

151 . The passage mainly discusses .....

- a. acupuncture as a standard treatment recommended by WHO
- b. acupuncture, a complementary practice against depression
- c. acupuncture being administered as a counterpart of fluoxetine
- d. depression a disorder treated by fluoxetine

152 . It is implied from the passage that the writer .....

- a. contends against the use of acupuncture
- b. prefers the standard medication to acupuncture
- c. recommends the use of acupuncture as an adjunct
- d. concludes that a standard method should be pursued

153 . Fluoxetine, in treating depression, is expected to decrease if .....

- a. combined with acupuncture
- b. administered as the sole medication
- c. used for six successive weeks
- d. coupled with other depressants

154 . The study conducted in 2009 .....

- a. considers a decrease in the dose of medication as the most favorable option
- b. suggests an increase in the medication without acupuncture as a more promising alternative
- c. verifies the inclusion of acupuncture as an alternative remedy
- d. supports the practice of acupuncture for removing depression rather than anxiety

155 . The writer seems to disagree with the practice of acupuncture .....

- a. in combination with optimal dose of fluoxetine
- b. the time when fluoxetine is prescribed
- c. practitioners in the absence of mental therapists
- d. by health professionals pursuing standard treatments

### Passage 5

Autism is typically not firmly diagnosed until a child is around 3 years old. For infants at 6 months with a high genetic risk for autism, another potential predictor has been found by noting weak head and neck control.

Researchers suggest adding the early test of motor skills to existing behavioral screenings for the risk of autism spectrum disorder (ASD). The test involves a "pull-to-sit" task, in which the infant is expected to maintain head alignment when being carefully yet firmly pulled by the arms from lying flat on its back to sitting up. The test can reveal a lack of postural control in infants that is normally achieved by 4 months old. Infants without postural control exhibit "head lag."

Other studies have found that head lag indicates developmental delays in preterm infants and children with cerebral palsy. But it hadn't been studied in relation to autism.

"Research aimed at improving early detection of autism has largely focused on measurement of social and communication development," said Dr. Rebecca Landa, director of the Center for Autism and Related Disorders at Kennedy Krieger Institute in Baltimore. "However, disruption in early motor development may also provide important clues about developmental disorders such as autism."

The study involved 40 infants at high risk for ASD because a sibling had the disorder. They were tested at 6, 14, 24 months, then checked at 30 to 36 months for autism. Ninety percent of infants diagnosed with ASD at that point had exhibited head lag as infants.