

2022학년도
아주대학교 편입학 수강능력시험

인문계열



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Questions 1-5: Choose the word that best completes the sentence.

1. (0.8 points) We feel obliged to give back to people who have given to us, even in a small way. We want to even up the scales. A sociologist sent Christmas cards to 600 random strangers and received 200 in return. That's the power of _____.

- ① adaptability
- ② compatability
- ③ equality
- ④ reciprocity
- ⑤ sincerity

2. (0.8 points) Importantly, under any airflow conditions, most of the emitted particles that are smaller than 20 μm in diameter, carrying the virus, will remain suspended long enough to travel more than 1 meter from the emission source. However, this can be totally _____ if the mouth and nose of the infected individual are covered.

- ① arrested
- ② mitigated
- ③ obtained
- ④ protected
- ⑤ sustained

3. (1.0 points) Pictures of entire lives, of the choices that people make and how those choices work out for them, those pictures are almost impossible to get. Most of what we know about human life we know from asking people to remember the past, and as we know, _____ is anything but 20/20. We forget vast amounts of what happens to us in life, and sometimes memory is downright creative.

- ① contemplation
- ② hindsight
- ③ inference
- ④ recapitulation
- ⑤ record



4. (0.8 points) Close relationships, more than money or fame, are what keep people happy throughout their lives, the study revealed. Those ties protect people from life's discontents, help to delay mental and physical decline, and are better _____ of long and happy lives than social class, IQ, or even genes.

- ① attributes
- ② codes
- ③ elements
- ④ issues
- ⑤ predictors

5. (0.8 points) "Virtual contact on its own is not beneficial to older adults' mental health," researcher Dr Yang Hu of Lancaster University told the BBC. However, when used to supplement face-to-face contact, it was associated with "enhanced mental wellbeing." But researchers stress their findings reveal an association, not _____ and more research is needed.

- ① attribution
- ② causation
- ③ exemplification
- ④ fortification
- ⑤ supplementation

Questions 6-10: Choose the expression that best completes the sentence.

6. (1.0 points) While it is important for everyone to develop a good relationship with his or her primary care provider, many people who are obese would _____ a doctor who specializes in obesity medicine and a registered dietitian who specializes in obesity and weight management.

- ① benefit from working with
- ② be benefited from working
- ③ benefit to work from
- ④ be benefit from working with
- ⑤ benefit with working from



7. (1.0 points) There is now increasingly a gap between the privacy and security of the rich, who can afford devices that secure their data by default, and of the poor, _____ to protect them by default.

- ① who does very little to devices
- ② of what devices do very little
- ③ whose devices do very little
- ④ of whose devices do very little
- ⑤ which does very little to devices

8. (1.0 points) Imaginary readers may serve as targets for pious hopes and aspirations, but they are _____ than real readers and critics.

- ① less of practical use
- ② of less use practical
- ③ of less practical use
- ④ less practical of use
- ⑤ of use less practical

9. (0.8 points) Engineering is part of STEM education, which aims to engage students with science, technology, engineering, and mathematics yet, as a discipline, _____ for thousands of years. You can see examples of engineering in the Pyramids of Giza, at Stonehenge, the Parthenon, and elsewhere.

- ① it has been practiced
- ② had it been practiced
- ③ has been it practiced
- ④ has it practiced
- ⑤ it had practiced

10. (1.0 points) One thing which made the bond somewhat palatable to me was my high regard for you personally. In retrospect, it seems that the admiration might not have been mutual _____ about me, about my political beliefs and activities.

- ① you had known a little more
- ② had known you a little more
- ③ a more little had known you
- ④ a little more you had known
- ⑤ had you known a little more



