

* 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. Last summer's storm was an anomaly for this area.

- ① typicality
- ② congruity
- ③ irregularity
- ④ conformity

2. To this day, the band's debut album is considered nonpareil, raising the bar for every rock group to follow.

- ① classical
- ② unabashed
- ③ agreeable
- ④ incomparable

3. The influencer, a self-proclaimed health educator, remained enormously popular despite having the bulk of her health claims thoroughly debunked.

- ① verified
- ② falsified
- ③ divulged
- ④ documented

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

4. When I injured my ring finger, I expected months of pain before regaining its full function. As I practiced the prescribed exercises, the finger next to it began to throb, so I consulted my doctor. "Sympathy pain," he said. A branching between the nerves of the ring and pinky fingers causes _____ on one another. If one finger hurts, the other aches in sympathy.

- ① collision
- ② casualty
- ③ imposition
- ④ dependence

5. An argument is always dangerous. Indeed it is perhaps hardly going too far to say that it is _____ trying to convince anyone by argument. State your case as clearly and concisely as possible, and if you shake their confidence in their own opinion it is as much as you can expect.

- ① very little use
- ② rewarding but tiring
- ③ tricky yet gratifying
- ④ extremely ambivalent

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

6. The present-day art ① has departed from the classical love of graphic and literal representation. Modern art is not so much ② concerned portraying an object exactly as ③ it appears to the eyes as with capturing its soul. Thus the modern artists paint abstractions, ④ trying to express only the essentials of the object they are painting.

7. Because it is found in nature in the pure state, and because of its brilliant appearance, ① gold was probably the first metal to attract the attention of early humans. For thousands of years ② gold is a symbol of wealth, and extraordinary efforts were made to obtain it from far-away places and ③ deep underneath the surface of the earth. During the Middle Ages, thousands of the ④ most learned people devoted their lives to the effort of making gold from other substances, but all of them failed.

8. Every single dermatologist discourages the habit of taking a shower every day, because it's very bad for your skin. And virtually every single person refuses to ① accepting this. For those people who persist anyhow the second skin sin is to use shower gels every time. Every shower gel is ② aggressive for our skin because it destroys our natural protective skin oils and protective bacteria, and in the end we ③ usually reap what we sow: skin rashes, skin infections, and what have you. People refuse to accept these scientific facts though, and choose the direct, superficial effect: the shower gel makes ④ us smell good.

9. The tugboat sank off the coast of Nigeria, turning upside down as it fell to the sea floor. Eleven ① crew members drowned, but the ship's cook, Harrison Okene, found an air pocket and waited. For three terrifying days, Okene was ② trapping alone in darkness at the bottom of the ocean. He'd begun to give up hope when divers on a mission to recover dead bodies found him ③ hunkered and shivering deep in the hull. The image of Okene alone in the dark for sixty hours ④ is unnerving.

10. The problem of ① the aspiring young writers is to invest their energy in the pursuit of talent. “If you have any originality,” said Flaubert, “the point is, ② bring out it; if you have none, you must acquire it. Talent ③ is long patience.” Talent in creative writing is no inherited gift. It is usually a long and painful growth at a pace no one can predict, least of ④ all the writers themselves.

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

11. Subtle clues—from handwriting to snoring—can reveal the earliest warnings of illness. Your body knows how to signal that something isn’t right with your health. Everything, small and big, from coughing to weight loss, could be a sign that your body is in trouble. If you’ve lost more than ten pounds with no diet or exercise changes, get it checked out, because _____ happens most often with pancreatic, stomach, esophageal, or lung cancer.

- ① unexplained weight loss
- ② uncontrollable cough
- ③ a series of bizarre symptoms
- ④ a disrupted physical balance

12. The average brain is naturally lazy and tends to take the line of least resistance. The mental world of the ordinary person consists of beliefs which they have accepted without questioning and to which they are firmly attached; they are instinctively hostile to anything which would upset the established order of this familiar world. A new idea, inconsistent with some of the beliefs which they hold, means the necessity of rearranging their mind; and this process is laborious, requiring a painful expenditure of brain-energy. To the brain new ideas, and opinions which cast doubt on established beliefs and institutions, seem _____.

