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[01-05] Choose the word that is closest in meaning to the underlined expression.

01 Two treatments have been sanctioned by the Food and Drug Administration. [1.9점]

① prohibited ② authorized ③ elucidated ④ explicated

02 The country broke the rules of reciprocity egregiously in the 1960s when it faced financial difficulties. [1.9점]

① flagrantly ② affably ③ concomitantly ④ eagerly

03 Certain amounts can be garnered from the American press, considering its cultural legacy. [1.9점]

① emasculated ② restored ③ hoarded ④ mitigated

04 Undeniably this is another fragile edifice of the rules governing international market. [1.9점]

① facade ② menace ③ structure ④ plethora

05 Considering their overall effects, the advocates of these economic sanctions are myopic. [1.9점]

① nearsighted ② indiscriminated ③ flamboyant ④ illusionary

[06-10] Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

06 Einstein's second great cause was Zionism. Although he was Jewish by descent, Einstein rejected the biblical idea of God. _____, a growing awareness of anti-Semitism, both before and during the First World War, led him gradually to identify with the Jewish community, and later to become an outspoken supporter of Zionism. [2.1점]

① However ② Thus ③ In other words ④ In addition

07 After 1681, large numbers of Quakers, Baptists, and Mennonites settled in these regions. _____ it may be argued that Quaker beliefs were a logical outgrowth of the Puritan movement for reforming the Church of England, Puritans despised Quakers because Quakers saw Christ's sacrifice as an act of redemption for all humankind. Quakers, more formally known as the Religious Society of Friends, rejected Calvinist doctrines of election and predestination, and trusted in an inner light, which Puritans saw as merely willful and anti-authoritarian. [2.1점]

① For ② Although ③ When ④ Since

08 Any mixture, whether homogeneous or heterogeneous, can be created and then separated by physical means into pure components without changing the identities of the components. Thus, sugar can be _____ from a water solution by heating the solution and evaporating it to dryness. Condensing the water vapor will give us back the water component. To separate the iron-sand mixture, we can use a magnet to remove the iron filings from the sand, since sand is not attracted to the magnet. After separation, the components of the mixture will have the same composition and properties as they did to start with. [2.1점]

① arranged ② recovered ③ decomposed ④ dissipated

09 When untouched by outside influences and with abundant land available, foraging systems are _____, which means that crucial resources are regenerated over time, in balance with the demand that the population makes on them. North Sentinel Island, one island in the Andaman Islands, provides a clear case because its inhabitants have long lived in a closed system. [2.1점]

① endemic ② ephemeral ③ sustainable ④ inexorable

10 Every time we hard-boil an egg, we bring about a chemical change. When subjected to a temperature of about 100°C, the yolk and the egg white undergo reactions that _____ not only their physical appearance but their chemical makeup as well. When eaten, the egg is changed again, by substances in the body called enzymes. This digestive action is another example of a chemical change. What happens during such a process depends on the chemical properties of the specific enzymes and of the food involved. [2.1점]

① deter ② expedite ③ alter ④ emit

[11-12] Choose the one that is either ungrammatical or unacceptable.

11 Had David posed his question to the scholarly community, they ① would declare that his 'hair eels' were yet another case of pesky parasitic worms and not the fish in an early stage of development. But the factory engineer knew not of peer review. He presented his exceptional findings not to the Royal Society for serious scrutiny, but ② instead to a pair of farmers he bumped into one day, who ③ were perplexed by the quantities of silver eel in a ditch on their land. So he explained his theory that this profusion of eels ④ had emerged from a beetle's bum and was delighted by their response. [2.3점]

① ② ③ ④

12 The procedure for the titration is explained as follows. First, ① a known amount of KHP is transferred to an Erlenmeyer flask and some distilled water is added to make up a solution. Next, NaOH solution is carefully added to the KHP solution from a buret until we reach the equivalence point, that is, the point ② which the acid has completely ③ reacted with or been neutralized by the base. The point is usually signaled by a sharp color change of an indicator that ④ has been added to the acid solution. In acid-base titrations, indicators are substances that have distinctly different colors in acidic and basic media. [2.3점]

① ② ③ ④

[13-17] Choose the best for the blank.

