

[1-2] Choose a **synonym** of the underlined word.

1. His novel is weirdly somnolent given how portentously it primes us for danger, for the burning of mosques and blood in the streets.

- ① languid ② elliptical ③ ecstatic ④ shifty ⑤ ham-handed

2. This movie examines its heroes not with a tone of vicarious swagger or abject worship, but one that emphasizes pain, sacrifice, and often fatal stakes.

- ① pompous ② indirect ③ hostile ④ respectful ⑤ passionate

[3-4] Choose an **antonym** of the underlined word.

3. Benoit's foresight to pack an evacuation box and purchase a hefty insurance policy less than two months before the fire proved fortuitous, but they were temporarily homeless.

- ① auspicious ② salutary ③ credible ④ prudent ⑤ inopportune

4. At a time of hyper-partisanship, the Senate Intelligence Committee stands out as a rare island of bipartisanship and collegiality—even on the issue of Russian meddling in U.S. elections.

- ① animosity ② rapprochement ③ civilization ④ quandary ⑤ status

5. Choose the most logical order of the following sentences.

[A] This virtuous circle was good for business and good for society. [B] When businesses prospered, employment expanded and communities thrived. [C] In the United States, for example, the corporate sector—judging from most companies' earnings reports—is doing well, yet people are struggling to find work. [D] For most of the 20th century, a symbiotic link existed between value creation and job creation. [E] But now the relationship between value creation and job creation is more tenuous.

adapted from an article by Nitin Nohria

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

[6-9] Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate expressions.

6. The tendency within the Korean education system to force high school students to choose between studying the sciences or studying the humanities is highly [A]_____ to the goal of creating a well-rounded student. This forced choice reinforces a false [B]_____ between two different areas of inquiry that could potentially be even more rewarding if pursued together.

- ① predictive - assimilation
② complementary - comparison
③ detrimental - dichotomy
④ perilous - consequentialism
⑤ invidious - competition

7. Post-colonial and feminist thinkers have pointed out that the "rational individual" may well be a(n) [A]_____ Western fantasy, glorifying the autonomy and power of upper-class white men. Behavioural economists and evolutionary psychologists have also demonstrated that most human decisions are based on [B]_____ shortcuts rather than on rational analysis, and that while our emotions were perhaps suitable for dealing with life in the Stone Age, they are woefully inadequate in the Silicon Age.

- ① patriarchal - elusive
② panegyric - affective
③ trenchant - methodical
④ chauvinistic - heuristic
⑤ dogmatic - sustainable

8. Repeated studies have found that there is a very close correlation between good marriages and high subjective well-being, and between bad marriages and misery. This holds true irrespective of economic or even physical conditions. A(n) [A]_____ invalid surrounded by a loving spouse, a devoted family and a warm community may well feel better than an [B]_____ billionaire, provided that the invalid's poverty is not too severe and that his illness is not degenerative or painful.

- ① opulent - inhospitable
② fortunate - prosperous
③ malicious - isolated
④ idle - affluent
⑤ impecunious - alienated

9. Celebrity at this point in America is [A]_____, and it's spreading fast, sometimes seeming as if nearly everyone has got it.

- ① epidemic ② jaded ③ adamant ④ contentious ⑤ odious

[10-11] Choose the **faulty** expression from among the five underlined choices.

10. Digital information is ①streaming in from all sorts of sensors, instruments, and simulations, overwhelming our capacity to organize, analyze, and store it. Moore's Law ②has, for decades, accurately predicted that the number of transistors that could be placed on an integrated circuit would double every two years, and until recently, ③they were accompanied by increased microprocessor performance. To increase performance today, we must ④program multiple processors on multicore chips and ⑤exploit parallelism.

11. Both civilian and military leaders face what the authors call "dangerous negotiations," ①in which the traps are many and good advice is scarce. Although the sources of danger are quite different for executives and officers, they ②resort to the ③same kinds of behaviors. Both feel pressure to make quick progress, ④project strength and control, rely on force rather than collaboration, trade resources for cooperation rather than ⑤that they build trust, and make unwanted compromises to minimize potential damage.

[12-13] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

Robert Hare, a leading researcher, defines psychopathy by two sets of features. There's the unusual stuff that psychopaths do and there are the moral emotions that psychopaths lack. They feel no compassion, guilt, shame, or even embarrassment, which makes it easy for them to lie and to hurt family, friends, and animals.

Psychopaths do have some emotions. When Hare asked one man if he ever felt his heart pound or stomach churn, he responded: "Of course! I'm not a robot. I really get pumped up when I am riding a rollercoaster or when I get into a fight." But psychopaths do not show emotions that indicate that they care about other people. Psychopaths seem to live in a world of objects, some of which happen to walk around on two legs.

