

9. Keep your personal views out of the discussion. () on the part of the teacher is the key to a successful discussion of controversial issues. Experts in education recommend that teachers withhold their personal opinions in classroom discussions. [2점]

- ① Individuality ② Authority ③ Indoctrination
④ Intensity ⑤ Neutrality

10. The people of ancient Mesopotamia were among the first to develop fixed settlements due to an advanced economy that was primarily based on agriculture. () earlier societies that relied on a hunter-gatherer lifestyle, the Mesopotamian civilization cultivated barley as an essential food source. [2점]

- ① In contrast to ② In spite of ③ In addition to
④ Similar to ⑤ In order to

11. Put the following story into a logical order. [4점]

- Ⓐ Sensing a business opportunity, Benjamin Day established *The Sun*, a newspaper in New York City, in 1833, and he started selling it for a penny per issue.
Ⓑ The main reason was that the cost—six cents—was considered exorbitant.
Ⓒ But large numbers of individuals, particularly those belonging to the working class, did not read newspapers on a daily basis.
Ⓓ This is widely considered to be the first of the penny presses that came to be prevalent during that decade.
Ⓔ In the United States in the 1830s, there was a high rate of literacy amongst all classes of people.

- ① A—E—B—C—D
② E—C—D—B—A
③ E—C—B—A—D
④ A—E—C—B—D
⑤ E—A—C—D—B

12. Put the following story into a logical order. [4점]

- Ⓐ Inspired by an episode of the show “Black Mirror” in which a young woman, Martha, shattered by the loss of her boyfriend Ash, installs an app that allows her to keep communicating with him, Eugenia decided to modify Luka.
Ⓑ The app would become a functional version of the software imagined by the creators of “Black Mirror”: a tool that would allow her to communicate with Roman’s digital ghost.

- Ⓒ In the days following his death, Roman’s friend Eugenia Kuyda reread thousands of text messages that she had exchanged with him starting in 2008, the year they met.
Ⓓ On November 28, 2015, a young Belarusian man died when he was run down by a car in Moscow. His name was Roman Mazurenko and, barely into his 30s, he was already a tech entrepreneur and a legendary figure in the city’s cultural and artistic circles.
Ⓔ Eugenia, who was herself an entrepreneur and software developer, had been working on a messenger app called Luka that used AI to emulate human dialogue.

- ① E—D—A—B—C
② E—D—A—C—B
③ D—C—E—A—B
④ D—C—E—B—A
⑤ A—B—C—E—D

13. Choose the statement that CANNOT be inferred from the passage below. [4점]

The small island of Great Britain is an undisputed powerhouse of children’s bestsellers: *Alice in Wonderland*, *Winnie-the-Pooh*, *Peter Pan*, *The Hobbit*, *Harry Potter* and *The Chronicle of Narnia*. Significantly, all are fantasies. Meanwhile, the United States, also a major player in the field of children’s classics, deals much less in magic. Stories like *The Call of the Wild*, *Charlotte’s Web*, and *The Adventures of Tom Sawyer* are more notable for their realistic portraits of day-to-day life in the towns and farmlands on the growing frontier. If British children gathered in the glow of the kitchen hearth to hear stories about magic swords and talking bears, American children sat at their mother’s knee listening to tales larded with moral messages about a world where life was hard, obedience emphasized, and Christian morality valued. Each style has its virtues, but the British approach undoubtedly yields the kinds of stories that appeal to the furthest reaches of children’s imagination.

- ① American stories are based upon Christian morality.
② American stories teach how to endure the hardship of life.
③ British stories make their readers imagine what does not exist in real life.
④ British stories never have realistic characters.
⑤ American stories seldom have a link with pagan folklore.

[14-15] Read the passage and answer the questions.

One of the primary reasons to be concerned about too much information being accessible to young people is the possibility of negative effects on decision-making. An individual's ability to make adequate decisions heavily depends on the amount of information that person is exposed to. Life experience suggests that more information (A) the overall quality of decisions. If a decision-maker gets too little information, he or she can't see the full picture and runs the risk of making a decision without having taken important information into account. But the positive (B) between the amount of information and the quality of decision-making has limitations. At some point, additional information may result in information overload, with consequences that include confusion, frustration, panic, or even paralysis. Like the rest of us, young people face the paradox of choice.

