튜나 기출풀이 정규과정 (9월 ~ 12월)

화요일 - 파트별(어휘/문법/독해/논리)로 문제풀이 후, **파트별 해설**

금요일 - **실제시험지 크기 + OMR + 실제시험시간** -> 문풀 후, 해설

튜나 기출풀이 정규과정의 목표

1) 해당학교의 문항별 특색을 익히고, 문제접근방법을 익혀 오답률을 줄여나가는 과정

2) 문항별 시간배분방법, 실전감각까지 모두 가져가기

	해설강의 (60분 + @)	문제풀이 및 해설 (150분 + @)	과제
9월 15일		성균관대 2011	성균관대 2012 오전
9월 19일	성균관대 2012오전	성균관대 2012오후	성균관대 2013 오전
9월 22일	성균관대 2013 오전	성균관대 2013 오후	성균관대 2014
9월 26일	성균관대 2014	성균관대 2015	성균관대 2016
9월 30일	성균관대 2016	성균관대 2017	성균관대 2018
10월 3일	성균관대 2018	성균관대 2019	성균관대 2020
10월 6일	성균관대 2020	성균관대 2021	성균관대 2022
10월 10일	성균관대 2022	성균관대 2023	한국외대 19A
10월 13일	한국외대 19A	한국외대 19C	한국외대 20A
10월 17일	한국외대 20A	한국외대 20C	한국외대 21 T1
10월 20일	한국외대 2 T1	한국외대 21 T2	한국외대 21 T3
10월 24일	한국외대 21 T3	한국외대 22 T1	한국외대 22 T2
10월 27일	한국외대 22 T2	한국외대 23 T1	한국외대 23 T3
10월 31일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 3일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 7일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 10일	논리,빈칸 난이도 극악인 한양대, 서강대 대비하기위한 빈칸추론 + 더블블랭크/트리플블랭크 대비 강의		
11월 14일		중앙대 17A,C	중앙대 18A,C
11월 17일	중앙대 18A,C	중앙대 19A,C	중앙대 20,21
11월 21일	중앙대 22,23	이화여대 텐블랭크 12년~16년	이화여대 17,18
11월 24일	이화여대 17,18	이화여대19	이화여대 20,21
11월 28일	이화여대 20,21	이화여대22	이화여대 23
12월 1일	이화여대 23	한양대 2014, 2015	한양대 16,17
12월 5일	한양대 16,17	한양대17,18	한양대 19,20
12월 8일	한양대19,20	한양대21,22	한양대 23
12월 12일	한양대 23	서강대13,14	서강대 15,16
12월 15일	서강대 15,16	서강대17,18	서강대 19,20
12월 19일	서강대 19,20	서강대21,22	서강대 23
12월 22일	서강대 23	기출 리와인드 및 앞으로의 방향성 질의응답 마무리	

기출과정문의는 https://tunatransfer.co.kr

2023학년도
아주대학교 편입학 수강능력시험

인문계열

성 명	
전 형	
수험번호	

표지를 제외한 페이지 수: 24

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

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1. (0.8 points) During part of the breeding season, the ostriches' natural cooperative incubation behavior was prevented by temporarily removing eggs. Using this approach, the researchers could measure what effect the number of males and females and cooperation over incubation had on the group's _____ success, which was measured in the number of offspring born.

① cumulative
② evolutionary
③ incidental
④ optimal
⑤ reproductive

2. (0.8 points) Previous studies have found that extreme levels of anxiety, such as those experienced by people diagnosed with an anxiety disorder, can be quite detrimental to memory and cognitive performance. But the highly anxious people in this study represent individuals who are managing their anxiety, and it is not _____ to them.

① beneficial
② debilitating
③ relevant
④ sensitive
⑤ subject

3. (0.8 points) The desire for justice and the belief in some form of supernatural protection (which we see in more major religions) address basic human needs. Ghosts have long been thought of as _____ for justice. Shakespeare's Hamlet is visited by the ghost of his murdered father seeking revenge on his murderer. In *Macbeth*, meanwhile, the murdered Banquo points an accusing finger at the man responsible for his death.

① agitators
② constituents
③ precursors
④ sources
⑤ vehicles

4. (0.8 points) Female mosquitoes create high-pitched buzzing sounds as they fly around seeking sources of blood. Male mosquitoes listen specifically for this characteristic high-pitched noise. Shaped like antennas, male mosquito ears vibrate at the same frequency as the female mosquito's wings. When a female flies by, the male's ears detect this frequency and resonate, sending a signal to their brain that helps them identify a(n) _____ mate.

