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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] As an example of AI ① pushing the human boundaries of creativity and ② helping us to discover new things, Du Sautoy cites the Continuator, a musical instrument ③ training to respond to users. In 2012, French jazz musician Bernard Lubat improvised with the Continuator, which was trained in his style of musicianship, ④ leaving audiences unable to distinguish the difference between the machine and the musician.

[2] Doctors ① have always seen depression as something that's distinct from ordinary sadness, but what causes it and how best ② to treat it has changed wildly over the years. In the 5th century B.C., Hippocrates ③ believed that the body was made up of four humors and that too much "black bile," the humor secreted by the spleen, ④ resulting in melancholia.

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

[3] There may be no more flagrant example of the achievers' triumph than how they were able to avoid accountability when the banks they ran crashed the economy.
① responsibility ② bankruptcy ③ allegation ④ compatibility

[4] Obar's fears about being the first pregnant woman to use her own stem cells in a study to treat her baby's alpha thalassemia in utero were quickly assuaged when she watched the blood transfusions take place smoothly.
① dismissed ② accelerated ③ relieved ④ surfaced

[5] Huawei has long been accused of leaving secret vulnerabilities or "back doors" in its software and hardware that would permit illicit access to private data.
① illegal ② imminent ③ irresponsible ④ immediate

[6] "So long as we continue to pigeonhole people into certain diets without considering the individuals, the more likely we are to run into problems."
① diagnose ② persuade ③ stimulate ④ categorize

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

[7] World production has increased _____. From 2.3 million tons in 1950, it grew to 162 million in 1993 and to 448 million by 2015. But the amount of plastic drifting on the ocean and washing up on beaches, alarming as it was, didn't seem to be rising as fast.
① stubbornly ② trivially ③ sluggishly ④ exponentially

[8] Nearly every night of our lives, we undergo a startling _____. Our brain profoundly alters its behavior and purpose, dimming our consciousness. For a while, we become almost entirely paralyzed.
① metabolism ② metamorphosis ③ metaphysics ④ metaphor

[9] _____, literally "worthy" in Latin, matters because it's an idea that we've returned to again and again over the centuries as a way of understanding how humans can live together decently, respectfully.
① Dignity ② Frugality ③ Ingenuity ④ Longevity

[10] People with low levels of physical activity are at higher risk for many different kinds of cancer, heart disease, Alzheimer's disease and early death by any cause. That's at the end of life. Long before that, _____ can worsen arthritis symptoms, increase lower-back pain and lead to depression and anxiety.
① greed ② inactivity ③ impatience ④ stress

[11-12] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

A Freudian slip is a verbal or memory mistake that is believed to be linked to the unconscious mind. These slips supposedly reveal the real secret thoughts and feelings that people hold. Typical examples include an individual calling his or her spouse by an ex-spouse's name, saying the wrong word, or even misinterpreting a written or spoken word. It was the famed psychoanalyst Sigmund Freud who described a variety of different types and examples of Freudian slips in his 1901 book *The Psychopathology of Everyday Life*. "Almost invariably I discover a disturbing influence from something outside of the intended speech," he wrote. "The disturbing element is a single unconscious thought, which comes to light through (A)."

According to Freud, these errors reveal unconscious thoughts, beliefs, or wishes. "Two factors seem to play a part in bringing to consciousness the substitutive names: first, the effort of attention, and second, inner determinant which adheres to the psychic material," Freud suggested in his book. "Besides the simple forgetting of proper names there is another forgetting which is motivated by repression," Freud explained. According to Freud, unacceptable thoughts or beliefs are withheld from conscious awareness, and these slips help reveal what is hidden in the unconscious.

[11] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① the self-conscious behavior ② the inspiring book of poetry
③ the special blunder ④ the medical treatment

[12] Which of the following is true about the Freudian slip?
① It is a serious psychological symptom.
② It is an intentional psychological behavior.
③ It is pretty much a cultural phenomenon.
④ It has much to do with repression.

