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	

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2023학년도 편입학 전형 필기고사

영 어 [인문계열]

모집단위			
수험번호		성 명	

■ 유의사항

1. 시험시간은 80분입니다.
2. 문제지와 답안지에 인적사항(모집단위, 수험번호, 성명)을 정확히 표기한 후 답안을 작성하시기 바랍니다.
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[1-3] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

1. [1점]

Flexibility is one of the most important components of health-related fitness. Several factors influence flexibility, including age, gender, and level and type of physical activity. Youngsters are more flexible than adults because tendons lose their elasticity with age. However, _____ may play a greater role than the aging process in the loss of flexibility because muscles and other soft tissue lose elasticity when not used. Active individuals are usually more flexible than sedentary people. Women tend to be more flexible than men because the hormones that permit women's tissue to stretch during the childbirth process facilitate all body stretching. The range of motion for most movements begins to decline in the mid-twenties for males and at approximately 30 years of age for females.

ⓐ weight ⓑ gender
ⓒ inactivity ⓓ hormones
ⓔ childbirth

2. [1.5점]

Nature Deficit Disorder is a term coined by Richard Louv in his 2005 book *Last Child in the Woods.* It refers to the trend that an entire generation of children is spending less time outdoors, resulting in a wide range of physical, emotional, cognitive and behavioral problems. Louv argues that sensationalist media coverage and paranoid parents have literally "scared children straight out of the woods and fields." Fear of litigation, strangers, traffic, and wilderness itself have led to a kind of generalized social anxiety; gone are the days of running in packs, building tree forts, hunting frogs, and playing hide-and-seek behind tall grasses. We've replaced these independent and imaginative outdoor play forms with indoor ones—the lure of the screen and the safe structure of adult-led activities. According to Louv, _____ is evident in the spiking increases in childhood obesity, attention deficit disorder, and depression.

ⓐ children's disconnect from nature
ⓑ negative influence of time spent on outdoor sports
ⓒ humans' lack of opportunities for indoor activities
ⓓ parents' exposure to various psychological problems
ⓔ people's indifference to children's safety in playing outdoors

3. [1.5점]

In the 1920s college-educated women were no longer pioneers. There were now two and even three generations of graduates of women's or coeducational colleges and universities; and some were making their presence felt in professional areas that in the past they had rarely penetrated. A substantial group of women now combined marriage and careers; 25 percent of all women workers in the 1920s were married. In the progressive era, middle-class women had usually had to choose between work and family. Still, professional opportunities for women remained limited by society's assumptions about what were suitable female occupations. Although there were notable success stories about female business executives, journalists, doctors, and lawyers, most professional women remained confined to such traditionally "feminine" fields as fashion, education, social work, and nursing, or to the lower levels of business management. The "new professional woman" was a vivid and widely publicized image in the 1920s. In reality, _____, most employed women were nonprofessional, lower-class workers. Middle-class married women, in the meantime, remained largely in the home.

ⓐ however ⓑ for example
ⓒ luckily ⓓ ideally
ⓔ as a result

4. Which of the following is the best title of the passage? [1점]

No single stress-reduction technique automatically reduces stress for everyone. People are comfortable with and enjoy different activities and this is what determines long-term use. When dealing with your stress, two factors are of primary importance. First, awareness that a stress response is occurring is necessary. People are frequently unaware that the reason they are always tired or irritable or have body aches is because they are experiencing stress's negative effects. Second, everyone has to find the stress-reduction techniques that work best for them. This usually requires more than one approach, depending on the individual and the type of stress response each individual experiences. Any technique that helps create a sense of relaxation, provides personal time, and allows you to gain control can lead to a happier, healthier, more enjoyable life.

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ⓐ What Causes Stress Most?
ⓑ How to Deal with Stress Best
ⓒ Know about Your Stress Response!
ⓓ Stress-Free Activities: What Are They?
ⓔ Relations between Types of Stress and Illness

[5-6] Choose the one that does not fit in the passage.

5. [1.5점]

Often at the absolute bottom of the social strata, whether in rich or poor countries, are the indigenous or native people who are generally the least powerful, most neglected groups in the world. **[A]**Typically descendants of the original inhabitants of an area taken over by more powerful outsiders, they are distinct from their country's dominant language, culture, religion, and racial communities. **[B]**Of the world's nearly 6,000 recognized cultures, 5,000 are indigenous ones that account for only about 10 percent of the total world population. **[C]**In many countries, these indigenous people are repressed by traditional caste systems, discriminatory laws, economics, or prejudice. **[D]**The affluent lifestyle that many people in the richer countries enjoy consumes an inordinate share of the world's natural resources and produces a shockingly high proportion of pollutants and wastes. **[E]**Unique cultures are disappearing along with biological diversity as natural habitats are destroyed to satisfy industrialized world appetites for resources.

