[배점 1-13: 각 1점; 14-17: 각 1.5점; 18-30: 각 2점; 31-40: 각 2.5점; 41-50: 각 3점. 총 100점]

[1～13: 1 point each]

[1-4] Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

1. The editor's _____ reply suggested a lack of interest in the new book.
   ① loquacious ② elegant ③ authentic ④ terse

2. If any moneys are due from the buyer to the seller, the seller shall _____ a bill to the buyer, specifying the amounts due.
   ① suffice ② furnish ③ ratify ④ void

3. Ignorance is the mother of suspicion; we can rid ourselves of our suspiciousness only by procuring more _____.
   ① conceptions ② artistry ③ knowledge ④ misgivings

4. The new house had virtually no furniture, so I _____ a mattress from a pile of blankets.
   ① improvised ② pretended ③ forged ④ retired

[5-9] Choose the one that best replaces the underlined word.

5. The docent spent an extensive amount of time in the library perusing art history books.
   ① maintaining ② writing ③ reading ④ experiencing

6. My dog has stealthy ways of eating table scraps when my attention is elsewhere.
   ① surreptitious ② baleful ③ raucous ④ benevolent

7. National security has been the stock excuse for keeping things confidential.
   ① effective ② imaginative ③ absolute ④ standard

8. The striking view was the expensive apartment's only felicitous feature.
   ① inadequate ② favorable ③ placid ④ decorative

9. The dedicated baseball fan ardently cheered on his home team.
   ① apathetically ② enthusiastically
   ③ timorously ④ moderately

[10-13] Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the CONTEXTUAL meaning of the underlined word.

10. He was positive he'd be lost for life without her.
    ① optimistic ② beneficial ③ certain ④ complete

11. What is the company's account for their great loss in the last quarter?
    ① advantage ② version ③ invoice ④ reason

12. The old man had dark hair, serious brown eyes in a chiseled face, and a form as fit as his son's.
    ① suitable ② healthy ③ equipped ④ right

13. A baby's limbs are relatively plastic when compared to those of an adult.
    ① malleable ② molded ③ inorganic ④ artificial

[14～17: 1.5 points each]

[14-15] Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

14. Never once did he offer any objections to my plans.
    ① He rarely, if ever, found my plans agreeable.
    ② He always approved of my plans without any exception.
    ③ Except for one occasion, he did not disagree with my plans.
    ④ He never objected to my plans nor did he offer to help.

15. We are all affected by preconceived notions, even though we try not to be.
    ① Despite our attempts otherwise, the ideas we have impact us.
    ② Even though we try to change our thoughts, we can't.
    ③ The effects of our cherished beliefs can be reduced if we try hard.
    ④ Attempting to change our preconceptions will have a limited effect.

[16-17] Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

16. In many cases, it may be _____ than by airplane.
    ① quickest by train to travel
    ② more quickly to travel by train
    ③ quicker to travel by train
    ④ the most quick by train to travel

17. To lead a genuinely creative life, you must do the things _____.
    ① cannot you think you do
    ② you cannot do you think
    ③ cannot think you do
    ④ you think you cannot do

[18～30: 2 points each]

[18-19] Choose the one that makes the sentence grammatically INCORRECT.

18. Company CEOs should encourage ①childcare leave for either mothers ②and fathers ③to create a more family-friendly workplace and promote a healthy ④work-life balance.

19. The overall ①odds of someone winning the lottery two times ②in a row ③is approximately ④one in 13,000,000.

[20-21] Choose the one that is grammatically INCORRECT.

20. ① Nobody ever goes to see him; he's very lonely.
    ② Nothing you wear is more important than your smile.
    ③ None of my best friend was around.
    ④ Not all those who wander are lost.

21. ① It is essential that she take this course.
    ② Mary insisted that her sister wait for me.
    ③ She demanded that he stop phoning her.
    ④ John supposed that Mary leave immediately.

[22-50] Read the following passages and answer the questions.

