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<50문항 90분>

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

01 Invented a few years ago by students and seized upon by digital marketers, the festival for lonely hearts falls annually on the 11th day of the 11th month.

① embraced ② funded ③ circulated
④ advertised ⑤ initiated

02 Children could share eating habits or a genetic predisposition to obesity with their mothers.

① risk ② disorder ③ similarity
④ proneness ⑤ resistance

03 That will require women to come to grips with the full range of risks associated with being proactive.

① critical ② careless ③ superior
④ liberal ⑤ enthusiastic

04 What we see from Russia is an illegal and illegitimate effort to destabilize a sovereign state and create a contrived crisis with paid operatives across an international boundary.

① potential ② concocted ③ random
④ unexpected ⑤ extensive

05 As for the two countries' leaders, even a perfunctory handshake in Beijing would be something, while a substantive meeting would be best of all.

① superficial ② hostile ③ spontaneous
④ calculated ⑤ warmhearted

[06-10] Choose one that is either ungrammatical or unacceptable.

06 Detroit was the birthplace of ① both the industrial age and the ② nation's middle class, and the ③ city's rise and fall ④ being a window into the challenges ⑤ facing all of modern America.

07 Severe flooding ① triggered by torrential rainstorms ② killing at least nine people in northern Georgia, ③ rendered major roads impassable, ④ inundated homes and ⑤ forced schools to close.

08 Hundreds of civilians were ① reporting killed in ② shelling, as the army struggled ③ to root out Tamil rebels from ④ the last few square kilometers of land ⑤ under their control.

09 Fifty-six people, ① including two ② retired generals, ③ were went on trial in Turkey's second case against a clandestine group ④ accused of ⑤ plotting to overthrow the government of Prime Minister Recep Erdogan.

10 ① Like baseball parks and basketball-hockey arenas, football stadiums have ② for decades ③ been evolving into places ④ where an increasing amount of the real estate ⑤ are devoted to premium-priced seating.

[11-16] Choose one that is most appropriate for the blank.

11 It's no secret that Twitter can be a tremendous time-suck. But imagine _____ for wasting those precious minutes of your day. With companies desperate to reach consumers in the social-media crowd, it's now possible to make a buck or two - or much more - on Twitter. A company called Izea, which made its name connecting bloggers with firms willing to compensate them for plugs on their blogs, has set up a similar service for the Twittersphere.

① many hours ② your future ③ getting paid
④ virtual reality ⑤ being fined

12 Some Chinese euphemisms also stem from squeamishness. Rather than inquire about a patient's sex life, doctors may ask if you have much time for *fang shi* (room business). Online sites sell *qingqu yongpin*, literally "interesting love products." But Chinese circumlocution is often a form of polite opacity. Chinese people don't like being too direct in turning down invitations or (as many journalists find) requests for interviews. So they will frequently reply that something is *bu fangbian* (not convenient). This does not mean reapply in a few weeks' time. It means _____.

① they do not want to do it, ever
② they will do it as soon as possible
③ they are not sure
④ they expect you to be more respectful
⑤ they want you to be less ambiguous

13 Often at night I dream that I've found some dangerous object lying on the floor and swallowed it. I sit up, coughing violently, trying to force it back out. I turn to my wife and tell her that I've ingested something potentially fatal, and what should I do? If she wakes up grouchy, she snaps, "Be quiet! I'm trying to sleep!" Startled, I recover myself, realize it's just the same _____ I always have, and feel embarrassed, hoping my wife won't remember the interruption the next morning.

① spasm ② memory ③ illustration
④ fantasy ⑤ nightmare

14 For some types of public figures walking away from the source of their fame, the question of what comes next may be treated lightly. A retired athlete can become a sportscaster or investor; the TV actor whose hit show comes to an end can mull over movie scripts. But when a writer retires, it feels, somehow, different: writing novels is less a job one can leave than proof that one __. There's something that seems illogical about a writer declaring he or she is done. Where, then, do all of the observations channeled into metaphor go?

① is sensitive and sympathetic
② is not interested in making money
③ behaves in mysterious ways
④ spends the most time on reading
⑤ sees the world in a certain way

15 Bird flu has killed more than 330 people since 2003. That may not sound many, but it amounts to 60% of the 570 known cases of the disease. The only reason the death toll is not higher is that those who succumbed caught the virus directly from a bird. Fortunately for everyone else, it does not pass easily from person to person. _____. That is the burden of research carried out last year by two teams of scientists. They tweaked the bird-flu virus's genes to produce a version which can travel through the air from ferret to ferret. And ferrets are good proxies for people.

