# 2013학년도 성균관대 편입학 영어문제지(오후)

## <50문항 90분>

| 수험번호 | | 성 명 | |
|---|---|---|---|

**01-05 Choose one that is closest in meaning to the underlined expression.**

01 Although she has shown interest in fashion, particularly the work of young designers, her husband is clearly not carried away by it.

① charmed ② disappointed ③ worried
④ frustrated ⑤ puzzled

02 The uncompromising modernity of the new writing is also uplifting.

① unconventional ② unmistakable ③ inspiring
④ realistic ⑤ exaggerating

03 Our educational system still seeks to avoid genuine accountability for producing well-educated children.

① ability ② concern ③ possibility
④ effort ⑤ responsibility

04 The worsening situation in Afghanistan requires a national counter-insurgency strategy integrating all elements of power.

① displaying ② using ③ bypassing
④ combining ⑤ strengthening

05 Despite various well-meaning plans to pacify the Delta, the government has failed to stop the region's unrest.

① calm ② give up ③ develop
④ create ⑤ patrol

**06-10 Choose one that is best for the blank.**

06 The local community _____ immense benefit from the government program for the poor.

① merited ② derived ③ eliminated
④ effected ⑤ asserted

07 The word 'ruthless' is a(n) _____ of 'merciful'.

① homonym ② synonym ③ antonym
④ homophone ⑤ acronym

08 The politician is frustrated at credit not being given where it is _____.

① insisted ② done ③ allowed
④ praised ⑤ due

09 In contrast with Europeans, who unanimously reject the use of torture, the American public is pretty evenly _____ about its use to extract information from terrorists.

① divided ② accepted ③ claimed
④ disputed ⑤ opposed

10 Mrs. Blair's image as an angel of justice took a _____ when the port contractor claimed he had given her a bribe.

① turn for the better ② boost ③ shape
④ hit ⑤ bottom

**11-15 Choose one that is either ungrammatical or unacceptable.**

11 The closer you get to an election, ①the harder it can be to tell ②where the candidates stand ③on the issues ④what matter ⑤most.

12 Because most of the study group ①were white, and only three black, there is no way of detecting ②from the original data whether black people ③reacts in the same way as others, and thus ④whether the link between colour and disgust is independent ⑤of race.

13 ①Concerning that moderate Democrats may vote against ② any final health bill ③containing such a controversial public plan, the administration ④this week softened its support ⑤for the notion.

14 Throughout the ①developed world, we are at a point ②in our evolution ③at which famine, ④which essentially governed the rise and fall of civilizations throughout history, ⑤are no longer an acute threat.

15 The researchers are developing sensors that ①could be placed on vehicles that regularly cross a bridge, ②such as city buses and police cars. These ③could be measured how the bridge ④responds to the vehicle ⑤moving across it, and report any suspicious changes.

**16-17 Which of the following is the best for the blank?**

16 To me, ice cream is a _____ food. When I was a boy, my father would drive me to the local ice cream store on Sundays. We would spend the half-hour car ride talking, and I got to know my dad better through conversations. It was not really about the ice cream; it was about time spent together. I even made the decision to become a doctor in that very ice cream store something, perhaps, about the sense of well-being I was experiencing. I have used ice cream as a family focal point with my own children, and to this day it is an indicator of an occasion.

① nutritious ② luxurious ③ sacred
④ common ⑤ junk

17 Modern tourists are active and adventurous, yet care about the future of the planet. Thailand, with its rich natural bio-diversity and cultural heritage, shares that concern. Consequently, Thailand's tourism industry is growing greener by the year. Thai Airways International, for example, became the first airline in Asia to start using algae-based bio-fuels to _____.

① provide a unique cultural experience
② offer more adventurous activities for tourists
③ shorten travel time
④ lessen damage to the atmosphere
⑤ lower journey prices

**18-50 Read the following passages and answer the questions.**

Dinosaur fans are chirping over a fossil discovery. Last fall, scientists revealed that the remains of previously unseen birdlike dinosaurs have been discovered in China. The feathered species is the oldest known dinosaur relative of birds. The pigeon-sized creature lived more than 150 million years ago. Short, fuzzy feathers covered its body, and four ribbon-like feathers came out from the tailbone. But the fancy rear ruffles were likely just to attract mates. The feathers of the dinosaurs were not the kind that help flying birds get off the ground. Still, scientists are excited about the discovery. Researchers say the fossil might _____.

