綜合題型 4-6

(一)閱讀測驗

04 Answer

Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, or ADHD, is a common behavior problem in school-age children. Boys are more likely than girls to have it, though it's not yet known why. Children with ADHD tend to act without thinking, be **hyperactive**, and have trouble focusing. Of course, all kids act this way at times, but those with ADHD show symptoms over a longer period of time and in different situations. The condition harms a child's ability to function socially, at school, and at home.

Less well known is the fact that ADHD does not necessarily go away when you grow up. There is a common belief among adults that you can grow out of the ADHD you were diagnosed with as a child or young teenager. However, the disorder can continue in adults, and the symptoms may even be different. One person who knows this is Adam Levine, lead singer of American pop band Maroon 5. He was first diagnosed with ADHD as a teenager, and recently described his experience.

"As I got older, I thought my ADHD had gone away. Finally, I realized it was still there. I was able to work with my doctor to help manage my ADHD symptoms," he said. In the US, Adam has been helping to promote a better information movement for adults. It is aimed at helping adults realize that there is a chance they may still have ADHD if they had it as a child. The movement, which is called "Own It," has an online test that can help people identify any symptoms they may have. These may include such things as thoughtless behavior, loss of attention, and hyperactivity. If the test results suggest it, they can then seek medical help for the condition.

( ) (1) What is the main purpose of this passage? (A) To describe effective cures for ADHD. (B) To describe a test for ADHD in adults. (C) To describe wrong ideas about ADHD. (D) To describe the behavior of children with ADHD.

( ) (2) At what age was Adam Levine diagnosed with ADHD? (A) 12. (B) 20. (C) 24. (D) 30.

( ) (3) What can be inferred from the passage? (A) Those with ADHD tend to have a short attention range. (B) All young adults with ADHD overcome it as they grow up. (C) Boys develop ADHD less easily than girls. (D) The percentage of school-children suffering from ADHD has increased.

( ) (4) What does the word "hyperactive" in Paragraph 1 probably mean? (A) Being less active than normal people. (B) Being more active than normal people. (C) Being as active as normal people. (D) Being more interested in acting than normal people.

( ) (5) Where are we most likely to find this passage? (A) In an advertisement. (B) In a history book. (C) In a fashion magazine. (D) In a medical journal.

05 Answer

The Maori people of New Zealand are known for their distinctive warrior culture. In the past, they were divided into tribal groups that often went to war with each other. Each group had its own weapons and fighting style, and boys were trained in warfare from an early age. The Maori fighting tradition gave them a reputation as some of the most dangerous warriors in the South Pacific region.

The Maori, who first settled in New Zealand from the 11th to the 13th centuries, had strict rules about fighting. Their tribal wars were always fought at the same time

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every year, between November and April. During this season, the main goal of every Maori warrior was to defeat the strongest enemy from a rival tribe. In this way, he could gain spiritual power known as "mana".

When the war season began, tribes sent out their warriors in groups called "hapus". The number of warriors in a hapu was usually between 100 and 140. Each hapu was commanded by a chief whose responsibility was to motivate the warriors to fight and win. He was expected to fight alongside them, and if he died in battle the hapu would immediately retreat. Before going to war, the warriors performed a haka dance together, during which they would wave their weapons, **stick out** their tongues and make frightening noises. The tradition of the haka remains an important one for Maori people.

( ) (1) What is the purpose of this passage? (A) To introduce a special culture. (B) To explain the Maori's fighting rules. (C) To teach some popular terms in New Zealand. (D) To show ways of building a fighter's physique.

( ) (2) Which of the following is NOT true based on the passage? (A) Maori is the name of the people who first settled in New Zealand. (B) Hapu is a leader who encourages warriors to fight hard. (C) Mana is the unseen energy that a victorious warrior gains. (D) Haka is a dance ritual carried out by the Maori prior to a war.

( ) (3) Which of the following is true based on the passage? (A) The time of the fighting season changes. (B) The Maori warriors wouldn't fight without their chief. (C) Sometimes a Maori fighter would fight alone to prove his worth. (D) The Maori men began to learn fighting only in adulthood.

( ) (4) What is the closest meaning of the expression "stick out" in the last paragraph? (A) Hide. (B) Twist. (C) Widen. (D) Expose.

( ) (5) What is the author's tone throughout the passage? (A) Sympathetic. (B) Humorous. (C) Objective. (D) Upset.

06 Answer

An advance decision allows people to express the wishes to refuse medical treatment in future. It is sometimes referred to as a living will. An advance decision would become relevant if there should come a time when you are unable to make or communicate your own decisions, allowing you to refuse treatment, even if this might lead to death.

