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문항배점 : [1-10] 1점 / [11-20] 1.5점 / [21-35] 2점 / [36-45] 2.5점 / [46-50] 4점

[1-2] Choose the one that is grammatically NOT correct. (각 1점)

[1] For many teachers, this year's ① uprising is decades in the making. The country's roughly 3.2 million full-time public-school teachers are ② experiencing some of the worst wage stagnation of any profession, ③ earning less on average, in inflation-adjusted dollars, than they ④ doing in 1990, according to Department of Education data.

[2] "People ask me what I want ① to remember for, and I generally say peace and human rights," he says. "I think it's a basic right of a human being ② to have a home that's decent in which ③ to raise children, and to have an adequate amount of health care and to have an adequate amount of education ④ to take advantage of whatever talent God may have given them."

[3-6] Choose the expression that is closest in meaning to the underlined part. (각 1점)

[3] Scientists now understand how HIV hides itself inside cells and remains unnoticed from the immune system's watchful gaze—and they have some ideas about how to expose and annihilate it.
① analyze ② destroy ③ reclaim ④ stimulate

[4] Under the new regulation, companies will also be required to disclose now ubiquitous data breaches within 72 hours.
① common ② famous ③ notorious ④ powerful

[5] Sequoias are mighty trees that can live for more than 3,000 years and grow to a height of nearly 300 ft. But they're not invincible.
① flexible ② productive ③ rewarding ④ secure

[6] Political convictions lead us to lazy thinking. But there's an even more fundamental impulse at play: our innate desire for an easy answer.
① conflicting ② deliberate ③ natural ④ ultimate

[7-10] Choose the most appropriate word(s) for the blank. (각 1점)

[7] Kids may be better than adults at learning new languages for many reasons. Children's brains are more _____ than those of adults, meaning they're better able to adapt and respond to new information.
① idealistic ② plastic ③ rigid ④ visionary

[8] Excessive alcohol may be damaging to brain neurons and can therefore compromise cognitive function, the scientists believe. _____, on the other hand, may deprive the brain of some of the potential benefits of alcohol in keeping blood flow strong, which nourishes the neurons involved in higher brain functions.
① Abstaining ② Boozing ③ Indulgence ④ Workouts

[9] The social impact of the mass media is obvious. Consider a few examples. TV dinners were invented to accommodate the millions of _____, who can't bear to miss their favorite television programs.
① boy scouts ② couch potatoes
③ sport maniacs ④ teenage boys

[10] Essentially, linguistic data comes in two general forms, written or spoken. However, there are also _____ categories, such as texts that are written to be spoken (e.g. lectures, plays, etc.), and which may therefore exhibit features that are in between the two clear-cut variants.
① distinctive ② immediate ③ intermediate ④ separate

[11-13] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

American football draws as much attention lately for the knocks that players take as it does for their drives down the field. The emergence of research linking head collisions with behavioral and cognitive changes similar to those seen in Alzheimer's patients puts the colliding in a new context. Whether ramming opponents head-on or butting helmets, athletes may face the risk of long-term brain injury from hits accumulated over time.

Brain degeneration from repeated blows to the head had been known in boxers since the 1920s as dementia pugilistica, or punch-drunk syndrome. Recent research indicates that small impacts can cause damage as much as big ones, widening the field of concern to young athletes, hockey players, and soldiers subject to head-rattling blasts.

At the University of North Carolina, where football players receive an average of 950 hits to the head each season, neuroscientist Kevin Guskiewics and colleagues have spent six years analyzing impact data from video recordings and helmets equipped with accelerometers. They note that there are plans to test similar technologies on various football teams starting soon. Guskiewics believes that on-field monitoring and education are paths to progress. Already the spotlight on football-related brain trauma has resulted in new football practices, state laws, and congressional hearings on ways to protect young athletes.

On the (A) side, there is hope for advanced brain-imaging techniques, experimental blood or spinal fluid tests, and even a genetic marker that would enable doctors to identify chronic traumatic encephalopathy (CTE, the same as punch-drunk syndrome, but not limited to boxers) early on. At the moment, the definitive mark of the disease—clumps of abnormal tau protein in the brain—can be seen only when the brain is sliced, stained, and studied under a microscope. CTE typically appears years after head traumas, and "we don't want to diagnose a disease after death," says Ann McKee, co-director of Boston University's Center for the Study of Traumatic Encephalopathy.

