

영 어

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

Jack Nicklaus’s success on the golf course, and the \_\_\_\_\_ increase in the size of his bank account, had made him the envy of all professional golfers.

- ① concomitant
- ② oscillating
- ③ festering
- ④ fledgling
- ⑤ vignette

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

Draconian laws are the first written code of laws drawn up at Athens, believed to have been introduced in 621 or 620 B.C. by a statesman named Draco. Although their details are obscure, they apparently covered a number of offences. The modern adjective “Draconian,” meaning excessively \_\_\_\_\_, reflects the fact that penalties laid down in the code were extremely severe: pilfering received the same punishment as murder—death. A 4th-century B.C. politician quipped that Draco wrote his laws not in ink, but in blood.

- ① benign
- ② vigilant
- ③ harsh
- ④ auspicious
- ⑤ propitious

3. Which of the following is NOT grammatically correct?

A renaissance man is a person who ①is skilled in many fields and has a broad range of learning in many subjects. The term, renaissance man, ②originates from the artists and scholars of European Renaissance, ③such as Leonardo Da Vinci or Michelangelo. In Renaissance period, educated men ④aspired becoming a multi-talented man. They ⑤were expected to speak several languages, to appreciate literature and art, and to be good sportsmen as well.

4. Which of the following is grammatically correct?

- ① The 3rd International Geography Conference will held in Seoul.
- ② I was so hurted when Susan left me.
- ③ If the weather had been better, I would have been sitting in the garden when he arrived.
- ④ It is very kind with him to invite me over for his 80th birthday party.
- ⑤ She has came up with some amazing scheme to double her income.

5. Choose the pair of words that are closest in meaning to the underlined words.

“In one picture, I could read my non-existence in the clothes my mother had worn before I can remember her. There is a kind of (A)stupefaction in seeing a familiar being dressed differently,” writes Roland Barthes in *Camera Lucida* as he searches through family photographs from before his birth. In that single picture, Barthes tells us, the young child rejoins the frail old woman he nursed through her last illness: “She had become my little girl, uniting for me with that essential child she was in her first photograph.” There he finds his mother’s assertive gentleness, her kindness. There he finds not only his mother but the qualities of their relationship, a (B)congruence between “my mother’s being and my grief at her death.”

- |                |                   |
|----------------|-------------------|
| (A)            | (B)               |
| ① amazement    | - discrepancy     |
| ② wonder       | - distinctiveness |
| ③ happiness    | - harmony         |
| ④ astonishment | - accordance      |
| ⑤ contentment  | - conformance     |

## 6. Where does the given sentence best fit in the passage?

It eventually turned out that the signal was indeed a false alarm due to human error: a computer operator had by mistake inserted into the U.S. warning system computer a training tape simulating the launch of 200 Soviet ICBMs.

Missile detection systems, like all complex technologies, are subject to malfunctions and to ambiguities of interpretation. (A) We know of at least three false alarms given by the American detection system. (B) For example, on November 9, 1979 the U.S. army general serving as watch officer for the U.S. system phoned then-Under-Secretary of Defense William Perry in the middle of the night to say, "My warning computer is showing 200 ICBMs in flight from the Soviet Union to the United States." (C) But the general concluded that the signal was probably a false alarm, Perry did not awaken President Carter, and Carter did not push the button and needlessly kill a hundred million Soviets. (D) We also know of at least one false alarm given by the Russian detection system: a single non-military rocket launched in 1995 from an island off Norway towards the North Pole was misidentified by the automatic tracking algorithm of Russian radar as a missile launched from an American submarine. (E) These incidents illustrate an important point: A warning signal is not unambiguous.

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

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

Job satisfaction is not universal in middle adulthood. ①For some people, work becomes increasingly stressful as dissatisfaction with working conditions or with the nature of the job mount. ②In some cases, conditions become so bad that the result is burnout or a decision to change jobs. Burnout occurs when workers experience dissatisfaction, disillusionment, frustration, and weariness from their jobs. It occurs most often in jobs that involve helping others, and ③it often strikes those who initially were the most idealistic and driven. In some ways, such workers may be overcommitted to their jobs, and ④the realization that they can make only minor dents in huge societal problems such as poverty and medical care can be disappointing and demoralizing. Thus, ⑤the idealism with which they may have entered a profession is replaced by pessimism and the attitude that it is impossible to provide any kind of meaningful solution to a problem.