Unlike an advance statement of wishes, an advance decision is legally binding, which means that the instructions of the patient must be followed. What's noteworthy is that it will be used only when you lose the ability to make or communicate decisions about the treatment.

When making an advance decision, you should think carefully about the treatments that you will receive in certain situations. You should discuss your advance decision with a healthcare professional who knows your medical history and the risks and benefits of refusing certain treatments. You also need to discuss it with your family and friends so that they understand your wishes.

An advance decision to refuse treatment must be clear about the **circumstances** under which you would not want to receive the specified treatment. However, it can't be used to ask for your life to be ended. Though it does not need to be in writing, however, it is good to write it down and give a copy to your loved ones. Nonetheless, if you want to refuse potentially life-sustaining treatment, your decision must be in writing, signed, witnessed, and include the statement "even if life is at risk as a result."

( ) (1) What is this article mainly about? (A) The importance of an advance decision in writing. (B) Treatments that can be refused with an advance decision. (C) What a patient can do with an advance decision. (D) What an advance statement of wishes can do.

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(　) (2) What can a patient NOT do with an advance decision? (A) Have his or her instructions followed. (B) Have healthcare professionals know his or her medical history and risks. (C) Refuse specific treatments. (D) Ask for his or her life to be ended.

(　) (3) How are an advance decision and an advance statement of wishes different? (A) The latter is proposed by the healthcare team. (B) The latter has to be signed. (C) The former has to be witnessed. (D) The former is legally binding.

(　) (4) What does the word "circumstances" in the fourth paragraph mean? (A) An avoidable failure. (B) Conditions or facts that affect a situation. (C) Something that is stupid or unreasonable. (D) The act of taking part in something.

(　) (5) When does an advance decision have to be in writing? (A) In situations where the patient refuses life-sustaining treatment. (B) When the patient's faith is at risk. (C) When the patient wants for the end of his or her life. (D) In cases where the patient has an advance statement of wishes, too.

(二)文意選填

04 Answer

Women need to use sanitary pads when their periods come. But for women living in great __(1)__, buying sanitary pads is not easy. A school dropout from a poor family in southern India has solved this problem, his actions have __(2)__ rural women in developing countries. His name is Arunachalam Muruganantham, and he has __(3)__ a simple machine for women to make cheap sanitary pads, which can be reused each month. "It all started with my wife," Muruganantham says. In 1998 he was newly married and the focus of his life was his wife, Shanthi, and his widowed mother. One day he saw Shanthi was hiding something from him. He was __(4)__ when he discovered what it was – rags, "nasty cloths" she used during her period. When Muruganantham asked her why she didn't use clean sanitary pads, she answered that she wouldn't be able to afford milk and other __(5)__ if she bought clean ones.

When Muruganantham looked into it further, he found that women in the surrounding villages __(6)__ used sanitary pads – no more than one in 10. His findings were supported by a 2011 __(7)__ by AC Nielsen, which found that only 12% of women across India used sanitary pads. Then, Muruganantham __(8)__ four-and-a-half years to the research and development of sanitary pads that were more affordable. Finally, he succeeded in producing low-cost sanitary towels. Muruganantham was given a(n) __(9)__ by the President of India, Pratibha Patil—quite an achievement for a school dropout. His idea also drew great public interest.

Muruganantham brought a(n) __(10)__ to many poor women in the world. They don't have to support their families by sacrificing their health anymore.

(A) invented (B) frightened (C) deprivation (D) survey (E) dedicated (F) benefited (G) necessties (H) rarely (I) blessing (J) award

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05 Answer

Do you always say what you mean and mean what you say? Probably nobody does so all. In any case, Professor Albert Mehrabian's 7-38-55 rule might just __(1)__ your mind. In his research, he measured how much meaning is communicated via verbal and nonverbal communication. The results __(2)__ that only 7% of meaning is communicated through speech, 38% is conveyed through tone of voice, and 55% is shown through body language.

People should learn to __(3)__ this rule in all forms of negotiation. It can help them gain the __(4)__ hand. Since so much meaning is communicated through body language, being able to read body language is __(5)__ for anyone who would like to improve his or her negotiation skills. Besides listening to other people's words, you should look for cues from nonverbal __(6)__. When you are familiar with speech patterns, you can easily __(7)__ a lie by noticing inconsistencies between spoken language and body language. Furthermore, you should slow down the __(8)__ of negotiations if body language signals that tension is building up. Better yet, you will know when your counterpart's __(9)__ is down. With this rule in mind, you can also monitor your own __(10)__ and control your body language. Then others will not easily know what you are thinking.