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

6. [1.5점]

Living alone, being alone and feeling lonely are hardly the same, yet in recent years experts have routinely conflated them, raising fears that the rise of soloists signals the ultimate atomization of the modern world. The theme of declining communities entered popular culture with *Bowling Alone*, written by a political scientist. **[A]**It argued that social splintering had diminished the quality of life in the U.S. **[B]**More recently, a study by Harvard psychiatrists warns that "increased aloneness" and "the movement in our country toward greater social isolation" are damaging our health and happiness. **[C]**Their evidence: First, a widely disputed finding that from 1985 to 2004, the number of Americans who said they had no one with whom they discussed important matters had tripled, to nearly a quarter of the population. **[D]**Living alone can help us discover who we are as well as what gives us meaning. **[E]**Second, an interpretation: that the record number of people who live alone is a sign of how lonely and disconnected we have become.

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

[7-8] Choose the best place in the passage for the sentence in the box.

7. [1.5점]

Meanwhile, many butterfly species across the world are migrating northwards to find cooler areas.

Butterflies are one of many exquisite creatures to be threatened by man-made climate change. **[A]** According to Michigan State University, populations of monarch butterflies (*Danaus plexippus*) are in decline in North America because of alterations in spring temperatures. **[B]** The long-tailed blue (*Lampides boeticus*), for example, was never a native to the UK, but rising temperatures have driven them upwards from their usual European habitats. **[C]** The mountain ringlet (*Erebia epiphron*) currently inhabits the north of England but is due to disappear completely as its environment warms year on year. **[D]** Butterflies and their adjusted migration patterns have become one of the warning signals of the climate crisis. **[E]**

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

8. [1.5점]

And on top of dealing with inflation, shoppers are also being hit by shrinkflation.

If you've spent the last year feeling like you just can't get ahead, you're not alone. **[A]** Thanks to rising inflation, saving money has been harder than ever. According to the latest Consumer Price Index updates from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the prices of pretty much everything have skyrocketed. **[B]** Just look at the

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cost of milk, which has gone up 16.4%, or the cost of electricity, which is up 13.7%, over the past 12 months. **[C]** You have to pay the same (if not more) for less product, like cookies in a smaller package or potato chips in a smaller bag. **[D]** Needless to say, consumers are getting the short end of the stick. **[E]** And as impossible as it may seem right now, figuring out how to save money has become more important than ever, whether you're saving to buy a house or building a financial cushion.

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

9. What is mainly discussed in the passage? [1점]

Individuals vary in the rate at which their body loses water. Water loss occurs through sweating, respiratory loss, urination, and diarrhea. You may not be aware how much water your body is losing; for instance, winter mountaineers can experience substantial fluid loss from sweating and other causes while feeling that they are not sweating much at all. Conditioning can play a minor role in the body's efficient maintenance of water balance. Various medications can influence your body's ability to maintain water balance by altering sweating, thirst, or urine output. Maintaining good hydration is important in reducing your risk of heat-related illness, cold-related illness including frostbite, and altitude illness in mountaineering. Your overall physical performance is improved dramatically, as well.

ⓐ bruise ⓑ fracture
ⓒ frostbite ⓓ dehydration
ⓔ hyperthermia

[10-11] Choose the best order for a passage starting with the given sentence(s) in the box.

10. [1.5점]

Signs of a global recession inevitably conjure up thoughts of the last time the whole world went to hell in a handbasket: the Great Depression of the 1930s.

[A] But one lesson of the 1930s is worth remembering. In an interconnected world a small spark can start a huge conflagration.

[B] In truth, we're a long way from breadlines, and policymakers understand the forces that move the economy today much better than they did then.

[C] Similarly, the global financial crisis of 1997-98 started with the devaluation of the Thai baht—though Thailand's whole economy was about the size of Kentucky's.

[D] In 1930 it looked as if the consequences of the 1929 market crash might be contained; it was the collapse in 1931 of the Austrian bank Creditanstalt that turned a market correction into a worldwide slump.