① Of course not
② But it might
③ That's it
④ It doesn't matter
⑤ Or nothing else

16 GM has apologized but has done little to address perceptions of company negligence or propose a solution so it doesn't happen again, says USC marketing professor Ira Kalb. After Toyota recalled millions of vehicles because of "unintended acceleration," Kalb estimates, the company lost $9 billion in sales. Since then, Toyota has recovered enough to be the best-selling automaker globally for the past two years. Because Americans typically buy cars every six years or so, GM may benefit from _____.

① inflation
② consumer report
③ global marketing
④ consumer amnesia
⑤ recession

[17-50] Read the following passages and answer the questions.

17-18

The most common treatment for post-traumatic stress disorder is known as exposure-based therapy. This asks those afflicted to imagine the sights and sounds that traumatized them, and helps them confront those memories. It often works. But not always. And it would undoubtedly be better if troops did not develop the condition in the frist place. With this in mind, a team of engineers, computer scientists and psychologists led by Dr Skip Rizzo propose a form of psychological vaccination. By _____, Dr Rizzo hopes to inure squaddies to anything they might witness on the field of battle. The idea of doing this developed from Dr Rizzo's work using virtual reality to help with exposure-based therapy. Such VR enables the sights, sounds, vibrations and even smells of the battlefield to be recreated in the safety of a clinic, and trials suggest it can help those who do not respond to standard exposure-based therapy. The success of such simulation led Dr Rizzo to wonder if a similar regime, experienced before actual battle, might prepare troops mentally in the way that traditional training prepares them physically. His preliminary results suggest it might.

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

① making soldiers relive the horrors of war as they come back
② presenting soldiers with the horrors of war before they go to fight
③ preparing soldiers more physically for battle
④ using a variety of stress-reduction tactics
⑤ speeding up the healing process with virtual training courses

18 According to the passage, Dr Rizzo's method of treatment _____.

① is not a complete break from the exposure-based therapy
② is likely to create problems because it is based on video games
③ does not work for those with severe physical limitations
④ suggests that an actual battlefield cannot be replaced by a virtual one
⑤ tends to be less harmful than conventional shock therapy

19-20

Marriage gives you someone to blame--for just about everything. Before you get married, when you feel depressed, you think to yourself, Is this it? And by "it" you mean Ⓐ _____. Is this all life has to offer? Just one day followed by another? The same dreary routine? Etc. But after you get married, you think to yourself, Is this it? And by "it" you mean Ⓑ _____. If your life feels monotonous, devoid of possibilities, static, two-dimensional, whatever, you don't blame your life; you blame your marriage. As a thing that's supposed to fill up your days until you die, your marriage becomes like an emblem of your life, like a kind of plastic insulation that's pressed all the way up against the very borders of your existence. It's much easier to blame the stuff lining the walls than the room itself. And there is, you sometimes remind yourself, just a little space between the lining and the outer boundaries, and thus it allows you to trick yourself into thinking if you could just get into that space between where your marriage ends and your life continues, or if you could somehow tear down the plastic, escape the confines of your marriage, life would suddenly be vibrant and rich and unexpected and mysterious again.

19 Choose one that are most appropriate for the blanks.

① life - marriage
② spouse - life
③ marriage - marriage
④ life - life
⑤ marriage - life

20 What does the underlined "tear down the plastic" mean?

① get a new job
② have your own hobby
③ fail the experiment
④ terminate the marital status
⑤ escape from the routine

]

21-22

Researchers have long been intrigued as to whether an ability to avoid, or defer, gratification is related to outcomes in life. The best-known test is the "marshmallow" experiment, in which children who could refrain from eating the confection for 15 minutes were given a second one. Children who could not wait tended to have lower incomes and poorer health as adults. Dr David Lindahl of Stockholm University used data from a Swedish survey in which more than 13,000 children aged 13 were asked whether they would prefer to receive $140 now or $1,400 in five years' time. About four-fifths of them said they were prepared to wait. Unlike previous researchers, Dr Lindahl was able to track all the children and account for their parental background and cognitive ability. He found that the 13-year-olds who wanted the smaller sum of money at once were 32% more likely to be convicted of a crime during the next 18 years than those children who said they would rather wait for the bigger reward. Individuals who are impatient, he believes, prefer instant benefits and are therefore less likely to be deterred by potential punishments. But those who fret that a person's criminal path is set already as a teenager should not despair. Dr Lindahl offers a remedy. When the respondents' education was included in the analysis, he found that higher educational attainment was linked to a preference for delayed gratification. "I therefore suspect that schooling can deter people from crime by making them value the future more," explains Dr Lindahl.

