

**2020학년도  
아주대학교 편입학 수강능력시험**

**인문계 A형**



<b>성명</b>	
<b>전형</b>	
<b>수험번호</b>	

---

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

---

1. (0.8 points) When we are slightly distracted by the noise around us— as we are at a cafe, for example— it can actually improve our performance of certain activities. It helps us process information more abstractly, which can \_\_\_\_\_ our creativity.

- ① diminish
- ② dismiss
- ③ enhance
- ④ entertain
- ⑤ enchant

2. (0.8 points) What does it mean to speak of “\_\_\_\_\_ the humanities?” I mean by this term something broader than simply mounting exhibitions in art galleries and museums. \_\_\_\_\_, rather, involves a process of caring for— the word has its origins in *caritas*— of guarding, protecting, conserving, caretaking, and looking after.

- ① curing
- ② curating
- ③ compiling
- ④ coordinating
- ⑤ collaborating

3. (0.8 points) \_\_\_\_\_ crimes, also known as incomplete crimes, are acts taken toward committing a crime or acts that constitute indirect participation in a crime. Although these acts are not themselves crimes, they are illegal because they are conducted in furtherance of a crime, and society wishes to deter individuals from taking such steps.

- ① Inchoate
- ② Rudimentary
- ③ Full-fledged
- ④ Incoherent
- ⑤ Fundamental

4. (0.8 points) \_\_\_\_\_ for patients requires that the hospital manager create a work environment that recognizes patient's needs and goals as paramount.

- ① Admonishing
- ② Abetting
- ③ Supporting
- ④ Advocating
- ⑤ Advertising

5. (1.0 points) Universities are no longer educational in any sense of the word that Rousseau would have recognised. Instead, they have become \_\_\_\_\_ instruments of capital. Confronted with this squalid betrayal, we feel sick and oppressed.

- ① embarrassed
- ② ambushed
- ③ unabashed
- ④ puzzled
- ⑤ magnificent

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

6. (1.0 points) Developing more effective treatments \_\_\_\_\_ by the large size of the inhaled drug particles that fail to reach the deep lung.

- ① has limited
- ② has been limited
- ③ have been limited
- ④ have limited
- ⑤ limited

7. (1.0 points) \_\_\_\_\_ Beirut or Bahrain, or even Detroit, you can write a musical prescription for whatever the condition is of the environment that you find yourself in.

- ① Whether it be
- ② What be it
- ③ Whether be it
- ④ What it be
- ⑤ Which be it

8. (1.0 points) Offering portions of the venture \_\_\_\_\_ investors through crowdfunding is almost by definition a common enterprise.

- ① to such great number of
- ② such to great number to
- ③ to such a great number of
- ④ great such a number to
- ⑤ such to great a number of

9. (1.0 points) It seems to be related to \_\_\_\_\_ the people were participating in the program.

- ① extent to which
- ② extent which to
- ③ extent the which to
- ④ the extent which to
- ⑤ the extent to which

10. (1.0 points) They found that only when the RNA and DNA match closely \_\_\_\_\_ the scissors of Cas9.

- ① the 3D structure of Cas9 activate
- ② do the 3D structure of Cas9 activate
- ③ activate the 3D structure of Cas9
- ④ does the 3D structure of Cas9 activate
- ⑤ activates the 3D structure of Cas9

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

11. (1.0 points) Because traumatic events are unbearable in their horror and intensity, they often exist ①as memories that are not immediately recognizable as truth. Such experiences are best understood not only through the straightforward acquisition of facts but ②a process of discovering ③where and why conscious understanding and memory fail. Literature ④opens a window on traumatic experience because it teaches readers to listen to ⑤what can be told only in indirect and surprising ways.

12. (1.0 points) Conservatives viewed equality ①as another pernicious abstraction that ②was contradicted all historical experience. For conservatives, society was naturally hierarchical, and ③they believed that some men by virtue of their intelligence, education, wealth, and birth ④were best qualified to rule and instruct ⑤the less able.
13. (0.8 points) It is specifically the increase ①in the number of hostile takeovers that is important in our context. ②The question of what the dominant FIGHT metaphor reinforced aggressive business practices or vice versa is a very chicken-and-egg problem, but ③it is safe to say that the socio-economic framework ④sketched above did not exactly discourage conceptual models of aggression ⑤either.
14. (1.0 points) Using people, or ①transforming others into a means for obtaining an end for oneself, is generally considered ②the very antithesis from ethical behavior. Faced with the violence of colonial, sexual, and even epistemological appropriation, ethical theorists ③have sought to replace domination with respect, ④knowledge with responsibility. But it often seems as though a thought that begins in inter-subjectivity ⑤ends up sounding like a mere defense of the Other against the violence of the Subject.