## 8. Which of the following is NOT true according to the passage?

There is a mode of vital experience—experience of space and time, of the self and others, of life's possibilities and perils—that is shared by men and women all over the world today. I will call this body of experience "modernity." To be modern is to find ourselves in an environment that promises us adventure, power, joy, growth, transformation of ourselves and the world—and, at the same time, that threatens to destroy everything we have, everything we know, everything we are. Modern environments and experiences cut across all boundaries of geography and ethnicity, of class and nationality, of religion and ideology: in this sense, modernity can be said to unite all mankind. But it is a paradoxical unity, a unity of disunity: it pours us all into a maelstrom of perpetual disintegration and renewal, of struggle and contradiction, of ambiguity and anguish.

- ① Modernity refers to a mode of experience that is shared by people in the world.
- ② Modernity finds us in an environment that threatens to destroy everything we have.
- ③ Modernity separates mankind according to the different geographical locations.
- ④ Modernity is a mode of experience that encompasses life's possibilities and perils.
- ⑤ Modernity traverses boundaries of ethnicity, nationality, and ideology.

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

The slogan "Global Britain" first gained currency in the months after the country's vote to leave the European Union in 2016. Theresa May deployed the phrase five times when she addressed the Conservative Party conference for the first time as prime minister. Days later it was the title of Boris Johnson's first policy speech as Mrs May's foreign secretary. What it meant in practice, beyond an attempt to reassure Britons that Brexit would not mean autarky, remained hazy. The idea is finally being fleshed out. On March 16th Mr Johnson's government published "Global Britain in a Competitive Age", a 114-page "integrated review" of the country's foreign, security, defence and aid policy, billed as the most radical such review since the end of the cold war. In many ways, \_\_\_\_\_. The text is free of the ebullient jingoism beloved of Mr Johnson and his cabinet. Many observers had anticipated a pivot away from Europe, where Britain is locked in diplomatic trench warfare with the EU, towards the rising powers of Asia.

- ① it defies expectations
- ② it gains popularity
- ③ it conforms to Brexit
- ④ this subscribes to the party's recommendations
- ⑤ this overlooks the country's economical situations

10. Which of the following is the most logical sequence of the four parts to complete the passage?

According to the theories of physics, if we were to look at the Universe one second after the Big Bang, what we would see is a 10-billion degree sea of neutrons, protons, electrons, anti-electrons (positrons), photons, and neutrinos.

- (A) As it continued to cool, it would eventually reach the temperature where electrons combined with nuclei to form neutral atoms.
- (B) But when the free electrons were absorbed to form neutral atoms, the Universe suddenly became transparent.
- (C) Then, as time went on, we would see the Universe cool, the neutrons either decaying into protons and electrons or combining with protons to make deuterium (an isotope of hydrogen).
- (D) Before this "recombination" occurred, the Universe would have been opaque because the free electrons would have caused light (photons) to scatter the way sunlight scatters from the water droplets in clouds.

Those same photons—the afterglow of the Big Bang known as cosmic background radiation—can be observed today.