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

① Temptation and Punishment
② Human Behavior and Legal Loopholes
③ How to Educate Impatient Children
④ Time Preferences and Criminal Behavior
⑤ Limitations of Higher Education

22 According to the passage, Dr Lindahl's research argue _____.

① educational background and patience are not related
② the "marshmallow" test does not serve any longer as an effective measure of children's self-control
③ kids who delay rewards are more likely to become criminals later
④ patience is not always a virtue
⑤ schooling could make people more likely to postpone rewards

23-24

The last public-relations volley was launched on April 21st at the Tribeca Film Festival in New York. "Baseball in the Time of cholera," directed by two foreign-aid workers living in Haiti, weaves together the stories of a teenage athlete who loses his mother to cholera and lawyers suing the UN for negligent sanitation at a Nepal peacekeeping base. The film features plenty of news footage of the base, including sewage pipes flowing into a tributary of Haiti's largest river. The first cholera cases appeared near the base, and the bacteria quickly spread along the river and its network of canals, which Haitians use for bathing, drinking, irrigating crops and washing clothes. Since the outbreak began the UN has tried to dodge accusations of responsibility, saying that the source of the disease is unknowable or unimportant. But a series of epidemiological and genome studies have all but established the UN's peacekeeping force's role as fact. Even Bill Clinton, the UN's own special envoy for Haiti, has acknowledged it. "It was the proximate cause of cholera," he said last month. "That is, a soldier was carrying the cholera strain. It came from his waste stream into the waterways of Haiti, into the bodies of Haitians."

23 What did the UN say about the spread of the disease in Haiti?

① No comment.
② We are not responsible.
③ We did everything we could.
④ We'll find the way to cure it.
⑤ We need your help to fight against it.

24 According to the passage, what was the source of the disease?

① a UN peacekeeping soldier
② Nepal peacekeeping base
③ Haitians' poor sanitary condition
④ network of canals
⑤ air pollution in Haiti

25-26

Much of the ink spilt over drones concerns their targets. Some celebrate the ease with which America can now vaporize its foes. Others fret that innocents are too often caught in the blast zone. Less attention has been paid to the men and women who hold the joysticks. But now that the air force is training more drone pilots than fighter and bomber pilots combined, this is starting to change. "People assume these pilots have been desensitized, like they're playing a video game," says Nancy Cooke, a professor at Arizona State University. "The opposite is true." Being out of harm's way makes the job less fretful in some respects, but more so in others. Whereas fighter pilots drop a bomb and fly away, drone pilots may spend weeks monitoring a village of convoy, sussing out patterns and getting to know their enemies. This makes the act of killing more personal, particularly as these pilots are forced to witness the fallout. Afterwards, instead of bonding with fellow servicemen at a base, drone warriors go home, where they must keep their daily exploits a secret.

25 The underlined expression means that drone pilots _____.

① are not affected by their mission
② might experience mental problems
③ are among the most highly educated
④ consider their work boring and worthless
⑤ can handle stress on their own

26 According to the passage, what makes the lives of drone pilots stressful?

① Being constantly compared with fighter pilots
② Not returning to their families
③ Not knowing the result of their mission
④ Fighting the unknown enemies from afar
⑤ Becoming intimate with the enemies