ⓐ [A]-[B]-[C]-[D]
ⓑ [A]-[C]-[B]-[D]
ⓒ [B]-[A]-[D]-[C]
ⓓ [C]-[D]-[A]-[B]
ⓔ [D]-[B]-[C]-[A]

11. [2점]

On the long list of wants in life—to be healthy, happy, fulfilled—feeling really, truly good about yourself likely takes a top spot for many people. And that comes with building confidence, which usually means improving your self-esteem.

[A] Say you're falling behind on your marathon training plan and angry with yourself about it. You might think you'll try harder. In the short term, that may work, but in the long run? No. You wind up doubting yourself, which makes it harder to take risks. You become afraid of failure, and you're more likely to give up.

[B] Self-esteem is tied to external validation, like compliments at work or "likes" on an Instagram post, so it's fragile. When things don't go right, comparison, feelings of isolation, and criticism creep in.

[C] Perhaps the most talked-about method for pumping yourself up is to tell yourself to work harder. But now, experts are noting that while elevating your self-esteem can certainly be a pathway to more confidence, it has its pitfalls.

[D] An alternate way to a more assertive you: self-compassion, which involves showing yourself kindness when you're struggling. Self-compassion isn't about measuring up to expectations. By caring and expressing concern for yourself during hard times, you're able to persevere and create changes.

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ⓐ [A]-[B]-[C]-[D]
ⓑ [A]-[D]-[C]-[B]
ⓒ [C]-[B]-[A]-[D]
ⓓ [C]-[D]-[A]-[B]
ⓔ [D]-[C]-[A]-[B]

12. Which of the following is not appropriate in the flow of the passage? [1.5점]

The *2010 Status of the Grizzly Bear in Alberta* study reports 691 grizzlies roaming our foothills and mountains, a number some conservationists view as being too ①**low** to be sustainable. They want grizzly bears classified as a threatened species, and hope the province will commit greater resources to ②**increasing** the population. In an effort to understand patterns of grizzly movement and behavior, 20 silvertips have been collared and tracked as part of the Central Rockies Ecosystem project. Wildlife photographer John Marriott has gotten close to grizzly bears during his 16-year career. This has led to administration for the bears and a change in the way he works. In the past, John's primary concern was to get the perfect shot, but "at times I would disturb the bears," he admits. Now John will ③**take** a photo opportunity when "the situation isn't right." John has a special relationship with the grizzlies he photographs and believes his respect for the animals is ④**reciprocated**. "I think they recognize me and my vehicle," he says. Although John hasn't been aggressively confronted by a grizzly, a close call occurred during a pre-dawn Sunshine Meadows hike. A "bump on the path" began rustling and breathing heavily. John stopped in his tracks and, fortunately, the bear ran the other way. "It sure had my heart ⑤**pumping**."

ⓐ ① ⓑ ②
ⓒ ③ ⓓ ④
ⓔ ⑤

13. Which of the following will be discussed right after the passage? [1점]

Usually, there is a predictable rhythm to the flow of conversation. One person talks, and then pauses to let someone else speak for a while, often taking turns like players in a game—but if someone doesn't give you an opportunity to have your turn without being interrupted, it can take up a lot of emotional energy and leave you feeling drained. Someone's excessive talking might make it impossible to get any work done, or take away the quiet moments in your day where you finally get the personal space you've been craving. If someone's nattering reaches a point where it's regularly wasting your time and hurting your emotional well-being, it could be the moment to do something about it. Here are some strategies to help.

ⓐ types of excessive talking
ⓑ how to deal with an overtalker
ⓒ when you talk too much
ⓓ psychology behind excessive talking
ⓔ effects of talking too much in conversation

14. Which of the following is not stated or implied in the passage? [1.5점]

California air regulators have charted an ambitious path to dramatically reducing planet-warming emissions over the next two decades, which will create a pollution-free future. To achieve this goal, California will have to foster the construction of renewable generating capacity faster than ever before. The state is relying on robust offshore wind development in this plan. It wants to see 5 gigawatts of offshore wind capacity installed by 2030, which would be roughly equivalent to the output of 8 or 10 natural gas power plants. The goal quadruples by 2045. "Floating platforms are going through a period of great innovation," said Stephanie McClellan, executive director of the recently formed non-profit Turn Forward, which aims to accelerate the buildout of offshore wind farms nationally. Gas-and-oil drillers already use floating turbines, and some of those designs are being adapted for wind farming. While floating technology is essential for building wind turbines along California's coast, it could turn out to be superior to the fixed-tower turbines that currently dominate the industry.