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

11. Which of the following is the most appropriate title of the passage?

Human population growth, rising incomes and preference shifts will considerably increase global demand for nutritious food in the coming decades. Malnutrition and hunger still plague many countries, and projections of population and income by 2050 suggest a future need for more than 500 megatonnes (Mt) of meat per year for human consumption. Scaling up the production of land-derived food crops is challenging, because of declining yield rates and competition for scarce land and water resources. Land-derived seafood (freshwater aquaculture and inland capture fisheries; we use seafood to denote any aquatic food resource, and food from the sea for marine resources specifically) has an important role in food security and global supply, but its expansion is also constrained. Similar to other land-based production, the expansion of land-based aquaculture has resulted in substantial environmental externalities that affect water, soil, biodiversity and climate, and which compromise the ability of the environment to produce food. Despite the importance of terrestrial aquaculture in seafood production, many countries—notably China, the largest inland-aquaculture producer—have restricted the use of land and public waters for this purpose, which constrains expansion. Although inland capture fisheries are important for food security, their contribution to total global seafood production is limited and expansion is hampered by ecosystem constraints. Thus, to meet future needs (and recognizing that land-based sources of fish and other foods are also part of the solution), we ask whether the sustainable production of food from the sea has an important role in future supply.

- ① The Rise of Global Food Demand
- ② The Future of Food from the Sea
- ③ Climate Change and Biodiversity Loss
- ④ Food-producing Sectors in the Ocean
- ⑤ Edible Food from the Sea and Marine Culture



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

In the early years of Christianity, Easter was the main holiday; the birth of Jesus was not celebrated. In the fourth century, church officials decided to declare the birth of Jesus as a holiday. Unfortunately, the Bible does not mention date for his birth (a fact Puritans later pointed out in order to deny the legitimacy of the celebration). Although some evidence suggests that his birth \_\_\_\_\_ in the spring (why would shepherds be herding in the middle of winter?), Pope Julius I chose December 25. It is commonly believed that the church chose this date in an effort to adopt and absorb the traditions of the pagan Saturnalia festival.

- ① may have occurred
- ② might not occur
- ③ should occur
- ④ ought not occur
- ⑤ could not have occurred

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

Power is something we are often uncomfortable naming and talking about explicitly. In our everyday talk, power has a negative moral vibe: “power-mad”, “power-hungry”, “power trip”. But power is no more inherently good or evil than fire or physics. It just is. The only question is whether we will try to understand and harness it. In the culture and mythology of democracy, power is supposed to reside with the people. Here’s my simple definition of power—it’s the capacity to ensure that others do as you would want them to do. Civic power is that capacity exercised by citizens in public, whether in elections or government or in social and economic arenas. Power in civic life takes many forms: force, wealth, state action, ideas, social norms, numbers. And it flows through many conduits: institutions, organizations, networks, laws and rules, narratives and ideologies. Map these forms and conduits against each other, and you get what we think of as “the power structure.” The problem today is that too many people aren’t able to draw, read or follow such a map. Too many people are profoundly illiterate in power. As a result, it has become ever easier for those who do understand how power operates in civic life to wield a disproportionate influence and fill the void created by the ignorance of the majority.

- ① Power is the word that is widely welcomed and comfortably discussed.
- ② We citizens do not have the right to discuss and harness the logic of power.
- ③ Civic power is the capacity mainly exercised by officials in the government.
- ④ In everyday life, the majority of people tend to skillfully map the civic power.
- ⑤ Relations between the forms and conduits of power help identify its structure.

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

In contrast to a growing number of scholars in other fields, economists have contributed relatively little to recent critiques of consumer society. With a few notable exceptions, contemporary economists have been hesitant to entertain questions about the relationship of consumption to quality of life.

- (A) Economists, moreover, are typically unwilling to engage in critical discussion of values and preferences. In the absence of such discussion, it is easily assumed that the existing configuration of consumer choice is optimal.
- (B) Otherwise, it would not be occurring. Actually the implications of the model are even stronger, as we shall see.
- (C) Their reluctance is not difficult to explain. Most economists subscribe to a model that holds that as long as standard assumptions are satisfied, consumption must be yielding welfare.

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

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

Black Death, pandemic that ravaged Europe between 1347 and 1351, took a proportionately greater toll of life than any other known epidemic or war up to that time. The consequences of this violent catastrophe were many. A cessation of wars and a sudden slump in trade immediately followed but were only of short duration. A more lasting and serious consequence was the drastic reduction of the amount of land under cultivation, due to the deaths of so many labourers. This proved to be the ruin of many landowners. The shortage of labour compelled them to substitute wages or money rents in place of labour services in an effort to keep their tenants. There was also a general rise in wages for artisans and peasants. These changes brought a new \_\_\_\_\_ to the hitherto rigid stratification of society.

