

2026학년도
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) The global boom in artificial intelligence has _____ a giant wave of data center construction. Developers are committing vast sums of capital to build facilities capable of powering large language models.

- ① diluted
- ② counteracted
- ③ shaped
- ④ unleashed
- ⑤ constrained

2. (0.8 points) To enhance security, online platforms have implemented measures to counter inauthentic activity, with most requiring users to confirm account authenticity via a one-time password sent through a short message service (SMS). However, there exists a thriving market for buying and selling on-demand SMS _____, which forms a cornerstone of the wider online manipulation economy.

- ① violations
- ② ventilations
- ③ variations
- ④ verifications
- ⑤ vocations

3. (0.8 points) There is a realization that the challenges now faced by the world are so _____ that no one discipline can provide all the answers. The hunt for more sustainable methods of growth is an example of this. The need to balance the impact on energy consumption, agriculture, health, the economy, and our communities highlights how a deeper understanding of the complex makeup of the links involved is essential to the development of effective solutions to difficult problems.



- ① temporary
- ② predictable
- ③ inevitable
- ④ interconnected
- ⑤ exaggerated

4. (1.0 points) Historically, men have dominated professions such as planning, architecture, urban design, engineering, policymaking, development, and budgeting. This _____ has resulted in urban infrastructures and systems that are not sensitive to women's lives. Although these fields are becoming more diverse, city building continues to fail women. As we head into an ever more urbanized future, it's crucial that our cities work for everyone.

- ① warning
- ② decline
- ③ skew
- ④ balance
- ⑤ coincidence

5. (0.8 points) Numerous studies investigate various emotional responses, interventions, and assessments in AI educational contexts from what emotions are generated by communication with AI and how AI supports students' assessment and participation in education emotionally to how AI recognizes and predicts students' emotions. Yet, there are no current studies that explore whether these AI-generative emotions in students are different from human-generative emotions. How are the AI-_____ emotions different or the same? What are these emotions?

- ① induced
- ② contested
- ③ mitigated
- ④ protected
- ⑤ negotiated



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

6. (1.0 points) Chelsea was born deaf in a remote town in California. A series of inept doctors and clinicians diagnosed her as retarded or emotionally disturbed without recognizing her deafness (a common fate for many deaf children in the past). She grew up shy, dependent, and languageless but otherwise emotionally and neurologically normal, _____ who never believed she was retarded.

- ① by sheltering loved a family
- ② sheltered loving by a family
- ③ by sheltering loving a family
- ④ sheltered by a loving family
- ⑤ sheltering by a loved family

7. (1.1 points) He looked himself over pretty hard and came up with at least seven different shades and colors right on his own skin, _____ he would call white (except for his eyeballs, which weren't any whiter than the eyeballs of the kids in the East End).

- ① not being what one of them
- ② what one of them not being
- ③ one of them being what not
- ④ what being not one of them
- ⑤ not one of them being what

8. (0.8 points) Since we are discussing baseball slang, I cannot resist explaining the lovely phrase *a can of corn*, an old term for a high, lazy fly ball. It goes back to the early decades of the twentieth century, when grocery stores stacked canned goods on a high shelf and the grocer would retrieve a can by tipping it with a pole or grabber and catching it as it fell, _____ an outfielder catches a fly ball.

- ① in contrast
- ② much as
- ③ because the way
- ④ as result
- ⑤ regarding as



9. (1.0 points) Though parents often worry about the number of hours a day that children spend on screens, studying the actual effects is challenging, and many who research screens and youth mental health caution against painting _____.

- ① too a broad with brush
- ② with a brush broad too
- ③ with too broad a brush
- ④ a brush too broad with
- ⑤ a brush with too broad

10. (0.8 points) A federal vaccine committee voted today to end the decades-long recommendation that all newborns _____ at birth against hepatitis B, a highly infectious virus that leads to chronic liver disease in most infected children.

- ① have been immunized
- ② have immunized
- ③ be immunized
- ④ will be immunizing
- ⑤ were immunizing

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

11. (1.0 points) The stock market ①has been broken multiple records this year, brushing past tariffs and signs of a strained American consumer, and ②recovering from a recent dip, largely because of the promise of artificial intelligence. Share prices of some AI companies ③have risen dramatically in a short time, and tech companies are spending billions to build data centers and microchip plants to power the boom. While investors and analysts ④see good reasons to justify the exuberance behind the nearly fifty percent increase in the S&P 500 over the past two years, some warn that current valuations ⑤still rest on a big bet for the future.



12. (1.1 points) There is perhaps ①no more traditionally masculine literary genre than the seafaring tale. ②The subject be Ishmael* or Hornblower[†], such books nearly always offer a vision of men, alone, without the comforts or tribulations of female company. So ③it is exciting to read Tilar J. Mazzeo’s *The Sea Captain’s Wife*, in which the 19-year-old Mary Ann Patten, in 1856, ④took command of her husband’s ship and became the first female captain to navigate the Southern Ocean. While it is certainly one Massachusetts woman’s story, it is also ⑤a larger tale of how women fit into the seafaring culture of the time.

