[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. A career as a _____ requires both a bachelor's degree as well as an advanced degree in medicine.
① patriot ② patriarch ③ pediatrician ④ pedestrian

2. The three-day cricket match seemed _____ to our guests; they were used to watching sports for only a couple of hours.
① irresolute ② interminable ③ comprehensible ④ fleeting

3. To reach Pleasantville, the traveller should drive with extreme caution along the _____ curves of the mountain road.
① serpentine ② shady ③ rugged ④ precipitous

4. The bus station was _____ and its two main buildings were practically rubble.
① revamped ② overhauled ③ refurbished ④ annihilated

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

5. The explorer stopped to <u>quench</u> her thirst at the stream but was scared away by an enraged bear.
① satiate ② absorb ③ savor ④ curb

6. The meal was prepared perfectly, but the diners found it <u>repugnant</u>.
① mediocre ② disgusting ③ tasteless ④ sumptuous

7. The objective of this panel was to address the <u>crux</u> of the problems faced by citizens.
① apex ② gist ③ end ④ periphery

8. Even after a century of <u>meticulous</u> investigation, the relation of the solar cycle to terrestrial weather remains enigmatic.
① cursory ② thorough ③ prolonged ④ scientific

9. The newspaper's error was <u>inadvertent</u>; the editor did not mean to include the victim's name.
① tolerant ② negligible ③ inevitable ④ unintended

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

10. He could barely bring himself to be <u>civil</u> to the guests.
① private ② domestic ③ considerate ④ unarmed

11. My sister's <u>oblique</u> answers to my questions made me suspicious.
① indirect ② unequal ③ slanting ④ diagonal

12. Science is the systematic method by which we <u>apprehend</u> what is true about the world in which we live.
① fear ② arrest ③ seize ④ understand

13. Short-term fluctuations in the trajectory have little or no <u>bearing</u> on how one might view the long-term situation.
① demeanor ② sustaining ③ relevance ④ reproduction

[14～17: 1.5 points each]

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

14. Few foods are so innately well-suited to change into other products as is milk.
① Milk goes bad as quickly as other products.
② Milk can be easily converted into other products.
③ Milk is the most suitable product for people's health.
④ Milk has nutrients that other products cannot provide.

15. Constantly reacting to events rather than being prepared for them marks those who lack initiative.
① Preparation is as important as reaction for those who lack initiative.
② Those who lack initiative are identified by their constant need to react to events.
③ Initiative is given to those who prepare in advance for events.
④ Lack of initiative appears to indicate you're well prepared.

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

16. _____ our experience that we human beings grow wiser and gain greater control over our lives.
① It is making sense of by ② By making sense of it is
③ By it is making sense of ④ It is by making sense of

17. The most effective propaganda is _____, and images tend to be much more shareable than written texts.
① that which will be shared ② which will share that
③ that will be shared ④ which that will be shared

[18～30: 2 points each]

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

18. Microbes affect ①<u>human life</u> in many ways, from the day of our birth to the day of our death, and ②<u>even thereafter</u>, since ③<u>it attacks</u> our mortal remains and reduce them ④<u>to mere</u> dust.

19. Just as ①<u>there are</u> no two sets of fingerprints ②<u>alike</u> in the world, ③<u>so that</u> the imprints of animals have ④<u>similar uniqueness</u>.

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

20. ① Mr. Kang, with whom I worked for many years, is retiring tomorrow.
② In my school, I met inspiring peers, some of whom became my friends.
③ She asked me a lot of questions, most of which I couldn't answer.
④ The building, on the top of which we can see from here, was beautiful.

21. ① Those sentenced were involved in organized crime.
② The majority remained satisfying with the new treatment.
③ People living in town by themselves had a hard time.
④ The door has been kept closed all day long.