Questions 11-14: Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

11. (1.0 points) If personality is ①an unbroken series of successful gestures, then there ②was something gorgeous about him, some ③heighten sensitivity to the ④promises of life, as if he ⑤were related to one of those intricate machines that register earthquakes ten thousand miles away.
12. (1.0 points) Our defense commitments ①remain at the core of the Asia-Pacific security structure, but they will evolve to reflect new circumstances and partnerships ②based on the enhanced capabilities of our allies and friends. Supporting democratic trends and helping to shape a frame-work for economic integration are key policy goals ③which will enhance the sense of Asian-Pacific community. Yet we cannot fully enter the future ④while still burdening from legacies of the Cold War era, particularly the military confrontation on the Korean peninsula. Moving from the Korean armistice to a stable peace and advancing Soviet-Japanese bilateral ties to make possible a peace treaty would be major steps ⑤in transcending those legacies.
13. (1.0 points) The Western was for several decades ①the film genre that was defined masculinity. It was where the silhouettes of John Wayne and Clint Eastwood became inscribed in cultural history, ②framed by legendary directors like John Ford and Sergio Leone. In reality, cowboys were overworked, underfed, and underpaid, but in cinema they could be tough, independent wanderers who chose ③the freedom of the wilderness over the confines of domesticity. And though the Western itself ④has been declared dead many times over, it always picks itself up off the dusty ground, ready for one more showdown. Even now, perhaps only the superhero could threaten the cowboy ⑤as film' s ultimate symbol of all-American manhood.
14. (1.0 points) Today, many people are quitting for ①different reasons than they did historically, and organizations ②are on high alert. For many employees who are disillusioned, grieving, or burnt out, the prospect of muscling through does not feel sustainable—no matter the increase in compensation. People are taking stock of their lives and ③are more likely than ever to change their career trajectory in notable ways. Another distinctive characteristic of today' s attrition is ④the number of people leaving the workforces altogether, fueling a growing labor shortage across industries. Demand is increasing ⑤while supply is decreasing.



Questions 15-18: Choose the number with a correct set of statements that can be restated or inferred from the original text.

15. (1.1 points) A couple of months before six-year-old Jara started school in London last year, her grandmother in Germany began measuring her suitcases. She was planning a special surprise for Jara: a giant “Schultüte” or “school cone,” a kind of cardboard cornucopia that is traditionally given to German children on their very first day of school. In Jara’s family, as in many German families, every generation had honored this tradition, for as far back as they could think. Neither the pandemic, nor the practical question of how to transport a huge and squashable gift to London, were going to break that chain. On the surface, German school cones are a very simple gift: a large, decorated cardboard cone, filled with sweets, stationery, and toys. But over the past two centuries, they have acquired a unique place in German culture, as a much-loved, deeply symbolic present from one generation to the next—one that carries a powerful cultural and psychological meaning.

- (a) A Schultüte is given to a German kid who starts school.
- (b) It is relatively easy to transport a Schultüte since it is typically light.
- (c) The Germans have cherished the culture about school cones as part of their lives.
- (d) Due to the pandemic, the German people are less likely to enjoy their tradition of presenting a Schultüte.

- ① (a) & (b)
- ② (a) & (c)
- ③ (b) & (d)
- ④ (a), (c) & (d)
- ⑤ (b), (c) & (d)



16. (1.1 points) The way we instinctively speak to babies—higher pitch, slower speed, exaggerated pronunciation—not only appeals to them, but likely helps them learn to understand what we are saying. New research from the University of Florida suggests that baby talk can have another, previously unknown benefit: helping babies learn to produce their own speech. By mimicking the sound of a smaller vocal tract, the researchers think, we are cluing babies into how the words should sound coming out of their own mouths.

- (a) Speaking baby talk to infants could help them learn to understand language.
- (b) A new study suggests speaking baby talk to infants may stimulate production of speech.
- (c) A new study suggests speaking baby talk to infants may stimulate the perception of speech.
- (d) The researchers think that babies learn to speak by mimicking the sound of a smaller vocal tract.

- ① (a) & (b)
- ② (b) & (c)
- ③ (b) & (d)
- ④ (a), (c) & (d)
- ⑤ (b), (c) & (d)



17. (1.1 points) When I say minds, in the case of the powerful, I’ m talking about thoughts and feelings and the sort of physiological things that make up our thoughts and feelings, and in my case, that’ s hormones. I look at hormones. What do the minds of the powerful versus the powerless look like? Powerful people tend to be more assertive, more confident, and more optimistic. They actually feel they are going to win even at games of chance. They also tend to be able to think more abstractly. They take more risks. Physiologically, there are also differences on two key hormones: testosterone, which is the dominance hormone, and cortisol, which is the stress hormone. What we find is that high-power alpha males in primate hierarchies have high testosterone and low cortisol, and powerful and effective leaders also have high testosterone and low cortisol. We also know that in primate hierarchies, if an alpha needs to take over, if an individual needs to take over an alpha role sort of suddenly, within a few days, that individual’ s testosterone has gone up significantly and his cortisol has dropped significantly.

- (a) Our feelings change our minds.
- (b) High-power people are stress reactive.
- (c) Our minds can be examined through hormones.
- (d) Role changes can affect the levels of testosterone and cortisol.