Most human minds, and even animal minds, constantly react intuitively to everything they perceive and base their responses on those reactions. Within the first second of seeing, hearing, or meeting another person, the "elephant" begins to lean toward or away, and that lean influences what we think and do next. We are deeply intuitive creatures whose gut feelings drive our strategic reasoning. However, the actions of psychopaths are primarily driven by the ability to reason, and it is their lack of moral emotions that makes them dangerous.

Psychopathy does not appear to be caused by poor mothering or early trauma, or to have any other [A]___ explanation. It's a genetically heritable condition that creates brains that are unmoved by the needs, suffering, or dignity of others. So for psychopaths, the elephant doesn't respond with the slightest lean to the gravest injustice.

adapted from a book by Jonathan Haidt

12. Which expression best fits [A]___?

- ① evenhanded
- ② logically unsound
- ③ self-oriented
- ④ quintessential
- ⑤ nurture-based

13. Which phrase is closest in meaning to the underlined word "elephant?"

- ① psychopath
- ② intuition
- ③ ability to reason
- ④ gravest injustice
- ⑤ moral compass

[14-15] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

Reclining on floors and lounging on couches, Loloï's women, who weigh between 350 and 600 pounds and range in age from 23 to 50, are both demure (they hold dogs and flowers and some of them shield their breasts with their arms) as well as erotic. One model poses on an unkempt bed: red lips, tousled brown hair, stomach as large and shapeless as a pillow. Another sits modestly on a chair, wavy blond hair everywhere and stretch marks clawed into her stomach; her thighs are so vast, and jut out onto the chair at such an angle, that it's as if you're seeing a different human form.

She is one of the many women featured in Italian photographer Yossi Loloï's *Full Beauty* project, a collection of photos of obese women in the nude. The work, which began in 2006, was designed to challenge our accepted notions of beauty, size, and the female body. The images offer up a corporeal exhibitionism that we rarely see in mainstream media. They are meant as provocation, an extreme end of a legitimate argument that women's bodies are beautiful and sexy at any shape and size.

The models are certainly vulnerable, but they exhibit a kind of courage that forces us to confront our assumptions about women's bodies—what we define as beautiful, ugly, fat, thin, disturbing, inspiring. Staring at their stretch marks and veins, suddenly we are the ones who are vulnerable. Our reactions to the photos say more about us than about the women we're looking at. Indeed, the impossibility of their beauty and size is at once unsettling and riveting; it's almost impossible to look away.

"The women depicted are targets of societal backlash, but they are strong," Loloï said. "They fight for acceptance in a world that doesn't approve of the slightest bulging of a love handle, let alone morbid obesity or the possibility that some people find beauty in . . . all those things women spend thousands of dollars on every year trying to erase."

adapted from an article by Abigail Jones

14. Which is the most accurate description of the order that the key sections of this passage are arranged in?

- ① main point — explanations — examples
- ② main point — examples — explanations
- ③ examples — main point — explanations
- ④ examples — explanations — main point
- ⑤ explanations — examples — main point

15. Which best summarizes the writer's main point about Yossi Loloï's exhibit?

- ① It is too provocative and extreme to change our views of female beauty.
- ② It is a strong affirmation of the will of the models to fight for acceptance in society.
- ③ It makes us think about our standards for women's bodies.
- ④ It makes us more critical of a world that tries to erase even small imperfections.
- ⑤ It makes us realize that there is an inherent eroticism in any nude female body.

[16-18] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

For maps, rules of inclusion also determine strategies and formal devices used to symbolize the aspects of phenomena chosen for representation. Of particular interest here are the representational strategies used to legitimate dominant interests. The primary legitimating strategy is based on the hierarchization of space, for space is not perceived isotropically, i.e., as everywhere having equal value. Because space is perceived anisotropically, the placement of visual elements becomes a way of imparting privilege. Positioning to privilege may be effected in various ways. Privileging through *centering* has not escaped notice in the cartographic literature. Thus, Mercator's 15th century mapping system, still a standard, placed the designer's homeland, Germany, at the center of the map—a Eurocentric convention quickly adopted across the continent.

Privileging can also be effected through placement on the *top*, as seen in the hierarchical representation of organizational structure in charts, where higher echelons of personnel are located above the rest. According to Mumby (1986), "the concept of hierarchy has been reified to the point where the structuring of organizations is perceived as 'naturally' occurring from the top down." In fact, readers from the Northern hemisphere may be surprised to learn that Australian children often place their continent on the top of the map.