[22-23] Research has found that studying music from a young age will boost language learning skills, even in adulthood. According to the studies, even one hour a week of learning music is enough to help children develop larger vocabularies, a better sense of grammar, and a higher verbal IQ. Music training started before the age of seven develops the brain's ability to process subtle but critical differences between sounds in language, which aids in both language production and perception. Moreover, this advantage in language skills lasts for life. Researchers found that adults who studied music in early childhood were able to learn a foreign language quicker and more efficiently than adults who did not learn music as children. Robin Dunbar, a researcher from Oxford University, explains that human language has evolved from our historical development and use of music. Neurological data showing that the neural networks for music and language overlap support this hypothesis.

22. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
① Early Music Training Helps Language Learning
② The Relationship between Verbal IQ and Language
③ The History of Music and Language Communication
④ Language Learning Develops Neural Networks

23. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Children must be exposed to music on a daily basis for them to reap benefits.
② Music training should be started after the age of seven to develop language skills.
③ The ability to distinguish small differences between sounds aids speech perception.
④ Evolutionary evidence suggests music and language have developed separately.

[24-25] The unique feature of judo is using your opponents' force against them. For instance, you can bear-hug an opponent charging you at full speed, use your own body as a lever and throw them over your shoulder to the ground. This is how smaller judokas beat bigger ones, which is the essence of judo. Just when your opponent tries to mount an attack, you can duck and make them lose their balance. Just as David beat Goliath, big guys can be surprised by smaller ones in judo, ensuring plenty of tactical battles during a five-minute match. For instance, going all out on offense often leaves one vulnerable to counterattack. But (A)<u>you can't afford to sit back all the time</u>, either; a passive approach will get you a warning and may cost you a point. This is why judo, for all its physicality, is known as (B)_____.

24. Which of the following is implied by (A)?
① You are required to sit down after each round.
② You should be both aggressive and defensive.
③ You have to keep a standing position.
④ You had better change to a front seat.

25. Which of the following best fits into (B)?
① a matter of time
② a war of strength
③ a game of chance
④ a battle of wits

[26-27] Do you want to successfully lead an organization? Then start mixing drinks rather than going to business school, writes Helen Rothberg in *The Perfect Mix*. Although Rothberg is now a management consultant and a professor of strategy at Marist College, she argues that she learned her most valuable leadership skills while she was tending bar during graduate school. Here are a few of them: reading body language to analyze interpersonal situations, which is useful in tamping down barroom brawls; managing charming but deadbeat workers, great for (A)_____ waiters who are more show than substance; and communicating key details. Communication of details is crucial because at her bar, sales started plummeting after a boss revamped the menu without explaining it to his waitstaff, who then couldn't explain it to their customers. Rothberg compares bartending to leading an organization, saying: "Sometimes you stir, sometimes you shake, and sometimes you blend. And sometimes you just serve it up neat, just as it is."

26. Which of the following is the main theme of the passage?
① Bartending is better than business school.
② Leadership skills come from interpersonal analysis.
③ Bartending can pay you through graduate school.
④ Going to graduate school is necessary for leaders.

27. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① making out ② weeding out
③ branching out ④ selling out

[28-30] To avoid being eaten, ladybugs and other insects have evolved bright colors and markings—signals to predators that they taste foul or are toxic. But if every bird must first sample one of these bugs to discover that they're inedible, the insects would likely vanish before their warning colors could evolve. Now, scientists report that (A)<u>a bit of bird social learning helps the insects out</u>. The scientists filmed a great tit opening a white paper packet stamped with a black square. Inside were bits of almond soaked with a bitter fluid. The bird pecked at the almond and almost instantly dropped the nut, shook its head, and wiped its beak repeatedly on its perch—a tit's way of saying it's inedible. The researchers then showed the video to 15 other great tits. When these birds later foraged in an aviary containing packets stamped either with the black square or a black cross, those that had watched the film were 32% less likely than birds that hadn't seen the video to choose packets marked with squares. Wild birds, of course, don't watch videos to learn what's inedible. But other research has shown they do watch each other. From this we can safely claim that they are clearly paying attention when (B)_____.

28. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
① Survival Strategies of Birds and Insects
② Great Tits Unlock Secrets of Symbol Decoding
③ Insects Develop Warning Colors for Self-Protection
④ Birds Learn from Other Birds about Food Suitability

29. Which of the following is implied by (A)?
① Even a little bit of learning can make a great impact on insect-eating birds.
② Birds that learn from others have survival advantages over others that don't.
③ Birds don't have to taste all the insects and thus insects are spared.
④ Even birds benefit from learning while insects cannot take advantage of it.

