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[1-3] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

1. [1점]

Discussions on human genome modifications to eliminate disease genes and/or for human enhancement are not new and have been commonplace since the first discussions on sequencing the human genome occurred in the 1980s. Many a(n) _____ has made their careers from such discussions, and currently on Amazon there are dozens of books on a wide range of human enhancement topics including those that predict that editing our genes will lead to the end of humanity.

ⓐ bioethicist
ⓑ gynecologist
ⓒ physicist
ⓓ orthodontist
ⓔ radiologist

2. [1점]

Desertification is the accumulated result of ill-adapted land use and the effects of a harsh climate. Four human activities represent the most immediate causes: over-cultivation exhausts the soil, overgrazing removes the vegetation cover that protects it from erosion, deforestation destroys the trees that bind the soil to the land and poorly drained irrigation systems turn croplands salty. _____, the lack of education and knowledge, the movement of refugees in the case of war, the unfavourable trade conditions of developing countries and other socio-economic and political factors enhance the effects of desertification. The causes are multiple and interact in a complex manner.

ⓐ By contrast
ⓑ Consequently
ⓒ For example
ⓓ In return
ⓔ Moreover

3. [1.5점]

As late as the 1400s, native people were the only inhabitants of the western hemisphere, but following Columbus' voyage of 1492, for the next 400 years, large waves of non-native people mostly from European countries sailed across the Atlantic Ocean to North and South America. Among them were British colonists, who settled on the East Coast of North America between what are now the states of Maine and Georgia. They came in search of opportunities for wealth, power, freedom, and adventure. ___①___, those who settled in the northern regions of this area did not find great riches at first; instead, they found rugged wilderness. These dangers and difficulties in the early 1600s meant the earliest colonists suffered from starvation and disease. America's abundant resources of fertile soils, abundant water supplies, and plentiful minerals had to be harnessed. Little time and energy could be squandered when there was so much work to be done just to survive. In some cases this view about idleness led to strict governmental policies. ___②___, the Virginia Assembly declared in 1619 that any person found idle would be condemned to prison.

	①	②
ⓐ	Therefore	In contrast
ⓑ	Otherwise	Similarly
ⓒ	However	For example
ⓓ	Therefore	Moreover
ⓔ	However	Nonetheless

4. Which is the best title for the passage? [1점]

You may not always have access to a first aid kit in an emergency. Here are some suggestions for other everyday items you can use. If you don't have water to cool the burn, use juice, beer, or milk. In fact, use any cold, harmless liquid, until you have access to cold running water. The aim is to cool the area as quickly as possible, using whatever cold liquid is available. Remember: the burn should be cooled for at least ten minutes for the treatment to be effective. If you don't have cling film to cover the burn, use a clean plastic carrier bag, a freezer bag, or similar. These types of items will not stick to the burn and will create a barrier to stop infection. Plastic bags are particularly useful for covering a burned hand or foot.

ⓐ No First Aid Kit? No Problem
ⓑ Basic Ways to Prevent Burns!
ⓒ Why Are We Learning First Aid?
ⓓ Who to Treat First in Emergency
ⓔ Alternative Medicine to Save People

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5. Which of the following is true about Mr. Child? [1.5점]

Lee Child, the author of the perennially best-selling *Jack Reacher* series, sits down to write each day unsure of what's about to happen. "I get the same shock the reader gets," Mr. Child says, "at the end of a chapter. 'Wow, I definitely did not see that coming.' And the really funny thing for me is when, afterward, a reader will say, 'Oh, I had it all figured out by Page 50,' and I think, 'Really? I didn't.'"

ⓐ He is famous for romance novels.
ⓑ He does not plan the ending in advance.
ⓒ He usually begins his chapter with a surprise.
ⓓ He intends to shock readers as late as possible.
ⓔ He fails to solve the mystery in his own novel.

6. Which of the following is implied or stated in the passage? [1.5점]

The amphitheater of Pula is the only Roman amphitheater to have four side towers and all three levels preserved. Built between in 27 BC and 68 AD, it is one of the six largest surviving Roman arenas in the world, and the best-preserved ancient monument in Croatia. Overlooking the harbour in the north-east of the town, it seated 20,000 spectators. In summer there are weekly re-enactments of gladiator fights, and it is also used for plays, concerts, and the September Outlook festival. Look out for the slabs that used to secure the fabric canopies that sheltered spectators from the sun.