27-28

When we consider what, to use the words of the catechism, is the chief end of man, and what are the true necessaries and means of life, it appears as if men had deliberately chosen the common mode of living because they preferred it to any other. Yet they honestly think there is no choice left. But alert and healthy natures remember that the sun rose clear. It is never too late to give up our prejudices. No way of thinking or doing, however ancient, can be trusted without proof. What everybody echoes or in silence passes by as true today may turn out to be falsehood tomorrow, mere smoke of opinion, which some had trusted for a cloud that would sprinkle fertilizing rain on their fields. What old people say you cannot do you try and find that you can. Old deeds for old people, and new deeds for new. Old people did not know enough once, perchance, to fetch fresh fuel to keep the fire a-going; new people put a little dry wood under a pot, and are whirled round the globe with the speed of birds, in a way to kill old people, as the phrase is. Age is no better, hardly so well, qualified for an instructor as youth, for it has not profited so much as it has lost. One may almost doubt if the wisest man has learned any thing of absolute value by living. Practically, the old have no very important advice to give the young, their own experience has been so partial, and their lives have been such miserable failures, for private reasons, as they must believe; and it may be that they have some faith left which belies that experience, and they are only less young than they were.

27 What does the underlined "our prejudices" imply?

① We are born free.
② We follow the law of nature.
③ We have no future.
④ We have no choice but to live this way.
⑤ We can do whatever we can.

28 Which is true of the author's opinion?

① One hour today is worth two tomorrow.
② Wisdom doesn't necessarily come with age.
③ Experience is the mother of wisdom
④ Old age isn't so bad when you consider the alternative.
⑤ A child cannot be taught by anyone who despises him.

29-30

The 1600s were not, on the face of it, an obvious candidate for the description of the "age of genius." It was a world in which everyone was God-fearing and when everything from floods to comets was seen as the inscrutable will of a jealous, stern deity. [A] Yet it was from this unpromising soil that the modern, scientific world-view bloomed. The crowning achievement of the age - Isaac Newton's *Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica* - is among the most influential books ever written; those with the mathematical fortitude to make sense of its deliberately obscure diagrams are struck dumb with admiration. The equations derived by the eccentric genius are still used to design cars, build bridges and send spacecraft into the cosmos. [B] But the legacy of the age is more than just a set of useful theories. The intuition of men like Newton and Johannes Kepler that, beneath the apparent chaos of everyday life, the universe is a regular, ordered machine that can be described with a few simple equations proved amazingly to be correct. [C] It is this idea of universality that is the true legacy of the scientific revolution. [D] The standard account tells us that the new science broke the stranglehold that the church and a few of its favoured pagan thinkers had exerted for centuries on Western thought. That is broadly true, but the reality was a good deal more complicated. [E] The proto-scientists did not spring into being as paid-up believers in modern materialism and rationality. [F] Newton divided his time between pursuits that today we would recognize as science and older, much more arcane disciplines such as alchemy and an obsessive search for numerological codes in the Bible. Newton intended his great system of the world as a tribute to a dazzlingly deft geometer-god. When others took it to suggest that, once the universal clockwork was wound up there would be no further need for divine intervention to keep the planets in their orbits, he was dismayed. In a sense, he was not the first of the scientists, but the last of the sorcerers.

29 When the above passage can be divided into three paragraphs, which would be the best boundary?

① [A] and [C]　② [B] and [D]
③ [B] and [F]　④ [C] and [E]
⑤ [D] and [F]

30 The underlined expression implies that _____.

① his conviction that the universe was an orderly place sprang from his religious belief
② he believed that the universe was something that could be comprehended by mortal minds
③ his scientific achievement was diminished by his belief in alchemy
④ he was neither a scientist nor a sorcerer
⑤ his scientific achievement kept his sorcerer persona hidden

31-32

In 1086 William the Conqueror completed a comprehensive survey of England and Wales. "The Domesday Book," as it came to be called, contained details of 13,418 places and 112 boroughs--and is still available for public inspection at the National Archives in London. Not so the original version of a new survey that was commissioned for the 900th anniversary of "The Domesday Book." It was recorded on special 12-inch laser discs. Their format is now obsolete.

The digital era brought with it the promise of indefinite memory. Increased computing power and disk space combined with decreasing costs were supposed to make anything born digital possible to store forever. But digital data often has a surprisingly short life. "If we're not careful, we will know more about the beginning of the 20st century than the beginning of the 21st century," says Adam Farquhar, who is in charge of the British Library's digital-preservation efforts.

The most obvious problems for digital archivists have to do with hardware, but they are also the easiest to fix. Many archives replace their data-storage systems every three to five years to guard against obsolescence and decay. This is not as expensive as it sounds; hard drives are cheap and reliable. The threat of hardware failure is overcome by keeping copies in different places. The British Library has storage sites in London, Wales and Scotland.