30. Which of the following best fits into (B)?
① another bird says “yuck!”
② its friend exclaims “bravo!”
③ a packet is marked “come on!”
④ its companion says “yummy!”

[31～40: 2.5 points each]

[31-32] Vitamin D is also known as the ‘sunshine vitamin’, as it is produced by our bodies when we are exposed to sunlight. It is vital to our health to consume a sufficient amount of Vitamin D. Vitamin D helps us maintain healthy bones and teeth, and also supports our immune system, brain, and nervous system. In addition, it also protects us against a wide range of diseases such as cancer, diabetes, and sclerosis. Though we may be fooled by the name, Vitamin D (A)_____ but a type of pro-hormone. Vitamins are defined as nutrients that cannot be produced by the body and must be obtained through our diet. However, our bodies are capable of creating ‘Vitamin’ D if exposed to direct sunlight for five to ten minutes, two or three times a week. Experts warn that in the winter, when we are generally exposed to less sunlight, Vitamin D can break down very quickly. They recommend that in order to prevent stores from running low, we should increase our intake of Vitamin D through food or nutritional supplements.

31. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true of Vitamin D?
① A sufficient amount of Vitamin D is necessary for a healthy skeletal structure.
② Vitamin D is a type of pro-hormone that can be produced by our bodies.
③ Daily exposure to sunlight is necessary to produce enough Vitamin D.
④ Nutritional supplements of Vitamin D are recommended in the winter.

32. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① is not only a vitamin
② is a rare type of vitamin
③ has several different forms
④ is actually not a vitamin

[33-34] Jack London was an American novelist who was a pioneer of commercial fiction. In 1897, London, aged 21, sailed to join the Klondike Gold Rush with his sister’s husband Captain Shepard. The goldfields in the Klondike served as the setting for his first successful novels, *White Fang* and *The Call of the Wild*. In 1903, London sold the book rights for *The Call of the Wild* to MacMillan for $2,000, and its successful promotional campaign made him one of the first writers to earn a large fortune from his works. However, London was not focused only on financial success. During his stay in the Klondike, London witnessed many acts of animal cruelty in the treatment of sled dogs, which led him to become an animal activist. Most of his writing shows that people are the main cause of the violent behavior of animals. In 1918, the Jack London Club was formed to inform the public about cruelty in the training of circus animals and encourage them to (A)_____ the practice.

33. According to the passage, which of the following is the theme of many of London’s literary works?
① The history of the Klondike Gold Rush
② Earning money and becoming rich
③ The inhumane treatment of animals
④ Encouraging the training of circus animals

34. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① follow
② prohibit
③ authorize
④ ignore

[35-37] Throughout the years, as international commerce and cargo shipping progressed, the need for common codes of conduct created the Incoterms rules. These have been published since 1923 by the International Chamber of Commerce. (A)<u>They</u> create a framework in which a deal is executed and determine the obligations, costs, and risks between a buyer and seller of products. Since then, one has to search very hard to find a commercial transaction between two parties that does not follow (B)<u>them</u> to determine who is responsible for payment and risk throughout a cargo’s journey from origin to destination. The Incoterms rules are updated and amended to keep (C)<u>them</u> in line with current international trade practices. The eighth version was published in 2011, and consultations for a new version are ongoing, with publication expected in 2020. The Incoterms rules specify two key aspects of a transaction. First, which party, the buyer or seller, is responsible for arranging and paying for transport and associated activities, e.g. getting licenses for import and export, insuring the goods, etc.? And second, at what point in the journey does responsibility for the consignment transfer from the seller to the buyer? By agreeing to use an Incoterms rule, the buyer and seller achieve precision and clarity in defining (D)<u>their</u> obligations and responsibilities.

35. Which of the following is stated in or implied by the passage?
① The Incoterms rules are widespread because they clarify the responsibilities of all parties.
② International commerce could not occur without the Incoterms rules.
③ Because the Incoterms rules are so useful, they have remained unchanged since 1923.
④ Precision and clarity are no longer in line with current trade practices.

