

**2025학년도
아주대학교 편입학 수강능력시험**

인문계열



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| 성명 | |
| 전형 | |
| 수험번호 | |



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

1. (0.8 points) In a study published in the Journal of Melittology, an international research team examined the heat tolerance of bees and flies across tropical and subtropical regions in the Americas. They found that rising temperatures pose a greater _____ to flies than bees, as bees tolerate higher temperatures and occupy a wider range of habitats.

- ① aspiration
- ② condition
- ③ question
- ④ relief
- ⑤ threat

2. (0.8 points) Sherlock Holmes, the fictional sleuth who famously resides on Baker Street, is known for his impressive powers of logical _____. With a quick visual sweep of a crime scene, he generates hypotheses, gathers observations and draws inferences that ultimately reveal the responsible criminal's methods and identity.

- ① decision
- ② decoding
- ③ reasoning
- ④ reminiscing
- ⑤ resolution

3. (0.8 points) A digital footprint—sometimes called a digital shadow or an electronic footprint—refers to the _____ of data you leave when using the internet. It includes websites you visit, emails you send, and information you submit online. A digital footprint can be used to track a person's online activities and devices.

- ① content
- ② list
- ③ pattern
- ④ trail
- ⑤ volume



4. (0.8 points) Josephine Garis Cochran invented the first modern dishwasher in the 1880s. Unlike previous attempts at dishwashing machines, which used scrubbers on the dishes, Cochran's machine cleaned dishes with water pressure. Cochran founded her own company to manufacture and sell her invention, and continuously improved it. After her death, the KitchenAid brand acquired her company and used her _____ to build and sell its dishwashers.

- ① patents
- ② patients
- ③ patrons
- ④ patterns
- ⑤ potent

5. (0.8 points) In literature, as in life, people often see growth, change, and _____ conflict carried out in a single character. The term one-dimensional character in a book review or story refers to a character who lacks depth and who never seems to learn or grow. When a character is one-dimensional, he or she does not demonstrate a sense of learning in the course of a story. Authors may use such a character to highlight a certain trait; usually, it is an undesirable one.

- ① imminent
- ② indifferent
- ③ individual
- ④ internal
- ⑤ interpersonal

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

6. (1.0 points) The researcher's findings _____ the validity of the existing model, prompting further inquiry into its assumption.

- ① build upon
- ② call into question
- ③ draw upon
- ④ shed light on
- ⑤ take part with



7. (1.1 points) The policy framework was _____ to provide flexibility for future technological advancements.
- ① consisted of
 - ② dismissed as
 - ③ centered around
 - ④ pushed against
 - ⑤ put in place
8. (1.0 points) The policy changes, _____ a more equitable system, have been welcomed by the public.
- ① because of
 - ② getting ahead of
 - ③ lending support to
 - ④ resulting in
 - ⑤ standing apart from
9. (1.0 points) The team's innovative strategy _____ new possibilities for treating chronic diseases.
- ① breaks into
 - ② derives from
 - ③ narrows down
 - ④ opens up
 - ⑤ stands against
10. (1.1 points) The newly proposed hypothesis _____ established theoretical frameworks and accumulated empirical evidence in the field of cognitive science.
- ① allows for
 - ② gives rise to
 - ③ is consistent with
 - ④ revolves around
 - ⑤ sets up



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

11. (1.0 points) ①If you are a perfectionist, you are probably familiar with the feeling of wanting to get everything just right. You ②may struggle with handing in papers, agonize over projects ③at work, and even worry about small errors from the past. High standards are one thing, but perfectionism is quite ④other. ⑤As some researchers have discovered, pursuing perfection can have serious consequences to both mental and physical well-being.
12. (1.1 points) Emoji, though simple in form, have emerged as a universal language that transcends linguistic barriers, enabling global communication. This phenomenon is evident on Instagram, where ①nearly 40% of captions contain emoji, ②rising to over 63% in countries like Finland. As emoji use grows, Internet slang like “Lol” ③has been declined, suggesting a correlation between the two. Instagram engineer Thomas Dimson notes that emoji now offer a near-universal means of expression. ④Despite a limit of around 700 characters, users creatively combine emoji to convey sentiments. Instagram’s success itself reflects this visual communication ⑤with images often replacing text as a powerful expressive tool.
13. (1.0 points) A study revealed that remote work has impacted people’s social and communication skills. With 78% ①having worked remotely, four in ten individuals reported their social skills declined due to the lack of in-person interactions. ②Not only do remote workers communicate ③fewer than 4.2 times weekly but this limited interaction also hinders the development of both verbal and written skills. Younger employees, particularly those aged 16 to 24, ④were most affected with 52% noticing a decline in their ability to connect effectively. While written skills improved in some cases, verbal skills, including public speaking and active listening, suffered considerably. Many companies ⑤are considering to implement strategic training programs to help employees regain these essential soft skills as they transition back to the office environment.