13 The Pacific Northwest region is rich in fish, game, berries, and nuts, among other foods. Nonetheless, given regional climatic variation, food supplies were often uneven, with some groups having surpluses each year while others would experience scarcity. The potlatch system helped to smooth out these variations: groups with a surplus would sponsor a potlatch, and those experiencing a leaner year were guests. In this way, potlatching established _____ across a wide area of the Northwest. This brief sketch of potlatching shows the linkages among the three economic processes of livelihood, consumption, and exchange. Potlatches are related to the food supply. They are also opportunities for consumption and exchange. [2.2점]

① a group comfort zone
② a social safety net
③ an individual comfort zone
④ a congregated service place

14 Like colonialism, contemporary global and state political and economic interests often involve the takeover and control of indigenous people's territory. Over the past several hundred years, many indigenous groups and their cultures have been exterminated as a result of contact with outsiders. Death and population decline have resulted from contagious diseases, slavery, warfare, and other forms of violence. With colonialism, indigenous people experienced wholesale attacks as outsiders sought to take over their land by force, _____ their traditional lifestyles, and integrated them into the colonial state as marginalized subjects. The loss of economic, political, and expressive autonomy have had devastating physical and psychological effects on indigenous peoples. Reductions in the biodiversity of their natural environments are directly linked to impoverishment, despair, and overall cultural decline. These processes are common worldwide, creating unforeseen new risks for indigenous people's welfare. [2.2점]

① prevented them from practicing
② instilled their territorial rights and
③ bolstered the well-being of their tribes and
④ endorsed the value of

15 We have seen that living things are too improbable and too beautifully 'designed' to have come into existence by chance. How, then, did they come into existence? The answer is by gradual, step-by-step transformations from simple beginnings, from primordial entities sufficiently simple to have come into existence by chance. Each successive change in the gradual evolutionary process was simple enough, relative to its predecessor, to have arisen by chance. But the whole sequence of _____, when you consider the complexity of the final end-product relative to the original starting point. The cumulative process is directed by nonrandom survival. If you walk up and down a pebbly beach, you will notice that the pebbles are not arranged at random. The smaller pebbles typically tend to be found in segregated zones running along the length of the beach, the larger ones in different zones or stripes. The pebbles have been sorted, arranged, and selected. A tribe living near the shore might wonder at this evidence of sorting or arrangement in the world, and might develop a myth to account for it, perhaps attributing it to a Great Spirit in the sky with a tidy mind and a sense of order. We might give a superior smile at such a superstitious notion, and explain that the arranging was really done by the blind forces of physics, in this case the action of waves. [2.2점]

① evolutionary steps directs to anything but an existential process
② transformative steps presupposes nothing but a fundamental process
③ evolutionary steps focuses on nothing but an existential process
④ cumulative steps constitutes anything but a chance process

16 William James proposed to "weave together our sense of self by telling our story-fitting random bits of life into a cohesive narrative." This it's-all-about-me story line fabricates a feeling of permanence behind our ever-shifting moment-to-moment experience. "Me" reflects the activity of the default zone, that generator of the restless mind, lost in a meandering stream of thought that has little or nothing to do with the present situation and everything to do with, well, me. This mental habit takes over whenever we give the mind a rest from some focused activity. Creative associations aside, _____ our self and our preoccupations: all the many things I have to do today; the wrong thing I said to that person; what I should have said instead. While the mind sometimes wanders to pleasant thoughts or fantasy, it more often seems to gravitate to rumination and worry. [2.2점]

① innovative mind tends to disregard
② mind wandering tends to center on
③ conventional mind tends to disregard
④ mind focusing tends to center on

17 The terms "global," "globalization," and "world" are based in anthropocentric perspectives. They do not include the perspectives of the planet Earth, nor those of all other life forms with which humans share the planetary biosphere. Thus, "Planetary" is an ecological term embracing natural systems that provide system and humanity's life support. The relationships between this planetary meta-system and humanity's sub-systems are unsustainable at all levels. Redesigning these human systems, institutions and processes is a prerequisite for all efforts to rebalance our societies for ecologically sustainable, equitable human development. Population (we now are a six-billion human family) is a key issue, since humans now consume some 40 percent of all the net photosynthesized biomass produced on our planet. Such an average consumption rate cannot continue — witness the extinction rates of other species, desertification, climate change and ozone depletion. Yet these averages hide the polarizations of human consumption — with poverty gaps widening between OECD countries and those left outside the still-globalizing networks of technology, information, and finance. This is why _____. Therefore, re-shaping the global economy also requires including at all levels the missing feedback from nature, planetary and local ecosystems as well as the human beings also marginalized by the current runaway forms of globalization. [2.2점]