① attractive
② illegible
③ potential
④ resplendent
⑤ responsive

5. (1.0 points) With only 33% of knowledge workers now coming into the office full-time, a figure that is down from 72% before the pandemic, new research from the visual collaboration platform, Miro, found that hybrid workers are 61% more likely than onsite workers to say that collaborating on work projects is the best way to strengthen connections on the job. Many hybrid and remote workers are seeking out alternative methods of forming connections, now that those _____ water cooler conversations are harder to come by.

① chronic
② insidious
③ orchestrated
④ remote
⑤ serendipitous

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

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6. (1.0 points) From an early age, Benjamin Franklin was a talker and a schemer, a man capable of guile along with cunning and persuasive charm. He stockpiled a cache of secret weapons, one of which was the Benjamin Franklin Effect, a tool _____ in the 1730s.

① as useful today as it was
② useful as today as it was
③ as useful as it was today
④ useful as today as was it
⑤ as today useful as was it

7. (1.0 points) When you seek information from your partner, chances are _____, you will get the same answer. You and your partner may even pride yourselves on your ability to read each other's minds, so that the exact words you use may seem irrelevant.

① no matter how you ask the question
② how no matter ask you the question
③ no matter how do you ask the question
④ however no matter you ask the question
⑤ no matter however do you ask the question

8. (1.0 points) Not many Americans attended college in the early twentieth century. In 1940, American universities had a total enrollment of _____ 200,000 students, But after World War II in the 1940s, the American government introduced the GI Bill. It permitted servicemen and women to attend university while the government paid their tuition.

① fewer than
② more less than
③ more few than
④ less fewer than
⑤ fewer less than

9. (1.0 points) The mammoth case has been hanging around for three years since it was filed in 1996. Despite nearly unfathomable complexity, Interior Department officials admit the case either could have been settled or dismissed long ago _____ the government's initial failure to take it seriously.

① were it for not
② if it were for not
③ had it not been for
④ had not been it for
⑤ if it had been for not

10. (1.0 points) Templo Mayor was approximately fifty meters high and served as the centerpiece of a large plaza in the Aztec capital. At its apex _____, one to the Aztec god of rain and the other to the Aztec god of the sun and war.

① stood two temples
② did two temples stood
③ did stood two temples
④ have two temples stood
⑤ two temples have been stood

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) ①Animated by the same humanitarian and moral impulse as men, women played significant roles in the reform movement of the age. Very often, however, their effectiveness was severely limited by the fears and prejudice of the men ②whom they sought common cause. Angelina and Sarah Grimke, for example, left their South Carolina home and went north ③to aid in the antislavery cause. But their efforts to speak on its behalf were often opposed by male abolitionists and ④frequently howled down by audiences unaccustomed to such "unladylike" endeavors. In 1840, a group of American women traveled to London to attend the World Anti-Slavery Convention ⑤only to be excluded because of their sex.

12. (1.0 points) Machine learning applications skyrocketed annually. However, ①before a machine can perform intelligence tasks such as recognizing the details of an image, ②it must be trained. Training of modern-day artificial intelligence (AI) systems like Tesla's autopilot ③costs several million dollars in electric power consumption and requires supercomputer-like infrastructure. This surging AI "appetite" ④leaves an ever-widened gap between computer hardware and demand for AI. Photonic integrated circuits, or simply optical chips, have emerged as a possible solution to deliver higher computing performance, ⑤as measured by the number of operations performed per second per watt used.

13. (1.0 points) ①When you take the leap and remove someone as a "friend" on Facebook, ②what do you call it? In 2009, the New Oxford American Dictionary (OAD) announced ③that the Word of the Year was "unfriend," ④as in "to remove someone as a 'friend' on a social networking site." But no sooner had Oxford unveiled its top word of the year than Facebook fans erupted with commentary. Some say "unfriend" is indeed the verb they use to describe the action of axing a "friend" from their social networks. ⑤Though others say they do not agree with the OAD's pick, and it should be "defriend."

14. (1.0 points) For a long time, scientists were sure that emotions were caused by ①dedicating brain circuits (a circuit for happiness, one for fear, another for anger and so on) that automatically triggered a specific pattern of facial expression, bodily state, and physical action. For example, if you saw a snake, a ②supposed 'fear circuit' would activate, ③causing your eyes to widen, your heart to race, and your body to prepare to flee. A ④given emotion was thought to be a chain reaction of ⑤coordinated events and it occurred reliably enough to indicate when a person was experiencing it.

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) Egyptology refers to the study of the remains of ancient Egyptian civilization. Due to Egypt's geographical location in the midst of a desert, the hot, dry climate there has left with it one of the best-preserved of all ancient civilizations. Its myriad monuments, temples, pyramids, and tombs have attracted explorers, treasure hunters, and tourists since ancient times. Even prior to the end of the ancient period, it was the subject of study. The Greek historian Herodotus, who lived from 484 to 430 B.C., wrote about the ancient Egyptians, and countless others have emulated him over the years. However, it was not until the 19th century that Egyptology began in earnest and professional archaeologists began unlocking many of ancient Egypt's long-kept secrets.

