

[14~17: 1.5 points each]

[14-15] Choose the one that is closest in meaning to the given sentence.

14. I doubt you could get Fred to eat shrimp, let alone Louise squid.
- ① I believe it is more difficult to make Fred have shrimp than to make Louise have squid.
 - ② I don't think you can feed Fred shrimp, not to mention you can't feed Louise squid.
 - ③ I believe Fred doesn't like to have shrimp, not that Louise doesn't like to have squid.
 - ④ I don't think it is more difficult to feed Louise squid than to feed Fred shrimp.
15. I shall never again feel that the government won't do everything conceivable to bring a hostage back.
- ① I will continue in my belief that the government will not take the necessary steps to retrieve hostages.
 - ② The fact that our elected officials will return prisoners to their nation is something I have always felt.
 - ③ That our leaders will not do whatever it takes to recover a captive is something that will never cross my mind again.
 - ④ Bringing hostages back is the role of the government no matter what I have felt in the past.

[16-17] Choose the one that best completes the sentence.

16. She was a master of arcane tax jargon, not an area _____.
- ① that the blood gets racing
 - ② gets that racing the blood
 - ③ the racing gets that blood
 - ④ that gets the blood racing
17. Those with partial artery blockage are particularly vulnerable _____ a driveway deep in snow.
- ① should they clear to try
 - ② they should try to clear
 - ③ they should clear to try
 - ④ should they try to clear

[18~30: 2 points each]

[18-19] Choose the one that makes the sentence grammatically INCORRECT.

18. Also ①arrested eight other suspects who ②allegedly worked for the terrorist organization ③while maintaining the ④appearance of normal lives.

19. There was ①so much hype beforehand that it ②would have been almost impossible ③to the film to meet our high ④expectations of it.

[20-21] Choose the one that is grammatically INCORRECT.

20. ① His dog ran faster than we'd thought it would.
 ② The board is nearly as wide as it is very long.
 ③ The training was less challenging than last time.
 ④ She comes from the same town as I come from.
21. ① Be silent, for there be nothing you can say that is of any use.
 ② Had he been an investigator, I would have answered all his questions honestly.
 ③ Be that as it may, under no circumstances is there any excuse for what you did.
 ④ It may be of interest to you that there is an opportunity for profit in the near future.

[22-50] Read the following passages and answer the questions.

[22-23] Since bees are deaf, they don't use verbal language to communicate. Instead, they dance to share information and make requests. Bees receive input by sight and by feeling the vibrations caused by dancing bees. Here are three of the most common bee dances. First, the waggle dance explains the distance, direction, and desirability of a nectar source farther than 10 meters away. In this dance, the bee makes two semicircles and then runs the diameter of the circle. The straight side of the semicircle shows direction, the running speed shows distance, and the intensity shows the nectar's sweetness. Next, the tremble dance informs other bees that a large load of nectar has arrived in the hive for processing. In this dance, the bee walks leisurely and wiggles its legs, causing its body to tremble. The shake dance tells house bees to help the foragers collect nectar from a particularly rich source. The forager bees shudder in front of one house bee at a time, to notify up to 20 of them per minute.

22. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- ① To describe how bees communicate by dancing
- ② To explain the ways bees search for nectar
- ③ To teach a lesson about bee species
- ④ To show the accuracy of bee dances

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

- ① Bees use both verbal language and dances to communicate.
- ② A bee twitching its legs and strolling is doing the tremble dance.
- ③ The round side of the semicircle in the waggle dance shows direction.
- ④ The shake dance means a large amount of nectar has arrived in the hive.

[24-25] At its simplest level, reputation is what others think of us. At a more complex level, it impacts on our credibility in everything we do, everything we say, and how people react to us personally and professionally. While reputation may be difficult to describe and quantify, many of us will intuitively have a sense of those colleagues who have good reputations and those who do not. If individuals are perceived of as having a good reputation, this implies that they have raised their colleagues' confidence that they will follow the appropriate behaviors, which will, in time, produce good results. (A)_____, many people think that their reputational value lies entirely with their functional and technical competence and their ability to do their job. Some colleagues advise that (B)we should not care what people think as long as we are able to deliver. However, you may know of some colleagues who have enormous talent but who never achieve the success their level of work deserves because they have not learned how to leverage their assets to represent themselves in the best way.

