# 2021학년도
# 아주대학교 편입학 수강능력시험

# 인문계

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| 전 형 | |
| 수험번호 | |

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Questions 1-5: Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

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1. (0.8 points) Our current cultural heroes, typified more by macho toughness than depth of character, may seem to lack the inner struggle. However, we must remember that epics from the Iliad on were designed first and foremost to entertain, and their heroes have generally been known more for action than _____.

① courage
② decisiveness
③ introspection
④ loyalty
⑤ passion

2. (0.8 points) "If the queen in a colony dies and the workers fail to rear a replacement queen, some worker bees activate their ovaries and begin to lay eggs," said Beryl Jones, a postdoctoral researcher at Princeton University. "This is an example of 'behavioral _____,' the ability to change behavior in response to the environment," Jones said.

① conformity
② infinity
③ plasticity
④ rigidity
⑤ sensitivity

3. (0.8 points) We are born into a cultural preconception that we call reality and that we never question. We essentially know the world in terms of that cultural package or preconception, and we are so _____ of it that the most liberal of us go through life with a kind of ethnocentricity that automatically rules out all other ways of seeing the world.

① suspicious
② unaware
③ critical
④ cautious
⑤ conscious

4. (0.8 points) As countries in Europe rush to close their borders to the United Kingdom to prevent _____ of a new variant of SARS-CoV-2, research has estimated the effect of international travel restrictions on COVID-19 spread earlier in the pandemic.

① transaction
② transformation
③ translation
④ transmission
⑤ transportation

5. (0.8 points) Being in touch with others allows us to create social universes made of _____— e.g. language, numbers, gestures, emoticons— and social rules, which are shared and understood by everybody.

① information
② points
③ positions
④ symbols
⑤ tools

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**Questions 6-10: Choose the expression that best completes the sentence.**

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6. (1.0 points) Because mass communication is a fractured interaction, we can identify actual addressees only *post hoc* by reference back to the people _____.

① intending the communicators to address
② the communicators to address intended
③ to address the communicators intending
④ the communicators intended to address
⑤ intended the communicators to address

7. (1.0 points) The body produces sweat to keep its temperature from rising too much. However, there is a negative tradeoff in that the more the body sweats, _____.

① the more does it lose fluid
② does it lose the more fluid
③ the more fluid does it lose
④ the more fluid it loses
⑤ it loses fluid the more

8. (0.8 points) English monarchs started believing that transforming pirates into privateers was no longer necessary as _____ in the past and instead started feeling that the navy alone should be responsible for fighting England's wars on the oceans.

① they have been
② its being
③ they had been
④ it has been
⑤ their having been

9. (1.0 points) In a group of islands near Florida and north of Cuba _____ known as blue holes.

① an extensive series does lie of unique caves
② do an extensive series of unique caves lie
③ lies an extensive series of unique caves
④ does an extensive series of unique caves lie
⑤ an extensive series lies of unique caves

10. (1.0 points) If a mother shows favouritism, it should be based on differences in expectation of life. The mother, like any individual, is _____ she is to any of her children.

① twice as closely related to herself as
② twice closely as related to herself as
③ closely related twice to herself as
④ closely related to herself as twice as
⑤ closely as twice related to herself as

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**Questions 11-14: Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.**

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11. (1.0 points) The dog is the only animal that volunteers ①for duty. If we want other animals— horses, oxen, mules, falcons, bears, or parrots— to ②come to our aid, we must force them or ③bribe them. You might even call horses ④as our slaves. Their spirit must actually be broken before they will agree to ⑤do anything for us.

12. (1.0 points) I was just learning the language myself, but I was a quick study, as children ①are with new tongues. I ②had spent kindergarten in almost complete silence, hearing only the high nasality of my teacher and comprehending little but the cranky wails and cries of my classmates. But soon, seemingly mere months later, I ③had already become a terrible ham and mimic, and I ④would crack up my father with impressions of teachers and his friends. My mother scolded me for aping my father's speech, and the one time I attempted to make light of hers I ⑤rate a roundhouse smack on my bottom.

13. (1.0 points) The human body still stands ①at the center of the debate. Skin color matters a lot. Walking down a New York street with lots of melanin pigment in you skin means that ②whenever you are heading, the police might view your with extra suspicion. But the likes of both President Trump and President Obama will explain the significance of skin color ③in cultural and historical terms. The police view your skin color with suspicion not for any biological reason, ④but rather because of history. Presumably, the Trump camp will explain that black criminality is an unfortunate legacy of historical errors ⑤committed by white liberals and black communities.