ⓐ Roman arenas usually had four stories and three towers.
ⓑ Pula is the largest Roman city in Croatia.
ⓒ Pula has the best-preserved Roman arena in the world.
ⓓ During the summer, the amphitheater of Pula hosts simulated gladiator fights.
ⓔ In the first century, concerts were held in the amphitheater of Pula.

7. Which of the following is <u>not</u> mentioned about sepak takraw? [1.5점]

Sepak takraw is a popular sport in Southeast Asia. It resembles volleyball, except that it uses a rattan ball and only allows players to use their feet, knee, chest, and head to touch and move the ball over a high net. The game is likely based on the Chinese game of *cuju*, a term that means "kick ball." By the early 1400s the game had been brought into Malaysia and Thailand through trade. Back then the game was played mainly by men and boys standing in a circle, kicking the ball back and forth between them. The game remained in its circle form for hundreds of years, and the modern version of sepak takraw began taking shape sometime during the early 1800s. By 1829 the Siam Sports Association had drafted the first rules and introduced the volleyball-style net. Within a few years, sepak takraw was introduced to the curriculum in Thai and Malaysian schools, and became such a cherished local custom that exhibitions were staged as part of the celebrations of independence for both countries. By the 1940s, the game had spread throughout Southeast Asia, and today play is governed by the International Sepak Takraw Federation.

ⓐ The difference from volleyball
ⓑ The regions where it is popular
ⓒ The link to a Chinese game *cuju*
ⓓ The institution that established the rules first
ⓔ The reason for being introduced to the school curriculum

8. Which of the following refers to a different thing from the others? [1.5점]

Invasive plants are introduced species that can thrive in areas beyond ①<u>their</u> natural range of dispersal. These plants are characteristically adaptable, aggressive, and have a high capacity to propagate. Because ②<u>they</u> evolved over long periods of time in completely different habitats elsewhere in the world, these exotics often have few natural enemies and contribute little to the support of native wildlife. ③<u>Their</u> vigor combined with a lack of natural enemies often leads to outbreaks in populations. Invasive plants can totally overwhelm and devastate established native plants and their habitats by out-competing ④ <u>them</u> for nutrients, water, and light–and because they offer so little food value to native wildlife, ⑤ <u>they</u> are destructive of biodiversity on every level.

ⓐ ①　ⓑ ②
ⓒ ③　ⓓ ④
ⓔ ⑤

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9. Which of the following is the best order for a passage starting with the given sentences in the box? [2점]

Motion detectors are small electronic eyes that detect infrared waves–heat waves that radiate from moving objects. When the detector senses an object moving across its field of view–especially warmer objects such as people, animals and cars–it electronically turns on the lights. The light stays on anywhere from 1 to 20 minutes, depending on how you preset the time. Then the detector automatically shuts the light off unless it continues to sense movement. A photocell deactivates the light during daylight hours.

[A] However, you can solve most unwanted switching-on by adjusting the distance-range setting and by carefully aiming the sensor to limit its field of view. You can also narrow the field of view even more by applying tape to the sensor. If nuisance trips concern you, be sure to buy a light that has an adjustable distance-range setting, and an aimable detector unit.

[B] Most motion detectors have a semicircular field of view of up to 240 degrees and a distance range, adjustable on most detectors, that extends to 70 feet or more. The detector will react to the movement of your dog, an approaching person, a passing car or sometimes even wind-blown leaves.

[C] Nuisance trips, such as blowing leaves or a passing car, can fool the detector and turn the lights on when you don't want them. These can be annoying to both you and your neighbors, and in fact, some homeowners won't install motion detector lights for this reason.

ⓐ [A]-[C]-[B] ⓑ [B]-[A]-[C]
ⓒ [B]-[C]-[A] ⓓ [C]-[A]-[B]
ⓔ [C]-[B]-[A]

[10-12] Choose the best place for the sentence(s) in the box.

10. [1.5점]

It showed that the anxiety response isn't necessarily caused by an external threat; rather, it may be traced to a breakdown in the mechanism that signals the brain to stop responding.

[A] Discovering the basic neural circuitry turned out to be a key breakthrough in understanding anxiety. **[B]** Just as a car can go out of control due to either a stuck accelerator or failed brakes, it's not always clear which part of the brain is at fault. **[C]** It may turn out that some anxiety disorders are caused by an overactive amygdala (the accelerator) while others are caused by an underactive prefrontal cortex (call it the brake). **[D]** It may also be that an entirely different part of the brain holds the key to understanding anxiety. **[E]** A behavioral neuroscientist at Emory University has spent six years studying a pea-size knot of neurons located near the amygdala with an impossible name: the bed nucleus of the stria terminalis.