[13-14] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)

If such a thing as American exceptionalism remains, maybe it can be found in this: Despite deep Internal Revenue Service (IRS) budget cuts, an average audit rate that has plunged in recent years to just 0.6 percent, and a president who has bragged that dodging federal taxes is "smart," most Americans still pay their income taxes every year. Even more remarkable, most of us feel (A) to pay. To quote the findings of a 2017 IRS survey: "The majority of Americans (88%) say it is not at all acceptable to cheat on taxes; this ethical attitude is not changing over time."

True, tax crooks might not confess their real feelings in an IRS survey. But other data confirm that the U.S. is among the world's leaders when it comes to what economists call the voluntary compliance rate (VCR). In recent decades, America's VCR has consistently hovered between 81 and 84 percent. Most countries don't calculate their VCR regularly, but when they do, they lag behind the U.S. One paper that gathered what comparative data were available reported that Germany, the top European Union economy, had a VCR of 68 percent.

Other countries score worse, among them Italy (62 percent), the site of a sprawling tax scandal in which about 1,000 citizens were charged last year with bilking the government out of 2.3 billion euros in tax revenue. The public didn't seem terribly bothered. Ex-Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi, who was convicted of tax fraud in 2013, may have tapped a common sentiment when he said back then that "evasion of high taxes is a God-given right."

[13] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① displeased ② resentful ③ excited ④ obliged

[14] Which of the following is true?
① Germany's VCR is below 50 percent.
② Italians seem more tolerant of tax cheating than Americans.
③ Americans tend to be dishonest in paying taxes.
④ The IRS survey on American taxpayers directly conflicts with other data.

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[15-17] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)
In democratic countries any efforts to restrict the freedom of the press are rightly condemned. However, this freedom can easily be abused. Stories about people often attract far more public attention than political events. Though we may enjoy reading about the lives of others, it is extremely doubtful whether we would equally enjoy reading about ourselves. Acting on the contention that facts are sacred, reporters can cause untold suffering to individuals by publishing details about their private lives. Newspapers exert such tremendous influence that they can not only bring about major changes to the lives of (A) people but can even overthrow a government.

The story of a poor family that acquired fame and fortune overnight, dramatically illustrates the power of the press. The family lived in Aberdeen, a small town of 23,000 inhabitants in South Dakota. As the parents had five children, life was a perpetual struggle against poverty. They were expecting their sixth child and were faced with even more pressing economic problems. If they had only had one more child, the fact would have passed unnoticed. They would have continued to struggle against economic odds and would have lived in obscurity. But they suddenly became the parents of quintuplets, four girls and a boy, an event which radically changed their lives. The day after the birth of the five children, an aeroplane arrived in Aberdeen bringing sixty reporters and photographers. The news was of national importance, for the poor couple had become the parents of the only quintuplets in America.

[15] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① ordinary ② privileged ③ religious ④ intelligent

[16] Which of the following is true?
① Since facts are sacred, the news media cannot be harmful.
② Reporters are often tempted to cover a family with many children.
③ Something extraordinary attracts the attention of the press.
④ The press is particularly concerned about the welfare of the poor.

[17] Which of the following is best for the title?
① The Role of the Press ② The Power of the Press
③ Poverty and the Press ④ The News of National Importance

[18-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 1.5점)
Americans are among the most ignorant people in the world when it comes to history. Opinion surveys have shown that large percentages of them do not know the difference between World War I and World War II. Many believe that Germany and the Soviet Union were allies in the latter conflict. Many never heard of Hiroshima and have no idea that the United States dropped an atomic bomb on that city. Many could not tell you what issues were involved in the Vietnam war or other armed conflicts in which the United States has participated. Nor could they say much about the history of aggression perpetrated against Native Americans and the slavery inflicted upon Africans in America.