-----

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) Much of the frontier theory has been disputed. For instance, it has been pointed out that more government land was disposed of in the decade after 1890 than in the decade before. Free land, moreover, had always been something of a delusion, since the Civil War. Much had gone to speculators rather than directly to small farmers. It had always been particularly difficult for poor city workers to go to country farms. In fact, most people seeking to escape poverty had moved in the opposite direction.

- |   |
|---|
| <p>(a) The frontier theory has been verified.</p> <p>(b) Poor people moved from countries to cities.</p> <p>(c) Speculators acquired more land than small farmers.</p> <p>(d) A smaller amount of government land was transferred in the 1880' s than in the 1890' s.</p> |
|---|

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

16. (1.1 points) In 2009, when the White House was preparing to pour 33,000 more troops into Afghanistan, Lt. Col. Brett Jenkinson's men were fighting for their lives in the Korengal Valley. Their mission at the time was to build a road into an area where locals hated the Afghan government and prized their isolation. Jenkinson told his bosses that U.S. troops should abandon the mission, which claimed many lives. Jenkinson's experience should have inspired humility and caution. Instead, Jenkinson's soldiers were reinforced by a new unit and two more U.S. soldiers and dozens of Afghans were killed there.

- (a) Jenkinson's opinions created humility and caution.  
(b) Many people were sacrificed during the construction of a road.  
(c) The White House believed that more troops should be deployed to Afghanistan.  
(d) Jenkinson succeeded in persuading his bosses to give up the mission to build a road.

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

17. (1.1 points) The anthropocene is no time to set things straight. The recognition that human activity has altered the planet on the scale of a geological epoch muddles the commonsensical assumption that the world exists as a background for the human subject. New materialisms, insisting on the agency and significance of matter, maintain that even in the anthropocene, or, especially in the anthropocene, the substance of what was once called "nature," acts, interacts, and even intra-acts within, through, and around human bodies and practices. What can it mean to be human in this time when the human is something that has become sedimented in the geology of the planet?

- (a) The anthropocene is a term that refers to the unprecedented geological transformation on earth.  
(b) New materialists deny that only humans are capable of performing meaningful activities and interactions.  
(c) According to new materialisms, the old definition of the human subject becomes obsolete.  
(d) Reestablishing the authority of the human subject is required to alter the earth.

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

18. (1.1 points) At the end of the eighteenth century in England, the population debate that had been in progress for more than fifty years took a curious turn. The debate in its early stages had proceeded as a part of eighteenth-century England's efforts to assess itself in relation to the ancients. Populousness was taken for a sign of national success and good government. The received wisdom was that modern states produced smaller populations than ancient ones had; and that, this population decrease betokened a larger pattern of decline. Thus, when Malthus predicted that populations could well increase faster than food supplies, he was reevaluating a topic that had long been invested with a sense of crisis.

- (a) The population in eighteenth century England was considered to be decreasing.
- (b) Malthus contradicted the widespread belief that there is a direct proportional relationship between population and national success.
- (c) The Englishmen in the eighteenth century got extremely curious about Malthus' s theory.
- (d) According to the commonsensical notion of the eighteenth century England, the more population a nation has, the more prosperous the nation is.

- ① (a) & (b)
- ② (b) & (c)
- ③ (a) & (c)
- ④ (a), (c), & (d)
- ⑤ (a), (b), & (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] Historians have often seen 1898 as a clear departure from the past, the point of American emergence into world politics. Yet the extent of change can be exaggerated. There was not a sudden increase of American might; since industrialization, the U.S. had been a potential great power. Nor did 1898 mark a sudden, permanent shift in popular interest. After a flurry of arguments over imperialism, most Americans resumed, in the early twentieth century, their habitual concentration on home affairs. However, 1898 did mark a change in American commitments. From this point on, both the U.S. and the European powers assumed that America had some interest in world crises.