① addressing purely local issues on a fragmented basis too often left them blind-sided by powerful global corporations and financial players
② equitable sharing of the Earth's resources is another key to ecological sustainability
③ civic society is the primary source of social innovation in the drive to reshape the global economy and redesign its institutions
④ we need to identify many of the new policies, programs, social interventions, and innovations most likely to reshape a global economy aligned with principles of ecological sustainability

[18-40] Read the following passages and answer the questions. 422 words

The term normal or healthy can be defined in two ways. Firstly, from the standpoint of a functioning society, one can call a person normal or healthy if he is able to fulfill the social role he is to take in that given society. More concretely, this means that he is able to work in the fashion which is required in that particular society, and furthermore that he is able to participate in the reproduction of society that he can raise a family. Secondly, from the standpoint of the individual, we look upon health or normalcy as the optimum of growth and happiness of the individual. If the structure of a given society were such that it offered the optimum possibility for individual happiness, both viewpoints would coincide. However, this is not the case in most societies we know, including our own. Although they differ in the degree to which they promote the aims of individual growth, there is a discrepancy between the aims of the smooth functioning of society and of the full development of the individual. Ⓐ This fact makes it imperative to differentiate sharply between the two concepts of health. The one is governed by social necessities, the other by values and norms concerning the aim of individual existence. Unfortunately, this differentiation is often neglected. Ⓑ Most psychiatrists take the structure of their own society so much for granted that to them the person who is not well adapted assumes the stigma of being less valuable. On the other hand, the well-adapted person is supposed to be the more valuable person in terms of a scale of human values. If we differentiate the two concepts of normal and neurotic, we come to the following conclusion: the person who is normal in terms of being well adapted is often less healthy than the neurotic person in terms of human values. Often he is well adapted only at the expense of having given up his self in order to become more or less the person he believes he is expected to be. Ⓒ On the other hand, the neurotic person can be characterized as somebody who was not ready to surrender completely in the battle for his self. Ⓓ To be sure, his attempt to save his individual self was not successful, and instead of expressing his self productively he sought salvation through neurotic symptoms and by withdrawing into a phantasy life. Nevertheless, from the standpoint of human values, he is less crippled than the kind of normal person who has lost his individuality altogether.

18 Which of the following statement is true? [2.8점]

① Neurotics are great threats to human happiness and self-realization.
② Adapting oneself to one's own society provides a stable ground for being a healthy person.
③ In a functioning society, the conflict between the neurotic and the normal is invaluable.
④ Commonly labeled as neurotics can be meaningful in terms of human values.

19 Which one is the above passage mainly about? [2.8점]

① The discrepancy between the two definitions of health, and the significance of the neurotic.
② The malfunction of the neurotic in comparison with the healthy and the normal.
③ The harmonious relationship of the normal, the healthy, and the neurotic in a normal society.
④ The reductionism of the unhealthy and the neurotic in relation to individuality in an abnormal society.

20 Choose the most appropriate place for the sentence below. [2.8점]

All genuine individuality and spontaneity may have been lost.

Ⓐ Ⓑ Ⓒ Ⓓ

[21] 150 words

As the solar system condensed out of gas and dust, Jupiter acquired most of the matter that was not ejected into interstellar space and did not fall inward to form the Sun. Had Jupiter been several dozen times more massive, the matter in its interior would have undergone thermonuclear reactions, and Jupiter would have begun to shine by its own light. The largest planet is a star that failed. Even so, its interior temperatures are sufficiently high that it gives off about twice as much energy as it receives from the Sun. In the infrared part of the spectrum, it might even be correct to consider Jupiter a star. Had it become a star in visible light, we would today inhabit _____, and the night would come more rarely — a commonplace, I believe, in countless solar systems throughout the Milky Way Galaxy. We would doubtless think the circumstances natural and lovely.

21 Choose the most appropriate one for the blank. [2.8점]

① a single-star system
② a substantial human presence
③ a weaker magnetic field
④ a binary system

[22-23] 161 words

The only way to really know whether an idea is reasonable is to test it. Build a quick prototype or mock-up of each potential solution. In the early stages of this process, the mock-ups can be pencil sketches, foam and cardboard models, or simple images made with simple drawing tools. I have made mock-ups with spreadsheets, PowerPoint slides, and with sketches on index cards or sticky notes. Sometimes ideas are best conveyed by skits, especially if you're developing services or automated systems that are difficult to prototype. One popular prototype technique is called "Wizard of Oz," after the wizard in L. Frank Baum's classic book The Wonderful Wizard of Oz. The wizard was actually just an ordinary person but, through the use of smoke and mirrors, he managed to appear mysterious and omnipotent. In other words, it was all a fake: the wizard had no special powers. The Wizard of Oz method can be used to mimic a huge, powerful system _____.