ⓐ California will promote renewable energy.
ⓑ Fixed-tower turbines are currently used in the energy industry.
ⓒ Floating platforms are important to renewable energy generation.
ⓓ By 2045, the output of the wind farming will be about 10 gigawatts.
ⓔ Turn Forward plans to spread wind farm construction nationwide.

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[15-16] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Cities have been singled out as bad places to be. **[A]** Some of the reasons we love to hate the city include its architecture, which restricts sunlight, forms wind tunnels, and traps heat. But these troubles don't usually head most city-bashing lists. **[B]** The most often-cited source of urban discomfort is noise. __①__ , the quietest times in New Yorkers' apartments are louder than the noisiest small towns. Noise is almost entirely human-made, rarely occurring in nature. The term noise is derived from the Latin word nausea, and it causes measurable physiological and psychological problems. **[C]** Changes in blood pressure, respiration rate, hormone levels, muscle tension, and digestion from noise can take a disastrous toll on well-being. **[D]** Noise also lowers performance, mood, and sociability, and increases aggression. __②__, why not move out of the city to some peace and quiet? **[E]** Noise from street traffic, garbage trucks, lawn mowers, leaf blowers, hedge trimmers, and weed whackers are pervasive suburban pollutants today.

15. Which are most appropriate for the blanks? [1.5점]

	①	②
ⓐ	For example	So
ⓑ	Meanwhile	Therefore
ⓒ	Otherwise	In addition
ⓓ	For example	However
ⓔ	Meanwhile	On the other hand

16. Which is the best place in the passage for the sentence in the box? [1.5점]

If you've spent even one summer's day in a suburban neighborhood, you'll quickly retort there's no quiet there, either!

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

[17-18] Read the passage and answer the questions.

In a report in *Flight Safety Digest*, two interactions involving airline pilots were described, both of which entailed confusion between the <u>two words</u>:

ATC (Air Traffic Control) cleared the aircraft to descend "two four zero zero." The pilot read back the clearance as, "OK. Four zero zero." The pilot misperceived ATC's clearance of "descend two four zero zero" (descend to 2,400 ft) as "to four zero zero" (descend to 400 ft). The aircraft then descended to 400 feet rather than what the controller had meant, which was 2,400 feet.

In another case a captain, who was the pilot flying, heard his co-pilot say, "Cleared to seven." He began a descent to 7,000 feet, but at 9,500 feet the co-pilot advised the captain that 10,000 feet was the correct altitude. The co-pilot's communication, which the captain had heard as "cleared to seven," was in fact "cleared two seven"—meaning Runway 27 was assigned for landing.

The first confusion caused a major accident leading to four deaths, while in the second case, the error was corrected in time to prevent a tragedy. These examples show _____.

17. Which do the underlined <u>two words</u> refer to? [2점]

ⓐ two, to ⓑ two, zero
ⓒ for, four ⓓ to, for
ⓔ two, four

18. Which is most appropriate for the blank? [2점]

ⓐ why pilots and controllers must use standard English
ⓑ pilots and controllers should be in good relationships
ⓒ pilots should learn correction skills in communication
ⓓ aircraft incidents do not always lead to life and death consequences
ⓔ how human lives can depend on seemingly tiny details in communication

[19-20] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Virginia Apgar was an American physician, anesthesiologist, and medical researcher. She is best known for developing the "Apgar score," a method that assesses a newborn baby's physical condition and checks if the baby needs additional

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medical attention. Virgina Apgar was born on June 7, 1909 in Westfield, New Jersey. Apgar earned a degree in zoology from Mount Holyoke College. She then entered Columbia University's school of surgery where she graduated fourth in her class in 1933. Early in her career, Apgar realized that she would have ①**good** opportunities as a surgeon because the field was entirely dominated by male practitioners. So, she moved to anesthesiology, a field that was not regarded as a medical specialization at the time. In 1938, Apgar became the first woman to head a department at Columbia Medical Center. She began studying the effects of anesthesia during childbirth, and realized that babies were given ②**little** medical attention after birth. She then developed the Apgar score in 1952. The scoring system ③**allowed** doctors to measure how well a newborn endured the birthing process by observing five categories: appearance, pulse, reflexes, activity, and breathing. It is still used worldwide as a standard health scoring system for ④**newborn babies**. Apgar's other contribution in ensuring the newborn's health was her discovery of the negative effects on babies of cyclopropane, an anesthetic typically given to mothers during childbirth. She stopped using it on women ⑤**in labor**, and other doctors followed suit after she published her findings.

