

12. For many returning ①resident, there is the question of ②where to relocate or rebuild ③in one of the country's most expensive housing ④markets.
13. The legal economists' leading objection ①might lose its power if it ②were possible ③to explain how enforcement of exploitative contracts ④entail significant risks and heavy social costs.
14. Denunciation of the camps reverberates so ①fully with the language of the stockyard and slaughterhouse ②that it is ③bare necessary for me ④to prepare the ground for the comparison.
15. Freshman Alexis Tatum said ①that the survey numbers ②shocked her and reminded her ③to the dangers of ④being a young female on a large college campus.
16. It is in this context ①that Alcibiades makes his famous eulogy of the apparent ugliness of Socrates, ②whose outer aspect was ③that of a Silen but ④who features concealed a profound inner beauty.
17. ①While lectures and question-and-answer periods count ②as single voice and are indicative of a nonactive teaching style, multiple voice samples, ③included discussions and transitions, ④are considered active learning.
18. Mr. Chaffetz was accused ①to hiring unqualified workers ②to save on labor costs and ③coaching an employee on ④what to say during an interview with government investigators.
- III. Choose the one that is most suitable for the blank. (19-28)
19. When it comes to the occupants of the White House, Bill Clinton was a notorious schedule breaker, while George W. Bush is meticulously _____.
- ① punctual ② petulant
③ extrovert ④ disingenuous
20. Under voluntary programs, students are not required to buy uniforms if they cannot afford them; if students do not wear uniforms, they will not be _____.
- ① abdicated ② reprimanded
③ subdivided ④ distinguished
21. Keeping healthy may save you insurance dollars as well. How can you trade a pound of flesh for an ounce of _____?
- ① policy ② blood
③ rate ④ cash
22. Congress should ensure that private innovations with technology _____ by, at the very least, preventing any regulatory actions that may threaten their use.
- ① flourish ② stammer
③ diminish ④ discontinue
23. When my mother told him the news, my father's face registered something I had never seen before: _____ mixed with great dismay and unbelieving surprise.
- ① contentment ② faithfulness
③ consternation ④ gratification
24. A tuna fish has been left in the kitchen during the long holiday weekend; after the weekend, the smell of the spoiled fish _____ the entire kitchen space and the hallway.
- ① permeates ② articulates
③ divulges ④ dissents
25. We distinguish between what a message says, whether it's true or false, and how it is said, whether it's clear or _____. Then, we propose that the nature of the communicative situation determines the position of messages.
- ① determined ② equivocal
③ artificial ④ explicable
26. The court has indicated that the arbitrary and _____ standards are highly disrespectful. The court must ensure whether the decisions are based on resonable and reliable factors and judgment.
- ① steadfast ② democratic
③ capricious ④ prodigal
27. He characterized his own textbook as "a McDonald's version of history - if it has any _____, people won't buy it."
- ① money ② flavor
③ rumor ④ line

28. Studies _____ her conviction, which became even firmer with time, that music is somewhat magical in its ability to teach and reach, enhancing learning and building enduring skills.

- ① appeased ② perplexed
③ deteriorated ④ bolstered

IV. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (29-31)

Forensic science helps us understand the past, whether in terms of studying the spread of a disease or investigating the site of an ancient massacre. And, of course, it is important to the legal system when it comes to solving crimes. Across all of these fields, the microscope is an important tool, used to help reconstruct past events. Microscopes are essential for many investigative purposes, because they can magnify an object to such great detail.

Forensic epidemiology investigates how diseases spread usually for legal reasons. For example, forensic epidemiologists may be assigned to discover the source of dangerous bacteria, such as *E. coli* or salmonella. To do so, they will use microscopes to study food for contamination. Under a microscope, the presence of certain strains of bacteria may point a scientist to the source of contamination. This can prove pivotal in stopping more people from being infected as well as pinpointing the individuals or group responsible for the outbreak.

In forensic anthropology, microscopes are used to study tissue, bone or other remains to determine factors of a death. For example, scanning electron microscopes can be used to identify the long-liquified remains of a person that have left behind a deposit in the soil. Microscopes in this field are additionally used in looking at the residue found on the teeth. Tissue, cells or other remains may coat the teeth after death, helping researchers determine a person's habits, ailments or even cause of death.