22 Choose the phrase that best fills in the blank. [2.8점]

① as soon as it is built
② without consideration of its building time
③ after it is built
④ before it can be built

23 Which of the following is true? [2.8점]

① Prototyping is remarkably effective in the early stages of creating omnipotent images.
② Automated systems can be represented through PowerPoint slides.
③ Prototyping method is a test system of checking the validity of an idea.
④ Wizard of Oz technique represents the virtual power of real products.

[24] 219 words

Radiation absorbed by matter can cause severe damage. The degree and kind of damage depend on several factors, including the type and energy of the radiation and the properties of the absorbing material. Radiation damage in biological organisms is due primarily to ionization effects in cells. The normal function of a cell may be disrupted when highly reactive ions or radicals are formed as the result of ionizing radiation. For example, hydrogen and hydroxyl radicals produced from water molecules can induce chemical reactions that may break bonds in proteins and other vital molecules. Large acute doses of radiation are especially dangerous because damage to great number of molecules in a cell may cause the cell to die. Also, cells that do survive the radiation may become defective, which can lead to cancer. In biological systems, it is common to separate radiation damage into two categories: somatic damage and genetic damage. Somatic damage is radiation damage to any cells except the reproductive cells. Such damage can lead to cancer at high radiation levels or seriously alter the characteristics of specific organisms. Genetic damage affects only reproductive cells. Damage to the genes in reproductive cells can lead to defective offspring. Clearly, we must be concerned about the effect of diagnostic treatments, such as x-rays and other forms of exposure to radiation.

24 Which one is the above passage mainly about? [2.8점]

① medical applications of radiation
② radiation damage in organisms
③ types of damages in biological systems
④ proximity under ionizing radiation

[25-26] 314 words

Human error is defined as any deviance from "appropriate" behavior. The word appropriate is in quotes because in many circumstances, the appropriate behavior is not known or is only determined after the fact. But still, error is defined as deviance from the generally accepted correct or appropriate behavior. Error is the general term for all wrong actions. There are two major classes of error: slips and mistakes. Slips are further divided into two major classes and mistakes into three. These categories of errors all have different implications for design. I now turn to a more detailed look at these classes of errors and their design implications. A slip occurs when a person intends to do one action and ends up doing something else. With a slip, the action performed is not the same as the action that was intended. There are two major classes of slips: action-based and memory-lapse. In action-based slips, the wrong action is performed. In lapses, memory fails, so the intended action is not done or its results not evaluated. Action-based slips and memory lapses can be further classified according to their causes. A mistake occurs when the wrong goal is established or the wrong plan is formed. From that point on, even if the actions are executed properly they are part of the error, because the actions themselves are inappropriate; they are part of the wrong plan. With a mistake, the action that is performed matches the plan: it is the plan that is wrong. Mistakes have three major classes: rule-based, knowledge-based, and memory-lapse. In a rule-based mistake, the person has appropriately diagnosed the situation, but then decided upon an erroneous course of action: the wrong rule is being followed. In a knowledge-based mistake, the problem is misdiagnosed because of erroneous or incomplete knowledge. Memory-lapse mistakes take place when there is forgetting at the stages of goals, plans, or evaluation.

25 Which of the following statement is NOT true? [2.8점]

① Errors have two major forms.
② Slips occur when the goal is correct, but the required actions are not done properly.
③ Memory lapses can lead to either slips or mistakes.
④ Slips can be further divided based upon their results.

26 It can be inferred from the passage that to pour some milk into coffee and then put the coffee cup into the refrigerator is an example of _____. [2.8점]

① knowledge-based mistake
② memory-lapse mistake
③ action-based slip
④ memory-lapse slip