- ① evil because they are disagreeable
- ② exciting because they have not proven valid
- ③ intriguing because they open up a new horizon
- ④ unimportant because they are not entirely novel

13. The most noticeable, and unfortunate, feature in modern carved surface decoration of furniture is the almost universal tendency to _____. It seldom appears to have occurred to the craftsmen that decorating a panel, for instance, is not at all the same thing as covering it with decoration. Still less do they seem to have felt that occasionally some portions of the plain ground are much more valuable in the design than anything which they can put on them. Indeed, the few thoughtful designers who understand its use and appreciate its value, frequently have more trouble with their ground than with anything else in the panel, because overdoing is often not as good as not decorating at all.

- ① minimalism
- ② fastidiousness
- ③ overcrowding
- ④ sensationalism

14. In the winter of 1901, a silent terror gripped the small town of Mattoon, Illinois, which remains unexplained to this day. One January evening, a woman smelled a sweetish odor coming from her bedroom window. A few minutes later, she passed out. The residents of the entire town experienced the same incident. At the end of March, however, almost suddenly the incidents stopped completely. No perpetrators were ever arrested, and police reports were filed under the heading "unexplained event." All victims without exception reported the same symptoms, the same sweetish odor, and the same temporary paralysis, all without any attempt at theft or violence. Despite some speculations, the medical reports and eyewitness accounts remain _____.

- ① a hoax
- ② contradictory
- ③ an enigma
- ④ wildly varying

15. Joao da Silva was guided by a dream that revealed the presence of a gold deposit directly beneath his home. Convinced that the vision was a message from the otherworldly, he began digging a well under his kitchen, investing time and money in what he considered a life-changing mission. The well, about forty meters deep, had been dug with rudimentary tools but with astonishing precision, a sign of the man's skill and experience. For a whole year, he worked tirelessly, fueled by an obsession to find the promised gold. But the dream _____: as he was lowering himself into the well on a wooden platform, it suddenly gave way, with Joao plummeting into the void.

- ① turned to tragedy
- ② compensated the effort
- ③ gained instant popularity
- ④ became an unbelievable reality

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

During a military expedition to the frigid Chukchi Peninsula in 1950, Soviet soldiers found themselves sharing the extreme landscape with an unexpected presence: hungry polar bears and their cubs. In an environment where temperatures dropped to -40°C , compassion overwhelmed them, and instead of repelling the bears, they began feeding them what they had on hand: cans of condensed milk. They opened the cans and handed them to the bears, who licked them and shared them with their cubs. The simple yet powerful gesture transformed into a scene of rare tenderness in a context dominated by freezing temperatures and military rigors.

- ① Extreme Environment Unites Soldiers and Polar Bears
- ② Sympathy Overpowers Ruthless Soldiers in the Wild
- ③ Soviet Soldiers Share Condensed Milk with Hungry Bears
- ④ Hungry Polar Bears Exhibit a Rare Scene of Tenderness

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

The brain location is the result of evolution, but in simple engineering terms, the brain is located in the head because the eyes are a part of the brain, and the eyes need to be quickly movable in order to take in the world around the creature. The eyes also need to be close to the brain to minimize signal lag between the eyes and the parts of the brain that analyzes the signals. Another reason is to minimize the cost of building the connection between the brain and the eyes, and keep the connection running. Other senses like smell and hearing are also closely related to the brain, and also go together with the location of the brain. From an evolutionary point of view, sight is one of the oldest sense organs. Sight coevolved with a control and signal analysis center, the brain, and set the body plan for all creatures that followed. They all have the layout with a head with a brain and eyes in one end of a tube where food goes in, and the other end of a tube where the excrement goes out.

- ① All sighted animals have both the brain and the eyes in the head.
- ② Organs for smelling and hearing tend to be located close to the brain.
- ③ The brain location is motivated by evolutionary and engineering terms.
- ④ Some unique animals use the same organ for food ingestion and waste disposal.

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

Biologists who ponder the story of the evolution of life from simple cells to complex plants and animals often present us with a straight fact of fate: life on this planet seems to be an affair that occurs only once. ① Of course, scientists, like everybody else, differ among themselves violently when they discuss problems of the generation of life. Yet they seem generally agreed that if a nuclear explosion were to destroy all living matter it would end life on earth forever. Nowhere on earth today are living cells being generated naturally out of lifeless particles. ② According to the dominant theory, as the earth slowly cooled off, after its fiery formation, water began to form on the earth's surface and an atmosphere began to appear above it. Much later, it is suggested, a time arrived when conditions throughout the earth were just right for the widespread generation of life forms. The hot, soupy substance which seems to have covered the earth's surface became like a vast laboratory test tube for transforming lifeless particles into living cells. ③ The modern science of biology is likely to take for granted that all living things are composed of cells, and that cells are the fundamental units of anatomy, physiology, reproduction and development. But once that evolutionary point was past, the earth ceased to function as a life-making laboratory. ④ Had life not evolved then, or had it accidentally disappeared at any time later, its chance would have been lost forever. Life in the large is like the life of each individual. It is mortal. Once gone it is beyond recall.