(a) Many Egyptologists have criticized Herodotus' research about the ancient Egyptians.
(b) A variety of people have been fascinated by the ancient Egyptian monuments and structures.
(c) Egypt's geographical environment has helped preserve remains of the ancient civilization.
(d) Egyptology has become an established academic discipline even before the end of ancient period.

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

16. (1.1 points) In its 25-year history, Circus of the Sun has continually broken loose from circus convention. It takes traditional ingredients such as trapeze artists, clowns, muscle men, and contortionists, and places them in a nontraditional setting with lavish costumes, new age music, and spectacular stage designs. And it eliminates other commonly observed circus elements—there are not animals. Each production is loosely tied together with a theme such as "a tribute to the nomadic soul" or "a phantasmagoria of urban life." The group has grown from its Quebec street-performance roots to become a half-billion-dollar global enterprise, with 3,000 employees on four continents entertaining audiences of millions annually. Its success comes from a company culture that encourages artistic creativity and innovation and carefully safeguards the brand.

(a) Circus of the Sun originated from Canadian street-performances.
(b) Using animals has been one of the conventional elements in a circus.
(c) Circus of the Sun has strictly conformed to the circus conventions by utilizing traditional characteristics.
(d) The success of Circus of the Sun partly lies in adopting creative innovation such as glamorous clothes and stage settings.

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

17. (1.1 points) Although an undoubted symbol of Rome and much-photographed by tourists, the cobblestones, known locally as sampietrini, are a source of debate and division among Romans. The purists defend the traditional role of the basalt stones in the landscape of the Eternal City; however, motorists, particularly those on two wheels, beg to differ. They say the sampietrini are unsuitable for modern transport, providing a bumpy journey and, when it rains, a treacherous surface for motorbikes and scooters.

(a) Some argue for eliminating the cobblestones for their lack of aesthetic quality.
(b) The cobblestones in Rome have always been one of the biggest tourist attractions.
(c) There is a controversy in Rome about the presence of the cobblestones as pavement in the city.
(d) Some complain that the cobblestones cause bumpy rides that make it dangerous to use a scooter or motorbike.

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

18. (1.1 points) Companies claim to have machine-learning algorithms to detect emotions from smiles and scowls, but they’re detecting muscle movements, not the emotional meaning of those movements in context. Data show, for example, that people who live in large-scale, urban cultures scowl in anger less than 30% of the time, so for the other 70%, they’re doing something else with their faces in anger. And people scowl for many reasons besides anger. They might be concentrating hard or have gas.

(a) Scowling isn’t the universal expression of anger, but just one expression among many.
(b) AI systems cannot read your emotions from your facial expressions.
(c) The evidence for universal expressions of emotion is weaker in large-scale societies.
(d) People express emotion with the same facial movements.

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

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

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

[A] Following the definition of the working class, Ehreinreich defines the professional middle class broadly as all those people whose economic and social status is based on education rather than on ownership of capital or property and those whose positions require at least a college degree and increasingly also a graduate degree. So defined, the professional middle class is a distinct minority, composing no more than about 20 percent of the population, but a minority that dominates the pages of the press. This 20 percent of the population is the target audience for half of the British national daily newspapers.

[B] These five papers, the broadsheets, are particularly (a) voluminous, with their main sections running to around 40 pages and printing at least one and often two additional (b) supplements per day. An adequate analysis of their total contents is therefore pretty demanding. Instead, I will examine a (c) constellation of key ideological themes that characterize the way these newspapers construct the class status of their readerships and the role that their middle-class readers should play in the wider capitalist system.

[C] Given that the professional middle class are the managers and overseers of capitalism, it is useful to examine how they represent this position. (1) _____. However, I chose one instructive column, printed in *The Times*, in which Camillar Cavendish attempted to justify the use of servants. While not typical in focus, her column contains many of the important arguments that the middle class use to support both their position as managers of the working class and the inequalities of capitalism more generally.

[D] Written in response to the book *Global Women,* the column attempted to (d) diffuse and counter the book's central thesis—that purchasing others to labor in your home is exploitative and degrading, made worse by the fact that many of these servants are immigrants with no employment rights. The headline—Why You Shouldn't Feel Guilty About the *Au Pair*—not only provided a summary for the column's argument, but it also contains two presuppositions that reveal certain characteristics of the newspaper's target audience: that they have *au pairs* (the definite article 'the au pair' presumes existence); and that they may be feeling guilty about employing someone in such a way. With this headline, the newspaper is also attempting to subtly shape audience understandings of the wage relation: the person is described as an *au pair*, a term that (e) connotes a certain grandeur or status on the part of the worker, rather than a 'servant' which would forground their role and relation to the owner of the house in a more direct and ideologically uncomfortable way.

