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

01 These sturdy looking girls are afraid of getting involved in this issue. [1.9점]

① attractive ② unfriendly ③ friendly ④ stalwart

02 This is a rudimentary task so that it is better to put it off to the last moment. [1.9점]

① complex ② insignificant ③ unpractical ④ essential

03 Jane implored Miller to get there in 10 days. [1.9점]

① insisted ② suggested ③ shouted ④ begged

04 America's vaunted emancipation in the workplace is well known to the world. [1.9점]

① liberation ② enthusiasm ③ infringement ④ mantra

05 This target is inimical to Jane because she is in France now. [1.9점]

① hostile ② infrared ③ pervasive ④ beneficial

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

06 Many successful top leaders, including Larry Page of Google; Warren Buffett of Berkshire Hathaway; Brenda Barnes, former CEO of Sara Lee; and Tim Cook, CEO of Apple, are introverts, people who become drained by social encounters and need time alone to reflect and recharge their batteries. One study found that 4 in 10 top executives test out to be introverts. _____, the quality of extroversion is not as significant as is often presumed. In addition, a high degree of dominance could even be detrimental to effective leadership if not tempered by other qualities, such as agreeableness or emotional stability. [2.1점]

① Besides ② However
③ Thus ④ On the other hand

07 Among scientists and social scientists, there is widespread agreement that the Darwinian virtues of ranking include the efficient division of labor, the stability of the group or organization, and the maintenance of order. In other words, natural selection supports a propensity for hierarchical relationships. Additionally, _____ the human animal has a protracted period of dependence in infancy and childhood, during which deference to superiors (usually parents) is essential to survival, one might even say the species depends on our capacity to defer. As Stanley Milgram put it in the wake of his experiments on obedience to authority, we are "born with a potential for obedience, which then interacts with the influence of society to produce the obedient man." [2.1점]

① although ② since ③ before ④ notwithstanding

08 Since Simon and his colleagues first introduced this way of thinking about organizations, numerous researchers and consultants have devoted considerable attention to understanding organization from an information processing standpoint with a view to enhance organizational rationality in practice. Paradoxically, although Simon's main contribution has been to show that organizations can never be fully rational and thus have to be content with "satisficing," the main impact of his work has been to _____ the rational model. [2.1점]

① reinforce ② deteriorate ③ dissipate ④ refute

09 We may recapitulate by saying that the origin of thinking is some perplexity, confusion, or doubt. Thinking is not a case of spontaneous combustion; it does not occur just on "general principles." There is something specific which occasions and evokes it. General appeals to a child (or to a grown-up) to think, irrespective of the existence in his own experience of some difficulty that troubles him and disturbs his equilibrium, are as _____ as advice to lift himself by his boot-straps. [2.1점]

① futile ② vigilant ③ serious ④ contagious

10 The openness and sensitivity of creative individuals often exposes them to suffering and pain. The suffering is easy to understand. The greater sensitivity can cause slights and anxieties that are not usually felt by the rest of us. Most would agree with Rabinow's words: "Inventors have a low threshold of pain. Things bother them." A badly designed machine causes pain to an inventive engineer, _____ the creative writer is hurt when reading bad prose. Being alone at the forefront of a discipline also makes you exposed and vulnerable. [2.1점]

① unlike ② since ③ just as ④ once

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

11 An example that is often given to illustrate complexity theory is the behaviour of flocks of birds. ① Taking collectively, the behaviour of a flock seems well choreographed and purposeful. It can avoid obstacles, circle over food and prey, and travel halfway around the world while ② performing all sorts of loops and whorls in the sky, yet there is no apparent central controller. Complexity theory offers an explanation of this behaviour based on the assertion ③ that the global activity we see exhibited by the flock ④ emerges from simple interaction among the individual birds. [2.3점]

① ② ③ ④

12 Gates showed his fearful side in ① what became known as the "nightmare memo." In a four-day period, from June 17 to June 20, 1991, Bill Gates's personal fortune dropped more than $300 million as Microsoft stock suddenly ② fell 11 percent when a memo filled with "nightmare" scenarios leaked its way to the San Jose Mercury News. Written by Gates himself, the memo listed a series of worries and threats about competitors, technology, intellectual property, legal cases, and Microsoft's customer-support shortcomings and proclaimed that "our nightmare is a reality." Keep in mind that at the time of the memo, Microsoft was rapidly becoming the most powerful player in its industry, with Windows ③ in the verge of becoming one of the most dominant software products ever. Anyone who understood Gates would've known that the memo didn't signal a change; he'd always lived in fear, always felt vulnerable, and he ④ would continue to do so. "If I really believed this stuff about our invincibility," he said the year after the nightmare memo, "I suppose I would take more vacations." [2.3점]

