[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 mechanic adjusted the car's engine so its fuel efficiency was at an _____.
   ① affluence ② optimum ③ intrusion ④ improvisation

2. The experts were able to clearly _____ and justify their understanding of the problem.
   ① articulate ② matriculate ③ calculate ④ radiate

3. It was _____, like being in a loud restaurant with every person having his or her own conversation out loud.
   ① melodious ② placid ③ prosaic ④ cacophonous

4. One problem with jailing teenage criminals is that their _____ rates upon release are astronomical.
   ① recidivism ② mitigation ③ misuse ④ rehabilitation

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

5. Farmers often choose to let the land lie <u>fallow</u> in order to reduce grain surpluses.
   ① frigid ② ripe ③ irrigated ④ uncultivated

6. Emily hid shyly behind her mother when she met new people, yet her brother Keith was <u>gregarious</u>.
   ① noisy ② sociable ③ distracting ④ unashamed

7. The troop withdrawal will not end tensions between Russia and Georgia or entirely <u>mollify</u> the West.
   ① appease ② coerce ③ persuade ④ encourage

8. It is more preferable to be poor, but the master of one's destiny, than to be wealthy, but living at the <u>caprice</u> of such an unpredictable king.
   ① whim ② prestige ③ blessing ④ introspection

9. A full examination of this theory is well beyond the scope of this work, as much of it involves concepts <u>extraneous</u> to the topic.
   ① phenomenal ② essential ③ irrelevant ④ pertinent

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

10. We must <u>appreciate</u> the freedom of people living under tyranny.
    ① prize ② admire ③ understand ④ inflate

11. He put his own liberal <u>slant</u> on the senator's speech.
    ① lean ② opinion ③ slope ④ gradient

12. The security council resolved to invoke <u>sanctions</u> against the parties involved in terrorism.
    ① authorization ② penalties ③ patronage ④ confirmations

13. After the horrific crash, the emergency services workers <u>pronounced</u> the driver dead at the scene of the accident.
    ① declared ② vocalized ③ decided ④ uttered

[14～17: 1.5 points each]

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

14. He couldn't care less that his neighbors were moving.
    ① He was very disappointed his neighbors were going away.
    ② He had mixed feelings about his neighbors' leaving.
    ③ He secretly wished that his neighbors would stay.
    ④ He was indifferent to his neighbors' moving.

15. We have to deal not so much with actual facts as with various questions concerning the origins.
    ① We have to deal with more questions about actual facts than about the origins.
    ② Actual facts are more urgent issues to be addressed than questions concerning the origins.
    ③ We are as much concerned with actual facts as with diverse issues surrounding the origins.
    ④ Our discussion should be more focused on questions about the origins than on actual facts.

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

16. The tiny toddler quickly learned how to stand, walk, _____.
    ① and, to everyone's surprise, run around
    ② and ran around to everyone's surprise
    ③ to everyone's surprise, and was running around
    ④ and, to everyone's surprise, was running around

17. Dopamine, _____ to be the brain chemical that signals pleasure, turns out to have more to do with wanting than with liking.
    ① it has long been reputed
    ② has long been reputed
    ③ long been reputed
    ④ long reputed

[18～30: 2 points each]

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

18. Many of the plants in the grasslands ①<u>are of</u> direct value as food ②<u>to humans</u>, but the ③<u>kinds are</u> found in different parts of the country vary ④<u>so greatly</u> it is difficult to list them.

19. Communicative language ①<u>teaching remains</u> the ②<u>most advocating</u> language teaching concept worldwide, yet, there ③<u>are limited</u> signs of ④<u>its implementation</u> in Asia.

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

20. ① I wrote a column last week, which I said access is an asset.
    ② I will accomplish the things that I said I was going to accomplish.
    ③ We talked about the drainage fee, which I said was too high.
    ④ All I remember is that I said to my mom that I felt sorry for her.

21. ① The man, whose friends he had abandoned, died a lonely, solitary death.
② In what turned out to be a useless endeavor, the students begged for a higher grade.
③ What matters most at this point is making an effort that can be remembered forever.
④ They were served what it could only be described as garbage for breakfast.