[B] Many reasons have been given for this change. (1) \_\_\_\_\_: the American economy had reached maturity and therefore America, like other advanced industrial countries, needed new raw materials and foreign markets. Many historians would deny any connection between American expansion abroad and internal American economic development. This connection, however, was frequently made by turn-of-the-century farmers and businessmen, who saw a relationship between domestic prosperity and foreign markets.

[C] A second explanation for the new departures in foreign policy was the revival and restatement of the traditional idea of America's "manifest destiny" of expansion. However, the change from continental to overseas expansionism needed new justification. One of the most common arguments of late nineteenth-century expansionists was the idea of Anglo-Saxon "racial" superiority. In the 1890's, some claimed superiority over southern African-Americans and new immigrants.

[D] Another less obvious cause of the change in American policy was the actual situation in great power politics. The imperial activities of the major European nations already engaged in a scramble for territory and influence in the world's underdeveloped regions (2) \_\_\_\_\_ the American appetite for expansion. Having divided up Africa, the European powers were now eyeing the last two remaining areas for expansion: the Near East and the Far East. Each of these were too important to fall to any single power so the leading nations uneasily supported the independence of both, staking out spheres of economic influence. Everywhere the situation was fluid and dangerous. When a country with a potential might of the U.S. showed an interest in world politics, the country was inevitably seen as a menace by some powers and as a potential ally by others. What happened in 1898 reflected all these forces. Against its will and without quite realizing it, the U.S. became involved in great power politics.



19. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

- ① America' s Overseas Expansion
- ② Forerunner of American Adventures
- ③ Peace and Empire in the U.S.
- ④ The Perils of American Imperialism
- ⑤ The Mature Economy of America

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

- ① The public felt that the U.S. had a special interest in the western hemisphere.
- ② Most believed that American freedom from foreign dangers was permanent and natural.
- ③ Some of the doctrines were advocated with great force by a group of able young men.
- ④ The most obvious suggestion embodies the traditional economic interpretation of imperialism.
- ⑤ Once colonial expansion was completed, public interest in foreign affairs concentrated on traditional concerns.

21. (0.8 points) Which of the following can be inserted into the blank (2) in paragraph [D]?

- ① whetted
- ② grieved
- ③ vindicated
- ④ dangled
- ⑤ usurped

22. (1.0 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Historians have claimed that the year 1898 marks a division in American foreign policy.
- ② The year 1898 witnessed a sudden change in American people' s interest.
- ③ European nations ceased to support the independence of the countries in the Near East and the Far East.
- ④ The idea of Anglo-Saxon racial superiority was denied in the 1890' s.
- ⑤ Many historians believed that American overseas expansion was related to its economic crises.

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

[A] A neologism is a recently created (or coined) word, or an existing word or phrase that has been assigned a new meaning. Neologisms are created in a number of ways, but in relation to journalism, three are of particular relevance. First, through the addition of prefixes or suffixes, new words can be created. Perhaps the most prevalent example of this in journalist discourse is the use of *-gate* as a suffix to designate a scandal. ❶ Since the Watergate scandal, there has been Irangate, Lwinskygate, and Hansiegate, the result of which has been to trivialize the Watergate scandal itself.

[B] Second, neologisms can be created by shifting word meaning, either through changing grammatical function (*Google* and *ebay* used as verbs) or by developing a new euphemistic meaning. ❷ Euphemism, such as *engage* (kill), *theater* (battlefield), and *friendly fire* (being killed by your own army) are consciously used during wartime to background the uncomfortable reality that wars involve killing people. ❸

[C] Third, neologisms can be created through blending two existing words (e.g. *smog* = *smoke* + *fog*). ❹ This is sometimes called a portmanteau, and of newspapers, only tabloids tend to coin new words in this way. ❺ For example, an article on the designer clothes worn by certain British minor celebrities headlined *Aristochavs* combined *aristocracy* and *chav*—itself a (a) derogatory neologism, applied to young adults of white working class, similar to the U.S. epithet *white trash*. Later in this same article, they reverse the portmanteau and label the 10 women pictured as Britain's *chavistocracy*. Either portmanteau is belittling, but the article also has a wider class position.