Guskiewics envisions databases that track all the hits athletes take throughout their playing years to help explain neurologic changes later in life. But, he says, (B) "it'll probably be my grandchildren who are analyzing that data."

[11] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① ethical ② medical ③ political ④ athletic

[12] Which of the following is closest in meaning to (B)?
① Data collection was finished long ago.
② Analysis of data is not possible right now.
③ Guskiewics cannot have access to data now.
④ Accumulating data will be grandchildren's job.

[13] Which of the following is true?
① Alzheimer's patients pave a new way toward colliding.
② Small impacts on brain is more dangerous than big ones.
③ New measures are already in effect to protect football players.
④ CTE typically appears right after head traumas.

<뒷면에 계속>

[14-16] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)
The New Negro: An Interpretation (1925) is an anthology of fiction, poetry, and essays on African and African-American art and literature edited by Alain Locke, who lived in Washington, DC and taught at Howard University during the Harlem Renaissance. As a collection of the creative efforts coming out of the burgeoning New Negro Movement or Harlem Renaissance, the book is considered by literary scholars and critics to be the definitive text of the movement. This book included Locke's title essay "The New Negro," as well as nonfiction essays, poetry, and fiction by many of the African American writers.

The New Negro dives into how the African Americans sought social, political, and artistic change. (A) accepting their position in society, Locke saw the New Negro as championing and demanding civil rights. In addition, his anthology sought to change old stereotypes and replaced them with new visions of black identity that resisted simplification. The essays and poems in the anthology mirror real life events and experiences. The anthology reflects the voice of middle class African American citizens that wanted to have equal civil rights like the white, middle class counterparts.

A theme used by Locke commonly is this idea of the Old vs the New Negro. The Old Negro according to Locke was a product of stereotypes and judgments that were put on them, not ones that they created. They were forced to live in a shadow of themselves and others' actions. The New Negro is a Negro that now has an understanding of oneself. They at one point lacked self-respect and self-dependence which has created a new dynamic and allowed the birth of the New Negro. They have become the Negro of today which is also the changed Negro. Locke speaks about the migration having an effect on the Negro leveling the playing field and increasing the realm of how the Negro is viewed because they were moved out of the southern parts of U.S. and into other areas where they could start over. The migration in a sense transformed the Negro and fused them together as they all came from all over the world, all walks of life, and all different backgrounds.

[14] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① In behalf of ② In case of ③ In light of ④ Instead of

[15] Which of the following is NOT true about the book *The New Negro*?
① It was written by Alain Locke alone.
② It includes works from a variety of literary genre.
③ It deals with African Americans' effort for a new identity.
④ It reflects the real life experiences well.

[16] Which of the following is NOT a feature of the New Negro?
① crave for a new identity ② quest for black supremacy
③ knowledge of oneself ④ demand for civil rights

[17-18] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)
Adolescents in the U.S. today have a reputation for being more fragile, less resilient and more overwhelmed than their parents were when they were growing up. Sometimes they're called spoiled or coddled or helicoptered. But a closer look paints a far more heartbreaking portrait of why young people are suffering. Anxiety and depression in high school kids have been on the rise since 2012 after several years of stability. It's a phenomenon that cuts across all demographics—suburban, urban and rural; those who are college bound and those who aren't. Family financial stress can exacerbate these issues, and studies show that girls are more at risk than boys.

According to a 2015 report of the Department of Health and Human Services, about 3 million teens ages 12 to 17 had had at least one major depressive episode in the previous year. More than 2 million report experiencing depression that impairs their daily function. About 30% of girls and 20% of boys—totaling 6.3 million teens—have had an anxiety disorder, according to data from the National Institute of Mental Health.

Experts suspect that these statistics are on the low end of what's really happening, since many people do not seek help for anxiety and depression. A 2015 report from the Child Mind Institute found that only about 20% of young people with a diagnosable anxiety disorder get treatment. It's also hard to quantify behaviors related to depression and anxiety, like nonsuicidal self-harm, because they are deliberately (A).