14. (1.0 points) Over the past decades, ski lifts helped transform ①impoverished and isolated mountain villages into lucrative tourist destinations. Now, their economic dependency on the upscale sport could be their ruin. Billions ②have already been lost since the resorts were closed in March. ③If should Tyrol's entire ski season falter, as much as 3 percent of Austria's Gross Domestic Product could be wiped out. In some ways, the pandemic's impact on ski resorts ④offers a glimpse into the future of a climate 3.6 degrees Fahrenheit warmer. By that time, about a third of the Eastern Alps' resorts will not be able to open ski lifts by the Christmas holidays, ⑤the highest-earning time of the season.

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Questions 15-18: Choose the number with a correct set of statements that can be restated or inferred from the original text.

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15. (1.1 points) In fact, human history shows that there is often an inverse relation between physical prowess and social power. In most societies, it is the lower classes who do the manual labour. This may reflect human beings' position in the food chain. If all that counted were raw physical abilities, human beings would have found themselves on a middle rung of the ladder. However, their mental and social skills place them at the top. It is therefore only natural that the chain of power within a species is determined by mental and social abilities more than by brute force.

(a) Social power and physical power often do not coincide.
(b) The power chain within a specific animal species is decided by brute force.
(c) The food chain proves that physical prowess determines the hierarchy of various species.
(d) Human beings occupy the top position of the food chain thanks to their mental abilities.

① (a) & (b)
② (a) & (d)
③ (b) & (d)
④ (a), (c) & (d)
⑤ (b), (c) & (d)

16. (1.1 points) The idea that Africa was once covered by a vast, primary forest is a myth invented by colonialists in the early 20th century. Over a period of several million years, the continent's tree cover waxed and waned as the climate warmed and cooled. After humans came along, they cleared some trees and planted others, such that by the time Denys Finch Hatton took Karen Blixen for a spin in his Gipsy Moth— a scene immortalized in Sydney Pollack's 1985 film *Out of Africa*— the Kenyan landscapes they soared over were thoroughly human-sculpted. Starting in the 1930s, colonialists created national parks to protect the forests from the locals who were supposedly destroying them as their populations grew.

(a) Africa has been covered by huge forests from the beginning.
(b) The colonialists in Africa must have destroyed the forests to cope with increasing populations.
(c) The climate change caused changes in Africa's tree cover until humans arrived on that continent.
(d) A famous scene in the movie *Out of Africa* was based on an episode about a person called Denys Finch Hatton.

① (a) & (b)
② (a) & (c)
③ (c) & (d)
④ (a), (c) & (d)
⑤ (b), (c) & (d)

17. (1.1 points) By the time they reach an age to think about what they' d like to do, most kids have been thoroughly misled about the idea of loving one' s work. School has trained them to regard work as an unpleasant duty. Having a job is said to be even more onerous than schoolwork. And yet, all adults claim to like what they do. You can' t blame kids for thinking "I am not like these people; I am not suited to this world." Actually the stuff they' ve been taught to regard as work in school is not real work and grownup work is not (necessarily) worse than schoolwork.

(a) Children can be confused as they are taught that adult work is not fun, yet adults claim to like their work.
(b) Children are misled about the idea of work in school.
(c) Children are taught that adults like their work.
(d) Grownup work is not real work.

① (a) & (b)
② (b) & (c)
③ (b) & (d)
④ (a), (c) & (d)
⑤ (b), (c) & (d)

18. (1.1 points) Approaching the edge of a towering cliff is an unnerving experience. Watching another person do so can be equally unsettling. Our brain's capacity to process these boundaries is important— not only for avoiding such dangers, but also for navigation in general, because borders that divide spaces can help to locate resources. For instance, a steep ravine might be risky to amble through, but also useful for locating food or friends. How does our brain keep track of such information? Writing in *Nature,* Stangl et al. report that brain rhythms at a particular frequency increase when navigating near boundaries. This rhythm is also present when watching another person navigate.

(a) Our brain is able to sense spatial boundaries.
(b) Recognizing spatial boundaries can be helpful for locating resources.
(c) Our brain provides an internal signal when we navigate near boundaries.
(d) Watchers share the brain activity when another person navigates near boundaries.