Americans themselves are not totally to blame for this. They are taught almost nothing of these things in primary and secondary school nor even at the university level. And what they are taught is usually devoid of the urgent political economic realities that allow both past and present to inform each other, making history meaningful to us. Nor do U.S. political leaders, news pundits, and other opinion makers find much reason to place current developments in a historical context, especially one that might raise troublesome questions about the existing social order. Popular ignorance is not without its functions. Those at the top prefer that people know little about history's potentially troublesome lessons except those parts of history that have been specially packaged with (A).

When portrayed in movies and television dramas, history is usually stood on its head or reduced to personal heroics. In this regard, the make-believe media reinforce the kind of history taught in the schools, mouthed by political leaders, and recorded by the news media. One can present almost any subject in the U.S. news and entertainment media: sex and scandal, deviancy and depravity, and sometimes even racial oppression and gender discrimination. What cannot be touched is the taboo subject of class, specifically the importance of class power and class struggle.

[18] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① superpatriotic, system-supporting messages
② racial and gender discrimination issues
③ the subject of international relations
④ the make-believe media

[19] Which of the following does NOT contribute to Americans' ignorance of history?
① the news media ② urgent political agendas
③ political leaders ④ school education

[20] Which of the following is the author's attitude toward Americans' ignorance of history?
① nostalgic ② humorous ③ critical ④ timid

[21-23] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
Looming over all of American history—but particularly the country's formative years—is the Biblical figure of Adam, the only person, according to the West's major religions, to have lived unburdened by what came before him. As literary critic R. W. B. Lewis wrote in 1955, in his wonderful book *The American Adam*, early generations of Americans became captivated by the idea that they could create a future without reference to the past. The revolutionaries who fought for America's independence saw themselves as breaking not only with the Old World but with history itself. *Democratic Review*—the magazine of a nineteenth-century progressive movement known as Young America—captured this sentiment in 1839, when it editorialized, "Our national birth was the beginning of a new history which separates us from the (A) and connects us with the future only."

According to this line of thought, each generation of Americans could always start over and transform their country. In a lecture in Boston in 1841, Ralph Waldo Emerson described politics as a clash between "the party of Conservatism and that of Innovation" or between "a Conservative and a Radical." At the time Emerson was giving his lecture, it was the Democratic Party that claimed the mantle of innovation and reform. The heirs of Andrew Jackson believed that, in expanding American democracy over the continent, they were creating a new world that would eventually eclipse the (B).

In his *Studies in Classic American Literature*, which appeared in 1923, D. H. Lawrence identified the celebration of the new and the rejection of the old as "the true myth of America." According to this myth, Lawrence wrote, America "starts old, old, wrinkled and writhing in an old skin. And there is a gradual sloughing of the old skin, towards a new youth." The myth of America as Adam runs through our country's literature—from Walt Whitman's self-description as a "chanter of Adamic songs / Through the new garden the West," to Mark Twain's Huckleberry Finn to F. Scott Fitzgerald's Jay Gatsby to Ralph Ellison's invisible man. And it reemerges periodically in American politics—usually during times of upheaval or discontent.

[21] Which of the following best fit in (A) and (B)?
① present - new ② past - old ③ new - present ④ old - past

[22] Which of the following is true?
① Adam in the Bible was the first to start American history.
② American revolutionaries continued the history of the Old World.
③ The heirs of Emerson believed in erasing the past when creating a new world.
④ The myth of American as Adam resurfaces in American politics periodically.