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

[22-23] For a story to be considered 'fantasy', it needs to contain some sort of magic system, in short, things that occur or exist in your story that cannot exist in the real world. These include elements of sorcery, witchcraft, and enchantment; fantastical creatures and the supernatural; or advanced abilities or powers. Basically, anything with no basis in real-world evidence or logic can be considered magic. This is where you can really set your story apart from others in (A)the genre. If your magic system is unique and imaginative, your novel has a point of difference. An innovative, intriguing magic system is often the key to helping your novel stand out in the saturated fantasy market. Your magic system should play a key part in your story.

22. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
① The Similarity Between Magic and Science
② Various Reasons Readers Buy Books
③ A Fantasy World: Something Never Experienced
④ A Magic System: Fantasy's Essential Element

23. Which of the following is referred to by (A)?
① Fantasy fiction
② Market report
③ System manual
④ Book review

[24-25] Depending on which statistics you believe, the U.S. is either the world's No. 1 or No. 2 manufacturer. In the past decade, output from American factories, adjusted for inflation, has risen by a third. (A)Yet the success of American manufacturers has come at a cost. Factories replaced millions of workers with machines. The labor statistics are disturbing. U.S. manufacturing employment data show steady growth from the end of the 1940s until the 1980s, when the number of jobs drops slightly. Then things stay flat until 1999. After that, the numbers collapse. In the 10 years ending in 2009, factories shed workers so fast that they erased almost all the gains of the previous 70 years; roughly 6 million manufacturing jobs disappeared. Across America, many factory floors look radically different than they did 20 years ago: far fewer people, far more high-tech machines, and entirely different demands on the workers who remain.

24. According to the passage, what is implied by (A)?
① It is costly to manufacture in the U.S. due to the price of machines.
② American manufacturers have substituted machines with workers.
③ American manufacturing success has resulted from lost jobs.
④ The price of doing business in the U.S. has decreased slightly.

25. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Commencing in 2009, factories discarded workers rapidly.
② From the 1940s until the 1980s the number of workers collapsed.
③ After the turn of the century, factories sharply reduced their workforce.
④ Radical differences in modern factories require an increase in staff.

[26-27] The Red Cross estimates that 6.8 million people donate blood in the U.S. every year, giving approximately 13.6 million units of blood. The earliest known human-to-human blood donation came in 1818, before humans even knew what blood types were, when obstetrician James Blundell transferred blood to a woman who had just given birth. Having watched many patients die in childbirth, Blundell wrote that his experimental procedure stemmed from being appalled at his own helplessness. For the rest of the century, scientists experimented with blood transfer. Not all of these ideas were successful—some advocated infusing humans with cow's milk, which was considered superior to actual blood. From 1873 through 1880, the milk-for-blood trend swept through the U.S. Thankfully, soon an Austrian biologist would make a (A)discovery that would change everything. In 1901, Karl Landsteiner realized that foreign bodies were broken up in the human bloodstream by hemoglobin in human-to-human blood transfers. In 1909, when Landsteiner first classified human blood into types, his work really took off. These groups are what are known today as A, B, AB, and O.

26. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Nearly fourteen million Americans donate blood every year.
② Landsteiner took off work in 1909 in order to develop transfers.
③ Blundell felt aghast at his inability to prevent women from dying in childbirth.
④ Blood transfers currently disregard the groups that Landsteiner discovered.

27. Which of the following is closest to what (A) refers to?
① Hemoglobin destroys unnatural things in blood.
② Successful blood transfers depend on blood type.
③ Blood is superior to milk in transfusions.
④ Blood transfers break up the hemoglobin.

[28-30] The Great Hanoi Rat Massacre of 1902 is a classic reminder of why we need to be wary of Big Data. The French colonial government of the time, alarmed by the spread of rodents through the city, offered local rat-catchers a bounty for each animal killed. They paid one cent for every rat tail submitted as proof of elimination. Initially, the data looked promising because substantial numbers were reported killed, but the plan went awry. Crafty Vietnamese entrepreneurs set up rodent farms to boost their income. Soon, bubonic plague broke out in Hanoi.