(A) pace (B) indicated (C) guard (D) upper (E) crucial (F) apply (G) blow (H) detect (I) channels (J) delivery

06 Answer

What is your earliest memory? I was discussing this question with some friends recently. It is __(1)__ that anyone can remember their early childhood very clearly. However, most of us have vague memories of specific events that __(2)__, even though they occurred when we were very small. For Janice, it was being taken to a local park in her pushchair. She said she felt __(3)__ when a large black bird landed next to her for a moment. Now, she still __(4)__ at the sight of some birds.

Toby said he had __(5)__ memories of his grandfather, who often took him out on weekends when he was a toddler. He __(6)__ crawling along the sand when they went to the beach one day. He even had a narrow __(7)__ when a frisbee flew just over his head. A group of teenagers were having a game __(8)__ and didn't see him. Toby __(9)__ he could remember being a baby, while the rest of us expressed our doubts. Whether it was true or not, we all agreed that it is good to reflect on significant moments from childhood, even as we consider our hopes and __(10)__ for the future. The past can have a positive influence on us.

(A) fond (B) trembles (C) escape (D) terrified (E) nearby (F) unlikely (G) stand out (H) recalled (I) insisted (J) expectations

(三)篇章結構

04 Answer:

Amnesty International is now helping in the fight against climate change. According to Amnesty International, climate change impacts human rights, including our rights to life, health, housing, and water.

First of all, as humans have the right to life, we ought to be free from the threat of climate change. __(1)__ Intense heatwaves and fires can be deadly. Floods, storms, super typhoons, and droughts are increasing, and abnormal weather conditions can cause famine, further putting human lives in danger. Secondly, humans should have the right to health. Yet the spread of diseases like Zika and Ebola, resulting from higher temperatures,

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is troubling people everywhere. __(2)__ Thirdly, climate change violates our right to housing. Take the Maldives for example. Climate change causes sea levels to rise. Rising sea levels can cause floods, lack of freshwater, and damage to infrastructure. __(3)__. Lastly, access to water and sanitation are recognized as human rights as well. They are fundamental human needs that must be satisfied. Still, melting snow and ice, rising sea levels, and reduced rainfall caused by climate change deprive us of clean water. __(4)__ As a result, climate change threats human rights in many ways and should be tackled at once.

Since humans are responsible for climate change, Amnesty International requests that governments take measures to slow it down. In fact, Amnesty International has published a survey of young people, showing that the young see climate change as the most important issue in the world today. __(5)__ They have set a series of goals for governments, businesses, and everyone to achieve, hoping to combat climate change and protect human rights.

(A) If temperatures keep increasing, the rapid spread of disease will cause great suffering.
(B) However, extreme weather nowadays claims countless lives and destroys numerous homes.
(C) The organization wants the world to live up to young people's expectations and deal with climate change.
(D) Plus, extreme weather phenomena like typhoons and floods contaminate water with mud and dirt.
(E) People can no longer live on low-lying islands like the Maldives, and they lose their homes.

05 Answer:

Are you a hoarder? Do you hate to throw things out, and save mementos of all sizes and shapes forever? Hoarding falls into the category of emotional disorders, and up to 40 percent of people with obsessive compulsive disorders are hoarders.

__(1)__ If you hoard, as opposed to collect, you are accumulating possessions that can limit both your life and your work. As a collector, you search for particular objects that can be organized to form a collection. __(2)__ Just the thought of eliminating or clearing the clutter of all that stuff creates anxiety, stress, and multiple dysfunctions.

Hoarding can place you in a double bind. __(3)__ On the other hand, you isolate yourself by preferring to be surrounded by your possessions, which lowers your distress and anxiety.

Many hoarders may experience a subset of emotional problems, including drug and alcohol abuse. __(4)__ Therapies such as cognitive behavior therapy can be very successful, especially when incorporated with medication when necessary. __(5)__ After that, you can further find healthy ways to reduce stress, to relax, and to self-manage hoarding.

(A) If you are a hoarder, you have a strong emotional attachment to the objects you keep.
(B) Through cognitive behavior therapy and medicine to lower your stress and anxiety, you can learn to let go of unneeded objects and clutter.
(C) On the one hand, your hoarding can isolate you from others who find it uncomfortable to be surrounded by the clutter.
(D) If hoarding is damaging your lifestyle, both social and emotional, you should seek professional help.
(E) Hoarding and collecting are different.

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06 Answer:

The ancient practice of is usually referred to as “feng shui” in English. Its purpose is to bring harmony and balance into people’s lives. __(1)__ Those who believe in feng shui say it can improve everything from harmony in the home to wealth and well-being.