19. Which is not appropriate in the flow of the passage? [2점]

ⓐ ① ⓑ ②
ⓒ ③ ⓓ ④
ⓔ ⑤

20. Why did the doctors stop using the anesthetic cyclopropane? [1.5점]

ⓐ It caused harm to babies during delivery.
ⓑ It made surgery on babies harder.
ⓒ It was bad for the mother's health.
ⓓ It caused babies to fail the Apgar test.
ⓔ It prolonged the mother's labor pains.

[21-23] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

21. [1.6점]

There are almost as many social media users as Internet users. Over 4.48 billion people use different social networks every day. Some social networks are designed to build a community around a common interest. This type is the most popular among social media networks. You can also use a social video app to discover trends, interesting places to go, and people to meet. These types of social media are designed to share videos and images. There are social media sites which enable users to save and organize content and links to online resources: users can create interest boards, tag links, and share with other users and followers. The number of active users is growing, with younger generations joining earlier every year. So, what gives social media so much appeal? It's _____. There is a network for every type of user and interest.

ⓐ speed ⓑ variety
ⓒ tradition ⓓ profitability
ⓔ education

22. [1.6점]

As more European countries become nations of immigrants, the city of Marseille in southern France may be a vision of the future, even a model of _____. Some local people believe that the Marseille miracle of social peace has a lot to do with its beaches, which serve as its great melting pot. Farouk Youssoufa met his wife, Mina, at one of Marseille's beaches. Youssoufa was born on a French island in the Comoros between Tanzania and Madagascar, and his skin is as black as anyone's in Africa. Mina is the fair-skinned French-born daughter of Algerian immigrants. "The new generation is much more of a mixture," says Youssoufa, who works with boys and girls of almost every skin tone and ethnic background at a cultural center in Marseille. On the beach, especially, "there are a lot of different communities that mix," Youssoufa says.

ⓐ racism ⓑ urbanization
ⓒ isolationism ⓓ colonization
ⓔ multiculturalism

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23. [1.6점]

_____. Other species certainly communicate. In fact, chimps, dolphins, and even dogs and cats seem to have made greater progress learning and responding to human language than we have made learning the communication systems of their species. However, they do not interact with speech, nor do they write novels, Shakespearian-style plays, or manuals on how to use the latest version of an electronic device. They do not consult their smartphones to check their latest texts, and they do not follow even a single person or organization on Twitter. In short, other species seem to communicate necessary information such as danger warnings, mating calls, directions, and soothing sounds for their young, but they are not dependent on language in the way that human beings are.

ⓐ Animals are good at learning human language
ⓑ Language is the most human of all animal behaviors
ⓒ Animals communicate with one another using various sounds
ⓓ Animals are similar to humans in using communication systems
ⓔ Humans have difficulty in learning animal communication systems

24. Which of the following is the best title of the passage? [1.6점]

"I used to hate to think about what to fix for dinner," says Alayne Randall of Idaho Falls, Idaho. "In the end we would either go out or buy expensive convenience foods at the store." Her solution? A four-week rotating menu of the meals her family of six really likes to eat. "The menus have saved us money, and because they're done in advance, I don't have to panic at 4 p.m." As an additional time-saver, Alayne created corresponding shopping lists, which she prints from her computer before heading off to the store. "The lists were the most labor-intensive part," says Alayne. "But now I shop once every two weeks for the main stuff and buy things like milk, eggs, and veggies as needed to keep stocked."

ⓐ Various Uses of Convenience Foods
ⓑ Create Monthly Menus for Dinner
ⓒ Recipes for Delicious Homemade Meals
ⓓ Importance of Shopping for Healthy Foods
ⓔ Tips for Saving Money While Eating Out

[25-26] Choose the one that does <u>not</u> fit in the passage.

25. [1.6점]

Those who receive less than 80 percent of their minimum daily caloric requirements are considered seriously undernourished. **[A]**Children in this category are likely to suffer from permanently stunted growth, mental retardation, and other social and developmental disorders. **[B]**Infectious diseases that are only an inconvenience for well-fed individuals become lethal threats to those who are poorly nourished. **[C]**The amount of energy each of us needs to remain strong and healthy depends on body weight, climate, state of health, stress level, and basic metabolism. **[D]**Diarrhea rarely kills a well-fed person, but children weakened by nutritional deficiencies are highly susceptible to this and a host of other diseases. **[E]**One child in four in the developing world—around 13 million children per year—dies of diseases that could be prevented with a better diet, clean water, and simple medicines.