① ② ③ ④

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

13 The point here is that the distinction between real properties and mere appearance becomes obsolete in the case of design objects. It is an essential part of the designer's task to take into account the specific appearance of design artifacts. From a designerly view, the appearance of design object is _____. In the end, matter and form, essence and appearance will melt together in the final design product. [2.2점]

① by no means less real than any of its real properties
② by no means more real than any of its real properties
③ by no means less obsolete than any of its real properties
④ by no means more obsolete than any of its real properties

14 The nature of experience can be understood only by noting that it includes an active and a passive element peculiarly combined. On the active hand, experience is trying — a meaning which is made explicit in the connected term experiment. On the passive, it is undergoing. When we experience something we act upon it, we do something with it; then we suffer or undergo the consequences. We do something to the thing and then it does something to us in return: such is the peculiar combination. The connection of these two phases of experience measures the fruitfulness or value of the experience. Mere activity does not constitute experience. It is dispersive, centrifugal, dissipating. Experience as trying involves change, but change is meaningless transition unless it is consciously connected with the return wave of consequences which flow from it. When an activity is continued into the undergoing of consequences, when the change made by action is reflected back into a change made in us, _____. [2.2점]

① the mere flux is unloaded with insignificance
② the mere flux is loaded with insignificance
③ the mere flux is unloaded with significance
④ the mere flux is loaded with significance

15 The power of the conditioning that limits our thinking and behavior is illustrated by what has been called the Pike Syndrome. In an experiment, a northern pike is placed in one half of a large glass-divided aquarium, with numerous minnows placed in the other half. The hungry pike makes repeated attempts to get the minnows but succeeds only in battering itself against the glass, finally learning that trying to reach the minnows is futile. The glass divider is then removed, but the pike makes no attempt to attack the minnows because it has been conditioned to _____. When people assume they have complete knowledge of a situation because of past experiences, they exhibit the Pike Syndrome, a trained incapacity that comes from rigid commitment to what was true in the past and an inability to consider alternatives and different perspectives. [2.2점]

① believe that escaping is possible
② believe that reaching them is possible
③ believe that escaping is impossible
④ believe that reaching them is impossible

16 In April of 2010, a Transocean oil rig digging a deep-sea well for BP exploded in the Gulf of Mexico, killing 11 workers and spewing oil into the sea for months. Why didn't anyone see that there were problems in safety procedures and flaws in equipment that could lead to such a disaster? The sad answer is that people did see, but they were _____. A survey of workers found that many people were concerned about overlooked safety practices, delayed equipment maintenance and inspections, poor equipment reliability, and unsafe behaviors on the rig, but they didn't report their concerns for fear of reprisals. Most said they felt free to raise issues that could be immediately addressed on the rig, but they hesitated to bring up matters that had to be passed up the hierarchy because of the company's use of "fear tactics." Some workers even admitted that they entered false data into Transocean's system for tracking safety issues; thus, top executives at Transocean had a distorted perception of maintenance and safety on the rig. [2.2점]

① too repulsive to report
② too afraid to speak up
③ so repulsive to report
④ so afraid to speak up

17 I would like to argue that when science is no longer rooted in reason's original attitude, i.e. wonder in front of the harmonious forms of creation, science dies. It succumbs to technical formalism, sociological trends, external pressure for technological returns etc. Conversely, all great scientific revolutions were started by people whose imaginations were fired up, in one way or another, by beauty. Thus the simple way in which Christian scientists can help science is by witnessing in their work that the human attraction to the beauty of the cosmos is _____, but rather a prophecy of the incarnation of the Word through whom the cosmos was created. Needless to say, nowadays this kind of testimony is sorely needed, in science but also in many other aspects of our civilization. [2.2점]

① not a journey
② not a delusion
③ not only a journey
④ not only a delusion

[18-40] Read the following passages and answer the questions. 109 words

To make the imperatives for certainty more concrete, we should note all the unavoidable influences that contribute to the formation of regularity within our sense of existence. For example, our own bodily functions establish a familiar rhythm and regularity in that the heart beats periodically, we get hungry and tired regularly and we are conscious of the cycle of breathing. We are bound to some extent by the periodic changes in the environment around us, or the desire to elicit a predictable response from the world and other creatures. To varying degrees these circumstances determine our actions, at the same time as promoting certainty and, by contrast, revealing unpredictability.