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

11. [1.5점]

Yet he grumbled when they didn't.

I was born among the working classes and brought up among them. My father was a coal miner, and only a coal miner, nothing praiseworthy about him. He wasn't even respectable, in so far as he got drunk rather frequently, never went near chapel, and was usually rather rude to his little immediate bosses at the pit. **[A]** He was always saying tiresome and foolish things about the men just above him in control at the mine. **[B]** He offended them all, almost on purpose, so how could he expect them to favour him? **[C]** My mother was, I suppose, superior. She came from town, and belonged really to the lower bourgeoisie. **[D]** She spoke King's English, without an accent, and never in her life could even imitate a sentence of the dialect which my father spoke, and which we children spoke out of doors. **[E]**

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

12. [2점]

This is where deep breathing comes in.

For being free and incomparably easy to practice, deep breathing is a pretty miraculous healing exercise. [A] It can reduce anxiety, bring you into the present moment through mindfulness, and even help you remember how to respond to your specific stressors. But what's actually going on in the body here? Why does taking a deep breath make me feel slightly less rattled, at least temporarily?

In order to understand deep breathing's physiological benefits, you first have to grasp how your body responds to stress. [B] When you're worried, upset, or anxious, you can feel it viscerally—your heart starts to beat faster and faster, you can feel dizzy, and blood rushes toward your heart and your brain. The system responsible for this is your sympathetic nervous system. [C] When your sympathetic nervous system fills your body with all that cortisol and adrenaline, you don't feel so good. [D] The body's relaxation response, which is activated by the breathing, can oppose its stress response, turning on the vagus nerve enough that it acts as a brake on the stress response. The vagus nerve, along with stimulating your body's relaxation response, can also inhibit inflammation, slow down your heart, and even help you make memories. It can help quell anxiety, decrease blood pressure, and relax your brain waves. [E]

ⓐ [A]　ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C]　ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

[13-14] Choose the one that does not fit in the passage.

13. [1.5점]

In today's youth-obsessed culture, getting older is often seen as something to fear. [A]But a new study says at least one thing gets better with age: self-esteem. Age 60 seems to be best for self-esteem, according to Ulrich Orth, a professor of psychology at the University of Bern in Switzerland. Self-esteem first begins to rise between ages 4 and 11, as children develop socially and cognitively and gain some sense of independence. [B]Levels then seem to plateau—but not decline—as the teenage years begin from ages 11 to 15, the data show. That's somewhat surprising, given that many people assume that self-esteem takes a hit during the traditionally awkward early teenage years, "possibly because of pubertal changes and increased emphasis on social comparison at school," Orth says. "However, our findings show that this is not the case." [C]Instead, self-esteem appears to hold steady until mid-adolescence. After that lull, self-esteem seems to increase substantially until age 30, then more gradually throughout middle adulthood, before peaking around age 60 and remaining stable until age 70. [D]Old age frequently involves loss of social roles as a result of retirement and the empty nest, which lower self-esteem. [E]"Many people," Orth says, "are able to maintain a relatively high level of self-esteem even during old age."

ⓐ [A]　ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C]　ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

14. [1.5점]

Three musical instruments played an important role in eighteenth-century warfare. One of them was the snare drum. Often played by boys between 12 and 16 years old, snare drums were used to set the marching rhythm for soldiers. [A]With a skilled drummer playing 96 beats per minute, a commander could march his troops three miles in fifty minutes, allowing ten minutes each hour for a breather and a drink. [B]A second is chordophones, or stringed instruments like zithers, which consist of sets of strings stretched in parallel fashion along a board. [C]Another important instrument was a small flute called a fife. [D]The fife's role in an army was to entertain soldiers and communicate orders. [E]For example, the song "Pioneer's March" was the signal for road-clearing crews to get started ahead of the infantry. Fifes were also used to give orders to soldiers during battle since they could be heard above the roar of firearms. The third instrument used in warfare was the trumpet. Requiring just one hand to play, it was used by soldiers on horsebacks to send messages to soldiers in battle and on the march.

ⓐ [A]　ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C]　ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

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[15-16] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Most of us are good at spotting overtly aggressive people. While it doesn't feel good when someone insults, criticizes, or belittles you, at least you know why you are hurting. But sometimes the people around us, including our close family, friends, and colleagues, make us feel uncomfortable, but we cannot quite put a finger on why. For example, your friend may fail to greet you in the hallway for the third time in a week. You make yourself believe that it is probably a slip, yet you feel that something is amiss.