19. Which of the following is the major theme of the passage?

There are a number of questions that it is no use asking, because they can never be answered. When we come to what are usually referred to as fundamentals, the difficulty of not asking the wrong kind of question is greater than it would be in other areas. In some parts of the world, if a man dies, the only question asked is, "Who caused his death, and by what form of magic?"; the idea of death from natural causes is unknown. In these cultural contexts, death, illness, and injury are often interpreted as having origins in the invisible realm of spirits, ghosts, or the agency of sorcerers or witches. Indeed, the life of the less-civilized of mankind is largely based on trying to find an answer to a wrong question: "What magical forces or powers are responsible for good or bad fortune, and how can they be avoided or calmed?"

- ① Sorcery and witchcraft have tenaciously dominated the human mind.
- ② All contingencies of life may be viewed from diverse, yet valid, points of view.
- ③ People from less civilized world tend to ask wrong questions about fundamentals.
- ④ Asking fundamental questions about human vulnerability is driven by the instinct.

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

This man has a storm in his brain. Epilepsy. So the doctors cut the great bridge of nerves that connects the two halves of his mind, a thing called the corpus callosum. The storm is now quiet. But now the man has two brains in one skull, and they do not speak to each other. This is a story of a soldier, a veteran they called W.J., who had this done. A scientist, Michael Gazzaniga, studied him and learned some strange things. A man's left brain is the one that talks. The right brain is quiet, but it knows. The scientist would put a key in the man's left hand, which is run by the right brain. The man would say, "I feel nothing." But if you asked his left hand to point to a picture of what it held, it would point to the key. The hand knew what the mouth did not. Sometimes his own left hand would fight his right, one trying to button a shirt while the other unbuttoned it. A house divided - the doctors stopped the electrical storm, but they split the man in two.

- ① W.J. had two brains that could not communicate with each other.
- ② The left and right brain hemispheres have different functions.
- ③ Epileptic seizures could be prevented by severing the corpus callosum.
- ④ The left brain controls speech as well as the left side of the body.

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

Andrew Jackson (1767-1845) was the seventh president of the United States, who rose to fame as a U.S. Army general and served in both houses of the U.S. Congress. His political philosophy became the basis for the rise of Jacksonian democracy. His legacy is controversial: he has been praised as an advocate for working Americans and preserving the union of states, and criticized for his racist policies, particularly towards Native Americans. In 1780 he and his brother joined the Patriots to fight British forces during the American Revolutionary War. They were captured and a British officer demanded to have his boots polished. Andrew refused, and the officer slashed him with a sword, leaving him with scars on his left hand and head. They were taken to a prisoner-of-war camp in South Carolina, where they became malnourished and contracted smallpox. In late spring, the brothers were released to their mother in a prisoner exchange. His brother died two days after arriving home, but Andrew's mother was able to nurse Andrew back to health. Once he recovered, Elizabeth volunteered to nurse American prisoners of war housed in British prison ships in the harbor of Charleston, South Carolina. She contracted cholera and died soon afterwards. The war made Jackson an orphan at age fourteen and increased his hatred for the values he associated with Britain, in particular aristocracy and political privilege.

- ① He fought the British while he was a teenager.
- ② He hated the non-democratic values of the British.
- ③ He sustained an injury on his head while in captivity.
- ④ He was a racist and discriminated against the black slaves.

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

The bystander effect is a social psychological theory that states that individuals are less likely to offer help to a victim in the presence of other people. The theory was first proposed in 1964 after the murder of Kitty Genovese, in which 37 bystanders saw or heard the attack without coming to her assistance or calling the police. Much research has focused on increasingly varied factors, such as the number of bystanders, ambiguity, group cohesiveness, and diffusion of responsibility that reinforces mutual denial. If a single individual is asked to complete a task alone, the sense of responsibility will be strong, and there will be a positive response; however, if a group is required to complete a task together, each individual in the group will have a weak sense of responsibility, and will often shrink back in the face of difficulties or responsibilities. Recent studies show that this effect can generalize to workplace settings, where subordinates in comparable contexts often refrain from informing managers regarding ideas, concerns, and opinions.