[27-28] 277 words

Beginning with a speech in 1957, and later in a groundbreaking book called The Human Side of Enterprise in 1960, McGregor argued that the companies were operating from faulty assumptions about human behavior. Most leaders believed that the people in their organizations fundamentally disliked work and would avoid it if they could. These faceless minions feared taking responsibility, craved security, and badly needed direction. As a result, " most people must be coerced, controlled, directed, and threatened with punishment to get them to put forth adequate effort toward the achievement of organizational objectives." But McGregor said there was an alternative view of employees — one that offered a more accurate assessment of the human condition and a more effective starting point for running companies. This perspective held that taking an interest in work is "as natural as play or rest," that creativity and ingenuity were widely distributed in the population, and that under the proper conditions, people will accept, and even seek, responsibility. To explain these contrasting outlooks, McGregor mined the back end of the alphabet. He called the first view Theory X and the second Theory Y. If your starting point was Theory X, he said, your managerial techniques would inevitably produce limited results, or even go awry entirely. If you believed in the "mediocrity of the masses," as he put it, then mediocrity became the ceiling on what you could achieve. But if your starting point was Theory Y, the possibilities were vast — not simply for the individual's potential, but for the company's bottom line as well. The way to make business organizations work better, therefore, was to shift management thinking away from Theory X and toward Theory Y.

27 Which of the following statement is NOT true? [2.8점]

① McGregor proposed two distinct views of human behavior.
② Under Theory X, managers believe employees inherently dislike work.
③ Under Theory X, the achievement of a task depends on the nature of a task.
④ Under Theory X, employees should be directed, or even coerced into performing a task.

28 It can be inferred from the passage that _____. [2.8점]

① Theory X and Theory Y are based on the same assumptions about minions
② the assumption of Theory Y undermines the exercise of self-direction
③ Theory Y can overcome the mediocrity of the masses
④ Theory X can maximize an employee's job motivation

[29] 169 words

Other experts express related concerns. Technology and culture writer Nicholas Carr states that the more time we spend immersed in digital waters, the shallower our cognitive capabilities become due to the fact that we cease exercising control over our attention: "The Net is by design an interruption system, a machine geared for dividing attention. Frequent interruptions scatter our thoughts, weaken our memory, and make us tense and anxious. The more complex the train of thought we're involved in, the greater the impairment the distractions cause." Back in 1971, Herbert Simon, who won the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1978, warned that "a wealth of information creates a poverty of attention." This is much worse today, in particular for decision makers who tend to be overloaded with too much "stuff" — overwhelmed and on overdrive, in a state of constant stress. "In an age of acceleration, nothing can be more exhilarating than going slow," writes the travel essayist Pico Iyer. "And in an age of distraction, nothing is so luxurious as paying attention.

29 It can be inferred from the passage that _____. [2.8점]

① in an age of disturbance, nothing can be more ignominious than paying attention
② in an age of rapid change, nothing can be more valuable than self-reliance
③ in an age of constant movement, nothing is so urgent as sitting still
④ in an age of complexity, nothing is so pernicious as relaxing

[30] 221 words

The social and economic pressures that favor overconfidence are not restricted to financial forecasting. Other professionals must deal with the fact that an expert worthy of the name is expected to display high confidence. Philip Tetlock observed that the most overconfident experts were the most likely to be invited to strut their stuff in news shows. Overconfidence also appears to be endemic in medicine. A study of patients who died in the ICU compared autopsy results with the diagnosis that physicians had provided while the patients were still alive. Physicians also reported their confidence. The result: "clinicians who were 'completely certain' of the diagnosis antemortem were wrong 40% of the time." Here again, expert overconfidence is encouraged by their clients: "Generally, it is considered a weakness and a sign of vulnerability for clinicians to appear unsure. Confidence is valued over uncertainty and there is a prevailing censure against disclosing uncertainty to patients." Experts who acknowledge the full extent of their ignorance may expect to be replaced by more confident competitors, who are better able to gain the trust of clients. An unbiased appreciation of uncertainty is a cornerstone of rationality but it is not what people and organizations want. Extreme uncertainty is paralyzing under dangerous circumstances, and the admission that one is merely guessing is especially unacceptable when the stakes are high.

30 The lesson we can get from passage is that _____. [2.8점]

① unprejudiced appreciation of an individual capability is crucial in contemporary life
② overconfidence is raw and innate
③ acting on pretended knowledge is often preferred solution
④ overconfidence is related to the amount and strength of supporting evidence

[31-32] 243 words

1) Strokes cause almost twice as many deaths as all accidents combined,but 80% of respondents judged accidental death to be more likely.

2) Tornadoes were seen as more frequent killers than asthma, although the latter cause 20 times more deaths.

3) Death by lightning was judged less likely than death from botulism even though it is 52 times more frequent.

4) Death by disease is 18 times as likely as accidental death, but the two were judged about equally likely.

5) Death by accidents was judged to be more than 300 times more likely than death by diabetes, but the true ratio is 4:1.