Still, the number of distressed young people is on the rise, experts say, and they are trying to figure out how best to help. Teen minds have always craved stimulation, and their emotional reactions are by nature urgent and sometimes debilitating. The biggest variable, then, is the climate in which teens navigate this stage of development.

[17] Which of the following best fits in (A).
① harmful ② conscious ③ secretive ④ jealous

[18] Which of the following is NOT true?
① Today's American adolescents are regarded as mentally weaker than those of their parents' generation.
② Around 3 million American kids between 12 and 17 experienced one or more major depressions in 2014.
③ Girls have shown higher percentage of depression disorder than boys in the U.S.
④ A 2015 report shows that about 80% of American youngsters suffering from diagnosable anxiety disorder received treatment.

[19-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)
Andrés Segovia Torres was a virtuoso Spanish classical guitarist from Linares, Spain. Many professional classical guitarists today were students of Segovia, or students of his students. Segovia's contribution to the modern-romantic repertoire included not only commissions but also his own transcriptions of classical or baroque works. He is renowned for his expressive performances: his wide palette of tone, and his distinctive musical personality, phrasing and style.

Segovia's first public performance was in Granada at the age of 16 in 1909. A few years later he played his first professional concert in Madrid, which included works by Francisco Tárrega and his own guitar transcriptions of J.S. Bach. Despite the discouragement of his family, who wanted him to become a lawyer, and criticism by some of Tárrega's pupils for his idiosyncratic technique, he continued to pursue his studies of the guitar diligently.

He played again in Madrid in 1912, at the Paris Conservatory in 1915, in Barcelona in 1916, and made a successful tour of South America in 1919. Segovia's arrival on the international stage coincided with a time when the guitar's fortunes as a concert instrument were being revived, largely through the efforts of Miguel Llobet. It was in this changing milieu that Segovia, thanks to his strength of personality and artistry, coupled with developments in recording and broadcasting, succeeded in making the guitar more popular again.

Segovia can be considered a catalytic figure in granting respectability to the guitar as a serious concert instrument capable of evocativeness and depth of interpretation. He can be credited to have dignified the classical guitar as a legitimate concert instrument before the discerning music public, which had hitherto viewed the guitar merely as a limited, if sonorous, parlor instrument.

[19] Which of the following is NOT true about Segovia?
① His public debut was made at the age of 16.
② His first professional concert was after a few years of his debut.
③ His family strongly opposed to his being a professional guitarist.
④ His public career began with the tour of South America.

[20] Which of the following is true?
① Segoivia stuck to the conventional playing technique.
② All of Tárrega's pupils praised Segovia's idiosyncratic playing technique.
③ Miguel Llobet contributed little to the revival of the guitar as a concert instrument.
④ Segovia played a crucial role in making the guitar a dignified concert instrument.

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[21-23] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
A druid was a member of the high-ranking professional class in ancient Celtic cultures. While perhaps best remembered as religious leaders, they were also legal authorities, adjudicators, lorekeepers, medical professionals, and political advisors. While the druids are reported to have been literate, they are believed to have been prevented by doctrine from recording their knowledge in written form, thus they left no written accounts of themselves. They are however attested in some detail by their contemporaries from other cultures, such as the Romans and the Greeks.

The earliest known references to the druids date to the fourth century BC and the oldest detailed description comes from Julius Caesar's *Commentarii de Bello Gallico* (50s BC). They were also described by later Greco-Roman writers such as Cicero, Tacitus, and Pliny the Elder. Following the Roman invasion of Gaul, the druid orders were suppressed by the Roman government under the 1st century AD emperors Tiberius and Claudius, and had disappeared from the written record by the 2nd century.

In about 750 AD the word druid appears in a poem by Blathmac, who wrote about Jesus, saying that he was "... better than a prophet, more knowledgeable than every druid, a king who was a bishop and a complete sage." The druids then also appear in some of the medieval tales from Christianized Ireland like the "Táin Bó Cúailnge," where they are largely portrayed as sorcerers who opposed the coming of Christianity. In the wake of the Celtic revival during the 18th and 19th centuries, fraternal and neopagan groups were founded based on ideas about the ancient druids, a movement known as Neo-Druidism. Many popular notions about druids, based on misconceptions of 18th century scholars, have been largely superseded by more recent study.