Feng shui is an extremely old art. __(2)__ There, it was known as “vastu shastra”, a phrase that can be literally translated as “building science.” It was a system that explained how to design and construct buildings, houses and towns. The followers of vastu shastra believed that every building was a living organism and had its own energy. __(3)__

In recent years, interest in feng shui has spread in North America, Europe and Australia. __(4)__ People apply feng shui mainly to architecture and design these days. __(5)__. These were soon followed by businesses. Many business owners believe in the benefits of applying the principles of feng shui to their office designs.

(A) It can be traced back to ancient China, and also to India.
(B) It has grown enormously in popularity in the U.S. since the 1980s.
(C) This is achieved by arranging and designing buildings, objects, space according to certain principles.
(D) Its practitioners studied the effects of the five elements (earth, water, fire, air and space) on the world around them.
(E) The earliest places to adopt feng shui in the West were hospitals.

(四)綜合練習(克漏字)

04 Answer:

April Fools’ Day, one of the most light-hearted days of the year, has an unclear origin. Some see it as a celebration related to the turn of the seasons from winter to spring; others, however, believe that it __(1)__ the adoption of a new calendar.

Ancient cultures celebrated New Year’s Day on or around April 1, which roughly coincides with the beginning of spring. In 1582, Pope Gregory XIII ordered a new calendar, which called for New Year’s Day to be celebrated on January 1. However, many people, either refusing to accept the new date or not having heard about it, __(2)__ to celebrate New Year’s Day on April 1. Other people began to make fun of these traditionalists, sending them on “fool’s errands” or trying to fool them into believing something false. __(3)__, the practice spread throughout Europe and the rest of the world.

Nowadays, on April Fools’ Day, people often __(4)__ to create elaborate hoaxes to fool others. Newspapers, radio and TV stations, and websites have participated in the April 1 tradition of making __(5)__ reports in order to fool their audiences. The BBC once reported that Swiss farmers were experiencing a spaghetti crop and showed scenes of people harvesting noodles from trees. Guess what? Numerous viewers were fooled.

( ) (1)(A) leads to (B) brings out (C) stems from (D) comes across
( ) (2)(A) continue (B) continuing (C) to continue (D) continued
( ) (3)(A) Precisely (B) Eventually (C) Additionally (D) Literally
( ) (4)(A) come to an end (B) go to great lengths (C) put in service (D) hold in store
( ) (5)(A) fictional (B) essential (C) ancient (D) subjective

05 Answer:

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Researchers from a university in Japan have developed "diet-glasses" that play tricks with one's perception of food, which could be helpful to people on a diet. A camera and a viewing system are built __(1)__ these glasses. As the wearer brings the food toward their mouth, the camera captures an image of the food. It replays the image back through the glasses after processing it on an attached computer. The size of the food they are about to eat is magnified while __(2)__ of their hand remains normal. Their brain is __(3)__ tricked into thinking they are eating more than they really are. The study showed that participants who wore the glasses ate 9.3% less than those who did not wear them.

The team has also developed a special device which uses scent bottles and visual trickery to make the wearers of these glasses think that the plain snack they are eating is __(4)__ than it actually is. The device, for instance, can be set to __(5)__ one's favorite flavor. Recent experiments with this device showed that 80% of the participants were fooled by the smell. For example, some participants thought that they were eating a chocolate snack, but in fact they were not.

( ) (1)(A) beyond (B) into (C) from (D) with
( ) (2)(A) this (B) that (C) some (D) other
( ) (3)(A) beforehand (B) likewise (C) instead (D) therefore
( ) (4)(A) prettier (B) larger (C) healthier (D) tastier
( ) (5)(A) impress (B) release (C) bother (D) attract

06 Answer:

France, home to such major fashion houses as Chanel, Dior, and Yves Saint Laurent, has joined Italy, Spain, and Israel in adopting laws against super-skinny models on catwalks or in ads.

The French government has passed a bill that will __(1)__ the use of excessively skinny models. Modeling agencies violating the law can receive a fine of up to US$81,000, with up to six months in jail for staff involved. According to French officials, the measure aims to __(2)__ the glorification of dangerously thin models. Under the approved legislation, models will have to present a medical __(3)__ that proves they are healthy before being allowed to work in the fashion industry. Moreover, they will be __(4)__ regular weight checks. Modeling agencies will have to produce a medical report showing that their models have maintained a __(5)__ body mass-to-height ratio. This bill is expected to change young women's view on the ideal female form.

( ) (1)(A) forecast (B) represent (C) criminalize (D) distinguish
( ) (2)(A) put up with (B) crack down on (C) give in to (D) look out for
( ) (3)(A) coverage (B) certificate (C) operation (D) prescription
( ) (4)(A) subject to (B) accustomed to (C) blessed with (D) familiar with
( ) (5)(A) healthy (B) pleasant (C) frequent (D) distinctive

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