ⓐ [A]　ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C]　ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

26. [2.4점]

Perhaps the best example of prehistoric art is cave art, which dates back more than 30,000 years in Europe, Africa, and Australia. Some of the best-known cave art, primarily paintings of large game animals and hunting, comes from sites in Europe. These paintings are anatomically correct and are well executed. Painting is a human activity that is spiritually rewarding but has no apparent function in day-to-day existence. Why, then, did early humans paint images on the walls of caves? Several interpretations have been offered, including sympathetic magic (capturing the image of an animal to improve hunters' chances of actually killing it). Other interpretations focus on cultural symbolism or a means of communicating ideas and images. **[A]**We will never know exactly why early humans made these paintings. **[B]**Cave paintings are not the only form of art associated with early humans. **[C]**What is clear, however, is that they did something that serves a symbolic purpose. **[D]**Although we cannot know the reason for these behaviors, the art shows us that humans by this time had developed a need to express themselves symbolically. **[E]**To these early humans, life was not just eating and surviving—something else was important to them as well.

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ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

[27-29] Choose the best place in the passage for the sentence in the box.

27. [1.8점]

Birds, for example, use sticks for building nests, but they do not use these sticks for defensive or offensive weapons.

A common definition of modern humans focuses on humans as toolmakers. **[A]** The key element of this definition is that some object is taken from the environment and modified to meet a new function. **[B]** Humans take trees to make lumber to build houses. **[C]** It can be argued that birds modify sticks and beavers modify dirt, but tool manufacture implies something different. **[D]** Humans, however, can take sticks and use them to make shelters, defend themselves, hunt, dig up roots, and draw pictures in the sand. **[E]** Humans can apply the same raw materials to a variety of tasks. In this sense, tool manufacture has long been considered a unique human activity.

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

28. [2.2점]

There are often no written contracts, many transactions occur in cash, and stones worth millions of dollars are transported with virtually no security.

Cheap labor allowed India to find a niche for itself in the diamond-polishing business, but that wasn't the country's only edge. **[A]** The Surat diamond trade was built by a dynamic and enterprising religious community—the Palanpuri Jains, followers of an ancient religion that emphasizes nonviolence and vegetarianism. **[B]** The Palanpuris account for 0.4% of India's population. **[C]** The Palanpuris, who hail from the town of Palanpur in the Indian state of Gujarat, form a close-knit community that thrives in the atmosphere of secrecy and informality that envelops the diamond trade. **[D]** "It's an industry built on trust," says a Bombay-based diamond-industry expert. The Palanpuris have also ventured overseas, setting up small family-run polishing centers in Antwerp and Tel Aviv, and slowly elbowing into the U.S. as diamond sellers. **[E]**

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

29. [2.2점]

Regardless, vandalism is usually expensive to correct.

Defined as damaging or defacing private or public property, vandalism takes many forms: covering walls with graffiti, breaking streetlights, salting lawns, cutting trees without permission, tire slashing, draping toilet paper in trees, and writing on the pages of library books. **[A]** In many cultures, vandalism per se is often considered one of the least serious crimes. **[B]** But in Singapore, a person who commits an act of vandalism may be liable for up to three years in prison. **[C]** For example, vandalism to parks alone annually cost taxpayers in King County, Washington $21,000, in Boise, Idaho $60,000, and in Colorado Springs, Colorado $100,000. According to the National Crime Prevention Council, some vandals work in groups, and most vandals are young people—from children to teens to young adults. **[D]** They vandalize out of boredom, anger, revenge, defiance, and in association with friends. **[E]**

ⓐ [A] ⓑ [B]
ⓒ [C] ⓓ [D]
ⓔ [E]

30. Which of the following is the main idea of the passage? [1.8점]

Since 1993, the United Nations has used the HDI, or Human Development Index, to measure the well-being of a nation. Many people see the HDI as an improvement over the rigid GDP because it has three components instead of just one. The HDI measures income, average years of education, and life expectancy. (Life expectancy is a good way to measure both people's basic health and the healthcare system in the country.) According to the HDI, the top five countries are: Norway, Switzerland, Australia, Ireland, and Germany—quite different from the GDP rankings.

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However, not everyone enthusiastically accepted the HDI. The National Bureau of Economic Research argued that the HDI does not include a measure of mental well-being—in other words, happiness. Two researchers, Blanchflower and Oswald, pointed out that many areas of everyday life can influence a person's happiness; "unemployment, the divorce rate, real income, friendship, traffic jams, crime, health, and much else." The HDI does not reflect most of these areas.