[21] Which of the following would be best for the title?
① Roman Empire and the Druids
② Christianity and the Druidism
③ Historical Accounts on the Druids
④ Neopaganism or Neo-Druidism?

[22] Which of the following is different in kind from the others?
① Blathmac ② Cicero ③ Gaul ④ Tacitus

[23] Which of the following is true about the druids?
① They left a fair amount of records by themselves.
② The Greeks provided some detailed information on them.
③ Julius Caesar was the first Roman Emperor to suppress them.
④ Recent study on them enabled neopagan groups to emerge.

[24-26] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
Environmentalists say that (A). Of course it is. Just look at West Virginia, where whole Appalachian peaks have been knocked into valleys to get at the coal underneath and streams run orange with acidic water. Or look at downtown Beijing, where the air these days is often thicker than in an airport smoking lounge. Air pollution in China, much of it from burning coal, is blamed for more than a million premature deaths a year. That's on top of the thousands who die in mining accidents, in China and elsewhere.

These problems aren't new. In the late 17th century, when coal from Wales and Northumberland was lighting the first fires of the industrial revolution in Britain, the English writer John Evelyn was already complaining about the "stink and darkness" of the smoke that wreathed London. Three centuries later, in December 1952, a thick layer of coal-laden smog descended on London and lingered for a long weekend, provoking an epidemic of respiratory ailments that killed as many as 12,000 people in the ensuing months.

Coal, to use the economists' euphemism, is fraught with (B)"externalities"—the heavy costs it imposes on society. It's the dirtiest, most lethal energy source we have. But by most measures it's also the cheapest, and we depend on it. So the big question today isn't whether coal can ever be "clean." It can't. It's whether coal can ever be clean enough—to prevent not only local disasters but also a radical change in global climate.

In 2012 the world emitted a record 34.5 billion metric tons of carbon dioxide from fossil fuels. Coal was the largest contributor. Cheap natural gas has lately reduced the demand for coal in the U.S., but everywhere else, especially in China, demand is surging. During the next two decades several hundred million people worldwide will get electricity for the first time, and if current trends continue, most will use power produced by coal. Even the most aggressive push for alternative energy sources and conservation could not replace coal—at least not right away.

[24] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① clean coal is a myth
② coal is blessing to civilization
③ coal is not changing the scenery
④ coal burning is less fatal than mining

[25] Which of the following is closest in meaning to (B) "externalities"?
① the direct costs in producing coal
② the costs that coal miners pay to society
③ the indirect costs that society has to pay
④ the costs that consumers do not have to pay

[26] Which of the following is NOT true?
① Burning coal has claimed many human lives for long.
② Coal causes environmental concerns around the world.
③ The biggest reason we depend on coal is that it's cheap.
④ Natural gas reduces the demand for coal in China.

[27-29] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
There often are tiny bits of plastic in the fish and shellfish we eat. Scientists are racing to figure out what that means for our health. In a laboratory at Columbia University, Debra Lee Magadini positions a slide under a microscope and flicks on an ultraviolet light. Scrutinizing the liquefied digestive tract of a shrimp she bought at a fish market, she makes a tsk-ing sound. After examining every millimeter of the slide, she exclaims, "(A)!" Inside its gut, seven squiggles of plastic, dyed with Nile red stain, fluoresce.

All over the world, researchers like Magadini are staring through microscopes at tiny pieces of plastic—fibers, fragments, or microbeads—that have made their way into marine and freshwater species, both wild-caught and farmed. Scientists have found microplastics in 114 aquatic species, and more than half of those end up on our dinner plates. Now they are trying to determine what that means for human health.

So far science lacks evidence that microplastics—pieces smaller than one fifth of an inch—are affecting fish at the population level. Our food supply doesn't seem to be under threat—at least as far as we know. But enough research has been done now to show that the fish and shellfish we enjoy are suffering from the omnipresence of this plastic. Every year five million to 14 million tons flow into our oceans from coastal areas. Sunlight, wind, waves, and heat break down that material into smaller bits that look—to plankton, bivalves, fish, and even whale—a lot like (B).

