

영 어

1. Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

He is generally regarded as a discursive writer, not especially adept at the economical use of words.

- ① meandering
- ② quixotic
- ③ reticent
- ④ railing
- ⑤ brittle

2. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

Tort law is the area of the law that covers most civil suits. Generally, every claim that arises in civil court, with the exception of contractual disputes, falls under tort law. The concept of this area of law is to \_\_\_\_\_ a wrong done to a person and provide relief from the wrongful acts of others, usually by awarding monetary damages as compensation. The original intent of tort is to provide full compensation for proved harms.

- ① adduce
- ② redress
- ③ mediate
- ④ excursion
- ⑤ condemn

3. Which of the following is NOT grammatically correct?

- ① Newspapers are ephemeral texts; that is, they are intended only for the day they are delivering the news.
- ② One-third of the workers are now earning less than the average wage as a result of soaraway pay deals for executives and directors.
- ③ Floor lamps have become a stylish design element that brings interest and drama to a space in a way furniture and art can't compete with.
- ④ Neither congress nor state legislatures have authorized the development of such a system, and growing numbers of lawmakers are criticizing the technology as a dangerous tool.
- ⑤ Education has been seen as one of the most important tools of upward social mobility, and many a tale has been told parents who have sacrificed all in ensuring that their children received a good education.

4. Which of the following is the most logical sequence of the three parts to complete the passage?

A television series has the same lead characters in each episode, but each episode has a different story which is concluded. There is 'dead time' between the episodes, with no memory from one to the other, and episodes can be screened or repeated in any order.

- (A) Their characters appear to live continuously between episodes. They grow and change with time, and have active memories of previous events.
- (B) The main characters appear to have a life only in each episode, not between them, and do not grow or change as episode follows episode.
- (C) Serials, on the other hand, have the same characters, but have continuous storylines, normally more than one, that continue from episode to episode.

- ① (A)-(B)-(C)
- ② (A)-(C)-(B)
- ③ (B)-(A)-(C)
- ④ (B)-(C)-(A)
- ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

5. Which of the following is NOT used appropriately in the context?

One result of ①comparative studies of the behavior, output and outcome of democracies has been that simple generalizations do not fit. An example is the widespread belief that majoritarian democracies of the U.S. or British brand are superior to all other forms of democracy. Majoritarian democracies were long regarded as more stable, fitter for survival even under ②adverse circumstances such as during the interwar period and World War II, and better at problem solving. That belief largely ③mirrored the survival of the English-speaking democracies in the 1920s and 1930s as opposed to the breakdown of a wide variety of democratic states and the rise of Fascism in Italy and of National Socialism in Germany and Austria in this period. Moreover, a majoritarian democracy of the Westminster type in particular was often regarded as a guarantee of, if not the only road to, full parliamentary sovereignty, efficient government formation, clear-cut divisions of labor between ④incumbent and opposition parties, transparency, accountability and the capacity to respond to new challenges and opportunities in an innovative fashion or, alternatively, as a guarantee of checks and balances ⑤demolishing the legislature and the executive.

## 6. Which of the following is NOT grammatically correct?

Although scientists have been familiar with the principle of Occam's razor for centuries, it ①became more widely known to the general public after the movie *Contact* came out in 1997. The movie, based on a novel written by Carl Sagan and ②starred Jodie Foster as SETI scientist Dr. Ellie Arroway, involves the first confirmed communication received on Earth by extraterrestrial intelligence. The communication is eventually discovered to be a diagram to build a transporter, which Ellie uses to travel through a series of wormholes to ③visit with one of the aliens who made the transport possible, in a first step toward interstellar space travel. When Ellie returns, ④she estimates she was gone about 18 hours, only to find that in Earth time, it appeared she had never left. Her story is doubted, especially when it's revealed that ⑤her recording device recorded nothing but static. When Ellie tries to persuade the others that she actually did travel through time, she is reminded of the principle of Occam's razor: that the easiest explanation tends to be the right one. Meaning, she probably never left.