14. (1.1 points) Reading, like writing, is a creative activity ①through which a reader can construct meanings. When you read any text, you do not merely take meaning from it by recognizing the signs. The purpose of reading is not merely to “get the facts” or “remember what you read.” To read is ②to make what you read your own by seeing relationships between what you already know and the new information that you encounter as you read. That is, what you have already thought and experienced ③interact with what you discover in the text. The most effective beginning of this process is recalling what you know about a subject before you even begin to read the new material. Reading is not the neat, orderly process it seems to be ④when you look at words marching across white pages. Reading involves thinking about ⑤what has been and what will be; it involves going forward and going backward.

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

15. (1.1 points) A schema is a cognitive structure that serves as a framework for one’s knowledge about people, places, objects, and events. Schemas help people organize their knowledge of the world and understand new information. While these mental shortcuts are useful in helping us make sense of the large amount of information we encounter on a daily basis, they can also narrow our thinking and result in stereotypes.

- (a) People rely on schemas to process unfamiliar or complex information more quickly.
- (b) Mental shortcuts known as schemas can shape our understanding of new information based on existing knowledge.
- (c) People without schemas are better at understanding new information.
- (d) Schemas ensure that people assess new information with objectivity.

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



16. (1.1 points) Memory is a vital cognitive function enabling humans to encode, store, and retrieve information. The encoding stage transforms sensory input into a form that can be stored, influenced by factors like focus and the emotional or contextual significance of the material. Stored memories are classified as short-term or long-term, with long-term memory offering greater stability through a consolidation process where memories are reinforced and strengthened. Retrieval, the act of recalling stored information, depends on effective cues and can be hindered by interference or decay. Memory retention and recall can also be enhanced by strategies like spaced repetition, contextual associations, and emotional engagement.

- (a) Memory is a multi-stage process involving the transformation, storage, and retrieval of information.
- (b) Long-term memory requires active recall to remain accessible, whereas short-term memory does not.
- (c) Emotional experiences can strengthen the encoding process, making memories easier to retain and recall.
- (d) Retention is not solely dependent on effective cues for recall but can be actively improved through deliberate techniques.

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



17. (1.1 points) Researchers have found that certain animals, including dolphins, elephants, and some primates, exhibit behaviors indicative of self-awareness. These behaviors involve recognizing themselves in mirrors and responding differently to their own reflections compared to those of other animals. For example, they may use a mirror to inspect parts of their bodies that they cannot see directly. This is a behavior unique to species with advanced cognitive abilities. Self-awareness is regarded as a hallmark of higher intelligence, which is rarely observed in the animal kingdom. This discovery challenges the long-standing assumption that self-awareness and similar cognitive traits are uniquely human, opening new discussions on animal intelligence.

- (a) The discovery of self-awareness in animals suggests that human cognitive abilities may not be entirely unique.
- (b) Self-awareness is seen as a key indicator of advanced cognitive abilities observed in only a few animal species.
- (c) Animal behaviors and cognitive traits have not been widely researched until the discovery of self-awareness in certain species.
- (d) The observation of self-awareness in animals has led to deeper understanding into the complexity and diversity of animal intelligence.

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



18. (1.1 points) Culture is a term that refers to a large and diverse set of mostly intangible aspects of social life. According to sociologists, culture consists of the values, beliefs, systems of language, communication, and practices that people share in common and that can be used to define them as a collective. Culture also includes the material objects that are common to that group or society. Culture is distinct from social structure and economic aspects of society, but it is connected to them—both continuously informing them and being informed by them. Common cultures include those shaped by regional traditions, religious beliefs, and historical experiences.

- (a) Culture encompasses not only intangible aspects but also the material objects that a group or society holds in common.
- (b) Although it differs from social structure and economic aspects, culture continuously interacts with them.
- (c) A shared language system can fully determine a group's cultural identity.
- (d) Cultural practices serve as markers that can distinguish one collective from another.

- ① (a) & (b)
- ② (a) & (c)
- ③ (a), (b) & (d)
- ④ (a), (c) & (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] When it comes to global mass marketing, few companies can rival the (a) prowess of Coca-Cola. Recognized as the most iconic and best-selling soft drink in history, Coca-Cola's dominance is underscored by its annual marketing budget of nearly \$3 billion and (b) revenues exceeding \$30 billion. Consistently topping the interbrand rankings, Coca-Cola holds a current brand value of \$68 billion with its ubiquitous presence in over 200 countries making it the best-known product in the world. ❶

[B] The history of Coke's success is nothing short of extraordinary. The drink was formulated in 1886 by Dr. John S. Pemberton, who mixed a syrup of his own invention with carbonated water, initially as a remedy for headaches. The company's first president, Asa Griggs Candler, later turned the product into a pop culture phenomenon by pioneering innovative marketing strategies. His use of branded (c) paraphernalia—ranging from clocks to posters—cemented Coca-Cola's place in consumers' daily lives and integrated it into popular culture. ❷

[C] From its inception, Coca-Cola recognized that the brand should foster emotional and social connections with the masses to gain worldwide success. The company adopted the philosophy of making the product “within arm's length of desire.” So the company prioritized expansive distribution networks and strove to make the product loved by all. ❸ A testament to this strategy was its initiative during World War II: promising that “every man in uniform gets a bottle of Coca-Cola for 5 cents, wherever he is, and whatever it costs the company.” This approach not only introduced the beverage to international markets but also cultivated a positive brand association in a time of (d) turmoil.