The data we generate on our smartphones today may seem far removed from colonial statistics on Hanoi's rat infestation, but the dangers of misinterpreting the data remain the same. Incentives will invariably be gamed. Correlations are sometimes spurious. Stripped of context, data can be misleading because there is a significant difference between Big Data and strong data. Statistical models do not necessarily apply across different contexts. "Will a plagiarizing student also commit fraud?" Statistics might assume a positive relationship, even though other factors led to the plagiarism. Using the same model in future cases will therefore be problematic.

28. What is the main theme of the passage?
① Because data can be misleading, we should dispense with it.
② Data from smartphones are similar to strong data.
③ Rodent farming used to be a profitable endeavor.
④ Using data for predictions requires consideration of context.

29. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Games will provide good data.
② The data regarding rat kills were misleading.
③ Administrators were alarmed by entrepreneurs.
④ Rat catchers paid for each rat they killed.

30. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① The rat catchers took advantage of the reward system.
② The difference between Big Data and strong data is important.
③ Predictive models using smartphone data are accurate.
④ Paying a bounty did not solve the rat problem in Hanoi.

[31～40: 2.5 points each]

[31-32] One reason for the rising interest in protecting whales is the opportunity many people have had to observe them firsthand. Indeed, whale watching has become an important tourist enterprise in coastal areas. Stellwagen Bank, within easy reach of boats from Boston, Massachusetts, has become the center of the U.S. whale-watching industry estimated to be worth more than $78 million annually. Operating from spring through fall, scores of boats venture offshore daily to watch the whales that congregate over the bank. Many of the humpback whales seem to enjoy entertaining the visitors and often frolic alongside the boats for hours. Besides having aesthetic and entertainment value, whale-watching is of scientific value. Whale-watching tour boats usually carry a biologist who identifies the whale species and interprets the experience for the visitors. The biologists are often associated with research groups that have studied the whales of Stellwagen Bank and have published many papers on the humpback whale.

31. Which of the following is **NOT** addressed in the passage?
① The popularity of whale watching
② The value of the U.S. whale-watching industry
③ The endangered status of humpback whales
④ The role of biologists on whale-watching trips

32. According to the passage, Stellwagen Bank is **NOT** _____.
① a valuable tourist destination
② close to Boston, Massachusetts
③ the center of a multi-million dollar industry
④ open for whale watching in winter

[33-34] If you are feeling numbness, tingling, or weakness in your hand, consider asking your doctor to check you for carpal tunnel syndrome. It's caused by pressure on your median nerve, which runs the length of the arm, goes through a passage in the wrist called the carpal tunnel, and ends in the hand. The median controls the movement and feeling of your thumb, and also the movement of all your fingers except your pinky. The carpal tunnel is narrowed as a result of the pressure on the median, usually from swelling. Carpal tunnel syndrome can happen due to (A)_____, movements that you perform over and over such as typing. This is especially true of actions when your hands are lower than your wrist. As it becomes more severe, you may have less grip strength because the muscles in your hand shrink. For prevention, you should keep your wrists straight, and take more frequent breaks while working. Certain stretching and exercises could help, too.

33. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① Symptoms of carpal tunnel syndrome include numbness and tingling of the hand.
② The movement and feeling of the thumb are controlled by the median.
③ Carpal tunnel syndrome may cause the muscles in the hand to shrink.
④ Keeping the hand above the wrist increases chances of carpal tunnel syndrome.

34. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① repetitive motions
② slow contractions
③ minuscule flexing
④ irregular tapping

[35-37] In one experiment participants read a story that was preceded by a title suggesting the story's schema. For example, one story was titled "Watching a Peace March from the 40th Floor." Most of the story was about crowds moving about, television cameras, and speeches. In the middle of the story, however, was the strange sentence: "The landing was gentle, and the atmosphere was such that no special suits had to be worn." Most people who read the sentence didn't really understand it because they couldn't make it fit with the rest of their schema for peace marches. (A)_____, when they were later asked to recall the story, they didn't remember that particular sentence. Another group of participants read the same story but were told its title was "A Space Trip to an Inhabited Planet." This group was perfectly able to understand the strange sentence when they read it, and they also were more likely than the participants who thought they were reading about a peace march to recall it. When you read or hear stories and when you experience events in your life, you understand them in light of the schemas you have developed over time. Not only do those schemas affect which parts of an event make sense to you, but they also influence what you remember about it. You tend to remember the details that are (B)_____. Things that don't fit often drop out of memory.