## 7. Which of the following is NOT true about rafting and whitewater rafting according to the passage?

Rafting and whitewater rafting are recreational outdoor activities which use an inflatable raft to navigate a river or other body of water. This is often done on whitewater or different degrees of rough water. Dealing with risks and the need for teamwork are a part of the experience. This activity as an adventure sport has become popular since the 1950s, evolving from individuals paddling 10 feet (3.0m) to 14 feet (4.3m) rafts with double-bladed paddles or oars to multi-person rafts propelled by single-bladed paddles and steered by a person at the stern, or by the use of oars. Rafting on certain sections of rivers is considered an extreme sport and can be fatal, while other sections are not so extreme or difficult. Rafting is also a competitive sport practiced around the world which culminates in a world rafting championship event between the participating nations. The International Rafting Federation, often referred to as the IRF, is the worldwide body which oversees all aspects of the sport.

- ① They are outdoor adventure sports.
- ② They have become popular since the 1950s.
- ③ Dealing with risks is a part of the experience.
- ④ Rafting is a competitive sport practiced around the world.
- ⑤ Single-person rafting is banned in some rivers because of risks.

## 8. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

While most flowering plants reward pollinators with tasty nectar, many orchid species turn to trickery. Some use what's called food deception. They produce flowers that look or smell like they offer food, but offer no edible reward. Other orchids use sexual deception. They produce flowers that look or smell like female insects, usually bees or wasps. Males are drawn to the sexy flowers and attempt to mate with them. In doing so, they accidentally collect pollen on their bodies, which fertilizes the next orchid they visit. From an evolutionary perspective, the sexual strategy is a bit puzzling. Orchids that offer nectar or mimic food can attract a wide variety of food-seeking pollinators – bees, wasps, flies, ants and so on. But sexual displays are only attractive to the males of a single species – a flower that looks like a female wasp is only going to attract male wasps, not other insects. So in appealing to sex, these orchids limit their potential pollinators, which would seem to be a(n) \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① mutual agreement
- ② attractive strategy
- ③ profitable investment
- ④ reproductive disadvantage
- ⑤ evolutionary advancement

## 9. Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the underlined word.

Magna Carta was hammered out in negotiations between the leaders of two armed parties – the king on one side and the rebel barons on the other. Neither side expected it to settle the matter, and both anticipated continued war between king and barons. Within three months of it being issued at Runnymede, Pope Innocent III had annulled the charter; the rebels had renounced their homage to the king and invited the son of the king of France to take the crown of England in John's place.

- ① vindicated
- ② notarized
- ③ validated
- ④ repealed
- ⑤ extolled

10. Which of the following does NOT fit in the passage?

Fear of flying, or aviophobia, is an anxiety disorder. About 40% of the general population reports some fear of flying, and 2.5% has what is classified as a clinical phobia, one in which a person avoids flying or does so with significant distress. ①Like other situational phobias, the fear is disproportionate to the danger posed. Commercial air travel in the United States is extremely safe. ②A person who took a 500-mile flight every day for a year would have a fatality risk of 1 in 85,000, according to an analysis by Ian Savage, associate chair of the Economics Department at Northwestern University. In contrast, highway travel accounts for 94.4% of national transportation fatalities. ③Little is known about what keeps people afraid even after exposure to successful flights. But for many, statistics are not enough to quell phobias. ④The Anxiety and Depression Association of America suggests eight steps to help identify triggers and defuse them. Martin Seif, a clinical psychologist who wrote the steps, identifies the variety of conditions that may comprise the phobia. Panic disorder, social anxiety disorder and obsessive compulsive disorder are among them. For some, breathing exercises, anti-anxiety medication and cognitive behavioral therapy work. ⑤But the strategies do not work for everyone.

11. Which of the following best fits in the blanks (A) and (B)?

Since the 2013 Snowden disclosures revealed the extent of government surveillance programs, it's been a standard claim by intelligence agencies, seeking to justify their push for more powers, that their ability to track suspects using new technologies is under threat because of growing use of end-to-end encryption by technology companies. For example, in a speech in fall 2014, FBI director James Comey asserted: "the law hasn't kept pace with technology, and this disconnect has created a significant public safety problem. We call it 'Going Dark....' We have the legal authority to intercept and access communications and information pursuant to court order, but we often lack the technical ability to do so." (A)\_\_\_\_\_, a new study, published yesterday by Harvard University and funded by the Hewlett Foundation, debunks the notion that surveillance agencies are struggling with a data blackout. (B)\_\_\_\_\_, it argues, the rise of connected devices (the so-called Internet of Things) presents massive opportunities for surveillance, supported by technology companies having business models that rely on data-mining their own users – providing an incentive for them not to robustly encrypt IoT data.