[D] What distinguishes Coca-Cola from its competitors is its unparalleled ability to craft uplifting global campaigns that transcend linguistic and cultural boundaries. Coca-Cola's marketing has consistently emphasized the product's ability to quench thirst while connecting individuals from diverse walks of life. ❹ Andy Warhol said it best, “A Coke is a Coke and no amount of money can get you a better Coke than the bum on the corner is drinking.” One of Coca-Cola's most memorable commercials, “Hilltop,” released in 1971, exemplifies this sentiment. Featuring young adults from all over the world united on a hillside in Italy, the ad celebrated harmony and universal (e) camaraderie through the song “I'd like to buy the world a Coke.” The commercial touched so many consumers emotionally and so effectively showed the worldwide appeal of Coke that the song became a top-ten hit, further solidifying Coca-Cola's Global appeal. ❺



19. (1.1 points) Which statement best summarizes the main idea of the passage above?

- ① Coca-Cola's success lies in its marketing strategies and emotional branding.
- ② Coca-Cola's focus on product development has ensured its global dominance.
- ③ Coca-Cola's advertising campaigns are universally resonant and culturally localized.
- ④ Coca-Cola is the best-selling soft drink globally, supported by the success of a logo song.
- ⑤ Coca-Cola has established itself as a global brand through innovation and perseverance.

20. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage above?

- ① (a) pro prowess — supremacy
- ② (b) revenues — profits
- ③ (c) paraphernalia — merchandise
- ④ (d) turmoil — instability
- ⑤ (e) camaraderie — courage

21. (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?

In fact, Coca-Cola is such a global phenomenon that its name is the second-most understood word in the world (*after okay*).

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

22. (1.1 points) Which of the following is NOT part of Coca-Cola's marketing strategies?

- ① Crafting globally resonant campaigns that transcend cultural and linguistic barriers.
- ② Distributing branded paraphernalia to promote the brand and integrate it into popular culture.
- ③ Launching initiatives to highlight Coca-Cola's superior benefits compared to other beverages on the market.
- ④ Supplying Coca-Cola for military personnel at a reasonable cost as a morale booster to enhance its association with wartime efforts.
- ⑤ Building emotional connections with consumers by emphasizing universal themes such as harmony and connection in its advertisements.



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

[A] Imagine observing Earth from space. Most individuals would say the North Pole would be the roof of the world, but strictly speaking, there is no scientific justification for this perspective. For centuries, civilizations have depicted the world differently, guided by their beliefs and geographic priorities. Ancient Egyptians positioned east at the top, reflecting the position of the sunrise, while early Islamic cartography favored south at the top, as many Muslim cultures resided north of Mecca, orienting their maps “upward” toward it. Early Chinese maps placed the emperor in the north, signifying the political (a) hierarchy in which subjects looked up to their sovereign. When European explorers, such as Christopher Columbus, navigated by the North Star, they described the world with east at the top as they envisioned it leading to paradise.

[B] The turning point for north-up mapping came with Mercator's world map in 1569, which revolutionized navigation. This map accounted for Earth's (b) curvature, enabling sailors to cross vast distances. However, Mercator's choice of placing north at the top was practical rather than symbolic. As Europeans spearheaded global exploration in the northern hemisphere with extensive landmasses to chart, the convention of north-up mapping gained momentum. North-up maps became standard and profoundly shaped our perception of the world.

[C] Scientifically, the notion of a “top” or a “bottom” to Earth is (c) devoid of inherent meaning. Earth lines up along the same orbital plane as all of the other planets in the solar system, rendering this orientation (d) arbitrary. From a different vantage point in space, Earth could just as easily be depicted inverted. There is no universal “up” or “down” in the cosmos. Nevertheless, our adherence to north-up mapping has subtle but significant psychological consequences. Research shows that people unconsciously associate north with “up” and “good,” while south is equated with “down” and “bad.” This cognitive bias affects how people perceive maps and regions of the world.

[D] Brian Meier found that people shown a city map were more likely to prefer living in the northern areas and associated wealthier individuals with the north. The bias disappeared when the map was flipped, suggesting a simple way to challenge these (e) ingrained perceptions. South-up maps offer a fresh perspective on the world. Daniel Mortlock supports this idea, saying flipping the map makes the world feel unexplored again. Changing perspectives might help foster fairness in how we see our planet by encouraging a fresh look at a map and reducing regional biases.