* Ishmael: the narrator of *Moby-Dick*, a classic novel by Herman Melville about a whaling voyage.

† Hornblower: the main character of C. S. Forester’s *Hornblower* series, naval adventure novels.

13. (1.0 points) The monsoon season lasts from June to September in southern Asia. During this period, nearly 60% of Bangladesh’s population ①is at risk from floods. Last year, about 5 million people ②were affected by flash floods caused by heavy rains. Increasingly heavy rains ③are submerging parts of India and Pakistan, too. This year alone, 45% of India ④have experienced extreme rainfall, leading to some 1,500 deaths. In Pakistan, 2 million people have had to evacuate their homes and ⑤more than 800 have died.

14. (1.1 points) Ernest Hemingway was raised ①by Oak Park, Illinois, a suburb of Chicago. After high school, he spent six months as a reporter for *The Kansas City Star* ②before enlisting in the Red Cross. He served as an ambulance driver on the Italian Front in World War I and ③was seriously wounded by shrapnel in 1918. In 1921, Hemingway moved to Paris, where he worked as a foreign correspondent for the *Toronto Star* and was influenced by the modernist writers and artists of the “Lost Generation” expatriate community. His debut novel, *The Sun Also Rises*, was published in 1926. In 1928, Hemingway returned ④to the U.S., where he settled in Key West, Florida. His experiences during the war ⑤supplied material for his 1929 novel *A Farewell to Arms*.



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) The outsized human brain is a vulnerable organ which can be damaged by tumors, infections, malnutrition, blocked or burst arteries, and injuries from falls, bullets, or car accidents. Many people who have suffered these tragedies participate in experiments that assess what they can and cannot do. Some do it for money, some to gain insight into what part of them has been lost and what remains, and some as an altruistic contribution to science. Through such studies, researchers are able to link specific patterns of impairment to particular neural systems. These findings not only deepen our understanding of how the healthy brain supports perception, language, and reasoning, but also inform clinical efforts aimed at rehabilitation.

- (a) People with brain injuries contribute to scientific knowledge not only for personal reasons but also for the benefit of others.
- (b) Damage to the brain can selectively disrupt certain abilities while leaving others relatively intact.
- (c) Thanks to its evolutionary advantages, the human brain remains highly resistant to physical and biological threats.
- (d) Clinical rehabilitation practices cannot provide information for research that connects behavioral deficits to neural damage.

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



16. (1.1 points) To improve the odds for new-product success in its growing medical device business, Johnson & Johnson (J&J) has made a number of changes. First, it is trying to replicate the dynamic venture-capital world within the company by creating internal start-ups that seek financing from other J&J units. J&J is also pushing for greater input from doctors and insurers to provide stronger assurance that any devices it introduces will be highly desirable, feasible, and cost-effective. The Ethicon-Endo unit designed new surgical clips based on discussions with physicians about the need to make surgery less invasive. J&J also put one of its most successful scientists in the newly created position of chief science and technology officer to encourage collaboration between J&J's different businesses and to overcome barriers in its decentralized structure.

- (a) J&J is attempting to introduce a venture-capital-style environment within the company by creating internal start-ups.
- (b) J&J has decided to centralize all of its business units in order to eliminate its decentralized organizational structure.
- (c) The appointment of a chief science and technology officer reflects J&J's effort to strengthen collaboration across its business units.
- (d) J&J seeks to reduce the risk of unsuccessful product launches by incorporating feedback from medical professionals and insurers.

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

17. (1.1 points) The demographic future of the planet has rarely been as questioned as it is today. For much of the 20th century, the demographic transition theory provided a clear narrative: With modernization and development, populations move from high mortality and fertility to low mortality and fertility, and demographic projections could be safely extrapolated from that trajectory. Today, by contrast, most people live in countries that have already completed this transition. Across much of the globe, fertility has fallen below replacement levels, defined as about two children per woman needed to keep a population stable over time. As a result, migration and, to a lesser extent, longevity have become central to population change. We are entering a post-transitional world in which the tools and theories that served demography so well are under strain, especially when it comes to anticipating future fertility.



- (a) New global demographic models have been developed to replace traditional demographic transition theory.
- (b) In today's world, migration plays a more decisive role in shaping population change than fertility alone.
- (c) Predicting future population change has become far more difficult than in the past.
- (d) A growing number of countries are actively encouraging immigration as a means of bolstering their population size.

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

18. (1.1 points) Gross domestic product (GDP) was never designed to be a measure of societal well-being. It tracks only market transactions, conflates costs and benefits, and ignores the distribution of income, the contributions of household labor and volunteer work, and social and environmental costs and benefits. In the decades after the Second World War, GDP growth functioned as a reasonable proxy for well-being when rebuilding economies and increasing production and consumption were the main priorities. However, since about 1950, ecological limits, inequality, and declining social cohesion have restricted further improvements on well-being. At the same time, the rapid development of artificial intelligence promises fresh opportunities and challenges.