18 According to the passage, birdlike dinosaurs _____.

① exist only in our imagination
② evolved from small birds like pigeons
③ used the feathers to protect themselves from the enemies
④ survived the mass extinction because of the feathers
⑤ could not fly

19 Which of the following would be best for the blank?

① present new evidence of dinosaurs' role in the evolution of mammals
② disclose the process of birdlike dinosaurs evolving into birds
③ challenge a popular myth about dinosaur extinction
④ change our thinking about the way birds mated
⑤ explain the reasons why birdlike dinosaurs survived while other dinosaurs did not

It was in the 1920s that the idea of freezing fresh vegetables into preserved, edible rectangles first caught hold, when inventor Clarence Birdseye developed a high-pressure, flash-freezing technique that operated at especially low temperatures. The key to his innovation was the flash part: comparatively slow freezing at slightly higher temperatures causes large ice crystals to form in food, damaging its fibrous and cellular structure and robbing it of taste and texture. Birdseye's supercold, superfast method allowed only small crystals to form and preserved much more of the vitamins and freshness. In the 90 years since, food manufacturers have added a few additional tricks to improve quality. Some fruits and vegetables are peeled or blanched before freezing, for example, which can cause a bit of oxidation — the phenomenon that makes a peeled apple or banana turn brown. But blanching also deactivates enzymes in fruit that would more dramatically degrade color as well as flavor and nutrient content. What's more, the blanching process can actually increase the fibrous content of food by concentrating it, which is very good for human digestion.

20 The best title of the above passage would be _____.

① Technological Leap in Food Storage
② Side Effects of Food Additives on Health
③ Marketing History of Healthy Foods
④ How to Buy Bargain Foods in Supermarket
⑤ Marketing Strategies of Food Manufactures

21 According to the passage, which of the following is true?

① There is no relation between the speed of freezing and the nutrients in foods.
② Fiber and nutrient contents can stay high in frozen foods.
③ Birdseye's freezing method was innovative but it costed a lot.
④ Peeling is preferable to blanching, which destroys the flavor of foods.
⑤ Unlike other nutrients, vitamins are considerably affected by freezing.

Most spas have names that conjure up an atmosphere of bliss and tranquility. So I am a little taken aback by the sign in the orange groves of northern Israel. It reads, ADA BARAK'S CARNIVOROUS PLANT FARM. Barak makes most of her income by showing off her plants, which eat everything from insects and reptiles to small mammals. She started grabbing one of the little snakes slithering in and out of the hungry plants' jaws and passing it around to visitors at the end of her act. And that was how she hit on the snakes' _____ value. "Some people said that holding the snakes made them feel better, curiously light-headed," she says. Traditionally, snakes have gotten a bad rap in the Holy Land just — ask Eve — so I am surprised that Barak's technique has found acceptance here in modern Israel. After some experimenting, she eventually settled on a combo of big snakes for a deep massage and little ones, whose passage over the skin is a trembling flutter. I decide to get the $80 spa treatment, since I am dubious about its calming effects. Once my initial panic subsides, I can focus on the snakes moving across my skin. Their presence stirs something deep and peaceful in me.

22 Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank?

① scientific ② cultural ③ religious
④ therapeutic ⑤ traditional

23 According to the author, Barak's method is especially surprising because _____.

① snakes are very rare in Israel
② snakes are regarded as a symbol for evil in Israel
③ snakes stay calm on the bellies of the customers
④ snakes have emotions like humans
⑤ snakes are comparatively cheap in Israel

Many people assume that weight is mostly a matter of willpower — that we can learn both to exercise and to avoid muffins and Gatorade. A few of us can, but evolution did not build us to do this for very long. In 2000 the journal Psychological Bulletin published a paper by two psychologists in which they observed that self-control is like a muscle: it weakens each day after you use it. If you force yourself to jog for an hour, your self-regulatory capacity is proportionately enfeebled. Rather than lunching on a salad, you'll be more likely to opt for pizza. Some of us can will ourselves to overcome our basic psychology, but most of us won't be very successful. The most powerful determinant of your dietary intake is your energy expenditure. If we are more physically active, we are going to get hungry and eat more. Steven Gortmaker, who heads Harvard's Prevention Research Center on Nutrition and Physical Activity, is even suspicious of the playgrounds at fast-food restaurants. "Why would they build those?" he asks. "I know it sounds kind of like conspiracy theory, but you have to think, if a kid plays five minutes and burns 50 calories, he might then go inside and consume 500 calories or even 1,000."