[D] We do well to remember that the middle class must work hard to achieve and maintain class position. The work of the middle class involves the (re)creation of a lifestyle that is recognizably middle class. This is tricky business because the signs of “middle classness” are easily appropriated and assimilated by the working class. Here, the newspaper is putting the identified minor celebrities in their place: that despite their expensive clothes, they are *chavs*, white working class. More than this, by labelling the people depicted *aristochavs*, the newspaper implies that they are the trashiest white trash. In doing so, the newspaper simultaneously attempts to keep its working class target audience abreast of what constitutes a middle-class lifestyle and to protect the signifiers of this middle-class lifestyle (expensive fashion) from being appropriated by the working class.

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?

Examples of these types of neologisms are legion, particularly about the reporting of war.

- ① ❶
- ② ❷
- ③ ❸
- ④ ❹
- ⑤ ❺

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

- ① The middle class tries to invent their own lifestyle.
- ② The use of *-gate* as a suffix has devalued the Watergate scandal itself.
- ③ Newspapers frequently uphold the middle class by inventing terms such as *aristochavs* and *chavistocracy*.
- ④ Maintaining the middle classness is challenging because it is easily copied by the working class.
- ⑤ Only tabloids among newspapers utilize blending as a way of coining new words.

25. (0.8 points) Which of the following can the underlined word (a) derogatory in paragraph [C] be best replaced with?

- ① pejorative
- ② indigenous
- ③ attenuated
- ④ tenuous
- ⑤ equitable

26. (1.1 points) According to paragraph [D], what are the TWO goals of the newspaper when it calls minor celebrities in expensive clothes *aristochavs*?

- (a) to attract the attention of its middle-class audience with sensational terms
- (b) to coin novel expressions to survive the fierce competition among newspapers
- (c) to prevent the working class from adopting the signs of a middle-class lifestyle
- (d) to keep its working-class readers informed of a middle-class lifestyle
- (e) to appropriate the symbols of a middle-class lifestyle

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

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

[A] As anyone who has tried to build a smart home can attest, getting all of your speakers and devices to work together is no easy task. A new alliance (a) spearheaded by Amazon, Apple, and Google hopes to fix that once and for all. Called Project Connected Home over IP (CHoIP), the goal is one that has (b) eluded the smart home space since its inception: to enable communication across smart home devices, mobile apps, and cloud services and to define a specific set of IP-based networking technologies for device certification. As it stands, device makers need to choose which protocol and smart assistant to support from the outset, so naturally, the landscape (1) \_\_\_\_\_. For example, the popular Ring Doorbell doesn't work with Siri, and the Nest x Yale lock doesn't support Amazon Alexa.

[B] The new alliance understands those frustrations and seeks to solve them with the adoption of a new, royalty-free connectivity standard to increase compatibility among smart home products, with security as a fundamental design (c) tenet. That sounds like a pie-in-the-sky fantasy, and without all of the major players on board, it is easy to dismiss as another forgotten project with (d) lofty ambitions. However, everyone is on board, not just Apple, Google, and Amazon, but also Zigbee, IKEA, Samsung, and even NXP, which makes chips for everything from Roombas to iPhones. So it has a very real chance of success.

[C] The focus of the project is obviously on new products, so (2) \_\_\_\_\_. However, starting in late 2020, CHoIP hopes to release a preliminary reference open-source implementation developed and maintained on GitHub. That means device makers will have a single standard that replaces Amazon's Alexa Smart Home, Apple's HomeKit, and Google's Weave data models into a single protocol that works across all platforms.

[D] While CHoIP specifically says it does not intend to standardize smart home user interfaces such as voice assistants, smart displays, or desktop and mobile apps, the advancement of a single protocol will clearly benefit all of these things. With a single open standard in play, devices will be as platform-friendly as a USB, with relatively minor adjustments needed to support all three major assistants. An industry-wide partnership could also (e) beef up security. Since the standard will be built on IP, end-to-end security is built in by default. To ensure adoption, the project will define a specific set of IP-based networking technologies for device certification, which should help mitigate hacks like the one recently (3) \_\_\_\_\_ by a Calabasas, Calif., family.

27. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

- ① Apple Stands to Benefit the Most from the New Project
- ② Two-factor Authentication Will be Included in a Single Standard
- ③ Alexa, Siri, and Google Assistant Might Soon All Speak the Same Smart Home Language
- ④ Siri Seriously Lags Behind Both Alexa and Google Assistant in the Number of Supported Devices
- ⑤ The Choice Between Which Smart Device to Buy Won't Come Down to Which Smart Speaker You Have

28. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage?