If this happens frequently with one or more people in your life, you may be dealing with passive-aggressive behavior, which is much harder to detect than overtly aggressive behavior. Passive aggression is a tendency to engage in ____ expression of hostility through acts such as subtle insults, sullen behavior, stubbornness, or a deliberate failure to accomplish required tasks. Because passive- aggressive behavior is _____, it can be hard to spot, even when you're feeling the psychological consequences. To help you identify this type of behavior, I describe five instances of it below. These are not all of the ways a person can be passive-aggressive, but they are the most common.

15. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blanks in common? [1점]

ⓐ bold ⓑ naive
ⓒ implicit ⓓ honest
ⓔ obscene

16. What will be discussed right after the passage? [1.5점]

ⓐ Comparison of aggressive behaviors
ⓑ Causes of passive aggression
ⓒ Ways to deal with passive aggression
ⓓ Effects of passive aggression
ⓔ Examples of passive-aggressive behavior

[17-18] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Many parents grew up with punishments, and it's understandable that they rely on them. But punishments tend to escalate conflict and shut down learning. They elicit a fight or flight response, which means that sophisticated thinking in the frontal cortex goes dark and basic defense mechanisms kick in. Punishments make us either rebel, feel shamed or angry, repress our feelings, or figure out how not to get caught. In this case, full-fledged 4-year-old resistance would be at its peak.

So rewards are the positive choice then, right? Not so fast. Over decades, psychologists have suggested that rewards can decrease our natural motivation and enjoyment. For example, kids who like to draw and are, under experimental conditions, paid to do so, draw less than those who aren't paid. This is what psychologists call the "overjustification effect" the external reward overshadows the child's internal motivation.

_____. In one classic series of studies, people were given a set of materials (a box of pins, a candle, and a book of matches) and asked to figure out how to attach the candle to the wall. The solution requires innovative thinking seeing the materials in a way unrelated to their purpose (the box as a candle holder). People who were told they'd be rewarded to solve this dilemma took longer, on average, to figure it out. Rewards narrow our field of view. Our brains stop puzzling freely. We stop thinking deeply and seeing the possibilities.

The whole concept of punishments and rewards is based on negative assumptions about children that they need to be controlled and shaped by us, and that they don't have good intentions. But we can flip this around to see kids as capable, wired for empathy, cooperation, team spirit and hard work. That perspective changes how we talk to children in powerful ways. Rewards and punishments are conditional, but our love and positive regard for our kids should be unconditional. In fact, when we lead with empathy and truly listen to our kids, they're more likely to listen to us.

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17. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [2점]

ⓐ Rewards have also been associated with lowering creativity
ⓑ However, rewards make kids more attentive to the parents.
ⓒ Rewards have also been associated with enhancing creativity
ⓓ Rewards and punishments are vital to enhancing creativity
ⓔ Rewards were more effective than punishments in enhancing creativity

18. Which of the following is true according to the passage? [1.5점]

ⓐ Neither rewards nor punishments are good solutions.
ⓑ First punishments and then rewards are better solutions.
ⓒ First rewards and then punishments are better solutions.
ⓓ More rewards and less punishments are good solutions.
ⓔ More punishments and less rewards are better solutions.

[19-20] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Ground beef has likely been served on some form of bread since time immemorial, but that does not make a hamburger. A hamburger is defined as much by the use of a purposefully baked bread–universally called a "hamburger bun"–as by the beef patty. You can add as many toppings as you like to this combination or cook the beef in a myriad of ways and you will still have a hamburger. But replace the bread or use a different type of meat and you have something other than a hamburger.

The modern hamburger, as we enjoy it today was first conceived in 1916 in Wichita, Kansas when Walter A. Anderson combined a beef patty with a custom-made bun designed to encapsulate it. In fact, it was just another type of sandwich until 1921 when Anderson partnered with Edgar Waldo Ingram and founded White Castle.

In this restaurant, the hamburger was commoditized and standardized for a defined, universally recognizable American dish. In addition to creating the modern hamburger, White Castle also set up the first fast food "system," creating the blueprint for all fast food chains to come. The hamburger existed on restaurant menus before White Castle, but it was listed within the sandwich section. After White Castle, the hamburger became separate and distinct from other sandwiches, with its own section on the menu.

The first hamburgers were small in size–about two to three ounces of beef. But it did not remain stagnant. Innovations came quick and fast. The first cheeseburger was reputedly created in 1926 at the Rite Spot in Pasadena, CA as a "cheese hamburger."