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

① Forerunners of Employment: An Innovative Practice
② The Progressive Mind: A Perilous Era
③ The Middle Class: A Larger Slice of the Pie
④ The Classes: Shaped By the Press
⑤ The Injuries of Class: The Middle Class in Reporting

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

① As stated, there are many texts in which such themes are represented that I could have analyzed.
② We should ask why the middle class employ cooks, cleaners, or nannies to look after their children.
③ The column does not really engage with this argument and, in keeping with bourgeois capitalist ideology, instead represents the relationship in terms of free choice.
④ One wonders how long journalists can go on blaming the very people that buy their newspapers.
⑤ The newspapers employ metaphors to structure our comprehension of the middle class.

21. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the above passage?

① (a) voluminous, having many pages
② (b) supplements, extra parts
③ (c) constellation, group
④ (d) diffuse, accord
⑤ (e) connotes, implies

22. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true?

① The headline of Camillar Cavendish's column presupposes that the target readers generally employ *au pairs*.
② Ehreinreich defines the middle class in terms of both people's social status and academic degrees.
③ About half of the British national daily newspapers target the middle class as their readers.
④ The author of the text analyzed essential themes of the five broadsheets.
⑤ Camillar Cavendish claimed that employing others in one's home is unfair.

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

[A] The evolutionary biologist D. S. Wilson showed a group of nonresidents pictures of various streetscapes from Binghamton, New York. Some of those streets featured broken pavement, unkempt lawns, and dilapidated homes. Others featured crisp sidewalks and well-kept yards and homes. Then (a) the volunteers were invited to play a game developed by experimental economists in which they were told that they would be trading money with someone from the neighborhood they had viewed. ❶

[B] You probably already know how they behaved: the volunteers were much more trusting and generous when they believed they were facing off with someone from the tidier, well-kept neighborhood. ❷ You might consider this a logical response to clues about each neighborhood's social culture; tidiness conveys that people respect social norms, for example. But even the quality of the pavement, which (b) bore no real relationship at all to the trustworthiness of a street's residents, influenced them.

[C] In fact, we regularly respond to our environment in ways that seem to bear little relation to conscious thought or logic. For example, while most of us agree that it would be foolish to let the temperature of our hands dictate how we should deal with strangers, lab experiments show that when people happen to be holding a hot drink rather than a cold one, they are more likely to trust strangers. ❸ Another found that people are much more helpful and generous when they step off a rising escalator than when they step off a descending escalator; in fact, ascending in any fashion seems to trigger nicer behavior.

[D] Psychologists stretch themselves trying to explain these correlations. One theory suggests that (c) we experience environmental conditions as metaphors; thus we would translate physical warmth as social warmth, and we would feel an elevated sense of ethics or generosity by gaining elevation. ❹ Another line of inquiry known as terror management theory posits that we are all motivated by a constant underlying fear of death. ❺ Whatever the mechanism, what is certain is that the environment (d) feeds to us subtle clues that prime us to respond differently to the social landscape, even if those clues are wholly (e) untethered from any rational analysis of our surroundings.

23. (1.0 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

① What Neuroscientists Found About Environmental Cues
② Why We are Sometimes Kind Without Reason
③ Where the Act of Ascending Reminds People of Enhanced Ways of Thinking
④ How Our Personalities are Primed by Our Physical Surroundings
⑤ When We Assess Risks and Rewards in the Landscapes Around Us Consciously

24. (1.1 points) The following sentence is removed from the above passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

By this way of thinking, those cracked sidewalks in Binghamton would trigger unconscious fears that would cause us to retreat from the people who lived there.

① ❶ ② ❷ ③ ❸ ④ ❹ ⑤ ❺

25. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true?

① People tend to interpret physical elevation as a lofty sense of ethics.
② People's responses to their surroundings are closely connected to conscious thought or logic.
③ The responses of the participants of the experiment devised by Dr. Wilson can be easily predicted.
④ People's reactions can vary depending on the temperature of their hands when they deal with strangers.
⑤ Participants of Dr. Wilson's experiment behaved more generously when they encountered people from a tidy neighborhood.