24 The best title of the passage would be _____.

① Why Physical Activity Makes You Feel Better
② Why Exercise Won't Make You Slim
③ How to Burn Calories Effectively
④ A Psychological Study on Childhood Obesity
⑤ Muscle-fat Relationship in Caloric Intake

25 According to the research findings, which of the following is true?

① Human willpower weakens as it is used.
② What you eat has nothing to do with weight loss.
③ In losing weight, exercise intensity matters most.
④ Exercise is very critical for weight loss.
⑤ The obese should avoid fast food.

As early as 1848, when photography was not even a decade old, a handful of photographers were already sniffing around the edges of the Mexican-American War. But the pictures they made were ghostly daguerreotypes*, fragile and one of a kind. It was only during the Civil War that photographers arrived in force, toting cameras with glass-plate negatives that could produce multiple prints. Because their heavy wooden cameras required long exposure times, they Ⓐ_____. But the dead don't move, so scenes of battlefields littered with corpses were possible. These pictures were new, shocking and grimly fascinating. With the combination of new hardware, new means of distribution and a dry-eyed willingness to point the lens anywhere, war photography had truly arrived. So had the moral ambiguities it still carries. By World War I, the demand for dramatic battlefield action shots, something never easy to get, had led to the problem of elaborately doctored scenes, so much so that at least one Australian photographer was transferred away from the front. The real problem for war photography today, however, is not Ⓑ _____ but Ⓒ_____. The tidal wave of pictures all around us, with every cell phone adding to the deluge every day, threatens to make even atrocity photos into just more pictures, as morally weightless as the movie stills they so often resemble.

*daguerreotype: an early photograph produced on a silver or a silver-covered copper plate.

26 Which of the following would be best for the blank Ⓐ?

① could not use them on battlefields
② could not capture movement
③ completely stopped using them
④ were capable of picturing more elaborate scenes
⑤ had to move around all the time

27 The underlined word "doctored" means _____.

① manipulated ② detailed ③ studied
④ distributed ⑤ hidden

28 Which of the following would be best for the blanks Ⓑ and Ⓒ?

① staged imagery – overloaded imagery
② fake imagery – ambiguous imagery
③ photo imagery – movie imagery
④ live imagery – recorded imagery
⑤ moral imagery – immoral imagery

Over the past 50 years, researchers who study human judgment have realized that we rely on emotions to make decisions about risk. We can't possibly mull over every new piece of data our brains collect, so our emotions give us shortcuts, helping us make split-second judgments about that information. The more uncertainty, the more shortcuts we use. This is a good thing. People who have suffered brain damage that removes emotions from their calculations cannot function. They can't make decisions, even simple ones. So we need our emotions to make sense of the world. _____ our emotions also can lead us astray – particularly when we encounter an exception to a lifetime's worth of rules. The brain's shortcuts come with certain predictable biases. In experiments, people reliably overestimate the chances of something happening if they can vividly imagine it. If we see something new, we try to fit it into a box that we understand.

29 The best title of the passage would be _____.

① Limitations in Human Judgement
② How We Mange Risk
③ How We Cope with Human Errors
④ Reason over Emotion in Decision-Making
⑤ Risks in the Information Age

30 Which of the following would be best for the blank?

① Similarly ② Logically ③ But
④ Moreover ⑤ Therefore

Some countries, such as Indonesia and the Philippines, are blighted by geography. But other disaster-prone nations like Japan manage to surmount these disadvantages. In some ways, natural disasters give these developed economies an excuse for technological improvement.
[A] So while Japan invests in high-tech skyscrapers designed to withstand the inevitable next earthquake, the West Sumatran capital of Padang was crowded with poorly built buildings that crumbled when the earth shuddered this September. [B] Similarly, in the Philippines, the vast flooding triggered by Ketsana was largely the result of insufficient drainage. [C] In fact, the U.N. estimates that when equivalent populations in the Philippines and Japan endure the same number of tropical cyclones each year, 17 times more people perish in the Philippines than in Japan.
[D] The higher death tolls feed a vicious cycle: constantly struggling to recover from the latest storm or quake, developing countries have a harder time affording the disaster-prevention measures needed to mitigate nature's wrath. [E] Such discrepancies, subconsciously or not, affect the way we value life. A fair chunk of Bangladesh slides underwater, killing thousands, and it barely merits a mention in the global media. A dozen people die in a California wildfire, and it's front-page news. That inequality struck me as I surveyed the wreckage of Pariaman Indonesia, where nearly every building had been twisted into a carcass of impossible angles. Unlike New Orleans or other Western locales ravaged by nature, Pariaman will quickly fade from the vocabulary of global disaster. <u>Yet the tales there are no less tragic.</u>

