

* 1번부터 5번까지는 문항당 2점, 6번부터 15번까지는 3점, 16번부터 24번까지는 4점, 25번부터 26번까지는 5점, 27번부터 30번까지는 3.5점입니다.

[1-3] Choose the one that has the closest meaning to the underlined word.

1. Squeals of laughter erupted as three children brandishing squirt guns rounded the corner of the house.

- ① equipping
- ② concealing
- ③ wielding
- ④ threatening

2. The movie's stunning cinematography could not make up for the lugubrious and plodding plot.

- ① cheery
- ② somber
- ③ inferior
- ④ deficient

3. Ever the consummate professional, the planner ensured that no one was aware of all the elements that had not gone as planned.

- ① adept
- ② ardent
- ③ equivocal
- ④ unseasoned

[4-5] Choose the one that best fills in the blank.

4. Are we justified in saying that this new adventure which we call science is something in the history of the human race which is _____ to the discovery of agriculture, and will give rise to a new way of life for everyone, just as the change from hunting to agriculture did?

- ① covariant
- ② invariable
- ③ distinctive
- ④ comparable

5. In Victorian times there was a fashion for taking post-mortem photos with loved ones, commonly called "Death Portraits". If you see a photo you will notice that the subjects who came out _____ are the dead ones. This is because during the long exposures of the photos, as required by the technology at the time, it often happened that the living subjects, when moving, came out blurry.

- ① strikingly lively
- ② sharper and cleaner
- ③ subdued and shaded
- ④ smiling and motionless

[6-10] Choose the part that is not grammatically acceptable.

6. Bees have two stomachs: one for eating, which is their digestive stomach, and ① the other for storing nectar, which they then ② transform honey. A worker bee lives for about 40 days, and during that time it ③ visits about 7,000 flowers to produce five grams of honey, ④ equivalent to about a teaspoon, just a little honey for us, but the hard work of whole life for the bee.

7. In 2021, Star Trek actor William Shatner enjoyed the ① opportunity to be catapulted into space in a rocket capsule. When he later reflected on the voyage, he said everything he had expected about the experience ② had been wrong. He'd anticipated the vastness of space ③ would give him a deep sense of connection to all living things, but instead he felt grief: He found the darkness of space cold and empty, which distilled in him ④ a new awareness of earth's fragility.

8. Always dress neatly: we must dress, therefore we should do it well, though not extravagantly, but ① taking care to have good materials. It is astonishing ② how much people judge by dress. Of those you come across, many go mainly by appearances in any case, and many more have in your case nothing but appearances ③ to go by. Moreover, if you are careless and untidy about yourself, it is a fair, though not absolute, conclusion ④ your being careless about other things also.

9. A sick child, no matter ① how slight the sickness, is a cause for fright. Illness comes to the young as the most sudden and unpredictable of fits. They cannot tell, no one can tell, how sick they really are. Usually people are not as sick ② as they are looking. But parents ③ would not be parents unless each time they secretly feared the worst; feared it without daring ④ to think it; feared it in their hearts rather than in their minds.

10. One of the deadliest wildfires ① in US history decimated the town of Lahaina, Hawaii, ② killing ninety-nine people. More than two thousand buildings were destroyed. ③ Still reeling from the devastation, residents experienced additional trauma when some looters pillaged buildings. Amid despicable actions, however, they also experienced kindness when churches became hospitality centers offering shelter, hot meals, and emergency supplies. When ④ someone is suffered, we face a similar choice. We can try to benefit from their loss. Or we can respond in the way we should with kindness and generosity.

[11-15] Choose the one that best fills in the blank.

11. Young men who have reason to fear that they will be killed in battle may justifiably feel bitter in the thought that they have been cheated of the best things that life has to offer. But in an old man who has known human joys and sorrows, and has done whatever work it was in him to do, the fear of death is somewhat abject and ignoble. This _____ the attitudes of the young and the old toward death.

- ① ultimately results from
- ② draws a sharp contrast in
- ③ shows a commonality between
- ④ exemplifies the common will to live in

12. The conservative instinct and the resultant conservative doctrine are strengthened by superstition. If the social structure is associated intimately with religious belief and is supposed to be under divine patronage, criticism of the social order savors of impiety, while criticism of the religious belief is a direct challenge to the wrath of supernatural powers. The psychological motives which produce a conservative spirit hostile to new ideas are reinforced by the active opposition of certain powerful sections of the community, such as a class, a caste, or a priesthood, whose interests _____.