14. Which would be the most logical conclusion to the passage above? [3점]

- ① Information overload is often useful for decision-making.
- ② The more the options, the greater the chance that a person will make no decision at all.
- ③ One can never have too much information.
- ④ If you have more life experience, you can make better decisions.
- ⑤ If you have too little information, you will make bad decisions.

15. Which of the following best fits into (A) and (B)? [2.5점]

- ① increases - equality
- ② decreases - correlation
- ③ increases - coexistence
- ④ decreases - coexistence
- ⑤ increases - correlation

[16-18] Read the passage and answer the questions.

The arrival of the Spanish conquistadors in the New World permanently and drastically reshaped the culture and the lives of the indigenous populations, leading to the disappearance of two of the greatest civilizations in the Americas, the Inca and the Maya,

shortly after the Europeans discovered them. They left remarkable cities, with few records about the vanished inhabitants, forcing archaeologists to try to piece together what remains in an attempt to learn more about these lost civilizations.

The majority of the information that has been collected came from the ruins of their cities, which have withstood the passage of time since they worked primarily with stone. Yet, while both used the same material, they integrated their cities very differently into the surrounding environment. For the Inca, their skill enabled them to accomplish this almost seamlessly by sculpting nearby objects and incorporating terraces into their cities for use as farms or gardens. In comparison, Mayan urban planning appears almost haphazard. While lacking the extensive road system and organized layout of the Incans, Mayan cities tended to grow more organically from a central plaza that contained the most important buildings.

16. What can be inferred from the passage? [3점]

- ① All traces of the Incan and Mayan cities have vanished.
- ② Two of the greatest civilizations in the Americas, the Inca and the Maya, disappeared before the arrival of the Spanish conquistadors.
- ③ Both the Inca and the Maya used stone to build their cities.
- ④ The Incan and Mayan cities used similar ways to integrate their cities into the surrounding environment.
- ⑤ It is impossible for archaeologists to learn more about Incan and Mayan civilizations.

17. What does the underlined word, "they," in paragraph 2 refer to? [2점]

- ① ruins
- ② Spanish conquistadors
- ③ archaeologists
- ④ the Inca and the Maya
- ⑤ the Europeans

18. The underlined word, "haphazard," is closest in meaning to _____. [2점]

- ① limited ② perpendicular ③ random
- ④ meticulous ⑤ conventional

[19-21] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Destructive though it is, the coronavirus has offered us the opportunity to imagine a different world - one in which we start decarbonizing, and staying local. The absence of tourism has forced us to consider ways in which the industry can diversify, indigenize and reduce its dependency on the all-singing, all-dancing carbon disaster that is global aviation.

For Komodo in Indonesia the alternative ending involves fewer visitors paying more to visit the national park while the surrounding communities develop the fishing and textile industries that have kept them going for centuries. In Georgia's Svaneti region, where the lure of tourist dollars has drawn people to abandon animal husbandry in favour of opening guesthouses and cafes, Tsothe Japaridze told me the crisis could be a "lesson not to forget their traditional means of making a living".

More broadly, tourism must be valued not as a quickfire source of foreign exchange, but as an integrated part of a nation's economy, subject to the same forward planning and cost-benefit analysis as any other sector. In places where tourism is too dominant, it needs to shrink. All this needs to happen in tandem with wider efforts to decarbonize society.

19. Choose the most appropriate title for the passage above. [2.5점]

- ① The Crisis of Local Economy
- ② The End of Global Tourism
- ③ Reviving A Traditional Way of Life
- ④ How to Decarbonize Transportation
- ⑤ What is Environment-friendly Tourism

20. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined word? [2점]

- ① localize ② broaden ③ deepen
- ④ familiarize ⑤ eliminate

21. The tone of the author is _____. [2점]

- ① sarcastic ② critical ③ aggressive
- ④ pessimistic ⑤ confident

[22-24] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Peering through the lens of neoliberalism, you see how, no less than the welfare state, the free market is a human invention. You see how pervasively we are now urged to think of ourselves as proprietors of our own talents and initiative, how glibly we are told to compete and adapt. You see the extent to which a language formerly confined to chalkboard simplifications describing commodity markets (competition, perfect information, rational behaviour) has been applied to all of society, until it has invaded the grit of our personal lives, and how the attitude of the salesman has become enmeshed in all modes of self-expression.