31 When the above passage can be divided into two paragraphs, which would be the best boundary?

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C]
④ [D] ⑤ [E]

32 The underlined expression implies that _____.

① the disasters in developing nations are more tragic because they could be avoided
② the disasters in Western countries are less damaging because of their high technology
③ the disasters in Asia are less tragic because human lives are less valued there
④ the disaster in Indonesia is tragic because the media did not report it
⑤ wherever it occurs, every disaster is tragic

33 According to the passage, which of the following is true?

① Developed nations are more likely to suffer from natural disasters because of their geographic locations.
② Earthquakes are much more damaging than tropical cyclones.
③ The disasters in developed countries are far more serious than the ones in developing countries.
④ The countries worst hit by disasters are the ones that are least able to handle them.
⑤ Western countries are reluctant to give developing nations financial and technical assistance.

In the seven-year battle since 2001 to set Afghanistan back on its feet after more than two decades at war, the country's historical sites have been ignored. Its ancient heritage has fallen victim to an epidemic of pillaging on par with the depredations of Genghis Khan's army that in 1220 left the city of Balkh in ruins. Unauthorized excavation on the scale of organized crime is carried out by professional gangs supported by local warlords and even government officials, with ties to the international black market in antiquities. While estimates of this illicit trade vary widely, government authorities put it at as high as $4 billion, roughly on par with the country's drug trade. This hurts historians and archaeologists who are just starting to understand the country's important role in the development of Central Asian civilization. The mid-20th century blossoming of archaeological research in Afghanistan uncovered treasures of unimaginable value. Those findings also ignited gold fever in the country, inspiring hundreds of freelance "archaeologists" to dig for treasures of their own, with a black market value that far exceeded a farmer's annual earnings. Then, starting in 1979, war uprooted the fragile government protections and thousands of priceless artifacts were spirited out of the country. But it was the fall of the Taliban in December 2001, and the subsequent power vacuum, that unleashed the most devastating rape of Afghanistan's heritage to date. _____ poverty and war are what kept these sites safe. In times of conflict, civilians were afraid to leave home, and the fear of land mines kept many from digging. Now that a nationwide campaign to clear the mines is bearing fruit, looters are returning to sites that have been untouched for years, and are even discovering new ones.

Good spellers know what words look like and even, in their writing muscles, feel like. They have a good set of word images in their minds, and are willing to trust these images. The things we do to 'teach' spelling to children do little to develop these skills or talents, and much to destroy them or prevent them from developing. The first and worst thing we do is to make children anxious about spelling. [A] We treat a misspelled word like a crime and penalize the misspeller severely; many of us talk of making children develop a 'spelling conscience,' and fail otherwise excellent papers because of a few spelling mistakes. This is self-defeating. When we are anxious, we don't perceive clearly or remember what we once perceived. [B] Everyone knows how hard it is to recall even simple things when under emotional pressure. If we are anxious enough, we will not trust the messages that memory sends us. [C] Many children spell badly because although their first hunches about how to spell a word may be correct, they are afraid to trust them. I have often seen on children's papers a word correctly spelled, then crossed out and misspelled. [D] There are some tricks that might help children get sharper word images. Some teachers may be using them. One is the trick of air writing; that is, of 'writing' a word in the air with a finger and 'seeing' the image so formed. I did this quite a bit with fifth graders, using either the air or the top of a desk, on which the fingers left no mark. [E] Another thing to help sharpen children's image-making machinery is _____. On the little cards you put the words or the pictures that the child is going to look at. You hold the larger card over the card to be read, uncover it for a split second with a quick wrist motion, then cover it up again.