The media do not just shape what the public is interested in, but also are shaped by it. Editors cannot ignore the public's demands that certain topics and viewpoints receive extensive coverage. The world in our heads is not a precise replica of reality; our expectations about the frequency of events are distorted by the prevalence and emotional intensity of the messages to which we are exposed. The estimates of causes of death are an almost direct representation of the activation of ideas in associative memory, and are a good example of substitution. But Siovic and his colleagues were led to a deeper insight: they saw that the ease with which ideas of various risks come to mind and the emotional reactions to these risks are inextricably linked. Frightening thoughts and images occur to us with particular ease, and thoughts of danger that are fluent and vivid exacerbate fear.

31 The lesson we can get from the five case studies above is that _____. [2.8점]

① death rates are largely exaggerated by mass media
② public's demands do not correspond to media coverage
③ our expectation about death is frequently misdirected because of media fragmentation
④ estimates of causes of death are warped by media coverage

32 It can be inferred from the passage that _____. [2.8점]

① unusual events get less attention and are consequently perceived as more unusual than they really are
② unusual events get less attention and are consequently perceived as less unusual than they really are
③ unusual events attract disproportionate attention and are consequently perceived as more unusual than they really are
④ unusual events attract disproportionate attention and are consequently perceived as less unusual than they really are

[33-34] 424 words

The doctrine of original sin is the oldest manifestation of the rotten-to-the-core dogma, but such thinking has not died out in our democratic, secular state. Freud dragged this doctrine into twentieth-century psychology, defining all of civilization (including modern morality, science, religion, and technological progress) as just an elaborate defense against basic conflicts over infantile sexuality and aggression. We "repress" these conflicts because of the unbearable anxiety they cause and this anxiety is transmuted into the energy that generates civilization. So the reason I am sitting in front of my computer writing this preface — rather than running out to rape and kill — is that I am "compensated," zipped up and successfully defending myself against underlying savage impulses. Freud's philosophy, as bizarre as it sounds when laid out so starkly, finds its way into daily psychological and psychiatric practice, wherein patients scour their past for the negative impulses and events that have formed their identities. Thus the competitiveness of Bill Gates is really his desire to outdo his father, and Princess Diana's opposition to landmines was merely the outcome of sublimating her murderous hatred for Prince Charles and the other royals. The rotten-to-the-core doctrine also pervades the understanding of human nature in the arts and social sciences. Just one example of thousands is No Ordinary Time, a gripping history of Franklin and Eleanor Roosevelt written by Doris Kearns Goodwin, one of the great living political scientists. Musing on the question of why Eleanor dedicated so much of her life to helping people who were black, poor, or disabled, Goodwin decides that it was "to compensate for her mother's narcissism and her father's alcoholism." Nowhere does Goodwin consider the possibility that deep down, Eleanor Roosevelt was pursuing virtue. Motivations like exercising fairness or pursuing duty are ruled out as fundamental; there must be some covert, negative motivation that underpins goodness if the analysis is to be academically respectable. I cannot say this too strongly: In spite of the widespread acceptance of the rotten-to-the-core dogma in the religious and secular world, there is not a shred of evidence that strength and virtue _____. I believe that evolution has favored both good and bad traits, and any number of adaptive roles in the world have selected for morality, cooperation, altruism, and goodness, just as any number have also selected for murder, theft, self-seeking, and terrorism. This dual-aspect premise is the cornerstone of the second half of this book. Authentic happiness comes from identifying and cultivating your most fundamental strengths and using them every day in work, love, play, and parenting.

33 Choose the best answer to fill in the blank. [2.8점]

① are derived from negative motivation
② are derived from positive motivation
③ are fallacies of positive motivation
④ are fallacies of the unrevealed negative motivation

34 What would be the best title of the passage above? [2.8점]

① The hidden power of negative motivation
② Dual aspects of human nature
③ The illusion of pursuing virtuous behaviors
④ Authentic happiness derived from negative motivation