① (a) & (b)
② (b) & (c)
③ (a) & (c)
④ (a), (c) & (d)
⑤ (a), (b), (c) & (d)

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Questions 19-50: Read each passage and answer the corresponding questions for each.

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※ Questions 19 through 22 are based on the following passage.

[A] Plastic is undoubtedly a problem. If current trends continue, its production will account for about 15% of all greenhouse gas emissions by 2050, and once produced it is notoriously difficult to dispose of. About eight million metric tons of the stuff enters our oceans each year and accumulates, proving deadly to many kinds of wildlife.

[B] At least by the end of 2019, however, it seemed that campaigns to reduce and replace single-use bags and other plastic items were beginning to take off worldwide: inspired in the UK by the BBC's documentary series. But all that changed in early 2020, and we are now in a very different world. Only a few months after the first cases of an unusual pneumonia, certain plastic items— those used for personal protective equipment, or PPE— had become some of the most in-demand items around the world. Much of this is by nature single-use and it must all be disposed of, (a) exacerbating the known problems with plastic waste. As Laurent Lombard of the French conservation group Operation Mer Propre said, "Soon there will be more discarded masks than jellyfish in the waters of the Mediterranean." So, as the pandemic will be here until we manage the huge feat of vaccinating billions of people, does the future have to be more plastic?

[C] (1) _____ Generally, the optimum solutions for any problem are those nearest to the top of the list, but this cannot apply here. During a pandemic, refusing to use PPE or reducing its availability might be merely foolhardy (in a supermarket, for instance) but it would often be criminally dangerous. Therefore, we need to rethink PPE with sustainability in mind, and this mainly involves two things: moving away from single-use items wherever possible and changing the composition of the materials so they rot at the end of their useful life.

[D] From an environmental point of view, an ideal material would have two attributes that are, in the real world, often incompatible: it would be both reusable and biodegradable. The single-use gloves that are almost ubiquitous in clinical care are often made from natural latex rubber, extracted from rubber trees. This natural product biodegrades easily, and latex-based PPE causes little pollution. However, other types of PPE such as surgical gowns and masks are almost always made of oil-derived polymers such as non-woven polypropylene. These are cheap, and they effectively protect the wearer from pathogenic microbes carried in droplets, but they are not easily biodegradable. Non-woven polypropylene is commonly used to make the 'bags for life' promoted by supermarkets.

19. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

① Avoiding Single-Use Materials
② Problems of Recycling Biogradables
③ The Public Health Challenge of the Pandemic
④ Sustainable COVID-19 Protection
⑤ Discarding Face Masks

20. (1.1 points) Which of the following would best fit in blank (1) in paragraph [C]?

① Battling plastic waste in the long term is even more complex than battling the virus is today.
② The important question, however, is how far this new knowledge will make our pandemic practices more sustainable.
③ The pandemic is certainly teaching us a great deal about the manufacture, recycling, and disposal of plastics and novel materials.
④ If the volume of discarded face masks is to be reduced, each face mask should be both biodegradable and reusable, and that can be addressed by using novel materials.
⑤ When thinking through the environmental burden of any product, it can be helpful to use a framework such as the ‘seven Rs of sustainability’ : rethink, refuse, reduce, repurpose, reuse, recycle, and rot.

21. (0.8 points) Which of the following can the underlined word (a) exacerbating in paragraph [B] be best replaced with?

① aggravating
② constituting
③ eradicating
④ evacuating
⑤ impeding

22. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is true?

① Being reusable and being biodegradable can often work well together in reality.
② Environmentally ideal materials should be both naturally decayable and reusable.
③ The movement to reduce plastic products started to gain popularity in early 2019.
④ ‘Bags for life’ were provided by supermarkets because of their eco-friendly attribute.
⑤ If we reduce the use of plastic, greenhouse gas emissions will drop by 15 percent in 2050.

※ Questions 23 through 26 are based on the following passage.

[A] In premodern times religions were responsible for solving a wide range of technical problems in (a) mundane fields such as agriculture. Divine calendars determined when to plant and when to harvest, while temple rituals secured rainfall and protected against pests. When an agricultural crisis loomed as a result of drought or a plague of locusts, farmers turned to the priest to (b) intercede with the gods. Medicine too fell within the religious domain. Almost every prophet, guru, and shaman doubled as a healer. Thus, Jesus spent much of his time making the sick well, the blind see, the mute talk, and the mad sane. Whether you lived in ancient Egypt or in medieval Europe, if you were ill you were likely to go to the witch doctor rather than to the doctor, and to make a pilgrimage to a renowned temple rather than to a hospital.

