

Multiple Choice 單選題共 50 題，每題 2 分，答錯不倒扣。

Part I: Vocabulary and Grammar

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

1. As a student, it is important to _____ your time effectively in order to succeed in your classes.
A) manage B) implore C) admire D) project
2. In order to learn about different cultures, one must _____ themselves in the customs and traditions of the people.
A) immerse B) hide C) ignore D) destroy
3. In order to achieve success in college, one must _____ a strong work ethic and dedication to their studies.
A) neglect B) abandon C) remove D) cultivate
4. We can help protect our oceans by _____ single-use plastics and recycling whenever possible.
A) linking B) promoting C) avoiding D) wasting
5. The _____ of deforestation on wildlife populations can be devastating.
A) benefits B) consequences C) opportunities D) rewards
6. The _____ of the writer's perspective on the subject was interesting.
A) property B) novelty C) predictability D) banality
7. The _____ of the author's sentence structure made the story difficult to read.
A) simplicity B) clarity C) complexity D) conciseness
8. The _____ of the professor's lecture made the class enjoyable.
A) divergences B) impediment C) humorlessness D) liveliness
9. The _____ of the professor's feedback helped the student improve their writing.
A) disorganization B) irrelevance C) offensiveness D) thoroughness

10. The _____ of vaccinations in preventing disease is well-established in the scientific community.
A) improbability B) emulation C) efficacy D) degradation
11. The student's _____ approach to the essay was refreshing.
A) tropical B) stale C) innovative D) tedious
12. The university's _____ grading system was unfair to some students.
A) transparent B) consistent C) fragile D) flawed
13. _____ cleaning habits can help reduce the spread of germs and bacteria.
A) Regular B) Incorrect C) Random D) Careless
14. The study found a _____ correlation between smoking and lung cancer.
A) violent B) causative C) peaceful D) commercial
15. The debate became _____ and unproductive due to personal attacks.
A) logical B) conclusive C) legal D) emotional
16. The data _____ showed a relationship between income and health outcomes.
A) passionately B) politically C) statistically D) militarily
17. The manuscript _____ by the editors now.
A) is reviewing B) has reviewed C) was being reviewed D) is being reviewed
18. The flight _____ by the time we arrived at the airport.
A) departs B) was departing C) has departed D) had departed
19. You can go swimming _____ you promise to be careful.
A) so B) as long as C) although D) therefore
20. He is _____ his sister when it comes to artistic talent.
A) as far as B) as long as C) as good as D) as well as

Part II: Cloze

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or the sentence.

The desire for foods like chips, pizza, donuts, and cake is common because they are high in sugar and fats, which can be addictive. These types of processed foods can (21) _____ people to want to keep eating them even when they are full. Research suggests that the brain's reward circuit is activated when people (22) _____ foods high in sugar and fat, just like it is (23) _____ someone uses drugs or alcohol. The problem lies with highly processed foods that lack essential (24) _____, unlike whole foods that contain fiber, which slows digestion. Highly processed foods often contain added fats and simple sugars, which give the brain a quick boost and make us want (25) _____. Some researchers compared highly processed foods (26) _____ tobacco and found that the foods are often more addictive. Companies that make these foods (27) _____ various tactics to increase their appeal, (28) _____ by adding sweeteners and flavors that do not contribute to nutrition. Although eating these foods occasionally is not harmful, it is essential to be mindful of (29) _____ and ensure we eat (30) _____ nutritious foods.

21. _____

- A) confuse B) repel C) cause D) frighten

22. _____

- A) analyze B) memorize C) tempt D) consume

23. _____

- A) whose B) when C) whom D) which

24. _____

- A) toxins B) nutrients C) colors D) flavors

25. _____

- A) more B) most C) mostly D) differently

26. _____

- A) in B) at C) on D) to

27. _____

- A) use B) uses C) using D) is using

28. _____

- A) despite B) except for C) regardless of D) such as

29. _____

- A) when we eat B) what we eat C) that we eat D) where we eat

30. _____

- A) excessive B) unhealthy C) plenty of D) explosive

Part III: Reading Comprehension

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

Questions 31-34 refer to the following passage.

Not everyone finds joy in the arrival of spring. While many individuals appreciate the sight of blooming flowers, there are others who despise it due to the allergic reactions caused by flower pollen, commonly known as hay fever. Scientists have issued a warning to hay fever sufferers that spring has arrived earlier than usual, with symptoms of pollen allergies already causing distress. To exacerbate matters, the hay fever season is expected to be prolonged. According to the scientists, this outcome is not surprising, considering the current trajectory of our planet.

Climate change has been identified as the underlying cause by meteorologists. A weather tracker in the United States has reported that the average temperature during winter was 2.7 degrees higher than the average of the 20th century. A meteorologist explained that climate change leads to earlier and lengthier flowering seasons, resulting in an increased pollen count. She described pollen as the adversary of individuals with allergies. In addition to hay fever, pollen can also trigger asthma attacks and worsen mold allergies. Taking action to address climate change will positively impact people's health.