- ① (a) spearheaded, led
- ② (b) eluded, evaded
- ③ (c) tenet, principle
- ④ (d) lofty, humble
- ⑤ (e) beef up, boost

29. (1.0 points) Which of the following pairs would best fit in the blanks (1) and (3) to make the flow of the argument acceptable?

- ① extremely fractures – experience
- ② is extremely fractured – experience
- ③ is extremely fractured – experienced
- ④ is extremely fractured – experiencing
- ⑤ extremely fractures – be experienced

30. (1.1 points) Which of the following would best fit in the blank (2) in paragraph [C]?

- ① individual accounts would tie into the new standard.
- ② a homeowner can tell when each member of the family came in.
- ③ the biggest benefit of electronic systems is that they are highly configurable.
- ④ anything in your home now will not be magically reconnected to fit into the new standard.
- ⑤ it has been pretty tough to replace a system that has worked reasonably reliably for a long time.

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

[A] Not only is population ageing one of the most significant social transformations of the 21st century, it is among the greatest challenges facing humanity. Improved quality of living with a continually growing net population is creating an enormous shift in global demographics, with many countries experiencing a dramatic increase in (a) their percents of elderly citizens.

[B] In fact, the United Nations has predicted a 56% increase in the 60 years-plus age bracket from 2015 to 2030. While extended lifespans offer a wealth of opportunities for the individual and society, they place an unprecedented demand on global healthcare systems.

❶ As age-related diseases rise (b) in accordance with our ageing population, novel and more efficient therapies are required to treat them. Pharma innovation is critical to delivering these new treatments and the latest advances in nanotechnology and AI offer particularly promising prospects to these great unmet medical needs.

[C] Implementing pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic analysis is essential when creating new pharma products, with developing new medicines for the elderly no exception. ❷ An important problem that must be overcome is the increased risk of adverse drug reactions (ADR). (c) Twice as many patients aged 65-plus are hospitalised due to ADR-related conditions compared to younger people because the combination of medications required to treat multiple age-related disorders increases the likelihood of compounded effects. ❸ Moreover, as the body ages, its reduced water retention and greater fat distribution concentrates drugs. Old organs metabolise drugs slower, increasing the time it takes for the body to excrete medications. ❹

[D] Elderly populations also exhibit lower medication compliance due to factors including complex medicine regimes. Another substantial part of the problem is the effect of xerostomy— (d) difficulty swallowing due to reduced or absent saliva flow. ❺ Elderly patients are more susceptible, with xerostomia affecting around 30% of people aged 65 and older. Retaining the convenience of oral drug delivery (e) must be considered when developing new treatments for older patients.

31. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

- ① Challenges When Treating Ageing Populations
- ② Developing the Medicines of Tomorrow
- ③ Effective Therapeutic Options for Elderly Patients
- ④ Pharma' s Digital Future
- ⑤ Fighting Chronic Age-related Diseases

32. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is NOT true about the elderly?

- ① The elderly are more vulnerable to adverse drug reactions.
- ② The more a human body ages, the less able it is to hold water.
- ③ It takes more time for medicine to become effective in old organs.
- ④ The elderly can easily comply with the instructions for taking medicine.
- ⑤ Elderly patients are more susceptible to compounded effects brought on by the combination of medicines.

33. (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?

This is particularly problematic for sedative drugs used to treat elderly patients because the risk of falls or accidents is higher.

- ① ❶
- ② ❷
- ③ ❸
- ④ ❹
- ⑤ ❺

34. (0.8 points) Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

- ① (a) their percents of elderly citizens
- ② (b) in accordance with
- ③ (c) twice as many patients
- ④ (d) difficulty swallowing
- ⑤ (e) must be considered

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

[A] Progress in knowledge was painfully slow as long as the racial memory was transmitted only by oral tradition. For example, some primitive man or woman discovered long ago that the great enemy, fire, could be forced to obey and to make life better. Without any organized means of communication, it may have taken many generations for this new knowledge to become universal. With the invention of writing, the process of building up a body of knowledge available, especially, to all human beings accelerated. Today, devices for storing and recalling the accumulated knowledge of the human race, such as computers, are themselves subject to progressive efforts to improve them.

[B] These things being so, the history of mankind is the history of the progress and developments of human knowledge. Universal history, at least, which deals not so much with the deeds of individuals or even of nations (a) as with the accomplishments and the failures of the race as a whole, is no other than an account of how mankind's knowledge has grown and changed over the ages.