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

① The concreteness of circumstance
② The disturbance of organic formation
③ The rhythm of life
④ The significance of unpredictable pattern

[19] 158 words

Successful composition, whether in art, design, music or literature, relies on balancing the relative quotient of order and disorder, continuity and discontinuity, or Apollonian and Dionysian impulses. However, judgements about the success of a composition cannot be made in isolation from the fact that values of order and disorder are, in some measure, prescribed by social agreement. Beauty is not a finite and eternal truth impervious to the fluctuations of fashion and taste (if it were there would be gross uniformity) but subject to as many social and biological constraints as any other complex cultural process. These constraints would include the general tendency in the populous to be shocked by the new and habituated to the familiar. We can see both tendencies being managed in the consumer by the fashion industry, which annually sets out to convince us that we are bored of the clothes we bought last year and excited by the clothes they offer this year.

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

① Changing taste
② Synthetic discontinuity
③ Evolutionary contingency
④ Theory of constraints

[20-21] 155 words

"However we analyse the difference between the regular and the irregular, we must ultimately be able to account for the most basic fact of aesthetic experience, the fact that delight lies somewhere between boredom and confusion." declares Ernst Gombrich in A Sense of Order. We have already seen how the human being is locked into a perpetual conflict between the need to maintain a sense of order and predictability on the one hand, whilst on the other being aware that such stability is vulnerable to dissolution and collapse. Hence, the compulsive need to draw together threads of meaning by which to maintain the wholeness of the being, to reassure oneself of one's existence. However, it is also true that to be in a constantly predictable state can lead to boredom and restlessness — even worse is experienced in the total absence of stimulation, or what might be called 'super-continuity' as in the case of sensory deprivation.

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

① The value of moderation
② How to prevent perceptual and conceptual errors
③ Automated creativity
④ The compulsive requirement for continuity

21 What can be inferred from the passage above? [2.8점]

① In the turbulent times, people often ignore rich experience of delight.
② Accommodating the necessary degrees of simultaneous coherence and confusion is necessary.
③ Diverse juxtaposition leads to incoherence and disorder.
④ More common fragmentary experience contributes to super-continuity.

[22-23] 255 words

Given what is at stake it is worth pressing the notion of ultimate knowledge, or explanation, to its logical conclusion. To put it brutally: knowing the ultimate nature of the universe (or, if you prefer, the 'Theory of Everything' or the 'Final Theory') would actually imply knowing everything about the universe, everything that has happened and everything that will happen. One cannot restrict a theory of everything to an arbitrarily disjointed branch of study, e.g. physics, even if it produces a startlingly elegant unifying formula for the behaviour of all known forces. [A] On top of this one would be required to attend to the outstanding question of, for example, how we know what we know about the forces. [B] In other words, how are we conscious of the universe at all? How would such a theory of unified forces help us to understand the nature of war, or global poverty, or jokes? One cannot propose a theory of everything that is only a theory of some things, for as long as just one thing remains unknown our knowledge of the universe remains partial, incomplete and, therefore, not ultimately explained. [C] Which further points to a paradox: science itself proceeds on the very assumption that there is more to be known about the world, that in fact we are grossly ignorant of many aspects of natural phenomena and, indeed, it is this very state of affairs that scientists often highlight when pressing for funds. [D] But how would we know what we don't know?

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

① The emergence of science on the edge of order
② The emergence of knowledge
③ The fallacy of ultimate knowledge
④ The illusion of cause and effect in science

23 Find the best place for the following passage. [2.8점]

So it would seem to be a requirement of any theory of everything that it is able to tell us that there is nothing else we don't know.

