[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 law _____ the nature and limit of the penalty permissible for an offence.
   ① transcribes ② inscribes ③ subscribes ④ circumscribes

2. The Tax Office's _____ on the declaration of undisclosed assets resulted in many people coming forward.
   ① amnesty ② truce ③ indictment ④ repeal

3. The new epidemic is _____; no known antibiotic has any effect upon it.
   ① submissive ② intractable ③ corrigible ④ irresponsible

4. It would be unwise to generalize the _____ of this study far beyond its experimental setting.
   ① terminations ② contractions ③ implications ④ cooperations

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

5. After a series of failures, he faced the <u>inexorable</u> truth that he would never be a renowned scientist.
   ① inevitable ② instituted ③ abstemious ④ confrontational

6. When the defendant became violent, the judge <u>adjourned</u> the trial.
   ① delegated ② postponed ③ received ④ transposed

7. Exposure to mass media has a <u>detrimental</u> influence on young children.
   ① pernicious ② gregarious ③ benign ④ apathetic

8. Punishment is often seen as a means to <u>coerce</u> people into behaving.
   ① deviate ② empower ③ comply ④ force

9. The police working on the kidnapping case failed to identify the <u>malefactor</u>.
   ① insurgent ② dilettante ③ culprit ④ agitator

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

10. For more than two decades she shot <u>game</u> for food and grew her own vegetables.
    ① match ② prey ③ pastime ④ trick

11. Overly criticizing the <u>establishment</u> can get newspeople thrown in jail.
    ① business ② creation ③ households ④ rulers

12. The obnoxious child <u>tried</u> everyone's patience to the limit.
    ① determined ② attempted ③ stretched ④ studied

13. Her acceptance of the unfortunate test results was amazingly <u>positive</u> for a 9-year-old.
    ① certain ② beneficial ③ perfect ④ optimistic

[14~17: 1.5 points each]

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

14. The housing development plan was met with opposition from the residents, myself among others.
    ① I was one of those people who opposed the housing plan.
    ② The residents did not approve of the plan, but I had a different opinion.
    ③ The housing project failed to proceed because of the residents' opposition.
    ④ I was for the housing plan, but the other residents had split opinions.

15. Most people consider it discourteous to arrive at an appointment later than the time agreed upon.
    ① As a general rule, one needs to obtain advance permission to arrive late.
    ② Being tardy for an appointment is generally regarded as unmannerly.
    ③ Arriving after the prearranged time is not considered rude.
    ④ Most people do not take timely arrival for an appointment too seriously.

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

16. The teacher received excellent feedback from her students, _____.
    ① despite she was young and inexperienced
    ② despite of young and inexperienced
    ③ despite from her young age and inexperience
    ④ despite her young age and inexperience

17. This is a time-consuming job but I _____ by next week.
    ① will it be completed
    ② should have completed it
    ③ have it completed
    ④ would be completed it

[18~30: 2 points each]

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

18. A friend is one ①<u>that</u> understands where you ②<u>have been</u>, accepts ③<u>which</u> you have become, and still allows you ④<u>to grow</u>.

19. ①<u>The moment</u> you decide what you know is ②<u>more important than</u> what you ③<u>have taught</u> to believe, you ④<u>will have shifted</u> gears in your quest for success.

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

20. ① We visited the Carlsbad Caverns, which is America's largest cave formation.
    ② General Sherman is a sequoia tree, that is the largest known tree in the world.
    ③ They found the cause of Alzheimer's, a milestone in medical history.
    ④ Dolphins emit strange sounds that are being interpreted by marine biologists.

21. ① He hardly ever washes the dishes and does rarely cleaning.
② Rarely are teenagers completely honest with their parents.
③ The student rarely spoke his mind for fear of being ridiculed.
④ The school rarely opens on weekends or national holidays.

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

[22-23] Native American tribes are known for their interesting naming traditions. Native American baby names are typically related to nature. For example, the Miwok tribe of California traditionally chooses babies' names based on the way a stream looks on the day they are born. Native American baby names can also be descriptive, such as Big Eyes or Black Hair. Native Americans seldom have just one name, but may collect several names throughout their lifetime. Naming traditions vary from tribe to tribe, and in some tribes, a new name is given to mark major events, new accomplishments, or life experiences. Certain tribes have a very complicated naming system giving different names for different purposes. For example, the Secret Name is (A)_____ because it is believed that the speaker of the name gains power over the name's owner. The Secret Name is considered sacred and only known to the individual and the Medicine Man, who uses it for healing purposes.

22. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① made public at birth
② forbidden to be mentioned
③ selected by the chief
④ inherited from the father

23. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Native American baby names are chosen by the Medicine Man.
② Native American names are invariably descriptive.
③ Multiple names are usually given to a Native American.
④ The Secret Name is known only to family members.

[24-25] The self-serving bias is the tendency for us to attribute positive events to ourselves and negative ones to external factors. For example, a star athlete interviewed after winning a big game attributes his success to his hard work. The same athlete interviewed a few weeks later after losing a game explains, "Today just wasn't my day." Psychologists say it is human nature to think this way in order to protect our self-esteem and reputation. The advantages of the self-serving bias are: it prevents us from getting depressed in the face of failure, and it allows us to remain (A)_____ about the future. However, blaming negative outcomes on external sources robs us of opportunities to learn from our mistakes and become better people. If we continue to avoid looking honestly at how we contributed to a negative outcome, we will remain (B)_____.

24. Which one of the following ordered pairs best fits into (A) and (B)?
① reticent — positive ② expectant — aloof
③ confident — stagnant ④ foreboding — stable

25. According to the passage, what do we usually do after experiencing a negative event?
① Think of ourselves as responsible
② Listen to critique from other people
③ Try to learn from our mistakes
④ Blame things other than ourselves

[26-27] Invasive species are a scientific puzzle. Humans transport animals and plants thousands of miles from where they first evolved. Many of those species die off in their new homes. Some barely eke out an existence. But some become ecological nightmares, outcompeting natives. Scientists aren't certain why species like these are proving superior so far from home, and ask: (A)"If natives are adapted to their environment and exotics are from somewhere else, why are they able to invade?" Ecologists have observed that many alien species in the northeastern United States invaded from East Asia. But the opposite is not true. This is not a coincidence. It has to do with the habitats in which invasive species evolve. There is evidence that some parts of the world have been evolutionary incubators, producing superior competitors primed to thrive in other environments. Invasive plants are more likely to have evolved in habitats with a great diversity of competing species. These species continue to grow more diverse, to evolve, and eventually to become (B)_____ — ready to invade.

26. According to the passage, which of the following could be the answer to (A)?
① It depends on where the exotics evolved.
② It has to do with the natural enemies in the habitat.
③ Exotics tend to be mutations with superior genetic makeup.
④ Exotics fast evolve on the way to a new environment.

27. Which of the following best fits into (B)?
① extinct in no time ② evolutionary niches
③ superior competitors ④ too complicated to survive

[28-30] Numerous paintings of meals show what dining tables looked like before the seventeenth century. Forks were not included until about 1600, and very few spoons were shown. At least one knife was always depicted—an especially large one when it was the only one available for all the guests—but small individual knives were often at each place. (A) Tin disks had already replaced the large wooden plates. (B) In many other parts of the world, no utensils at all were used. (C) In the Near East, for example, it was traditional to eat with the fingers of the right hand. (D) Utensils were employed in part because of a change in the attitude toward meat. During the Middle Ages, whole sides of meat, or even an entire carcass, had been brought to the table and then carved in view of the diners. Beginning in the seventeenth century, at first in France but later elsewhere, the practice began to (E)_____. One reason was that the family was decreasing in size and ceasing to be a production unit that did its own slaughtering; as that function was transferred to specialists outside the home, the family became essentially a consumption unit.

28. Which of the following is the best place for the sentence below?

> This change in eating utensils typified the new table manners in Europe.

① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

29. Which of the following best fits into (E)?
① turn upside down
② make a soft landing
③ come in full swing
④ go out of fashion

30. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① Up to 1600 a meal scene was a frequent subject for painters.
② Forks were portrayed in paintings before knives and spoons.
③ The seventeenth century witnessed a change in the number of family members.
④ In the Middle Ages, a whole dead animal might have been served at the table.

