频词汇及短语以及预测作文(30篇)。旨在帮助考生在复习备考时,能够有效地熟悉六级考试的新变化,掌握新对策、扩展阅读视野、增加词汇储备量、积累写作素材等等。

本书内容具备以下特点:

一、题型新颖

新六级考试由六部分组成:写作、快速阅读、听力理解、仔细阅读、完形填空和翻译,与以往考试相比,新增了快速阅读理解、听力长对话、篇章词汇理解和中译英等题型,进一步提高了对学生英语综合应用能力的考查。本模拟样卷体现了六级考试改革的新变化,在体例设置、内容安排等方面与最新真题完全一致。

二、考点全面

本模拟样卷所覆盖的知识面广,包括新考纲要求的所有考点。并严格根据最新真题的题型比例、考点分布规律进行命题,所设计的样卷水平接近或略高于真题。

三、预测精准

样卷的选材注重热点问题,时效性、现实性较强,由命题专家超前预测和精准命制。本样卷所命制的作文题也是近两年社会上的热点、焦点问题。

注意:

1. 考生最好在经过一定的系统复习后,再做本模拟卷。
2. 做题时间最好选择在上午,模拟真实的考试状态,把握完成每种类型题的时间,注意在规定时间内(125分钟)内完成一套试题。
3. 切忌做一道题对一个答案,一定要完成一套题然后再核对答案。

温馨提示:

✱ “双博士品牌图书”是全国最大的大学教辅图书和考研图书品牌,全国有三分之一的大学生和考研学生正在使用“双博士品牌图书”。

✱ 来自北京大学研究生会的感谢信摘要:双博士,您好!……,首先感谢您对北京大学的热情支持和无私帮助!双博士作为大学教学辅导和考研领域全国最大的图书品牌之一,不忘北大莘莘学子和传道授业的老师,其行为将永久被北大师生感怀和铭记!北京大学研究生会

✱ 目前,是否通过大学英语四六级考试仍然是衡量大学生英语水平的重要标准,也是大学生毕业后求职的重要指标。每一位大学生朋友都应该充分认识到大学英语四六级考试的重要性,全力投入四六级考试中。

✱ 现在市场上有人冒用我们的书名,企图以假乱真,因此,读者在购买时,请认准双博士品牌。

编者

2008 年于北京大学

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第一部分 模拟试卷(十套)

Model Test One

Part I

Writing

(30 minutes)

Directions: For this part, you are allowed 30 minutes to write a composition entitled **Part - Time Job** in 3 paragraphs. You should base your composition on the following outline given in Chinese. Write no less than 150 words.

Outline:

1. 越来越多的人从事业余兼职
2. 对于业余兼职,人们持有不同的看法
3. 你的观点

Part II

Reading Comprehension (Skimming and Scanning) (15 minutes)

Directions: 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 - 4 mark

Y (for YES) if the statement agrees with the information given in the passage;

N (for NO) if the statement contradicts the information given in the passage;

NG (for NOT GIVEN) if the information is not given in the passage.

For questions 5 - 10, complete the sentences with the information given in the passage.

Cancer Care Seeks to Take Patients Beyond Survival

As a growing number of Americans are learning, surviving cancer can mean slipping into a rabbit hole of long - term medical problems.

The realization that cancer and its outcome can go on for years has given rise to a medical specialty known as survivorship. At several major hospitals around the country, survivor programs financed by the Lance Armstrong Foundation are focusing on life after cancer.

"It's no longer sufficient to say, 'Well, you survived,'" said Mary S. McCabe, who directs the program at Memorial Sloan - Kettering Cancer Center in New York. "We need to maximize their recovery and quality of life."

Cancer treatment and research are expanding to incorporate long - term postcancer care. With the number of survivors up to 10 million in the United States, from 3 million in the 1970s, cancer is increasingly being treated as a chronic disease, like diabetes(糖尿病) or multiple sclerosis(多发性硬化). As the presidential candidate John Edwards said in March after his wife, Elizabeth, learned that her breast cancer had returned and spread, the disease was "no longer curable" but "completely treatable."