31. According to the article, why do some people dislike the joys of spring?

- A) They enjoy hay fever symptoms
B) They prefer winter over spring
C) They don't like flowers
D) They are allergic to pollen

32. How does climate change affect the duration of flowering seasons?
- A) It shortens the duration of flowering seasons
 - B) It has no effect on flowering seasons
 - C) It prolongs the duration of flowering seasons
 - D) It eliminates flowering seasons completely
33. Apart from hay fever, what other health issues can pollen trigger?
- A) Increased asthma attacks
 - B) Decreased mold allergies
 - C) Improved respiratory function
 - D) Enhanced immune system
34. According to the article, what is the significance of taking action against climate change?
- A) It helps increase hay fever symptoms
 - B) It prevents the arrival of spring
 - C) It improves the joy of summer for everyone
 - D) It promotes people's health

Questions 35-38 refer to the following passage.

Teachers and educational institutions employ various strategies to combat cheating among students during exams. However, completely eliminating cheating remains challenging. The advent of modern technology has introduced new and innovative methods for students to cheat. In response to this issue, a college in the Philippines, the Bicol University College of Engineering, has taken a low-tech approach by introducing "anti-cheating hats" as a means of ensuring that students focus solely on their own papers during tests. These hats effectively prevent students from glancing at their peers' answers and restrict their field of vision to their own work. Interestingly, students have embraced this concept with enthusiasm as they have the opportunity to design and create their own unique anti-cheating hats.

The anti-cheating hats at Bicol University College of Engineering have gained widespread attention on social media, with photos of these creations going viral. Students have demonstrated remarkable creativity, utilizing materials such as cardboard boxes, egg cartons, coat hangers, and other recycled items to craft their personalized hats. One professor described the hats as a "fun way" to promote integrity and honesty during exams, emphasizing their effectiveness in maintaining students' focus. She expressed pride in her students' ability to inject color and enjoyment into what can often be a high-pressure and stressful engineering midterm exam. The implementation of these hats resulted in students completing their tests

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without any reported instances of cheating.

35. How have students responded to the anti-cheating hats?
- A) They find them inconvenient and uncomfortable
 - B) They appreciate the opportunity to showcase their design skills
 - C) They believe the hats are unnecessary for preventing cheating
 - D) They view the hats as a burden during exams
36. What kinds of materials are students using to create their anti-cheating hats?
- A) Expensive fabrics and accessories
 - B) Custom-made electronics and sensors
 - C) Recycled materials and household items
 - D) Designer hats and headpieces
37. What is the professor's view on the effectiveness of the anti-cheating hats?
- A) They have not been effective in preventing cheating
 - B) They have created additional stress for students
 - C) They have been effective in keeping students focused
 - D) They have hindered students' creativity during exams
38. Which phrase best captures the overall topic of the article?
- A) Serious measures against cheating in exams
 - B) Challenges in preventing cheating among students
 - C) Fashion trends during exam season
 - D) Innovative solutions to academic dishonesty

Questions 39-42 refer to the following passage.

Not all individuals possess the same memory capabilities. While some have remarkable recollection of their actions, others tend to be quite forgetful. Extensive research has been conducted by scientists to understand how our brains store and retain information and experiences. However, there has been limited exploration into the mechanisms behind forgetting and the reasons why it occurs. In a recent study, a group of cognitive neuroscientists from the United States focused on the process of forgetting within the brain. Their investigation has the potential to benefit individuals facing memory issues, as well as those dealing with depression and dementia.

Marie Banich, the lead scientist, expressed surprise at the fact that individuals have some degree of control over what and how they forget. According to her, forgetting plays a crucial

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role in maintaining the brain's efficiency. Through her research, she discovered methods by which people intentionally remove information from their thoughts. This ability allows individuals to concentrate on more significant tasks. However, intentional forgetting requires considerable effort and is not an automatic process, as noted by Sara Festini, another researcher involved in the study. While intentional forgetting of irrelevant information proves advantageous, it does not occur spontaneously. Moving forward, researchers aim to investigate the reasons behind forgetting recent events, such as misplacing keys, in order to shed light on this aspect of memory.

39. What surprised Marie Banich about individuals' ability to forget?

- A) The degree of control they have over forgetting
- B) The automatic process of forgetting irrelevant information
- C) The role of memorizing in maintaining brain efficiency
- D) The effectiveness of incidental forgetting

40. According to the article, intentional forgetting requires

- A) Spontaneous effort
- B) Minimal concentration
- C) Automatic processes
- D) Considerable effort

41. According to Marie Banich, why is forgetting important?

- A) It decreases memory capabilities
- B) It helps the brain work smoothly
- C) It damages cognitive functions
- D) It increases positive emotions

42. What aspect of memory will researchers investigate next?

- A) How memories are formed
- B) Why we forget recent events
- C) The impact of memory on brain function
- D) Ways to improve memory retention

Questions 43-46 refer to the following passage.

