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문항별 배점 01-05 2점 · 06-15 3점 · 16-30 4점

배점은 문항 번호 오른쪽 [ ] · 합 100점 · 점수로 채점

[01-03] Choose the one that shares the same meaning as the underlined word.

01 She can deploy the conventional cultural referent of the voluble woman in a comic frame. [2점]

① glib ② sumptuous ③ taciturn ④ wily

02 The Trump administration has quietly slowed many forms of legal immigration without the need for Congress to rescind a single visa program enshrined in the law. [2점]

① ramify ② ratify ③ repeal ④ reproach

03 Many royalist men who escaped to the continent left behind wives and families who struggled valiantly. [2점]

① dauntlessly ② ceaselessly ③ languidly ④ surreptitiously

[04-05] Choose the one that would best fill in the blank.

04 When there is a world shortage of food, taking good _____ land out of use is a sin. [2점]

① arable ② barren ③ putrefied ④ arid

05 Although it is small and looks _____, the habanero is uncontested as the hottest pepper in the world, the mother of all peppers. [2점]

① ferocious ② innocuous ③ pedantic ④ static

[06-10] Choose the part that is grammatically unacceptable.

06 The first colonists were largely ① spared the immediate task of giving names to the land, since much of the eastern seaboard ② has been named already by earlier explorers. But as the colonists increased and formed new settlements, some system for labeling unfamiliar landmarks and new communities became necessary. The most convenient device was to adopt names from England. Thus the older states ③ abound in names that have counterparts across the sea: Boston, Greenwich, Cambridge, and scores of others. An equally straightforward expedient was to honor members of the royal family, ④ as with Charlestown, Jamestown and Carolina. [3점]

① ② ③ ④

07 One of the primary reasons Valencia is the home of paella is because it is at the heart of one of the largest rice-growing regions of Spain. Much of the rice ① is grown in paddy fields around La Albufera, a freshwater lagoon to the south of the city. Up until the 17th century, it contained salt water, but it gradually became less brackish. By the 18th century, laborers in these paddy fields and the orange groves that surround them ② had begun to make paella using local ingredients, including chicken, rabbits and ③ whatever else was available, or alternatively, from any seafood they had. These two paellas, meat and seafood, are now regarded as being the authentic Valencian ones, whereas others, ④ which there are hundreds, are modern interpretation of the classic dish. [3점]

① ② ③ ④

08 Money was a feature of American life that did not become standardized ① until relatively late in the day. Only with the issuing of the first greenback during the Civil War ② the federal government produced any paper money. Unlike coinage, paper money ③ was left to banks. Through the first half of the nineteenth century, banks were in the happy position of being able to print their own money. Types of bills proliferated widely. In Zanesville, Ohio, to take one example, ④ no fewer than thirty banks churned out money under such colorful appellations as the Owl Creek Bank. [3점]

① ② ③ ④

09 The Spanish word for rice, arroz, comes from the Arabic word orez, giving us a clear signal of the origin of rice growing in Spain. The initial encroachment of the Moors ① into the Iberian Peninsula was made in 711 by a small force ② was led by Tariq ibn Ziyad near Gibraltar. Over the course of the next 60 years, almost all of the territory of ③ what is now Spain and Portugal was conquered, becoming al-Andalus, part of the Umayyad Caliphate, the empire ④ centered on Damascus that has continued the period of the expansion of Islam that began in the previous century during the lifetime of the prophet Muhammad. [3점]

① ② ③ ④

10 Tokyo is the most expensive city in the world, ① following Osaka, Hongkong and Beijing, according to a survey of 146 cities by a New York consultancy. The study compares the cost of more than 200 items, ② including food, clothing, transport and entertainment. Among the interesting findings, business travelers in Asia can ③ expect daily costs to be 65% higher in Tokyo than in New York and ④ five times as much as in Quito, Ecuador, the most affordable of the cities surveyed. [3점]

① ② ③ ④

[11] 130 words

In the 1800s, inhaling ether and nitrous oxide was popular for both recreation and entertainment. By witnessing and even partaking in these events, often called "laughing parties," Crawford Long, William Morton, Charles Jackson and Horace Wells, anesthesia's founding fathers, came to learn about how these experiences affected people's perceptions of pain. One example in particular demonstrates the accidental discovery of these compounds used to prevent pain in the medical field. In 1844, Horace Wells attended an exhibit and witnessed a participant injure his leg while under the influence of laughing gas. The man, whose leg was bleeding, told Wells that he didn't feel any pain. After this discovery, Wells used the compound as an anesthetic while he removed his tooth. From there, anesthesia's use during medical procedures and surgeries took off.