[31-40: 2.5 points each]

[31-32] Mild cognitive impairment is an intermediate stage between the normal cognitive decline of aging and the more serious decline of dementia. Symptoms can involve problems with memory, language, thinking, and judgment that are greater than normal age-related changes. Generally, (A)<u>these changes</u> are not severe enough to significantly interfere with day-to-day life. However, mild cognitive impairment may later progress to dementia. The American Academy of Neurology's researchers updated their recommendations on mild cognitive impairment. The studies showed twice-weekly workouts may help people with mild cognitive impairment as part of an overall approach to managing their symptoms. The Academy extends this and encourages people to do even more regular aerobic exercise: walk briskly, jog, or any other such exercise they like to do, for 150 minutes a week—30 minutes, five times or 50 minutes, three times. The level of exertion should be enough to work up a bit of a sweat but does not need to be so rigorous that conversation is impossible. This exercise slows down or even stops the progress from mild cognitive impairment to dementia.

31. According to the passage, what does (A) refer to?
① Recommendations updated by the American Academy of Neurology
② Improvements in memory, language, thinking, and judgment
③ Problems caused by dementia that interfere with day-to-day life
④ Declines in cognitive ability that are not as debilitating as dementia

32. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① The presence of mild cognitive impairment indicates the onset of dementia.
② Daily activities are not normally inconvenienced by minor cognitive decline.
③ The symptoms of normal aging are comparatively milder than mild cognitive impairment.
④ Exercising just enough to sweat is the minimum level in the guidelines.

[33-34] Although Americans have long celebrated Independence Day on July 4, technically that is not when the colonies voted to become a new nation. That honor belongs to July 2, 1776, which was not only the day the Continental Congress approved a resolution declaring independence from Britain but also the day that John Adams wrote would be celebrated by succeeding generations as the great anniversary festival with "pomp and parade." So, what happened? In a word, paperwork. According to Philip Mead, chief historian at the Museum of the American Revolution, it took two days for the Continental Congress to approve a press release explaining why the delegates had voted the way they did. That document, better known as the Declaration of Independence, arrived at the printer on July 4, 1776, which is why that date appears at the top. But though Adams might have been surprised to see Americans celebrate the Fourth of July, he did play a part in the shift. When he and Thomas Jefferson both died on July 4, 1826, that date became even more (A)_____ in American memory.

33. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① entertained
② estimated
③ eluded
④ enshrined

34. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Philip Mead belonged to the Continental Congress.
② The Declaration of Independence was printed on July 2.
③ Adams hoped independence would be celebrated on July 2.
④ Congress voted for the declaration on July 4.

[35-37] A holiday break is supposed to be just that—a break—and staying off your email and SNS can actually make you more productive when you come back. While unplugging feels great during your break, it can also make you feel in over your head when you get back to work. To avoid feeling frazzled on that first morning, get a head start while you are still on break. You should give yourself fifteen minutes to go through your messages the night before returning to alleviate a lot of anxiety on your first day back. Remember to limit yourself to (A)<u>that short chunk</u> so you will not be concentrating on work when you are supposed to be relaxing. When you get into your office, you should not assume everyone else is rejuvenated. A week off work is supposed to be a stress-free time, but it does not always work out. You might be refreshed and ready to go, but your coworkers might still be burned out from hosting out-of-town relatives. Get a feel for what your colleagues' breaks were really like by specifically asking what they did for themselves over the holidays. And finally, take some time to transition from holiday mode to work mode. The night before the workweek starts again, lay out your office clothes and prepare for the next day. This (B)_____ you to get ready for work.

35. According to the passage, what does (A) refer to?
① time spent checking messages
② your vacation time
③ the first morning back at work
④ time to relax and unplug

36. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
① It is helpful to frequently check SNS for important messages.
② Asking about your colleagues' breaks is considered impolite.
③ It is a good idea to be mentally prepared to return to work after a holiday.
④ Hosting your relatives during the holidays reduces anxiety and stress.