Forensic pathologists are responsible for determining the manner in which a person has died. If the person died from a certain disease, forensic pathologists may use a microscope to identify the deadly bacteria or virus. A microscope may be beneficial when it comes to more closely examining the tissue around a wound and determining what sort of object — be it a bullet, a knife or something else — caused the damage.

29. What would make the best title for the passage?

- ① Forensic Science and Its Legal Backgrounds
② Uses of Microscopes in Forensic Science
③ Early Development of Forensic Science
④ Needs for Forensic Science in the Future

30. According to the passage, which of the following CANNOT be inferred?

- ① Forensic science deals with understanding of the past by reconstructing past events.
② Forensic epidemiology contributes to stopping the spread of dangerous diseases.
③ Remains on teeth of the dead body can hint at the person's habit.
④ Deadly bacteria and virus cause difficulties in forensic pathologists' examining tissues.

31. Which of the following is closest to the way in which the passage is organized?

- ① Spatial order
② Chronological order
③ Question and answer
④ Main idea with supporting lists

V. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (32-34)

Lawrence Kohlberg's stages of moral development have been hugely influential and are widely accepted. Kohlberg built on Piaget's work by creating a series of dilemmas in which he used to see the moral reasoning that children, young people, and adults were using in order to provide a solution. He concluded that moral development consists of three stages: pre-conventional (ages 6-13), conventional (ages 13-16), and post-conventional (ages 16+).

In the pre-conventional stage, children are not being guided by their own moral reasoning, but follow their parents and carers. They are doing this either to seek reward or to avoid punishment. Through punishment and obedience, the child finds out about what is right and wrong through seeing consequences of their actions. Individualism and instrumental purposes result in the child learning that some actions and behaviors are rewarded. The child is also learning to avoid behaviors that might mean punishment. By the end of the pre-conventional stage the child is also beginning to enjoy helping people and has learned the 'If I help you, you might be able to help me' approach.

The conventional stage consists of an awareness of group behavior and the ideas of what is and is not acceptable in society. In this stage, children become aware of mutual interpersonal expectations,

relationships, and interpersonal conformity. Children come to believe that good behavior pleases other people, e.g., parents, friends, and teachers. They are also becoming aware of the motive factor, e.g., 'He didn't mean to drop it. He meant to help.' Also, they become more aware of society's needs and interests, and what is deemed by society to be right or wrong. They are keen to obey regulations and laws.

32. What is the main purpose of the passage?

- ① To explain early childhood moral development
- ② To describe child ages and mental growth
- ③ To persuade importance of parents in childhood
- ④ To provide examples for intellectual development

33. According to the passage, which of the following is true?

- ① A child in the age of 14 shows the moral development in the pre-conventional stage.
- ② Piaget criticized Kohlberg's research work, and presented three-stage childhood development.
- ③ Children at 13-16 ages come to understand the motives underlying human behavior.
- ④ In moral development, the conventional stage is followed by the pre-conventional stage.

34. Which of the following would be most likely to follow the passage?

- ① Kohlberg's critical review on the Piaget's work
- ② Effects of friendship on moral development
- ③ Reasons for moral and cognitive development
- ④ Children's post-conventional moral development

VI. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (35-37)

Running became imperiled a few years ago, in the thick of the Me Decade and just as the Culture of Narcissism was reaching its zenith. Suddenly it became chic to worry about your waistline, sagging chin, and flaccid muscles. Then James Fixx wrote *The Complete Book of Running*, which quickly lapped all the other self-help, guru, and diet books on the bestseller lists. Overnight, it seemed, running has zoomed from weird to respectable, even fashionable. Everyone who was anyone was trotting around in 60 dollars running shoes and flashy warmup suits from Bloomingdale's. Some trendies, unfortunately, really got hooked. It was not enough simply to run and be run over in Central Park. To prove your mettle, you had to race, and of course, this meant that eventually, you had to run the ultimate race — the marathon — and the ultimate marathon — Boston.

Soon, what had once been a nice little neighborhood jaunt in Beantown and environs became a veritable Jock Woodstock. As the field climbed past three, then four, then five thousand runners, the race organizers, in a desperate attempt to cope with the chaos, began imposing qualifying times. Last year, any man under 40 years of age who wished to run with an official number had to have completed a certified marathon in less than three hours. Even with that restriction, though, more than 7,800 officially qualified runners showed up. This year, with the qualifying time for men under 40 lowered to a fast-stepping 2 hours 50 minutes, about 6,000 are expected to run.