[23] Which of the following match is NOT correct?
① R. W. B. Lewis – American Adam
② *Democratic Review* – the beginning of a new history
③ Ralph Waldo Emerson – politics to embrace the opposites
④ D. H. Lawrence – the true myth of America

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[24-26] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
For Marxism, an ideology is a belief system, and all belief systems are products of (A) conditioning. For example, capitalism, communism, Marxism, patriotism, religion, ethical systems, humanism, environmentalism, astrology, and karate are all ideologies. Even our assumption that nature behaves according to the laws of science is an ideology. However, although almost any experience or field of study we can think of has an ideological component, not all ideologies are equally productive or desirable. Undesirable ideologies promote repressive political agendas and, in order to ensure their acceptance among the citizenry, pass themselves off as natural ways of seeing the world instead of acknowledging themselves as ideologies. "It's natural for men to hold leadership positions because their biological superiority renders them more physically, intellectually, and emotionally capable than women" is a (B) ideology that sells itself as a function of nature, rather than as a product of cultural belief. "Every family wants to own its own home on its own land" is a (C) ideology that sells itself as natural by pointing, for example, to the fact that almost all Americans want to own their own property, without acknowledging that this desire is created in us by the capitalist culture in which we live. By posing as natural ways of seeing the world, repressive ideologies prevent us from understanding the material/historical conditions in which we live because they refuse to acknowledge that those conditions have any bearing on the way we see the world.

[24] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① cultural ② natural ③ desirable ④ scientific

[25] Which of the following best fit in (B) and (C)?
① communal - ethical ② sexist - capitalist
③ gender – religious ④ feminist - human

[26] Which of the following is true?
① Ideologies depend for their base on nature's operation.
② Repressive ideologies tend to reveal the material conditions people live in.
③ All ideologies are equally desirable.
④ Human desires reflect certain aspects of cultures in which people live.

[27-29] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
The ancient Greek philosopher Plato did a lot to change the way we think about the world, in everything from mathematics to ethics to logic. But perhaps one of his most influential contributions to philosophy was the Theory of Forms. In basic terms, Plato's Theory of Forms asserts that the physical world is not really the "real" world. (A) Instead, ultimate reality exists beyond our physical world. Plato discusses this theory in a few different dialogues, including the most famous one, called "The Republic." It is also likely that Plato inherited some of this theory from his mentor, Socrates.

Plato's philosophy asserts that there are two realms: the physical realm and the spiritual realm. The physical realm is the material stuff we see and interact with on a daily basis. This physical realm is changing and imperfect, as we know all too well. The spiritual realm, (B) however, exists beyond the physical realm. Plato calls this spiritual realm the Realm of Forms (also called the Realm of Ideas or Realm of Ideals). Plato's Theory of Forms asserts that the physical realm is only a shadow, or image, of the true reality of the Realm of Forms.

So what are these Forms, according to Plato? The Forms are abstract, perfect, unchanging concepts or ideals that (1)_____. They exist in the Realm of Forms. (C) Even though the Forms are abstract, that doesn't mean they are not real. In fact, the Forms are more "real" than any individual physical objects. (D) But concepts like Redness, Roundness, Beauty, Justice, or Goodness are Forms (and thus they are commonly capitalized). Individual objects like a red book, a round ball, a beautiful girl, a just action, or a good person reside in the physical realm and are simply different examples of the Forms.

[27] Which of the following best fits in the underlined (1)?
① change in the course of time
② transcend time and space
③ vary their forms in different times
④ exist only within the realm of space

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

[29] Which of the following is true?
① Plato offered a new way of seeing the world.
② Plato's philosophy was succeeded by Socrates.
③ According to Plato, the physical realm casts a shadow over the spiritual realm.
④ According to Plato, the abstract nature of the Forms makes themselves unreal in the real world.

[30-32] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
The Great Migration, sometimes known as the Great Northward Migration or the Black Migration, was the movement of 6 million African Americans out of the rural Southern United States to the urban Northeast, Midwest, and West that occurred between 1916 and 1970. It was (A) caused primarily by the poor economic conditions as well as the prevalent racial segregation and discrimination in the Southern states.

In every U.S. Census prior to 1910, more than 90% of the African-American population lived in the American South. In 1900, only one-fifth of African Americans living in the South were living in urban areas. By the end of the Great Migration, just over 50% of the African-American population remained in the South, while a little less than 50% lived in the North and West, and the African-American population had become highly urbanized. By 1960, of those African Americans still (B) living in the South, half now lived in urban areas, and by 1970, more than 80% of African Americans nationwide lived in cities.