[B] In recent times the biologists and the surgeons (c) have taken over from the priests and the miracle workers. If Egypt is now struck by a plague of locusts, Egyptians may well ask Allah for help— why not?— but they will not forget to (d) call upon chemists, entomologists, and geneticists to develop stronger pesticides and insect-resistant wheat strains. ❶ If the child of a (e) devout Hindu suffers from a severe case of the measles, the father would say a prayer to Ghanvantari and offer flowers and sweets at the local temple— but only after he has rushed the toddler to the nearest hospital and entrusted him to the care of the doctors there. ❷ Even mental illness— the last bastion of religious healers— is gradually passing into the hand of the scientists, as neurology replaces demonology and Prozac supplants exorcism.

[C] The victory of science has been so complete that our very idea of religion has changed. We no longer associate religion with farming and medicine. ❸ Even many zealots now suffer from collective amnesia, and prefer to forget that traditional religions ever laid claim to these domains. "So what if we turn to engineers and doctors?" say the zealots. "(1) _____"

[D] Traditional religions have lost so much turf because, frankly, they just weren't very good in farming or healthcare. The true expertise of priests and gurus has never really been rainmaking, healing, prophecy, or magic. ❹ A priest is not somebody who knows how to perform the rain dance and end the drought. A priest is somebody who knows how to justify why the rain dance failed, and why we must keep believing in our god even though he seems deaf to all our prayers. ❺

23. (1.1 points) The following sentence was removed from the passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

| Rather, it has always been interpretation. |
|---|

① ❶ ② ❷ ③ ❸ ④ ❹ ⑤ ❺

24. (1.1 points) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

① Farmers in premodern times planted their crops according to religious calendars.
② A number of religious zealots now believe in the strong healing power of religion.
③ A contemporary Hindu father, however religious he is, will resort to medical treatments first if his child is sick.
④ The scientific advancement has contributed to the change in the way of viewing religion.
⑤ Medieval Europeans were willing to make a pilgrimage to cure their illnesses.

25. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage?

① (a) mundane, very ordinary
② (b) intercede, resent
③ (c) have taken over from, have replaced
④ (d) call upon, request
⑤ (e) devout, pious

26. (1.1) Which of the following would best fit in blank (1) in paragraph [C]?

① What has religion got to do with agriculture or medicine in the first place?
② Has religious authority been dwindling in more and more technical field recently?
③ Is it precisely our genius for interpretation that puts us at a disadvantage when we compete against scientists?
④ Is there considerable disagreement among us about questions of religion?
⑤ Does it mean that traditional religions can help us solve these problems?

※ Questions 27 through 30 are based on the following passage.

[A] If one were to enumerate the key factors that are predictive of the populist movement, income inequality, a struggling middle class, and distrust of elites would top the list. All these elements are present in today's America. The Tea Party and Occupy movements are just the beginning. Some form of populism is inevitable. The only question is: which form?

[B] Most populist movements (a) _____ by some desire for wealth redistribution. Yet populism really becomes a threat to the survival of the free-enterprise system when markets lose legitimacy as a way of allocating rewards— in other words, when the system looks unfair to a growing number of people. When 77 percent of Americans believe that there is too much power in the hands of a few rich people and large corporations, and when voters lose confidence in the economic system because they perceive it as corrupt, then the sanctity of private property becomes threatened as well. And when property rights are not protected, the survival of the free-market system itself is in doubt.

[C] In response to the uncertainty stemming from today's populist backlash, companies have begun to demand special privileges and investment guarantees. Witness the Public-Private Investment Program (b) _____ in March 2009 by Treasury secretary Timothy Geithner, in which major private investors essentially received a subsidy of $2 for every dollar they put in. Such privileges and guarantees stoke the public anger that generated the populist backlash in the first place by confirming the sense that government and large-market players are cooperating at the expense of the taxpayers and the small investors. Then, to avoid being linked in the public mind with the companies they are trying to help, politicians encourage and even take part in the populist assault. No longer certain they can count on contracts and the rule of law, legitimate investors then grow scarce. (1) _____ I saw this happen in Italy: a vicious cycle from which it is difficult to escape.