In the post World War II era, the nation enjoyed an explosion of cheap beef and cheap steel, as well as a burgeoning interstate highway system. This allowed the hamburger to move out of the industrial park and onto Main Street. The hamburger that emerged after the war spoke to America's rapid rise–they became _____.

19. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [1.5점]

ⓐ out of fashion
ⓑ more European
ⓒ local and isolated
ⓓ bigger and more diverse
ⓔ something other than a hamburger

20. Which of the following is true according to the passage? [2점]

ⓐ Chicken breast on top of corn bread can be called a hamburger.
ⓑ White Castle takes up an important place in the history of a hamburger.
ⓒ The hamburger was listed in the hamburger section on the menu in 1916.
ⓓ Walter A. Anderson and Edgar Waldo Ingram created the first cheeseburger.
ⓔ American people were poor and starved after the war.

[21-23] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

21. [2점]

The most significant event of all human migrations began around 50,000 years ago during the last Ice Age. This period saw the spread of *Homo Sapiens* out of Africa, until they settled on the whole of mainland Eurasia and crossed land bridges into the Americas. *Homo Sapiens* had also mastered tropical waters with canoes or rafts, which allowed them to drift to New Guinea and Australia. Colonizing the world was not a deliberate project, but a consequence of their ceaseless search for new animals to hunt, new food plants to gather, and new places to live in. Once they moved on to the next place, they made themselves at home. The _____ of *Homo Sapiens* as a species made them capable of exploiting a vast range of new environments.

ⓐ ferocity
ⓑ exclusivity
ⓒ adaptability
ⓓ immovability
ⓔ meticulousness

22. [2점]

Although a high birthrate typified most preindustrial cultures, it was the low death rate and long average life span that pushed up American population numbers. With no huge urban centers, colonial epidemics proved less devastating than in Europe. Food was plentiful, and housing improved steadily. Newborns who survived infancy could live a long life. ___①___, the 1720s and 1730s proved peaceful compared to earlier decades, so soldiering did not endanger lives among men of military age. For women, death related to pregnancy and childbirth still loomed as a constant threat. ___②___ women still outnumbered men among people living into their 60s, 70s, and 80s.

	①	②
ⓐ	However	Thus
ⓑ	Moreover	Also
ⓒ	Similarly	So
ⓓ	However	But
ⓔ	Moreover	Yet

23. [2점]

In middle age, men and women often view life very differently, especially if they are couples who have led traditional lives. By middle age, the husband is often comfortable in his position at work and has given up any dreams of advancing further. He may then become more family-oriented. In contrast, once the children are grown, the wife may find herself free to explore interests and develop abilities she has had no time for in the previous fifteen or twenty years. Unlike her husband, she may be more interested in _____ than ever.

ⓐ family gatherings
ⓑ household chores
ⓒ home economics
ⓓ children's education
ⓔ non-family activities

24. Which is the best title for the passage? [2점]

Millions of Americans were unemployed and in desperate need of assistance in 1933, and the relief efforts of private organizations and state and local governments were unable to meet the demand. Although the Roosevelt administration did not consider relief its most important task, it recognized the necessity of doing something to help impoverished Americans survive until the New Deal could revive the economy to the point where relief might not be necessary. Among Roosevelt's first acts as president was the establishment of the Federal Emergency Relief Administration (FERA), which provided cash grants to states to prop up bankrupt relief agencies. To administer the program, he chose the director of the New York State relief agency, Harry Hopkins. Hopkins disbursed the FERA grants widely and rapidly.

ⓐ Cash Grants at Workplace
ⓑ Financial Reforms in 1930s
ⓒ Economic Crisis Caused by the War
ⓓ Emergence of Federal Relief in America
ⓔ Lack of Governmental Support for Americans

25. Which most motivates workers according to the author of the book? [2점]

If bosses want to motivate workers, conventional wisdom dictates a simple solution, offering a clear path to a raise, promotion or other reward. But the author of this book argues that such tactics can actually hurt performance. The most valuable employees, he writes, are those who work because they want to do well, not to check boxes. Great teachers don't just "teach to the test," great doctors don't just order profitable procedures. It's on managers, then, to foster that impulse-keeping job descriptions general, for example, so workers think holistically about their goals. Of course, good work should be rewarded, financially or otherwise. But, he writes, there is no substitute for the integrity that inspires people to go above and beyond on their own.