At U. C. L. A. Medical Center in Los Angeles, Dr. Patricia A Ganz is helping patients like Tanya Saunders close gaps in their medical care. Staying healthy has become a full-time job for Ms. Saunders, who has endured one complication (并发症) after another in the 15 years since she received her diagnosis of Hodgkin's disease as a college student.

Radiation and chemotherapy thrust her into menopause (绝经期). After a recurrence and a second round of treatments, she developed congestive (充血的) heart failure. Last year, the bone tissue in one of her hips collapsed, forcing her to undergo a hip transplant. Now 36, Ms. Saunders takes 11 medicines a day. She exercises three days a week with other patients, sees a much-loved psychotherapist (who is treating her free of charge) once a week and takes pottery and sailing classes. She lives on disability payments and qualifies for Medicare.

"It's a kind of a renewal of spirit I would say I'm looking for while I try to get my strength back," Ms. Saunders said.

Another patient of Dr. Ganz's, Karen Huner, credits her with diagnosing and treating the hypothyroidism (甲状腺机能衰退) that was causing exhaustion and headaches months after she was cured of breast cancer. Other doctors had told her that the symptoms were effects of chemotherapy and that she should "just get used to it," said Ms. Huner, a 44-year-old yoga and pilates instructor.

The potential side effects of radiation and chemotherapy have been known for years, especially among survivors of childhood cancers. But the big push for awareness and support followed a strongly worded report in 2005 from the Institute of Medicine, part of the National Academy of Sciences.

"The transition from active treatment to post-treatment care is critical to long-term health," it concluded. "If care is not planned and coordinated, cancer survivors are left without knowledge of their heightened risks and a follow-up plan of action." Insurers, it added, "should recognize survivorship care as an essential part of cancer care."

In the largest study so far of survivors of childhood or adolescent (青春期的) cancer, published last October in The New England Journal of Medicine, researchers documented a high rate of illness because of chronic conditions caused by life-saving treatments. The study tracked the health of nearly 10,400 adults now in their 20s, 30s and 40s who were treated for cancer between 1970 and 1986.

More than 62 percent of those survivors had at least one chronic condition, nearly 28 percent had a severe or life-threatening one. The survivors were more than three times as likely as their compatriots to have a chronic health condition, and women were at greater risk than men. Survivors of bone tumors, central nervous system tumors and Hodgkin's disease had the highest risk of a serious chronic condition.

The good news is that almost 80 percent of children and teenagers who get diagnoses of cancer today become long-term survivors. Moreover, treatments have changed to minimize the risks; the lowest effective doses of drugs and radiation are used.

"The silver lining of this is that we know what to expect in a reasonable amount of the time," said Dr. Kevin C. Oeffinger of Sloan-Kettering, a lead author of the report. While young cancer patients are more vulnerable to damage because their organs are still growing, Dr. Oeffinger said, the study has obvious implications for adults.

Age and type of treatment play a huge role in the experience of cancer survivors, several experts

said. Many experience no side effects at all. Others, especially women of child - bearing age, face infertility (不孕) and early menopause.

“Our research shows that younger patients have a harder time, both physically and emotionally,” said Dr. Ganz, of U. C. L. A. “It’s not something they’ve expected.”

At Sloan - Kettering, five social workers are assigned to concentrate exclusively on follow - up care for survivors. Part of the plan, at Sloan and other cancer centers, is to develop an online database of patient - care summaries - of the cancer treatment received, the potential risks and recommended follow - up care - that could be used by any physician.

The hospital also plans to open an off - campus outpatient (门诊病人) center devoted to cancer survivors’ physical recovery, in part with a donation from the media entrepreneur Robert F. X. Sillerman, who was treated at Sloan - Kettering six years ago for tongue cancer. He received chemotherapy and radiation and later began to suffer pain and muscle spasms (痉挛) in his shoulders and back, as well as increasing weakness in his left arm.

Today, Mr. Sillerman said, he has reversed the damage with a little bit of medication and a lot of physical therapy. He exercises six days a week with weights, bands and manual resistance, partly with a personal physical therapist whom he puts up in a Manhattan townhouse adjoining his family’s. He said he appreciated the fact that few have the same luxury.

“I was two years out from my cure before I was able to find the right treatment,” said Mr. Sillerman, 59. “Our hope is to eliminate that and provide access to recovery right away, initially in the New York metropolitan area and eventually to make that a model nationally.”