[D] Yet even in the presence of strong populist tensions, this cycle is not inevitable. In the late 19th century, a reduction in transportation costs spurred a globalization process that is similar to the current one, leaving certain businesses disproportionally powerful. The goal of the muscular populist movement that emerged in response to these events, however, wasn't to destroy capitalism but to contain that disproportionate power. While the resulting Populist Party failed to achieve any major electoral victory, its platform and its request greatly influenced a host of Theodore Roosevelt's reforms that helped establish a new balance of power allowing capitalism to work effectively in America.

27. (1.0 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

① A Call for Change
② The Betrayal of Elite
③ The Time for Populism
④ The Economics of Winner-Take-All
⑤ A Future of Confidence in Capitalism

28. (1.1 points) Which of the following would best fit in blank (1) in paragraph [C]?

① This, in turn, leaves troubled businesses little recourse but to seek government assistance, thereby reinforcing crony capitalism.
② As these ideological differences have begun to diminish, both sides have reached a new agreement about who is the cow to be milked.
③ One of the greatest achievements of capitalism was to liberate writers from the yoke of political servitude.
④ That popular support had also been based on the diffused benefits associated with the system and the perception that it was fair.
⑤ This process has worked well for generalist intellectuals but less so for more specialized ones.

29. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs would best fit in the blanks (a) and (b) to make the flow of the argument acceptable?

① have characterized - announced
② was characterized - announcing
③ have been characterized - announced
④ have characterized - announcing
⑤ have been characterized - announcing

30. (1.1 points) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

① The Tea Party and Occupy movements are some examples of populism.
② When the free-enterprise system looks unfair to many people, it becomes threatened by populism.
③ Politicians sometimes participate in the populist assault when they want to dissociate themselves from large companies they try to help.
④ When about half of Americans think that the rich and big companies possess too much power, the survival of the free-market system is questioned.
⑤ The strong populist movement after the reduction of transportation costs in the late 19$^{th}$ century contributed to the containment of disproportionate power.

※ Questions 31 through 34 are based on the following passage.

[A] While the pressures of climate change bring a sense of urgency to renewable energy development, a new study serves as a roadmap toward uniting the goals of a low-carbon future with that of ecological sustainability and conservation. ❶ The study aims to help decision-makers avoid the unintended environmental consequences of renewable energy development.

[B] "Renewables aren't always sustainable, but they can be if we think (a) proactively," said co-leading researcher Sarah Jordaan, a professor at John Hopkins University's School of Advanced International Studies. "There is a huge misalignment between United Nations Sustainable Development Goals and ecological goals. This is a call to action for leaders to come together to address it." To develop the roadmap, the researchers assessed public and private investments in renewable energy and analyzed the tradeoffs and synergies of clean energy. ❷

[C] Among the key research priorities identified for sustainable solar and wind developments include site selection and understanding interactions with wildlife. For example, Florida's longleaf pine forests have, for centuries, helped store carbon, protect water quality, and provide wildlife habitat. Now, only a fraction of the historical range of longleaf pine forests in the state remain. ❸ Yet a (b) sliver of that remaining sliver is slated to be replaced by a solar installation. Meanwhile, in the same state and just a few miles away, water birds squawk, preen their feathers, and hunt for food atop a floating (c) array of solar panels— a "floatovoltaic" installation. ❹ Here, both wildlife and greenhouse-gas-reduction goals appear to coexist gracefully. "We cannot pursue climate change (d) mitigation blindly," said another co-leading researcher. "We must consider the impacts of renewables on the few ecosystems we have left."

[D] Other key considerations and priorities the scientists identified were public acceptance of clean energy projects and the study of end-of-life management for wind and solar. For instance, the (e) composites in wind blades are not recyclable, and solar panels contribute to a growing electronic waste problem. ❺ The researchers said the work highlights how the field of sustainable renewable energy is in its infancy, with many of the questions and solutions unclear. The roadmap, they emphasize, is a living document, designed to change as the field matures.

31. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

① Roadmap to Renewables Unites Climate and Sustainability Goals
② People Want a Consensus About Clean Energy
③ Researchers Monitor Wildlife in Florida
④ Renewables Pose a Threat to the Ecosystems
⑤ Clean Energy Plans Miss the Forest for the Green House Gases

32. (1.1 points) According to the above study, which of the following is NOT included in the key research priorities of renewable energy developments?