- ① Genovese was attacked in a social psychology experiment.
- ② A group of classmates may react differently from random bystanders to victims.
- ③ The fewer the bystanders the more likely they are to avoid involvement.
- ④ At a large workplace employees feel freer to communicate with their employer.

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

The fact that every person's signature is as distinctive as their fingerprints is the foundation on which rests the whole banking system of the world. Our writing reflects not only the movement pattern of the writing hand but the movement pattern of the whole body. The persons who lose their writing arm go on making their letters in the same way, and their new writing shows the same fundamental characteristics as the old. Sometimes at Victorian tea-parties a lady would hint that she could read character from handwriting, and she often made very penetrating judgments on the samples offered. Nowadays the psychologists are saying the same. Not only age and character affect our style, they say, but also our prevailing mood; our motions express our emotions. Thus, in elation our gestures are high, wide and handsome, in depression grudging, slow and small. Such things reflect the altered tension in our muscles which accompanies these states of mind. They are seen in an exaggerated form in the handwriting of the mentally ill. The scientific analysis of handwriting should soon enable doctors to understand a patient's character more or less at a glance; and also to spot signs of an emotional or mental disturbance at the earliest possible moment.

- ① Relying on individual's signature in banking system is too risky.
- ② Signature is as unique as fingerprints but changes a little over time.
- ③ Handwriting reveals complete constancy not affected by mood or emotions.
- ④ Handwriting analysis is scientifically sound and may be used for medical purposes.

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

In 327 BC, Alexander the Great faced a daunting challenge: a Sogdian stronghold perched on a seemingly inaccessible rock face, protected by well-supplied soldiers confident in their position. The defenders, confident in their inviolability, responded sarcastically to the demand for surrender: "Find some soldiers with wings." Alexander, goaded by the irony, turned the provocation into a challenge. He offered twelve talents to anyone who could scale the cliff. Three hundred volunteers equipped themselves with linen ropes and tent pegs, and that night ventured up the most inaccessible slope, the one the Sogdians had left unguarded precisely because of its difficulty. The climb was brutal: thirty fell to their deaths. But at dawn, the rest of the group reached the summit. The survivors waved white banners to signal their success. Alexander, seizing the opportunity, sent a messenger to the Sogdians: "The winged soldiers have arrived." He ordered the trumpets to be sounded and the camp to be thrown into confusion, simulating an imminent attack. In reality, the Macedonians on the summit were few, exhausted, and ill-equipped, and the rest of the army could not reach them. But the bluff worked. The Sogdians, panicking, surrendered.

- ① Most Macedonians were all-weather, undaunted, tireless rock-climbers.
- ② The Sogdian fortress was overtaken by Alexander for the first time in its history.
- ③ Boldness and strategic deception helped Alexander conquer an impregnable fortress.
- ④ Well-trained warriors can complete even the most difficult tasks like scaling a stiff cliff.

25. According to the passage, which of the following is true of Vivaldi?

Antonio Lucio Vivaldi was an Italian composer, virtuoso violinist and impresario of Baroque music. Regarded as one of the greatest Baroque composers, Vivaldi's influence during his lifetime was widespread across Europe. He pioneered many developments in orchestration, violin technique and programmatic music, and composed many instrumental concertos for the violin and a variety of other musical instruments, as well as sacred choral works and more than fifty operas. His best-known work is a series of violin concertos known as *The Four Seasons*. Vivaldi began studying for the Catholic priesthood at the age of 15 and was ordained at 25, but was given dispensation no longer to say public Masses due to a health problem. After meeting the Emperor Charles VI, Vivaldi moved to Vienna, hoping for royal support. However, the Emperor died soon after Vivaldi's arrival, and Vivaldi himself died in poverty less than a year later. After almost two centuries of decline, Vivaldi's musical reputation underwent a revival in the early 20th century, with much scholarly research devoted to his work. Many of Vivaldi's compositions, once thought lost, have been rediscovered – some as recently as 2015. His music remains widely popular in the present day and is regularly played all over the world.