11 What is the passage mainly about? [3점]

① the origin of laughing parties
② the different ways of pain control
③ the negative effects of laughing gas
④ the accidental discovery of anesthesia

[12] 134 words

Numerous companies have embraced the open office and by most accounts, very few have moved back into traditional spaces with offices and doors. But research findings that we're 15% less productive, we have immense trouble concentrating and we're twice as likely to get sick in open working spaces, have contributed to a growing backlash against open offices. There's one big reason we'd all love a space with four walls and a door that shuts: focus. The truth is, we can't multitask, and small distractions can cause us to lose focus for upwards of 20 minutes. What's more, certain open spaces can negatively impact our memory. We retain more information when we sit in one spot without distractions. It's not so obvious to us each day, but we offload memories into our surroundings in the open spaces.

12 Choose the best title for the following passage. [3점]

① The Pros and Cons of the Open Office
② The Myth of the Open Office Now Being Challenged
③ The Open Office: the Hub of Collaboration and Bond
④ The Rationale behind the Open Office

[13] 143 words

Before World War I, Russia possessed the third largest gold reserve in the world, bested only by the US and France. (①) When the war broke out, the tsar's supporters, the White Forces, moved nearly 500 tons of gold from the capital of St. Petersburg, which they felt was too close to Russia's western border for the gold's safekeeping, to Kazan, a big trading city on the Trans-Siberian Railroad, about 640km east of Moscow. (②) The Bolsheviks' Red Army, led by Vladimir Lenin and his commander Leon Trotsky, laid siege on Kazan to seize the treasure from the tsar's troops. (③) In the summer of 1918, after a bitter fight with the White Forces, Trotsky and the Bolsheviks took Kazan. (④) The treasure was already on its way to Siberia, which was not yet under the control of the revolutionary regime. Trotsky assembled his own train and gave chase.

13 Choose the best place for the sentence given in the box. [3점]

> But when the Red Army soldiers triumphantly marched up the steps of the Kazan Bank, they found the vaults empty.

① ② ③ ④

[14] 154 words

The most commonly held theory on the origin of cheese suggests that an Arab nomad unwittingly created the first batch of cheese after discovering the milk he'd stored in an animal-stomach bag (most likely that of a sheep) had curdled.

[A] But let's face it: Folks have been letting milk ferment for thousands of years, so it's very possible that cheese was "discovered" multiple times throughout history, in different parts of the world.

[B] The idea certainly makes sense. After all, cured animal skins and organs were frequently used as vessels or containers for food and water, and the stomach lining of young ruminants (cud-chewing mammals) such as sheep, goats, and cows naturally contain rennet, the enzyme used to make cheese.

[C] Thus, milk stored in an animal stomach, jostled around during a long day or days of traveling, and subject to a hot climate could very well result in the formation of cheese.

14 Choose the best order after the sentence in the box. [3점]

① [A] — [C] — [B] ② [B] — [C] — [A] ③ [A] — [B] — [C] ④ [C] — [B] — [A]

[15] 94 words

Several animal games have gained ① notoriety as 'blood sports' in the course of history and have been officially banned in many countries. ② Cruel sports such as bull baiting and bear baiting were popular in medieval and sixteenth-century England, but most of them have ③ survived the so-called civilizing process. Cockfighting, however, is still very popular in the north of France. In Belgium and other countries where cockfights are illegal, these games still have their ④ clandestine but loyal supporters. It is told that they enjoy the games in secrecy to avoid the surveillance of the authorities.

15 Choose the word that does not fit with the flow of ideas in the passage. [3점]

① ② ③ ④

[16] 153 words

The Thai wildlife authorities found 40 dead tiger cubs in a freezer on Wednesday at the Tiger Temple and were investigating whether the carcasses were evidence of the temple's involvement in the illegal wildlife trade. The discovery came as Thai wildlife rangers were removing adult tigers from the temple in an effort to shut down the attraction after receiving complaints that the temple was trafficking in endangered species. The temple has long been accused by conservationists and animal rights activists of exploiting and abusing the animals, accusations the temple has denied. Wildlife officials said that only one of the dead cubs found on Wednesday had been reported to the government as required by law. Tiger parts, while illegal to sell, are in high demand in Asia for use in traditional medicine. There is even a market for frozen tiger cubs, as the arrest last month of a Vietnamese man carrying four of them attests.