- ① lie in the constant revolutions and reformations
- ② have been promoted by the ever-evolving institutions
- ③ rest with the social equilibrium maintained by democracy
- ④ are bound up with the maintenance of the established order

13. The transient tenure that most of us have in our dwellings, and the absorbing nature of the struggle that most of us have to make to win the necessary provisions of life, prevent our encouraging the manufacture of well-wrought furniture. Another deterrent to making a serious outlay in furniture is _____: each decade sees a new style, and the furniture that we have acquired in the exercise of our experienced taste will in all probability be discarded by the succeeding generation.

- ① the lack of refined taste
- ② the rampant puristic trend
- ③ the instability of fashion
- ④ the lack of durability of furniture

14. Two pilots fell asleep in the middle of their flight. While the commanding pilot had permission to nap once the plane reached cruising altitude, he woke up to find that his copilot had also dozed off and that the aircraft was not in the correct path. The two were asleep for about thirty minutes with more than 150 passengers and crew on board and while at approximately 36,000 feet altitude. Air-traffic controllers attempted to get in contact with the napping pilots to no avail. Even though the plane _____, thankfully it still arrived at its destination safely.

- ① had veered off course
- ② was in the auto-pilot mode
- ③ had been closely monitored
- ④ flew a pre-programmed route

15. A million-year-old human skull found in China suggests that our species, Homo sapiens, began to emerge at least half a million years earlier than we thought, researchers are claiming in a new study. It also shows that we co-existed with other sister species, including Neanderthals, for much longer than we've come to believe, they say. The scientists claim their analysis totally changes our understanding of human evolution and, if correct, it would certainly rewrite a key early chapter in our history. _____ in a field where disagreement over our emergence on the planet is rife, say that the new study's conclusions are plausible but far from certain, on the ground that there are considerable uncertainties in the methods the study used.

- ① But skeptic experts
- ② The researchers, however,
- ③ The scientists, in addition,
- ④ Furthermore, some academics

16. Which of the following can be the best title of the passage?

In November 1942, the ocean swallowed the British cargo steamship SS Benlomond in less than 120 seconds, attacked by a German submarine. Amid the waves, a Chinese man named Poon Lim managed to free himself from the wreckage and floated for hours until he found a wooden raft. It wasn't salvation, but limbo. No company, no route, just the void of the Atlantic. Of the 54 crew members, Lim was the only survivor. For 133 days, the sea was his only home. He fished with improvised lines, faced a shark, hauled it aboard, killed it with a jug, and ate it. Every day was a pact with hunger, every night a duel with loneliness. When the Brazilian coast finally appeared on the horizon, Poon was a man, nine kilos lighter, but still able to walk. Local fishermen found him and helped him, but they didn't save him: his salvation had already happened, in silence, in blood, in courage. No rhetoric can explain what happened on that raft. Only the body, the will, and time that never bends.

- ① Survival on a Sinking Cargo-ship with Limited Resources
- ② Desperate Fisherman Floating at Sea Kills a Shark and Eats it
- ③ Pure Will to Survive Saves a Man from Extreme Ordeal at Sea
- ④ Brazilian Fishermen Save a Sinking Chinese Man from Raging Sea

17. Which of the following is not stated or implied in the passage?

James Fallon is a professor from UC Irvine in neuroanatomy. One of his major areas of study is psychiatric disorders and how those disorders are represented in the physical construction of the brain. He was studying the brain anatomy of murderers and schizophrenics, looking to understand how their brains differed from ours. For comparing and contrasting, he frequently scanned the brains of family and friends to use as a base. He would then compare them to the minds of psychos. One day, he was seated at his desk, relaxing in his office. He had stacks of brain scans in front of him. Bored, he noticed one scan on the table in front of him. Picking it up, he noted it showed particularly low activity in the region associated with empathy. Low activity in this region is common in serial killers and psychopaths. Intrigued, he did a deeper analysis of the scan and confirmed that according to his theory it was indeed the brain structure of a psychopath. But moments later he had a stark realization that brain was his own. Of course, Dr. Fallon thinks he is a normal person and also states he hasn't killed anyone.

- ① Dr. Fallon's hypothesis about criminals' brain structure may be inaccurate.
- ② Dr. Fallon scanned brains of many people including criminals and ordinary people.
- ③ Dr. Fallon thought that a low level of empathy is associated with criminal activities.
- ④ Dr. Fallon's theory of psychiatric disorders has opened up a new horizon in criminal neuroanatomy.