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A)            | (B)               |
| ① However      | On the contrary   |
| ② Likewise     | Furthermore       |
| ③ For instance | Therefore         |
| ④ Nevertheless | In addition       |
| ⑤ Consequently | On the other hand |

12. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?

Any effective approach to learning has to be developed with the brain's inherent limitations in mind. If we know that the brain cannot effectively store and recall lots of information in a short period of time, then "cramming" is a recipe for disaster. Similarly, we know that the brain preferentially stores information it deems to be important. It strengthens and consolidates memories of things it encounters regularly and frequently. So spaced repetition – revisiting information regularly at set intervals over time – makes a lot of sense. Spaced repetition is simple, but highly effective because it deliberately hacks the way your brain works. It forces learning to be effortful, and like muscles, the brain responds to that stimulus by strengthening the connections between nerve cells. By spacing the intervals out, you're further exercising these connections each time. It produces long-term, durable retention of knowledge, and in my experience, once people start using it, they swear by it.

- ① Human brain's capacity to store knowledge is limitless.
- ② Manipulation of repetition timing can be a means to improve recall.
- ③ Cramming is properly aligned with how our brains actually work.
- ④ There are fundamental differences in how brains and muscles respond to stimuli.
- ⑤ Retention of knowledge may be difficult to measure due to the brain's inherent limitations.

13. Which of the following sentences is NOT grammatically correct?

(A) A Pennsylvanian teen is currently fighting for his life after his lungs became so damaged from vaping that they were almost entirely blocked with solidified vaping oils, which doctors compared to bacon grease. (B) Anthony Mayo, 19, was admitted into the intensive care unit of Millcreek Community Hospital in Erie, PA earlier this month following doctors' discovery that both his lungs were heavily congested and his oxygen levels were quickly depleting. (C) Due to his severe condition, doctors have told Anthony's parents, Tanya and Keith Mayo, that their son "currently has the lungs of a 70-year-old lifetime heavy smoker" and "a full recovery is uncertain." (D) Now, as they hope for a miracle, Tanya is sharing photos of her son's damaged lungs in a bid to raise awareness about the dangers of vaping and dissuade other parents and their children of using the e-cigarettes. (E) "This is what vaping looks like when your otherwise healthy 19-year-old son is admitted into the ICU," Tanya wrote beside two photos of Anthony's lungs.

- ① (A)
- ② (B)
- ③ (C)
- ④ (D)
- ⑤ (E)

14. Choose the one that is most opposite in meaning to the underlined word.

Existing police resources are not wisely used, although not for any wicked or venal reason.

- ① laudable
- ② imprudent
- ③ despicable
- ④ corruptible
- ⑤ blasphemous

15. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

Defining the boundaries of paralinguistic communication is difficult. Paralinguistic communication is closely related to kinetic communication which includes gesture, body posture, and other nonverbal forms of communication. Often, particular gestures are routinely \_\_\_\_\_ by particular sounds; such pairings may not have the same meanings when separated.

- ① spited
- ② disguised
- ③ interfered
- ④ punctuated
- ⑤ accompanied

16. Which of the following is NOT grammatically correct?

- ① Sentences frequently refer back to the previous sentence or forward next when an argument or discussion is being developed.
- ② A powerful tool for conveying meaning is the way in which language can assume a particular meaning without directly asserting it.
- ③ The term *newspaper* suggests that the content of a newspaper will be primarily devoted to the news of the day, and some analysis and comment on this news.
- ④ By the end of the 1930s, states had recognized the importance of conserving natural resources and negotiated several agreements to protect fauna and flora.
- ⑤ Modal verbs such as *can*, *would*, and *should* carry a range of meanings, and it is a mistake to try to identify a fixed one-to-one relationship between verb and meaning.

17. Which of the following is the most logical sequence of the three parts to complete the passage?

First, what is politics about? One of the classic answers to this question is that politics is about who gets what, when and how. On this view, politics is essentially about settling contestation over the distribution of material goods.