- ① His musical career was supported by an Austrian Emperor.
- ② He was active as a priest and a musician throughout his lifetime.
- ③ His works were relatively unpopular in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- ④ Despite his Catholic priesthood, he did not compose church music.

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

In 1576, Venice faced a health crisis that threatened to overwhelm the city and its businesses. A disease was spreading, claiming victims primarily among the lower classes. The authorities, seeking answers, turned to the prestigious Girolamo Mercuriale, a professor in Padua and a leading figure in the European medical scene. His diagnosis, however, proved controversial: according to him, it was not plague, but rather malignant fevers, and the low incidence among the wealthy classes convinced him that the air was not contaminated. Local doctors, however, clearly recognized the signs of the plague and proposed drastic measures: isolation, house closures, quarantine. But these solutions would have paralyzed trade, and so the Venetian authorities preferred to follow Mercuriale's reassuring interpretation. The choice proved fatal. The epidemic spread, and the toll was tragic: approximately fifty thousand deaths. Mercuriale, who had personally visited the sick, was accused of underestimating the situation and was isolated. He defended himself by arguing that his actions were guided by divine inspiration, not negligence. After the storm, he was allowed to return to Padua, where he resumed his academic work, leaving behind a bitter chapter in Venetian medical history.

- ① Venetian authorities sided with Mercuriale in order to protect trade.
- ② A widespread malignant fever in Venice cost the lives of 50,000 Venetians.
- ③ Mercuriale was eventually exonerated because his action had been inspired by God.
- ④ Local doctors, convinced the malady was a plague, implemented strong measures.

[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?

Amid much conjecture, the two people with the strongest claims to the discovery are Jan Lippershey and Zacharias Jensen, but the evidence in favor of either is not conclusive and the date can only be given as being within the first decade of the 1600s.

The telescope was discovered in the Netherlands, but further detail is not certain. Spectacles had been known since the thirteenth century, and there was in 1600 a flourishing spectacle-lens-making industry in the Dutch town of Middelburg. [A] It is probable that one of the spectacle-makers of the town, or perhaps even a child playing with the lenses, noticed by chance that if one lens was held in a little distance in front of another, the weathercock of a neighboring church which was in view through the lenses appeared larger and nearer. But it's only a possibility. [B] Galileo heard a vague account of the invention in Venice in 1609, and working out from first principles what would be the likely arrangement, made a telescope for himself. [C] Keeping improving on his first telescope, he made about a hundred during the first half of the 1610s, supplying them to those who were curious to see and use the new invention. [D] Not satisfied with observing earthly objects, Galileo very quickly turned a telescope towards the moon and other heavenly bodies, and discovered four satellites or moons circulating round the planet Jupiter.

① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D]

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

- ① Galileo was the first to invent telescope and observe the heavenly bodies.
- ② Galileo kept his invention of telescopes a secret from his friends and colleagues.
- ③ The date of invention of a telescope has been established but its inventor has not.
- ④ Odds are that children in Middelburg accidentally found out principles of telescopes.

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

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

It has been observed that highly intelligent, highly passionate and creative, and highly determined people somehow sleep less than other normal people. And there's a very good reason for that. Remember that we are talking about sleeping less because one consciously chooses to, and not because one has to due to heavy workload or insomnia.

[A] It is well known that when people live in deep alignment with what they love, their brains often self-regulate in ways similar to a rested brain. So highly intelligent people and those who also have a burning passion and sense of purpose tend to regard sleep as a waste of time. They must make their brain gratified no matter what the cost.

[B] They need just as much sleep as others but their need to satisfy their mental hunger is stronger, more important and more urgent than the need for sleep, so they happily sacrifice sleep.

[C] Normally, humans need on average six to eight hours of sleep every day in order to stay alert, relaxed, healthy, and functioning. However, highly intelligent, highly motivated people carve a different pathway to sleep less and still successfully bypass sleep deprivation.

As it turns out, their satisfying brain begins releasing the same chemicals that are released through sleep and rest in normal people. That's why passionate people can work long hours, forget to eat or sleep, and still feel alive because they're fuelled by dopamine, oxytocin, and the profound coherence of purpose.

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

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

- ① Chronically sleep-deprived people tend to become high-achievers at work.
- ② Since the brain needs sleep, those who sleep less actually make up with power naps.
- ③ When people are forced to sleep less for work, the brain adjusts itself to shorter sleep.
- ④ When the brain is satisfied it produces the same kind of effect as having enough sleep.