



【英文】隨堂練習第四回

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- () 1. Cell phones are _____ to some people because they can't do anything without one.
(A) essential (B) defensive (C) noticeable (D) constructive
- () 2. He sat still in front of the TV, _____ by the news of the violent attack on the United States Capitol.
(A) shocked (B) been shocked (C) having shocked (D) to have been shocked
- () 3. Luckily, the historic building remained _____ after the terrible earthquake.
(A) contact (B) intent (C) contract (D) intact
- () 4. One benefit of working past the normal retirement age is the ability to _____ current standard of living by increasing lifetime income.
(A) maintain (B) mandate (C) manifest (D) manufacture
- () 5. Sadly, their recent, truncated live shows bore no evidence of new material with which to _____ their success.
(A) sustain (B) suppress (C) suspect (D) suspend
- () 6. After discovering that a migrant has provided fake and false documents for extending his stay in the country, an immigrant officer has decided to _____ the illegal migrant.
(A) dazzle (B) deduct (C) defect (D) deport
- () 7. The candidate had been _____ that he could beat his rival and win the election; the result, however, turned out to be the opposite.
(A) accused (B) convinced (C) insisted (D) registered
- () 8. Ketogenic diets can _____ seizures, which is why they have been used for decades to treat epilepsy in children.
(A) prescribe (B) prevent (C) presume (D) precede
- () 9. I don't know _____.
(A) you are talking about what (B) what you are talking about
(C) what are you talking about (D) what talking about you are
- () 10. The former mayor admitted his drinking problem and announced he would _____ from public life while seeking medical treatment.
(A) withdraw (B) release (C) conceal (D) decline

In Texas, people take chili seriously. So seriously that from May to November, hundreds of Texans devote their weekends 11 giant pots of it in chili cookoffs. These contests are carefully organized in cities and towns throughout the state, each one 12 that it sponsors the best one around. 13 other states have their own version of the cookoff, Texas sets the standards. The Chili Appreciation Society International in Dallas has established rules and regulations as well as a point system for determining the winners. There is even a newspaper, the Goat Gap Gazette in Houston, that is 14 for chili heads, the name given to those who are passionate about chili making. It publishes a complete list of competitions in the United States and provides useful hints and bits of gossip for its subscribers.

- () 11. (A) for cooking (B) into cooking (C) to cook (D) to cooking
() 12. (A) boasted (B) boasts (C) boasting (D) will boast
() 13. (A) Whatever (B) Before (C) After (D) Even though
() 14. (A) inclusively (B) exclusively (C) externally (D) internally

Human activity is changing the surface and temperature of the planet. But new research shows it is also changing the sound of the Earth's oceans and seas. Scientists say the changes in the sounds of our oceans, seas, and other waterways affect many marine animals -- from very small shrimp to huge whales. Sound travels "very far underwater," Francis Juanes told the Associated Press. Juanes is an ecologist at the University of Victoria in Canada. He is also co-writer of the recent research published in the magazine, Science. "For fish," he explained, "sound is probably a better way to sense their environment than light."

Sounds help fish and other marine animals survive. They use sounds to communicate with each other. Sounds also help some ocean animals find food and avoid their hunters. Many ocean animals use sounds to find good places to mate. However, increased noise from humans is making it harder for these animals to hear each other. The noise is coming from shipping traffic, motorized fishing ships, underwater oil and gas exploration, offshore construction, and other noisy human activity. "For many marine species, their attempts to communicate are being masked by sounds that humans have introduced," said Carlos Duarte. The marine ecologist at the Red Sea Research Center in Saudi Arabia co-wrote the paper with Juanes.

Experts at the U.S. National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, or NOAA, explain the term masking on its website. Masking happens when one or more noises in the water block sound important to a marine animal's existence. The Red Sea, Duarte said, is one of the world's most important shipping passages. It is full of large ships traveling to Asia, Europe, and Africa. Some fish and other animals, he said, now avoid the noisiest areas. Also, the overall number of marine animals has gone down by about half since 1970. In some parts of the ocean, scientists now record "fewer animals singing and calling than in the past – those voices are gone," said Duarte.

Juanes and Duarte examined studies and research articles documenting changes in noise volume and frequency in the world's oceans. Then they put together a detailed picture of how the ocean soundscape is changing and how marine life is affected.

Scientists use underwater devices to record fish sounds. These sounds are in the same low frequencies as shipping traffic noise. NOAA experts state that masking is most noticeable when "a noise is at the same frequency and loudness as biologically important sounds, such as mating calls." Climate change, the researchers found, also affect physical processes that shape ocean sounds. These include such things as wind, waves, and melting ice. Experts at NOAA say that effects of noise on marine mammals are not well understood. However, some studies suggest that noise may cause hearing loss. The stress from human noise might also affect the immune system - an animal's natural defense system - as well as reproductive health or behavior.

Imagine having to raise your kids in a place that's noisy all the time," said Joe Roman. He is a marine ecologist at the University of Vermont and was not involved in the research. Roman added that it should come as no surprise that many marine animals are showing higher "levels of stress due to noise." Another marine ecologist not involved with the paper is Neil Hammerschlag of the University of Miami. "When people think of threats facing the ocean," he said, "we often think of climate change, plastics, and overfishing. But noise pollution is another essential thing we need to be monitoring." "If you make something for the ocean," Hammerschlag suggested, "think about how to make it quieter." Scientist Juanes says sound pollution may be easier to deal with than other ocean threats. "In theory," he said, "you can reduce or turn off sound immediately. It's not like plastics or climate change, which are much harder to undo."

- () 15. What is one way sounds can help fish and other sea animals survive?
- (A) They can help some animals avoid their hunters.
 - (B) They can lead sea animals to warmer waters.
 - (C) They can warn of incoming severe weather events.
 - (D) They can guide animals through new travel paths.
- () 16. How is the term "masking" explained in the story?
- (A) It is caused when pollutants enter the ocean and block the path of sea life.
 - (B) It happens when all sound is blocked out of a particular part of the ocean.
 - (C) It is a method scientists are testing to block human-caused ocean noise.
 - (D) It happens when noise blocks sounds important to an animal's existence.
- () 17. What did the researchers base their latest findings on?
- (A) A new study centering on five world oceans.
 - (B) Existing studies on noise in the world's oceans.
 - (C) Data collected by citizen scientists around the world.
 - (D) A yearlong research trip to major world oceans.
- () 18. How did Francis Juanes say about sound pollution compared to other ocean threats?
- (A) Other ocean threats are increasing much faster than sound pollution.
 - (B) Other ocean threats are much easier to deal with than sound pollution.
 - (C) Sound pollution may be easier to deal with than other ocean threats.
 - (D) Sound pollution is much more severe than other threats to the ocean.
- () 19. According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned in affecting physical processes that shape ocean sounds?
- (A) Melting ice. (B) Waves. (C) Wind. (D) Tides.