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D]

[24-25] 207 words

The idealist holds that the only things that exist are ideas. In idealism the whole structure of reality is to be understood through consciousness. All attempts to know the world in itself are futile since all data about the world must inevitably be supplied by the body's senses (which are selective) and passed to the mind for interpretation. Therefore, there is no value-free or truly objective knowledge of reality, other than what one knows about one's own thoughts. In essence, the existence of reality is subject to the existence of a conscious being. It is easy to reconcile idealism with the existence of a God since while there might not be much hard evidence of God in the real world, he can justifiably be said to exist in the form of an idea in which people believe. Most religious belief systems are idealistic in the sense that they accept a reality or existence that is outside of, and separate from, earthly reality. Idealism has gained a reputation for developing absurd propositions such as the claim that nothing existed before human consciousness, and that the thinker is the only thing that actually exists, since nothing else can satisfactorily be proved to exist — a black hole known as solipsism.

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

① The power of solipsism
② The validity of religious belief system
③ The features of idealism
④ The existence of absurd reality

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

① Solipsism is based on the intimate relationship between absurdity and consciousness.
② The consciousness does not distinguish nature from human consciousness.
③ Human belief system is largely dependent upon the hard evidence of God.
④ Idealism does not presuppose the reality before human consciousness.

[26-27] 252 words

In The Act of Creation, the psychologist Arthur Koestler summarized his own extensive research into the human creative process by introducing the term bisociation to convey the coincidence of discontinuous ideas. He described the creative act as the perceiving of a situation or idea, L, in two self-consistent but habitually incompatible frames of reference. The event L, in which the two intersect, is made to vibrate simultaneously on two different wavelengths, as it were. While this situation lasts, L is not merely linked to one associative context, but bisociated with two. What we value in creative ideas is not just their apparent novelty. Novelty in itself induces excitement because it has the effect of opening up new connective paths, or fields, in the cognitive medium, and this may require an exceptional discharge of energy. But having had this experience the excitement may be short-lived — once opened the paths cannot be opened in the same way again. Richer creative acts lie in opening complex and far-reaching new pathways that connect disparate concepts, the more of them the greater the level of excitement; in Koestler's terms, one multiplies bisociations. If our sense of being relies, at least in part, on the presence of active mental states, it follows that more active mental states create a more expansive sense of awareness or being. And the more diverse and complex the mental states are at any one time the more corresponding energy is required to traverse them, and hence the greater the sense of physical exhilaration.

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

① The negative impact of bisociated exhilaration
② The birth of novelty and excitement
③ The cognitive medium and associative context
④ The complex physical features of energy

27 What can be inferred from the passage above? [2.8점]

① Human ability to connect discontinuous ideas has its own limit.
② Creativity does not necessarily consist in the production of anything that is completely new.
③ Destruction is the opposite pole of creation.
④ Creative thoughts themselves are of little use unless scientifically measured.

[28-29] 210 words

Today the possibilities suggested by synthetic intelligence, organic computers and genetic modification are deeply challenging to that sense of human predominance. These developments waken deep-rooted anxieties about the threat to human existence from technology we cannot control or understand. We know we are capable of creating entities that may equal and even surpass us, and we must seriously face up to the possibility that attributes like human thought may be created in non-human forms. While this is one of our deepest fears it is also the holy grail of the computer sciences. Despite the enormous problems involved, the development of an artificially conscious entity may happen within our lifetimes. Would such an entity have human-like emotions? Would it have a sense of its own being? Such questions are difficult to answer given the redundant concepts of human existence that we have inherited from the humanist era, since many widely accepted humanist ideas about consciousness can no longer be sustained. _____, new theories about nature and the operation of the universe arising from computer modelling are starting to demonstrate the profound interconnections between all things in nature where previously we had seen separations. This has implications for traditional views of the human condition and for some of the oldest problems in philosophy.

28 Choose the words that best fill in the blank. [2.8점]

① However ② In addition ③ For example ④ In contrast

29 What can be inferred from the passage above? [2.8점]

① A new era requires to connect previously separated things without depending on synthetic intelligence.
② Human patterns take the place of non-human forms.
③ The widely accepted idea about human being is changing now.
④ Redundant concept of human being should be eliminated.