31 "The Domesday Book" in 1986 is not available because _____.

① it was not safely stored in hard discs
② too much information is in the book
③ laser discs used to record are not in use any more
④ nobody knows where it was stored
⑤ the data was erased by computer virus

32 Often _____ makes the life of digital data surprisingly short.

① system error
② software innovation
③ a programmer's mistake
④ hardware change
⑤ computer virus

33-34

A lesser-known issue about pain relief is now gaining attention: the treatment of acute pain. The dispute is not about the drugs themselves, but concerns their type, quantity and timing. Medical opinion is surprisingly divided on this, chiefly because it is so hard to measure pain accurately. Attempts to determine a global pain scale have failed, because _____. In nations with stiff upper lips, a dose may be too high. In those with trembling lower ones, the same amount may be too little. Stereotypes are misleading: on average Germans, for instance, rate pain for similar conditions worse than Italians do. Such comparisons are rare, but a global study called *Pain Out* is trying to make them more systematic. It records data across 16 rich and poor countries. Patients fill in forms after operations and doctors make notes of given treatments. The data are fed into a central server and can be accessed freely by researchers. One finding is that Rwandan women undergoing Caesarean sections get worse therapy than those in any other rich or poor country. As a result, says Dr Kabeza, an anaesthetist at Kigali University Hospital, the medical staff are changing its pain-relief policies, and the university is changing the way it teaches pain management.

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

① patients refuse to report their illnesses
② all nations are not equal in terms of economic power
③ not enough data have been accumulated
④ stereotypes influence our thought and behavior
⑤ pain tolerance varies from country to country

34 The author's main idea is that _____.

① medical care inevitably varies between rich and poor countries
② pain has obvious human costs in every country
③ the psychology of national character should be considered in pain treatment
④ easy access to pain treatment is an essential human right
⑤ objective criteria for measuring suffering should be established as soon as possible

35-36

In the fall of 1979, I traveled from the US, where I was a college senior, to India to attend my sister's wedding in a small town in Gujarat state. On the way back, I got stranded in Mumbai because a fire had damaged the airport. I was with my brother and his wife, and we checked daily on when flights would resume, but found little progress. Exasperated and, as overseas Indians, accustomed to better efficiency, we rounded on an airport official. While he was annoyed at our impatience, he was also apologetic-and philosophical-about the lack of urgency to reopen the terminal. "You must understand," he said, "this is India."

This, of course, was India. For decades the country was known for being hapless and inept. Not until the early 1990s did India first become serious about deregulating and opening up its hide-bound "license raj" economy, and the nation's international image transformed. Suddenly, India was hot. By 2007, GDP was expanding by 9%, nearly treble the old, anemic "Hindu rate of growth." Multinationals wooed India's rising middle class as desirable consumers, just as they long had the Chinese. India became synonymous with what was smart and modern. Heck, it even produced and exported CEOs to run top US companies. Today, if I flew out of Mumbai, I'd do so from a sparkling new airport terminal - 1979 is so ancient history.

35 What does the underlined "this is India" imply?
① We can help you soon.
② Finally you are here.
③ This is your destination.
④ Tell my boss, not me.
⑤ You need to wait much longer.

36 Which one is NOT true of the above passage?
① The author misses those days in India in 1979.
② The author is an Indian living in the US.
③ India has become a strong IT power.
④ The "Hindu rate of growth" doesn't work any more.
⑤ Now Mumbai has a new modern airport terminal.

37-39

When and why did things start to change? The latter half of the 17th century saw the start of a backlash against extreme Puritanism, particularly among the upper classes who observed the louche goings on at court, led by the libidinous Charles Ⅱ. But the reasons for the first sexual revolution were complex and varied. The migration of people to big cities had made the bonds of traditional morality much harder to enforce, while the explosion of mass-printed media both spread ideas and exploited prurient interest in sexual shenanigans. Exploration also had an influence, as travellers returned with tales of very different sexual cultures. But the key driver was the spread of nonconformity, which eroded the church's authority. Samuel Johnson, a high Tory Anglican, spoke for many in 1750 when he opined that "every man should regulate his actions by his own conscience." The upper-middle-class members of the Beggar's Benison club in Scotland, founded in 1732, apparently thought nothing of arranging meetings where they could drink, sing and fondle naked women. Yet it would be wrong to view late-18th-century attitudes towards sex as a prototype of our own. Sexual liberation was largely confined to the ranks of well-to-do chaps. It was generally assumed that while it was "natural" for men to pursue sexual opportunity, women were instinctively more virtuous.