26. (0.8 points) Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

① (a) the volunteers were invited to play a game
② (b) bore no real relationship at all to
③ (c) we experience environmental conditions as metaphors
④ (d) feeds to us subtle clues
⑤ (e) untethered from

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

[A] Caterpillar was founded in 1925 when two California-based tractor companies merged. The name "Caterpillar," however, dates back to the early 1900s when Benjamin Holt, one of the company's founders, designed a tractor crawler with wide, thick tracks instead of wheels. These tracks prevented the machine from sinking into California's deep, rich soil, which was impassable when wet. The new farm tractor crept along the farmland in such a way that one observer said it "crawled like a caterpillar."

[B] Holt sold the tractor under the Caterpillar brand, and once the merger occurred, the newly formed company became Caterpillar Tractor Company. Since then, Caterpillar Inc., or CAT, has grown into the largest manufacturer of earth-moving equipment and engines in the world. With over 300 different machines for sale, Caterpillar offers product solutions for eight industries: residential, nonresidential, industrial, infrastructure, mining and ① quarrying, energy, waste, and forestry. Its distinctive yellow machines are found all over the globe and (a) _____.

[C] (1) _____. The company grew steadily at first, hitting a few critical ② milestones including the use of Caterpillar's trademark farm treads on Army tanks in World War I and World War II. Huge postwar construction and strong overseas demand kept sales strong through the mid-20th century, as did innovations like the diesel tractor and rubber-tired tractors.

[D] Things changed, however, when the recession of the early 1980s hit Caterpillar hard and international competitors gained market share, including Japan's Komatsu. Caterpillar's high prices and inflexible bureaucracy nearly sent the company into bankruptcy. In 1982 alone, the firm lost $6.5 billion, ③ laid off thousands of employees, closed several factories, and suffered a long United Auto Workers strike. In the 1990s, Caterpillar recognized that it desperately needed to change, and under new leadership it successfully (b) _____ one of the biggest turnarounds in corporate history. Several factors played a role. Caterpillar boldly fought the United Auto Workers and ④ outlasted two strikes and seven years of disagreement. Also, it decentralized and restructured into several business units, each responsible for its own profit and loss. It further invested a significant amount of money in a factory-modernizing program that automated and ⑤ streamlined its manufacturing process with a combination of just-in-time inventory and flexible manufacturing.

27. (1.0 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the above passage?

① quarrying, transporting stone
② milestones, important points
③ laid off, dismissed
④ outlasted, lasted longer than
⑤ streamlined, made simpler

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

① So how did a small tractor company grow to become one of the biggest companies in the world?
② Does another reason for Caterpillar's dominance in the market have to do with its business model?
③ Why is feeling local important considering that 56 percent of Caterpillar's business comes from overseas?
④ What's next? As the company moves forward, it remains focused on reducing greenhouse gas emissions.
⑤ Is Caterpillar's product range immense? From a small 47 horsepower skid steer to an 850 horsepower tractor, the firm developed products that serve market needs.

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

① have helped the brand make a U.S. icon – pulled out of
② had helped the brand make a U.S. icon – pull off
③ had made help the brand a U.S. icon – pulled out of
④ have helped make the brand a U.S. icon – pulled off
⑤ have made the brand help a U.S. icon – pulled out of

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

① The two tractor companies were predecessors of present-day Caterpillar.
② The name "Caterpillar" was invented by one of the company's founders, Benjamin Holt.
③ Due to the recession and shrinking market share, Caterpillar Inc. nearly went into bankruptcy in the early 1980s.
④ Through the mid-20th century, the success of Caterpillar Inc. hinged on the immense postwar construction demand.
⑤ In the 1990s, Caterpillar invested a huge amount of money in modernizing the factory program in an attempt to reassert itself.

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

[A] Dust from the dry Puna Plateau in northwestern Argentina was an important source of iron for the nutrient-deficient South Pacific in the last two glacial cycles, especially at the beginning of these cycles. This was the key finding of (1) a study presented in a science journal by a geochemist Dr. Torben Struve from the University of Odense. ❶ According to Dr. Struve's theory, the jet stream circulation, powerful air currents flowing from west to east at an altitude of several kilometers, picked up the fine mineral particles on the east side of the Andes and transported them almost all the way around the Antarctic continent to the Southeast Pacific. Using a sediment core from the seafloor as a climate archive, the researcher was able to reconstruct the contributions from (2) various dust sources located on the surrounding continents. ❷

[B] Atmospheric dust is a key component of the climate system. On the one hand, fine dust particles influence the Earth's energy budget because they reflect incoming sunlight at a high altitude, which has a cooling effect. ❸ On the other hand, mineral particles can carry nutrients such as iron and manganese to remote ocean areas where they stimulate the growth of algae. When the algae die and sink to the deep ocean, they remove carbon dioxide from the atmosphere, which also has a cooling effect. These mechanisms can be particularly effective in the remote and iron-deficient subpolar Southern Ocean so that changes in the Southern Hemisphere dust cycle (3) are ascribing a significant role in the natural alternation between cold glacial and warm interglacial periods in the past. ❹

[C] Dr. Struve analyzed a sediment core from the seafloor of the subpolar South Pacific in which the deposits date all the way back to 260,000 years ago, thus covering two glacial cycles. Using the geochemical fingerprint of the dust fraction in the core, Dr. Struve was able to determine the proportion of particles from South America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand in the different phases of the two glacial cycles. ❺ "We were surprised to find that dust from South America dominated throughout the study period, (4) even though it had to travel a very long distance from the source to our sampling site," says Dr. Struve.