- ① (a) & (b)
- ② (b) & (c)
- ③ (c) & (d)
- ④ (a), (c) & (d)
- ⑤ (b), (c) & (d)



18. (1.1 points) The media text corpus on M&A is very much characterized by an overarching EVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE metaphor, which can be broken down into a threefold metaphor cluster of FIGHTING, MATING, and FEEDING. Of these three, the FIGHTING metaphor is selected most often, most varied, and hence very much entrenched in the corpus. Highly conventionalized metaphoric expressions drawing on it, for example, the collocation *hostile takeover*, are balanced by more creative extensions. The MATING metaphor ranks second with reference to entrenchment, variation, and frequency; and the FEEDING metaphor is third. The alternative metaphor defined for M&A media discourse, DANCING, is selected remarkably rarely—only about a third of the items from the lexical field are indeed realized in metaphoric form—and also extremely scarce, adding up to less than 3 percent of all attested metaphoric tokens.

- (a) The media texts on M&A feature an EVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE metaphor.
- (b) Three metaphors are the most predominant in M&A media discourse.
- (c) Creative metaphors are utilized much more frequently than conventional metaphors in the M&A media texts.
- (d) The words belonging to the lexical field of ‘dance’ are rarely employed metaphorically.

- ① (a) & (b)
- ② (a) & (c)
- ③ (c) & (d)
- ④ (a), (b) & (d)
- ⑤ (b), (c) & (d)



Questions 19-50: Read each passage and answer the corresponding questions for each.

※ Questions 19 through 22 are based on the following passage.

[A] Each week for the last 25 summers, biologist Constantí Stefanescu has walked a line through a series of fields in Catalonia, counting butterflies. On a sun-beaten day last July, near where the Pyrenees Mountains slip into the Mediterranean Sea, he stepped into what had once been the most butterfly-rich meadow of them all. In the early years, he could easily count 50 or 60 silver-studded blue butterflies here, along with many other pollinators, all drawn by **(a) a carpet of** lupine, clover, and other wildflowers.

[B] The meadow was so **(b) hospitable** because it had been maintained by a farmer who did things the old-fashioned way—mowing the field just once or twice a year and using the hay to feed his animals through the winter. **(1)**_____ Soon, brambles choked out the wildflowers, then came brush, and eventually a forest emerged. A few butterfly species, who adapted to woods, arrived. But the rich diversity Stefanescu had once tallied was gone.

[C] Some 90 percent of Catalonia’s butterfly species live in open space and **(c) thrive** in flower-rich grasslands, as they do in most temperate climates. But across Europe these butterflies are undergoing huge declines. According to one of the European Union’s most comprehensive indices, grassland butterfly abundance dropped by 39 percent between 1990 and 2017. Catalonia is an extreme example of this continent-wide wave of biodiversity loss: over the last 25 years, populations of the most common grassland species have declined here by 71 percent.

[D] Butterflies, like other pollinators, are **(d) being squeezed** from two sides. In some places, as small-scale livestock farms give way to industrial agriculture, butterfly-friendly meadows are being aggregated into much larger fields of a single crop like corn or sunflowers. In others, pastures and fields are being abandoned and are slowly turning to forest. Both trends threaten butterflies. Standing in the forest shade, with a net in one hand and a clipboard in the other, Stefanescu says there is little chance this spot will ever return to the prime grassland butterfly habitat it was a generation ago. Instead, he expects it will further **(e) deteriorate**. “This is the start of local extinction,” he says.



19. (1.0 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

- ① Butterfly monitoring schemes are in place across Europe.
- ② Agricultural fields were the butterflies' habitat for thousands of years.
- ③ Europe's butterflies are vanishing as small farms disappear.
- ④ Agriculture is considered the main driver of species loss worldwide.
- ⑤ The grasslands in Europe are in unfavorable conservation status.

20. (1.1 points) Which of the following would best fit in blank (1) in paragraph [B]?

- ① Aside from being biodiversity hotspots, grasslands, and savannahs store tremendous amounts of carbon.
- ② Few wild plants and animals can survive practices like planting vast fields with a single crop, pesticide use, and frequent mowing or plowing.
- ③ When it comes to protecting grasslands, the butterflies, birds, and other insects that live there, agriculture can be either a positive or negative force.
- ④ The different human uses leave space for wild plants and animals, which find refuge in these interstitial zones.
- ⑤ But a few years after Stefanescu started monitoring butterflies here, the farmer abandoned the field.

21. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage?

- ① (a) a carpet of, a layer of
- ② (b) hospitable, favorable to pollinators and small plants
- ③ (c) thrive, do well
- ④ (d) being squeezed, being extracted
- ⑤ (e) deteriorate, become worse

22. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Constantí Stefanescu has observed butterflies in Catalonia for 25 years.
- ② The meadow observed by Stefanescu is being taken care of in a traditional way.
- ③ All around the world, about 90 percent of butterfly species live in open space.
- ④ Approximately 50 or 60 silver-studded blue butterflies are now identified by Stefanescu.
- ⑤ The number of the most common grassland species has dropped in Catalonia by 39 percent.