Some historians differentiate between a first Great Migration (1916–40), which saw about 1.6 million people move from mostly rural areas in the South to northern industrial cities, and a Second Great Migration (1940–70), which began after the Great Depression and brought at least 5 million people—(C) included many townspeople with urban skills—to the North and West.

Since the Civil Rights Movement, a less rapid reverse migration has occurred. Dubbed the New Great Migration, it has seen a gradual increase of African American migration to the South, generally to states and cities where economic opportunities are the best. The reasons include economic difficulties of cities in the Northeastern and Midwestern United States, growth of jobs in the "New South" and its lower cost of living, family and kinship ties, and (D) improved racial relations.

[30] Which of the following is NOT grammatically correct?
① (A) ② (B) ③ (C) ④ (D)

[31] Which of the following is NOT a cause of the Great Migration?
① economic difficulties ② family and kinship ties
③ the Great Depression ④ racial discrimination

[32] Which of the following is true?
① In the 19th century most African Americans lived in the South.
② More than 80% of African Americans lived in the rural area by 1970.
③ New Great Migration had already been under way before the Civil Rights Movement.
④ Economic conditions of the "New South" allured the blacks back to the North.

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[33-35] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2점)
Fauvism was the first avant-garde art movement of the 20th century. Spearheaded by a trio of young, Paris-based painters—Henri Matisse, André Derain and Maurice de Vlaminck—it was characterized by intense, expressive, non-naturalistic color, along with loose brushwork and simplified forms. Active from around 1905 to 1910, the Fauvists drew on—and advanced—several, recent currents of art: chiefly that of the Impressionists, Pointillists, Gauguin and Van Gogh, who refused to use colors in a way that literally corresponded to the subjects they were describing. As Matisse put it, "when I put down a green, it doesn't mean grass; and when I put down a blue, it doesn't mean the sky." Color, in short, was completely set free.

The movement's name derives from the French word for wild beast—fauve—and was coined by the stunned art critic, Louis Vauxcelles, when writing a review of the Autumn Salon exhibition in Paris in 1905. Seeing a Quattrocento-style sculpture displayed in the same room as eye-popping paintings by Matisse, Derain, and so on, he said, was like witnessing "Donatello chez les fauves" (Donatello among wild beasts). The label stuck, and Fauvism was born.

Fauvism was only made possible by advances in industrial manufacturing in the 19th century, which created new and brighter-colored paint pigments. The group often used these straight from the tube, without mixing—which is to say, in the strongest possible form—in defiance of Academy practice and, indeed, of Western artistic convention generally.

Even though the Fauvists made revolutionary art, it's fair to say they didn't have the personalities of "(A)." Before becoming a painter, Matisse was a lawyer, for example, while Derain was an engineer.

Given the brilliant colors and spontaneous brushwork, the movement on which Fauvism had the greatest impact was probably German Expressionism. However, by subordinating everything—including the realistic depiction of subjects—to the interplay of colors, the Fauves also opened the way to abstraction.

[33] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① good humor ② obedience ③ rationality ④ wild beast

[34] Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Fauvism?
① revolutionary artistic style
② use of intense and expressive color
③ carefully designed brushwork
④ rejection of artistic convention

[35] Which of the following is true?
① Gauguin refused to accept Fauvist techniques.
② Matisse coined the term "Fauvism."
③ Fauvism was not related to the advances of paint pigment.
④ For Fauvism, color was more important than the realistic drawing of subjects.

[36-37] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)
Technical flaws can result in surprising and charming effects that you can only dream of achieving with Instagram filters. For example, some of our favorite analog photos are tinted green or purple from film used past its expiration date. In fact, many photographers actually seek out expired film to experience the excitement of not knowing what the shot will end up looking like.