Experiments show that microplastics damage aquatic creatures, as well as turtles and birds: They block digestive tracts, diminish the urge to eat, and alter feeding behavior, all of which reduce growth and reproductive output. Their stomachs stuffed with plastic, some species starve and die.

[27] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① This shrimp is fiber city
② How wonderful a shrimp looks
③ The shrimp is almost invisible
④ This shrimp smells good

[28] Which of the following best fits in (B)?
① fiber ② food ③ fish ④ plastic

[29] Which of the following would be best for the title?
① Will Fish Evolve into Plastic in Future?
② Microplastic: The Enemy of Marine Lives
③ Balancing Plastic and Marine Animals
④ Mysterious Plastic World under Microscope

<뒷면에 계속>

[30-32] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

Nearly every night of our lives, we undergo a startling metamorphosis. Our brain profoundly alters its behavior and purpose, dimming our consciousness. Around 350 BC, Aristotle wrote an essay, "On Sleep and Sleeplessness," wondering just what we were doing and why during sleep. For the next 2,300 years no one had a good answer. In 1924 German psychiatrist Hans Berger invented the electroencephalograph, which records electrical activity in the brain, and the study of sleep shifted from philosophy to (A). It's only in the past few decades, though, as imaging machines have allowed ever deeper glimpses of the brain's inner workings, that we've approached a convincing answer to Aristotle.

Everything we've learned about sleep has emphasized its importance to our mental and physical health. Our sleep-wake pattern is a central feature of human biology—an adaptation to life on a spinning planet, with its endless wheel of day and night. The 2017 Nobel Prize in medicine was awarded to three scientists who, in the 1980s and 1990s, identified the molecular clock inside our cells that aims to keep us in sync with the sun. When this circadian rhythm breaks down, recent research has shown, we are at increased risk for illnesses such as diabetes, heart disease, and dementia.

Yet an imbalance between lifestyle and sun cycle has become epidemic. "It seems as if we are now living in a worldwide test of the negative consequences of sleep deprivation," says Robert Stickgold, director of the Center for Sleep and Cognition at Harvard Medical School. The average American today sleeps less than seven hours a night, about two hours less than a century ago. This is chiefly due to the proliferation of electric lights, followed by televisions, computers, and smartphones. In our restless, floodlit society, we often think of sleep as an (B), a state depriving us of productivity and play. Thomas Edison, who gave us light bulbs, said that "sleep is an absurdity, a bad habit." He believed we'd eventually dispense with it entirely.

[30] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① myth ② art ③ logic ④ science

[31] Which of the following best fits in (B)?
① adversary ② assistance ③ equipment ④ image

[32] Which of the following is true?
① Aristotle first discovered the mechanism of sleep.
② Hans Berger was a doctor treating physically ill people.
③ The average American a century ago slept about two hours more than today.
④ Thomas Edison emphasized the importance of sufficient sleep for human health.

[33-35] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)

In the U.S., 80% of people ages 65 and older are now living in metropolitan areas, and according to the World Health Organization, by 2030, an estimated 60% of all people will live in cities—many of them over age 60. Cities increasingly rank high on both doctors' and seniors' lists of the best places to age gracefully.

Every year, the Milken Institute Center for the Future of Aging (CFA) ranks the best metropolitan places for successful aging, and most years, major cities sweep the top 10 spots. No wonder: cities tend to have (A) strong health systems, (B) opportunities for continued learning, (C) widespread public transportation, (D) serious crimes and pollution, and an abundance of arts and culture. That's not to say that people can't feel isolated or lonely in cities, but you can get lonely in a country cottage too. In cities, the cure can be just outside your door.

"We all long to bump into each other," says Paul Irving, the chairman of the Milken Institute CFA. "The ranges of places where this can happen in cities tend to create more options and opportunities." It's that aspect—the other-people aspect—that may be the particularly challenging for some, especially as we age and families disperse. But there are answers: a 2017 study in the journal *Personal Relationships* found that it can be friends, not family, who matter most. The study looked at 270,000 people in nearly 100 countries and found that while both family and friends are associated with happiness and better health, as people aged, the health link remained only for people with strong (E).

"While in a lot of ways, relationships with friends had a similar effect as those with family," says William Chopik, assistant professor of psychology at Michigan State University and the author of the study, "in others, they surpassed them."

