

수험번호() 모집단위() 성명()

3. What is the topic of the passage? [2점]

In reality, sports training, for some children, is work-like and potentially could lead to significant harm by adversely affecting the child's development. For example, one girl took up swimming when she was five and quit when she was 14, having done an estimated 10,000 hours of training in the pool. Such a commitment of time and energy would not have been tolerated had the child been at work in a shop, but because sport is seen to be 'play' it escapes our critical eye. Children are particularly vulnerable to a variety of injuries, some caused by overuse, e.g. epiphyseal injuries, and others caused by specific training, e.g. back injuries in young gymnasts due to training to develop spinal mobility. The problem is not only that the children do not know when to say no to what their coach or parent wants them to do, but also that many of us do not know enough about the dangers they can be exposed to.

- ① Adverse effects of training on children
- ② Effective ways to reduce sports injuries
- ③ Training treatments for specific injuries
- ④ Influence of sports on social relationships
- ⑤ Warming-up exercises for children's sports

※[4-5] Choose the most appropriate one for each blank.

4. [2점]

Experts have pretty thoroughly debunked the idea that zero-calorie sweeteners have no effect on your weight or metabolism. And a recent study from an Australian team found that, when artificial sweeteners hit your tongue, your brain's reward centers light up and signal to your gut to expect some energy (calories) to arrive in the very near future. When those calories never show up, your brain tries to square this imbalance by pushing you to consume more food to fill the hole, the Aussie team says. In this way, no-calorie sweeteners like the ones in diet soda may _____.

- ① make you feel full
- ② contain more energy
- ③ make you lose weight
- ④ make you feel more hungry
- ⑤ provide the calories you need

5.

Within the basic framework of teacher-controlled interaction, there are several possible variations in structural arrangements of interaction, which will be referred to from here on as "participant structures." Teachers use different participant structures, or ways of arranging verbal interaction with students, for communicating different types of educational material, and for providing variation in the presentation of the same material to hold children's interest. Often the notion that different kinds of materials are taught better and more efficiently through one sort of participant structuring rather than another is also involved. In one type of participant structure _____. In such contexts participation is usually mandatory rather than voluntary, individual rather than chorus, and each student is expected to participate or perform verbally. During such sessions, the remaining students who are not interacting with the teacher are usually working alone or independently at their desks on reading or writing assignments.

- ① the teacher interacts with all of the students
- ② students are divided into small groups for the purpose of group projects
- ③ the teacher interacts with only some of the students in the class at once
- ④ the teacher addresses all of them or a single student in the presence of the rest of the students
- ⑤ students work independently at their desks and teachers are available for student-initiated verbal interaction

6. Which of the following is different in reference from the others? [2점]

Levin was almost the same age as Oblonsky and was intimate with him. Levin had been **(a)** his comrade and friend from early youth. They loved each other, despite the difference in their characters and tastes. But despite that, as often happens between people who have chosen different ways, each of them, while rationally justifying the other's activity, despised it in his heart. Oblonsky could not repress a slightly mocking smile at the sight of Levin. So many times **(b)** he had seen him come to Moscow from the country, where he did something or other, though Oblonsky could never understand precisely what, nor did it interest **(c)** him. Levin always came to Moscow agitated, hurried, a little uneasy, and annoyed at this uneasiness, and most often with a completely new, unexpected view of things. Oblonsky laughed at this and loved it. In just the same way, at heart Levin despised both his friend's city style of life and **(d)** his job, which he regarded as trifling, and **(e)** he laughed at it all. But the difference was that Oblonsky, while doing as everyone else did, laughed confidently and good-naturedly, whereas Levin laughed unconfidently and sometimes crossly.