18. Choose the sentence that does not belong to the passage.

Naturalistic explanations of life's origin are speculative. But does this mean such inquiries are without value? The same criticism can be made of any attempt to reconstruct unique events in the past. This has not deterred Scotland Yard or the FBI, however, from employing, sometimes with dramatic success, the science of forensic medicine in some bizarre "whodunit." ① Blood stains and fingerprints are the data of the crime detector and constitute circumstantial evidence in a court of law. They do not tell their own story, so these data must be fitted into some speculative but plausible scenario to reconstruct what occurred in the past. ② This kind of scenario is nonetheless only speculation, and no matter how plausible it may be, the truth behind them may be entirely different from the story alleged. For this reason there is always an element of risk or uncertainty when a jury brings a conviction for a crime based on circumstantial evidence. Juries do bring convictions in such cases, however, and all that is required is that the case be made beyond reasonable doubt. ③ Demonstrative evidence is used purely as an aid to assist the jury in understanding the witness's testimony on substantive evidence being offered. ④ Herein lies the value of the speculative reconstruction of some past event. The principal value of speculation comes from its use as a tool in the hands of a skillful lawyer to make a convincing appeal to the jury which must finally decide the matter.

19. Which of the following is consistent with the author's opinion?

A famous American poet wrote: Learn to labor and to wait. The Germans learned to labor; the British learned to wait. A fair distribution of burden. The Germans have my admiration; the British all my affection. You must be careful with work. You can overdo it. The trouble with work is that it grows on you. The more you work the more you are willing to work. It may become quite a habit. I am sure that is what has happened to the Germans. For the French life begins when working ends; for the Germans when the working days end, life itself comes to an end, too. One of these industrious Germans told me, with every sign of self-pity, that their habit of working had made them unpopular. "Between the two wars", he told me, "we arrived in China and changed everybody's habits. Before we came they lived an easy and idle life. After our arrival they had to work like slaves. And they did not like us. Just because we worked hard."

- ① The Chinese were happy before but have become slaves for Germans.
- ② The Germans have earned remarkable wealth through their diligence.
- ③ Continuous hard working may trap people and make them workaholics.
- ④ The British are not at all bothered by delays or breaches of social norms.

20. Which of the following is not stated or implied in the passage?

When the mind has a lot of trauma coming at it consistently, it tends to make changes to adapt to that new unpleasant stimuli, which can lead to disorder later on in life. Take, for instance, a child that is consistently going through a barrage of emotionally traumatizing experiences as a result of a demonizing parent. As time goes on, the child and the mind try to protect themselves from feeling that negativity. One way is to increase activity in certain regions of the brain where our fight-flight-freeze response is housed. When an incident comes, the mind goes to that place. When repeated, it doesn't have to be the same emotional trauma but can be anything that reminds the person of that emotional trauma, called a trigger. As the person-in-development spends more time in that part of the mind, the other areas become underdeveloped, and those are usually the areas that involve self-soothing, mood stabilization or regulation. After time, the response to a trigger becomes a behavior. But because this is now a habit, it has made a physiological change in the brain to respond to this unpleasant emotional trauma. It is why a habit is so hard to break, why things that trigger us about trauma send us right back to that time in flashbacks.

- ① Abused children are particularly susceptible to brain damage.
- ② The capability to tolerate trauma varies widely among individuals.
- ③ Emotional triggers may not be the identical stimuli to arouse the same response.
- ④ Once emotional trauma forms a habit it becomes very difficult to overcome.

21. Which of the following is not stated or implied in the passage?

Thomas Jefferson was an American Founding Father and the third president of the United States. He was the primary author of the Declaration of Independence. He was a leading proponent of democracy, republicanism, and natural rights, and produced formative documents and decisions at the state, national, and international levels. Jefferson was born into the Colony of Virginia's planter class, dependent on slave labor. His advocacy for individual rights, including freedom of speech and religion, helped shape the ideological foundations of the revolution. Jefferson's presidency assertively defended the nation's shipping and trade interests against aggressive British trade policies, promoted an expansionist policy with the Louisiana Purchase, which doubled the nation's geographic size, and reduced military forces and expenditures. Presidential scholars and historians have praised Jefferson's advocacy of religious freedom and tolerance and his peaceful acquisition of the Louisiana Territory from France. They acknowledge his lifelong ownership of large numbers of slaves, but offer varying interpretations of his views on and relationship with slavery.

- ① Jefferson was born into a farming family owning slaves for plantation.
- ② Jefferson expanded the U.S. territory by purchasing land from France.
- ③ Despite his accomplishments Jefferson is denounced for advocating slavery.
- ④ Jefferson supported freedom of speech and was tolerant of different religions.