16 Choose the one that is not mentioned in the passage. [4점]

① How many carcasses of baby tigers were found in a freezer
② Why the Thai wildlife rangers were removing adult tigers from the temple
③ How the Tiger Temple obtained the tiger cubs
④ Why tiger parts are in high demand in Asia

[17] 166 words

There are a number of supplements marketed to runners and cyclists to improve performance during races. How much they actually help may be more of an indication of the diet before the race or during training and of the mental state of the athlete than of any special powers of the ingredients. In other words, if the athlete is missing something, adding it back should help. And if the athlete believes the supplement will help, then the placebo effect may also improve performance. Taking a lot of supplements before a race can actually harm performance if they cause indigestion or other problems, and many of the supplements used have several negative side effects. Coaches recommend doing nothing special for a race, only what you normally do during training. Sodium phosphate or sodium bicarbonate is taken to buffer the lactic acid that builds up in muscles that are working without sufficient oxygen. However, loading up on these before a race can cause digestive problems that lower performance.

17 Which of the following can be correctly inferred from the passage? [4점]

① Coaches discourage athletes from taking new supplements before a race.
② Taking supplements will decrease the athletes' performance.
③ The nutritional value of supplements has been largely underestimated.
④ Athletes who take supplements are well aware of their inefficacy.

[18] 155 words

For those of us who like to create controlled flame from time to time with the strike of a match, we can thank a British pharmacist and his dirty mixing stick. In 1826, John Walker noticed a dried lump on the end of a stick while he was stirring a mix of chemicals. When he tried to scrape it off, voila, sparks and flame. Jumping on the discovery, Walker marketed the first friction matches as "Friction Lights" and sold them at his pharmacy. The initial matches were made of cardboard but he soon replaced those with three-inch long hand-cut wooden splints. The matches came in a box equipped with a piece of sandpaper for striking. Although advised to patent his invention, he chose not to because he considered the product a benefit to mankind — which didn't stop others from ripping off the idea and taking over the market share, leading Walker to stop producing his version.

18 Which of the following is not true according to the passage? [4점]

① Matches were invented by a British pharmacist.
② The invention of matches was by accident.
③ The first matches were made of wooden splints.
④ John Walker did not patent his invention.

[19] 130 words

We feel nurturance toward our own children, and the most reliable trigger for this tenderness is the geometry of the juvenile face — the phenomenon of perception we call cuteness. In 1950, the ethologist Konrad Lorenz noted that entities with measurements typical of immature animals evoke feelings of tenderness in the beholder. The lineaments include a large head, cranium, forehead, and eyes, and a small snout, jaw, and body. The cuteness reflex was originally an adaptation in mothers to care for their own offspring. Species that are lucky enough to possess the geometry of babies may elicit the awwwww! response from human beholders and benefit from our sympathetic concerns. We find mice and rabbits more adorable than rats and opossums, doves more sympathetic than crows, seals more worthy of protection than minks.

19 According to the passage, why do people find seals more worthy of protection than minks? [4점]

① It is because seals have more juvenile faces than minks.
② It is because seals are smarter than minks.
③ It is because seals have more congenial traits than minks.
④ It is because seals are in greater danger of extinction than minks.

[20-24] Choose the one that would best fill in the blank.

20 For all the diversity of modern psychology, the overwhelming focus has been on the experience of the individual. The popular "hierarchy of needs" formulated by the psychologist Abraham Maslow made one of the field's assumptions explicit: Maslow ranked human needs from the most basic to the most exalted, with physiological needs (for, say, food and excretion) at the bottom, topped by safety needs in the second-lowest position. In the second-highest position are esteem needs (self esteem, confidence), and self-actualization is at the pinnacle. Stuck ingloriously in the middle is love/belonging needs. _____, Maslow saw connection with others as more advanced than using the toilet and having a home but just a step along the way to personal growth and fulfillment. [4점]

① In other words ② Similarly ③ For instance ④ Nevertheless

21 Ever wonder why you didn't hear back on that dream job? Maybe your resume _____. Some skills should be avoided — by everyone — because they correlate with lower pay, even when you hold constant factors like age, experience, job title, and location, according to an analysis from PayScale.com, a data and software company. Skills such as filing, data entry, and bookkeeping are too general to be an asset, says Lydia Frank, PayScale's editorial director. "It's implied knowledge," Frank says. However, some specific skills, such as competency with the older Delphi programming language, suggest that the applicant isn't keeping current. "If that's the pinnacle of a job applicant's knowledge, it may make them seem weaker," Frank says. [4점]