ⓐ The GDP is a better measure of happiness than the HDI.
ⓑ Happiness is a combination of three components, one of which is income.
ⓒ The HDI is universally accepted as an index of happiness.
ⓓ People in some countries such as Norway have a low average income.
ⓔ Measuring the well-being of a nation or a person is a complex matter.

31. Which of the following is the best order for a passage starting with the given sentences in the box? [2.4점]

The tree stands tall in the living room. It faithfully serves its new-found home, giving shelter to the neatly wrapped boxes that swarm its base. It wears shiny ornaments and bright lights. It's picture-worthy. It's this year's Christmas tree.

[A] You should find one of these programs in your area and recycle your Christmas tree when the holidays are over. Most cities and counties offer curbside pick-up or provide Christmas tree drop-off sites.

[B] The biggest endpoint for used Christmas trees is conversion into mulch. There are thousands of established programs operated usually by municipalities or community-based groups that will collect and then chip and compost them.

[C] But what happens to this tree when the holiday is over? There is no North Pole for the tree to return to, like Santa Claus and his reindeer.

[D] The city of San Diego also takes in 70,000 Christmas trees from residents. The city uses the mulch and compost material produced from the trees in its parks and offers the product to residents for free.

ⓐ [C]-[A]-[D]-[B]
ⓑ [C]-[B]-[A]-[D]
ⓒ [D]-[B]-[A]-[C]
ⓓ [B]-[D]-[A]-[C]
ⓔ [B]-[A]-[C]-[D]

32. Which of the following is stated or implied in the passage? [2.4점]

The editors of the Oxford dictionary said 2022 has been a year defined by re-opening after the pandemic. However, although we have finally been able to physically reunite and come together again, our world somehow feels more divided than ever. Oxford said the use of *metaverse* increased four times in October as people are debating the future of online activities. The word describes a new level of online experiences for socializing, learning, and playing. From the war in Ukraine to the legal action between actors Johnny Depp and Amber Heard, people used *#IStandWith* on social media to express their support. And *goblin mode* is the idea of rejecting societal expectations in favor of doing whatever one wants to. So, Oxford decided to leave the selection of word of the year to you. Until Friday, December 2, you can vote for your favorite word as Oxford's word of the year 2022. The choices include *metaverse, #IStandWith*, and *goblin mode*.

ⓐ The Oxford dictionary editors decide Oxford's word of the year every December.
ⓑ Oxford's word of the year for 2022 is selected on the basis of dictionary lookups.
ⓒ All the dictionary publishers announce a list of the words of the year.
ⓓ One of the three candidate words will be decided as Oxford's word of the year for 2022 by vote.
ⓔ *Metaverse, #IStandWith*, and *goblin mode* were chosen as Oxford's words of the year for 2022.

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33. Which of the following is not stated or implied in the passage? [1.8점]

This is the last stop on our tour. On your left, you will see a building that looks a little bit unusual compared with other buildings. This is the Lieberman Building. The building was constructed about 80 years ago but looks very modern. Neighboring buildings that you see look more traditional in style. This unique building was designed by the famous architect James Lieberman who also designed St. George Tower in Italy. Construction of the building took much longer than expected due to unusually cold weather that winter. The work was delayed because of the constant ice and snow falls. However, the end result is amazingly attractive. Now, let's go in and take a look at the inside of the Lieberman Building. Please follow me.

ⓐ The speaker is probably a tour guide.
ⓑ The building is the oldest in the area.
ⓒ James Lieberman is a renowned architect.
ⓓ The building differs from nearby buildings in its modern look.
ⓔ The construction of the building was delayed due to severe weather.

34. Which of the following is true about the underlined contingency theory? [2.4점]

Contingency theory, also called the prey choice model, predicts what an animal will do when it encounters a particular food. Should the animal eat what he has, or search for a more profitable food item? We do not often imagine animals refusing to eat the food in front of them to search for other items, but this does occur. Shorecrabs, for instance, eat mussels but they will pass up large mussels, which would take too much time and energy to crack, to search for smaller mussels. This way, the crab can spend less time and energy handling their food, and, even though they pass up the massive meals, will increase their net food intake. Models similar to that just described for the shorecrab can include several food choices.

ⓐ Animals eat whatever they come across.
ⓑ Animal behavior is unpredictable.
ⓒ Animals prefer a larger size of food.
ⓓ Animal behavior is driven by calculation.
ⓔ Animals pass up food for play.