[C] Universal history, thus conceived as the history of knowledge, is not a chronology of every discovery and invention ever made. Many of them are ultimately (b) of little value. Instead, it is and must be the story, told in the broadest and most general terms, of the significant new knowledge that humanity has acquired at various epochs and added to the growing store. It is also the story of how knowledge has changed more than it has grown, and how major elements of knowledge have been given up or lost completely because these seemed irrelevant to a (c) succeeding age.

[D] For example, the fall of the Roman Empire was a nearly universal (1)\_\_\_\_\_, resulting in misery and suffering everywhere in the European world. Despite that, or perhaps because of it, new kinds of knowledge emerged in the following centuries. Most of that new knowledge has not (d) endured, but it remains as an example of a remarkable way of life that we have discarded, but (e) which it is possible that we may some day return.

35. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

- ① The Definition of Universal History
- ② The Significance of the Roman Empire
- ③ The Unremitting Progress in Knowledge
- ④ Obstacles to Transmission of Knowledge
- ⑤ The Importance of Written Language



36. (1.0 points) Which of the following can be inserted into the blank (1) in paragraph [D]?

- ① capitalism
- ② cataclysm
- ③ historicism
- ④ salvation
- ⑤ catalyst

37. (0.8 points) Choose the underlined word or phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be correct.

- ① (a) as with
- ② (b) of little value
- ③ (c) succeeding age
- ④ (d) endured
- ⑤ (e) which

38. (1.1 points) According to the above passage, which of the following is true?

- ① Universal history has accumulated every form of knowledge since the invention of written language.
- ② Universal history is different from one nation to another even though they sometimes overlap.
- ③ European people constructed their own unique universal history following the fall of the Roman Empire.
- ④ The invention of writing accelerated the transmission of knowledge, which helps the West dominate.
- ⑤ Even though a certain kind of knowledge lost its power on the world, it is possible for it to regain its power generations later.

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

[A] Physical pain is exceptional in the whole fabric of psychic, somatic, and perceptual states for being the only one that has no object. Though the capacity to experience physical pain is as primal a fact about the human being as is the capacity to hear, to touch, to desire, and to fear, it differs from these events and from every other bodily and psychic event, by not having an object in the external world. Hearing and touch are of objects outside the boundaries of the body, as desire is desire of x, fear is fear of y, hunger is hunger for z; but pain is not of or for anything— it is itself alone. ❶

[B] This objectlessness, the complete absence of referential content, almost prevents it from being rendered in language. Objectless, it cannot easily be objectified in any form, material, or verbal. But it is also its objectlessness that may give rise to imagining by first occasioning the process that eventually brings forth (a) the dense sea of artifacts and symbols that we make and move about in. All the other states, by precisely taking an object, at first invite one only to enter rather than to supplement the natural world. ❷

[C] The man desiring can see the rain and know it is its cessation that he is longing for, so that he can go out and find the berries he is hungry for, before the night comes that he fears. ❸ Because of the inevitable bonding of his own interior states with companion objects in the outside world, he easily locates himself in that external world and has no need to invent a world to extend himself out into. The object is an extension of, an expression of, the state: the rain expresses his longing, the berries his hunger, and the night his fear. ❹

[D] The only state that is as anomalous as pain is imagination. While pain is a state remarkable for being wholly without objects, the imagination is remarkable for being the only state that is wholly its objects. There is in imagining no activity, no state, no experienceable condition or felt-occurrence separate from the objects; the only evidence that one is imagining is that imaginary objects appear in the mind. Thus, while pain is like seeing or desiring but not like seeing x or desiring y, the opposite but equally extraordinary characteristic belongs to imagining. It is like the x or the y that are objects of vision or desire but not like the felt-occurrence of seeing or desiring. ❺

39. (1.0 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the above passage?

- ① Sense and Its Relation to the World
- ② Sense and Sensation
- ③ The Role of Objects in Human Perception
- ④ Human Desire and Physical Pain
- ⑤ The Uniqueness of Pain and Imagination

40. (1.0 points) The following sentences are removed from the above passage. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

But nothing expresses his physical pain. Any state that was permanently objectless would no doubt begin the process of invention. But it is especially appropriate that the very state in which he is utterly objectless is also of all states the one that makes most pressing the urge to move out and away from the body.