- (a) Because GDP was never designed as a measure of societal well-being, economic growth does not necessarily indicate an improvement in societal well-being.
- (b) In the postwar era, economic reconstruction and increases in production and consumption were linked to improvements in societal well-being.
- (c) One reason improvements in societal well-being have slowed since 1950 is the decline in social cohesion, a factor that GDP fails to capture.
- (d) The development of artificial intelligence has been shown to enhance well-being.

- ① (a) & (b)
- ② (b) & (d)
- ③ (a), (b) & (c)
- ④ (a), (c) & (d)
- ⑤ (a), (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] Envy is the pain we feel when we see someone else enjoying good things that we ourselves value. We feel it toward our equals, not with the idea of getting something for ourselves, but because others have it. By “equals” I mean equals in birth, relationship, age, disposition, distinction, or wealth.

[B] We also feel envy when we fall just short of having everything we desire. This is why people in positions of power and prosperity often feel envy. They believe others are taking what rightfully belongs to them. People who stand out in some way—especially through intelligence or good fortune—also tend to be envious. Ambitious men are more envious than those who are not. In general, anyone who aims at a reputation for anything is envious in this respect. Small-minded men are envious because everything seems great to them.

[C] Achievements, honors, possessions, and gifts of fortune can trigger envy, especially when we desire them or believe we are entitled to them. Envy also arises when having them places us slightly above others, or when lacking them places us slightly below. It is clear also what kind of people we envy: we envy those who are near us in time, place, age, or reputation. Hence the saying, “Even relatives can be jealous of one another.” We do not compete with men who lived a hundred centuries ago, or those not yet born, or the dead, or those who dwell near the Pillars of Hercules, or those whom, in our opinion or that of others, we take to be far below us or far above us. We tend to envy our competitors or those pursuing the same goals. Hence the saying, “potter against potter.”

[D] We also envy those whose success or possessions serve as a (a) **reproach** to us. This reaction most often occurs toward neighbors or social equals because we clearly see our failure to obtain it as our own fault. This annoys us, and excites envy in us. We envy those who possess what we believe we should have or what we once had ourselves. Thus, older people envy the young, and individuals who have invested great effort envy those who achieve the same outcomes with little effort.



19. (1.1 points) What is the main idea of paragraph [B]?

- ① Envy is most common among people with little success.
- ② Envy is strongest among people who lack ambition.
- ③ Envy is limited to material achievement.
- ④ Envy disappears once people achieve prosperity.
- ⑤ Envy is linked to personality traits and social standing.

20. (1.0 points) Which of the following is closest in meaning to the word (a) “reproach” as used in paragraph [D]?

- ① A social rule or expectation
- ② A reminder of personal fault or failure
- ③ A form of praise or approval
- ④ An unexpected or accidental result
- ⑤ A source of motivation or encouragement

21. (1.1 points) Which of the following is most likely to be inferred from the passage above?

- ① Envy is not influenced by political ambition.
- ② People seeking approval tend to be envious of others.
- ③ People tend not to envy those who gain fortune through luck.
- ④ Envy is not directed toward individuals who share the same cultural values.
- ⑤ Envy is minimized when individuals recognize others’ success does not reflect their failure.

22. (1.1 points) According to the passage above, which of the following scenarios is the LEAST likely to evoke envy?

- ① When a colleague who joined the company at the same time gets promoted ahead of you.
- ② When a junior employee compares himself to the company’s legendary CEO.
- ③ When a neighbor wins the lottery.
- ④ When a hard-working composer encounters a young newcomer whose brilliance appears effortless.
- ⑤ When a retired athlete sees current athletes receiving greater financial support and achieving victories in bigger competitions.



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

[A] While pop music and dramas ignited *Hallyu* (The Korean Wave), they have not defined its boundaries. As Korean entertainment gained global recognition, **(a) interest quickly spread to lifestyle sectors** such as food, cosmetics, and fashion. Korean cuisine, in particular, has become a major symbol of this cultural shift. Once consumed primarily within diaspora communities, Korean cuisine has entered the global mainstream, ranging from street snacks like *tteokbokki* and *kimbap* to Michelin-starred fine dining. **(b) This cultural shift is mirrored in trade statistics**: K-food exports grew at an annual rate of 5.9 percent from 2015 to 2019, then accelerated to 9 percent per year between 2020 and 2024, reaching \$7.02 billion in value.

[B] Language is another domain where the impact of the Korean Wave is clearly visible. **(c) Once primarily studying by heritage learners**, Korean is now among the most popular languages on Duolingo, the world’s largest language learning platform. It has even surpassed languages spoken in countries with far larger populations and greater geopolitical influence such as China and Russia. Korean is one of only seven non-English languages fully supported across all 28 Duolingo interface languages. Interest in official certification has also grown. The number of test takers for the Korean language proficiency exam (TOPIK) doubled from 218,869 in 2020 to 428,585 in 2024.