36. According to the passage, which element of a transaction would **NOT** be stated by an Incoterms rule?
① The time at which the buyer assumes responsibility for the cargo
② The party responsible for obtaining export permission
③ The amount that must be paid to the seller for the goods
④ The party that must cover the cost of insurance

37. Which of the following is different from the others in what it refers to?
① (A)
② (B)
③ (C)
④ (D)

[38-40] I'm not sure why, but startups are very counterintuitive. Maybe it's just because knowledge about them hasn't permeated our culture yet. But whatever the reason, starting a startup is a task where you can't always (A)_____. It's like skiing. When you first try skiing and you want to slow down, your instinct is to lean back. But if you lean back on skis, you fly down the hill out of control. So part of learning to ski is learning to suppress that impulse. Eventually you get new habits, but at first it takes a conscious effort. When you begin, there's a list of things you're trying to remember as you start down the hill. Startups are as unnatural as skiing, so there's a similar list for startups to remember. Startups are so weird that if you trust your instincts, you'll make a lot of mistakes. I often joke that my function is to tell founders things they would ignore. It's really true. Why do the founders not consider the advisor's advice seriously? Well, that's the thing about counterintuitive ideas: they are opposite to your instincts. You only need other people to give you advice that surprises you. That's why there are a lot of ski instructors and not many running instructors.

38. Startups are likened to skiing because they both _____.
① are easy to control
② contradict our intuitions
③ require intensive and extensive training
④ demand strategies like effective running

39. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① get new habits
② rely on your experience
③ make use of your expertise
④ trust your instincts

40. Which of the following does the author suggest the startup founders do?
① Listen to their advisors
② Take in-depth courses
③ Make a list of creative ideas
④ Observe successful startups first

[41～50: 3 points each]

[41-42] Botticelli was at the heart of the early Renaissance, the new emergence of art in Italy during the 15th and 16th centuries. His art was a combination of the Florentine school, the great classic styles, and his own inventive flair for the spectacular. His great masterpieces, *The Birth of Venus* and *Primavera*, are striking in their originality of composition. They now rank amongst the greatest works of art. After his death, he was overshadowed by the other geniuses of his day: Raphael, Leonardo, and Michelangelo, but his fame and reputation have recovered in recent times. Botticelli was born in 1445, but there is little known about his early life. We do know that by 1470 he was gaining significant commissions. His *Birth of Venus* ended up at the Medici's place in Castello. In 1481, he was summoned by the Pope to contribute to the painting of the Sistine Chapel. In the early 1500s, he was an important member of the Florentine local council and took part in deciding where to place Michelangelo's *David*. But after his death in 1510, he became eclipsed by (A)<u>his more illustrious contemporaries</u>.

41. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Botticelli's *The Birth of Venus* is renowned for its novelty.
② Botticelli's masterpieces were produced in Castello.
③ Botticelli was relatively obscure before his death.
④ Botticelli asked the Pope to paint the Sistine Chapel.

42. According to the passage, which of the following does (A) refer to?
① The Pope and the Sistine Chapel
② Michelangelo, Raphael, and Leonardo
③ The Florentine local council and the Medici family
④ *The Birth of Venus* and *Primavera*

[43-44] A major inconvenience of driving is traffic jams. They can result from construction or accidents, but sometimes, they appear for no apparent reason. These jams are nicknamed 'phantom' traffic jams. A simple approach to solving them is to stop tailgating and keep equidistant between the car in front of us and the car behind us, to drive with bilateral control. We do not do this because we tend to view the world in terms of what is literally or figuratively ahead of us, so looking back is unnatural. Even though driving equidistant between the car in front and the one behind could reduce both travel time and fuel consumption, it is unlikely that people will change their driving habits. Therefore, it is up to car manufacturers to update their cruise control systems and add sensors to the back of their cars. Traffic will improve even with a few such cars on the road. This idea mimics the way flocks of starlings fly in tandem. To fly as they do, they must look forwards and backwards.