※ Questions 23 through 26 are based on the following passage.

[A] The world is undergoing increasingly rapid, unpredictable, and unprecedented change. But across industries, most companies have remained persistently focused on near- and medium-term earnings, typically assuming ongoing smooth business conditions. ❶ The COVID-19 pandemic heralds the need for a new approach. Catastrophic events will grow more frequent but less predictable. They (a) will unfold faster but in more varied ways. The digital and technological revolution, climate change, and geopolitical uncertainty will all play major roles.

[B] The digital revolution has increased the availability of data, the degree of connectivity, and the speed at which decisions are made. ❷ This offers transformational promise (b) but also come with potential for large-scale failure and security breaches, together with a rapid cascading of consequences. It also increases the speed at which a company’s reputation can change in the eyes of consumers and employees. The changing climate presents structural shifts to companies’ risk-return profiles, which will accelerate nonlinearly. Companies need to navigate concerns for their immediate bottom line together with pressures from governments, investors, and society at large. ❸ All this while natural disasters are growing more frequent and severe.

[C] An uncertain geopolitical future provides the backdrop. The world is more interconnected than ever before, from supply chains to travel to the flow of information. ❹ (c) In a world where the future is uncertain and change comes fast, companies need to look beyond short-term performance and basic organizational health. They must be able not only to withstand unpredictable threat or change but to emerge stronger. In short, (1) _____

[D] Firms (d) cannot afford to be either inflexible or imprudent. Those unwilling to take sufficient risk will not respond or innovate to meet changing circumstances. ❺ But at the same time, those too focused on financials, growth, or expansion (e) may take on risk that kills their long-term success. Industries have developed specific resilience capabilities, but when disruptions occur, “surprise gaps” become visible. Many companies have thought about such risk-return trade-offs in financial terms, making sure they have the financial reserves needed to withstand some uncertainty around a single planning scenario. But today’s world demands more than financial resilience.



23. (1.0 points) The following sentence was removed from the passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

But these ties are under threat, and most companies have not designed their role in the global system for robustness, to keep functioning smoothly even if connections are abruptly cut.

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

24. (1.1 points) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Most companies believe that their business will continue smoothly.
- ② The digital revolution has accelerated the speed of decision making.
- ③ The companies ready to take sufficient risk will be able to manage changing circumstances.
- ④ The digital revolution, climate change, and geopolitical uncertainty will account for disastrous events.
- ⑤ Today's world demands that companies have the financial resilience to cope with uncertainty around a single planning scenario.

25. (0.8 points) Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

- ① (a) will unfold faster but in more varied ways
- ② (b) but also come with potential for large-scale failure
- ③ (c) In a world where the future is uncertain
- ④ (d) cannot afford to be
- ⑤ (e) may take on risk

26. (1.1 points) Which of the following would best fit in blank (1) in paragraph [C]?

- ① they need to be resilient.
- ② institutions must balance short- and longer-term financial aims.
- ③ severe climate hazards will threaten the sourcing, production, and distribution of products.
- ④ internally driven change also requires a broad view of resilience.
- ⑤ companies cannot anticipate all disruptions.



※ Questions 27 through 30 are based on the following passage.

[A] If there is conflict of interest between parents and children, who share 50 percent of each other's genes, how much severe must be the conflict between mates, who are not related to each other? All that they have in common is a 50 percent genetic shareholding in the same children. Since father and mother are both interested in the welfare of different halves of the same children, there may be some advantage for both of them in cooperating with each other in rearing those children. If one parent can get away with investing less than his or her fair share of costly resources in each child, however, he will be better off, since he will have more to spend on other children by other sexual partners, and so propagate more of his genes. (1)_____

[B] Ideally, what an individual would like would be to copulate with as many members of the opposite sex as possible, leaving the partner in each case to bring up children. This state of affairs is achieved by the males of a number of species, but in other species the males are obliged to share an equal part of the burden of bringing up children. This view of sexual partnership, as a relationship of mutual mistrust and mutual exploitation, has been stressed especially by Robert Trivers. It is a comparatively new one to ethologists. We (a)_____ sexual behaviors, copulation, and the courtship that precedes it as essentially a cooperative venture undertaken for mutual benefit, or for the good of the species.