[35-36] 332 words

In the dozen years since The Selfish Gene was published its central message has become textbook orthodoxy. This is paradoxical, but not in the obvious way. It is not one of those books that was reviled as revolutionary when published, then steadily won converts until it ended up so orthodox that we now wonder what the fuss was about. Quite the contrary. From the outset the reviews were gratifyingly favourable and it was not seen, initially, as a controversial book. Its reputation for contentiousness took years to grow until, by now, it is widely regarded as a work of radical extremism. But over the very same years as the book's reputation for extremism has escalated, its actual content has seemed less and less extreme, more and more the common currency. The selfish gene theory is Darwin's theory, expressed in a way that Darwin did not choose but whose aptness, I should like to think, he would instantly have recognized and delighted in. It is in fact a logical outgrowth of orthodox neo-Darwinism, but expressed as a novel image. Rather than focus on the individual organism, it takes a gene's-eye view of nature. In the opening pages of The Extended Phenotype I explained this using the metaphor of the Necker cube. This is a two-dimensional pattern of ink on paper, but it is perceived as a transparent, three-dimensional cube. Stare at it for a few seconds and it will change to face in a different direction. Carry on staring and it will flip back to the original cube. Both cubes are equally compatible with the two-dimensional data on the retina, so the brain happily alternates between them. Neither is more correct than the other. My point was that there are two ways of looking at natural selection, the gene's angle and that of the individual. If properly understood they are equivalent; two views of the same truth. You can flip from one to the other and it will still be the same neo-Darwinism.

35 The selfish gene theory is _____. [2.8점]

① a different way of seeing, not a different theory
② not only a different way of seeing but also a different theory
③ neither a different way of seeing nor a different theory
④ a different theory, not a different way of seeing

36 Which of the following statement can be inferred? [2.8점]

① Radical extremism can be facilitated by the presentation of different ways of looking at the same things.
② The metaphor of the Necker cube undermines the reputation for extremism.
③ The most important contribution of a scientist can make is to provide a new theory.
④ The Necker cube example gives insight into having multiple perspectives.

[37-38] 604 words

After running a plastic comb through your hair, you will find that the comb attracts bits of paper. The attractive force is often strong enough to suspend the paper from the comb, defying the gravitational pull of the entire Earth. The same effect occurs with other rubbed materials, such as glass and hard rubber. Another simple experiment is to rub an inflated balloon against wool. On a dry day, the rubbed balloon will then stick to the wall of a room, often for hours. These materials have become electrically charged. You can give your body an electric charge by vigorously rubbing your shoes on a wool rug or by sliding across a car seat. You can then surprise and annoy a friend or co-worker with a light touch on the arm, delivering a slight shock to both yourself and your victim. These experiments work best on a dry day because excessive moisture can facilitate a leaking away of the charge. Experiments also demonstrate that there are two kinds of electric charge, which Benjamin Franklin named positive and negative. A hard rubber or a plastic rod that has been rubbed with fur is suspended by a piece of string. When a glass rod that has been rubbed with silk is brought near the rubber rod, the rubber rod is attracted toward the glass rod. If two charged rubber rods or two charged glass rods are brought near each other, the force between them is repulsive. These observations may be explained by assuming that the rubber and glass rods have acquired different kinds of excess charge. We use the convention suggested by Franklin, where the excess electric charge on the glass rod is called positive and that on the rubber rod is called negative. On the basis of observations such as these, we conclude that like charges repel one another and unlike charges attract one another. Objects usually contain equal amounts of positive and negative charge — electrical forces between objects arise when those objects have net negative or positive charges. Nature's basic carriers of positive charge are protons, which, along with neutrons, are located in the nuclei of atoms. The nucleus is surrounded by a cloud of negatively charged electrons about ten thousand times larger in extent. An electron has the same magnitude charge as a proton, but the opposite sign. In a gram of matter there are approximately 10^{23} positively charged protons and just as many negatively charged electrons, so the net charge is zero. Because the nucleus of an atom is held firmly in place inside a solid, protons never move from one material to another. Electrons are far lighter than protons and hence more easily accelerated by forces. Furthermore, they occupy the outer regions of the atom. _____, objects become charged by gaining or losing electrons. Charge transfers readily from one type of material to another. Rubbing the two materials together serves to increase the area of contact, facilitating the transfer process. An important characteristic of charge is that electric charge is always conserved. Charge isn't created when two neutral objects are rubbed together; rather, the objects become charged because negative charge is transferred from one object to the other. One object gains a negative charge while the other loses an equal amount of negative charge and hence is left with a net positive charge. When a glass rod is rubbed with silk, electrons are transferred from the rod to the silk. As a result, the glass rod carries a net positive charge, the silk a net negative charge. Likewise, when rubber is rubbed with fur, electrons are transferred from the fur to the rubber.