Finally, privileging is also effected in a series through *ordering*, where the first elements gain distinction. Wood (1987) writes, for example, of the effect of map ordering in Goode's *World Atlas*, "when nation-states are given the ontogenetically privileged position of coming first—in front of . . . maps of the physical environment." Wood appraises the consequences of this privileging in terms of *naturalization*: "It imposes the impression that these nation-states have the same developmental status as landforms and climate . . . and hence are not implicatable in any different way from the rains and the winds in the fate of man" [sic].

adapted from an article by Ben F. and Marthalee S. Barton

16. Based on the examples given in the article, which is the best definition of the word "map"?

- ① a drawing or drawings of geographical space in two dimensions
- ② any type of symbolic visual representation of a concept or idea
- ③ a drawing that reflects the designer's perception of natural relationships among items
- ④ a Eurocentric convention that reinforces a hegemonic value system
- ⑤ a traditional representation showing the political borders of nation-states

17. Which example does **not** demonstrate the main point of this passage?

- ① ancient Chinese maps placed China, not Europe, at the center of the world
- ② neighborhood maps near subway stations in Korea place the direction readers are facing at the top
- ③ seating charts at fundraising events place the table with the guest of honor at the top
- ④ a dining guide to Europe, published in Paris, lists restaurants in France in Chapter 1
- ⑤ a company telephone directory puts the name of the company president at the top

18. Which statement can be supported by the passage?

- ① It is natural that some people hold more power in organizations than other people do.
- ② It is impossible for people making maps to legitimize dominant interests.
- ③ The idea of what is natural or not natural can be shown by both isotropic and anisotropic elements.
- ④ There is a hierarchy in map elements, with ordering privileged over centrality.
- ⑤ It is unavoidable for the visual elements in maps to privilege some items over others.

[19-20] Answer the questions after reading the passage below.

Most astronomy data today are gathered automatically through robotic systems that collect far more information than the world's roughly 10,000 professional astronomers could ever evaluate in their lifetimes. However, there are at least one million amateur astronomers, who now have a way to get in on the action and make real contributions. [A] In 2007, a group of astronomers wrote a web-based application called Galaxy Zoo, which created a clever, gamelike user interface for a database of astronomical information collected by the Sloan Digital Sky Survey. [B] It turns out that people can do certain kinds of galaxy classifications visually that computers are not yet very good at. So the project made it fun for the public to participate in the classifications, which also helped the astronomers test a theory that spiral galaxies tended to rotate clockwise. [C] Galaxy Zoo was launched with a data set made up of a million galaxies imaged with a robotic telescope. Participants looked at the images and classified the galaxies as "right-handed" (meaning they rotated clockwise) or "left-handed" (rotating counterclockwise). With so many galaxies, the team thought it might take at least two years for the site's visitors to work through them all. Within 24 hours of its launch, however, the site was receiving 70,000 classifications an hour, and more than 50 million classifications were received by the project during its first year, from almost 150,000 people. The effort refuted the idea that most spiral galaxies were right-handed. It turns out that only half of them were. [D] Even more amazing, a Dutch schoolteacher participating in the project found a strange galaxy that so baffled astronomers it ended up getting the attention of the Hubble telescope. [E] In 2008, Microsoft introduced the WorldWide Telescope (WWT) and gave astronomers and the general public access to interactive 3-D images of the sky, planets, and galaxies. Visitors can view the images through a

standard browser and visualize the same data that professional astronomers use. WWT incorporates the Galaxy Zoo classifications and more. Visualization tools such as the WWT can actually transform scientists' ability to gain insights from data, sometimes with the help of ordinary citizens.

adapted from an article by Tony Hey

19. Where would the best points be to divide this essay into paragraphs?

- ① at points A, B, and D
- ② at points A, C, and D
- ③ at points B, C, and D
- ④ at points A, C, and E
- ⑤ at points B, D, and E

20. Which of these sentences **incorrectly** paraphrases an idea from the passage?

- ① As a result of the Galaxy Zoo project, astronomers discovered that there was no special tendency of galaxies to rotate either clockwise or counterclockwise.
- ② There is so much information available for astronomers to analyze that there are not enough professional astronomers to analyze all the information.
- ③ Computers are not as good as people at some kinds of astronomy tasks, such as deciding whether a galaxy is "right handed" or "left handed."
- ④ When astronomers created the Galaxy Zoo program they did not expect to get results as quickly as they actually got them.
- ⑤ Visualization tools on the internet mean that amateur astronomers in modern times can do better work than professional astronomers could do in the past.

[21-30] Select the most appropriate expression from the box below. Each expression should be used only once.