43. Which of the following is **NOT** stated in or implied by the passage?
① Traffic jams make people behave against their tendency.
② Copying how certain birds behave will solve a human problem.
③ Tailgating is one of the causes of phantom traffic jams.
④ Unless carmakers make some changes, drivers probably will not.

44. According to the passage, people do not drive with bilateral control because _____.
① their sensors will do this for them
② their time is money
③ they are impatient
④ they look forward at the world

[45-47] Facebook's CEO Mark Zuckerberg pledged to invest at least $3 billion to "cure, manage, and prevent all disease." Many others followed suit, seeking a legacy in the realm of health and medicine with a heavy emphasis on gene modification. But there is a disconnect. Comparing the body to a machine, complete with bugs to be fixed by means of gene modification tools, conflicts with Charles Darwin's theory of evolution: machines and computers do not evolve, but organisms do. Evolution matters here because bits of code that compromise one function often enhance a second function, or can be repurposed for a new function when the environment shifts. In evolution, everything is grasping for its purpose. Parts that break down can become the next best thing. (A)<u>In evolution, nothing comes for free.</u> Stress can both trigger creativity and compound a raft of chronic maladies. Genetic variants that cause cystic fibrosis can protect against cholera. Gene transfer can effectively treat diseases caused by a single errant gene. However, this gene's existing risk variants that influence diseases won't go away because they often provide advantages as time goes on. From Darwin's perspective we don't

progress to a more perfect form, but adapt to local environments. If humans are machines, then we can simply repair the broken parts. But we are not, and there is something more fundamental to the crisis of life than mere mechanisms of biology. Thus, risk and an element of danger will (B)_____.

45. From the context, which of the following is closest in meaning to (A)?
① Gene modification therapy costs more than evolutionary intervention.
② Advantageous evolutionary features are accompanied by disadvantageous ones.
③ All organisms are the product of extremely long evolutionary processes.
④ Evolutionary processes require tremendous effort on the part of the organisms.

46. Which of the following best fits into (B)?
① always be with us
② never emerge again
③ be completely eradicated
④ be negligible in magnitude

47. Which of the following is the author's stance?
① Identifying defective genes is the top priority.
② Fixing genes is a long but desirable process.
③ Gene modification methods will not succeed.
④ Cataloging adaptive gene interactions is imperative.

[48-50] When the Pruitt-Igoe housing project opened in 1954, it was believed to be a breakthrough in urban architecture. Spanning 57 acres across the north side of St. Louis, Pruitt-Igoe consisted of 33 high-rise buildings and provided nearly 3,000 new apartments to the surrounding population. Pruitt-Igoe was designed with cutting-edge ideas from modern architecture. The designers emphasized green spaces and packed residents into high-rise towers with beautiful views of the city. The buildings were outfitted with 'unbreakable' lights covered in metal mesh and intended to reduce vandalism. The floors featured communal garbage chutes and large windows to brighten the corridors with natural light. In practice, the project was a disaster. Once the troublemakers of the neighborhood heard that the lighting fixtures were supposedly unbreakable, they accepted the challenge and (A)threw water on the lights until they overheated and burnt out. Next, they destroyed the garbage chutes and shattered the windows. In the years after the project opened, the population of St. Louis began to drop as people moved out of the city. With fewer tenants than expected and increasing rates of vandalism, the buildings were left unfixed. As criminal activity rose, more things were broken, and more people moved away. In 1972, less than 20 years after the project had opened, the St. Louis Housing Authority scheduled a demolition and blew up the entire complex. The layout of Pruitt-Igoe ignored the traditional knowledge about how cities grow and develop. Nearly every thriving and successful city on our planet developed (B)_____ and (C)_____.

48. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** an example of cutting-edge ideas in architecture?
① Areas with lots of trees and grass
② Vandal-proof lighting fixtures
③ Convenient waste disposal facilities
④ Advanced security systems

49. Which of the following is implied by (A)?
① The water prevented the lights from overheating and burning out.
② The water caused the lights to overheat and burn out.
③ The lights were overheated before the water was thrown onto them.
④ They were quite exhausted from watering the lights.

50. Which one of the following ordered pairs best fits into (B) and (C)?
① organically — unpredictably
② mechanically — unpredictably
③ organically — predictably
④ mechanically — predictably

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