34 The best title of the passage would be _____.
① Decline of Illicit Trades in Afghanistan
② History of Treasure Hunt in Afghanistan
③ Afghanistan's Nationwide Campaign against Land Mines
④ Historians and Afghanistan's Cultural Heritage
⑤ Afghanistan's Ongoing War on Militancy

35 Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank?
① Consequently ② Still ③ Ironically
④ By contrast ⑤ Predictably

36 According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① The farmers sustained the most damage from the professional looters.
② The decline of Taliban forces had positive effects on the national efforts to preserve historical artifacts.
③ The successful campaign to clear land mines encouraged the looters to strike again.
④ Unlike amateur archaeologists, professional looters were supported by drug trades in the nation.
⑤ The government officials did their best to prevent unauthorized excavation.

37 When the above passage can be divided into two paragraphs, which would be the best boundary?
① [A] ② [B] ③ [C]
④ [D] ⑤ [E]

38 The best title of the passage would be _____.
① How Children Best Learn to Spell
② How Teachers Make Children Hate Reading
③ How Good Spellers Spell
④ How to Help Students' Concentration Skills
⑤ How to Make Learning Fun in the Classroom

39 Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank?
① using pictures rather than words
② teaching with magic tricks
③ putting them under emotional pressure
④ taking a closer look at words
⑤ taking a quick look at words

People born after 1980 tend to have a distinctive style of handwriting: a little bit sloppy, a little bit childish and almost never in cursive. The knee-jerk explanation is that computers are responsible for our increasingly illegible scrawl, but Steven Grant, a special-education professor, says that's not the case. The simple fact is that kids haven't learned to write neatly because no one has forced them to. "Writing is just not part of the national agenda anymore. If something is not on a test in schools today, it's viewed as a luxury. Reading is on there, but handwriting is not," he says. In other words, schools don't care how a child holds her pencil Ⓐ_____. Is that such a bad thing? Except for physicians — whose illegible handwriting on charts and prescription pads causes thousands of deaths a year — penmanship has almost no bearing on job performance. And aside from the occasional grocery list or Post-it note, most adults write very little by hand. I will never have beautiful handwriting. My printing will always be fat and round and looks as if it came from a 12-year-old. And let's be honest: the Declaration of Independence is already hard to read. We are living in the age of social networks and frenzied conversation, composing more e-mails, texting more messages and keeping in touch with more people than ever before. Maybe this is the trade-off. We've given up Ⓑ_____ for Ⓒ _____. And yes, maybe we are a little lazy.

40 Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank Ⓐ?
① because writing is more important than reading
② because teachers are lazy
③ as long as she can read
④ as long as she is polite
⑤ as long as she is healthy

41 Which of the following would be best for the blanks Ⓑ and Ⓒ?
① conversations — messages
② messages — conversations
③ speed — beauty
④ beauty — speed
⑤ efficiency — artistry

42 The best title of the passage would be _____.
① Benefits of Good Handwriting
② Relationship between Handwriting and Personality
③ Educational Priorities in Schools
④ Reading vs. Writing
⑤ Decline of Handwriting

The existing formula is simple. When vaccinating against influenza, inoculate those most susceptible to the disease's wrath. Such vulnerable types include the elderly and infants. This seems reasonable policy, and it is the one that has long been promulgated by America's Centres for Disease Control (CDC). Only recently has it been extended to include children up to the age of 18, on the basis that they are more likely than other people to catch flu in the first place even though they are at little risk of dying from it. However, vaccinating — those most at risk of bad effects is not the right way to deal with the disease. In a report published this week in Science, Dr. John Medlock argues that even with the extension of vaccination to school-age children, the existing policy of protecting the individual is still playing down the real public health value of vaccines — namely that they create a so-called herd immunity which helps to break the disease's chain of transmission. He argues that it would be better to concentrate on vaccinating those _____ — both school children and people between the ages of 30 and 40, who are likely to be the parents of those children, and who are, at the moment, at the bottom of the vaccination priority list. That, at least, is the outcome of his mathematical model of how influenza spreads. As model epidemics he chose those of 1918 and 1957. Yet no matter which pattern of epidemic was chosen, the result was the same. The best approach to influenza is to vaccinate young people and their parents, not infants and the elderly. Moreover, it is a cheaper and more efficient option. Around 85m doses of vaccine are distributed in the United States in normal years. Dr. Medlock reckons that if his approach were followed, that might be cut to just over 60m.