Sometimes a film photograph looks like it has a fabric overlay, a gritty surface, or even a dreamy smoothness. The depth of this texture is a delicate feature that is often overlooked. However, once you start paying attention it simply becomes a key factor in appreciating the true beauty of a photo.

Film photography aims to grab all the color in your shot and hand paint it. The amazing variety of film choices available allows you to choose the best characteristics for each shooting—whether it's cooler or warmer tones, more or less light, or natural or vibrant colors.

Monochromatic film is a classic. The deep blacks, contrast and dark shadows are any photographer's dream. Some shots are just meant to be taken in black and white, and film manages to capture this in the moodiest of ways.

The feeling of holding an old film camera and carrying around rolls of film brings us back to a different era and reminds us of cherished memories. This heartwarming feeling is believed to be one of the main reasons behind the growing trend of photographers going back to film over the last few years. Yet it's about so much more than just reminiscing about past experiences. Film also makes us miss a time when the world moved slower.

[36] Which of the following is best for the title?
① An Art of Freezing Time
② Timeless Beauty: Why We Love Film Photography So Much
③ Analog vs Digital: Which One Is More Powerful
④ How to Revive Your Memories

[37] Which of the following best summarizes the first paragraph?
① the flawless rendering of the analog world
② the use of recycled film
③ the unexpected imperfections
④ the vibrant character of creativity

[38-39] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)
The Chinese scientist who created the world's first gene edited babies has been jailed for three years for his illegal experiments, state officials have announced. He Jiankui was also (A) three million yuan ($430,000) for his work, which he announced at the International Human Genome Editing Summit in Hong Kong in November, 2018. At the summit, He told attendees how he had modified embryos so they would be more resistant to HIV. His work led to the birth of twin girls, named Lulu and Nana.

His announcement was met with worldwide condemnation and shortly after he was fired from his position at the Southern University of Science and Technology in Shenzhen. He was then apparently placed under some form of house arrest while authorities in China investigated his work.

Xinhua said He's actions had violated scientific and ethical integrity and that the people involved in the research would be "dealt with seriously according to the law."

The news agency has now announced that He, along with Zhang Renli and Qin Jinzhou, from medical institutions in Guangdong Province, had been jailed. He was given a three year sentence, while Zhang and Qin were given terms of two years and 18 months respectively.

The court, in Shenzhen city, said all three had knowingly broken the laws around gene editing. The verdict said the three had acted "in the pursuit of personal fame and gain."

When He made his announcement, few details of what he did were made available. Earlier this month, manuscripts of his research were published by *MIT Technology Review*, with experts calling the work "delusional and outrageous." Fyodor Urnov, genome-editing scientist at the University of California, Berkeley, told MIT that the manuscripts show how no effort was made to carry out laboratory experiments to show the gene editing worked before implanting the

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embryos in a woman. “This proves that the research team placed their interests above those of the couple who donated the embryos and of their prospective children.”

[38] Which of the following best fits in (A).
① fined ② awarded ③ rejected ④ forbidden

[39] Which of the following is NOT true?
① He Jiankui was sentenced to three year imprisonment by the court.
② He was confined in his house during the Chinese government’s investigation of the case.
③ Fyodor Urnov praised He Jiankui for his outstanding scientific achievements.
④ Among those involved in the human embryo modification, He Jiankui was not the only jailed person.

[40-42] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)
Artificial intelligence can help doctors do a better job of finding breast cancer on mammograms, researchers from Google and medical centers in the United States and Britain are reporting in the journal *Nature*.

The new system for reading mammograms, which are X-rays of the breast, is still being studied and is not yet available for widespread use. It is just one of Google’s ventures into medicine. Computers can be trained to recognize patterns and interpret images, and the company has already created algorithms to help (A) lung cancers on CT scans, diagnose eye disease in people with diabetes and find cancer on microscope slides.

“This paper will help move things along quite a bit,” said Dr. Constance Lehman, director of breast imaging at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, who was not involved in the study. “There are challenges to their methods. But having Google at this level is a very good thing.”