[D] According to the analysis, (5) up to two-thirds of the particles originated there, and this proportion was particularly high at the beginning of the glacial cycles. Land masses located closer to the sampling site, such as Australia and New Zealand, contributed only just over half of the deposited dust, and over relatively short periods of time. Their contributions increased particularly towards the end of the glacial periods when global temperatures started to increase again.

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

① Systematic Changes in Circumpolar Dust Movement
② Increased Dust Production from all Sources in the Glacial Periods
③ Dust Transport in the Upper Levels of the Atmosphere
④ Remote Ocean Areas with Bioavailable Iron over Long Periods of Time
⑤ Higher Proportions of Bioavailable Iron During the Ice Ages

32. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true?

① In the last two glacial periods, the South Pacific lacked nutrients including iron.
② Dr. Struve reconstructed sediment cores from the seafloor of the subpolar North Pacific.
③ Atmospheric dust contributes to cooling the atmosphere by reflecting the incoming sunlight at a high altitude.
④ The death of algae in the deep ocean can have a cooling effect by removing carbon dioxide from the atmosphere.
⑤ The contributions of land masses such as Australia and New Zealand increased towards the end of the glacial cycles.

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

Therefore, the sources and transport pathways of dust have been the subject of intensive research for some time now.

① ❶ ② ❷ ③ ❸ ④ ❹ ⑤ ❺

34. (0.8 points) Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

① (1) a study presented in a science journal
② (2) various dust sources located on the surrounding continents
③ (3) are ascribing a significant role
④ (4) even though it had to travel
⑤ (5) up to two-thirds of the particles originated there

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

[A] On June 11, 1776, a then-seventy-year-old Benjamin Franklin was appointed to a group that would go on to create the Declaration of Independence. Joined by John Adams, Roger Sherman, Robert Livingston, and the primary author of the document Thomas Jefferson, this so-called Committee of Five was tasked with putting to words the feelings of many of the (a) colonists at the time that independence from Britain had become necessary, something that might have been unthinkable just a few years earlier.

[B] The idea of American independence was indeed controversial in the 1770s, but it was in large part driven by the (b) aftermath of the French and Indian War. This was a significant reason why many of the founding fathers seemed to have such a complete shift in their opinion on the idea of being subjects of the Crown. Because the French and Indian War and the larger and more global Seven Years' War, of which it was a part, were expensive, the British Parliament chose to impose new tax regulations on its colonies in order to pay off their war debts. Further, the French and Indian War had done much to (c) galvanize the idea of an American identity and set up the basic military framework for what would eventually become the Continental Army.

[C] Benjamin Franklin primarily served as the editor of the Declaration of Independence. His changes were believed to have been minimal, but, when the document went before the entire Continental Congress, the draft was more thoroughly changed by the larger body from Jefferson's original text. The final document was passed on July 2, 1776 and (d) ratified on July 4, 1776. The American Revolution, which began in 1775, would continue until 1783 with the signing of the Treaty of Paris.

[D] In 1776, Franklin had already accomplished many of the things he is best known for today, but would go on to sign not only the Declaration of Independence but also the Treaty of Paris, as well as (e) the Constitution that established the United States government as we know it today.

35. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true about Benjamin Franklin?

① He was a politician.
② He signed the key documents that established the US.
③ He signed the Treaty of Paris later than the Declaration.
④ He edited the rough draft of the Declaration into the current version.
⑤ He was on the committee who drafted the Declaration of Independence.

36. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is true?

① The founding fathers considered themselves British subjects after the war.
② The Seven Years' War was a part of the French and Indian War.
③ The expenditure of wars pushed England to enforce new tax laws on the colonies.
④ There were disputes about the idea of American independence in England in the 1770s.
⑤ Thomas Jefferson's original draft of the Declaration was approved by the Committee of Five.

37. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the above passage?