[C] Let's go right back to the fundamental nature of maleness and femaleness. We accepted that some animals are called male, and others female, without asking what these words really meant. But what is the essence of maleness? What, at bottom, defines a female? We as mammals see the sexes (b)_____ whole syndromes of characteristics. These criteria for judging the sex of an individual are all very well for mammals but, for animals and plants generally, they are no more reliable than is the tendency to wear trousers as a criterion for judging human sex. In frogs, for instance, neither sex has a penis. Perhaps, then, the words *male* and *female* have no general meaning. They are, after all, only words, and if we do not find them helpful for describing frogs, we are quite at liberty to abandon them. We could arbitrarily divide frogs into Sex 1 and Sex 2 if we wished.

[D] However, there is one fundamental feature of the sexes which can be used to label males as males, and females as females, throughout animals and plants. This is that the sex cells or gametes of males are much smaller and more numerous than the gametes of females. One group of individuals has large gametes, and it is convenient to use the word females for them. The other group, which is convenient to call male, has small gametes.



27. (1.0 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

- ① The New Replicators
- ② The Long Reach of Humanity
- ③ Battle of the Sexes
- ④ Stability and the Generations
- ⑤ The Gene Machine

28. (1.1 points) Which of the following would best fit in blank (1) in paragraph [A]?

- ① In some primitive organisms, maleness and femaleness do not occur, although reproduction of a kind does.
- ② Each partner can therefore be thought of as trying to exploit the other, trying to force the other to invest more.
- ③ This difference is more pronounced in reptiles and in birds, where a single egg cell is big enough to feed a developing baby.
- ④ We can conclude that it is certainly possible for a population consisting largely of coy females and faithful males to evolve.
- ⑤ There are various ways in which females can put this type of strategy into practice.

29. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs would best fit in blanks (a) and (b) to make the flow of the argument acceptable?

- ① have usually thought - defined by
- ② had usually thought of - defined by
- ③ have usually thought of - was defined by
- ④ have thought usually of - defining by
- ⑤ had thought usually - defining by

30. (1.1 points) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① The terms *male* and *female* do not apply to frogs.
- ② In some species, males have the obligation of taking their half of responsibility of rearing children.
- ③ If one parent can quit investing in his or her child, then one will have more opportunities to spread his or her genes.
- ④ Across species, males have a greater number of sex cells than females do.
- ⑤ Males and females display distinctive biological features throughout species.



※ Questions 31 through 34 are based on the following passage.

[A] The bourgeoisie consisted of merchant-manufacturers, wholesale merchants, bankers, master craftsmen, doctors, lawyers, and government officials below the top ranks. Though the bourgeois had wealth, they lacked social prestige. A merchant, despite his worldly success, felt that (1) his occupation denied him of the dignity enjoyed by the nobility. ❶ An 18th century Frenchman observed that there were few rich people who at times did not feel humiliated at being nothing but wealthy.

[B] Influenced by the aristocratic value of the day, the bourgeoisie sought to erase the stigma of common birth by obtaining the most (a) esteemed positions in the nation and by entering the ranks of the nobility, whose style of life they envied. Traditionally, some bourgeoisie had risen socially either by purchasing a (b) judicial or political office (2) that carried with it a title of nobility, or by gaining admission to the upper clergy and the office ranks of the army. ❷

[C] But in the last part of the 18th century it became increasingly difficult for the bourgeois to gain the most honored offices in the land. ❸ The nobles, seeking to increase their power at the expense of the king and to protect their status from the (c) encroachments of the bourgeoisie, closed their ranks to outsiders and monopolized the high positions. ❹ By 1788, (3) not a single commoner headed a diocese or held a top rank in the army, and only one served as a minister to the king. This hardening of the class structure prevented the bourgeois from opportunities for social dignity, despite their education, wealth, talent, and ambition. (4) Finding the road blocked in every direction, the bourgeois came to resent a social system that valued birth more than talent. Envy of the nobility turned to hatred; instead of aspiring to acquire noble status, the bourgeois, by 1789, sought to abolish the privileges of birth and to open careers to talent.

[D] Practical considerations of social prestige and economic gain, however, do not alone explain the revolutionary mentality of the bourgeoisie. ❺ When they challenged the Old Regime, the bourgeois felt that (5) they were fulfilling the ideals of the philosophers and serving all humanity. This idealism would inspire sacrifice and heroism. By 1789 the bourgeoisie had many (d) grievances. They wanted all positions in church, army, and state open to men of talent regardless of birth. They sought a parliament; a (e) constitution that would limit the king's power and guarantee freedom of thought, a fair trial, and religious tolerance; and administrative reforms that would eliminate waste, inefficiency, and interference with business.



31. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Some bourgeoisie were once able to gain the high offices in the land.
- ② According to an 18th century Frenchman, the vast majority of the rich people felt humiliated at being only affluent.
- ③ The blocked paths for upward social mobility triggered the bourgeoisie to challenge the social system in the late 18th century.
- ④ The bourgeoisie tried to revive the privileges of birth and to offer career to talent in 1789.
- ⑤ The philosophical ideals that the bourgeoisie followed asked for sacrifice and heroism.