① placed too much weight on educational background
② was weighed down by underwhelming skills
③ was written in the wrong format
④ lacked sufficient display of programming skills

22 A few decades ago the choice for most people was pretty simple: either the city or the suburbs. The city was exciting but a little dangerous. The suburbs were comfortable but bland. These days our suburbs and cities are converging, which is narrowing our lifestyle choices. This blurring of cities and suburbs represents a more general trend. Poverty, which used to be a problem of cities and rural areas, is an increasingly suburban phenomenon, with municipalities and counties unprepared for their new burdens. Cities are no longer automatically so dangerous. And due to NIMBYism, which limits construction and raises rents, many American cities aren't growing much in population, pushing density into the suburbs. The internet has been another equalizer. You can enjoy texting and social media from just about anywhere, and our near obsession with these activities is _____. [4점]

① equalizing urban and suburban experiences
② deepening the gap between the city and the suburbs
③ raising real estate prices in the countryside
④ leading suburban population into the cities

23 Bees do not use their communicative system to convey anything beyond a limited range of meanings (such as 'There's a pretty good source of nectar in this direction'), so analogies between bee dancing and child language are far-fetched and fundamentally misleading. The same lack of creativity characterizes communication between other animals. For one thing, much of the communication between animals relies on nonarbitrary signs. When gazelles sense potential danger, their fleeing sends a signal to nearby gazelles that danger is lurking, and the communicative function of the act is incidental to its survival function. Similarly, a dog signals the possibility that it might bite by displaying its fangs. These acts are nonarbitrary signs that accompany desires and possibilities. Beyond a highly limited repertoire of meanings, even intelligent mammals such as dogs _____. [4점]

① can create new signals to convey meanings
② have a chance of significant miscommunication
③ cannot communicate through a nonarbitrary sign system
④ lack the mental capacity to be communicatively creative

24 For generations, psychologists looked at the human animal as a collection of fixed traits. Though this legacy still permeates popular culture, the new consensus among social psychologists is that we are something like cubes in an ice tray: We do take regular and reliable shapes, which may persist in certain environments. But these shapes are formed in part by _____. In 1971, a sensational study brought this home. This was the infamous Stanford prison experiment, which divided twenty-four students — selected for their psychological health and stability — into two groups, prisoners and guards. Over just six days, those in the guard role turned brutish. Though this was an extreme illustration, the way circumstances shape how we behave, how we think and even who we are shows up in all kinds of mundane situations. Think of the contrast between a fifteen-year-old boy speaking politely to his girlfriend's parents and, later the same night, cursing exuberantly at a party with his friends. [4점]

① innate traits
② early education
③ chance encounters
④ social conditions

[25-30] Read the following passages and answer the questions.

[25-26] 309 words

In 2005, C. K Prahalad, a University of Michigan Business School professor, wrote a book, The Fortune at the Bottom of the Pyramid. He shows how private firms can sometimes find it in their own interest to help solve some of the problems of the poor that are traditionally addressed by aid agencies.

[A] Getting people to use soap, however, is not as easy as it sounds. Poor people are not well informed about the science of disease transmission. Most poor people wash their hands only if they are visibly dirty, not when their hands are covered with invisible germs after using the latrine or changing a baby's diaper. HLL had to change behavior.

[B] Prahalad gives the example of HLL, a subsidiary of the giant-multinational Unilever. HLL sold a very simple product, soap, which it realized could find a larger market if it was tied to preventing diarrheal diseases of the poor. Hand washing with soap is critical to preventing the spread of the viruses and bacteria that cause diarrhea. HLL realized that if it could promote increased awareness among the poor of the benefits of antibacterial soap, it could significantly increase sales.

[C] To realize this market potential, HLL had to find ways of gaining the poor's trust in its health-promoting product. Working with the government and aid agencies, it started educational programs, including a program called Lifebuoy Glowing Health, which sent out two-person teams to show schoolchildren how they could avoid infections by washing with Lifebuoy soap. The teams also enlisted the village doctors to speak to the children's parents about how hand washing with soap could prevent diarrhea and other health complications.

As a result, sales of HLL's antibiotic soap increased, and on its way to profits it also succeeded in persuading villagers to use a product that protected them against disease.

*HLL: Hindustan Lever Limited

25 Choose the best order between the boxes. [4점]

① [B] — [C] — [A] ② [B] — [A] — [C] ③ [A] — [B] — [C] ④ [C] — [B] — [A]

26 Which of the following best summarizes the main idea of Prahalad's book? [4점]

① All possible means should be employed in order to eradicate poverty.
② Private firms should help the poor even if they give up their profits.
③ Aid agencies should work hand in hand with private firms.
④ Private firms can make money while helping the poor.