23. (1.1 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the passage above?

- ① The Evolution of World Maps
- ② How Maps Shape Our Perspectives
- ③ Challenging Traditional Views of the Earth
- ④ The Science of Earth's Orientation and its Map
- ⑤ The Scientific Discovery That Changed Navigation

24. (1.0 points) According to the passage above, which of the following areas is LEAST likely to have influenced the formation of the world map?

- ① astrology
- ② culture
- ③ geography
- ④ religion
- ⑤ psychology

25. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage above?

- ① (a) hierarchy — structure
- ② (b) curvature — sphericity
- ③ (c) devoid — absent
- ④ (d) arbitrary — ambiguous
- ⑤ (e) ingrained — deep-seated

26. (1.1 points) According to the passage above, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Ancient Egyptian maps placed east at the top, reflecting the position of the sunrise.
- ② Early Islamic maps often placed south at the top because many Muslim cultures were north of Mecca and oriented their maps to look “up” toward it.
- ③ European explorers like Columbus adopted north-up maps because they relied heavily on the North Star during their expeditions.
- ④ The continued use of north-up maps carries subtle but profound societal consequences, influencing how individuals perceive and evaluate different regions of the world.
- ⑤ By incorporating Earth's curvature into its design, the Mercator map marked a revolutionary advancement in navigation, enabling sailors to traverse vast distances.



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

[A] Have you ever noticed the water in a bathtub sloshing back and forth after being disturbed? That simple motion is a miniature example of a seiche wave, a captivating natural phenomenon that occurs in large bodies of water such as lakes, reservoirs, or bays. A seiche wave is a rhythmic oscillation of water, much like the back-and-forth movement of a swinging pendulum, in a closed or partially enclosed basin. ❶ Triggered by external forces such as strong winds, atmospheric pressure changes, or even seismic activities, these waves are not only mesmerizing but also potentially powerful with the ability to flood shores and cause damage.

[B] ❷ On the surface, they may seem like gentle ripples or ordinary movements of water, but their hidden energy can escalate into significant surges. One striking example occurred in 1954 when a seiche wave in Lake Michigan caused water levels to rise dramatically along the Chicago shoreline, producing waves up to 10 feet high. This event, which caught residents by surprise, serves as a reminder of how natural forces can impact human lives. ❸ Unlike tsunamis, which are single, powerful waves typically caused by underwater earthquakes, seiche waves oscillate repeatedly with their motion persisting for hours or even days.

[C] Understanding the science behind seiches reveals the interplay of (a) _____ and (b) _____. When forces like winds or changes in pressure disturb the water, gravity works to restore balance by creating an oscillatory motion. ❹ The frequency and intensity of the seiche depend on the size, depth, and shape of the water body. Long and narrow lakes are particularly susceptible to intense seiches as their size and shape amplify the oscillations. For instance, Lake Geneva in Switzerland is known for its frequent seiches, which have been documented as far back as the 19th century.

[D] Seiche waves also demonstrate the interconnectedness of natural phenomena. They often occur alongside other events, such as storms or earthquakes, acting as a silent partner to these larger, more visible occurrences. ❺ In some ways, seiches reflect nature's hidden rhythms, a reminder of the delicate balance that governs the natural world. Their existence underscores the power of forces we often overlook, offering insights into the complexity of our planet.



27. (1.1 points) Which set best fills in the blanks (a) and (b) in paragraph [C]?

- ① anatomy and geology
- ② chemistry and geology
- ③ ecology and geometry
- ④ physics and geography
- ⑤ physiology and geochemistry

28. (1.0 points) Which of the following questions is NOT answered in the passage above?

- ① How do seiche waves differ from tsunamis?
- ② What are the primary triggers of seiche waves?
- ③ How does basin geometry influence seiche oscillations?
- ④ Which types of water bodies are most prone to seiche waves?
- ⑤ What specific effects do seiche waves have on ecosystems and biodiversity?

29. (1.0 points) The following sentence is removed from the passage above. In which part may it be inserted to support the argument made by the author?

The deceptive nature of seiche waves makes them especially intriguing.

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤

30. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the passage?

- ① The physical characteristics of lakes, such as their shape and depth, play a vital role in amplifying seiche wave activity.
- ② The oscillatory motion of seiche waves can persist for long periods, making their effects unpredictable and sometimes dangerous.
- ③ Seiche waves are predominantly caused by seismic activities, making them closely associated with regions highly prone to earthquakes.
- ④ Historical records and observations provide valuable insights into the frequency and characteristics of seiche waves in specific locations.
- ⑤ The study of seiche waves reveals the complex interplay of natural forces, including wind, atmospheric pressure, and gravitational forces.