① (a) colonists, immigrants
② (b) aftermath, effects
③ (c) galvanize, support
④ (d) ratified, endorsed
⑤ (e) the Constitution, the laws of a nation

38. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

① Benjamin Franklin's Diplomatic Career
② Benjamin Franklin and the Declaration of Independence
③ The Beginning of the American Revolution
④ Benjamin Franklin's Role in the American Revolution
⑤ Benjamin Franklin and Thomas Jefferson

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

[A] Rural homes are surrounded by nature, but are often larger than urban houses or apartments, and people who live in them require cars to get around. City homes are usually smaller and offer shorter distances, but also a world of shiny consumption goods, takeaway food, and entertainment options—at least in non-COVID times. But what does this mean for individual carbon footprints? Are they bigger in the city or in the countryside if the income level is similar?

[B] To answer this question, my colleague Pablo Munoz and I looked at the consumption patterns of more than 8,000 households in Austria. We clustered them into urban, semi-urban (suburban), and rural areas, estimated their carbon footprints, and found that people in urban areas, on average, had the smallest carbon footprints. People in semi-urban (suburban) areas had the biggest carbon footprints, with those in rural areas in between.

[C] The main difference we found is that the city dwellers we analyzed had lower direct emissions from transport, heating, and cooking. They did have more indirect emissions, that is, emissions released upstream in the production chain—by factories producing TVs for example. ❶ But in total, we found that the emissions of urban dwellers were still comparatively low. Even when controlling for other socioeconomic factors including income, we found that people in semi-urban (suburban) areas in Austria emitted around 8% more CO_2 than those in cities, and people in rural areas around 4% more. ❷

[D] This evidence that a city lifestyle is the least carbon intense in Austria is replicated by other studies for high-income countries in Europe (such as the UK and Finland). ❸ But it doesn't mean that it applies to everywhere. Research shows that urbanization in low-income countries usually increases emissions. This isn't to say we should discourage urbanization in these countries. One of the principle reasons for this pattern is the income gap between urban and rural areas in these countries. Higher urban incomes lead to more consumption and emissions. ❹ In high-income countries on the other hand, the urban-rural income gap is much smaller as consumption levels are high everywhere. So in countries such as Austria or the UK, living in cities tends to be better for the climate, as dense living can reduce transport and heating emissions. ❺

39. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

① City Life is Still High in Demand
② Urbanization Has Been a Driver for Higher Emissions
③ Suburban Living is the Worst for Carbon Emissions in Developed Countries
④ We Need to Plan Cities and Their Surroundings in a Climate Friendly Way
⑤ We Can Make Best Use of High Densities and Connectivity in Urban Areas

40. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the above passage?

① Dense living in Austrian cities can reduce CO_2 emissions.
② The CO_2 emissions in cities are higher than in rural areas.
③ The city dwellers in Austria have more indirect CO_2 emissions.
④ Living in the cities in the UK tends to be better for the climate.
⑤ The urban dwellers in high-income countries in Europe have lower carbon footprints than their suburban counterparts.

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

Does this mean that urbanization is good or bad in the long run? There is no simple answer to this. The link between urbanization and income, to take just one factor, is very complex.

① ❶ ② ❷ ③ ❸ ④ ❹ ⑤ ❺

42. (0.8 points) Which of the following does “this pattern” in paragraph [D] refer to ?

① The evidence is replicated by studies in the UK and Finland.
② A city lifestyle is the least carbon intense in Austria.
③ Higher incomes lead to more consumption.
④ Urbanization in low-income countries increases CO_2 emissions.
⑤ In high-income countries, the urban-rural income gap is smaller.

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

[A] We see the emergence of machines as (a) substitute judges in a variety of workaday contexts as a potential threat to people learning how to effectively exercise judgment themselves. In the workplace, managers routinely make decisions about whom to hire or fire, which loan to approve, and where to send police officers, to name a few. These are areas where algorithmic prescription is replacing human judgment, and so people who might have had the chance to develop practical judgment in these areas no longer will.

[B] Recommendation engines, which are increasingly prevalent (b) intermediaries in people's consumption of culture, may serve to constrain choice and minimize serendipity. By presenting consumers with algorithmically (c) curated choices of what to watch, read, stream, and visit next, companies are replacing human taste with machine taste. In one sense, this is helpful. After all, the machines can survey a wider range of choices than any individual. At the same time, though, this curation is (d) optimizing for what people are likely to prefer based on what they've preferred in the past. We think there is some risk that people's options will be (e) constrained by their pasts in a new and unanticipated way.

[C] The advent of potent predictive technologies seems likely to affect basic political institutions, too. The idea of human rights, for example, is grounded in the insight that human beings are majestic, unpredictable, self-governing agents whose freedoms must be guaranteed by the state. If humanity, or at least its decision-making, becomes more predictable, will political institutions continue to protect human rights in the same way?

