

[26-27]

Iceland enjoys a much milder climate than its name and location adjacent to the Arctic circle would imply. A branch of the Gulf Stream flows along the southern and the western coasts greatly moderating the climate. However, this brings mild Atlantic air in contact with colder Arctic air resulting in a climate that is marked by frequent changes in weather and storminess. Furthermore, this leads to more rainfall in the southern and western parts than in the northern part of the island. The summer tourist season is from late May to early September. During this period, the sun stays above the horizon for 24 hours, and the interplay of light and shadows on mountains, lava fields, and glaciers yields an ever-changing landscape. The winter season is the abode of long nights and severe winter storms. However, the serenity of the frozen expanse and the dance of the aurora borealis, the so-called northern lights, on a clear night sky draw an increasing number of tourists.

26 Which of the following makes the Icelandic climate warmer than might be expected?

- ① The Gulf Stream ② Arctic air
- ③ Lava fields ④ Northern lights

27 Which of the following is true of Iceland?

- ① Winter travel to Iceland is decreasing in popularity.
- ② Rainfall is equally distributed across the country.
- ③ The weather in Iceland is highly changeable.
- ④ Summer tourists can watch the sun sink below the horizon.

[28-30]

There hasn't always been quite such optimism about love's longevity as there is today. For the Greeks, inventors of democracy and a people not amenable to being pushed around by despots, love was a disordering and thus preferably brief experience. Later, during the reign of courtly love, love was illicit and usually fatal. Passion meant suffering; the happy ending didn't yet exist in the cultural imagination. The innovation of happy love didn't even enter the vocabulary of romance until the 17th century. Before the 18th century—when the family was primarily an economic unit of production rather than a hothouse of Oedipal tensions—marriages were business arrangements between families; participants had little to say on the matter. Some historians consider romantic love a learned behavior that really only took off in the late 18th century along with the new fashion for reading novels, though even then affection between a husband and wife was considered to be in questionable taste. Historians disagree, of course. Some tell the story of love as an eternal and unchanging essence; others, as a progress narrative over stifling social conventions. But has modern love really set us free? No. We feel like failures when love dies.

28 In which course is this passage most likely to be assigned reading?

- ① Medicine ② American History
- ③ Sociology ④ Human biology

29 Which of the following is NOT true of the passage?

- ① Marriage was a business bridegrooms controlled.
- ② The Greeks considered love to be a mental problem.
- ③ The popularity of reading novels altered perceptions of romance.
- ④ Love's portrayal in the past was generally inconsistent with current views.

30 Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- ① Love's Longevity : A Fantasy
- ② Love's Business Arrangement : Practicality
- ③ Love as Eternal Truth
- ④ Love as a Never-Changing Social Form

[31-32]

Life tastes much the same, whether we quaff it from a golden goblet, or drink it out of (A)a stone mug. The hours come laden with the same mixture of joy and sorrow, no matter where we wait for them. (B)A waistcoat of broadcloth or of fustian is alike to an aching heart, and we laugh no merrier on velvet cushions than we did on (C)wooden chairs. Often have I sighed in (D)those low-ceilinged rooms, yet disappointments have come neither less nor lighter since I quit them. Life works upon a compensating balance, and the happiness we gain in one direction we lose in another. As our means increase, so do our desires; and we ever stand midway between (E)the two.

31 Among (A), (B), (C), and (D), which one does not group together with the others?

- ① (A) ② (B)
- ③ (C) ④ (D)

32 According to the context, which of the following is closest to what (E) refers to?

- ① Desire and desperation
- ② Wealth and poverty
- ③ Happiness and sadness
- ④ Accomplishment and disappointment

[33-34]

Lacrosse, a traditional North American sport played with a ball and sticks, has recently become popular. But actually, a Native American tribe, the Iroquois, created it centuries ago. They named it the "Creator's Game" because it was his gift to them, and they honored him with their play. The first European account was made by a French Jesuit missionary in 1637. He described the sport using the French term *la crosse* (the stick). Over the years, the game has served recreational purposes. But even then, the Iroquois considered it a spiritual and

healing sport. In the early version of the sport, many people were involved in a single game. Accounts state that over 100 people, often thousands, would play at a time; and the goals could be anything from 500 meters to several kilometers apart. In traditional versions of lacrosse a religious ceremony precedes the game. For the Iroquois people, lacrosse is a defining element of their identity. However, European settlers appropriated the game for their own enjoyment, and now lacrosse is a professional sport in Canada and the USA.

33 Which of the following is the best title for the passage?

- ① Mixing Religion and Sport
- ② An Invigorating Game
- ③ Jesuit Influence on the Iroquois
- ④ Native Roots of Lacrosse

34 Which of the following is true of the passage?

- ① Lacrosse is unknown outside of Europe.
- ② Lacrosse symbolizes a traditional culture.
- ③ Jesuit missionaries invented lacrosse.
- ④ Currently, religion is primary in lacrosse.