35. Which of the following is the best title of the passage?
① Planet Landing: The Forgotten Story
② Mental Schemas: The Determinant of Memory
③ Reading Experiments: Unravelling Human Mystery
④ Power of the Mind: Peace March vs. Space Exploration

36. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① As a result
② In contrast
③ Nevertheless
④ However

37. Which of the following best fits into (B)?
① enjoyable in your mind
② consistent with your schemas
③ in line with the following sentences
④ interesting and memorable to you

[38-40] The false smile, a ubiquitous social lubricant, has been unmasked by new research that has differentiated the specific muscle patterns in smiles reflecting true delight from those masking displeasure. Psychologist Dr. Ekman and his colleagues have developed a technique for analyzing more than 100 muscle patterns of the face as a person changes expression. With their method, they have been able to determine precisely which of those muscles is at play when the face takes on a given emotional expression.

In a study on lying, real smiles differed from those that hid unhappy feelings on two counts. In spontaneous smiles, the cheeks move up and the muscles around the eyes tighten, making the lines that extend from the corners of the eyes—crow's feet, and the skin around the eyebrow droops down a bit toward the eye. In the false smile, however, the face reveals traces of unhappy feelings behind the smile that can be seen apart from the supposed expression of pleasure—for instance, a slight furrowing of the muscle between the eyebrows. The eyes will not develop crow's feet unless the smile is especially broad. And even then, the tell-tale droop of skin around the eyebrow, which is difficult to feign, will not emerge. This research may be of particular importance to those who sometimes need to rely on subtle cues to know when a person is trying to hide physical pain, emotional anguish, or evil intention behind the mask of a smile.

38. Which of the following would be the best title for the passage?
① The Anatomy of Real and Fake Smiles
② Facial Expressions and Muscle Movements
③ Reading the Facial Expression of Emotion
④ How to Tell if Someone Is Lying

39. According to the passage, which of the following is a sign of a real smile?
① Wrinkled eyelids
② Furrowed eyebrows
③ Extended eyebrow lines
④ Droopy eyebrows

40. Which of the following is **NOT** stated or implied in the passage?
① The cheeks move up in the real smile.
② There are more than 100 facial muscles.
③ This research can be used for criminal investigations.
④ Smiling falsely is a common practice.

[41～50: 3 points each]

[41-42] We are constantly subconsciously picking and choosing memories based on our current needs. This is carried out by a psychological mechanism called the 'monitoring system'. When you recall something, your monitoring system tells you whether this recollection feels like a memory based on how detailed and emotional it is and whether it fits into your current idea of yourself based on how plausible it is. If it fits, it becomes part of your story; if not, it gets neglected. However, in some cases, our 'memory' is not a recollection, but an invention. A study found that 20 percent of participants had at least one memory that they no longer believe happened. These false memories are the result of the brain's ability to imagine possible scenarios—based on something that actually happened or something completely invented. The vividness and emotional intensity of the mental images trick the monitoring system into mislabelling the image as real. So, the past we remember is not entirely truthful. But this is no bad thing. Memory provides a consistent sense of self that helps us go through life. A not-so-truthful past achieves this goal. Problems arise only when there is an extreme discrepancy between the personal narrative and reality. Most of us live extremely well with our selective memories.

41. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① We fabricate our past in order to establish extreme discrepancies in our self.
② Research reveals that 20 percent of memories are invented.
③ Fictitious recollections that resemble the truth are not necessarily injurious to us.
④ The brain's capacity for imagining new scenarios is solely responsible for memory.

42. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
① Deliberate falsification is the hallmark of much of what is remembered.
② Selective memory regularly causes unfortunate predicaments.
③ The monitoring system creates memories reflecting one's self-perception.
④ Witnesses' memories of crimes are objective and reliable.

[43-44] I believe that there are a number of questions that it is no use asking because they can never be answered. Nothing good comes from trying. Yet some people seem determined to try. I recall the story of the philosopher and the theologian. The two were engaged in disputation and the theologian said a philosopher resembles a blind man in a dark room looking for a black cat—which isn't there. "That may be," said the philosopher, "but a theologian would find it." Even in material matters of science we must learn to ask the right questions. For instance, it is no good asking the question of how animals inherit the results of their parents' experience for the simple reason that no such inheritance exists. When we come to what are usually referred to as fundamentals, the difficulty of not asking the wrong kind of question is much increased. Among some African tribes, if a person dies, the only question asked is, "Who caused his death, and by what form of magic?": (A)_____. Indeed, the life of the less-civilized of mankind is largely based on trying to find an answer to a wrong question: "What magical forces or powers are responsible for good or bad fortune, and how can they be avoided or calmed?"

