

Directions: In this section, there is a passage with ten blanks. You are required to select one word for each blank from a list of choices given in a word bank following the passage. Read the passage through carefully before making your choices. Each choice in the bank is identified by a letter. Please mark the corresponding letter for each item on **Answer Sheet 2** with a single line through the centre. You may not use any of the words in the bank more than once.

Imagine sitting down to a big dinner: a massive steak, a large portion of fried potatoes, and cake for dessert. After eating so much, you should be too full to eat another bite. But some people experience a powerful urge to keep eating, even after 26 in a huge meal, a behavior that makes little sense, as most adults are well-versed in the dangers of obesity, which researchers have shown correlates with 27 health issues and is even linked to increased 28 risk. But some people still keep eating long after they should stop, a phenomenon Dr. Susan Thompson calls "insatiable(永不满足的) hunger." It is characterized by two main 29 : not being satisfied by eating, and having a desire to stay sedentary(久坐不动的).

This is at 30 with how humans are biologically programmed. When there was a great deal of food available, ancient people would gorge on calories; this massive calorie intake was accompanied by an urge to get active. Humans were also programmed for something called "compensation," which is the brain's 31 mechanism for preventing the accumulation of excess weight. With compensation, if you eat one large meal in the morning, you are naturally 32 to eat less for the rest of the day.

But recent studies show that 70% of American adults have lost the ability to naturally compensate for the calories they consume; worse 33 , a significant number of them report 34 hunger halfway through an eating session, but, by the end of the meal, they feel the same or higher levels of hunger than when they sat down. Dr. Thompson argues that the main cause of this phenomenon is the modern diet, which is 35 of food high in sugar, carbohydrates and calories.

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| A) attributes | I) innumerable |
| B) comprised | J) mortality |
| C) conceded | K) odds |
| D) conservation | L) plights |
| E) diminishing | M) regulatory |
| F) far | N) still |
| G) inclined | O) unmatchable |
| H) indulging | |