① selection of the places for sustainable energy developments
② understanding the influence of renewable energy projects on wildlife
③ people's acceptance of sustainable energy developments
④ research on the termination strategies of renewable energy facilities
⑤ contribution of solar panels to an electronic waste problem

33. (1.0 points) The following sentence is removed from the passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

| They also identified research themes drawn from a two-day workshop held by the Electric Power Research Institute in 2019 with 58 leading experts in the fields of renewable energy and sustainability from across academia, industry, and government sectors. |
|---|

① ❶ ② ❷ ③ ❸ ④ ❹ ⑤ ❺

34. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage?

① (a) proactively, planning ahead
② (b) sliver, small piece
③ (c) array, range
④ (d) mitigation, alleviation
⑤ (e) composites, chemicals

※ Questions 35 through 38 are based on the following passage.

[A] Studies have found that day-to-day interactions are based almost entirely on nonverbal communication. When we interact with others, we are continuously processing wordless signals like facial expressions, tone of voice, gestures, body language, eye contact, and even the physical distance between us and them. These nonverbal signals are the heart and soul of the interaction. We cannot understand the true meaning of an interaction if we do not have the ability to interpret these nonverbal signals (as in the case of autism). They enable us to infer the other person's intentions, as well as how involved they are in the conversation, whether they are stressed or relaxed, if they are attracted to us, and so on. These messages exist in any type of face-to-face interaction, even those that do not involve an active conversation. Nonverbal signals add a level of depth to the interaction, but demand cognitive and emotional effort.

[B] The extra effort involved in face-to-face interactions can be spared in online interactions that are founded on minimal or constrained social cues; most of these signals can be summed up in emoticons or punctuation. Hence, it is easier to hide our emotions behind an email, a Facebook post, or a tweet. These platforms help people project any image they want; they can be whoever and whatever they want to be. Without the ability to receive nonverbal cues, (1) <u>their audiences are none the wiser.</u>

[C] Face-to-face interaction is considered a 'synchronized' form of communication. One person is silent while the other speaks, one nods while the other explains, and one knows the other isn't necessarily finished speaking even if they're silent; we can tell when our counterpart is processing information. Synchronized behavior is impossible online, as we cannot see the other person. If a person asks, "Are you there?" in a messaging platform and does not receive an immediate answer, there is no way to ascertain whether the other person has not answered because they are not there, because they do not feel like speaking at that moment, or because they are angry with the 'speaker.'

[D] In this type of 'unsynchronized' communication, the interaction need not be coordinated because the behavior is not directed by the other person's feedback. People in online interactions are much more casual because they do not have to be attentive to each other's signals. Verbal and symbolic feedback is not immediate, so there is no need to be constantly aware of the other person's responses. It makes the interaction less demanding and enables us to do other things concurrently— for example, browse other websites or communicate with other people at the same time without causing offense.

35. (1.0 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

① What makes us addicted to online communication?
② How can we practice healthy and safe online interactions?
③ Who do we share comments and posts on social media with?
④ Is getting off of social media or spending less time on social media an option?
⑤ Why is online communication so often easier than communicating face-to-face?

36. (1.0 points) Which of the following would be the best way to paraphrase the underlined sentence (1) in paragraph [B]?

① the audiences become less smart.
② the audiences become less sensitive.
③ the audiences become not so demanding.
④ the audiences tend to be less intelligent.
⑤ the audiences become less involved.

37. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true about online communication?

① Nonverbal signals like facial expressions, tone of voice, and gestures are not the heart of the interaction.
② There is no need to be constantly aware of the other person's responses.
③ Emotional involvement can be shown with emoticons or punctuation.
④ People can have time for a better self-presentation.
⑤ The interactions need to be synchronized.

38. (1.1 points) Which of the following is the best summary of the author's argument in the above passage?

① People in online interactions are much more casual.
② The online interactions enable us to do other things concurrently.
③ In the 'unsynchronized' communication, the interaction need not be coordinated.
④ Studies have found that day-to-day interactions are based almost entirely on nonverbal communication.
⑤ The emotional and cognitive effort involved in face-to-face interactions can be spared in online interactions.

※ Questions 39 through 42 are based on the following passage.