[27-28] 207 words

If lawsuits and worldwide restrictions have left international tobacco executives feeling unloved, they might consider a visit to Cambodia's Kompong Cham province. Here, far from being demonized, Big Tobacco is viewed as a god-send. (①) "Ever since the companies came, our lives have improved," says a 43-year-old farmer. In the two years since she started selling to British American Tobacco, her family's annual income has doubled to $2,000. (②) They have bought a new rice mill and a motorcycle and spruced up their two-room farmhouse.

Big Tobacco often gets slammed by health organizations for targeting poorer countries. But one man's exploitation is another's development program. "Tobacco has a big impact in alleviating poverty," says Sok Siphana, Cambodia's secretary of state at the Ministry of Commerce. (③) Health advocates fear that the country's embrace of the industry, combined with liberal advertising policies, will encourage smoking and lead to a health crisis. Already 86% of rural men smoke, and health officials worry that many of the nation's 6 million young people will pick up the habit. (④) "In the short term, the benefits from the tobacco companies are very big," says Dr. Po Samnang, chief technical officer at Phnom Phen's National Center for Health Protection. "But in the long term it will cost the Cambodian people."

27 Choose the best place for the sentence given in the box. [4점]

Of course, not everyone is enamored of the tobacco boom.

① ② ③ ④

28 Which of the following is true according to the passage? [4점]

① Tobacco companies are not welcome in Cambodia.
② Tobacco companies have worsened the life of people in Cambodia.
③ Cambodia has loose advertising policies on tobacco.
④ 86% of men in Cambodia smoke.

[29-30] 320 words

In the 19th century, the UK government nearly surrendered to a powerful foe — the smell of human excrement. By that summer, the River Thames had become such a large repository of human waste that the stench drove all of London to its knees.

[A] Then came the great heat wave of 1858. That summer was a scorcher in England. It boiled the waste in the Thames, which released noxious odors of increasing pungency. The situation grew so desperate that everyone agreed that something had to be done. Figuring out the solution was the next challenge, and after debates and arguments, Disraeli finally passed a bill in July 1858 authorizing the construction of a system of embankments and tunnels that would lead the sewage out of the city.

[B] For all the suffering it caused, the Great Stink of 1858 eventually became a blessing for London. Not only was the Thames cleansed over the next decade but the whole city was infrastructurally and visibly improved by Thames embankments, which carried the sewage while at the same time easing road traffic from the congested thoroughfare, embracing the new underground railway system and enhancing the look of London above ground.

[C] The problem had been decades in the making. Since experts at the time believed the spread of contagious disease was solely airborne, little thought was given to the dangers of disposing of London's sewage in the Thames. Media outlets like the Times had editorialized for years about the need to clean up the river, but nothing changed.

[D] As work got underway, Joseph Bazalgette, the chief engineer who led the project, spoke publicly about its problems. "It was tremendously hard work," Bazalgette said. Despite the difficulties, the embankment project gradually became part of the crafting of a more modern city. A new underground-railway system was also built as part of the effort. The embankment wasn't completed until 1874, but by 1861 residents were raving about the transformation.

29 Choose the best order after the sentences in the box. [4점]

① [C] — [A] — [B] — [D]
② [B] — [C] — [A] — [D]
③ [C] — [A] — [D] — [B]
④ [A] — [C] — [D] — [B]

30 Choose the best title for the passage. [4점]

① The Great Stink, the Hidden Foe of the UK
② The Great Stink, a Blessing in Disguise
③ The Making of a Modern City in the 19th century
④ Joseph Bazalgette, the Man Who Saved London from the Great Stink

답안 기입란 — 2018학년도

01–30 ● 표시

01	①	②	③	④	11	①	②	③	④	21	①	②	③	④
02	①	②	③	④	12	①	②	③	④	22	①	②	③	④
03	①	②	③	④	13	①	②	③	④	23	①	②	③	④
04	①	②	③	④	14	①	②	③	④	24	①	②	③	④
05	①	②	③	④	15	①	②	③	④	25	①	②	③	④
06	①	②	③	④	16	①	②	③	④	26	①	②	③	④
07	①	②	③	④	17	①	②	③	④	27	①	②	③	④
08	①	②	③	④	18	①	②	③	④	28	①	②	③	④
09	①	②	③	④	19	①	②	③	④	29	①	②	③	④
10	①	②	③	④	20	①	②	③	④	30	①	②	③	④