24. Which of the following best fits into (A)?

- ① All in all
- ② Moreover
- ③ However
- ④ Therefore

25. Which of the following is closest in meaning to (B)?

- ① Even when we fail, we should still consider what others think.
- ② What we achieve is just as important as how others see us.
- ③ We need to be aware of others if we cannot complete our job.
- ④ We do not need to worry about others if we can produce the expected results.

[26-27] Language attrition occurs when people lose fluency in their native language as a result of becoming bilingual or multilingual. The process of acquiring new languages can affect a person's use of the language that they were born into. With international immigration becoming much more common, applied linguistics has created models to better understand how acquisition of new languages results in language attrition. Linguists use the term "first language attrition" to describe the gradual loss of a first language (L1) as the immigrant gains proficiency in the second language (L2). Native speakers' L1 skills can undergo changes in fluency while they acquire L2 skills. The extent to which L1 is impacted can be correlated with the degree to which L2 becomes dominant in the person's life, combined with diminishing exposure to the L1 and its associated culture. Linguists have tried to identify the degree to which interference between L1 and L2 can be considered normal versus abnormal, but, without a standard of "language normalcy," current thinking tends to see language attrition as a continuum rather than a(n) (A)_____.

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

- ① First language attrition occurs when use of L1 exceeds use of L2.
- ② Being exposed to culture related to the first language may accelerate L1 attrition.
- ③ Language attrition causes the acquisition of a second language.
- ④ Immigrants who use L2 more often are likely to experience greater L1 attrition.

27. Which of the following best fits into (A)?

- ① abnormal event
- ② necessary transition
- ③ sharp cutoff
- ④ innate behavior

[28-30] Sociopath is a term people use, often arbitrarily, to describe someone who is apparently without conscience, hateful, or hate-worthy. The term psychopath is used to (A)_____ a sociopath who is simply more dangerous, like a mass murderer. Although sociopath and psychopath are often used interchangeably and may overlap, each has its own clear lines of distinction. Psychopaths are classified as people with little or no conscience but are able to follow social conventions when it suits their needs. Sociopaths have a limited, albeit weak, ability to feel empathy and remorse. They're also more likely to fly off the handle and react violently when confronted by the consequences of their actions. While it's common to think of sociopaths and psychopaths as being inherently dangerous, this is more a construct of TV dramas than a true reflection of the disorders. Violence, while certainly possible, is not an inherent characteristic of either sociopathy or psychopathy. That being said, sociopaths will often go to extraordinary lengths to (B)_____ others, whether it be by charming, disarming, or frightening them, in order to get what they want. When psychopaths become violent, they're just as likely to hurt themselves as others. The more a psychopath feels socially isolated, sad, and alone, the higher their risk for violence and impulsive and reckless behavior.

28. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- ① Differences between Sociopaths and Psychopaths
 - ② Popular Beliefs about Sociopathy and Psychopathy
 - ③ Reasons People Become Sociopaths and Psychopaths
 - ④ Crimes Committed by Sociopaths and Psychopaths
29. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① Psychopaths are able to identify with others' emotions.
 - ② Most people are aware of the distinction between sociopaths and psychopaths.
 - ③ Socially isolated psychopaths present danger to the society as well as themselves.
 - ④ Sociopaths are intrinsically dangerous and susceptible to violence.
30. Which of the following ordered pairs best fits into (A) and (B)?
- ① convey - manipulate
 - ② indicate - alarm
 - ③ influence - befriend
 - ④ condemn - harm

[31~40: 2.5 points each]

[31-32] Two hundred and fifty million people live and work outside the country of their birth. The scale and pace of human mobility coupled with a global population that is predicted to peak at more than nine billion by the middle of this century represents our new demographic reality. Migration is a hugely important driver of development and progress, offering opportunities to individuals and families, as well as spreading ideas and connecting the world. But the issue has also proven to be deeply worrying. This is because human activity has reshaped our planet so profoundly that we have entered a new geological epoch scientists label the "Anthropocene." Environmental degradation, such as climate change and water scarcity, affects where and how people are able to live. It drives human displacement and forced migration by threatening lives and making people's livelihoods untenable, particularly for the poorest and most vulnerable. Environmental issues have always been complex, but they are now intertwined with other factors of vulnerability such as poverty and lack of opportunity, key drivers of displacement, leading to a perturbing scene of environmental displacement that is on a scale never seen before.

31. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- ① The Globe Reshaped to Favor the Vulnerable
 - ② Human Mobility and Environmental Displacement
 - ③ Relationships Between Global Population and Mobility
 - ④ The Significance of Migration to Connecting the World
32. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- ① The Anthropocene is a technical term referring to the present era.
 - ② The current forced migration situation disconcerts the writer.
 - ③ The world population will hit nine billion by the mid-century.
 - ④ The Anthropocene stresses natural causes in shaping the earth.

[33-34] People define luck in three ways, according to Jacqueline Woolley, professor of psychology. First, we often use the term luck as synonymous with chance; we may call it lucky to win at a slot machine, although it's actually a random event. Another way to frame luck is as a supernatural force that exists in the universe. This force may touch on different people at different times, and some people believe it also can be harnessed, with a ritual or charm. Third, it can be thought of as a personal trait, something that you're born with. But does it exist? Author Richard Wiseman doesn't believe there's anything magical or superstitious about luck—it won't help you out or hurt you at the casino. On the other hand, considering yourself lucky or unlucky is a way of seeing yourself, which then has an impact on how you behave and how you think and becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy. So, in a sense, it absolutely does exist. And it has existed for ages. "Pretty much, in every culture throughout recorded history, people talk about superstitious rituals or chance—as indeed we do now, even with our amount of science and technology," Wiseman says. "It's something deep within us that makes us realize our lives are ruled by chance, and we're trying to do something to get control over that," Woolley agrees. "We as humans are very uncomfortable with uncertainty," she says. "When people feel less in control of their lives—like when they feel that things are random and they're not directing their lives—then people often search for (A)_____."

33. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- ① Random events are often mistaken for being lucky.
- ② Some people believe that they are born lucky.
- ③ A charm is used by some in an effort to control luck.
- ④ Belief in luck vanishes when confronted by science.

34. Which of the following best fits into (A)?

- ① the latest scientific discovery
- ② supernatural explanations
- ③ self-fulfilling revelation
- ④ personal strength

[35-37] Veblen goods are luxury items that become more desirable as their prices rise. Consumers in the market for luxury items are likely to purchase Veblen goods to showcase their wealth and social status. Such items include luxury cars, yachts, private jets, designer handbags, expensive jewelry, and designer clothing. Veblen goods get their name from Norwegian-American economist Thorstein Veblen who is best known for introducing the concept of conspicuous consumption, the display of wealth as a means of acquiring or securing social status. Most consumer goods have a downward-sloping demand curve because consumer demand goes down as prices rise. However, a Veblen good has an upward-sloping demand curve because its higher price indicates its (A)_____ as a status symbol, a phenomenon known as the Veblen effect. Veblen goods directly contradict the law of demand, which states that the quantity of a product demanded has a(n) (B)_____ relationship with its price tag. When the price of a Veblen good increases, it becomes more desirable to status-conscious consumers. If the price of a Veblen good decreases, it loses its appeal as a luxury item and may still be too expensive for the average consumer. The Veblen effect is similar to other theoretical anomalies from the world of economics, including the snob effect and the bandwagon effect.

35. Which of the following is the major topic of the passage?

- ① The mechanism behind the Veblen effect
- ② Upper-class bandwagon consumer trends
- ③ How the prices of luxury goods are determined
- ④ The Veblen effect's relationship to the snob effect

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

- ① The more expensive Veblen goods are, the fewer products that are sold.
- ② The Veblen effect is named after a famous conspicuous consumer.
- ③ The Veblen effect is not the sole phenomenon in economics that is contradictory.
- ④ Lowering the price of a Veblen good makes it available to the common consumer.