32. (1.0 points) The following sentence is removed from the passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

As long as these avenues of upward social mobility remained open, the bourgeoisie did not challenge the existing social structure, including the special privileges of the nobility.

- ① ①
- ② ②
- ③ ③
- ④ ④
- ⑤ ⑤

33. (1.0 points) Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

- ① (1) his occupation denied him of the dignity
- ② (2) that carried with it a title of nobility
- ③ (3) not a single commoner
- ④ (4) Finding the road blocked
- ⑤ (5) they were fulfilling the ideals

34. (1.0 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage?

- ① (a) esteemed, revered
- ② (b) judicial, legal
- ③ (c) encroachments, obliterations
- ④ (d) grievances, complaints
- ⑤ (e) constitution, the system of laws



※ Questions 35 through 38 are based on the following passage.

[A] Although many people use the two words “guilt” and “shame” interchangeably, from a psychological perspective, they actually refer to different experiences. Guilt and shame sometimes go hand in hand; the same action may give rise to feelings of both shame and guilt, where the former reflects how we feel about ourselves and the latter involves an awareness that our actions have injured someone else. In other words, shame relates to self; guilt to others.

[B] According to Dictionary.com, guilt involves the awareness of having done something wrong; it arises from our actions (even if it might be one that occurs in fantasy). Shame may result from the awareness of guilt but apparently is not the same thing as guilt. It’s a painful feeling about how we appear to others (and to ourselves) and doesn’t necessarily depend on our having done anything. I once said something hurtful at a dinner party, and on some level, I intended it to be hurtful. Afterward, I felt guilty because I could see that I had hurt my friend. More painfully, I also felt ashamed that I was the sort of person who would behave that way. Guilt arose as a result of inflicting pain on somebody else; I felt shame in relation to myself.

[C] In order to feel guilt about the harm you may have done to somebody else, you must recognize him or her as a distinct individual, to begin with. Thus, a person who struggles with separation and merger issues might not feel true guilt even if he or she were to use that word to describe a feeling. Many people who display narcissistic behavior often suffer from profound feelings of shame but have little authentic concern for other people; they don’t tend to feel genuinely guilty. The lack of empathy to be found in narcissistic personality disorder makes real guilt unlikely since guilt depends upon the ability to intuit how someone else might feel.

[D] When shame is especially pervasive, it can preclude feelings of genuine concern and guilt from developing; the sense of being damaged is so powerful and painful that it crowds out feelings for anyone else. In such cases, idealization often comes into play: other people are then viewed as perfect, the lucky ones who have the ideal shame-free life we crave; powerful envy may be the (unconscious) result. In those cases, we might take pleasure in hurting the person we envy rather than feeling guilty about it.



35. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true about guilt?

- ① Guilt interferes with an other-oriented connection.
- ② Guilt involves a condemnation of a specific behavior.
- ③ Guilt-proneness is positively associated with empathy.
- ④ Guilt requires more sophisticated cognitive abilities than shame.
- ⑤ The capacity to feel guilt depends on the psychological growth to view other people as separate.

36. (1.0 points) Which of the following would be the best title for paragraph [C]?

- ① The Self in Shame and Guilt
- ② Shame, Guilt, and Psychoanalysis
- ③ Authentic Shame and Genuine Guilt
- ④ Shame and Guilt as Moral Emotions
- ⑤ The Link between Shame and Interpersonal Sensitivity

37. (1.1 points) Which of the following is the best summary of paragraph [D]?

- ① Shame-free state is the cause of envy.
- ② Shame can lead to idealization of others.
- ③ Shame-proneness is often caused by envy.
- ④ The self-focus of shame can impede sensitivity to others.
- ⑤ The feelings of shame are induced by the sense of being damaged.

38. (1.1 points) Which of the following is the best summary of the author's argument in the above passage?

- ① Shame and guilt induce different emotions.
- ② Shame and guilt relate to interpersonal empathy.
- ③ The self-focus of shame can impede the development of guilt.
- ④ The difference between shame and guilt can be examined in the role of the self.
- ⑤ Shame involves negative evaluations of the self while guilt involves positive evaluations of the self.



※ Questions 39 through 42 are based on the following passage.

[A] The Canadian Association of Mental Health found that grades 7-12 students who spent two hours a day on social media reported higher levels of anxiety, depression, and suicidal thoughts. I’ m not going to waste my time telling you to spend less time on social media.