[D] As machine learning algorithms, a common form of "narrow" or "weak" AI, improve, larger parts of everyday life are likely to become utterly predictable. One day, humans may even find a way machines can make these decisions without some of the biases that humans typically display. But to the extent that unpredictability is part of how people understand themselves and part of what people like about themselves, humanity is in the process of losing something significant. As they become more and more predictable, the creatures inhabiting the increasingly AI-mediated world will become less and less like us.

43. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the above passage?

① (a) substitute, artificial
② (b) intermediaries, mediums
③ (c) curated, selected
④ (d) optimizing, developing
⑤ (e) constrained, stifled

44. (1.0 points) Which of the following is the LEAST relevant keyword for the above passage?

① Choice
② Humanity
③ Algorithmic bias
④ Artificial intelligence
⑤ Decision-making capacity

45. (1.1 points) Which of the following best supports the author's argument in paragraph [A]?

① Recommendation engines can provide a great amount of information.
② Our reliance on machines might be causing our decision-making capabilities to atrophy over time.
③ More rigorous modeling would reduce algorithmic bias.
④ Machine learning algorithms train on more extensive data sets.
⑤ Algorithms make decisions without human biases.

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

① Technological innovations reshape people.
② Artificial intelligence is redefining humanity.
③ AI can make predictions that are fairer and less biased than those made by humans.
④ The recommendation engines make choices based on what was preferred in the past.
⑤ Humanity is losing its unpredictability as people depend more on machines for decision-making.

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

[A] Why does the great and universal fame of classical authors continue? The answer is that the fame of classical authors is entirely independent of the majority. Do you suppose that if the fame of Shakespeare depended on the man in the street it would survive a fortnight? The fame of classical authors is made, and it is maintained, by a passionate few. ❶

[B] Even when a first-class author has enjoyed immense success during his lifetime, the majority have never appreciated him so sincerely as they have appreciated second-rate men. He has always been reenforced by the ardour of the passionate few. And in the case of an author who has emerged into glory after his death, the happy sequel has been due solely to the obstinate perseverance of the few. They could not leave him alone; they would not. They kept on savoring him and talking about him and buying him, and they generally behaved with such eager zeal, and they were so authoritative and sure of themselves, that at last the majority grew accustomed to the sound of his name and placidly agreed to the proposition that he was a genius; the majority really did not care very much either way. ❷ And it is by the passionate few that the renown of genius is kept alive from one generation to another. These few are always at work. They are always rediscovering genius. Their curiosity and enthusiasm are exhaustless so that there is little chance of genius being ignored. ❸

[C] Moreover, they are always working either for or against the verdicts of the majority. ❹ The majority can make a reputation, but it is too careless to maintain it. If, by accident, the passionate few agree with the majority in a particular instance, they will frequently remind the majority that such and such a reputation has been made, and the majority will idly concur: "Ah, yes. By the way, we must not forget that such and such a reputation exists." Without that persistent memory-jogging, the reputation would quickly fall into oblivion, which is death.

[D] The passionate few only have their way by reason of the fact that they are genuinely interested in literature and that literature matters to them. They conquer by their obstinacy and by their eternal repetition of the same statements. ❺ All because the passionate few could not keep their admiration of Shakespeare to themselves. This is not cynicism, but truth. And it is important that those who wish to form their literary taste should grasp it.

47. (1.0 points) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as a trait of the passionate few that makes the universal fame of classical authors continue?

① ardour
② obstinacy
③ conviction
④ cynicism
⑤ perseverance

48. (1.0 points) The following passage is removed from the above passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

> Do you suppose they could prove to the man in the street that Shakespeare was a great artist? The man would not even understand the terms they employed. But when he is told ten thousand times, and generation after generation, that Shakespeare was a great artist, the man believes—not by reason, but by faith. And he too repeats that Shakespeare was a great artist, and he buys the complete works of Shakespeare and puts them on his shelves, and he goes to see the marvellous stage-effects which accompany *King Lear* or *Hamlet*, and comes back religiously convinced that Shakespeare was a great artist.

① ❶ ② ❷ ③ ❸ ④ ❹ ⑤ ❺

49. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be done by the passionate few?

① Rediscovering genius
② Educating the masses
③ Deciding what is great
④ Appreciating the majority’s verdict
⑤ Buying the works of classical authors

50. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the above passage?

① The genius of Shakespeare has no meaning for the general public.
② Literary taste can be cultivated through a committed reading and practice.
③ The general public is maneuvered to believing and accepting the greatness of the writer.
④ The writers of classics owe their perpetual eminence to the small number of enthusiastic readers.
⑤ The number of those who decide what is great and what is a classic may not be large, but their interest and enthusiasm helps them in dominating the rest.

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