[C] At home, *Hallyu* is reinvigorating domestic engagement with cultural heritage. As global interest grows, South Koreans are reimagining tradition not just as a marker of identity but as a source of creative inspiration. K-pop artists are at the forefront of this movement, showing that tradition can be both relevant and fashionable. Blackpink’s Jennie incorporated motifs from ancient golden crowns in her “Zen” music video, while BTS’s Suga (as Agust D) drew heavily on traditional instruments and clothing in his track “Daechwita.” This reinvention of heritage, now widely referred to as “hip tradition,” **(d) captures how once-sacred symbols are being transformed** into accessible, stylish expressions of creativity.

[D] The traditional dessert *yakgwa* also exemplifies this trend. **(e) After going viral on social media** in the early 2020s, it inspired a wave of modern reinterpretations, including *yakgwa* cookies, scones, and financiers. Similar trends can be seen in museum gift shops, where miniature replicas of ancient sculptures and drinking glasses printed with classical Korean paintings frequently sell out. This renewed appreciation has led to a surge in museum attendance. The National Museum of Korea welcomed 2.7 million visitors in the first half of 2025, a 64.2 percent increase from the previous year. Foreign visitors also hit a new high, reaching nearly 98,000.



23. (1.0 points) According to the passage above, which of the following is true about K-food exports?

- ① They expanded primarily due to the demand from diaspora communities.
- ② They declined briefly between 2015 and 2019 before recovering.
- ③ They grew at a constant rate for the past 20 years.
- ④ They reached a value of over \$7 billion by 2024.
- ⑤ They grew faster before 2020 than after 2020.

24. (1.0 points) Why does the passage above mention artists such as Jennie and Suga?

- ① To compare different styles of K-pop music
- ② To show how traditional culture is being reinterpreted creatively
- ③ To illustrate declining interest in classical heritage
- ④ To highlight conflicts between tradition and modernity
- ⑤ To explain the origins of hip-hop in Korea

25. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the passage above?

- ① The rise in museum attendance reflects cultural interest.
- ② The global popularity of Korean culture has expanded beyond entertainment.
- ③ Traditional culture is being reinterpreted in contemporary forms.
- ④ Social media played a role in popularizing a traditional Korean dessert.
- ⑤ Government policies promoted the global spread of K-food.

26. (1.1 points) Which part must be changed for the sentence to be correct?

- ① (a) interest quickly spread to lifestyle sectors
- ② (b) This cultural shift is mirrored in trade statistics
- ③ (c) Once primarily studying by heritage learners
- ④ (d) captures how once-sacred symbols are being transformed
- ⑤ (e) After going viral on social media



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

[A] For decades, researchers have tried to understand why some people consistently follow through on their goals while others struggle, even when motivation, time, and commitment are high. One theory, known as Personality Systems Interactions (PSI), suggests that the key lies in (a) how well individuals can manage their emotional states. According to the PSI theory, action-oriented people are better at switching (b) from planning to doing, especially when faced with challenges.

[B] Based at the University of Trier in Germany, researchers Karla Waldenmeier and Nicola Baumann wanted to test a central idea of the PSI theory: that action-oriented individuals are more likely to achieve difficult goals. Previous studies had looked at parts of this theory, but none had examined it all together, specifically, self-chosen goals, the difficulty of those goals, and whether they were actually achieved. The pair conducted a longitudinal study involving 199 participants, mostly university students (85% female, average age of 22 years). Each participant (c) was asked to come up with six personal goals they wanted to achieve over the next four weeks. They also rated how difficult each goal was. After the four-week period, participants reported on how successful they had been in achieving those goals. The researchers also measured each person's action-state orientation using a well-established psychological scale.

[C] The results were clear: Goal difficulty negatively predicted goal achievement overall, meaning harder goals were less likely to be achieved. Additionally, people who scored higher on action orientation were more likely to achieve their goals, (d) especially when those goals were rated as difficult. In contrast, state-oriented individuals, i.e. those who struggle to act under pressure, were less successful when goals required more effort. Interestingly, when goals were easy, both groups performed similarly.

[D] Waldenmeier and Baumann concluded, "So, who climbs Mount Everest? First, is climbing Mount Everest an easy or a difficult goal for someone? If it is considered easy, there shouldn't be a huge difference between individuals. However, if it is considered difficult, action-oriented individuals are more likely to achieve the goal than state-oriented individuals. This is due to their higher self-regulatory abilities, which are crucial when attempting to achieve a difficult goal, whether that is climbing Mount Everest or (e) calling a sibling you just had a huge fight."



27. (1.1 points) According to the PSI theory, what distinguishes action-oriented individuals from state-oriented individuals?

- ① They tend to set more ambitious goals than others.
- ② They tend to prefer long-term goals over short-term ones.
- ③ They tend to be motivated mainly by rewards that come from outside.
- ④ They tend to shift from planning to action more effectively.
- ⑤ They tend to experience fewer negative emotions overall.

28. (1.0 points) Which of the following best describes the design of the study?

- ① A cross-sectional survey measuring motivation at a single point in time
- ② A lengthened study tracking self-selected goals over four weeks
- ③ A laboratory experiment manipulating emotional states
- ④ A comparative study between different age groups
- ⑤ A qualitative interview-based analysis

29. (1.1 points) Which of the following can be most reasonably inferred from the study's findings?