[B] Frankly, I don’ t think absence is an option anymore. But that does not mean you can’ t practice “safe social.” Social media is neither good nor bad. It’ s just the most recent tool we use to do what we have always done: tell stories and communicate with each other. ❶ You wouldn’ t blame Samsung Television for a bad TV show. Twitter doesn’ t make people write hateful posts. When we talk about this dark side of social media, what we really talk about is the dark side of people. That dark side that makes harassers harass; that insecurity that makes you take down a photo you were excited to share. That dark side that looks at a picture of a happy family and wonders why yours does not look like that. So as parents, as educators, as friends, as bosses, this dark side is what we need to focus on. ❷

[C] Recognizing a problem is the first step to fixing it. You know the power of suggestion, when someone tells you about something and you start seeing it everywhere. That’ s why awareness is critical. Because now you will at least be better able to recognize these effects if and when they happen to you. ❸ The second thing you are going to do is audit your social media diet. The same way we monitor what goes into our mouth, monitor whatever goes into your head and heart. Ask yourself: “Did that Facebook scroll make me feel better or worse off?” “How many times do I actually check likes?” “Why am I responding this way to that photo?” Then ask yourself if you are happy with the results. You might be and that’ s OK! But if you’ re not, move on to step three. Create a better online experience. ❹ After my partner did his audit, he realized his self-worth was too tied up in social media, but particularly celebrities reminding him of the things he didn’ t have. So he unfollowed all brands and all celebrities. That worked for him. But it might not be celebrities for you. For me, I had to purge other people off my timeline. Let me tell you a secret. You do not have to follow your “friends.” ❺

[D] The last thing you will do is model good behavior. Offline we are taught not to bully other kids in the playground. We are taught to respect others and treat them how they deserve. We are taught not to kick others when they are down, or take pleasure in their downfalls. Social media is a tool. A tool that can be used for good, for more positive groups, for revolutions, for putting grumpy cat in Disney movies. Internet is a weird place. Is social media hurting your mental health? The answer is: it doesn’ t have to.



39. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

- ① Social Media Diet
- ② How to Love Social Media
- ③ The Dark Side of Social Media
- ④ Why Do We Post on Social Media?
- ⑤ Is Social Media Hurting Your Mental Health?

40. (1.1 points) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as the dark side of social media in the above passage?

- ① Feeling envy
- ② Feeling insecure
- ③ Online harassment
- ④ Fear of missing out
- ⑤ Comparing yourself with others

41. (1.0 points) The following sentence is removed from the passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

We need preventative strategies and coping strategies to find social media wellness.

- ① ①
- ② ②
- ③ ③
- ④ ④
- ⑤ ⑤

42. (0.8 points) Which of the following is NOT suggested as a way for social media wellness in the above passage?

- ① Recognize bad effects
- ② Check your feelings and responses
- ③ Change to better online experiences
- ④ Follow good examples
- ⑤ Use a good tool



※ Questions 43 through 46 are based on the following passage.

[A] Though I was very young, I accepted my parents' separation and divorce and somehow knew it wasn't my fault. Yet I was intensely afraid. Not only was my mom more than 500 miles away, but she had a new husband. My dad had a new girlfriend, and my custody was unresolved. Everyone said I'd spend time with both parents, but I wanted to know where I would live. The therapist finally decided I'd stay with my dad during the school year and visit my mom on long holidays and for the summers. I began flying between two cities and two different lives. I've probably earned enough miles for a round-trip ticket to Mars. Some people love to fly, but I dreaded the trips.

[B] For the first year, one of my parents would accompany me on the flights. At 6, I started traveling on my own. I would pack my toys and clothes in a backpack and say goodbye to my parent at the gate. The flight attendant would lead me onto the plane. A few years later I was on a flight with such bad turbulence that the luggage compartments opened and the man behind me threw up. But flying was just part of what made long-distance joint custody so difficult.

[C] I remember the last day of school in sixth grade. All my friends made plans to go to the beach together—all my friends, but not me. I couldn't join them because I had to fly to LA. It wasn't that I didn't want to see my mom and stepdad. I just didn't want to leave my friends. As the school year came to a close, I began to shut down. I hated saying goodbye for the summer. It was easier to put up a wall, to pretend I did not care. My dad drove to school with my packed bags. My friends went off together and I headed to the airport.

[D] Arriving in LA, I was excited to see my mom and stepdad. It had been almost three months since my last visit. But it took a while to adjust. Each set of parents had different rules, values, and concerns. I am 16 now and I still travel back and forth, but it is mostly up to me to decide when. I've chosen to spend more time with my friends at the expense of visits with my mom. When I do go to LA, it's like my stepdad put it: I have a cameo role in their lives. I say my lines and I'm off. It's painful.