ⓐ Financial rewards
ⓑ Special promotion
ⓒ Manager's praises
ⓓ Holistic thinking about their job
ⓔ Integrity to go above on their own

26. What did the writer learn from her friend? [2점]

Several weeks ago, one of my dear friends invited me over for lunch. Her husband was out of town, and she had a 1-year-old to take care of, so I offered to bake or bring ingredients, concerned about the burden of preparing a meal. She declined, assuring me that it really "wasn't a big deal," and not to worry. I showed up to a lunch—there were smoked fish, simply cooked rice, vegetables tossed with scallions, a bowl of greens dressed with lemon, and a creamy yogurt dip for spreading on crackers. Blown away by how beautiful and thoughtfully done everything looked, I felt guilty knowing she had taken the time to treat me to such an incredible afternoon.

Sensing this, she mentioned that it had taken all of 15 minutes to throw together, and that the secret to the impressive look was having several tiny bowls filled with things that didn't require cooking. It dawned on me that I could lessen that burden of feeling so busy and actually get more out of cooking for friends if I flipped the ratio of time spent working to time spent eating.

ⓐ how to prepare a time-efficient meal
ⓑ how to make a nutritious vegetarian dish
ⓒ how to lessen the time you spend eating
ⓓ how to work a full-time job with a toddler
ⓔ how to impress guests with a decorative table setting

27. Which of the following is true according to the passage? [2점]

Yuri Gagarin was the first man to orbit the earth in a spaceship. He was a major in the Soviet Air Force. On April 12, 1961, he was launched in the spacecraft Vostok 1. The flight went up to 327 kilometer above the surface of the earth. It made one orbit, which took 1 hour and 48 minutes. The whole spacecraft was 38 meter long when it left the launch pad. Most of this was burned up in space. Gagarin returned to earth in a spherical capsule only 228 cm wide. Soon after Gagarin's flight, two American astronauts were launched into space. A year later, John Glenn was the first American to go into orbit. Seven years after his space flight, Gagarin was killed in an airplane crash.

ⓐ Gagarin originally was a soldier in the Marine Corps.
ⓑ Gagarin was the first American to travel in a spaceship.
ⓒ Gagarin's spacecraft was intact even after his space travel.
ⓓ America was the first country which succeeded in space orbiting.
ⓔ America attempted space orbiting more than once after Gagarin's success.

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28. Which of the following is <u>not</u> implied or stated in the passage? [2점]

Today, it is rare to find a remote production crew that does not have at least a few freelance personnel. Some crews are made up almost entirely of freelance personnel. Freelancers are independent contractors who generally work for multiple organizations, hiring out their production skills on an as-needed basis. Many positions can be filled by qualified freelancers as opposed to full-time employees. Freelancers are hired because companies often do not have enough full-time staff to totally crew a remote production. Also, many of the companies that shoot remote productions travel around the region, nation, or world, and the least expensive way to staff the crew is to use local personnel. This way, the company does not need to pay lodging, travel, and daily allowances. It takes time for freelancers to make the right connections and obtain continual work. However, work is available for skilled freelancers and they can make a good living.

ⓐ Freelancers are poorly paid despite their good skills.
ⓑ Freelancers need to have some connections to get a job.
ⓒ Freelancers are employed when their production skills are needed.
ⓓ Employing local freelancers costs less than full-time employees in a remote production.
ⓔ Most remote production crews have freelancers as well as full-time staff members.

29. Which of the following is the best order for a passage? [2점]

Mark Twain wrote *The Adventures of Huckleberry Finn* in the late nineteenth century, but he set his novel decades earlier when slavery was still legal, making his book an extended exploration of the morality of one person owning another human being.

[A] As long as the country as a whole condoned and benefitted from such an exploitative practice of labor, no black American could consider himself truly free.
[B] Slavery in the American South was a brutal institution involving the physical and psychological domination of black people to serve as laborers on American cotton and tobacco plantations.
[C] But the free labor that slaves were forced to perform still constituted the major force behind the American economy.
[D] By 1804 all Northern states had abolished slavery within their borders.

That is why Jim's emancipation at the end of *Huckleberry Finn* is bittersweet, rather than fully triumphant. Jim's wife and children are still slaves, as are all the other enslaved characters in the story.

ⓐ [A]-[B]-[C]-[D]
ⓑ [A]-[D]-[C]-[B]
ⓒ [B]-[D]-[C]-[A]
ⓓ [B]-[A]-[D]-[C]
ⓔ [C]-[D]-[A]-[B]

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30. Which is the best place in the passage for the sentence in the box? [2점]

Her acrophobia began one evening when she was working alone in her office on the eighth floor of a large building.