[35-36] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Which language can be chosen for official use? The problem is how to choose between many indigenous languages, each of which represents an ethnic background to which the adherents are fiercely loyal. In Nigeria, for example, they would have to choose between Hausa, Yoruba, Ibo, Fulani, and other languages belonging to different ethnic groups. The number of speakers won't decide the matter—there are almost as many first-language speakers of Yoruba as there are of Hausa, for instance. And even if one language did have a clear majority, its selection would be opposed by the combined weight of the other speakers, who would otherwise find themselves seriously disadvantaged, socially and educationally. Inter-tribal tension, leading to unrest and violence, would be a likely consequence. By giving official status to an outside language, such as English, all internal languages are placed on the same footing. Everyone is now equally disadvantaged. It is a complex decision to implement, but at least it is fair. To talk of "disadvantaged," though, is a little misleading. From another point of view, the population is now considerably _____, in that they thereby come to have access to a world of science, technology, and commerce which would otherwise not easily be available to them.

35. What is mainly discussed in the passage? [1.8점]

ⓐ Superiority of local languages over official languages
ⓑ Roles of a local language as an official language
ⓒ Preservation of many indigenous languages in Nigeria
ⓓ Status differences between outside and internal languages
ⓔ Reasons for not choosing a local language for official use

36. Which is most appropriate for the blank? [2.2점]

ⓐ advantaged
ⓑ growing
ⓒ segregated
ⓓ militarized
ⓔ deprived

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[37-38] Read the passage and answer the questions.

When people need to get something done, they rely primarily on their self-control in order to bring themselves to do it. Furthermore, their self-control is often supported by their motivation, which helps them act in a timely manner. Procrastination occurs when factors such as anxiety and fear of failure outweigh people's self-control and motivation, which may also be weakened by issues such as exhaustion or far-future outcomes. Under this psychological framework, laziness is a factor that plays an opposing role to self-control and motivation, similarly to factors such as anxiety. _____, the more unwilling someone is to exert effort, the more likely they are to unnecessarily delay exerting it. However, under the same framework, procrastination has many other causes beyond laziness, such as task aversion, perfectionism, anxiety, fear of failure, exhaustion, abstract goals, and far-future outcomes. This means that not everyone who procrastinates does so out of laziness, and even people who procrastinate due to laziness to some degree, are likely pushed to procrastinate by other causes, too.

*procrastination: 미루기

37. What is mainly discussed in the passage? [2.2점]

ⓐ Importance of self-control and motivation
ⓑ Influence of anxiety on mental health
ⓒ Ways of overcoming procrastination
ⓓ Various causes of procrastination
ⓔ Demerits of procrastination

38. Which is most appropriate for the blank? [2.4점]

ⓐ Instead
ⓑ Fortunately
ⓒ Specifically
ⓓ Reversely
ⓔ Comparatively

[39-40] Read the passage and answer the questions.

Will learning a second language too early interfere with the mother tongue? When will second-language instruction be most effective? Is earlier always better? The answers to these questions are not as straightforward as some people believe. Dr. Laura-Ann Petitto, Director of Visual Language and Learning at Gallaudet University, claims it is never too soon for a child to learn a second language. Petitto observed 15 children growing up bilingual in a variety of language, and found that children who first learned one language, and then began to learn a second, were never quite as good as those who learned both languages simultaneously.

Does this mean that earlier is always better for language learning? Not necessarily. Young children can only take advantage of the critical period if they are ①**immersed** in an environment that gives sufficient exposure to the language and opportunities for natural interaction over an extended period of time. ②**Successful** bilingual children are typically those raised in an environment where the second language is spoken in the community, or within the home where one or both of the parents speak the additional language.

Learning a second language in the classroom, however, is an entirely ③**different** matter. Most classrooms cannot give the thousands of hours that are ④**necessary** for language learning to take place. Furthermore, classroom settings in Asia rarely provide natural interaction in the language. Contrary to popular belief, in a classroom setting, younger might actually not be better. Several studies have confirmed that, apart from pronunciation skills, older children learn languages ⑤**no better** in the classroom than younger children. Older children generally have superior cognitive skills, attention span, and motivation. These attributes are essential for successful classroom learning.

39. Which is not appropriate in the flow of the passage? [2.2점]

ⓐ ①　ⓑ ②
ⓒ ③　ⓓ ④
ⓔ ⑤

40. What is the author's answer to the underlined question? [1.8점]

ⓐ Earlier is better for a mother tongue.
ⓑ Earlier is better in a classroom setting.
ⓒ Earlier is a bad option for pronunciation skills.
ⓓ Earlier is better for learners with a longer attention span.
ⓔ Earlier is better in some cases and not so in other cases.

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