- (A) Yet the notion that politics is solely, or mainly, about distribution has been challenged over the past three or more decades. The increasing salience of ‘post-ideological’ contestation around values and lifestyles suggests that politics is as much, or arguably more, about identity and culture as it is about material resources.
- (B) This may have been a fair characterization of politics in the post-World War II era – an era that saw the rolling out of progressive taxation and welfare provision by a relatively centralized state and a party political system based on a traditional left-right ideological cleavage.
- (C) Much of our contemporary political debate revolves around issues that are not neatly categorized as left or right, such as the environment, gender and sexual rights, immigration and security.

- ① (A)-(B)-(C)
- ② (A)-(C)-(B)
- ③ (B)-(A)-(C)
- ④ (B)-(C)-(A)
- ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

18. Which of the following is NOT used appropriately in the context?

Jim Heckman, Nobel Laureate in economics, and his collaborators have shown that strong foundational skills built in early childhood are crucial for socio-economic success. These foundational skills lead to a self-reinforcing motivation to learn so that “skills ①beget skills.” This leads to better-paying jobs, healthier lifestyle choices, greater social participation and more productive societies. Growing research also reveals that these benefits are linked to the important role that early foundations of cognitive and socio-emotional abilities play on healthy brain development across the human lifespan. Brain complexity – the diversity and complexity of neural pathways and networks – is ②molded during childhood and has a lasting impact on the development of cognitive and socio-emotional human abilities. Childhood cognitive abilities provide a foundation for adult cognitive functions. This means that successful brain development ③ensures that children develop basic cognitive abilities. The so-called “fluid abilities” (such as memory, reasoning, speed of thought, and problem solving ability), which ④underlie high-level cognitive processes, are used to acquire new knowledge and ⑤aggravate novel problems.

## 19. Which of the following is NOT grammatically correct?

Forms of address, deference and hierarchy are ① dramatically different from culture to culture, and miscommunication can occur if a speaker does not face the values of the other cultural group. There was a case of a learner of Spanish in Mexico who uses 'tu' to address everyone, ignorant of the fact that Mexicans reserve 'tu' for intimates or ② people try to pick a fight. Differences are evident in business negotiations; Anglo-American business people prefer close, friendly, egalitarian relationships, symmetrical solidarity, ③ using first names from the beginning. Asians usually prefer symmetrical deference, and ④ to keep to surnames. They invent Western first names to get round the Westerners' insistence on first names, and often protect their own first name, ⑤ which is reserved for intimates.

## 20. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

The shape and design of the modern violin is largely influenced by two makers from Cremona, Italy. The instrument was invented by Andrea Amati and then improved by Antonio Stradivari. Although the construction methods of Amati and Stradivari have been carefully examined, the underlying acoustic qualities which contribute to their popularity are little understood. According to Geminiani, a Baroque violinist, the ideal violin tone should "rival the most perfect human voice." To investigate whether Amati and Stradivari violins produce voice-like features, we recorded the scales of 15 antique Italian violins as well as male and female singers. The frequency response curves are similar between the Andrea Amati violin and human singers, up to 4.2 kHz. By linear predictive coding analysis, the first two formants of the Amati exhibit vowel-like qualities ( $F1/F2 = 503/1,583$  Hz), mapping to the central region on the vowel diagram. Its third and fourth formants ( $F3/F4 = 2,602/3,731$  Hz) resemble those produced by male singers.

- ① Antonio Stradivari from Cremona, Italy is credited with making the first violin.
- ② The third and fourth formants of the Amati violin are similar to those of male singers.
- ③ Geminiani, a Baroque violinist, investigated the acoustic qualities of Italian violins.
- ④ The second formant of the Amati violin corresponds to the first formant of the Stradivari's.
- ⑤ Sounds of Italian male and female singers and those of contemporary violins were compared.