I failed to qualify. Oh, I suppose I could have if I had been willing to spend a couple of hours each day running 15 miles or more. But I'm too busy to devote so much time to it. I still regard it as a hobby, something I do in my spare time for fun. That's what Boston was all about, I thought then and still think now. It's a chance for hams and shams, and desk-bound Walter Mittys to realize their dreams of athletic glory. For a few bucks, some stinging blisters, some aching joints — and some guts — any plumber or professor can rub shoulders with running's great and go home bragging to family and friends that, yes, he was there, he took part in the World Series of Running, the Super Bowl of Marathoning, and what's more, finished.

35. Which of the following is NOT true about the author of the passage?

- ① The author would not identify himself with the trendies who easily get hooked.
- ② The author feels sorry for the passing of an American pastime.
- ③ The author's tone toward the Boston Marathon sounds cynical.
- ④ The author thinks highly of the everyone's dream of athletic glory.

36. The underlined word "it" in the third paragraph refers to

- ① running a race
- ② proving my mettle
- ③ keeping up with new trends
- ④ taking part in the Boston Marathon

37. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage?
- ① It is no longer chic for an athlete to run in Central Park.
 - ② A growing number of runners are enthusiastic about the marathon.
 - ③ The qualifying time is designed to help the marathoners break the record.
 - ④ The World Series and the Super Bowl came into conflict with the Boston Marathon.

VII. Read the following passage and answer the questions. (38-40)

At the start of it all there is He: the classical ideal of 'Man', formulated first by Protagoras as 'the measure of all things', later renewed in the Italian Renaissance as a universal model and represented in Leonardo da Vinci's Vitruvian Man. An ideal of bodily perfection which, in keeping with the classical dictum *mens sana in corpore sano*,* doubles up as a set of mental, discursive and spiritual values. Together they uphold a specific view of what is 'human' about humanity. Moreover, they assert with unshakable certainty the almost boundless capacity of humans to pursue their individual and collective perfectibility. That iconic image is the emblem of Humanism as a doctrine that combines the biological, discursive and moral expansion of human capabilities into an idea of teleologically ordained, rational progress. Faith in the unique, self-regulating and intrinsically moral powers of human reason forms an integral part of this high-humanistic creed, which was essentially predicated on eighteenth- and nineteenth-century renditions of classical Antiquity and Italian Renaissance ideals.

This model sets standards not only for individuals, but also for their cultures. Humanism historically developed into a civilizational model, which shaped a certain idea of Europe as coinciding with the universalizing powers of self-reflexive reason. The mutation of the Humanistic ideal into a hegemonic cultural model was canonized by Hegel's philosophy of history. This self-aggrandizing vision assumes that Europe is not just a geo-political location, but rather a universal attribute of the human mind that can lend its quality to any suitable object. This is the view espoused by Edmund Husserl in his celebrated essay "The Crisis of European Sciences", which is a passionate defence of the universal powers of reason against the intellectual and moral decline symbolized

by the rising threat of European fascism in the 1930s. In Husserl's view, Europe announces itself as the site of origin of critical reason and self-reflexivity, both qualities resting on the Humanistic norm.

* a sound mind in a sound body

38. Which of the following is NOT associated with the other three views of humanity?
- ① a doctrine that asserts the boundless human capabilities
 - ② the Vitruvian Man
 - ③ the measure of all things.
 - ④ the moral decline symbolized by the threat of fascism
39. Why does the author mention Edmund Husserl's essay in the passage?
- ① To argue that he is the last successor to European humanism
 - ② To illustrate the influence of the classical ideals on a modern standard
 - ③ To provide an example of the qualities of critical reason and self-reflexivity
 - ④ To give an explanation for an iconic image of humanism
40. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① Leonardo da Vinci inherited a universal model of 'Man' from classical antiquity.
 - ② Italian Renaissance ideas are opposed to classical antiquity.
 - ③ Hegel is not related to the mutation of the Humanistic ideal into a hegemonic model.
 - ④ Humanism has nothing to do with the universalist norms.