- ① fluidity
- ② violence
- ③ medicine
- ④ boundary
- ⑤ monarchy

22. Which of the following best fits in the blanks (A), (B) and (C)?

Modern online disinformation exploits the attention-driven business model that powers most of the internet as we currently know it. Platforms like Google and Facebook make (A)\_\_\_\_\_ amounts of money grabbing and capturing our attention so they can show us paid advertisements. That attention is gamed using algorithms that measure what content we engage with and automatically show us more content like it. The problem, of course, emerges when these algorithms automatically recommend and (B)\_\_\_\_\_ our worst tendencies. As humans, we evolved to respond more strongly to negative stimuli than positive ones. These algorithms detect that and (C)\_\_\_\_\_ it, selecting content that sends us down increasingly negative rabbit holes.

- |              |            |                 |
|--------------|------------|-----------------|
| <u>(A)</u>   | <u>(B)</u> | <u>(C)</u>      |
| ① staggering | - abridge  | - underestimate |
| ② astounding | - compress | - enunciate     |
| ③ staggering | - amplify  | - reinforce     |
| ④ astounding | - enlarge  | - revamp        |
| ⑤ awesome    | - compress | - underpin      |

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

①For at least 3,000 years, a fluctuating proportion of the world's population has believed that the end of the world is imminent. Scholars dispute its origins, but it seems likely that the distinctive construction of apocalyptic narratives that inflects much environmentalism today began around 1200 B.C., in the thought of the Iranian prophet Zoroaster, or Zarathustra. ②Notions of the world's gradual decline were widespread in ancient civilizations. ③But Zoroaster bequeathed to Jewish, Christian and later secular models of history a sense of urgency about the demise of the world. From Zealots of Roman Judaea to the Branch Davidians, so many believers have fought and died in fear and hope of impending apocalypse, while some others including Nazis and communists have adopted apocalyptic rhetoric, again with catastrophic results as prophecies of crisis and conflict inexorably fulfil themselves. ④Yet arguably similar rhetoric strategies have provided the green movement with some of its most striking successes. ⑤Eurasians have not always believed that their world will end someday. With this in mind, it is crucial that we consider the past and future role of the apocalyptic narrative in environmental and radical ecological discourse.

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

Cells are considered the foundation of life, but viruses—with all their genetic diversity—may share in that role. Our planet's earliest viruses and cells likely evolved in an intertwined and often symbiotic relationship of predator and prey. Evidence even suggests that viruses may have started out as cells but \_\_\_\_\_. This dependent relationship began a long history of coevolution. Viruses living in cells cause their hosts to adapt, and those changes then cause viruses to adapt in a never ending cycle of one-upmanship.

- ① injected many primitive characteristics into early cellular ancestors
- ② lost their autonomy as they evolved to thrive as parasites on other cells
- ③ transmitted to humans via saliva in a mosquito's bite and gotten independent from them
- ④ handed over through a cell's membrane by using receptors and continually modified
- ⑤ exposed to a weakened virus and recognized that specific invader

25. Which of the following is the most appropriate title of the passage?

Variation in a characteristic that is a result of genetic information from the parents is called inherited variation. Children usually look a little like their father, and a little like their mother, but they will not be identical to either of their parents. This is because they get half of their DNA and inherited features from each parent. Each egg cell and each sperm cell contains half of the genetic information needed for an individual. When these join at fertilization a new cell is formed with all the genetic information needed for an individual. Here are some examples of inherited variation in humans: eye colour, hair colour, skin colour, lobed or lobeless ears, ability to roll your tongue. Gender is inherited variation too, because whether you are male or female is a result of the genes you inherited from your parents.

- ① The Causes of Gender Difference
- ② Child and Parent Identification
- ③ Genetic Identification and DNA
- ④ Inherited Causes of Variation
- ⑤ Cause and Effect of Social Inheritance