- ① ❶
- ② ❷
- ③ ❸
- ④ ❹
- ⑤ ❺

41. (1.1 points) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT mentioned as the nature of pain?

- ① Pain is not tied to any referent in the external world.
- ② It is extremely hard to describe the pain that one feels.
- ③ Pain is a state similar to imagination in its relation to objects.
- ④ Five senses, unlike pain, do not add anything to the external world.
- ⑤ A person in pain tries hard to express his or her pain despite its difficulty.

42. (1.1 points) Which of the following best explains the meaning of the underlined (a) in paragraph [B]?

- ① various things and words that we use to express pain
- ② various things and words that we experience to increase pain
- ③ various things and words that we create to imagine a world without pain
- ④ various things and words that we want to change to alleviate pain
- ⑤ various things and words that we use to escape from pain

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

[A] Many interpreters argue that (1) the most likely scenario has wolf wannabe dogs (a) first taking advantage of the calorie bonanzas provided by humans' waste dumps. By their opportunistic moves, those emergent dogs would be behaviorally and ultimately genetically adapted for reduced tolerance distances, less hair-trigger flight, puppy developmental timing with longer windows for cross-species socialization, and more confident parallel occupation of areas also occupied by dangerous humans.

[B] Studies of Russian fur foxes selected over many generations for differential tameness show many of the morphological and behavioral traits associated with domestication. These foxes might model the emergence of a kind of proto- "village dog," genetically close to wolves but (b) behaviorally quite different from and receptive to human attempts to further the domestication process. Both by deliberate control of dogs' reproduction and by unintended but nonetheless potent consequences, humans could have contributed to shaping the many kinds of dogs that appeared early in the story. Human life ways changed significantly in association with dogs. Flexibility and opportunism are the name of the game for both species, who shape each other throughout the still ongoing story of co-evolution.

[C] Scholars use versions of this story to question sharp divisions of nature and culture in order to shape a more generative discourse for technoculture. Darcy Morey believes that the distinction between artificial and natural selection is empty because all the way down the story is about differential reproduction. Ed Russell, an environmental historian, argues that the evolution of dog breeds is a chapter in the history of biotechnology. He emphasizes human agencies and regards organisms as engineered technologies, but (c) in a way that has the dogs active, as well as in a way to foreground the ongoing co-evolution of human cultures and dogs.

[D] Co-evolution has to be defined more broadly than (d) biologists habitually do. Certainly, the mutual adaptation of visible morphologies like flower sexual structures and the organs of their pollinating insects is co-evolution. But it is a mistake to see the alterations of dogs' bodies and minds as biological and the changes in human bodies and lives as cultural, and so not about co-evolution. At the least, I suspect that human genomes contain a considerable molecular record of the pathogens of their companion species, including dogs. Immune systems are not a minor part of nature cultures; they determine (e) where organisms, including people, can live and with whom. The history of the flu is unimaginable without the concept of the co-evolution of humans, pigs, fowl, and viruses.

43. (1.0 points) Which of the following is the best title for the above passage?

- ① The Conflicted Evolutionary Theory of Dogs
- ② The Domestication of Animals and Its Influence on Culture
- ③ The Interaction Between Nature and Culture in Co-evolution
- ④ Immunity of Human Culture in Evolutionary Theory
- ⑤ Co-evolutionary Factors Alter Dogs' Biology

44. (1.1 points) Choose the underlined phrase that must be changed for the sentence to be grammatically correct.

- ① (a) first taking advantage of the calorie bonanzas
- ② (b) behaviorally quite different from and receptive to human attempts
- ③ (c) in a way that has the dogs active
- ④ (d) biologists habitually do
- ⑤ (e) where organisms, including people, can live and with whom

45. (1.0 points) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Disease is a matter not only of biology but of sociology.
- ② The weaning period of a wolf is shorter than that of a dog.
- ③ Domestication is an emergent process of co-habiting, involving agencies of many sorts.
- ④ Human genes have been altered by organisms causing disease in the companion species.
- ⑤ There is a dispute whether dogs are genetically closer to Russian fur foxes than to wolves.

46. (1.1 points) Which of the following best explains the scenario in the underlined (1) the most likely scenario in paragraph [A]?