37 The best title of the above passage would be _____.
① Sexual Persecution in Early Modern England
② Sex and Punishment in the 18th century England
③ How Morality Became Personal in the 18th century England
④ Sexual Freedom of Women in the 18th century England
⑤ How to Police Sexuality in the 18th century England

38 According to the passage, which of the following is NOT a factor contributing to the first sexual revolution?
① urbanization
② religious tolerance
③ circulation of ideas
④ corruption of women
⑤ decline of the Puritanism

39 The sexual liberation in the late 18th century was limited to _____.
① the working class
② urban people
③ wealthy men
④ educated men
⑤ politicians

40-41

A pack of photo paper, laminating sheets, spray glue: it sounds like a list of things you need for the school art class. In fact they are ingredients for a fake identity card. Add a dash of Photoshop expertise, and you can earn yourself $1,500 a week, according to a former vendor, a privately educated British schoolboy, who used to sell fake cards at $30 a time to his classmates.

The trade is even more profitable in America. Because the legal drinking age is 21, demand is higher and buyers are richer. An ex-student says he was able to sell bogus IDs for $120 each. Whereas he found holograms and bar codes on American driving licences easy to forge, he failed to copy the magnetic strips. _____, perhaps, some American states are now phasing out licences with magnetic strips in favor of cheaper ones with bar codes.

The business of forged identity cards is booming, particularly in the Anglosphere. A study in 2009 of American university students found that 17% of freshmen and 32% of seniors owned a false ID. Today the numbers are even higher, experts reckon. Bars near American campuses have started to ask for two kinds of identification.

40 It appears that _____ are most difficult to forge.

① photographs
② holograms
③ bar codes
④ magnetic strips
⑤ student ID cards

41 The most appropriate expression for the blank would be _____.

① Fortunately ② Finally ③ Unwisely
④ Accidentally ⑤ Occasionally

42-43

From the salons of French diplomacy to the elegant dinner tables of parquet-floored Paris, we meet seduction at every turn: the sensuality of preparing and sharing food, or tasting fine wine; the seduction rituals of street interaction, or superior conversation; the eroticism of French perfume. French electoral politics is also wrapped in the codes of seduction. At elections voters expect their politicians to engage in an operation de seduction. Valery Giscardd'Estaing, a former president, boasts that his smouldering look to women in a crowd was a campaign tool. Mr Jacques Chirac, another ex-president, was also an incorrigible seducteur as he reached to kiss the hand of a female voter and cradled it as if it were a piece of porcelain. Viewed this way, President Nicolas Sarkozy's unpopularity today has less to do with unfulfilled promises than with the fact that he is a case study in anti-seduction. Within such a culture, political affairs abound. The French simply cannot understand the way Americans link deceiving a spouse and misleading an electorate. This is why Mr Strauss-Kahn's womanizing was seldom reported in France. Dominique Strauss-Kahn, former managing director of the IMF, was arrested in New York on charges of sexual assault and attempted rape. In the mainstream French media, he certainly comes across as a persistent seducer, not a potential rapist. The only hint at coercion is a blogger's comment that DSK "often comes close to harassment."

42 According to the passage, voting in France is regarded as a form of _____.

① religion ② harassment ③ seduction
④ ideology ⑤ art

43 The underlined expression suggests that _____.

① Mr Strauss-Kahn stood up against France's culture of seduction
② Mr Strauss-Kahn was unfairly convicted
③ France's image was tarnished by Mr Strauss-Kahn's criminal act
④ the French believe in the right to pleasure, so tolerate pleasure-seeking behaviour
⑤ Americans are more liberal than the French

44-45

They're counting sheep in Scotland, and not because of an outbreak of Celtic insomnia. For the past few decades, researchers have been keeping close tabs on the wild Soay sheep in the St. Kilda archipelago off the western coast of Scotland. Recently they noticed something odd: the Soays had shrunk. This was surprising because bigger is generally better for sheep. They fatten up on grass during the fertile, sunny summer; when the harsh Scottish winter comes, the grass disappears, and the smallest, scrawniest sheep tend to die off while their heftier, fitter cousins survive to reproduce in the spring.