22. Which of the following is true of the passage?

The Barnum effect is a common psychological phenomenon whereby individuals give high accuracy ratings to descriptions, called Barnum statements, of their personality that supposedly are tailored specifically to them, yet which are in fact vague and general enough to apply to a broad range of people. This effect can provide a partial explanation for the widespread acceptance of some paranormal beliefs and practices. Psychologist Paul E. Meehl coined the term "Barnum effect" because he relates the vague personality descriptions used in certain "pseudo-successful" psychological tests to those given by showman P. T. Barnum. The techniques of creating the Barnum effect are used by fortune tellers, astrologers, and other practitioners to convince customers that they, the practitioners, are in fact endowed with a paranormal gift.

- ① Barnum statements contain personality descriptions applicable to nearly anyone.
- ② The Barnum effect reveals that all individuals have their own unique personalities.
- ③ P.T. Barnum was the first to report and propose the effect from his experiments.
- ④ P.T. Barnum was endowed with a paranormal gift of penetrating into the human mind.

23. Which of the following is the main theme of the passage?

In the modern world, the great majority of fathers are too hard-worked to see much of their own children. In the morning they are too busy to get off to work to have time for conversation; in the evening, when they get home, the children are in bed. It is true that the father usually has a strong affection for his children in spite of the small amount of time that he can spend with them. On any Sunday, in any of the poorer quarters of London, large numbers of fathers may be seen with their young children, evidently rejoicing in the brief opportunity of getting to know them. But whatever may be the case from the father's point of view, from that of the child this is a play relation, without serious importance. In the upper classes, the custom is to leave children to nurses while they are young, and then send them to a boarding school. The mother chooses the nurse, and the father chooses the school, so that they preserve intact their sense of power over their children. But so far as intimate contact is concerned, there is less, as a rule, between parent and child among the well-to-do than among wage-earners. The father has, of course, economic responsibility and the power of deciding where they shall be educated, but his personal contact with them is not usually of a serious kind.

- ① Fathers tend to think that all they need to do is to provide financial support.
- ② Fathers, rich or poor, do not have enough meaningful relationships with their children.
- ③ Working-class fathers feel ashamed that they cannot provide full support for their children.
- ④ Upper-class fathers are complacent that they can afford good education for their children.

24. Which of the following is the main theme of the passage?

On May 28, 1987, in an act that defied all military and diplomatic logic, the young West German Mathias Rust took off from Helsinki aboard a small tourist plane and, flying undisturbed over Soviet airspace, landed in the symbolic heart of power: Moscow's Red Square. The surreal, almost cinematic scene unfolded before the incredulous eyes of passersby, on the very day dedicated to the celebration of Soviet border guards, making the episode even more grotesque. Rust's feat exposed the profound flaws in the USSR's defense system, incapable of intercepting a slow, solitary aircraft that had crossed hundreds of kilometers of guarded territory. He was imprisoned in Lefortovo prison, notorious for holding political prisoners and sensitive cases. But the international context was in his favor: with negotiations on the Intermediate-Range Missile Reduction Treaty in full swing, the Soviet Union decided to release him just two months later, sending him back to Germany as a gesture of détente. Thus, an amateur flight became a diplomatic episode, a flying paradox that, despite itself, contributed to stirring up the stagnant waters of the Cold War.

- ① Rust's episode partly contributed to easing the Cold War tension.
- ② Rust's daredevil act was intended to evaluate the USSR's defense system.
- ③ Rust's intention was to surprise the USSR's border guards in a parade.
- ④ Rust carefully planned his flight to protest USSR's political oppression.

25. According to the passage, which of the following is not true of J.S. Bach?

Johann Sebastian Bach was a German composer and musician of the late Baroque period, known for his prolific output across a variety of instruments and forms. Since the 19th-century Bach Revival, he has been widely regarded as one of the greatest composers in the history of Western music. When Johann was born, the Bach family had already produced several composers. After being orphaned at age ten, he lived for five years with his brother, Johann Christoph. After musical education, he began working as a musician for Protestant churches, and composed music for the principal Lutheran churches of Leipzig. In Leipzig, as had happened during some of his earlier positions, he had difficult relations with his employer. In the last decades of his life, Bach reworked and extended many of his earlier compositions. He died due to complications following eye surgery at the age of 65, suffering a stroke a few days before his death. He was originally buried at Old St John's Cemetery in Leipzig, where his grave went unmarked for nearly 150 years. In 1894, his remains were found and moved to a vault in St John's Church, and after the bombing of the church, his remains were taken to their present grave in St Thomas Church in Leipzig. Four of his twenty children became composers.