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

7. According to the passage, why is a remote executive assistant in India convenient to a New York businessman?

Every time I think I have found the last, most obscure job that could be outsourced to Bangalore, I discover a new one. My friend Kulkarni used to head the government office in Bangalore responsible for attracting high technology global investment. After stepping down from that post in 2003, he started a company called B2K, with a division called Brickwork, which offers busy global executives their own personal assistant in India. Say you are running a company and you have been asked to give a speech and a PowerPoint presentation in two days. Your "remote executive assistant" in India, provided by Brickwork, will do all the research for you, create the PowerPoint presentation, and e-mail the whole thing to you overnight so that it is on your desk the day you

have to deliver it. "You can give your personal remote executive assistant their assignment when you are leaving work at the end of the day in New York City, and it will be ready for you the next morning," explained Kulkarni. "Because of the time difference with India, they can work on it while you sleep and have it back in your morning."

- ① Because they are very westernized.
② Because they can speak English well.
③ Because they accept a low salary offer.
④ Because they are very good at computers.
⑤ Because they work during nighttime in New York.

8. Which of the following includes all the people that support the tsunami hypothesis in the passage? [3점]

Some scientists say it's still possible to explain the tsunami-linked features in ways that don't invoke ancient cataclysms. Glacial transport, for instance, could have created some of those boulder fields, says Edwin Kite of the University of Chicago. "Bouldery debris is found on top of and at the margins of glaciers on Mars, and there is evidence for past glaciation—and present-day, debris-mantled ice—along the Deuteronilus Mensae," Kite says, referencing the Martian region being studied. Alexis Rodriguez, of the Planetary Science Institute in Arizona, counters that it's unlikely anything else could explain the flows his team observed, which move uphill and flow around small obstacles in ways glaciers wouldn't. And Brian Hynek, of the University of Colorado Boulder, agrees that the tsunami hypothesis is the best explanation for the observations. "We had lots of glacial activity at Mars elsewhere through time, and these large-scale features—backwash channels and streamlined bars with very large boulders—are not found in other glacially modified landscapes," Hynek says.

- ① Alexis Rodriguez
② Edwin Kite, Brian Hynek
③ Edwin Kite, Alexis Rodriguez
④ Alexis Rodriguez, Brian Hynek
⑤ Edwin Kite, Alexis Rodriguez, Brian Hynek

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

One of the most important factors in the economy is the consumer. Every person in the country has some influence, one way or another, on the economic health of the nation. Ordinarily, people buy something almost every day. The sales of items from chewing gum to houses are a good part of what keeps the money moving. When consumers feel that they have enough money to buy more than just what they need to live, the businesses in the nation profit. Interest rates go down, and people borrow more money and spend it. But when consumers begin to feel a pinch in the pocketbook, they spend less. The decrease in spending hurts business. A decrease in business activity often results in more unemployment and people having even less money to spend. Then the question that economists face is how to keep the consumer happy.

- ① People would rather spend money than save it.
- ② Housing is the most important economic factor.
- ③ Economists are interested in the stability of economy.
- ④ Consumers tend to spend more than they can afford.
- ⑤ Consumers are well aware of their role in the economic picture.

10. Which of the following is NOT appropriate in the flow of the passage?

With the partial exception of the musical theatre, the idea—and, with it, the importance—of originality is a comparatively late arrival. It is found in much rock music. **[A]** It is likewise central to discourse about most postwar jazz, but only rarely in the context of a piece of music; originality and bebop, for example, come together around performance and, especially, improvisational processes. **[B]** When the word appears in discourse about earlier genres, it is very often being applied retrospectively. **[C]** There is no evidence, for example, that the contemporary audience for country or vaudeville blues thought in terms of originality. **[D]** Many young performers had roots in country but their appeal went beyond the traditional

country music audience. **[E]** Moreover, when the marketing of these musics played on an element of difference, it did so with an equal pinch of familiarity.

- ① [A] ② [B] ③ [C] ④ [D] ⑤ [E]

11. Where would the following sentence best fit in the passage?

Sometimes they work, sometimes they don't.

The battle against depression has always been something of a rearguard action. **(A)** You can't prevent it; you can't really cure it. **(B)** The best you can do is battle it, often through a lifetime of cognitive behavioral therapy, which helps manage symptoms, and psychotropic medications, which improve mood by manipulating neurotransmitters like serotonin. **(C)** What makes depression so slippery, of course, is that while so many diseases have a known root cause—this or that virus or bacterium or physical anomaly—the roots of mental illness remain murky. **(D)** Now, a big step may have been made in tracing depression to its source, with a new study in Nature Genetics revealing no fewer than 15 discrete regions on the human genome associated with the development of major depressive disorder (MDD). **(E)** If depression is a breakdown in the operating system that is the human brain, the new study may have pinpointed the bad lines of code responsible.