37. Which of the following ordered pairs best fits into (A) and (B)?

- ① value - inverse
- ② vanity - direct
- ③ origin - complex
- ④ quality - affirmative

[38-40] Although copyright law doesn't specifically address artificial intelligence, in order to be protected under the Copyright Act a work of art must meet the following requirements: be an original work of authorship, be fixed in a tangible medium, and have a minimal amount of creativity. If a work of art doesn't meet all three of these, then it does not qualify for copyright protection. Copyright cannot belong to the AI itself because "original works of authorship" implies a human hand in the process. This means that AI-generated art has no owner under the current rules. Apart from ownership rights of the AI-generated artwork, there are additional copyright concerns that may arise. There may be infringement claims on the final image based on copyrighted artwork input into the AI at the time of machine learning which may infringe the rights of copyright holders. Under the current U.S. law, owners of the AI technology itself may be the ones with cause for concern—potentially being at risk of copyright violation lawsuits. AI usually reviews or contains reproductions of other people's artwork to create new artwork. That new artwork could be an unauthorized (A)_____, which constitutes an infringement. This concerns the owner of the AI who may ultimately be liable for such breach. But since copyright protection in art is given to the human creator, which AI-generated art lacks, it is likely that neither the AI nor the AI company is the culprit.

38. Which of the following is the major topic of the passage?
- ① Infringements of AI-generated art by humans
 - ② Amendments to copyright laws regarding art
 - ③ How to protect the authorship rights of AI
 - ④ Ownership and copyright concerns in AI-generated artwork
39. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① The human creator exclusively comprises legal authorship.
 - ② More than three conditions must be fulfilled for copyright protection.
 - ③ AI-generated art is owned by the AI company under current laws.
 - ④ The ownership rights of AI artwork is the specific concern of copyright law.
40. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
- ① prototype
 - ② derivative
 - ③ original
 - ④ retreat

[41~50: 3 points each]

[41-42] Freedom is a marvel of metaphorical thought. The idea of freedom is felt viscerally, in our bodies, because it is fundamentally understood in terms of our bodily experiences. The language expressing the metaphorical ideas jumps out at you when you think of the opposite of freedom: "in chains," "imprisoned," "enslaved," "trapped," and "held down." We all had the experience as children of wanting to do something and being held down, so that we were not free to do what we wanted. These bodily experiences form the basis of our everyday idea of simple freedom, for reasoning about freedom, as well as for talking about freedom. Freedom means being able to achieve purposes, either because nothing is stopping you or because you have the requisite capacities, or both. Much of what we seek to achieve is not just physical; our intended achievements normally extend to social realms: morality, politics, business, religion, communication, scholarship, art, and much more. Whenever there is an issue of freedom, freedom is thought of metaphorically, in terms of functioning physically with your body to carry out some purposeful action.

41. Which of the following is the major topic of the passage?
- ① The opposite expressions of freedom
 - ② The freedom of metaphorical thought
 - ③ The physical basis of our concept of freedom
 - ④ The versatile nature of freedom of expression
42. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- ① When concerned with one's capability to achieve purposes, freedom is limited to physical experiences.
 - ② Metaphorical language about freedom's opposite comes from our childhood experience.
 - ③ If one worships as they believe is right, people would think that they are free.
 - ④ Our bodily experiences make the base of our understanding of freedom.

[43-44] Streaming services have data on viewers' spending habits and brand preferences, and they're looking into new ways to use them. First came product placement. In exchange for a payment, a TV show or a film would prominently display a brand-name product. Then there was virtual product placement. Products or logos would be inserted into a show during editing, thanks to computer-generated imagery. Now, with the rise of Netflix and other streaming platforms, the practice of working brands into shows and films is likely to get more sophisticated. In the near future, the products that appear onscreen may depend on who is watching. In other words, a viewer known to be a whiskey drinker could see a billboard for a liquor brand in the background of a scene, while a teetotaler watching the same scene might see a billboard for a fizzy water company. Streaming services could also drop in brand-name products based on when a show is being watched. Someone who watches a show in the morning could see a carton of orange juice within a character's reach, while a different viewer watching the same thing in the afternoon could see a can of soda. Streaming services are more likely than traditional TV companies to pull this off because (A)_____. With every click of the remote, viewers tell the services information about themselves that can be used to determine which products might appeal to them.

43. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?

- ① Streaming platforms want to tailor in-film advertisements to the viewer.
- ② The time of viewing might impact what products are inserted into an episode.
- ③ Streaming services could further exploit users' data and their preferences.
- ④ Adding in products while editing the film was the first form of product placement.