For premature menopause in patients who can safely use estrogen (雌激素), Dr. Mercedes Castiel likes to give teenagers and young women birth control pills to control hot flashes and bone loss.

“It’s nicer to say I’m on the pill like my peers instead of hormones like my grandmother,” said Dr. Castiel, director of the Barbara White Fishman Women’s Health Center at Sloan.

10 Questions:

1. The emergence of survivorship is due to that cancer and its outcome can go for years.
2. The number of cancer survivors now in the United States is over 3 times as many as the ones in the 1970s.
3. Though Ms. Saunders is a cancer patient, she still has a job and lives on her salary.
4. Ms. Saunder exercises three days a week because she believes that she can conquer cancer and recover from it.
5. Karen Huner was told what she should do was to “get used to” after she had the symptoms of effects of chemotherapy.
6. The side effects of radiation and chemotherapy are most obvious among .
7. The Institute of Medicine thought the essential part of cancer care was .
8. The survivors’ probability to have a chronic health condition was as as that of their compatriots.
9. The reason why yong cancer patients are more vulnerable to damage is that .
10. The methods Mr. Sillerman used to reverse the damage are .

Part III**Listening Comprehension****(35 minutes)****Section A**

Directions: 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 center.

11. A) 7: 30 B) 7: 45 C) 7: 00 D) 8: 00
12. A) Away for the summer. B) Skiing.
C) To the beach for the day. D) Picnicking in the woods.
13. A) Daughter and father. B) Client and lawyer.
C) Patient and doctor. D) Athlete and coach.
14. A) Mow the lawn. B) Wash the car.
C) Exercise in the sun. D) None of these.
15. A) She thinks Mary is a thief. B) She thinks Mary is stupid.
C) She thinks Mary is honest, but capable of making a mistake.
D) She is suspicious of Mary.
16. A) Strangers. B) She is interviewing for a job.
C) Old friends who haven't seen each other for a while.
D) She has been flying for two years.
17. A) In an elevator. B) At the dentist's.
C) In a laundromat. D) At a discotheque.
18. A) He was five feet tall. B) He had only one foot.
C) He didn't do his school work very well.
D) He was in poor health.

Questions 19 to 22 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

19. A) He wants to ask the student to come to class.
B) He wants to have a serious talk with the student.
C) He wants the student to give him a reason for his missing.
D) He wants to take him to the police.
20. A) 6 B) 8 C) 14 D) A few times
21. A) The class is funny. B) Call his father.
C) The class is interesting. D) The class is ridiculous.
22. A) Call the police. B) Call his father.
C) Fax his father. D) Fax the police.

Questions 23 to 25 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

23. A) 2 years B) 3 years C) 5 years D) 10 years
24. A) Because he had married one of his colleagues.

- B) Because he loved his present job very much.
 C) Because he was too busy at work. D) Because he did nothing but his job.
 25. A) To stay at home with his family. B) To go on a biking trip around Europe.
 C) To make more money for his family. D) To go back to school to study drama.

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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 26 to 29 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

26. A) Because they have a driving license.
 B) Because they have received special training.
 C) Because the traffic conditions in London are good.
 D) Because the traffic system of the city is not very complex.
 27. A) Two to four months. B) About three weeks.
 C) At least half a year. D) Two years or more.
 28. A) Government officers are hard to please.
 B) The learner has to go through several tough tests.
 C) The learner usually fails several times before he passes it.
 D) The driving test usually lasts two months.
 29. A) They don't want their present bosses to know what they're doing.
 B) They want to earn money from both jobs.
 C) They cannot earn money as taxi drivers yet.
 D) They look forward to further promotion.

Passage Two

Questions 30 to 32 are based on the conversation you have just heard.