- ① the best way to settle the dispute about dogs' origin
- ② the most interesting movie script about dogs
- ③ the most convincing story about the influence of biology on culture
- ④ the most useful ways to train the wolf into the dog
- ⑤ the most plausible story about how the dog first emerged

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

[A] In the type of liberal society that aspires to justice and equal opportunity for all, there are two tasks for the political cultivation of emotion. One is to engender and sustain strong commitment to worthy projects that require effort and sacrifice— such as social redistribution, the full inclusion of previously excluded or marginalized groups, the protection of the environment, foreign aid, and the national defense. Most people tend toward narrowness of sympathy. They can easily become immured in narcissistic projects and forget about the needs of those outside their narrow circle. Emotions directed at the nation and its goals are frequently of great help in getting people to think larger thoughts and recommit themselves to a larger common good.

[B] The other related task for the cultivation of public emotion is to keep at bay forces that lurk in all societies and, ultimately, in all of us: tendencies to protect the fragile self by denigrating and subordinating others. Disgust and envy, the desire to inflict shame on others— all of these are present in all societies and in every individual human life. Unchecked, they can inflict great damage. (a) The damage they do is particularly great when they are relied upon as guides in the process of lawmaking and social formation.

[C] Great democratic leaders, in many times and places, have understood the importance of cultivating appropriate emotions and discouraging those that obstruct society’ s progress toward its goals. Liberal political philosophy, however, has said little about the topic. John Locke, defending religious toleration, acknowledged a problem of wide-spread animosity between members of different religions in the England of his time; he urged people to take up attitudes of “charity, bounty, and liberality” and recommended that churches advise their members of “the duties of peace and good-will towards all men, as well towards the erroneous as the orthodox.”

[D] Locke made no attempt, however, to delve into the psychological origins of intolerance. He thus gave little guidance about the nature of the bad attitudes and how they might be combated. Nor did he recommend any official public steps to shape psychological attitudes. The cultivation of good attitudes is left to individuals and to churches. Given that it was precisely in churches that the bad attitudes festered, Locke leaves his own project in a fragile and uncertain position. In his view, however, the liberal state should confine itself to protecting people’ s rights to property and other political goods, when and if others assail them. In terms of his own argument, which grounds religious toleration in equal natural rights, this is intervention one step too late.

47. (1.0 points) Which of the following is the best title for the above passage?

- ① The Unexpected Effects of Narrow Sympathy on the Public Goal
- ② How to Cultivate Political Emotions in the Liberal Society
- ③ The Role of Political Emotions in Sustaining a Good Liberal Society
- ④ Narcissism in Human Nature Against the Liberal Society
- ⑤ The Liberal Political Philosophy and John Locke' s Theory of Emotion

48. (1.1 points) According to the passage, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Locke admitted that the right emotions contribute to the establishment of a decent society.
- ② Liberal political philosophers wanted to limit the intervening role of government as strictly as possible.
- ③ Patriotism sometimes helps people overcome their selfishness and widen their sympathetic feelings to include a large group of people.
- ④ In Locke' s times, religious factions in England were the source of intense conflict, spreading the culture of hostility.
- ⑤ Locke believed that churches and government should be partners in cultivating citizens' toleration towards others.

49. (1.1 points) Which of the following is the best example of *the great damage* in (a) The damage they do is particularly great when they are relied upon as guide in the process of lawmaking and social formation in paragraph [B]?

- ① The government promotes civil religion that encourages altruistic motivation in its citizens.
- ② The antagonism between two opposing political parties makes it impossible to reach a compromise agreement on a certain issue.
- ③ The statistical finding that one group of people are less capable of accomplishing a certain task is used as a valid reason for treating these people in a discriminatory way.
- ④ The disgust that people feel for a group of other people is used as a valid reason for treating these people in a discriminatory way.
- ⑤ A younger generation inherits the hatred that an older generation had towards one group of people.

50. (1.0 points) Which of the following CANNOT be inferred from the above passage?

- ① Emotions can support the basic principles of the political culture of an aspiring yet imperfect society.
- ② The goal of politics in political liberalism of the past is to protect individual freedom rather than to implement justice and equality.
- ③ Human beings tend to prioritize the preservation of the self over the care for others.
- ④ The writer of the above passage believes that Locke's theory has limitations that need to be corrected with more emphasis on the role of emotions.
- ⑤ Cultivation of politically appropriate emotions leads to the suppression of negative emotions, which will ensure equality for all.