37 Choose the most appropriate one for the blank. [2.8점]

① In contrast ② Consequently ③ However ④ Nevertheless

38 Which of the following statement is NOT true? [2.8점]

① A negatively charged rubber rod is attracted to a positively charged glass rod.
② A negatively charged rubber rod is repelled by a negatively charged glass rod.
③ When rubber is rubbed with fur, the fur is left with a net positive charge.
④ When a glass rod is rubbed with silk, electrons and protons are transferred from the glass to the silk.

[39-40] 540 words

Kant rejects maximizing welfare and promoting virtue. Neither, he thinks, respects human freedom. So Kant is a powerful advocate for freedom. But the idea of freedom he puts forth is demanding — more demanding than the freedom of choice we exercise when buying and selling goods on the market. What we commonly think of as market freedom or consumer choice is not true freedom, Kant argues, because it simply involves satisfying desires we haven't chosen in the first place. So, if we're capable of freedom, we must be capable of acting not according to a law that is given or imposed on us, but according to a law we give ourselves. But where could such a law come from? Kant's answer: from reason. We're not only sentient beings, governed by the pleasure and pain delivered by our senses; we are also rational beings, capable of reason. If reason determines my will, then the will becomes the power to choose independent of the dictates of nature or inclination. (Notice that Kant isn't asserting that reason always does govern my will; he's only saying that, insofar as I'm capable of acting freely, according to a law I give myself, then it must be the case that reason can govern my will.) Of course, Kant isn't the first philosopher to suggest that human beings are capable of reason. But his idea of reason, like his conceptions of freedom and morality, is especially demanding. Thomas Hobbes called reason the "scout for the desires." David Hume called reason the "slave of the passions." Reason's work, for the utilitarians, is not to determine what ends are worth pursuing. Its job is to figure out how to maximize utility by satisfying the desires we happen to have. Kant rejects this subordinate role for reason. For him, reason is not just the slave of the passions. If that were all reason amounted to, Kant says, we'd be better off with instinct. Kant's idea of reason — of practical reason, the kind involved in morality — is not instrumental reason but "pure practical reason, which legislates a priori, regardless of all empirical ends." But how can reason do this? Kant distinguishes two ways that reason can command the will, two different kinds of imperative. One kind of imperative, perhaps the most familiar kind, is a hypothetical imperative. Hypothetical imperatives use instrumental reason: If you want X, then do Y. If you want a good business reputation, then treat your customers honestly. Kant contrasts hypothetical imperatives, which are always conditional, with a kind of imperative that is unconditional: a categorical imperative. "If the action would be good solely as a means to something else," Kant writes, "the imperative is hypothetical. If the action is represented as good in itself, and therefore as necessary for a will which of itself accords with reason, then the imperative is categorical." The term categorical may seem like jargon, but it's not that distant from our ordinary use of the term. By "categorical," Kant means unconditional. So, for example, when a politician issues a categorical denial of an alleged scandal, the denial is not merely emphatic; it's unconditional — without any loophole or exception. Similarly, a categorical duty or categorical right is one that applies regardless of the circumstances.

39 You can infer from the passage that for empiricist philosophers including the utilitarians, reason is _____. [2.8점]

① instrumental ② categorical ③ unconditional ④ practical

40 Which of the following statement is true? [2.8점]

① Kant's exalted idea of freedom incorporates the principles of the greatest happiness.
② Kant's notion of practical reason is based upon a practical aspect of empirical truth.
③ Maximizing utility is the ultimate goal of both Kant and utilitarians, though they pursued it in different ways.
④ A categorical imperative is founded upon the good itself rather than its consequences.

답안 기입란 — 2019학년도

01–40 ● 표시

01	①	②	③	④	11	①	②	③	④	21	①	②	③	④	31	①	②	③	④
02	①	②	③	④	12	①	②	③	④	22	①	②	③	④	32	①	②	③	④
03	①	②	③	④	13	①	②	③	④	23	①	②	③	④	33	①	②	③	④
04	①	②	③	④	14	①	②	③	④	24	①	②	③	④	34	①	②	③	④
05	①	②	③	④	15	①	②	③	④	25	①	②	③	④	35	①	②	③	④
06	①	②	③	④	16	①	②	③	④	26	①	②	③	④	36	①	②	③	④
07	①	②	③	④	17	①	②	③	④	27	①	②	③	④	37	①	②	③	④
08	①	②	③	④	18	①	②	③	④	28	①	②	③	④	38	①	②	③	④
09	①	②	③	④	19	①	②	③	④	29	①	②	③	④	39	①	②	③	④
10	①	②	③	④	20	①	②	③	④	30	①	②	③	④	40	①	②	③	④