30. A) Because all the people can enter it at any time.
 B) Because it opens fulltime all day.
 C) Because all its students are mother of families.
 D) Because students don't have to pass entrance examinations.
 31. A) It is the same as an open university. B) There are no teachers.
 C) Students are taught on radio and television.
 D) Students and tutors should meet and study together for several weeks.
 32. A) 36Weeks B) 4Weeks C) 3weeks D) 5weeks

Passage Three

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

33. A) Animals lived in cages made of concrete iron bars.
 B) Trees and grass grew in the cages.

- C) Steams of water flew through the cages.
 D) There was a deep ditch in the cage.
34. A) Because the zoo keeper did not take good care of them.
 B) Because the animals were not fed well.
 C) Because the environment was anything but natural.
 D) Because the cages were too dirty.
35. A) Animals lived in more natural environment .
 B) Several species of animals live together.
 C) A deep ditch filled with water surrounds the area where animals live instead of iron bars.
 D) All of the above.

Section C

Directions: *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 have 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.*

Hungry for the brightest students, many of the country's stronger universities are _____ (36) discounting tuition. And it's the high achieves, rather than the needy (37) _____, who are getting a good chunk of the money. The practice is remarkably widespread, (38) _____ almost all but the 30 or so ivy league and other elite (39) _____ that ban merit - based financial aid. School are also becoming more aggressive in (40) _____ their discounts. At the Depaul University Web-site, enter an SAT or ACT score, grade point average and class rank, and a computer program immediately tells you what kind of "award" you can receive. Only "the truly (41) _____" pay full price any more, says Kenneth Bush, director of research at the National Association of Students Financial Aid Administrators. About 76% of first - year students got some form of discount this year at 331 private schools polled (42) _____ by the National Association of College and University Business Officers. Average award per student: \$7,000. At small schools with tuition (43) _____ about \$20,000, (44) _____

Carnegie Mellon even tells students it will "negotiate" and perhaps match financial - aid packages if kids are offered bigger awards at other schools. Much as banks and insurers offer special rates to their best customers, (45) _____

The flip side of big discounts is that less money is available to improve academic programs and keep the school infrastructure up to date. Mr. Bush says he found that (46) _____, and that's true even among highly selective schools. "They get the students in the door, but don't have the services to keep them," he says.

Part IV **Reading Comprehension (Reading in Depth)** (25 minutes)

Section A

Directions: 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 cannot manufacture blood as efficiently as women can. This makes surgery riskier for men. Men also need more oxygen because they do not breathe as often as women. But men breathe more deeply and this exposes them to another risk. When the air is polluted, they draw more of it into their ² lungs.

A more recent and chilling finding is the effect of automobile and truck exhaust fumes on children's intelligence. These exhaust fumes are the greatest source of lead pollution in cities. Researchers have found that the children with the highest concentration of lead in their bodies have the lowest scores on intelligence tests and that boy's score lower than girls. It is possible that these low scores are connected to the deeper breathing that is typical of the male.

Men's bones are larger than women's and they are arranged somewhat differently. The feminine walk that evokes so many whistles is a matter of bone structure. Men have broader shoulders and a narrower pelvis, which enables them to stride out with no waste motion. A woman's wider pelvis, designed for childbearing, forces her to put more movement into each step she takes with the result that she displays a bit of a jiggle and sway as she walks.

If you think a man is brave because he climbs a ladder to clean out of the roof gutters, don't forget that it is easier for him than for a woman. The angle at which a woman's thigh is joined to her knees makes climbing awkward for her, no matter whether it is a ladder or stairs or a mountain that she is tackling.

47. A proper topic for this Passage may be Differences between men and women.

48. Men suffer more from air pollution because they _____.

49. What makes men's walking different from women's?

50. As far as body structures are concerned, women face more danger in climbing mountains.

51. How many differences between men and women are mentioned in this Passage?

3

Section B

Directions: There are 2 passages in this section. Each passage is followed by some questions or unfinished statement. 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 **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the center.

Passage One

Questions 52 to 56 are based on the following passage.

The most impressive of Upper Palaeolithic artworks are the cave paintings of Spain and southern France, where walls were covered with the forms of animals, some small, some as big as 20 feet in length. These were painted with mineral oxide pigments, the main colors being black, red, and yellow. At Lascaux Cave, large bulls were painted, outlined in black, but there were also filled-in, shade figures with more subtle colors such as lavender and mauve. Blue and green do not appear, although it is possible that the artists used such colors of organic origin which have since disintegrated. The colors which remain are still fresh and clear.