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

※[12-13] Choose the best order of [A], [B], [C], and [D] to complete the paragraph beginning with the sentence given in the box.

12. [3점]

Logically, one might argue, some sort of choice has to be made by young people when they decide to listen to a piece of music.

[A] In each situation there was no real individual freedom of any kind, and education then consisted of learning how best to serve the powers that controlled everything. Divergent thought earned severe reprimand.

[B] In many ways this situation resembles that of the slave-like subjects of absolutist European monarchs of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries who had no choice but to obey every whim of their Lord and Master.

[C] Equally logical is that without any knowledge or systematic understanding of the extent of what is available and how to use it, an individual has few alternatives but to follow fashion, thus becoming an emotional slave to the blandishments of advertising and the pressures of peer groups.

[D] In some ways it also resembles the conditions of the mass of populace during medieval times where the dictates of the church ruled their minds and bodies, with barons and noble lords ensuring compliance.

- ① [B]-[A]-[D]-[C]
- ② [B]-[C]-[A]-[D]
- ③ [C]-[B]-[D]-[A]
- ④ [C]-[D]-[A]-[B]
- ⑤ [D]-[B]-[A]-[C]

13.

Content validity refers to the representativeness of our measurement regarding the phenomenon about which we want information.

[A] In the first sentence the relative pronoun *who* is the subject of its clause, whereas in the second sentence the relative pronoun *that* is the object.

[B] Thus, our testing instrument is not sensitive to the full range of relative clause types, and we can say that it lacks content validity.

[C] For example, if our test consists only of sentences such as “The girl who is running is my sister,” we do not have content validity because we have not included other relative clause types such as “The cat that the girl loves is cute.”

[D] If we are interested in the acquisition of relative clauses in general and plan to present learners with an acceptability judgment task, we need to make sure that all relative clause types are included.

- ① [B]-[D]-[C]-[A]
- ② [B]-[D]-[A]-[C]
- ③ [C]-[D]-[B]-[A]
- ④ [D]-[C]-[A]-[B]
- ⑤ [D]-[C]-[B]-[A]

14. Which of the following is the pair of linking words that best fit in blanks (A) and (B)? [3점]

Use of scientific analysis requires a thorough examination of what the test results say and what they do not. In some cases a test may point to the existence of an element in an item that could not have been present at the time the original work is thought to have been created, thereby apparently producing a clear result indicating forgery. In many cases, however, the test result may point only to the possibility of forgery, without being definitive. (A), the foreign element might have appeared in the work as a result of restoration, without intention to deceive. Alternatively, the test results might point to elements that require further explanation, either scientifically or through examining the history of the work and its creation. (B), it is rare that test results can definitively prove a work to be authentic, beyond indicating the absence of factors that would suggest a work is inauthentic. Scientific analysis therefore remains a useful tool in the process to establish authenticity, but it is not the only one.

(A)

(B)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① For example | In other words |
| ② For example | On the other hand |
| ③ Furthermore | In other words |
| ④ In contrast | On the other hand |
| ⑤ In contrast | As a result |

※[15-16] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

The situation becomes more complex when socioeconomic competition between several minority groups gives rise to several competing new literary standards, as in many parts of Asia and Africa, where language conflicts have led to civil disturbances and political instability. Although demands for language reform are usually verbalized in terms of communicative needs, it is interesting to observe that such demands do not necessarily reflect important linguistic differences between the idioms in question. Hindi and Urdu, the competing literary standards of north India, or Serbian and Croatian, in Yugoslavia, are grammatically almost identical. They differ in their writing systems, in their lexicons, and in minor aspects of syntax. Nevertheless, their proponents treat them as separate languages. The conflict in language loyalty may even affect mutual intelligibility, when speakers' claims that they do not understand each other reflect primarily social attitudes rather than linguistic fact. In other cases serious linguistic differences may be disregarded when minority speakers pay language loyalty to a standard markedly different from their own vernacular. In many parts of Alsace-Lorraine, _____, speakers of German dialects seem to disregard linguistic fact and pay language loyalty to French rather than to German.

15. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [2점]

- ① for example ② however
- ③ in contrast ④ nevertheless
- ⑤ on the other hand

16. According to the passage, which CANNOT be inferred from the passage?

- ① Linguistic differences can lead to social problems.
- ② Social attitudes can be a reason for a new literary standard.
- ③ Some people demand language reform for communicative needs.
- ④ Linguistic differences are not the only reason for mutual unintelligibility.
- ⑤ The speakers of Hindi and Urdu in north India have loyalty to each other's language.

※[17-18] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

How do we measure a charging bull? That is the challenge for meteorologists when they are faced with phenomena as overwhelming as the Manchester tornado. Like a bull, a tornado violently resists examination. It may come on suddenly from an unexpected place and last only a few minutes. Data from radar, weather balloons, and turtle probes can fill only part of the grid of information needed to comprehend tornado dynamics. So tornadoes remain the black holes of meteorology. Exactly how and why they form, and what drives their terrible power, are only partially understood.

And yet the essential steps that lead to tornadoes are known: A column of rising air forms at the boundary of air masses that differ in moisture and temperature. Then shearing winds—winds of varying speed that blow at cross directions at different altitudes—set the updraft spinning. These conditions produce a mesocyclone, a massive column of swirling air that gives birth to most tornadoes. The mesocyclone in turn is part of an even bigger supercell, a thunderstorm with a low cloud base and powerful and persistent updrafts. A supercell can be 10 to 20 miles across and 60,000 feet high—twice the height of Mount Everest—a scale that makes the actual tornado seem like no more than an energetic tail.

17. Which is the similarity between charging bull and tornado in the passage?

- ① Their intimacy to human beings
- ② Their unpredictable movements
- ③ Their frequent occurrences
- ④ Their intimidating images
- ⑤ Their controllable speeds

18. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as involved in the producing process of tornadoes?

- ① moisture evaporation
- ② a column of rising air
- ③ a spinning updraft
- ④ a mesocyclone
- ⑤ shearing winds

※[19-20] Read the following passage and answer the questions.

To satisfy the desire for emotional closure, it is not necessary to satisfy the desire for narrative closure. For example, a couple who have lost their child in a sudden and mysterious illness might gain emotional closure through coming to terms with the loss and with their grief, coming to be able, as it is said these days, to 'move on.' But there might still be all sorts of unanswered questions: What was the illness? Why did it happen to this particular child? Could more have been done to save the child? It is often the case that part of what it is to find emotional closure is to come to terms with the fact that one will never know the answers to these kinds of questions.

It is just here, I think, that the dangerous fictionalizing tendency can begin to manifest itself: one hopes for, aspires to, narrative closure where this kind of closure is not to be found. One manifestation of this is the refusal to accept that narrative closure _____, and thus one tends to become frustrated in psychologically damaging ways. For example, the grieving parents refuse to 'let go,' to 'move on,' insisting that they will not rest until they know the answers to all these questions. This is a common phenomenon with people who lose those whom they love in mysterious circumstances: we often read stories in the press of the widow or parents of the soldier who died in active service, who will not let go until the body has been found, or until they know whether the death was the result of friendly fire or of inadequate equipment.

19. Which of the following would be the best title of the passage?

- ① The Psychology of Asking for Forgiveness
- ② Questions: An Obstacle to Seeking Inner Healing
- ③ Why We Tell Stories: The Science of Narrative
- ④ What Makes Closure Different from False Hope
- ⑤ Let Go of Your Emotional Attachments to Outcome

20. Which of the following is most appropriate for the blank? [3점]

- ① cannot be found
- ② can occur naturally
- ③ cannot be prevented
- ④ can be a real solution
- ⑤ causes emotional problems