- ① Motivation determines whether goals are successfully achieved.
- ② State-oriented individuals are incapable of achieving difficult goals.
- ③ Increasing goal difficulty always leads to better performance outcomes.
- ④ Emotional regulation is irrelevant when goals are personally meaningful.
- ⑤ Action orientation becomes especially important when goals are difficult.

30. (1.0 points) Which part must be changed for the sentence to be correct?

- ① (a) how well individuals can manage their emotional states
- ② (b) from planning to doing, especially when faced with challenges
- ③ (c) was asked to come up with six personal goals
- ④ (d) especially when those goals were rated as difficult
- ⑤ (e) calling a sibling you just had a huge fight



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

[A] Every nation develops origin stories that shape its sense of identity, and in American history, the Pilgrims occupy a central place in collective memory. When researchers asked about 2,000 Americans to name the most important events in the nation’s founding, the Revolutionary War, Declaration of Independence, Christopher Columbus’ “discovery” of the Americas, and the Civil War topped the list, while the Pilgrims still ranked seventh. Historians considered even this seventh-place ranking to be too high, noting that the Pilgrims arrived in 1620 in what is now Massachusetts long after Native Americans, Spanish settlers, and the English in Jamestown. Yet the Pilgrims’ story, one of religious persecution, perseverance, and self-governance, offers Americans a neat, heroic origin, even if its historical accuracy is questionable.

[B] A key part of that narrative is the “Thanksgiving myth.” The popular **(a) version** claims that in 1621, the Pilgrims and Native Americans enjoyed a peaceful harvest celebration. While a shared meal did occur, historians emphasize that this simplified tale erases the devastating epidemics that killed up to 90% of the Wampanoag population before the Pilgrims’ arrival and the violent conflicts that followed. After forming a temporary alliance in 1621, the Wampanoag people could teach the Pilgrims how to harvest crops and the Pilgrims could protect the Wampanoag people from invaders, but relations deteriorated as the settlers’ population expanded and increasingly seized Indigenous land. By 1675, war broke out, killing thousands of Native Americans and leading settlers to display the Wampanoag leader’s severed head for two decades.

[C] Despite efforts to correct the record, the myth persists because history and memory function differently. History aims for **(b) accuracy** even when the resulting narrative becomes messy. Memory, however, prioritizes coherence and group unity, often smoothing over conflict or cruelty. Scholars noted that collective memory, shaped by leaders, educators, museums, and families, frequently sacrifices complexity to preserve a shared national story.

[D] Psychology helps explain why such stories endure. Humans are “story-minded,” relying on clear beginnings, middles, and ends to make sense of **(c) overwhelming** information. Simplified narratives become mental habits, easy to recall, and resistant to change. Just as people instinctively pair “bread” with “butter,” many automatically associate Thanksgiving with the Pilgrims and friendly Native Americans. Scholars argue that modern nations face the challenge of sustaining pride and **(d) cohesion** while also acknowledging painful histories. This balance remains unresolved, but rising calls for racial **(e) reckoning** in the U.S. suggest a growing willingness to confront darker aspects of national origins.



31. (1.1 points) Which of the following statements about the Pilgrims is NOT accurate according to the passage above?
- ① Their story highlights themes of religious suffering and tenacity.
 - ② Their arrival came after several other groups, including the Jamestown settlers.
 - ③ They arrived in what is now Massachusetts in 1620, after devastating epidemics had already struck the Wampanoag population.
 - ④ They made an alliance with the Wampanoag and maintained peace for a century.
 - ⑤ A shared meal between the Pilgrims and the Wampanoag did occur in 1621.
32. (1.0 points) What is the main purpose of paragraph [B] in the passage above?
- ① To argue that Thanksgiving should no longer be celebrated
 - ② To deny that any interaction occurred between Pilgrims and Native Americans
 - ③ To illustrate how historical myths can obscure violence and suffering
 - ④ To show that alliances between settlers and Indigenous peoples were always short-lived
 - ⑤ To compare American myths with those of other nations
33. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage above?
- ① (a) **version**, type
 - ② (b) **accuracy**, factual correctness
 - ③ (c) **overwhelming**, burdensome
 - ④ (d) **cohesion**, social unity
 - ⑤ (e) **reckoning**, calculation
34. (1.1 points) Which of the following best reflects the author's main claim in the passage above?
- ① The Pilgrims are historically the most important founders of the United States, and their central place in collective memory is not fully justified.
 - ② The Thanksgiving story accurately represents the long-lasting peace that existed between the Pilgrims and Native Americans.
 - ③ Psychological research shows that people easily abandon origin myths once they are presented with accurate historical facts.
 - ④ Collective memory often favors a tidy narrative over the messier reality of history.
 - ⑤ Modern nations maintain patriotic unity even when fully incorporating the most disturbing aspects of their past into public memory.