[33] Which of the following is NOT appropriate in the context?
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[34] Which of the following best fits in (E)?
① passion ② personality ③ friendship ④ optimism

[35] Which of the following is NOT true?
① Four fifths of Americans at 65 and over are now living in metropolitan areas.
② Cities are increasingly favored by doctors as the best places to live gracefully in old age.
③ The finding of the 2017 study in *Personal Relationships* was based on the subjects from around 100 countries.
④ Paul Irving is the author of the 2017 study published in *Personal Relationships*.

[36-38] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)

Much of the criticism leveled against globalization today is related to the idea that it enriches the few, leaving the many behind. (A) The people making this argument frequently advocate for the wholesale abandonment of globalization.

If the world takes the isolationist path, three major shifts will happen. First, a more isolated world will force businesses to adopt increasingly local and decreasingly global models. In essence, they will be more likely to rely on local and regional capital—and less likely to be centrally run from leading financial centers such as New York City, Tokyo and London. This change will significantly alter how businesses fund themselves, how they structure costs and how they view the proposition of long-term growth. (B) They will be less able to access the global capital that is necessary to fund investments and grow companies—reducing their opportunities to hire people and invest in communities.

Second, there will be short-term deflation and then long-term inflation. We've already begun to observe the former. Low energy costs, low wages and indeed the low price of money itself indicate a prevailing deflationary world, though they all have notably risen recently. As for (1) the latter, the persistence of low inflation has defied warnings of a sharp uptick that date as far back as 2009, right after the financial crisis. Beyond that, (C) rising trade tariffs and protectionism will decrease prices of imported products. This will undercut the actual value of wages' being forced higher by a relatively closed economy with reduced movement of labor.

The final shift is that governments will likely favor national champions—companies that enjoy regulatory protections, tax breaks and subsidies that offer an advantage in their home markets against foreign competitors. (D) What results are corporate monopolies rather than competitive markets, where the government becomes a bigger arbiter of who wins and who loses. Ultimately, these companies gain outsize pricing power, which promotes larger and less efficient companies while disadvantaging consumers.

[36] Which of the following does (1) the latter refer to?
① globalization ② isolationism
③ short-term deflation ④ long-term inflation

[37] Which of the following is NOT appropriate in the context?
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[38] What is the tone of the passage?
① persuasive ② sympathetic ③ humorous ④ investigative

<다음면에 계속>

[39-41] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)
So what's the right way to be wrong? Are there techniques that allow organizations and individuals to embrace the necessary connection between small failures and big successes? Smith College, the all-women's school in western Massachusetts, has created a program called "Failing Well" to teach its students what all of us could stand to learn. "What we're trying to teach is that failure is not a bug of learning; it's the feature," explained Rachel Simmons, who runs the initiative, in a recent *New York Times* article. Indeed, when students enroll in her program, they receive a Certificate of Failure that declares they are "hereby authorized to screw up, bomb, or fail" at a relationship, a project, a test, or any other initiative that seems hugely important and "still be a totally worthy, utterly excellent human being." Students who are prepared to handle failure are less fragile and more daring than those who expect perfection and flawless performance.

That's a lesson worth applying to business as well. Patrick Doyle, CEO of Domino's Pizza since 2010, has had one of the most successful seven-year runs of any business leader in any field. But all of his company's triumphs, he insists, are based on its willingness to face up to the likelihood of mistakes and missteps. In a presentation to other CEOs, Doyle described two great challenges that stand (A) the way of companies and individuals being more honest about failure. The first challenge, he says, is what he calls "omission bias"—the reality that most people with a new idea choose not to pursue the idea because if they try something and it doesn't work, the setback might damage their career. The second challenge is to overcome what he calls "loss aversion"—the tendency for people to play not to lose rather than play to win, because for most of us, "The pain of loss is double the pleasure of winning."

[39] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① with ② for ③ on ④ in

[40] Which of the following is the topic of the passage?
① The positive aspects of failure
② The way to avoid failure
③ Writing a popular success story
④ The effective managing skill

[41] Which of the following is NOT true?
① The students enrolled in the "Failing Well" program are given a Certificate of Failure.
② Perfectionist students are less fragile than those who can handle failure.
③ "Omission bias" explains why people hesitate to pursue a new idea actively.
④ "Loss aversion" puts higher priority on not losing rather than winning.