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

[22-23] A big stereotype about the Gypsy way of life is that it's flashy, revealing, and attention grabbing. But we don't get a full picture of Gypsy culture. For example, Gypsy fashion for free-flowing clothes is guided by modesty, and strict cleanliness codes are common, developed through centuries of life on the road when hygiene was of utmost importance. If you search for "Gypsy" online, you'll find story after story that perpetuates the myth that the Gypsy community is ridden with crime, tax avoidance, and voluntary unemployment. Nothing could be further from the truth. Members of Gypsy communities are, in fact, statistically underrepresented in the mainstream prison population. Just like with any other community, you will find criminals, just as you will find teachers, nurses, police officers, artists, and entrepreneurs. Many Gypsies have made it through mainstream education to top universities, whilst at the same time retaining their identity.

22. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
① Myths About Gypsy Culture
② Dress Tastes in Gypsy Culture
③ Changes in the Gypsy Community
④ The Strong Identity of the Gypsy Community

23. Which of the following is implied by the author?
① Gypsies wear provocative clothes.
② Gypsies aspire to live on benefits.
③ Gypsies are not work-shy.
④ Gypsies lack education.

[24-25] The latest self-help trend is *niksen*, a Dutch word for literally doing nothing or being idle. Practicing *niksen* is as simple as just hanging around looking at your surroundings, listening to music without purpose, or simply sitting in a chair. While mindfulness is about concentrating on the moment, *niksen* is more about taking time to just let your mind (A)_____ rather than focusing on the details of life. *Niksen* has historically been dismissed as laziness; however, as stress levels climb globally and their crushing health impacts, like burnout, are getting more recognition from the medical community, doing nothing is increasingly being considered a positive, stress-fighting tactic. The research is strong when it comes to the benefits of slowing down, from emotional perks, like reducing anxiety, to physical advantages, like (B)_____ the aging process and strengthening the body's ability to fight off a common cold. These potential health effects might be enough to encourage even the most hectic and overburdened among us to practice *niksen*.

24. Which of the following ordered pairs best fits into (A) and (B)?
① behold - generating
② fixate - reversing
③ diverge - engaging
④ wander - curtailing

25. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① Traditionally, *niksen* has been viewed favorably.
② *Niksen* and mindfulness involve mental processes.
③ There are physical benefits to practicing *niksen*.
④ The advantages of *niksen* have been scientifically established.

[26-27] In examining writing on metaphor, it becomes helpful to consider it as existing on a continuum of linguistic conventionality. The terms "conventional metaphor" and "novel metaphor" seem to be mirrored by terms such as "dead metaphor" and "living metaphor" in academic studies. The contention stands that whereas conventional, dead metaphors are no longer noticed (e.g. the computer's memory is full), novel, living metaphors can still be perceived as a sometimes shocking act of imaginative union (e.g. depression is a cancer of the mind). Metaphors are typically codified as "A is B" relationships, whereby in the process of interpretation certain characteristics of B are transposed onto A. Although the language of metaphors often uses the word "is," the "is" represents a relationship best expressed by the term: "can be thought of as," not by "equals" or "is equivalent to."

26. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
① Extensive Use of Metaphors in Language
② Metaphors for Language in Popular Culture
③ Ways of Categorizing and Interpreting Metaphors
④ Working Mechanism of Cognitive Operation in Metaphors

27. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Conventional metaphors are easily noticed by readers.
② Dead metaphors are sometimes shocking to readers.
③ "Depression is a cancer of the mind," is a novel metaphor.
④ In metaphors, the word "is" means "is equivalent to."

[28-30] When people learn to play video games, they are learning a new literacy. Of course, this is not the way the word "literacy" is normally used. Traditionally, people think of literacy as the ability to read and write, but there are two reasons we should think of literacy more broadly. First, in the modern world, language is not the only communicational system. Today images, symbols, graphs, diagrams, artifacts, and many other visual symbols are particularly significant. Thus, the idea of different types of "visual literacy" is important. For example, knowing how to read interior designs, modernist art, and videos on MTV are other forms of visual literacy. The second reason is even though reading and writing seem so central to what literacy means traditionally, reading and writing are not such general and obvious matters. After all, we never just read or write; rather, we always read or write *something in some way.* So there are different ways to read different types of texts. Literacy is (A)_____, then, in that the legal literacy needed for reading law books is not the same as the literacy needed for reading physics texts or superhero comic books. There are, even in regard to printed texts, different literacies.

28. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
① The Advent of Visual Literacy
② Limits of Reading and Writing
③ Broader Perspectives of Literacy
④ A Lesson from Traditional Literacy

29. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① confounded ② triangular
③ coherent ④ multiple

30. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① Traditional literacy means the ability to read and write.
② Visual literacy is needed to read diagrams and artwork.
③ Traditional writing is done in generalized and obvious ways.
④ There are different literacies for different kinds of printed texts.

[31～40: 2.5 points each]

[31-32] Grandchildren often get their early values from parents and grandparents. As they mature, however, they are more likely to grow their own set of values. Families are closest when they share values, but few families will ever be in total agreement. A generation gap develops when younger generations find older generations lacking in social tolerance and even prone to hypocrisy. Grandparents should not abandon their values and standards, but a willingness to listen to the younger generation can go a long way. Moreover, grandparents need to (A)practice what they preach. Remember, love for grandparents isn't built into the grandparent-grandchild relationship. Instead, grandchildren learn to value their grandparents and the way they occupy that role. Detached or uninvolved grandparents are unlikely to find a place of honor in the family circle. Grandparents who create family drama and conflict are unlikely to be valued family members, either. To conclude, (B)_____ and it is the grandparent who should be determined to build a strong and lasting relationship with grandchildren.

31. Which of the following is closest in meaning to (A)?
① Exercise their speech skills for better communication.
② Never fail to keep their promise with grandchildren.
③ Provide their grandchildren with words of wisdom.
④ Behave the way they advise other people to do.

32. Which of the following best fits into (B)?
① grandchildren don't automatically value their grandparents
② grandparents are naturally loved by their grandchildren
③ grandparents should be strict with their grandchildren
④ grandchildren should detach from their grandparents

[33-34] From the 15th century to the current day, the Renaissance maxim holds true: "Every painter paints himself." Beyond straightforward self-portraits, artists through the ages have left special signatures on their canvases, covertly inserting their own faces into their works in unusual and inventive ways. This sense of self-importance for the artist arose in the Renaissance, a period with humanist values that prized individualism and creativity. During that era, two trends for hidden self-portraits emerged in Europe. In Italy, artists tended to include their portraits on the right side of paintings or altarpieces, with their eyes looking knowingly out at the viewer. Northern Renaissance artists, however, liked to toy with dense and precise symbolism that showed off their technical skills. The self-portraits they worked into their oil paintings are usually found distorted in reflective surfaces, like mirrors. The traditions begun in this artistic golden age have persisted to this day.

33. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
① When Did Painters Start to Work for a Patron?
② Why Did Painters Expect Appreciation of Their Work?
③ How Did Artists Hide Self-Portraits in Their Paintings?
④ What Were Art History's Greatest Unsolved Mysteries?

34. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
① Renaissance artists valued usual and conventional paintings.
② In Italy, artists drew faces that avoided the glances of viewers.
③ Northern Renaissance artists liked to insert distorted self-images.
④ Modern artists decline to include their own portraits in their paintings.

[35-37] The American house spider produces a web with adhesion that can be strong enough to stick to a wall or weak enough to detach from the ground and thus act as a spring-loaded trap for walking prey. How does the spider produce both strong and weak anchors for its web with a single type of glue? The spider anchors its web to a wall, a ceiling, or a similar surface by weaving highly adhesive patches of silk, called "scaffolding discs," which are strong enough to withstand the impact of flying prey. Researchers have discovered that, on the other hand, the patches of silk that are attached to the ground, called "gumfoot discs," have an entirely different architecture. With far fewer attachment points than scaffolding discs, gumfoot discs allow the web to detach with ease and yank off the ground any prey that has walked into it. The researchers, who (A)_____, are already working toward developing a synthetic adhesive that mimics this intelligent design strategy employed by the house spider. They hope to create an adhesive that can be used both for common bandages and for treating bone fractures.

35. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
① Who Is Afraid of Spiders?
② The House Spider's Sticky Secret
③ Figure out What Spiders Like Most
④ Biological Calls for Working with Spiders

36. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① designed health research studies
② uncovered this wonder of nature
③ constructed scaffolding discs
④ ignored gumfoot discs

37. According to the passage, "gumfoot discs" are _____.
① highly adhesive patches of silk
② strong enough to stick to a wall
③ weak enough to detach from the ground
④ made of more attachment points than scaffolding discs

[38-40] While some women experience pregnancy and childbirth as joyful, natural, and fulfilling, others find themselves recoiling in horror at the physical demands of carrying and sustaining a child in their womb, and even more so at the potential brutality of giving birth. Some might view the blood, sweat, and tears as a necessary and unavoidable part of life. Others assume a less forgiving view of the process as "barbaric." Most oscillate between the (A)two positions, or else sit somewhere in between. Whatever one's position on the matter of the "naturalness" of pregnancy, it can't be denied that the development of artificial-womb technology would radically change the debate. First, there are the therapeutic benefits it promises: women prone to risky pregnancies could transfer the fetus to an artificial womb, thereby allowing fetal development to continue at little cost to their own physical health; likewise, fetuses at risk of premature birth could be transferred to artificial wombs to complete their development as required. The blood, sweat, and tears, it seems, might not be so intrinsic to the process after all. Second, the technology could have important social benefits for women. Artificial wombs would eliminate a crucial condition that currently ensures women's oppression by neutralizing (B)the heavily gendered roles played in reproduction. But if fetuses were to develop in artificial wombs, women would finally be free to pursue their interests and desires.

38. Which of the following is the major topic of the passage?
① Females' liberation from homekeeping
② Mental and physical health for females
③ Planned pregnancies and physical health
④ Potential benefits of artificial-womb technology

39. Which of the following is closest to what (A) refers to?
① Pros and cons of artificial wombs
② Brutal and horrific views on pregnancy
③ Proponents of artificial and natural wombs
④ Positive and negative views on pregnancy and childbirth

40. Which of the following is implied by (B)?
① Social pressure on women for reproduction
② Health risks of childbearing and nursing
③ Child-raising demands on women
④ Workplace handicaps for females

[41～50: 3 points each]

[41-42] Merriam-Webster announced that the personal pronoun *they* was its 2019 Word of the Year, noting that the tiny, unassuming word had undergone a rather radical transformation in usage in recent years, and found itself at the heart of some wide-ranging cultural conversations in the process. "English famously lacks a gender-neutral singular pronoun to correspond neatly with singular pronouns like *everyone* or *someone,* and as a consequence *they* has been used for this purpose for over 600 years," the dictionary publisher explained. "More recently, though, *they* has also been used to refer to one person whose gender identity is non-binary, a sense that is increasingly common in published, edited text, as well as social media and in daily personal interactions between English speakers." In other words, the usual singular pronouns *he* or *she,* rooted as they are in a male-female division of gender, can often prove misleading, inaccurate, or disrespectful when describing a person who doesn't identify strictly as a man or woman. Faced with a lack of satisfying singular options, folks have taken to doing what your high school English teacher might have red-penciled 10 years ago: using the typically plural pronoun *they* (A)_____.

41. Which of the following is the passage mainly about?
① Merriam-Webster's word of the year
② The etymology of the pronoun *they*
③ The predicament of *they* in English
④ Culture as a mirror of language

42. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
① to indicate plurality
② to describe one person
③ as a first-person pronoun
④ as a gender-specific pronoun

[43-44] Subtle changes in the way a person walks can be an early warning sign of cognitive decline and a signal of the need for advanced testing. The findings are the first to link a physical symptom to Alzheimer's, which up until now required doctors to begin a diagnosis by focusing on cognition and administering lengthy neurological exams. Monitoring deterioration and other changes in a person's gait is (A)_____ because it doesn't require any expensive technology or take a lot of time to assess. The disease affects 5.4 million mostly older people in the United States, numbers expected to spike to 16 million in 2050 as baby boomers age. Walking requires a perfect and (B)_____ integration of multiple areas of the brain. Walking changes occur because the disease interferes with the circuitry between these areas of brain. In the Mayo Clinic, researchers measured the stride length and velocity of more than 1,340 participants through a computerized gait instrument at two or more visits 15 months apart. They found that study participants with lower velocity and length of stride experienced significantly larger declines in cognition, memory, and executive function.

43. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
① A Solution to Cognitive and Memory Decline
② How to Prevent Alzheimer's by Changing Gait
③ The Faster You Walk, the Healthier You Become
④ Walking Changes: An Early Warning of Alzheimer's

44. Which of the following ordered pairs best fits into (A) and (B)?
① ideal - simultaneous
② challenging - instant
③ preferred - stationary
④ accurate - intermittent

[45-47] The present craze for cute things is motivated in part by the urge to escape from our threatening world into a garden of innocence in which childlike qualities arouse protective feelings, and bestow contentment and solace. "Cute cues" include behaviors that appear helpless, charming, and yielding, and anatomical features such as outsize heads, saucer-like eyes, and clumsy motions. Perhaps our response to cute cues evolved to motivate us to give our offspring the extensive care and nurturing that they need to prosper. But if cuteness were merely about the charming, innocent, and unthreatening; or if our attraction to it were motivated just by protective instincts, it would not be so ubiquitous. Those qualities speak only of what we might call the "sweet" end of a whole spectrum of cuteness. As we move toward the "uncanny" end of the spectrum, sweet qualities get distorted into something darker, more indeterminate, and more wounded: something like Balloon Dog, which seems at once powerful, made of stainless steel, and powerless, hollow, and lacking a face. The non-definability that pervades cute things, the erosion of borders between what used to be seen as distinct realms, such as childhood and adulthood, is also reflected in the blurred gender of many cute objects. It is reflected, too, in their frequent blending of human and nonhuman forms, as in Hello Kitty.

45. What is the purpose of this passage?
① To characterize and explain cuteness
② To promote cute and charming objects
③ To outline the production of cute objects
④ To argue for a preferred style of cuteness

46. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① The blurring of genders is an example of the vagueness of cuteness.
② Indeterminate and wounded characteristics pervade sweet objects.
③ The urge to escape has partly motivated the present trend for cuteness.
④ Our attraction to "uncanny" objects is due to more than evolution.

47. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** a cute cue?
① graceful movements
② oversize, round eyes
③ helpless appearance
④ compliance

[48-50] There are three categories of content being used to pollute the information ecosystem: disinformation, misinformation, and "malinformation." Spreaders of disinformation, false content designed to cause harm, are motivated by one of three distinct goals: to make money, to have political influence, or to cause trouble for the sake of it. Those who spread misinformation, false content shared by a person who does not realize it is false or misleading, are driven by sociopsychological factors. These people are performing their identities on social platforms in order to feel connected to others. Disinformation turns into misinformation when people share disinformation without realizing it is false. Finally, a new term, "malinformation," describes (A)_____ information that is shared with the intent to cause harm. An example of this happened when foreign agents hacked into politicians' emails and leaked personal secrets to the public to damage reputations. It must be noted that the most effective disinformation always has a kernel of truth to it, and indeed most of the content being disseminated now is not fake, but misleading. Instead of wholly fabricated stories, influence agents are reframing (B)_____ content and using hyperbolic headlines.

48. Which of the following best fits into both (A) and (B)?
① political
② genuine
③ imaginative
④ motivational

49. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
① Some people spread disinformation just to cause trouble.
② People who spread misinformation are unaware it is false.
③ Sociopsychological factors aid the spread of misinformation.
④ The damage caused by malinformation is not purposeful.

50. According to the passage, which of the following is an example of spreading disinformation?
① Publishing invented stories of someone online in order to have them fired
② Hacking someone's email and then posting lurid details of their personal life to a website
③ Believing and retweeting an unverified story about someone's illegal activity
④ Investigating a story about an official engaged in illegal behavior

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