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

[A] When the nights draw in, the leaves fall off the trees, and the outside world becomes blanketed in frost, so many of us will be tempted to reach for the thermostat and crank up the heating. When venturing outdoors, we will likely wrap up in a scarf and hat, piling on the layers in a desperate attempt to keep warm. Yet being cold and uncomfortable could be the key to improving health and losing weight. ❶ The reason is all down to a special type of fat called brown fat. Unlike white fat, which clings (a) stubbornly to thighs, waists, and hips, brown fat burns calories by converting them into heat when we are cold. Some believe that if (b) harnessed properly, it could make us thinner. Intriguingly, all we theoretically need to do to activate it is to hop into a cold shower or eat lots of spicy food and caffeine. But before you jump into an icy lake or down that fourth cup of coffee, it is worth exploring whether the hype behind brown fat is justified.

[B] When we are born, each of us has plentiful stores of brown fat which act like an internal heater. ❷ Babies don't have enough muscle mass to shiver, so they rely on brown fat to convert sugars and fats into heat. Brown fat cells have a disproportionately high number of mitochondria, the energy producing factories inside cells. But unlike normal mitochondria which produce Adenosine Triphosphate (ATP), a kind of universal energy currency, the mitochondria inside brown fat cells contain a protein called thermogenin or UCP1, which allows them to convert calories from food into heat instead.

[C] Most of what we know about this brown fat comes from studies on small mammals such as mice and rats. These rodents have large reserves of it, which helps them keep toasty and warm during the winter months when they go into (c) hibernation. Decades of research shows that, in mice at least, brown fat sucks up sugars and fats from the bloodstream. ❸ Brown fat also appears to protect mice from obesity and metabolic diseases linked with weight such as diabetes and heart disease.

[D] Adult humans are, however, (d) adept at finding other ways to keep warm by turning the heat on, snuggling under a thick duvet, or putting on an extra-warm coat. It was widely assumed that brown fat all but disappeared by (e) puberty with the traditional white thigh-hugging fat that we are all familiar with taking its place. ❹ This also meant that most scientists believed it was impossible for brown fat to play a meaningful role in health beyond infancy. This changed in 2009, however, when a group of researchers showed that human adults not only still have brown fat, but also in temperatures below 16°C, the fat activated and started absorbing glucose and fats from the bloodstream. Not only that, there was a clear correlation between a person's body weight and their brown fat reserves. Those with more brown fat also had higher metabolic rates in the cold. ❺ Together, this suggested that brown fat could be a target for the treatment of obesity.



35. (1.0 points) Which of the following would be the best title for the passage above?

- ① The Cold-Activated Fat That Could Help Burn Calories and Improve Health
- ② The Human Body's Reliance on White Fat as Its Key Source of Warmth
- ③ Modern Humans Adapted to Winter Through Biological Evolution
- ④ The Functions of Brown Fat and Its Irrelevance to Adult Health
- ⑤ Simple Lifestyle Hacks That Guarantee Rapid Weight Loss

36. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the passage above?

- ① Because modern humans rely on heating to stay warm, brown fat no longer plays a significant role in adult metabolisms.
- ② Brown fat differs from white fat in that it burns calories to generate heat when the body is exposed to cold.
- ③ Research on rodents has shown that brown fat absorbs glucose and fats from the bloodstream.
- ④ Since 2009, some studies have demonstrated that adults retain active brown fat, especially in cold conditions.
- ⑤ Because infants lack sufficient muscle mass to shiver, they depend on brown fat to maintain body temperature after birth.

37. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage above?

- ① (a) stubbornly, permanently
- ② (b) harnessed, utilized
- ③ (c) hibernation, winter dormancy
- ④ (d) adept, skilled
- ⑤ (e) puberty, adolescence

38. (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?

Thinner, leaner individuals had more, and obese people less.

- ① ① ② ② ③ ③ ④ ④ ⑤ ⑤



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

[A] Several countries in the Asia Pacific region, Europe, and North America pushed new rules to shrink all or parts of their immigrant populations in 2024. In some cases, the moves were driven by explicit aims to reduce immigration after a post-pandemic surge in arrivals swelled immigrant populations to historic sizes. In other places, tweaks to legal immigration systems were meant to prioritize long-term settlement of people with higher skill levels, rather than low-wage temporary workers and international students.

[B] Perhaps (a) no place the moves were more dramatic than in Canada, where the government publicly backtracked on its 2022 commitment to accept up to 500,000 new immigrants per year through 2026. “We didn’t get the balance quite right,” Prime Minister Justin Trudeau said, in the face of (b) significant public backlash to rising immigration. Instead, the government proposed keeping the number of annual new arrivals below 400,000 and declining to 365,000 in 2027. Ottawa also planned to reduce the number of temporary immigrants to 5% of the total population, down from nearly 7% at mid-year. Earlier in the year, it capped the number of international student applications for the first time. The changes, which were in part precipitated by public anxiety over housing costs, are expected to lead to small population declines in 2025 and 2026.