[42-43] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)
Perhaps more than any other element, the rise of commerce and consumerism as a central feature of the American economy determined the customs of Christmas charity and, more obviously, gift-giving. Earlier in the nineteenth century, especially in rural areas and along the frontier, gifts had been of necessity usually simple and homemade (although youngsters regarded "store-bought" candy with particular fondness). Commonly, children received most of them. Mothers knitted, tied, stuffed, laced, stitched, or baked special treats. Fathers whittled and carved toys.

As the nation became more market-oriented, such homey pleasures sometimes seemed inadequate. Stores and shops throughout the nation offered the consumer an ever-growing feast of choices, nearly any of which might be made a gift.

By late nineteenth century, the definition of gift had broadened to include every category of practical housewares, novelty items, greeting cards, money, extravagant oddities, and simple mementos. There was, in a phrase, something for everyone. Beginning in the 1880s and lasting for many years, cheap and useless novelties known as "gimcracks" enjoyed a vogue. Those seeking more tasteful, but still relatively inexpensive, tokens of goodwill gave Prang Christmas cards. These could be framed, displayed on Christmas trees or on special racks, or made into wallpaper appropriate for home china cabinets. Others turned their attention to more prosaic and efficient wares; household work savers became acceptable gifts for mothers and wives. Parents, aunts, and other well-meaning elders could always rely on a gold piece or a $2 bill as a gift intended to encourage a child's habit of saving.

It would be erroneous to assume, however, that the new marketplace alone determined the importance of Christmas gifts. Several studies of gift-giving in the twentieth century suggest that the custom helps chart and establish hierarchies of social relationships. Gift acts as tangible evidence of ties between and among individuals. Those who participate in a gift transaction determine the worth of an item.

[42] Which of the following would be best for the title?
① A History of Christmas Gifts in America
② The Best Gifts for Your Children
③ Why You Should Make Your Own Christmas Gift
④ The Consumer Pattern in the Frontier Regions

[43] Which of the following is true?
① People in rural areas always preferred purchasing Christmas gift at stores and shops to making it at home.
② The definition of Christmas gift broadened in the mid-twentieth century.
③ Money was avoided as Christmas gift to children by adults.
④ The new marketplace was one of the factors that determined the importance of Christmas gifts.

[44-45] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)
In a comprehensive report released recently by the Association for Psychological Science, the authors closely examine 10 learning tactics and rate each from high to low utility on the basis of the evidence they've amassed. Here is a quick guide to the report's conclusions.

Highlighting and underlining led the authors' list of ineffective learning strategies. Although they are common practices, studies show they offer no benefit beyond simply reading the text. Some research even indicates that highlighting can get in the way of learning; because it draws attention to individual facts, it may hamper the process of making connections and drawing inferences. Nearly as bad is the practice of rereading, a common exercise that is much less effective than some of the better techniques you can use. Lastly, summarizing, or writing down the main points contained in a text, can be helpful for those who are skilled at it, but again, there are far better ways to spend your study time. Highlighting, underlining, rereading and summarizing were all rated by the authors as being of "low utility."

(A) familiar practices like highlighting and rereading, the learning strategies with the most evidence to support them aren't well known outside the psych lab. Take distributed practice, for example. This tactic involves spreading out your study sessions, rather than engaging in one marathon. Cramming information at the last minute may allow you to get through that test or meeting, but the material will quickly disappear from memory. It's much more effective to dip into the material at intervals over time. And the longer you want to remember the information, whether it's two weeks or two years, the longer the intervals should be.

The second learning strategy that is highly recommended by the report's authors is practice testing. Yes, more tests—but these are not for a grade. Research shows that the mere act of calling information to mind strengthens that knowledge and aids in future retrieval. Both spaced-out learning, or distributed practice, and practice tests were rated as having "high utility" by the authors.

[44] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① In place of ② In addition to
③ In contrast to ④ On behalf of

[45] Which of the following is NOT true?
① The authors' list of ineffective learning strategies includes the most popular ones among people.
② The most effective learning strategies are well known to the general public.
③ Practice testing aids in future retrieval of the information.
④ Short-term intensive efforts are less efficient for retaining knowledge than long-term extensive efforts.