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

[A] Ellis Island is a historical site that opened in 1892 as an immigration station, a purpose it served for more than 60 years until it closed in 1954. Located at the mouth of the Hudson River between New York and New Jersey, Ellis Island saw millions of newly arrived immigrants pass through its doors. In fact, it has been estimated that close to 40% of all current U.S. citizens can trace at least one of their ancestors to Ellis Island.

[B] When Ellis Island opened, a great change was taking place in U.S. immigration. Fewer arrivals were coming from northern and western Europe—Germany, Ireland, Britain and the Scandinavian countries—as more and more immigrants poured in from southern and eastern Europe. Among this new generation were Jews escaping from political and economic oppression in czarist Russia and eastern Europe and Italians escaping poverty in their country. There were also Poles, Hungarians, Czechs, Serbs, Slovaks, and Greeks, along with non-Europeans from Syria, Turkey, and Armenia. The reasons they left their homes in the Old World included war, drought, famine, or religious persecution with hopes for greater opportunity in the New World.

[C] After an arduous sea voyage, immigrants arriving at Ellis Island were tagged with information from their ship's registry; they then waited in long lines for medical and legal inspections to determine if they were fit for entry into the United States. From 1900 to 1914—the peak years of Ellis Island's operation—an average of 1,900 people passed through the immigration station every day. Most successfully passed through in a matter of hours, but others could be detained for days or weeks. Many immigrants remained in New York, while others traveled by barge to railroad stations in Hoboken or Jersey City, New Jersey, on their way to destinations across the country.

[D] Passage of the Emergency Quota Act of 1921 and the National Origins Act of 1924, which limited the number and nationality of immigrants allowed into the United States, effectively ended the era of mass immigration into New York City. At this point, a smaller number of immigrants began to be processed on their arriving ships, with Ellis Island serving primarily as a temporary detainment center. From 1925 to the closing of Ellis Island in 1954, only 2.3 million immigrants passed through the New York City port—which still represented more than half of all those entering the United States.



31. (1.0 points) According to the passage above, why is it estimated that 40% of current U.S. citizens can trace their ancestry to Ellis Island?
- ① Because Ellis Island was the only port of entry on the East Coast
 - ② Because only Ellis Island recorded accurate family records in the U.S.
 - ③ Because no immigrants were permitted to settle in other parts of the country
 - ④ Because northern and western Europeans exclusively used Ellis Island for immigration
 - ⑤ Because so many immigrants passed through Ellis Island during its peak operation years
32. (1.1 points) Which of the following is most likely to be inferred about the shift in U.S. immigration that occurred when Ellis Island opened?
- ① European immigration ceased in favor of Middle Eastern arrivals.
 - ② The overall flow of immigrants through New York decreased significantly.
 - ③ The new wave of immigrants had more uniform religious and cultural backgrounds.
 - ④ Immigrants from Asia were the majority group entering the United States at that time.
 - ⑤ An increasing number of arrivals from southern and eastern Europe supplanted those from northern and western Europe.
33. (0.8 points) What was the primary function of Ellis Island from 1925 to 1954?
- ① A commercial port for cargo ships
 - ② A temporary holding center with fewer arrivals
 - ③ A major processing station for immigrants from around the globe
 - ④ A facility exclusively devoted to returning exiled American citizens
 - ⑤ A tourist destination emphasizing the scenic views of New York Harbor
34. (1.0 points) Which of the following can be inferred about the cultural diversity among immigrants arriving at Ellis Island?
- ① Arrivals were primarily from English-speaking countries.
 - ② Most immigrants shared the same language background.
 - ③ Immigrants were required to adopt English as their only language.
 - ④ Many immigrants brought varied languages, religions, and traditions.
 - ⑤ Immigrants hoped to avoid English language requirements in New York.



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

[A] Narcissists often irritate friends and family by boasting about their achievements, which may seem like a sign of excessive self-esteem. However, new research led by Virgil Zeigler-Hill, a psychology professor at Oakland University, reveals that some narcissists actually have low self-esteem, but their self-aggrandizing behavior isn't aimed at boosting self-esteem but is driven by a desire for status. The research is a new piece of evidence that runs counter to the idea that self-esteem issues drive narcissism.

[B] Zeigler-Hill explains, “What they really care about is navigating status hierarchies. They care about being better than other people, about being respected and admired, and about the benefits that come from high status.” While self-esteem reflects how individuals feel about themselves, status perception is concerned with how they believe others view them. Although almost everyone cares about their social perception, for narcissists, status-seeking plays a disproportionately significant role in their self-concept.

[C] Individuals with narcissistic personality disorder exhibit extreme grandiosity about themselves and a lack of empathy for others. However, even those who do not qualify for the disorder can display narcissistic traits such as arrogance, a need for external validation, and expectations of being recognized as superior. Psychologists believed these behaviors were driven by the need to enhance and protect self-esteem, but in recent years, a more nuanced view has emerged. There are different types of narcissism, and some types do have inflated self-esteem, while others tend to actually have low self-esteem. Zeigler-Hill's work has also focused on the notion that self-esteem isn't a narcissist's main problem. According to Zeigler-Hill, narcissists are primarily desperate for status, and their self-esteem is often a byproduct of feeling admired rather than the driving force behind their behavior.