43 The best title of the passage would be _____.
① Overdependence on Flu Vaccination
② How to Stop the Spread of Flu Virus
③ How to Deal with Different Types of Flu
④ Need for New Flu Vaccines
⑤ Economic Cost of Vaccinating

44 Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank?
① young and careless
② old and weak
③ most likely to catch the virus
④ most likely to spread the virus
⑤ at risk of death

45 According to the passages, Dr. Medlock's mathematical model suggests _____.
① effective ways to calculate different types of flu
② effective treatments for different ages
③ a marketing strategy for vaccines
④ a new way to make vaccines
⑤ a new way to allocate vaccines

The idea of Canadian wine invites disbelief in those who think of the country as being a frozen wilderness. In fact, British Columbia's Okanagan Valley, blessed with a Mediterranean microclimate, is home to some respectable vintages and southern Ontario, on the same latitude as France's Languedoc, produces passable plonk. Partly thanks to government subsidies, the wineries have raised the quantity and quality of their output, won a few international awards and notched up modest export sales. Some wine producers fear that their new status risks being undermined by Ⓐ_____ allowed by Ontario, Canada's most populous province. It lets wines made with up to 70% imported grapes be sold as Canadian. The small print declares, ambiguously, that these impostors were "cellared in Canada", but they are otherwise indistinguishable from the real thing. British Columbia follows a similar practice. This laxity dates from when Canadian wine makers struggled to get enough local grapes. It is backed by Canada's two biggest wine companies, Vincor Canada and Andrew Peller. They argue that they cannot compete with cheaper imports from Chile and Australia Ⓑ_____ they use bulk wines from those same countries. Smaller wineries in both British Columbia and Ontario, which produce better-quality wines, say the labelling is devaluating their image. They want the rule changed. They accuse the Liquor Control Board, an arm of Ontario's government that holds a monopoly on off-sales in the province, of siding with the heavyweights. The board displays their blended wines on the shelves dedicated to promoting local products at the front of every store. It is bad enough for consumers to have to buy wine from the government. Why the government thinks consumers should be hoodwinked in the cause of trying to compete with Chile and Australia in wine production is even more baffling.

46 Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank Ⓐ?

① overproduction ② loose labelling
③ cheap pricing ④ heavy taxation
⑤ subsidy cut

47 Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank Ⓑ?

① because ② when ③ although
④ if ⑤ unless

48 According to the passage, which of the following is true?

① There is no good wine in Canada.
② Canadian wine is much better than European wines.
③ Canadian wine is much cheaper than Australian wine.
④ In Canada, smaller wine producers make better wines than large wine companies.
⑤ Smaller wineries in Canada import the grapes from France.

For three straight years Cuenca, Ecuador's third city, has topped International Living magazine's ranking of retirement spots. American diplomats say some 5,000 expatriates from the United States, mostly over 55, now live in this city of 330,000 people, which has enough colonial and 19th century architecture to qualify as a UNESCO world heritage site. The city offers a packed schedule of events, including an international art biennale and the national hockey tournament. Its private health clinics are well-regarded and cheap. Many stately homes have been converted into smart restaurants and boutique hotels. People still feel safe walking Cuenca's cobblestone streets at night. Cuenca has some unavoidable drawbacks. Traffic on narrow streets is harrowing. Buses and lorries using low-quality diesel spew arsenic into the air. Few houses have heating, and at an altitude of 2,500m, evenings are brisk. The inequality between foreigners and locals can be jarring, and may lead to social tensions. Elderly native women still carry loads to market on their bent backs, and ageing cobblers toil in dark adobe workshops. Although most Cuencans ignore the anti-American rhetoric of Rafael Correa, the president, they resent being priced out of the property market. Cuenca owes some of its growth to liberal immigration policies. Ecuador grants residency to any retiree over 65 whose pension exceeds $800 a month, just $255 above the poverty line. Since older people pay a mere $50 a month for health care from the social-security system, a new influx of retired people could strain budgets to breaking point.

49 The best title of the passage would be _____.

① Cuenca as a New Anti-imperialist City
② American Tourists' Misbehavior in Cuenca
③ Cuenca as Ecuador's Retirement Capital
④ Decline of Social Security System in Ecuador
⑤ Recent Political Changes in Cuenca

50 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT the weakness of Cuenca?

① Anti-American sentiment among the locals
② Economic gap between locals and foreigners
③ Environmental pollution
④ Poor house heating system
⑤ Narrow road condition

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