[35-37]

Even as the health of Americans has improved, (A)the disparities in treatment and outcomes between white and black patients are almost as big as they were 50 years ago. A growing body of research suggests that doctors' unconscious behavior plays a role in these statistics. For example, several studies show that African American patients are often prescribed less pain medication than white patients with the same complaints. Black patients with chest pain are referred for advanced cardiac care less often than white patients with identical symptoms. Doctors, nurses, and other health workers don't mean to treat people differently, says health-care expert Howard Ross. But all these professionals harbor unconscious stereotypes. "Everybody does. This is normal human behavior. We can no more stop having bias than we can stop breathing." (B)_____ often surfaces when we're multitasking or when we're stressed. It comes up in tense situations where we don't have time to think—which can happen frequently in a hospital. "You're dealing with people who are frightened, they're reactive," Ross says. "If you're doing triage in the emergency room, for example, you don't have time to sit back and contemplate, 'Why am I thinking about this?' You have to instantaneously react." Doctors are trained to think fast, and to be confident in their decisions. (C)"There's almost a trained arrogance," Ross says.

35 Which of the following is NOT true of Ⓐ?

- ① They partly come from trained biases.
- ② They are an enduring problem in medical practices.
- ③ They discriminate against ethnic minorities.
- ④ They largely result from conscious decisions.

36 Which of the following best fits into Ⓑ?

- ① Contemplative behavior
- ② Logical thinking
- ③ Unconscious bias
- ④ Complex reasoning

37 Which of the following is the consequence of Ⓒ?

- ① Doctors considering options objectively
- ② Doctors making informed decisions
- ③ Doctors multitasking under stress
- ④ Doctors acting in a prejudiced way

[38-40]

Ever since the 2008 financial crisis, predictions of the dollar's demise have come repeatedly. As the U.S. economy sank into recession, so too did confidence that the greenback could maintain its long-held position as the world's premier reserve currency. But here we are, several years after the crisis, and the dollar is showing just how (A)_____ it is. The dollar index, which measures its value against other currencies, recently reached a four-year high. And the policymakers who criticized the dollar show little interest in dumping it. The buoyancy of the greenback reflects the fact that the U.S. is a rare bright spot among the world's major economies. American GDP in the third quarter grew an annualized 3.5%—far higher than what most other industrialized economies have been posting. The fact remains too that no other currency can truly (B)_____ the dollar. The uncertain stability of the euro was exposed by its multiyear sovereign-debt crisis and the chaotic response that followed from Europe's leaders. How long the dollar's run lasts depends on everything from the future growth of U.S. GDP to the health of the global economy. There are plenty of factors that could undercut the dollar over the long term. Russia and China are settling more trade between the two nations in rubles and yuan. If other economic powerhouses follow suit, that could begin to chip away at the dollar's utility. (C)But for now, that's a very big if.

38 From the context, which of the following ordered pairs best fits into Ⓐ and Ⓑ?

- ① priceless – eliminate
- ② sensitive – beat
- ③ improbable – supplement
- ④ almighty – rival

39 Which of the following is implied by Ⓒ?

- ① The dollar's stability will last for a while.
- ② Other economic powerhouses will trade more in dollars.
- ③ The global economy will remain unhealthy.
- ④ Russia and China may threaten the dollar's utility.

40 Which of the following is NOT true of the passage?

- ① People have anticipated the fall of the American currency.
- ② There is potential for other currencies, such as ruble and yuan, to challenge the greenback.
- ③ The growth rate of the American GDP has outstripped those of its rivals recently.
- ④ Despite European debt, the euro has maintained its strong utility.

[41-42]

Young people learn violence by living in situations containing violence. Such is the claim of Geoffrey Canada, who draws from his experience working with young people in Harlem. He argues that society should not concern itself with punishing youth violence so much as its members should work to prevent the circumstances that encourage it. Thus, he advocates a range of new programs that address the needs of young people before they commit violent or criminal acts. These include: creating a peace officer corps to keep gang-related flashpoints from escalating; reducing the demand for drugs by creating jobs for teens; preventing child and spouse abuse by training people with coping skills; reducing the amount of violence in the media; and requiring teens to take tests before buying handguns. These steps would ensure children and teens would not be exposed to violence, and therefore not learn it. Although he is a karate instructor, he trains young people to settle disagreements through dialog and mediation. He points out that violence costs over 5,000 American children their lives each year, and unless (A) things change, this number will increase.

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

- ① Seeing violence promotes violence in children.
- ② Limits on the ownership of pistols are unnecessary.
- ③ Prevailing approaches to youth drug use are credible.
- ④ Violent youths should face severe consequences.