- ① He had lost both mother and father by age ten.
- ② He was born into and left behind a musician family.
- ③ He had relationship issues with his employers at multiple times.
- ④ His cemetery at Old St John's was frequented by his avid admirers.

26. Which of the following is true of the passage?

In 373 BC, the Greek city of Helike disappeared overnight, swallowed by land and sea. Before the disaster, a disturbing exodus occurred: rats, centipedes, and cockroaches abandoned the city en masse. The astonished inhabitants failed to understand the omen. Then, a nighttime earthquake shook Helike to its foundations, and a tsunami obliterated it. It was as if nature had decided to rewrite geography, and with it, memory. For centuries, Helike remained a legend. Archaeologists searched for it on the seabed of the Gulf of Corinth, convinced it was a Greek Atlantis. But the waters yielded nothing. Only after a more careful rereading of the sources did the search move inland. And in 2001, finally, a building from the classical era emerged, with signs of destruction consistent with an ancient tsunami. It was as if the city had waited millennia to tell its story. Since then, archaeological excavations have continued. Relics from various historical periods continue to resurface: pottery fragments, buried structures, traces of interrupted life. Helike, once a political and religious center, speaks again. No longer with the voices of its inhabitants, but with the stones that have resisted.

- ① The disappearance of Helike, though large in scale, was not gradual but swift.
- ② Helike was difficult to find because it had remained submersed on the seabed.
- ③ No historical artifacts of Helike are available as all had been swept away by a tsunami.
- ④ Historical accounts of Helike's demise were proven inaccurate by modern archaeologists.

[27-28] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

27. Which of the following does the passage in the box fit in?

Although objects resembling lenses date back 4,000 years and there are Greek accounts of the optical properties of water-filled spheres (fifth century BCE) followed by many centuries of writings on optics, the earliest known use of simple microscopes, or magnifying glasses, dates back to the widespread use of lenses in eyeglasses in the thirteenth century.

A microscope is a laboratory instrument used to examine objects that are too small to be seen by the naked eye. There are many types of microscopes, and they may be grouped in different ways. [A] One of the ways of classifying them is to describe the method an instrument uses to interact with a sample and produce images. [B] The most common microscope, and the first to be invented, is the optical microscope, which uses lenses to refract visible light that passed through a thinly sectioned sample to produce an observable image. [C] The earliest known examples of compound microscopes, which combine an objective lens near the specimen with an eyepiece to view a real image, appeared in Europe around 1620. The inventor is unknown, even though many claims have been made over the years. [D] Several revolve around the spectacle-making centers in the Netherlands. Giovanni Faber, a German doctor, coined the name ‘microscope’ for the compound microscope Galileo submitted to the Accademia dei Lincei in 1625.

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D]

28. Which of the following is true according to the passage?

- ① Optical microscopes are the oldest and the most frequently used type.
- ② Uncontroversial magnifying lenses were invented about 4,000 years ago.
- ③ The first microscopes used a series of lenses to increase the magnifying power.
- ④ Galileo is credited to designing the magnifying device and naming it as a microscope.

[29-30] Read the passage below and answer the questions that follow.

29. Choose the best order between the two passages in the box.

Sleep serves a couple key roles, namely in memory consolidation and muscle repair. When we sleep, our brain actively flushes away all the unused and miscellaneous information strewn inside the tissues, and it keeps the good stuff.

[A] This is of interest since the hypothalamus is generally implicated in a number of critical functions, including regulation of specific hormones, energy metabolism, food intake, and temperature regulation. In particular, long-term sleep deprivation results in loss of homeostatic mechanisms, expressed by increased energy expenditure with augmented food intake and weight loss, and hyperthermia followed by hypothermia.

[B] If one doesn't get enough sleep, it can induce oxidative stress in the brain, by increasing free radical production and/or by directly decreasing glutathione levels in hypothalamus and thalamus. Hypothalamus may be particularly affected by sleep deprivation.

[C] There's no need to remember each email we deleted that day, so our brain lets that information go. A day's demands also leave our body tired, which sleep helps offset by replenishing hormones and repairing muscles. Hence, the vital need for enough sleep.

Swedish researchers studied the effects on the brain of a single night of total sleep deprivation. Their research, conducted with 15 healthy young men, revealed that after a single night of total sleep loss, blood concentration in brain cells rose by 20 percent, to levels that can signify neural damage.

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

30. Which of the following is not true of the passage?

- ① Sleep deprivation may disrupt body temperature regulation.
- ② When sleep-deprivation persists people tend to eat more and lose weight.
- ③ Even one night's total sleep deprivation can damage nerve cells in the brain.
- ④ The primary function of sleep is letting the brain stop functioning and rest.