37. Which of the following best fits in (B)?
① prompts
② transfixes
③ presupposes
④ transacts

[38-40] The history of cosmetics spans at least 6,000 years and is present in almost every society on Earth. Archaeological evidence of cosmetics dates from ancient Egypt and Greece. It is known that some women in ancient Rome invented makeup formulas to whiten the skin. During the 1900s, makeup was not popular because it was still mostly used by the 'ladies of the night'. Around 1910, makeup became fashionable in the United States and Europe owing to the influence of ballet and theater stars. During World War II, cosmetics were in short supply because their basic ingredients were diverted into war supply. (A)_____, at this time when they were restricted, lipstick, powder, and face cream were most desired, and most experimentation was carried out for the postwar period. This is because cosmetics developers rightly predicted that the war would result in a phenomenal boom afterwards. During the 1960s and 1970s, many women influenced by feminism (B)_____ to cosmetics' role in the second-class status of women, making them mere sex objects. Although modern makeup has been used mainly by women, an increasing number of men are using cosmetics to enhance their own facial features. Cosmetics brands are releasing products such as concealers especially created for men. There is some controversy over this, however, as many feel that men who wear makeup are neglecting traditional gender roles. But others view this as a sign of ongoing gender equality since they feel that (C)_____.

38. Which one of the following ordered pairs best fits into (A) and (B)?
① Ironically — objected ② In fact — adhered
③ Sadly — yielded ④ Naturally — corresponded

39. Which of the following best fits into (C)?
① men should purchase cosmetics for women
② men are free to buy cosmetics as long as they remain masculine
③ men have long purchased their own cosmetics
④ men also have the right to use cosmetics if women do

40. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① Actors contributed to the popularity of makeup in the 1910s.
② Formulas to whiten the skin first appeared in Greece.
③ There are concealers exclusively produced for men.
④ There came a boom in cosmetics after World War II.

[41-50: 3 points each]

[41-42] F. Scott Fitzgerald was the most famous chronicler of 1920s America, an era he dubbed 'the Jazz Age'. Written in 1925, *The Great Gatsby* is one of the greatest literary documents of this period, in which the American economy soared, bringing unprecedented levels of prosperity to the nation. Prohibition, the ban on the sale and consumption of alcohol, made millionaires out of bootleggers, and an underground culture of revelry sprang up. Sprawling private parties escaped police notice, and secret clubs that sold liquor thrived. The chaos and violence of World War I left America in a state of shock, and the generation that fought the war turned to wild and extravagant living to compensate. Money, opulence, and exuberance became the order of the day. Like Nick in *The Great Gatsby*, Fitzgerald found this new lifestyle seductive and exciting and, like Gatsby, he had always idolized the very rich. Now he found himself in an era in which unrestrained materialism set the tone of society. Even so, Fitzgerald saw through the glitter of the Jazz Age to the moral emptiness and hypocrisy beneath, and part of him longed for this (A)_____ moral center. In many ways, *The Great Gatsby* represents Fitzgerald's attempt to confront his (B)_____ feelings about the Jazz Age.

41. Which one of the following ordered pairs best fits into (A) and (B)?
① absent — conflicting ② vacuous — generous
③ fixed — vague ④ persistent — cynical

42. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① Fitzgerald's book is an excellent chronicle of the Jazz Age.
② Alcohol was illegal during the 1920s except in private parties.
③ After World War I hedonism became the new way of life.
④ Nick and Gatsby embody Fitzgerald's attitude toward the 1920s.

[43-44] As self-driving cars come closer to being common on American roads, much of the rhetoric promoting them has to do with safety. About 40,000 people die on U.S. roads every year, and driver mistakes are linked to more than 90 percent of crashes. But many of the biggest advocates of autonomous vehicles aren't car companies looking to improve the safety of their existing products. Huge backing for self-driving technologies is coming from Silicon Valley giants like Google and Apple. Those of us who have studied the relationship between technology and society tend to look more carefully at the motivations behind any technological push. In this case, it's clear that Silicon Valley firms have (A)<u>a strong motive</u> to create a new venue for increasing the use of their digital devices. Every minute people spend on their mobile phones provides data, and often money, to tech companies. At present, digital devices and driving are in conflict. There are serious, often fatal, consequences when drivers use smartphones to talk or text. Regulators and safety advocates look to resolve that conflict by banning phone use while driving, which has happened in virtually every state. But the tech companies are taking a different approach. The obvious answer for Silicon Valley is creating an automobile in which continuous cellphone use no longer poses a threat to anyone.