[E] What is the toll of this arrangement? I'm always missing somebody. When I'm in northern California, I miss my mom and stepdad. But when I'm in LA, I miss hanging out with my friends, my other set of parents, and little brother and sister. After all those back-and-forth flights, I've learned not to get too emotionally attached. I have to protect myself.



43. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

- ① Playing a Cameo Role
- ② Missing Family Members
- ③ Joint Custody Experience
- ④ Having Two Sets of Families
- ⑤ Emotional Toll of a Long-Distance Life

44. (1.0 points) Which of the following is NOT mentioned as what made the long-distance joint custody difficult according to the author?

- ① Flying
- ② Emotional distance
- ③ Missing family members and friends
- ④ Adjustment to different rules and values
- ⑤ Building an emotional attachment to the two sets of parents

45. (0.8 points) Which of the following is NOT true according to the author?

- ① He avoided becoming too emotionally attached to his family.
- ② The joint custody arrangement made him live two different lives.
- ③ According to his stepfather, the author has a cameo role in the family.
- ④ He continued to build relationships with both of his parents and siblings.
- ⑤ He was forced to choose to spend more time with his friends at the expense of the time with his mother.

46. (1.1 points) Which of the following best summarizes the author's argument?

- ① Parents should stay near children no matter what happens.
- ② No child should be subjected to the hardship of long-distance joint custody.
- ③ It is not fair for the child to suffer from the consequences of parental divorce.
- ④ In the case of parental divorce, children need to protect themselves emotionally.
- ⑤ Building the relationships with both my parents, my siblings and my friends was what made the long-distance joint custody difficult.



※ Questions 47 through 50 are based on the following passage.

[A] The American dream is the belief that anyone, regardless of where they were born or what class they were born into, can attain their own version of success in a society in which (a) upward mobility is possible for everyone. The American dream is believed to be achieved through sacrifice, risk-taking, and hard work, rather than by chance. ❶

[B] The term was coined by writer and historian James Truslow Adams in his best-selling 1931 book *The Epic of America*. He described it as “that dream of a land in which life should be better and richer and fuller for everyone, with opportunity for each according to ability or achievement.” Adams went on to explain, “It is a difficult dream for the European upper classes to interpret adequately, and too many of us ourselves have grown weary and mistrustful of it. It is not a dream of motorcars and high wages merely, but a dream of social order in which each man and woman shall be able to attain to the fullest (b) stature of which they are innately capable, and be recognized by others for what they are, regardless of the (c) fortuitous circumstances of birth or position.” ❷

[C] Achieving the American dream requires political and economic freedom, as well as rules of law and private property rights. Without them, individuals cannot make the choices that will permit them to attain success, nor can they have confidence that their achievements will not be taken away from them through (d) arbitrary force. ❸

[D] Terming it a “dream” also carries with it the notion that these ideals aren’t necessarily what has played out in the lives of many actual Americans and those who hope to become Americans. The criticism that reality falls short of the American dream is at least as old as the idea itself. ❹ The spread of settlers into Native American lands, slavery, the limitation of the vote (originally) to white male landowners, and a long list of other injustices and challenges have (e) undermined the realization of the dream for many who live in the United States. As income inequality has increased substantially since the 1970s, the American dream has begun to seem less attainable for those who aren’t already affluent or born into affluence. According to U.S. Census family income data, real family income began to grow much more among the top income group than among other segments of American society. ❺



47. (1.0 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage?

- ① (a) upward mobility, social climbing
- ② (b) stature, status
- ③ (c) fortuitous, inherited
- ④ (d) arbitrary, random
- ⑤ (e) undermined, thwarted

48. (1.0 points) The following sentence is removed from the passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

The idea of the American dream has much deeper roots. Its tenets can be found in the Declaration of Independence, which states: “We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.”

- ① **1** ② **2** ③ **3** ④ **4** ⑤ **5**

49. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the above passage?

- ① The term American dream is first used in the early 20th century.
- ② The promises of freedom and equality in the American dream were not applied to all.
- ③ The American dream turns into a dream of accumulating wealth in the late 20th century.
- ④ There has been criticism of the idea of the American dream for not reflecting the realities.
- ⑤ The American dream offers the promise that the circumstances of someone’s birth—including whether they were born American citizens or immigrants—do not completely determine their future.

50. (1.1 points) Which of the following is NOT suggested as an example of “the challenges that have undermined the realization of the dream” in the above passage?

- ① The spread of settlers into Native American lands
- ② The limitation of the vote
- ③ The European socio-economic classification
- ④ Slavery
- ⑤ Income inequality