[D] To test this idea, Zeigler-Hill and his study co-author Jennifer Vonk, a cognitive psychologist at Oakland University, recruited undergraduate psychology students to take surveys on their levels of narcissistic traits. The researchers found that students' level of self-esteem differed by the kinds of narcissistic traits they reported. Students higher in a subtype of narcissism called “narcissistic admiration” did indeed have high self-esteem. These individuals tend to strive for top positions in social hierarchies but do so through charm and engagement, involving self-promotion and bragging in moderation, which allows them to maintain good relationships. In contrast, those high in “narcissistic rivalry” perceive the world as a zero-sum game. They experience significant envy and jealousy when others receive respect or admiration, believing that such praise diminishes their own status. Consequently, individuals with narcissistic rivalry often struggle to get along with others and tend to have lower self-esteem.



35. (1.0 points) Which of the following best represents the passage above?

- ① Narcissists prioritize internal validation over others' perceptions.
- ② Narcissists seek external validation solely to protect their self-esteem.
- ③ Narcissistic behavior is driven by seeking social status over self-esteem.
- ④ All types of narcissists exhibit inflated self-esteem as their defining trait.
- ⑤ Narcissistic admiration and rivalry primarily differ in their focus on self-esteem.

36. (1.0 points) What distinguishes the two types of narcissism described in the passage?

- ① Narcissistic admiration prioritizes self-promotion, while rivalry prioritizes humility.
- ② Narcissistic admiration involves hostility, while rivalry seeks harmonious relationships.
- ③ Narcissistic admiration seeks internal validation, whereas rivalry relies on external validation.
- ④ Narcissistic admiration is associated with high self-esteem, while rivalry is linked to low self-esteem.
- ⑤ Narcissistic admiration views the world as zero-sum, while rivalry sees mutual success opportunities.

37. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the passage?

- ① People with narcissistic traits care significantly about how others perceive them.
- ② All individuals with narcissistic traits exhibit low self-esteem as their primary characteristic.
- ③ Narcissistic admiration involves behaviors like self-promotion and charm to navigate social hierarchies.
- ④ Those high in narcissistic admiration tend to have better social interactions than those high in narcissistic rivalry.
- ⑤ Narcissistic rivalry is often associated with feelings of envy and jealousy due to a zero-sum perception of the world.

38. (1.1 points) Which of the following would most enhance the persuasiveness of Zeigler-Hill's research in paragraph [D]?

- ① Using a single cultural context to reduce variations in social norms and values.
- ② Conducting long-term studies to observe whether narcissistic traits evolve over time.
- ③ Limiting the scope of the study to focus solely on individuals with high self-esteem.
- ④ Only including participants who have been clinically diagnosed with narcissistic personality disorder.
- ⑤ Including a more diverse sample population that goes beyond undergraduate psychology students.



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

[A] Most scholars accept that William Shakespeare was born in Stratford-upon-Avon, and spent time acting in London before returning to Stratford, where he lived until his death in 1616. But actual documentation of his life is pitifully scarce: little more than several signatures, records of his marriage to Anne Hathaway and the birth of their children, a three-page will, and some business papers unrelated to writing. Above all, nothing has been found documenting the composition of the more than 36 plays and 154 sonnets attributed to him, collectively considered the greatest body of work in the history of the English language.

[B] In the absence of such “proof” of authorship, some skeptics have posed the question: How could a man of such humble origins and education come by such wealth of insight, wide-ranging understanding of complex legal and political matters, and intimate knowledge of life in the English court? Since the 19th century, a roster of famous people—Henry James, Sigmund Freud, Mark Twain, Helen Keller, Charlie Chaplin, and many others—have voiced their doubts about the man from Stratford. Thousands of books and articles have been devoted to the subject, many of which propose their own candidates for the true author of the Shakespeare canon.

[C] Essayist Francis Bacon and playwright Christopher Marlowe may have their supporters, but for the last 90 years, the favored candidate has been Edward de Vere, the 17th Earl of Oxford. First proposed in 1920 by J.T. Looney in his book *‘Shakespeare’ Identified*, Oxford was highly educated, trained as a lawyer, and was known to have traveled to many of the exact places featured in Shakespeare’s plays. Oxfordians—as those who believe in de Vere’s authorship of the Bard’s works are known—argue that he concealed his identity because his works were so politically provocative, and he wished to avoid being outed as a lowly playwright.