Inhaling air pollution can have an impact on our brain function. A study indicates that the emissions from cars can alter the connections between different regions of our brain. This research originates from a Canadian university and reveals that within a span of two hours,

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car fumes have the ability to modify the connectivity of our brain. Professor Chris Carlsten, upon discovering these results, expressed surprise as scientists had long believed that the brain might be safeguarded against the harmful effects of air pollution. He further commented that this study offers fresh evidence supporting a correlation between air pollution and cognitive processes.

The study on pollution involved 25 adults who were subjected to inhaling car fumes in a controlled laboratory setting. Brain scans were conducted on the participants for a duration of two hours. The scans demonstrated changes in the networks within the brain that are involved in thinking, with a noticeable reduction in the number of connections between these networks. Another professor expressed concern upon witnessing how traffic pollution disrupts these brain networks. She stressed the need for additional research to comprehend the specific ways in which car fumes affect the brain. Furthermore, she advised individuals to close their car windows while in traffic. Encouragingly, the brains of the 25 participants returned to their normal state once they were exposed to clean air.

43. What is the main finding of the study mentioned in the article?
- A) Car fumes can improve brain connectivity.
 - B) Air pollution has no effect on our brain.
 - C) Brain scans can detect air pollution levels.
 - D) Air pollution can impact our brain function.
44. What did scientists previously believe about the brain's response to air pollution?
- A) The brain is highly susceptible to air pollution.
 - B) The brain is partially affected by air pollution.
 - C) The brain is protected from the harmful effects of air pollution.
 - D) The brain amplifies the effects of air pollution.
45. What changes were observed in the brain scans of the participants?
- A) Increased brain connectivity
 - B) No changes in brain networks
 - C) Reduction in connections between brain networks
 - D) Expansion of brain regions
46. How did the participants' brains return to normal after the study?
- A) The participants received medication.
 - B) The participants were exposed to clean air.
 - C) The participants practiced mindfulness.
 - D) The participants underwent brain surgery.

Questions 47-50 refer to the following passage.

Dogs are often considered to be humans' closest animal companions, but humans have worked with other animals throughout our evolutionary history in relationships that biologists call *mutualisms*, meaning both species benefit. One recent example of this is the partnership between local fishers and bottlenose dolphins in Brazil, who have been working together for over a century to catch migratory mullet. The dolphins are skilled at detecting and herding the fish, while the fishers are adept at trapping them in their nets. Studies have shown that the dolphins and fishers respond to cues from each other, and this partnership is an important part of the cultural identity of both groups. However, it is in decline, like many other historical cases of human-animal cooperation.

A name can often convey everything that is needed to be known. This is exemplified by a bird called the greater honeyguide (*Indicator indicator*). These birds, found in sub-Saharan Africa, derive their English and Latin names from their most renowned characteristic. They engage in a cooperative relationship with local honey hunters, and in return, they gain access to delicious beeswax. These birds use their chirps to signal hunters to follow them to a bee's nest, and then let them collect the honey. Alternatively, the Borana people of East Africa use a whistle called a "fuulido" to summon the honeyguides when it is time for a honey hunt. Unlike humans who want the honey, honeyguides seek the wax. The honeyguide-hunter partnership is a crucial aspect of African cultures and legends caution against rejecting a honeyguide's request for beeswax as it may lead the hunters to danger.

In North America, there are stories of Indigenous peoples cooperating with gray wolves to hunt big game, including mammoths and elk. The wolves would tire out the prey, while humans made the kill. Although wolves are still significant in many Indigenous cultures, this partnership is no longer present. Throughout history, human-animal partnerships have been uncommon. However, these partnerships serve as a testament to the positive nature of human interactions with the natural world.

47. According to the article, what is the meaning of the term "mutualisms"?

- A) Mutual love between animals and humans
- B) Mutual cooperation between two different species
- C) Mutual hostility between two different species
- D) Mutual ownership of resources between two different species

48. How do local fishers and bottlenose dolphins work together to catch migratory mullet in Brazil?
- A) The fishers and dolphins compete with each other to catch the fish
 - B) The fishers use their boats to scare the fish towards the dolphins
 - C) The dolphins detect and herd the fish, while the fishers trap them in their nets
 - D) The fishers catch the fish, while the dolphins protect them from predators
49. How do honeyguides communicate with honey hunters?
- A) By chirping
 - B) By using a special whistle
 - C) By blowing a fuulido
 - D) By making gestures
50. According to the article, what is the significance of the partnership between humans and gray wolves in North America?
- A) It allowed humans to become dominant predators.
 - B) It facilitated the domestication of wolves.
 - C) It contributed to the extinction of mammoths and elk.
 - D) It provided a cooperative hunting strategy.

---This is the end of the test.---