But in just 25 years, Soay sheep have gotten 5% smaller, on average, according to a new study led by Tim Coulson of Imperial College London. It's not that evolution has been repealed in Scotland; rather, global warming has simply made it easier for smaller, less fit Soay sheep to survive. And plenty of other species are quickly adapting to the changing climate in similar ways. It seems global warming, which by one forecast could threaten up to one-third of the world's species by midcentury if left unchecked, is emerging as Darwin's new enforcer. "We're definitely seeing evolutionary change connected to climate change," says Arthur Weis, an evolutionary biologist at the University of Toronto.

44. The shrinking of Soay sheep was caused by _____.
① their insomnia
② global warming
③ lack of grass
④ evolutionary mutation
⑤ spread of the disease

45 The wild Soay sheep case supports the idea of "_____."
① endangered species
② green revolution
③ butterfly effect
④ relativity
⑤ survival of the fittest

46-48

Farmers, retailers and shoppers whooped with joy this week when the government announced the abolition of one of its most hated taxes; a tariff on saturated fats, imposed just over a year ago. The tax was undoubtedly well intentioned: obesity levels and cardiovascular disease would fall; strains on health-care budgets would be eased. Yet in practice, the world's first fat tax proved to be a cumbersome chore with undesirable side effects. The tax's advocates wanted to hit things like potato crisps and hot dogs, but it was applied also to high-end fare like speciality cheeses. Critics saw the tax as the worst excesses of the nanny state. Bakers fretted over the fat content of cupcakes. Pig farmers said their famous bacon would cost more than imports. Independent butchers complained that they were unfairly disadvantaged: supermarkets could keep meat prices down by spreading the tax across other goods, but small butchers sold only meat. This meant higher prices and lower sales. Retailers were also hit by a surge in cross-border shopping. Family jaunts to Germany or Sweden to stock up on beer, fizzy drinks, butter and sugary delights became a national pastime. One study found 48% of Danes doing some cross-border shopping. Not everybody is happy to see the fat tax go. The Danish medical association accused politicians of putting the economy before public health. And even though some doctors acknowledged that the tax was a blunt instrument, they insisted that one year was too short a time to be able to gauge its impact.

46 According to the passage, the fat tax aims to _____.
① increase the consumption of foods linked to obesity
② prevent the rising inflation
③ protect Danish workers
④ encourage cross-border trading
⑤ improve public health

47 According to the passage, who have a different view on the fat tax from the others?
① medical doctors
② bakers
③ retailers
④ pig farmers
⑤ independent butchers

48 According to the passage, the fat tax _____.
① affected rich people only
② unfairly hit nutrient-rich products like cheese
③ was imposed only on drinks
④ reduced the price of unhealthy foods
⑤ was primarily motivated by revenue

49-50

Too little is known about summer weather systems on the subcontinent. India is short of observation stations, weather planes, satellites, climate scientists and modellers. The government and foreign donors are scrambling to make amends. But even with better data, monsoons are ill-understood once they leave the sea or low-lying land. At altitude, notably, for instance, approaching the Himalayas, It it far trickier to grasp just how factors such as wind direction, air pressure, latent heating and moisture levels interact to deliver monsoon rains.

One trend looks clear: India has grown _____ over the past six decades. Glaciers are melting in the Himalayas, and orchards in the range's valleys are being planted on ever-higher slopes in search of a temperate climate. Crops in the northern grain belt, notably wheat, are near their maximum tolerance to heat, and so are vulnerable to short-term blasts of higher temperatures.

How more warmth affects the monsoon is not straightforward. A land mass heating faster than the oceans will, in theory, draw in more moisture to produce heavier monsoons. Yet the reverse appears to be happening. Specialists who met in February in Pune, in Maharashtra state, reported a 4.5% decline in monsoon rain in the three decades to 2009.

49 The most appropriate expression for the blank would be _____.

① larger ② cooler ③ warmer
④ smarter ⑤ more cultivated

50 The underlined "the reverse" means _____.

① frequent droughts
② late monsoon
③ more devastating downpours
④ decline in precipitation
⑤ longer monsoon

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