[D] But until hard evidence surfaces linking his plays to someone else, the man with the strongest claim to the plays of William Shakespeare appears to be—William Shakespeare. For one thing, Oxford died in 1604, and some of Shakespeare’s greatest plays including *King Lear*, *The Tempest*, and *Macbeth* were published after that date. Shakespeare’s supporters—known as Stratfordians—highlight existing evidence such as the printed copies of his plays and sonnets with his name on them, theater company records, and comments by contemporaries like Ben Jonson and John Webster. Doubts about Shakespeare’s authorship and attempts to identify a more educated, worldly and high-born candidate, Stratfordians contend, reveal not only misguided snobbery but a striking disregard for one of the most outstanding qualities of the Bard’s extraordinary work—his imagination.



39. (1.0 points) According to the passage above, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Some people claim that Shakespeare's works were written by someone else.
- ② Shakespeare's primary records include signatures, marriage records, and his will.
- ③ Thousands of books and articles have posed questions on Shakespeare's authorship.
- ④ Most scholars maintain that Shakespeare was born and died in Stratford-upon-Avon.
- ⑤ There is evidence detailing how Shakespeare composed his 36 plays and 154 sonnets.

40. (0.8 points) Which one was NOT a skeptic of Shakespeare's authorship?

- ① Charlie Chaplin
- ② Christopher Marlowe
- ③ Henry James
- ④ Mark Twain
- ⑤ J.T. Loone

41. (1.0 points) Based on the passage above, which of the following best represents the main reason why some people doubted Shakespeare's authorship?

- ① They thought Shakespeare's contemporaries did not hold him in high esteem.
- ② They maintained that numerous documents challenged Shakespeare's authenticity.
- ③ They claimed Shakespeare's name never appeared in performance records of the time.
- ④ They argued the themes of Shakespeare's works were too broad and varied to have been written by a single person.
- ⑤ They questioned how someone of Shakespeare's background and limited education could possess such broad knowledge and insight.

42. (1.1 points) According to the passage above, which of the following is NOT a claim made by those who believed Shakespeare was the real author of the Shakespeare canon?

- ① The scarcity of documentary evidence conclusively proved Shakespeare did author the plays.
- ② Shakespeare's known association with leading London theater companies supported his authorship.
- ③ Several of Shakespeare's most famous plays were published after Edward de Vere's death in 1604.
- ④ Searching for a more aristocratic or educated candidate disregarded the extraordinary imagination evident in Shakespeare's works.
- ⑤ Printed copies bearing Shakespeare's name, along with references by contemporaries like Ben Jonson and John Webster, strongly supported his authorship.



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

[A] Each language in the world utilizes a unique set of sounds, and remarkably, human infants are born with the ability to distinguish between all of them. During their early months, babies are receptive to an extensive variety of sounds, making them capable of learning any language. That ability, however, starts weakening by their first birthday. According to Patricia Kuhl from the University of Washington, infants gradually focus on the sounds (a) most prevalent in their native language. This phenomenon, called the Perceptual Magnet Effect, shows how speech sounds (b) that are frequently encountering attract similar sounds by filtering out less relevant ones. This fine-tuning process primes infants' brains to acquire the specific language they are exposed to during their first year.

[B] A recent study has investigated further that even the first cries of newborns may offer insights into early language acquisition. In 2009, Dr. Kathleen Wermke and her team discovered that newborns already display cry patterns influenced by the languages they heard in the utero. For instance, German newborns often cry with a falling pitch, resembling the intonation patterns of German whereas French infants tend to cry with a rising pitch by echoing the French language's intonation. These findings suggest that language exposure begins influencing infants before birth and that newborns (c) may already be attempting to mimic the melodic contours of their native language through their cries.

[C] Dr. Wermke's lab houses an archive of a half-million recordings of babies from (d) as far as Cameroon and China. Quantitative acoustic analysis of these recordings has produced further insights into the factors that shape a baby's first sounds. Newborns, whose mothers speak tonal languages, such as Mandarin, tend to produce cry melodies with a significantly higher variation. Similarly, Nso infants in Cameroon exhibited more intensive pitch fluctuation in comparison with non-tonal German neonates. "Their crying sounds more like chanting," says Prof. Wermke. These findings highlight that the building blocks for language development (e) are laid from birth long before babies begin babbling or forming words. Early exposure to language, even in the womb, shapes the remarkable journey of linguistic development.

[D] The results contribute to a better understanding of essential influencing factors on the earliest phases of speech development. At the same time, they improve the possibility to identify early indicators that provide reliable information about any developmental disorders at a very early stage. However, many questions remain to be clarified before these findings can be used in clinical practice.



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

- ① Early Linguistic Development: From Crying to Babbling
- ② From Womb to Words: Infant Cries in Different Languages
- ③ Newborn Cry Patterns and Their Connection to Tonal Languages
- ④ The Science of Language Acquisition: Frequency and its Consequence
- ⑤ The Perceptual Magnet Effect: Infants' Brain Adaptation to Native Sounds

44. (1.0 points) Which of the following is NOT a research method described in the passage?