Tested on images where the diagnosis was already known, the new system performed better than radiologists. On scans from the United States, the system produced a 9.4 percent reduction in false negatives, in which a mammogram is mistakenly read as normal and a cancer is missed. It also provided a lowering of 5.7 percent in false positives, where the scan is incorrectly judged abnormal but there is no cancer. On mammograms performed in Britain, the system also beat the radiologists, reducing false negatives by 2.7 percent and false positives by 1.2 percent.

Google paid for the study, and worked with researchers from Northwestern University in Chicago and two British medical centers, Cancer Research Imperial Centre and Royal Surrey County Hospital.

[40] Which of the following best fits in (A).
① detect ② deceive ③ worsen ④ avoid

[41] Which of the following is true?
① Dr. Lehman has a negative opinion on the paper’s contribution to medical science.
② Google did research with the financial supports from Northwestern University and two British medical centers.
③ The new system for reading X-rays of the breast is not yet available for general use.
④ The development of an AI system reading mammograms is Google’s first and only venture into medicine.

[42] Which of the following is NOT true about the result of test on images where the diagnosis was already known?
① The system’s reduction rates were greater in false negatives than in false positives.
② The human radiologists performed worse than the system.
③ The system was not perfect in reading mammograms.
④ In a test in Britain, the rate of the system’s false negatives was 2.7 percent.

[43-45] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 2.5점)
Rafael Nadal, one of the world’s top tennis players, now has twelve French Open championships. A bit of perspective: until Roger Federer, Novak Djokovic, and Nadal came along, Pete Sampras led the list of Grand Slam championship winners, with an all-time total of fourteen. On Sunday afternoon, with the wind and rain that had marred play at Roland-Garros for days yielding to comfortable Paris-in-springtime weather, Nadal defeated Dominic Thiem 6-3, 5-7, 6-1, 6-1. A bit more perspective: it was not as lopsided as the scoring line suggests. The first hour or so was as good—with lengthy rallies, harefooted scrambles, keen variations of pace and placement—as clay-court tennis gets. In the hour that followed, Thiem managed to take a set from Nadal, something he’d never before done at Roland-Garros, despite being, arguably, the second-best men’s clay-surface player at the moment. Even in the final two sets, Thiem reached balls and struck shots that should have earned him points, but didn’t—not against Nadal. Which is to say that Thiem played championship-level tennis, but not Nadal-on-Chatrier-level tennis.

There are particular aspects of Thiem’s game that make it difficult for him to beat Nadal, though he had beaten him four times on clay, and lost eight times, before this match. Thiem requires time to set up his groundstrokes—he takes his racquet way back, especially when getting ready to deliver his one-handed drive backhand. He has to get his adjustment steps just right and his feet firmly planted. This buys Nadal that extra second to reestablish court position after he’s been yanked to the corner by, say, a deep, sharply angled shot. A player like Djokovic can deny Nadal that time by taking the ball early, on the rise, or by hitting big balance-defying down-the-line shots at full stretch. But that’s not Thiem. And Thiem, like Federer in years past, struggles with Nadal’s serve to his backhand, especially in the ad court. The lefty’s slice skids out wide on him; more than once on Sunday, Thiem’s feet got tangled in pursuit of it. And Nadal kept showing him that serve, unceasingly as the match (A).

[43] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① came to a halt ② was put off ③ wore on ④ was called off

[44] What is the tone of the passage?
① ironic ② analytic ③ sarcastic ④ emphatic

[45] Which of the following is NOT true?
① Thiem’s play was excellent but not enough to beat Nadal on clay court.
② Thiem’s long set-up time for groundstrokes afforded Nadal time to strike back effectively.
③ Nadal won French Open championship twelve times.
④ Nadal beat Thiem easily from the beginning.

<뒷면에 계속>

[46-47] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 4점)
A spirit of pride and optimism has distinguished Western culture in the last few centuries: pride in reason as man's instrument for his understanding and mastery of nature; optimism in the fulfillment of the fondest hopes of mankind, the achievement of the greatest happiness for the greatest number.