<뒷면에 계속>

[46-47] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 4점)

For months now, New York officials have been highlighting how the city has regained all the jobs lost during the long recession and then some. But by several measures, the city's recovery has left black New Yorkers behind. More than half of all of African Americans and other non-Hispanic blacks in the city who were old enough to work had no job at all this year, according to an analysis of employment data compiled by the federal Labor Department. And when black New Yorkers lose their jobs, they spend a full year, on average, trying to find new jobs—far longer than New Yorkers of other races.

Nationally, the employment outlook for blacks has begun to brighten: there were about one million more black Americans with jobs in May than there were a year earlier, according to the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics. But that is not the case in New York City, where the decline in employment since the recession began here, in 2008, has been much steeper for blacks than for white or Hispanic residents.

One problem, said David R. Jones, the president and chief executive of the Community Service Society of New York, is that blacks were (A) in fields that suffered the most in the downturn, including government agencies, construction and manufacturing. Mr. Jones said he was also troubled by the inability of less-skilled and less-educated workers to find jobs for long periods.

The dim prospects have caused the number of blacks in the city characterized by the Labor Department as "discouraged workers"—those who have given up looking for jobs after long-term unemployment—to triple since 2008, before the recession hit, the numbers show. Four years ago, there were about the same number of discouraged blacks and whites in the city. But since then, the number of discouraged black workers has grown to almost 40,000, from about 13,000, while the number of discouraged whites increased to about 22,000, from about 12,000.

[46] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① excluded ② supported
③ overrepresented ④ promoted

[47] Which of the following is NOT true about black New Yorkers?
① When the city recovered economically, they were not left behind.
② During the recession, they suffered steeper decline in employment than Hispanics in New York.
③ On average they have to wait about one year to find new jobs.
④ Since 2008, the number of "discouraged workers" among them more than tripled.

[48-50] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 4점)

In 1923 the *New York Times* published an article about a Danish man who had recently visited Germany. He had arrived sporting a large up-turned moustache, which he soon shaved off upon discovering that "the Kaiser Wilhelm brand of upper lip decoration is not popular in the very modern commercial city of Hamburg." However, the Dane encountered a problem when, at the completion of his visit, he attempted to leave Germany. According to the article, "The heavily moustached chap on his passport photograph did not in the least resemble the smooth-faced modern appearing Dane. Passport officials turned him back and detectives gave him the third degree. In his changed appearance they found resemblance to a famous international swindler." Apparently "ashamed" of his failure to resemble himself, the unnamed Dane did not seek the assistance of Danish officials. Instead he chose to grow a new moustache, which the article confidently predicted, "[would] enable him to measure up to his passport photograph." This article, one of a handful from the period that recounts the problems shaving purportedly created for male passport bearers, reads today as somewhat (A), if not perhaps a little preposterous. While it may indeed be out of step with our contemporary understanding of official identification practices, and even if the events did not occur exactly as reported, the article accurately captures some of the cultural and social tensions that existed around the documentation of individual identity in the early decades of the twentieth century when travelers and immigrants first encountered universal demands for a passport. The informal introduction of official attempts to systematically use documents to verify identity pushes the beginnings of this history back to the mid-nineteenth century; the apparent general acceptance of the necessity and accuracy of the passport as an identification document a decade after the story of the clean-shaven Dane and his passport photograph brings this history to an end in the 1930s.

[48] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① emotional ② reasonable ③ bizarre ④ serious

[49] Which of the following is NOT true about the "Danish man"?
① He once had a large up-turned moustache.
② He sought the help of Danish officials when he was in trouble.
③ Passport officials could not identify him with the picture on his passport.
④ He decided to grow his moustache to resemble himself again.

[50] Which of the following is true?
① The Kaiser Wilhelm moustache was not popular in Hamburg in the 1920s.
② The *New York Times* article fails to capture some tensions that existed around the passport.
③ Systematic but informal use of documents for identification began in the early nineteenth century.
④ People finally accepted the necessity and accuracy of the passport as an identification document by 1900.

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