

※ Part 1 : Multiple Choice Questions – one answer (2 % for each question)

Large animals have relatively smaller brains than small ones. As we move from small to large (01), from mice to elephants or small lizards to komodo dragons, brain size increases, but not as fast as body size. (02), bodies grow faster than brains, (03) large animals have low ratios of brain weight to body weight. In fact, brains grow only about two-thirds as fast as bodies. Since there is no reason to believe that large animals are consistently less intelligent than their smaller relatives, (04) concluded that large animals require (05) brain to do as well as smaller animals. If this relationship is not recognized, the mental power of very large animals, such as dinosaurs, will be underestimated.

01. A. brains
B. mammals
C. reptiles
D. creatures
02. A. For example
B. In other words
C. Otherwise
D. Thus
03. A. and
B. but
C. for
D. or
04. A. which are
B. there is
C. it must be
D. and are
05. A. more or less
B. no less
C. as little
D. relatively less

A growing number of people around the world enjoy using the Internet often. (06), a recent study showed that (07) use of the Internet can actually lead to depression. It seems (08) as people devote more and more time to using the Internet – (09) browsing for information, playing games or chatting with other people – they spend less and less time with their families and friends.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

For many of these people, the result is that their most important relationships _____ (10) _____, which can cause them to feel depressed.

06. A. Therefore

B. Because

C. However

D. Since

07. A. excessive

B. pondered

C. admonished

D. supportive

08. A. to

B. yet

C. where

D. that

09. A. unless

B. whether

C. due to

D. except

10. A. weaken

B. form

C. expose

D. improve

There are many smart people in the world, so how does an ordinary person achieve success? The rules are simple. First, learn self-discipline. Most of all, this involves patience, so don't expect too much too soon. Learning to handle people and get them to be the best they can be is also important. Don't look for glory for yourself, but make friends and give credit where credit is due. Moreover, continue to learn more about your field. Do extra researches until you really know all about your subject. Likewise, develop abilities you already have, like a logical mind, or bargaining skills, so that you can use them effectively when needed. Also, keep your promises. If people can rely on you, you will earn their respect. Finally, if you fail once, don't quit. Use that opportunity to make yourself better and more determined to succeed.

系所組別： 心理學系認知科學碩士班

考試科目： 英文閱讀測驗

考試日期：0226·節次：4

11. According to the author, what is the most important aspect of self-discipline?
- A. High expectation.
 - B. A logical mind.
 - C. Patience.
 - D. Determination.
12. According to the passage, how can you gain the respect of others?
- A. By doing what you say you will do.
 - B. By promising to help them.
 - C. By using them effectively.
 - D. By being honest to them.
13. In the passage, what is the last rule for success?
- A. Don't look for glory.
 - B. Keep trying to improve.
 - C. Do extra research.
 - D. Continue to learn.
14. The word "field" in line 6 is most similar in meaning to
- A. neighborhood.
 - B. assignment.
 - C. work.
 - D. grassland.

In modern hospitals, the most popular treatment for bacterial infection is antibiotics. While these medicines are generally highly effective in (15) the infection, one problem is that over a period of time bacteria begin to mutate—change their structure—in order to resist the antibiotics. Consequently, as the human population consumes more antibiotics, the infection-producing (16) become stronger and more resistant to the drugs.

Another reason for the increased consumption of antibiotics is that doctors often prescribe them to patients too (17). Both doctors and patients prefer treatment providing fast relief, rather than (18) the body to battle the infection by itself. (19) unnecessary prescriptions are not the only source of antibiotics. They have been increasingly (20) on farms, where chickens and pigs are frequently fed antibiotics to combat disease. The (21) is that when the general public eats the meat products, they consume the animals' antibiotic-resistant bacteria as well.

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

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- 15. A. digesting
- B. fighting
- C. wrapping
- D. brushing

- 16. A. problems
- B. treatments
- C. bacteria
- D. antibiotics

- 17. A. richly
- B. likely
- C. calmly
- D. freely

- 18. A. allowing
- B. allows
- C. allowed
- D. allow

- 19. A. If
- B. But
- C. What
- D. Whether

- 20. A. using
- B. uses
- C. used
- D. to use

- 21. A. theory
- B. victory
- C. advice
- D. result

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One of the largest youth organizations in the world is the 4-H, an organization of clubs for young people between 9 and 19. The main purpose of 4-H is to provide young people with the practical skills and understanding they will need to become useful members of their communities. The four H's stand for *head, heart, hands, and health*.

When 4-H clubs first began in America in the early 1900s, members were mostly young people from rural areas. The focus was on farm projects, such as raising pigs and growing and canning food. Today over 75% of the club members come from towns, cities, and suburbs, and hundreds of projects exist, each adapted to its geographical area. While rural districts abound in conservation, forestry, and farm management projects, projects in urban areas often involve nutrition, health, automotive care, and money management.

The 4-H program in America is a joint service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, state universities, and county governments. Additional funding is provided by business firms and private organizations. Members of the clubs are guided by volunteer adult leaders and their teenage assistants. In the clubs, 4-H'ers learn about and work on solving serious problems that face their communities, issues like environmental protection and community safety.

In addition to the 4-H clubs in the U.S. states and territories, more than eighty countries, including Taiwan, have adapted the 4-H idea to fit their own needs. In the less developed countries, many clubs offer courses in proper nutrition and in new farming technology.

22. What is the 4-H?

- A. A fitness club
- B. A development project
- C. An international firm
- D. An educational program

23. Who are most of the 4-H members?

- A. Elementary and high school students
- B. Adults and teenagers
- C. Government and business leaders
- D. Young people from rural areas

(背面仍有題目,請繼續作答)

24. How is the 4-H financed?

- A. Through the sale of farm products
- B. Through its membership fees
- C. Through government and private support
- D. Through international economic projects

25. According to the article, what is the modern trend in 4-H clubs?

- A. A decreased emphasis on agricultural projects
- B. Balancing younger and older membership
- C. More volunteer leadership in local clubs
- D. Larger involvement of government agencies

※ Part 2 :

Abstract:

Depression and/or anxiety are major comorbidities of epilepsy. However, the contribution of absence epileptic discharges in psychiatric syndromes is inconclusive. This study aimed to clarify the influence of absence seizure in anxiety- and depression-like behaviors using normal Wistar rats and Long-Evans rats with spontaneous spike-wave discharges (SWDs). Anxiety-like behaviors were evaluated by the open field (OF) and elevated plus maze (EPM) tests, and depression-like behaviors by the forced swimming (FS) and sucrose consumption (SC) tests. Long-Evans rats displayed significantly higher frequency and longer duration in the open arms of the EPM and in the center zone of the OF than did Wistar rats. Normalized behavioral indexes by movement also were significantly higher in Long-Evans rats. An excess of SWD numbers was associated with lower indexes and worse movement in the two behavioral tests. Ethosuximide eliminated the seizure frequency-dependent relationship and also significantly increased all indexes of the EPM test. Additionally, Long-Evans rats revealed significantly longer immobility in the FS test and lower consumption of sucrose solution in the SC test than did Wistar rats. Meanwhile, no relationship was found between immobility of the FS test and SWD number. Ethosuximide ameliorated depression-like behavior of Long-Evans rats that was equal to that of Wistar rats. Thus, Long-Evans rats showed seizure frequency-related exacerbation in anxiety-like behavior; and they displayed a depressive propensity. Our data suggest that generalized SWDs may have distinct influences in anxious and depressive behaviors.

1. Please summary and translate the abstract shown above into Chinese. (25%)
2. Please design a experiment according to the abstract in Chinese or English. (25%)