[C] The shift was similar to the transformation of Australia’s immigration system, which involved less of a policy whiplash. The government (c) has committed to more than halving net immigration from a record high of 548,000 in the year ending September 2023, to 250,000 in 2025. The high numbers were something of a bounce-back after borders reopened following the pandemic and (d) were largely driven by international students and temporary workers. A new cap for international students, unveiled in August, has a special focus on trimming enrollment at institutions that critics allege offer low-quality education and enroll students only to provide them legal rights to enter and work in Australia.

[D] Still, the immigration-limiting moves were not emulated everywhere. While many governments (e) fretted about too many new arrivals in the post-pandemic period, others have grown increasingly anxious about workforce demands and sought to increase immigration or offer legal statuses. Changes in East Asia and Southern Europe have been particularly notable, as countries such as Japan, South Korea, and Spain, all of which have for years reckoned with demographic imbalances due to their aging societies, took new steps to make immigration easier.



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

- ① Countries Seek to Reduce or Change the Mix of Their Immigrant Populations
- ② In Search of Foreign Workers to Boost Countries' Labor and Demographic Outlook
- ③ Amid the Blame Game Over Affordable Housing Crises, Immigration Cited as the Cause
- ④ New Externalization Plans Push the Envelope for Immigration Management Abroad
- ⑤ Denying Access to Immigration Goes Mainstream in Many Countries

40. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the passage above?

- ① Some nations sought to prioritize highly skilled, long-term migrants over temporary workers and international students.
- ② In 2024, several countries in the Asia-Pacific region, Europe, and North America adopted policies to reduce immigration levels.
- ③ Countries mentioned in the passage all expanded immigration in 2024 to meet growing post-pandemic labor demands.
- ④ Canada scaled back its immigration targets, reduced temporary migration, and capped international students in response to public pressure over housing costs.
- ⑤ Some countries in East Asia and Southern Europe eased immigration rules to address labor shortages caused by aging populations.

41. (0.8 points) Which part must be changed for the sentence to be correct?

- ① (a) no place the moves were more dramatic
- ② (b) significant public backlash to rising immigration
- ③ (c) has committed to more than halving net immigration
- ④ (d) were largely driven by international students and temporary workers
- ⑤ (e) fretted about too many new arrivals

42. (1.1 points) According to the passage above, which of the following is true about the Australian immigration system?

- ① The Australian government has relaxed student visa regulations to encourage more international students and temporary workers.
- ② The recent surge in net immigration was mainly driven by an increase in permanent migrants.
- ③ Australia's recent immigration policy shift is characterized by sudden policy reversals.
- ④ The new cap on international students applies to all institutions regardless of educational quality.
- ⑤ The Australian government has pledged to reduce net immigration from 548,000 in September 2023 to 250,000 by 2025.



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

[A] It has been almost nine years since the UK Review on antimicrobial resistance (AMR), which I chaired, published its final recommendations. Since then, I have occasionally checked in on the progress made toward our twenty-nine specific proposals and consistently ended up disappointed. Despite the attention our work received at the time, very few of our suggestions have been implemented.

[B] In conducting the review, my team and I (a) drew on our diverse past experiences and sources of expertise to address both the supply and the demand side of the problem: namely, the lack of effective treatments or alternatives, both on the market and in the development pipeline, and the excessive use of current antibiotics. As I have noted before, raising funds to develop novel antibiotics through “push incentives” (support for basic research) has had some success. But beyond one promising UK initiative, there has been little progress toward introducing stronger “pull incentives” (rewards) for pharmaceutical companies, and there has been almost no action on our other supply-boosting recommendations.

[C] In terms of reducing demand, one big victory is the reduced use of antimicrobials in agriculture in some parts of the world. This partly reflects shifting consumer preferences in favor of antibiotic-free foods, but it also follows policies that are similar or even identical to what we recommended. As an economist, I always considered our most important recommendation to be the one pushing for (b) affordable rapid diagnostics. This technological solution is key to ensuring that those who are ill get the right treatment, but also that (1) _____ . Permanently reducing the demand for antimicrobials is one of the most important steps we can take.

[D] Yet very little has happened in this area despite the rapid development and diffusion of relevant technologies like AI. Why is this? One big issue, most likely, is that the cost of diagnosis still exceeds the cost of simply prescribing an antibiotic. While the proper use of diagnostics would deliver substantial benefits by slowing the spread of AMR, this is a positive (c) externality that is not captured in the current market. Pharmaceutical companies and others would (d) remedy this market failure by simply allowing for a significant rise in the price of antimicrobials by arguing that this would incentivize the industry to research useful new drugs. However, such proposals ignore the fact that many people across advanced-, middle-, and low-income economies would not be able to afford high-priced drugs. A higher price point would discriminate according to a patient’s (e) means when what we actually want is to discriminate according to their medical needs.



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

- ① Why Will Market-Driven Increases in Antimicrobial Prices Solve Antimicrobial Resistance?
- ② How Has the AMR Review Successfully Transformed Global Health Policy?
- ③ Why Has the Fight Against Antimicrobial Resistance Fallen Short?
- ④ How Have Diagnostic Technologies Led to a Global Reduction in Antibiotic Overuse?
- ⑤ What Pull Incentives Have Revitalized the Pharmaceutical Pipeline for New Antibiotics?