## 21. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

The concept of an independent tribunal set out in Article 6 of the Convention implies the power of a court to adopt a binding decision, which cannot be subject to any change, approval or ratification by a non-judicial authority. Failure to execute judicial decisions, or their protracted non-execution, puts the credibility and stability of the justice system at risk and can ultimately undermine the key values necessary to preserve our democracies. Enforcement is especially important when it comes to maintaining public trust in the judicial system. Such trust cannot be sustained if \_\_\_\_\_ promptly and in full. Member states have a duty to ensure that all persons who receive a final and binding court judgment have the right to its enforcement. Public entities are bound to respect and to implement judicial decisions in a rapid way *ex officio*. The very idea of a state body refusing to obey a court decision undermines the concept of primacy of the law.

- ① judicial decisions are not executed
- ② democratic values are disintegrated
- ③ public policies are not implemented
- ④ legislative processes do not proceed
- ⑤ parliamentary procedures are not taken

## 22. Which of the following best fits in the blank?

Football players generally avoid alienating their fans so that displays of \_\_\_\_\_ and wrapping themselves in the national flag might be seen partly as expressions of identity but also as sensible responses to fan expectations and a means to avoid accusations of disloyalty.

- ① alteration
- ② allegiance
- ③ alleviation
- ④ alliteration
- ⑤ ammunition

23. Where does the given sentence best fit in the passage?

They had attained academic, domestic, and social success – and they were always ready to capitalize on new opportunities that arose.

In 1989, a developmental psychologist named Emmy Werner published the results of a thirty-two-year longitudinal project. She had followed a group of 698 children, in Kauai, Hawaii, from before birth through their third decade of life. (A) Along the way, she'd monitored them for any exposure to stress: maternal stress in uteri, poverty, problems in the family, and so on. (B) Two-thirds of the children came from backgrounds that were, essentially, stable, successful, and happy; the other third qualified as "at risk." (C) She soon discovered that not all of the at-risk children reacted to stress in the same way. Two-thirds of them developed serious learning or behavior problems by the age of ten, or had delinquency records, mental health problems, or teen-age pregnancies by the age of eighteen. (D) But the remaining third developed into competent, confident, and caring young adults. (E)

- ① (A)      ② (B)      ③ (C)      ④ (D)      ⑤ (E)

24. Which of the following is NOT used appropriately in the context?

In 1930, the English economist John Maynard Keynes took a break from writing about the problems of the interwar economy and indulged in a bit of ①futuresology. In an essay entitled "Economic Possibilities for Our Grandchildren," he ②speculated that by the year 2030 capital investment and technological progress would have raised living standards as much as eightfold, creating a society so rich that people would work as little as fifteen hours a week, devoting the rest of their time to leisure and other "non-economic purposes." As striving for greater affluence ③loomed, he predicted, "the love of money as a possession ... will be recognized for what it is, a somewhat disgusting ④morbidity." This transformation hasn't taken place yet, and most economic policymakers remain committed to ⑤maximizing the rate of economic growth.

25. Which of the following best fits in the blanks (A) and (B)?

Thanks to modern technology and some expert detective work, a nearly 400-year-old painting that had long been attributed to an unknown artist in Rembrandt's workshop has now been judged to have been a work of the Dutch master himself. For decades, the Allentown Art Museum displayed an oil-on-oak panel painting called "Portrait of a Young Woman" and credited it to "Studio of Rembrandt." Two years ago, the painting was sent to New York University for conservation and cleaning. There, conservators began removing layers of overpainting and dark, thick varnish that had been added over centuries – and they began to suspect Rembrandt himself was responsible for the original, delicate brushwork underneath. "Our painting had numerous layers of varnish and that really obscured what you could see of the original brushwork, as well as the original color," said Elaine Mehalakes, vice president of curatorial affairs at the Allentown Art Museum. Conservators used a variety of tools, including X-ray, infrared and electron microscopy, to (A)\_\_\_\_\_ the case that it was the work of one of the most important and revered artists in history. The scientific analysis showed brushwork, and a liveliness to that brushwork, which is quite consistent with other works by Rembrandt. Outside experts who examined the 1632 painting after the completion of its two-year restoration (B)\_\_\_\_\_ with the NYU assessment that it's an authentic Rembrandt.

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|--------------|-----------|
| (A)          | (B)       |
| ① bolster    | concluded |
| ② acquit     | devised   |
| ③ adjourn    | meddled   |
| ④ hamper     | upheld    |
| ⑤ invigorate | coped     |