- | | | | |
|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| ① underpin | ② simulacrum | ③ personify | ④ mantra |
| ⑤ speculation | ⑥ superfluous | ⑦ ad-hoc | ⑧ atypical |
| ⑨ inflict | ⑩ intransigent | ⑪ antithetical | ⑫ buoyed |
| ⑬ premium | ⑭ evolve | ⑮ apocalyptic | ⑯ surveillance |
| ⑰ finite | ⑱ volatility | ⑲ withholding | ⑳ perpetuity |

21. Thousands of Delhi University teachers on Monday held a massive march in the city to demand that ____ teachers be regularized, and threatened to intensify their movement if their demand was not acceded to.

22. The whole idea of talking openly and sharing your feelings is ____ to the good old-time value of emotional repression on which this country was founded.

23. New technologies are increasingly eroding privacy rights. These include video ____ cameras, identity cards, and genetic databases.

24. The modern economy grows thanks to our trust in the future and to the willingness of capitalists to reinvest their profits in production. Yet that does not suffice. Economic growth also requires energy and raw materials, and these are _____. When and if they run out, the entire system will collapse.

25. "It looked like I was in some sort of ____ natural disaster movie where people were trying to flee," Mr. Dylewski said.

26. Stocks rose on Monday, ____ by the efforts of central bankers to ease economic worries, as investors watched for developments in trade talks between the United States and China.

27. The better we understand the biochemical mechanisms that ____ human emotions, desires, and choices, the better computers can become in analyzing human behavior, predicting human decisions, and replacing human drivers, bankers and lawyers.

28. A forty-year-old unemployed Walmart cashier who manages to reinvent herself as a drone pilot might have to reinvent herself again ten years later, because by then the flying of drones may also have been automated. This ____ will also make it more difficult to organize unions or secure labour rights.

29. When armies attack, they do not want to stage a frightening spectacle that would anger the enemy and provoke them to hit back. Rather, they seek to ____ significant material damage on the enemy and reduce their ability to retaliate.

30. Many capitalists keep repeating the ____ of free markets and economic growth, irrespective of realities on the ground. No matter what awful consequences occasionally result from modernization, industrialization, or privatization, capitalist true-believers dismiss them as mere "growing pains."

Carefully read the following passage. In an essay of approximately 300 words in length, 1) summarize in your own words the content of the passage, and 2) argue for or against “sharenting.” Support your position with specific example(s).

For the vast majority of people, checking Instagram involves a mix of aspirationalism and voyeurism: the app feeds on a collective fear that we are missing out on something, whether it’s a fabulous party, a pop-up sale, or the mere concept of vacation. But the same dynamic doesn’t quite apply to parents sharing pictures of their young children online. There certainly may be an element of proud boasting: “Admire my toddler son’s taste in jazz,” etc. But these carefully chosen glimpses of adorable bliss often do little more than mark a tranquil reprieve during an otherwise arduous day. The isolation of parenthood delivers one to strange places, especially in the early going, and you need your tribe. Sharing images or stories on social media makes the experience bearable, connecting one to a larger world at a time when the scales and contours of life feel as though they are shrinking.

All of this seems harmless enough—annoying, even, if you have hit your saturation point of doughy newborns. What happens when the slow telos of parenthood meets the insatiable rhythms of social media is “sharenting,” which happens any time an adult in charge of a child’s well-being, such as a parent or a teacher, transmits private details about a child via digital channels. Some of these activities clearly involve a public, such as posting pictures of your child on Facebook, or blogging about your kids. Others seem to happen in private but often end up turning your child into a set of data points, via fertility apps or photos stored on a cloud server. Though these platforms and devices aren’t exploitative, *per se*, they involve adult decisions that accelerate a child’s entry into “digital life.”

On a philosophical level, sharenting exposes children to the larger digital world without their consent, robbing them of a kind of agency. It exposes them to platforms that they might have opted out of altogether—and deprives them of the choice to never be on social media in the first place. Adults sharent because the online world makes it very easy to do and even encourages it. And parents do so without considering the long-term repercussions, while the possibilities for harm continue to change every day.

Yet it’s impossible to generalize if we consider the child’s perspective. Some kids grow to be embarrassed by what their parents post, while others wonder why they aren’t featured even more. Mine might one day wonder why so many videos exist of him asking for “jazz,” which, for a while, was the word he used instead of “music.” “Sharenting” didn’t resolve anything for me, and maybe that’s asking too much. Parenthood is often such a blur that mindfulness seems impossible, a kind of deliberation and peace that might as well be another country.

adapted from an article by Maya Ish-Shalom