44. (1.0 points) Which of the following would best fit in blank (1) in paragraph [C]?

- ① our recommendation is to legislate bans against prescriptions of antimicrobials
- ② diagnostics can differ depending on the disease in question
- ③ antimicrobials are not applied unnecessarily
- ④ some have been approaching the problem through the lens of specific illnesses
- ⑤ a host of researchers have come together to develop a method for such technologies

45. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage above?

- ① (a) **drew on**, adapted
- ② (b) **affordable**, reasonably priced
- ③ (c) **externality**, spillover effect
- ④ (d) **remedy**, address
- ⑤ (e) **means**, financial abilities

46. (1.1 points) According to the passage above, which of the following is true?

- ① The majority of the UK Review's twenty-nine proposals were fully implemented within a few years of publication.
- ② Despite the attention it received, most of the recommendations from the UK Review on AMR have not been put into practice.
- ③ Pull incentives for pharmaceutical companies have been widely adopted across multiple countries.
- ④ Raising the price of antimicrobials is endorsed in the passage as the most effective and equitable solution to AMR.
- ⑤ Advances in AI have already made rapid diagnostic tools cheaper than prescribing antibiotics.



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

[A] In the game known as Broken Telephone (or Chinese Whispers), a child whispers a phrase into the ear of a second child, who whispers it into the ear of a third child, and so on. (a) **Distortions** accumulate, and when the last child announces the phrase, it is comically different from the original. The game works because each child does not merely degrade the phrase, which would culminate in a mumble, but re-analyzes it, making a best guess about the words the preceding child had in mind.

[B] All languages change through the centuries. We do not speak like Shakespeare (1564-1616), who did not speak like Chaucer (1343-1400), who did not speak like the author of *Beowulf* (around 750-800). As the changes take place, people feel the ground eroding under their feet and have predicted the imminent (b) **demise** of the language. Yet the twelve hundred years of changes since *Beowulf* have not left us grunting like Tarzan, and that is because language change is a game of Broken Telephone.

[C] A generation of speakers uses their lexicon and grammar to produce sentences. The younger generation listens to the sentences uttered by grown-ups and tries to infer the lexicon and grammar, which is the remarkable (c) **feat** we call language acquisition. The transmission of a lexicon and grammar in language acquisition is fairly high in (d) **fidelity** (you probably can communicate well with your parents and your children), but it is never perfect. Words rise and fall in popularity as the needs of daily life change, and also as the hip try to sound different from the dweebs and graybeards. Speakers swallow or warp some sounds to save effort, and (e) **enunciate** or shift others to make themselves understood. Immigrants or conquerors with regional or foreign accents may swamp the locals and change the pool of speech available to children.

[D] Children, for their part, do not mimic sentences like parrots but try to make sense of them in terms of underlying words and rules. They may perceive a mumbled consonant as no consonant at all, or a lengthened or mispronounced vowel as a different vowel. They may fail to discern the rationale for a rule and simply memorize its output as a list. Or they may latch on to some habitual way of ordering words and hypothesize a new rule to make sense of it. The language of their generation will have changed though it need not have deteriorated. Then the process is repeated with their children. Each change may be small, but as changes accumulate over centuries, they reshape the language just as erosion and sedimentation imperceptibly sculpt the earth.



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

- ① The Way Children Learn Language by Instinct
- ② The Inevitable Decay of Language Over Time
- ③ The Language Change as a Game of Broken Telephone
- ④ The Role of Pronunciation in Modern Language
- ⑤ The Decline of Language Caused by Immigration

48. (1.1 points) Which of the following is LEAST likely to be inferred from the passage above?

- ① Language change occurs because each generation slightly reinterprets the speech it hears rather than copying it perfectly.
- ② Children acquire language by inferring underlying words and grammatical rules from the speech of adults.
- ③ Language change inevitably leads to the deterioration and simplification of language over the centuries.
- ④ Although communication across generations is largely successful, the transmission of language is never completely error-free.
- ⑤ The game of Broken Telephone illustrates how small distortions in transmission can accumulate and reshape language over time.

49. (0.8 points) Which of the following pairs includes an expression that CANNOT replace the underlined expression in the passage above?

- ① (a) **distortions**, deviations
- ② (b) **demise**, improvement
- ③ (c) **feat**, achievement
- ④ (d) **fidelity**, accuracy
- ⑤ (e) **enunciate**, articulate

50. (1.1 points) What is the most appropriate reason the author mentions Shakespeare, Chaucer, and *Beowulf* in paragraph [B]?

- ① To show that only highly educated writers are responsible for preserving language across generations
- ② To demonstrate that modern readers can no longer understand older texts because language change causes inevitable confusion and transformations
- ③ To compare the literary quality of writers from different historical periods
- ④ To illustrate that language has continually changed by showing how language differed across historical periods
- ⑤ To provide concrete examples of how pronunciation standards have gradually become more precise over time