44. Which of the following best fits into (A)?

- ① they're better at analyzing information on products
- ② the number of subscribers to the services is plunging
- ③ customers are increasingly becoming wary of sharing information
- ④ they have direct access to far more information on their customers

[45-47] Coffee is the second most traded commodity, after oil, and is used as a drink in quantities second only to water, making it an integral part of many people's lives. Global consumption of coffee in 2019 was estimated to be 10 billion kilograms. Due to its scale, the coffee supply chain is responsible for significant water pollution, deforestation, waste generation, and labor exploitation. There is a significant environmental impact from growing coffee due to the use of fertilizers and pesticides, the high use of water, and air pollution by farm equipment. Moreover, how you consume your coffee differentially increases these impacts. Among three common ways of preparing coffee at home—the drip coffee maker, French press, and capsule machine—the capsule machine was found to be the most environmentally damaging both in the preparation of the coffee before purchase, and in the amount of waste. (A)_____, single-portion coffee capsules have become increasingly popular recently because they meet the needs of modern consumers: good taste, consistent quality, a wide selection of flavors, and convenience. The main problem is they are hard to recycle. A coffee capsule contains a plastic cone, between 5-7 grams of ground coffee, and a protective film, which is usually plastic or aluminum. In most places, recycling a coffee capsule requires the user to separate the plastic, food waste (i.e., ground coffee), and aluminum into different containers for removal. This is tedious, so generally, coffee capsules end up as undifferentiated garbage and not recycled at all.

45. What is the major topic of the passage?

- ① The importance of the coffee capsule industry
- ② The problems of recycling plastic and aluminum
- ③ Environmental issues related to coffee capsules
- ④ Less-polluting ways to consume your coffee

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

- ① Due to their damaging effects, capsules are losing favor.
- ② A coffee capsule has four key parts, all of which can be recycled.
- ③ People tend to discard capsules rather than recycle them.
- ④ The French press does more environmental damage than coffee capsules.

47. Which of the following best fits into (A)?

- ① Therefore
- ② In other words
- ③ Due to this fact
- ④ This notwithstanding

[48-50] Art history is filled with artists who were cruel, criminal, and exploitative. Michelangelo Merisi da Caravaggio is hailed as a genius who brings religious stories to life through dramatic lighting. Many of his paintings are also tense with violence, hinting at the character of their creator. Caravaggio was notoriously aggressive and spent time in prison for numerous assaults. Then, he went a step further and killed a man. Likewise, Gian Lorenzo Bernini, the greatest sculptor of his time, was another violent man. He revolutionized the portrait bust by carving lifelike marble portraits of muses, including Constanza Bonarelli who became his mistress. But, upon discovering she was involved with his brother, Bernini broke two of his brother's ribs and wounded her face. The narratives of art history have played a role in allowing such artists to escape the consequences of their crimes. The appalling offenses of figures like Bernini are (A)_____. Their behavior is excused and even celebrated: Caravaggio has been framed, flippantly, as a "bad boy" of the Renaissance, boosting ideals of the tortured artist who channels destructive energy into masterpieces. While we cannot simply regard a work as a reflection of its maker, it's impossible to overlook this aspect entirely. By separating artist from artwork, we ignore, for example, Picasso's misogyny towards the models pictured in his paintings. This reductive narrative also removes the agency of his muses who were key collaborators in the creation of masterpieces. The conclusion is, while we can appreciate art for its aesthetic value, we must continue to address the distressing details of artists who damaged those around them. Art history's narratives should present audiences with facts, both good and bad, about artists and hold them accountable.

48. Which of the following is the best title for the passage?
- ① Art History of the Renaissance
 - ② Hidden Stories of Violence in Art
 - ③ Positive Legacy of Art for Art's Sake
 - ④ Collaboration between Artists and Models
49. According to the passage, which of the following is **NOT** true?
- ① Picasso treated his muses as important artistic partners.
 - ② Caravaggio has been idealized as a tortured artist.
 - ③ Bernini and his brother had an affair with the same woman.
 - ④ Many of Caravaggio's paintings intimate his violent personality.
50. Which of the following best fits into (A)?
- ① chided as inexcusable
 - ② routinely downplayed
 - ③ invariably punished
 - ④ deemed terrifying