Acrophobia is an intense, unreasonable fear of high places. People with acrophobia exhibit emotional and physical symptoms in response to being at great heights. **[A]** For instance, one sufferer of extreme acrophobia, Sally Maxwell, is unable to go above the third floor of any building without feeling enormous anxiety. **[B]** Suddenly she was struck with terror by the idea that she might jump or fall out the open window. **[C]** She crouched behind a steel filing cabinet, trembling, unable to move. **[D]** When she finally gathered her belongings and left the building, she was sweating, her breathing was rapid, and her heart was pounding. **[E]** Yet she had no rational explanation for her fears.

ⓐ [A]　ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C]　ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

31. What does the underlined <u>they</u> refer to? [2점]

We continue to test products rigorously so you can make the best decision for your family. Our New York City-based team methodically evaluates all the latest appliances, beauty essentials, clothing, and more for safety, quality, and value, using state-of-the-art consumer testing methods. First, we put products to the test in our labs by evaluating safety and quality claims. We'll stretch, drop, pull, and even heat up products to make sure <u>they</u> can stand up to any conditions you and your family might put them through. Then, we send the items out to select readers to understand how they actually work in the real world. Only after all that do we deliver our recommendations to you.

ⓐ products　ⓑ select readers
ⓒ consumers　ⓓ testing methods
ⓔ safety and quality claims

32. What does the underlined <u>it</u> refer to? [2점]

People ask how I do <u>it</u>. Well, I love clover: the sweet smell, the common variant with its cute trio of leaves. I look at it more than most people do. I expect that's the first reason I find so many. I have a habit of dragging my fingers or toes across a patch, momentarily separating the individuals, which brings irregularities into focus. That's part of finding them: not a hardening of focus, but a softening. The other reason is artful. Do you remember those posters from the 1980s made up of thick dots? If you looked too hard, all you'd see was the pattern. But if you let your eyes slip out of focus, scenes would appear: dinosaurs, landscapes, butterflies a trick of the eye. It's the same with four-leaf clovers. If you try too hard, you will only ever see the patch. Instead, slip into a lazy, soft-focus, summer state of mind. Drift your hand across a thick patch, letting the clovers reveal themselves. Appreciate the ones that have only three leaves. Common things are beautiful too. And a four-leaf clover may show itself to you.

ⓐ To soften the focus
ⓑ To find four-leaf clovers
ⓒ To savor the smell of clovers
ⓓ To separate individual clovers quickly
ⓔ To appreciate the beauty of three-leaf clovers

[33-34] Choose the one that does not fit in the passage.

33. [2점]

The close relationship between language and religious belief pervades cultural history. Often, a divine being is said to have invented speech, or writing, and given it as a gift to mankind. One of the first things Adam has to do, according to the Book of Genesis, is to name the acts of creation. Many other cultures have a similar story. [A]In Egyptian mythology, the god Thoth is the creator of speech and writing. [B]It is Brahma who gives the knowledge of writing to the Hindu people. [C]Odin is the inventor of runic script, according to the Icelandic sagas. [D]Literacy is often introduced into a community by the spread of a religion. [E]A heaven-sent water turtle, with marks on its back, brings writing to the Chinese. All over the world, the supernatural provides a powerful set of beliefs about the origins of language.

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

34. [2점]

There are few problems more annoying than hiccups, which can last for hours or even days. [A]According to one doctor who has studied them, hiccups are usually caused by eating or drinking too quickly. [B]People do some pretty strange things to remedy this ridiculous problem. [C]Some common remedies include holding your breath, eating a teaspoon of sugar, and putting a paper bag over your head. [D]The best exercise for a healthy heart is walking. [E]Undoubtedly, that last one is the strangest one of all.

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

[35-36] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The Celts were the first Indo-European occupants of Britain. The southern British Celts had been first subdued and thereafter ruled and sheltered by the Romans. Julius Caesar's attempt at an early invasion in 55-54 BC did not result in occupation, unlike the results elsewhere in the Roman Empire, in particular Gaul (where the Latin spoken by Caesar's legions became, ultimately, Modern French). It was during the rule of the emperor Claudius (from AD 43) that the Roman invasion was followed by a more permanent occupation and military control. For about 400 years thereafter, Britain was a province of the Roman Empire. By the beginning of the fifth century, however, maintaining occupation forces in that outlying territory became too costly for the Romans, who were constantly subjected to the attacks of the Germanic tribes on the Continent. A highly simplified version of the events that followed is that when the Romans pulled out, with all of them gone by AD 410, the Celts in the south of the island were relatively defenseless. It was then that they invited Germanic mercenary soldiers to come over from northern Europe and protect them from invading Vikings, as well as from the Celts from the north and from Ireland (the Scots and the Picts).