Man's pride has been justified. By virtue of his reason he has built a material world the reality of which surpasses even the dreams and visions of fairy tales and utopias. He harnesses physical energies which will enable the human race to secure the material conditions necessary for a dignified and productive existence, and although many of his goals have not yet been attained there is hardly any doubt that they are within reach and that the *problem of production*—which was the problem of the past—is, in principle, solved. Now, for the first time in his history, man can perceive that the idea of the unity of the human race and the conquest of nature for the sake of man is no longer a dream but a realistic possibility. Is he not justified in being proud and in having confidence in himself and in the future of mankind?

Yet modern man feels uneasy and more and more bewildered. He works and strives, but he is dimly aware of a sense of futility with regard to his activities. While his power over matter grows, he feels powerless in his individual life and in society. While creating new and better means for mastering nature, he has become enmeshed in a network of those means and has lost the vision of the end which alone gives them significance—(A). While becoming the master of nature, he has become the slave of machine which his own hands built. With all his knowledge about matter, he is ignorant with regard to the most important and fundamental questions of human existence: what man is, how he ought to live, and how the tremendous energies *within* man can be released and used productively.

[46] Which of the following best fits in (A)?
① man for himself ② the master of nature
③ man of adventure ④ intellectual maturity

[47] Which of the following is true?
① Man has always been hopeful about the future.
② Man is not interested in dignified existence.
③ Modern man knows the meaning of what he is doing.
④ Man has become enslaved by technology.

[48-50] Read the following passage and answer the questions. (각 4점)
In the last days of 2019, as millions of Americans were contemplating their resolutions for the year ahead, the moving-and-storage company U-Haul set one for all of its future employees. The company announced that starting February 1, it will stop hiring people who use nicotine in the 21 states where such a prohibition is legal, including Texas, Florida, and Massachusetts. Seventeen of those states allow employers to administer drug test for nicotine.

(1) _____ a new policy for U-Haul, this move is part of a larger trend toward "workplace wellness" programs, which encourage employees to pursue dietary changes and hit daily activity goals. Over the past decade, companies have become far more coercive in their insistence that employees optimize their bodies and behavior on their own time. (A) This cuts costs and, at least in theory, helps employees live healthier lives.

In a press release, U-Haul's chief of staff, Jessica Lopez, repeated some of the supposedly inspirational words that have embedded themselves into the workplace-wellness vernacular. "(B) We are deeply invested in the well-being of our team members. Nicotine products are addictive and pose a variety of serious health risks," she said. Lopez characterized the move as "a responsible step in fostering a culture of wellness at U-Haul, with the goal of helping our team members on their health journey."

According to U-Haul's announcement, the company plans to note its policy on job applications, question applicants about their nicotine usage in interviews, and require them to consent to nicotine testing in the seventeen states that allow it. The policy will apply to any nicotine use, which means that vapers and other users of smokeless tobacco will be excluded from the hiring pool, in addition to smokers. The policy won't apply to people already employed with the company. (C) People believe that the fundamental interests of employees and employers are necessarily hostile to each other.

Nicotine is, indeed, tied to some serious health risks. Globally, smoking cigarettes kills about 8 million people each year. But employers seeking to control ever more aspects of their employees' lives is already a troubling trend. (D) It's bleak when anyone's health is regarded as malfunctioning workplace machinery, but the problem becomes even worse when these expectations are foisted on the workers least equipped to fight back.

[48] Which of the following best fits in the underlined (1)?
① Without ② While ③ Because ④ Whether

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

[50] Which of the following is true?
① Stopping hiring nicotine users is legal in some U.S. states.
② The smokers employed before February 1 must quit the company.
③ Each year, about 8 million Americans die because of smoking cigarettes.
④ Every U-Haul employee across the U.S. must take a nicotine test.

<수고하셨습니다>

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