- ① Conducting experiments to assess how newborns respond to different linguistic stimuli.
- ② Analyzing newborn cries to study variations in cry patterns and their relation to language exposure.
- ③ Observing intonation patterns influenced by prenatal language exposure through quantitative acoustic analysis.
- ④ Comparing cry patterns of infants from tonal and non-tonal language-speaking environments to identify pitch variability.
- ⑤ Archiving and analyzing a database of a half-million baby cry recordings to reveal patterns linked to linguistic exposure.

45. (0.8 points) Which part must be changed for the sentence to be correct?

- ① (a) most prevalent
- ② (b) that are frequently encountering
- ③ (c) may already be attempting
- ④ (d) as far as
- ⑤ (e) are laid from birth

46. (1.1 points) According to the passage above, which of the following is NOT true?

- ① Early language exposure, including sounds heard in the womb, significantly influences the linguistic patterns observed in newborn cries.
- ② Infants' brains undergo a fine-tuning process that filters out less relevant sounds, helping them adapt to their native language environment.
- ③ Babies whose mothers speak tonal languages tend to produce cries with more complex pitch variations than those exposed to non-tonal languages.
- ④ Newborn cry patterns emerge from genetic predispositions interacting with prenatal and postnatal influences, shaping traits in response to linguistic environments.
- ⑤ Newborn cries may provide valuable insights into early language development processes and could potentially help identify developmental disorders at an early stage.



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

[A] While artificial intelligence (AI) promises immense benefits, it also poses tremendous risks. Some of them—accelerating misinformation, sophisticated cyber attacks, and soaring energy consumption—have already arrived. Others, including super-intelligent machines that make decisions independently of human oversight, are likely still a few years away. Although awareness about these risks is growing, there are many others that have yet to be defined. And for all the incalculable opportunities afforded by AI, especially in developing countries, it is risky business. Concerns are mounting about the ways in which the rapid adoption of AI will negatively impact societies in the Global South.

[B] One of the most significant risks is mass automation and job displacement. AI is expected to impact vast numbers of workers across sectors ranging from agriculture, manufacturing, and retail, to the law, medicine, and finance. While new forms of employment will undoubtedly emerge, the jobs of up to 800 million people are at risk of automation by 2030, including 300 million in wealthy countries. The International Labor Organization estimates that over 56% of all jobs in low- and middle-income countries are at “high risk” of automation. Without safeguards in place, this could sharpen economic inequality and exclude low-skilled workers.

[C] Another critical concern is the widening of digital divides and the amplification of inequality. The gap between those who can access and utilize advanced technologies and those who cannot is expected to increase over the coming years, leading to lower productivity, reduced economic growth, and greater social and economic inequality. This challenge is particularly pronounced in regions lacking digital infrastructure, skilled talent, and related services, further entrenching disparities.

[D] The intensification of surveillance and privacy violations are also enabled by AI. The integration of AI into everything from smart cities to law enforcement can infringe on privacy, civil liberties, and human rights. This is especially so in countries with weaker democratic institutions. Indeed, authoritarian regimes are already deploying AI-enabled systems to track political opponents, suppress dissent, and target marginalized communities based on ethnic, religious, or ideological grounds.



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

- ① AI Risks and Challenges
- ② Privacy and Surveillance in the Age of AI
- ③ How AI is Reshaping Employment Dynamics
- ④ The Role of AI in Solving Economic Inequality Across the Globe
- ⑤ Digital Transformation and Its Ethical Challenges in Developing Countries

48. (1.0 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the passage?

- ① The digital divide may grow, slowing economic growth in developing regions.
- ② AI has already caused significant risks such as misinformation and cyber attacks.
- ③ AI-driven mass automation could worsen inequality in low- and middle-income countries.
- ④ Authoritarian regimes can exploit AI-powered technologies to track political opponents and marginalize specific groups.
- ⑤ AI systems' neutrality can ensure that biases in training data do not produce discriminatory outcomes in real-world scenarios.

49. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to solve the problems presented in the passage above?

- ① Expanding advanced technology access to bridge the digital divide and reduce inequality.
- ② Implementing safeguards to mitigate the economic impact of mass automation and job displacement.
- ③ Increasing government surveillance to monitor AI-enabled activities and track marginalized communities.
- ④ Robust data protection laws and public awareness campaigns to curb surveillance and privacy violations by AI.
- ⑤ Encouraging collaboration among governments, tech companies, and civil societies to ensure equitable access and accountability in AI development.

50. (1.0 points) Which of the following describes the organizational structure of the passage?

- ① It outlines a single overarching risk of AI and discusses its implications for the global economy.
- ② It presents the historical evolution of AI, followed by predictions about its future impact on society.
- ③ It identifies various risks associated with AI and provides specific examples and explanations for each risk.
- ④ It begins by listing the potential benefits of AI and then contrasts them with detailed risks across different domains.
- ⑤ It focuses on comparing the development of AI in developed and developing countries, emphasizing their distinct challenges.