In short, "neoliberalism" is not simply a name for pro-market policies, or for the compromises with finance capitalism made by failing social democratic parties. It is a name for a premise that, quietly, has come to regulate all we practise and believe: that competition is the only legitimate organizing principle for human activity. (A) had neoliberalism been certified as real, and (A) had it made clear the universal hypocrisy of the market, (B) the populists and authoritarians came to power.

22. Which of the following best describes a human being in neoliberalism society? [2.5점]

- ① calculator of profit-and-loss
- ② bearer of free will
- ③ seeker of God's grace
- ④ business partner
- ⑤ consumer of luxury products

23. Choose the most appropriate set of words for blanks (A) and (B). [2.5점]

- ① A no less - B than
- ② A no more - B than
- ③ A not so much - B as
- ④ A not any more - B than
- ⑤ A no sooner - B than

24. The underlined word is closest in meaning to _____. [2점]

- ① conductor ② creator ③ seeker
- ④ owner ⑤ designer

[25-26] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Every citizen has to be accountable for his or her deeds. We all have responsibilities to our peers. This responsibility weighs particularly heavily on scientists precisely because of the (A) role played by science in modern society. Scientists understand technical problems and predictions better than the average politician or citizen, and knowledge brings responsibility. While their main purpose is to push forward the frontiers of knowledge, this pursuit should contain an element of pro-social utility, that is, (B) to the human community. This means giving some precedence to projects likely to advance the welfare of humankind and the environment, and a total ban on those likely to do harm.

25. What is the main idea of the above passage? [3점]

- ① The average politician does not need to understand technical problems.
- ② All citizens have responsibilities to other members of society.
- ③ The scientist must recognize his or her social responsibility when pursuing knowledge.
- ④ Scientists have a better understanding of technical problems than most people.
- ⑤ Scientists must prioritize the pursuit of knowledge.

26. Which of the following best fits into (A) and (B)? [2.5점]

- ① surprising - harm ② insignificant - harm
- ③ dominant - harm ④ insignificant - benefit
- ⑤ dominant - benefit

[27-28] Read the passage and answer the questions.

We see the importance of media in the fact that a camera-friendly style and appearance greatly enhance a candidate's chance of success. Looking and acting comfortable on camera can aid a candidate's cause. An early indication of the importance of appearance was the infamous presidential debate between Kennedy and Nixon in 1960. The debate was televised, but Nixon declined to wear the heavy makeup that aides recommended. On camera, he appeared haggard and in need of a shave, while Kennedy's youthful and vibrant appearance was supported by the layer of television makeup he wore. The significance of this difference in appearance became apparent after the debate. Polls showed that a slim majority of those who heard the debate on the radio thought Nixon had won, while an equally

slim majority of those who watched the debate on television gave the edge to Kennedy. After this dramatic event, the fear of not performing well in televised debates so intimidated presidential hopefuls that it was 16 years before another debate was televised.

27. The underlined word, "haggard," is closest in meaning to _____. [2점]

- ① angry ② perplexed ③ dirty
- ④ exhausted ⑤ sleepy

28. What is the main idea of the passage? [3점]

- ① The appearance of politicians is important. It is important to be telegenic in contemporary politics.
- ② People who watched the debate on television preferred Kennedy because he was a better speaker.
- ③ The presidential debate in 1960 was unsuccessful.
- ④ Media coverage of presidential elections is biased.
- ⑤ Presidential debates should not be televised because it produces unfair results.

29. Choose the statement that can be BEST inferred from the passage below. [3점]

The Premier League is a much smaller sporting government than any of its US counterparts. It is first and foremost a media-rights-selling organization that happens to provide 20 clubs with a platform, referees and a ball. The organization has six league-wide sponsors in obvious categories such as official timekeeper and official snack, and a ball contract with Nike that has quietly hummed along since 2000. The NFL, by contrast, had 32 league-wide sponsors in 2015, including an official soup.

The most profitable sporting organization to come out of England isn't in the business of peddling merchandise either. It won't sell you a baseball cap or scarf. It leaves that entirely to the clubs. The Premier League's website does not even have a shop. That's why the whole operation can be happily contained in a single office that almost nobody knows is there. But ever since 2005, that humble residence at Gloucester Place has served as mission control for the Premier League's quest for global domination.

- ① A Premier League club cannot directly sell a cap to the fans.
- ② Online shops are only found at each club website.
- ③ All the clubs have their offices at Gloucester Place.
- ④ The Premier League is the most profitable sporting organization in the world.
- ⑤ The Premier League has more global sponsors than the NFL.