[30] 108 words

In his book Minds, Brains and Science the philosopher John Searle declares "Mental phenomena, all mental phenomena whether conscious or unconscious, visual or auditory, pains, tickles, itches, thoughts, indeed all our mental life, are caused by processes going on in the brain." It is a commonly held belief that the brain determines or causes mental phenomena, in particular the phenomena of consciousness, with the consequence that in much philosophical discussion of consciousness the body and the world beyond are largely neglected. I wish to argue this neglect can no longer be sustained if we are to make any progress in understanding the role of consciousness in our existence.

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

① The fast development of human brain
② The belief in brain determinism
③ The role of mental phenomena
④ The tardy progress of brain science

[31] 164 words

A complex system is one whose component parts interact with sufficient intricacy that they cannot be predicted by standard linear equations; so many variables are at work in the system that its overall behaviour can only be understood as an emergent consequence of the holistic sum of all the myriad behaviors embedded within. Reductionism does not work with complex systems, and it is now clear that a purely reductionist approach cannot be applied when studying life: in living systems, the whole is more than the sum of its parts. This is the result not of a mysterious dram of vital life-giving fluid but rather the benefits of complexity, which allows certain behaviors and characteristics to emerge unbidden. The mechanics of this may have been hammered out by evolution, but the engine of evolution cannot begin to fire until a certain degree of complexity is present. Living systems epitomize complexity, so much so that some scientists now see complexity as the defining characteristic of life.

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

① reductionism gets along with complex components
② evolution requires both complexity and reductionism
③ overall behavior of a complex system can be explained by reference to any of its individual components
④ complexity is the essential concept of living systems

[32-33] 163 words

There was, actually, an important statistical reservation implicit in Newton's work, though the eighteenth century, which lived by Newton, ignored it. No physical measurements are ever precise; and what we have to say about a machine or other dynamic system really concerns not what we must expect when the initial positions and momenta are given with perfect accuracy (which never occurs), but what we are to expect when they are given with attainable accuracy. This merely means that we know, not the complete initial conditions, but something about their distribution. The functional part of physics, in other words, cannot escape considering uncertainty and the contingency of events. It was the merit of Gibbs to show for the first time a clean-cut scientific method for taking this contingency into consideration. The historian of science looks in vain for a single line of development. Gibbs' work, while well cut out, was badly sewed, and it remained for others to complete the job that he began.

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

① in Newton's age, the implication of statistics was not fully discovered
② the function of physics is irrelevant to contingency and accuracy of events
③ the function of physics depends largely upon Gibbs' clear-cut tool of finding the complete initial conditions
④ in Newton's age, the same physical laws did not apply to a variety of systems

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

① The completeness of dynamic system
② Newton's contribution to physics
③ The irreversible position of Newton's theory
④ The benefit of Gibbs' theory

[34-36] 305 words

Fermat furthered the study of optics with his principle of minimization which says that over any sufficiently short part of its course, light follows the path which it takes the least time to traverse. Huygens developed the primitive form of what is now known as "Huygens' Principle" by saying that light spreads from a source by forming around that source something like a small sphere consisting of secondary sources which in turn propagate light just as the primary sources do. Leibnitz, in the meantime, saw the whole world as a collection of beings called "monads" whose activity consisted in the perception of one another on the basis of a pre-established harmony laid down by God, and it is fairly clear that he thought of this interaction largely in optical terms. Apart from this perception, the monads had no "windows," so that in his view all mechanical interaction really becomes nothing more than a subtle consequence of optical interaction. A preoccupation with optics and with message, which is apparent in this part of Leibnitz's philosophy, runs through its whole texture. It plays a large part in two of his most original ideas: that of the Characteristica Universalis, or universal scientific language, and that of the Calculus Ratiocinator, or calculus of logic. This Calculus Ratiocinator, imperfect as it was, was the direct ancestor of modern mathematical logic. Dominated by ideas of communication, Leibnitz is an intellectual ancestor in more than one way, for he was also interested in machine computation and in automata. My views are very far from being Leibnitzian, but the problems with which I am concerned are most certainly Leibnitzian. Leibnitz's computing machines were only an offshoot of his interest in a computing language, a reasoning calculus which again was in his mind, merely an extention of his idea of a complete artificial language.

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

① Unlike Fermat, Leibnitz was interested in optics.
② Leibnitz's conception of monads is based upon the ready-made divine harmony.
③ According to Leibnitz, monads interact optically.
④ After Leibnitz, some scientists studied machine computation.