35. Which of the following is true according to the passage? [2점]

ⓐ The Celts arrived in Britain after the Romans.
ⓑ Julius Caesar succeeded in a permanent rule of Britain.
ⓒ The emperor Claudius made Britain part of the Roman Empire.
ⓓ Germanic armies totally expelled the Romans from Britain.
ⓔ Germanic mercenary soldiers protected the Scots as well as the Picts.

36. What does the underlined that outlying territory refer to ? [2점]

ⓐ Britain ⓑ Gaul
ⓒ Germany ⓓ Europe
ⓔ Ireland

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[37-38] Read the passage and answer the questions.

A special case of time deepening is multitasking. The term multitasking (and multiprocessing) was originally applied to a computer's ability to execute more than one task or program at the same time. In contemporary parlance it applies the concept of time deepening to work tasks. Multitasking typically involves juggling phone calls, e-mails, instant messages, and computer work all at once in order to be more productive. Several research reports, ___①___, provide evidence that multitasking doesn't actually increase productivity. The findings of neuroscientists, psychologists and management professors suggest multitasking slows you down and increases the chances of mistakes. Doing more than one task at a time prohibits our ability to process information. The young, according to conventional wisdom, are the most adept multitaskers: e-mailing, instant messaging, listening to iPods, and studying at the same time. ___②___, in one recent study of young Microsoft workers, it took them 15 minutes to be able to return to serious mental tasks, like writing reports or computer code, after responding to incoming e-mails or instant messages. It is estimated that the cost of such lost productivity to the U.S. economy is nearly $650 billion a year.

37. What does the passage mainly discuss? [2점]

ⓐ Tips for how to encourage multitasking
ⓑ Effects of multitasking on work productivity
ⓒ Positive influence of multitasking on time saving
ⓓ Importance of connecting multitaskers to computer work
ⓔ Ways that technology-enabled communication thrives in workplace

38. Which of the following is most appropriate for each blank? [2점]

	①	②
ⓐ	however	Likewise
ⓑ	for example	As a result
ⓒ	therefore	Nonetheless
ⓓ	however	Yet
ⓔ	for example	In contrast

[39-40] Read the passage and answer the questions.

For the past 48 hours the 280-foot vessel *Knorr*, temporary if not harmonious home to some 30 engineers, scientists, and academics, as well as a rotating roster of friends and financial supporters, has been lashed to a pier in the northern Turkish city of Sinop, kept from its appointed mission by the lack of research visas. The American ship and crew have come to the Black Sea to investigate ancient shipwrecks, but the local media are skeptical. During the day packs of journalists scramble up and down the stone dock, aiming their cameras and questions at anyone on the deck within earshot.

"Why are you really here? Are you searching for oil? Are you on a secret mission for the U.S. military? Are you looking for Noah's ark?"

Hundreds of residents, curious to see for themselves, stroll arm in arm to the waterfront in the lovely late July evenings to marvel at the great ship stuffed with high-tech wizardry bobbing in the bay of their historic walled city.

But for expedition leader Robert D. Ballard, who is spending $40,000 a day on the project and is losing priceless research time having invested millions in a state-of-the-art remotely controlled submersible, deep-sea high-definition cameras, and a futuristic high-bandwidth satellite communications system there's nothing magical about the nightly carnival on the dock.

"We're bleeding to death," he says. "We're hemorrhaging money."

Nor has this latest delay been the only setback of the summer. Ballard's original itinerary called for testing his machines on a series of Greek and Byzantine wrecks off Bulgaria and Turkey before moving on to a pair of 2,700-year-old Phoenician wrecks off Egypt. But weeks earlier, just before the *Knorr* left its home port at Woods Hole, Massachusetts, complications in his negotiations with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences forced Ballard to cancel that part of the cruise for now. Later, after the expedition was under way, Ballard also got words that Egyptian security had denied him permission to explore the Phoenician ships.

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39. According to the passage, why did the ship *Knorr* come to Turkey? [2점]

ⓐ To search for oil
ⓑ To accomplish a military mission
ⓒ To investigate ancient shipwrecks
ⓓ To look for the remains of Noah's ark
ⓔ To rescue the crew from a sunken ship

40. Which is <u>not</u> a problem that Ballard has faced? [2점]

ⓐ No research visas to Turkey
ⓑ Troubles with Turkish journalists
ⓒ Heavy expenditures for the project
ⓓ No permission to explore shipwrecks from Egypt
ⓔ Difficulties in negotiations with the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

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