[A] Though red squirrels are a solitary and territorial species, a 22-year study of these squirrels in the Yukon suggests that they have a higher chance of survival and a greater number of offspring (a) when living near the same neighbors year after year. ❶ These benefits were even more pronounced in older squirrels, who the data suggested could sharply offset the effects of aging by maintaining all of their neighbors from one year to the next. ❷

[B] "Red squirrels live on their individual territory, and they rarely come into physical contact with one another, but (b) given the value of familiar neighbors, our study raises this really interesting possibility that they might cooperate with their competitors," says first author Erin Siracusa, a postdoctoral researcher at the University of Exeter. ❸ "What this cooperation looks like, whether it's sharing of food resources, or actively alarm-calling to warn their neighbors of predators, or potentially even forming coalitions to protect the neighboring territories from usurpers, we don't know. But I would argue (c) based on our findings that despite their solitary nature, red squirrels do engage in social interactions and can have important social relationships." ❹

[C] While it's known that social relationships play a key role for animals that live in groups, Siracusa was interested in learning how social relationships affect solitary, territorial species— who rarely physically interact with their own kind. ❺

[D] Siracusa had previously observed that red squirrels with stable social relationships— established in part through defensive calls known as "rattles" that the squirrels make to identify themselves— were less likely to intrude on each other's territories and pilfer each other's cache. "Once they live next to each other long enough to agree on these territory boundaries, they sort of enter into this gentleman's agreement, saying, 'Okay, we've established these territory boundaries. We know where they are. We're not going to waste our time and energy (d) to fight over these boundaries anymore,'" she says. This reduced aggression in familiar neighbors, known as the "dear enemy" phenomenon, has been established in many species previously, but researchers (e) haven't been able to easily tie the phenomenon to a fitness advantage.

39. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best summary of the research findings in the above passage?

① The benefits of the familiarity among older squirrels were more pronounced.
② Territorial red squirrels live longer when they are friendly with their usurpers.
③ The red squirrels establish boundaries to reduce aggression in familiar neighbors.
④ The red squirrels developed a mechanism that works to minimize the costs of territoriality.
⑤ The longer the red squirrels lived near each other, the more likely they were to survive into the next year and produce more offspring.

40. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true about the red squirrels?

① They are a solitary and territorial species.
② They rarely come into physical contact with their kind.
③ They form coalitions with new comers to protect their territories.
④ They are in social relationships with their neighbors.
⑤ They use rattle calls to protect their boundaries.

41. (1.0 points) The following sentence is removed from the passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

| |
|---|
| Surprisingly, the findings show that it didn't matter whether the squirrels' neighbors were related to them; these fitness benefits instead depended on familiarity, or the length of time the same squirrels lived next to each other. |

① ❶ ② ❷ ③ ❸ ④ ❹ ⑤ ❺

42. (1.0 points) Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

① (a) when living
② (b) given the value of familiar neighbors
③ (c) based on our findings
④ (d) to fight over those boundaries
⑤ (e) haven't been able to

※ Questions 43 through 46 are based on the following passage.

[A] Divorce affects most children in the short run, but research suggests that kids recover rapidly after the initial blow. In a 2002 study, psychologist E. Mavis Hetherington of the University of Virginia and her then graduate student Anne Mitchell Elmore found that many children experience short-term negative effects from divorce, especially anxiety, anger, shock, and disbelief. These reactions typically diminish or disappear (a) in the end of the second year. Only a minority of kids suffer longer.

[B] Most children of divorce also do well in the long term. In a quantitative review of the literature in 2001, sociologist Paul R. Amato, then at Pennsylvania State University, examined the possible effects on children several years after a divorce. The studies compared children of married parents with those who experienced divorce (b) at different ages. The investigators followed these kids (c) into later childhood, adolescence, or the teenage years, assessing their academic achievement, emotional and behavior problems, delinquency, self-concept, and social relationships. On average, the studies found only very small differences on all these measures between children of divorced parents and those from intact families, suggesting that the vast majority of children endure divorce well.

[C] Researchers have consistently found that high levels of parental conflict during and after a divorce are associated with poorer (d) adjustment in children. The effects of conflict before the separation, however, may be the reverse in some cases. In a 1985 study, Hetherington and her associates reported that some children who are exposed to high levels of marital discord prior to divorce adjust better than children who experience low levels. Apparently when marital conflict is muted, children are often unprepared when told about the upcoming divorce. They are surprised, perhaps even terrified, by the news. (e) In addition, children from high-discord families may experience the divorce as a welcome relief from their parents' fighting.

[D] Taken together, the findings suggest that only a small percentage of young people experience divorce-related problems. Even here, the causes of these lingering difficulties remain uncertain. Some troubles may arise from conflicts between mom and dad associated with the divorce. The stress of the situation can also cause the quality of parenting to suffer. Divorce frequently contributes to depression, anxiety, or substance abuse in one or both parents and may bring about difficulties in balancing work and child (1)_____. These problems can impair a parent's ability to offer children stability and love when they are most in need.

43. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

① Divorce Reconsidered
② Divorcing Parents' Concerns
③ Impact of Divorce on Children
④ The Co-Parenting After Divorce
⑤ The Welfare of Children of Divorce

44. (0.8 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inserted into blank (1) in paragraph [D]?

① bearing
② care
③ nurturing
④ rearing
⑤ upbringing

45. (1.0 points) Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

① (a) in the end of the second year
② (b) at different ages
③ (c) into later childhood
④ (d) adjustment in children
⑤ (e) In addition

46. (1.1 points) Which of the following best supports the author's argument?

① High levels of parental conflict have negative effects on children.
② The short-term effects of parental divorce can linger into adolescence or adulthood.
③ Some children fare better if they are removed from the environment of marital conflict.
④ The children who are exposed to high levels of marital discord prior to divorce adjust better than children who experience low levels.
⑤ There are small differences between the children of divorced parents and those of non-divorced parents in terms of academic achievement, emotional and behavior problems, delinquency, self-concept, and social relationships.

※ Questions 47 through 50 are based on the following passage.

[A] In any event, at the Maine Lobster Festival (MLF), standing by the bubbling tanks outside the World's Largest Lobster Cooker, watching the fresh-caught lobsters huddle in the rear corners or scrabble frantically back from the glass as you approach, it is difficult not to sense that they're unhappy or frightened. I'm trying to work out and articulate some of the troubling questions that arise amid all the laughter and saltation and community pride of the MLF. ❶ The truth is that if you, the festival attendee, permit yourself to think that lobsters can suffer and would rather not, the MLF can begin to take on aspects of something like a Roman circus or medieval torture-fest.

[B] Does that comparison seem a bit much? If so, exactly why? ❷ Or what about this one: is it not possible that future generations will regard our own present agribusiness and eating practices in much the same way we now view Nero's entertainments or Aztec sacrifices? ❸ My own immediate reaction is that such a comparison is hysterical, extreme— and yet the reason it seems extreme to me appears to be that I believe animals are less morally important than human beings; and when it comes to defending such a belief, even to myself, I have to acknowledge that (a) I have an obvious selfish interest in this belief, since I like to eat certain kinds of animals and want to be able to keep doing it, and (b) I have not succeeded in working out any sort of personal ethical system in which the belief is truly defensible instead of just being selfishly convenient.

[C] Given the (possible) moral status and (very possible) physical suffering of the animals involved, what ethical convictions do gourmets evolve that allow them not just to eat but to savor and enjoy flesh-based viands (since of course refined enjoyment, rather than just ingestion, is the whole point of gastronomy)? ❹ And for those gourmets who'll have no truck with convictions or rationales and who regard stuff like the previous paragraph as just so much pointless navel-gazing, what makes it feel okay, inside, to dismiss the whole issue out of hand? That is, is their refusal to think about any of this, the product of actual thought, or is it just that they don't want to think about it? Do they ever think about their reluctance to think about it? After all, isn't being extra aware and attentive and thoughtful about one's food and its overall context part of what distinguishes a real gourmet? Or is all the gourmet's extra attention and sensibility just supposed to be aesthetic, gustatory? ❺

47. (1.0 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

① The Maine Lobster Festival
② The Art of Cooking and Eating Fine Food
③ The Scientific Proof for Animals Feeling Pain
④ Questioning the Practice of Boiling Lobster Alive
⑤ The Connections Between Aesthetics and Morality

48. (1.0 points) In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

| Is it all right to boil a sentient creature alive just for our gustatory pleasure? |
|---|

① ❶ ② ❷ ③ ❸ ④ ❹ ⑤ ❺

49. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the passage above?

① The author feels uncomfortable with the practice of boiling lobsters alive.
② The author thinks that gourmets can provide rationales for boiling lobsters alive.
③ The author sees that the art of eating fine food cannot be free from the sense of morality.
④ The author thinks that our present eating practices can be seen as immoral by future generations.
⑤ The author admits it is selfish to believe that animals are less morally important than human beings.

50. (1.1 points) Which of the following is asked as an aspect of a real gourmet by the author?

① gustatory attention
② ethical conviction
③ being extra aware and attentive about one’ s food
④ aesthetic sensibility
⑤ culinary sophistication

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