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

① The imperfectness of a reasoning calculus
② The unstable traits of computing language
③ The relation between optics and computing language
④ The negative influence of Leibnitz in automata

36 Which of the following sentence is likely to follow the passage above? [2.8점]

① Thus, the machine which is conditioned by its relation to the external world is with us and has been with us for some time.
② Thus, even in his computing machine, Leibnitz's preoccupations were mostly linguistic and communicational.
③ Thus, to live effectively is to live with adequate information.
④ Thus, communication and control belong to the essence of man's inner life.

[37-38] 307 words

In the ant community, each worker performs its proper functions. There may be a separate caste of soldiers. Certain highly specialized individuals perform the functions of king and queen. If man were to adopt this community as a pattern, he would live in a fascist state, in which ideally each individual is conditioned from birth for his proper occupation: in which rulers are perpetually rulers, soldiers perpetually soldiers, the peasant is never more than a peasant, and the worker is doomed to be a worker. This aspiration of the fascist for a human state based on the model of the ant results from a profound misapprehension both of the nature of the ant and of the nature of man. I wish to point out that the very physical development of the insect conditions it to be an essentially stupid and unlearning individual, cast in a mold which cannot be modified to any great extent. I also wish to show how these physiological conditions make it into a cheap mass-produced article, of no more individual value than a paper pie plate to be thrown away after it is once used. On the other hand, I wish to show that the human individual, capable of vast learning and study, which may occupy almost half of his life, is physically equipped, as the ant is not, for this capacity. Variety and possibility are inherent in the human sensorium — and are indeed the key to man's most noble flights — because variety and possibility belong to the very structure of the human organism. While it is possible to throw away this enormous advantage that we have over the ants, and to organize the fascist ant-state with human material, I certainly believe that this is a degradation of man's very nature, and economically a waste of the great human values which man possesses.

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

① The ant community has a hard organizational structure which cannot be properly analyzed by human reasoning.
② The organizational structure of an ant can be widely used in the apprehension of human beings.
③ A misapprehension of the nature of the ant and the nature of man may produce a human fascist society.
④ An ant has more developmental possibilities and potentials than human beings.

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

① The degradation of human nature
② The vulnerability of human organism
③ The quirks and eddies found in ants and humans
④ The inherent noble structure of human beings

[39-40] 355 words

The informative value of a painting or a piece of literature cannot be judged without knowing what it contains that is not easily available to the public in contemporary or earlier works. It is only independent information which is even approximately additive. The derivative information of the second-rate copyist is far from independent of what has gone before. Thus the conventional love story, the conventional detective story, the average acceptable success tale of the slicks, all are subject to the letter but not the spirit of the law of copyright. There is no form of copyright law that prevents a movie success from being followed by a stream of inferior pictures exploiting the second and third layers of the public's interest in the same emotional situation. Neither is there a way of copyrighting a new mathematical idea, or a new theory such as that of natural selection, or anything except the identical reproduction of the same idea in the same words. The prevalence of clichés is no accident, but inherent in the nature of information. Property rights in information suffer from the necessary disadvantage that a piece of information, in order to contribute to the general information of the community, must say something substantially different from the community's previous common stock of information. Even in the great classics of literature and art, much of the obvious informative value has gone out of them, merely by the fact that the public has become acquainted with their contents. Schoolboys do not like Shakespeare, because he seems to them nothing but a mass of familiar quotations. It is only when the study of such an author has penetrated to a layer deeper than that which has been absorbed into the superficial clichés of the time, that we can re-establish with him an informative rapport, and give him a new and fresh literary value. It is interesting from this point of view that there are authors and painters who, by their wide exploration of the aesthetic and intellectual avenues open to a given age, have an almost destructive influence on their contemporaries and successors for many years.

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

① The nature of artistic communication is intercultural rather than interpersonal.
② In art, information is more a matter of process rather than of storage.
③ Once mastered, any artistic work can lose its creativity.
④ Shakespeare's achievements are exceptional in that they are immortal.

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

① The value of information in art
② The necessity of conventional theme in art
③ The function of intellectualism in art
④ The natural selection in the process of generating art

답안 기입란 — 2020학년도

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