42 Which of the following is closest to what (A) refers to?

- ① Disagreement among parents and teens
- ② The dire situation for youth in America at present
- ③ Creating a task force to prevent violent conflicts among gangs
- ④ Youth unemployment and drug use

[43-44]

Despite what most people suppose, many profound mathematical ideas don't require advanced skills to appreciate. One can develop a fairly good understanding of the power and elegance of calculus without actually being able to use it to solve scientific or engineering problems. Think of it this way: you can appreciate art without acquiring the ability to paint, or enjoy a symphony without being able to read music. (A)_____. So what mathematical ideas can be appreciated without calculation or formulas? For example, gaze at a sequence of regular polygons: a hexagon, an octagon, and so on. I can almost imagine a yoga instructor asking a class to meditate on what would happen if the number of sides kept increasing. Eventually, the sides shrink so much that the perimeter begins to appear as a curve. And then you see it. What will emerge is a circle, while at the same time the polygon can never actually become (B) one. The realization is exhilarating—it lights up pleasure centers in your brain. This underlying concept of a limit is one upon which all of calculus is built.

43 Which of the following best fits into (A) ?

- ① Math also deserves to be enjoyed for its own sake
- ② You can start enjoying math once you learn basic calculus
- ③ The parts of math you can enjoy require the knowledge of formulas
- ④ But math has its own kind of beauty, distinguished from the arts

44 Which of the following does (B) refer to?

- ① A perimeter
- ② A curve
- ③ A circle
- ④ A polygon

[45-47]

Can training to become ambidextrous improve brain function? Neuroscientists say that although teaching people to become ambidextrous has been popular for centuries, this practice does not appear to improve brain function, and it may even harm our neural development. Calls for ambidexterity were especially prominent in the late 19th and early 20th centuries. This hype died down in the mid-20th century as the purported benefits of being ambidextrous failed to materialize. Recent evidence even associates being ambidextrous from birth with developmental problems, including reading disability and stuttering. A study revealed that ambidextrous children and adults both performed worse than left- or right-handers on a range of skills, especially in math, memory retrieval, and logical reasoning. The risks of training to become ambidextrous may cause similar difficulties. The two hemispheres of the brain are not interchangeable. The left hemisphere, for example, is typically responsible for language processing, whereas the right hemisphere often handles nonverbal activities. These asymmetries probably evolved to allow the two sides of the brain to specialize. To attempt to undo or tamper with (A)this efficient setup may invite psychological problems. It is possible to train your non-dominant hand to become more proficient. A concert pianist demonstrates superb skill with both hands, but this mastery is complementary rather than competitive. The visual arts may enhance right-brain function, though not at the expense of verbal specialization in the left hemisphere. It seems, therefore, that a cooperative brain seems to work better than one in which the two sides (B)_____.

45 Which of the following is the main theme of the passage?

- ① Neuroscientists find evidence in favor of ambidexterity.
- ② Brain specialization is innate and universal.
- ③ Training to become ambidextrous can be harmful.
- ④ Ambidextrous individuals are at risk of brain damage.

46 Which of the following is closest to what (A) refers to?

- ① Differential specialization
- ② Physiological symmetry
- ③ Evolution of human handedness
- ④ Interchangeability of brain hemispheres

47 Which of the following best fits into (B)?

- ① are separated
- ② consolidate
- ③ are interconnected
- ④ compete

[48-50]

Every day hundreds of discarded fishing nets drift through Pacific waters, twisting and turning with the currents. They stretch from several meters to 6 km, their plastic fibers indiscriminately trapping any marine life that gets in the way. These lethal damaged or abandoned “ghost nets” can, it’s estimated, take up to 600 years to decay. Many eventually wash up on the beaches of Northern Australia. Twelve years ago, former fisherman Riki Gunn set about establishing a marine conservation group to patrol the beaches, pick up the nets, and free (A)_____. Today indigenous rangers from 40 different clans regularly scour 3,000 km of isolated coastline rescuing endangered turtles, dugongs, and other marine life. Within months of the rangers first beginning their work, piles of netting built up. With the help of Queensland artist Sue Ryan, Gunn set out to find solutions to help dispose of them. Ideas poured in through a national competition—to turn the plastic fibers into everything from guitar straps to bags and art installations. Soon Ryan was organizing craft workshops with the Ghost Net Art Project. Ryan couldn’t help but marvel at the variety of colors, weaves, and thicknesses of the fibers. “I was really excited because it was completely different from anything I’d ever worked with,” she says. “It was also a great way of raising awareness about the ghost nets.”

48 Which of the following is best supported by the passage?

- ① In Australia, a marine blight is being transformed into art.
- ② People’s different tastes help create different art forms.
- ③ The future of the Australian art industry is promising.
- ④ The Ghost Net Art Project will be replicated by other countries.

49 Which of the following best fits into (A)?

- ① entangled creatures
- ② aquatic art
- ③ washed-up seaweed
- ④ trapped artifacts

50 Which of the following is true of the Ghost Net Art Project?

- ① It alerts the public to the dangers of technology.
- ② It aims to lead young people to appreciate art.
- ③ It develops solutions to reuse environmental hazards.
- ④ It makes the public recognize the importance of tradition.