43. Which of the following is the major topic of the passage?
① Wise answers to foolish questions
② The importance of asking good questions
③ Open questions in philosophy and theology
④ Fundamental questions in human existence

44. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① the cause is more important than the cure
② the idea of death from natural causes is unknown
③ they do not mourn the passing of their own tribesmen
④ they show more concern for the deceased than the bereft

[45-47] Paradoxically, the greater the amount of information that circulates, the more we rely on reputational devices to evaluate it. What makes this paradoxical is that the vastly increased access to information and knowledge we have today does not (A)_____ us or make us more cognitively autonomous. Rather, it renders us more dependent on other people's (B)_____ of the information we receive. We are in the middle of a fundamental paradigm shift in our relationship to knowledge: from the 'information age' to the 'reputation age'. Information will have value only if it has been already filtered, evaluated, and commented upon by others. Seen in this light, (C)reputation is the gatekeeper to knowledge, and the keys to the gate are held by others. The way in which the authority of knowledge is now constructed makes us reliant on what are the inevitably biased judgments of other people, most of whom we do not know. What mature citizens of the digital age should be competent at is not spotting and confirming the veracity of the news. Rather, they should be competent at reconstructing the reputational path of the piece of information in question, evaluating the intentions of those who circulated it, and figuring out the agendas of those authorities that gave it credibility.

45. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Having access to more information enables better judgments.
② The role of collective intelligence is underestimated.
③ Determining the reputation and agendas of informants is crucial.
④ The change in paradigm from reputation to information is ongoing.

46. Which of the following sets of ordered pairs best fits into (A) and (B)?
① entreat - impressions
② empower - evaluations
③ enable - premonitions
④ extricate - estimations

47. Which of the following is implied by (C)?
① Reputation controls the doors of knowledge, and others are more intelligent.
② Reputation, which is controlled by others, controls access to knowledge.
③ Authority over what constitutes knowledge is collectively regulated by impartial scientists.
④ Reputation keeps the gates of intelligence open by allowing access to others.

[48-50] A timely partnership with Weight Watchers International is fattening up Blue Apron's market cap days after its stock price tumbled below $1 a share. Blue Apron's stock surged back above the $1 a share level for the first time since Dec. 18. That level carries a symbolic meaning for investors—below it, an issue is considered a penny stock, a designation that deters conservative shareholders. Furthermore, the New York Stock Exchange delists stocks that trade below $1 a share for more than 30 days. The rebound in Blue Apron's stock began on Dec. 21, when the company announced it would create a new line of meal kits for Weight Watchers, now renamed WW Inc.

Blue Apron's stock hit a record low of 65 cents a share around the time the partnership was announced. As publications like the *Wall Street Journal* began writing stories about the new menu this week, the stock continued to rise. As of today's close, Blue Apron shares had risen to $1.12 a share, or 73% above its low, but remains 89% below its $10 a share offering price. This week's rebound underscores the potential opportunities ahead for the company. Some analysts have said supplying Blue Apron's meal kits to a major grocery chain like Walmart could improve the stock price.

48. Which of the following is **NOT** stated or implied about Weight Watchers?
① It changed its name.
② It helped Blue Apron's stock go up.
③ It developed a series of new meal kits.
④ It entered into a partnership with Blue Apron.

49. Which of the following is **NOT** stated or implied about Blue Apron?
① Its stock price hit a record low in December.
② Its stock rose sharply after the partnership announcement.
③ Its initial stock price on the market was $10 a share.
④ It will be purchased by Walmart.

50. Blue Apron was allowed to remain listed on the stock exchange because _____.
① it would soon be merged with a huge grocery chain
② its stock had not fallen below $1 a share for 30 days
③ its stock had not stayed below $1 for more than 30 days
④ its sales improved after a partnership with Walmart

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