43. According to the passage, what does (A) refer to?
① Safety
② Profit
③ Law
④ Technology

44. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① Phone use while driving is widely banned across the U.S.
② Tech companies are the major supporters for autonomous vehicles.
③ Driver errors contribute to nearly all traffic accidents in the U.S.
④ The conflict between digital devices and driving is exaggerated.

[45-47] In 1996, the psychologist Roy Baumeister conducted an experiment showing that our willpower is a resource that can be depleted. In the first part of the study, the participants were tested in a room where a batch of freshly baked chocolate chip cookies was invitingly laid out. Not all the participants were allowed to eat the cookies, however. Half of the participants were given permission to indulge their sweet tooth, but the other half were given a batch of radishes to eat instead. In the second part of the study, all the participants were presented with a persistence-testing puzzle, that could only be solved with their utmost concentration after numerous attempts. The performance of the two groups of participants on this puzzle was strikingly contrastive. The participants who were given radishes to eat made far fewer attempts, gave up faster, and, on average, were less successful at solving the puzzle than the participants who had been given cookies. Baumeister concluded that self-control and willpower are resources that we can use across a wide range of tasks, but are ones that may be depleted with excessive use. The participants who had to resist the sweets in the first part of the experiment had depleted their pool of resources and no longer had enough to focus on the puzzle. These results contradicted previous views of self-control and willpower, which thought of self-control as a skill which could be mastered and executed with little consequence. Baumeister's study shows that self-regulation is more like using a muscle. After exercising it strenuously, it is (A)_____. The good news is, like a muscle, willpower may also be strengthened with regular practice and training.

45. According to the passage, why were the participants who ate radishes less successful at solving the puzzle?
① They had spent too much time eating the unsavory radishes.
② They had higher levels of intelligence than the other group.
③ They were angry because they did not get to eat the cookies.
④ They had used up their willpower trying not to eat the cookies.

46. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① The participants who ate the cookies made more attempts to solve the puzzle.
② Self-control is an innate part of an individual's character.
③ Previously, self-regulation was viewed as a muscle which could be strengthened.
④ People with strong willpower remain persistent without exercise.

47. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① liable to permanent injuries
② likely to become fatigued
③ replenished quickly
④ easier to use it the next time

[48-50] Plants can detect competing plants through various cues, such as the reduction in light quantity or in the ratio of red to far-red wavelengths (R:FR), which occurs when light is filtered through leaves. Such competition cues induce three types of avoidance responses: plants try to outgrow and shade their neighbors; plants become shade-tolerant, adapting to perform better under limited light conditions; or they grow sideways, away from their neighbors. But can plants choose among these responses and match them to the relative size and density of their competitors? To answer this question, researchers used an experimental setup that simulated different light-competition settings. They used vertical stripes of transparent green filters that mimic competing plants in that they reduce both light quantity and R:FR. By changing both the height and density of this simulated vegetation, the researchers could present different light-competition scenarios to the plants. The results demonstrated that plants can indeed choose to respond to competition in an optimal way. When the simulated competitors were short and densely packed, plants showed the highest vertical growth. However, under tall, well-spaced-out neighbors, plants grew the farthest sideways. Lastly, under simulated tall and densely-packed neighbors, which could not be outgrown vertically or laterally, plants displayed the highest shade tolerance behavior. The findings of this study reveal that (A)plants can evaluate the density and competitive ability of their neighbors and tailor their responses accordingly.

48. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Shade tolerance allows plants to grow sideways, away from their competitors.
② Red to far-red wavelength ratio appears when plants are intolerant of their neighbors.
③ Green filters can be successfully used to simulate neighboring vegetation.
④ Plants can choose to grow vertically but not horizontally.

49. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** an example of a plant's avoidance response?
① Trying to grow higher than tall, densely-packed competitors
② Growing sideways when its competitors are tall and spread out
③ Improving shade tolerance when it cannot outgrow its competitors
④ Increasing height when the competitors are short and growing close together

50. Which of the following can be inferred from (A)?
① Plants can miscalculate their competitors' ability but still survive.
② We need to examine the density and height of neighboring vegetation when we plant.
③ Plants can analyze their situation and select the best course of action.
④ A plant's ability to compete has a limited effect on how it responds to competition.

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