The pigments seem to have sometimes been used solid as pastels, sometimes mixed with water or grease. They were mostly applied directly with the fingers, or in some instance, applied with some kind of brush. In some cases, it looks as though the paint may have been blown through a bone tube, for some of the animals have vague, fuzzy outlines, reminiscent of Chinese wash drawings. Hollow bones filled with ocher have been found in the caves. Shoulder blades of large animals have also been found, stained with color, as well as naturally hollowed stones containing pigments. These were probably mortars in which mineral oxides were crushed and ground.

The animals are not depicted in settings or landscape, plants are seldom shown. Earlier observers were struck by the seeming absence of composition. For example, a later animal figure is sometimes superimposed over an earlier one. But there is some degree of composition, as in some of the groupings at Lascaux.

The animals are drawn with skill, showing good anatomical observation. There is no doubt about which animals were meant to be shown. However, the drawings are not always complete. Legs and belly lines were sometimes left out. Sometimes natural features of the rock were utilized in the painting, so that an outward bulge of rock, for example, was turned into a horse's flank.

Human figures are seldom shown in the cave art. When they appear, they are sometimes stick figures, lacking the close observation and accuracy of the animal drawings. When men are depicted, they often wear animal masks or have animal heads.

Some of the large animal figures, such as the bulls of Lascaux, 13 and 16 feet long, must have involved a lot of work and perhaps the cooperation of several men. Some figures on the ceilings of caves suggest that scaffolding was erected. So these must have been serious projects involving some group planning and cooperation.

52. All of the following colors are included in the cave paintings in Spain and France, except

18'
A) yellow

~~B) blue~~

C) lavender

D) black

53. Most of the times the pigments were applied with

~~A) figures~~ ~~fingers~~

B) bone tubes

~~C) brushes~~

D) sticks

54. "Ocher" is most probably a kind of

~~A) paint~~

B) stone

~~C) bone~~

D) tool

55. Which of the following statements is true about early cave animal paintings?

- A) The animals are usually depicted in nature settings.
 - B) The animals are usually depicted with human forms
 - ☒ C) The animal drawings show good anatomical observation.
 - D) The animal drawings were always complete.
56. When human figures are shown in the cave art, they
- A) are always stick figures
 - ☒ B) often wear animal masks
 - C) are depicted with the same accurate observations
 - D) seem to involve group collaboration.

Passage Two

Questions 57 to 61 are based on the following passage.

Scientists claim that air pollution causes a decline in the world's average air temperature. In order to prove that theory, ecologists have turned to historical data in relation to especially huge volcanic eruptions. They suspect that volcanoes affect weather changes that are similar to air pollution.

One source of information is the effect of the eruption of Tambora, a volcano in Sumbawa, the Dutch East Indies (the former name of the Republic of Indonesia), in April 1815. The largest recorded volcanic eruption, Tambora threw 150 million tons of fine ash into the stratosphere. The ash from a volcano spreads worldwide in a few days and remains in the air for years. Its effect is to turn incoming solar radiation into space and thus cool the earth. For example, records of weather in England show that between April and November 1815, the average temperature had fallen 4.5°F. During the next twenty-four months, England suffered one of the coldest periods of its history. Farmers' records from April 1815 to December 1818 indicate frost throughout the spring and summer and sharp decreases in crop and livestock markets. Since there was a time lag of several years between cause and effect, by the time the world agricultural commodity community had deteriorated, no one realized the cause.

Ecologists today warn that we face a twofold menace. The ever-present possibility of volcanic eruptions, such as that of Mr. St. Helens in Washington, added to man's pollution of the atmosphere with oil, gas, coal, and other polluting substances, may bring us increasingly colder weather.

57. According to the passage, the effects of Tambora's eruption were _____.
- A) of several days' duration worldwide
 - B) felt mainly in the Dutch East Indies
 - ☒ C) evident in the decreased world temperature
 - D) immediately evident to the world's scientists
58. Which of the following was the cause of cold weather in England from 1815 to 1818?
- A) England's proximity to the North Sea.
 - ☒ B) Volcanic ash in the atmosphere.
 - C) Floodings in the area.
 - D) Pollution caused by the International Revolution.
59. No one realized the cause to the deterioration of the world agricultural commodity market because