



※ [12~13] Read the following and answer the questions. [3 points each]

Antidepressants were found by chance. In the 1950s, drugs being used to treat schizophrenia and tuberculosis showed antidepressant properties by increasing the level of brain chemicals called monoamines (including serotonin). This led to the first antidepressant drugs—TCAs (tricyclic antidepressants) and MAOIs (monoamine oxidase inhibitors).

All commercially available antidepressants still work by increasing monoamines. Current drugs are safer than the earlier examples and are effective in many cases, but side effects such as anxiety, nausea, loss of appetite and sleep disturbances exist. Also, up to 50 per cent of people don't respond to treatment and, for those who do, effects are only seen after several weeks of treatment. Antidepressants have also shown only a small advantage over placebos in some drug trials.

The current lack of a gold standard antidepressant is probably because depression can be difficult to define. Scientists are even considering whether hormones such as oestrogen or stress hormones are involved.

All too often, depression can be a natural reaction to life's events. But beyond chemicals and hormones, there are complex emotional, psychological and social factors, so antidepressants are unlikely to be a total cure. Exercise, talking therapy and diet can all help.

12. Which is NOT the side effect of antidepressants?

- ① immunity to antidepressants
- ② inability to get a sound sleep
- ③ involuntary impulses to vomit
- ④ uneasiness and psychological tension

13. Which is NOT true according to the passage?

- ① It takes time for antidepressants to have their effects.
- ② Depression cannot be explained away as a matter of chemicals and hormones.
- ③ Current antidepressants function roughly the same way as the earlier ones.
- ④ Placebos are more effective than normal antidepressants in dealing with depression.

※ Read the following and answer the question.

Batteries drain more quickly when they are in an electronic device, even if the device is off. If you have a camera or battery-operated gizmo

that you only use from time to time, ①\_\_\_\_\_ until you need them. If you have a device that runs on both batteries and electricity, ②\_\_\_\_\_ and store them safely while you're using the wall plug.

14. Which best fits into the blanks ① and ②? [2.5 points]

- |                          |                        |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| ①                        | ②                      |
| ① keep the device off    | keep the device on     |
| ② have the batteries off | have the batteries on  |
| ③ leave the device on    | leave the device on    |
| ④ take the batteries out | take the batteries out |

※ [15~16] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

Coffee shops have become a global phenomenon. Although coffee shops, or coffeehouses, have existed for nearly 500 years, in the past few decades they have experienced a ①dramatic expansion. It has become common to find coffee shops, coffee bars, and kiosks in places where they were once rare or non-existent. Many factors contributed to the expansion, including the globalization of consumer culture, growing appreciation of high-quality coffee, and the public's ②grudging acceptance of casual spots to study, relax, socialize, or pick up an energizing drink. Growth of the World Wide Web played a role; it led to a ③synergistic convergence between caffeine and Internet access in coffeehouses and cyber cafés. In the USA, coffee shops are the fastest-growing segment of the restaurant business. Coffee shop expansion has been accompanied by gradual growth in global coffee consumption since 2000, after years of ④lagging consumption. Coffee shops have become so ubiquitous that it is fair to say that they have impacted global culture.

15. Which is NOT properly used in the context of the passage?

- ① A      ② B      ③ C      ④ D

16. Which is the most likely reason for the coffee shop expansion according to the passage?

- ① Rapid industrialization in the modern society
- ② Decreased coffee consumption in the late 20th century
- ③ Retrogression in the coffee production technology
- ④ World-wide impact of the trends in consumption



※ [23~25] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

If you talk to people who first saw silent films, they will tell you that the experience is magical.

[I] It required the audience to become a part of the production, to use their own voices and make sound effects. The audience was the final, creative contributor to the process of making a film.

[II] The silent film had extraordinary powers. It could draw members of the audience into the story and force their imaginations to work.

[III] At first everything seems confusing, odd and pointless, but in time things become clear and sensible. The audience seem to be enjoying a slow awakening, an understanding of the new world that appeared so unexpectedly before their eyes. The individuals in the audience also have responsibilities—they must be active participants.

[IV] It is so with mime as with silent films. Mime opens up new worlds for people who watch it. But it does that by being slick and subtle, not obviously like an over-enthusiastic tour guide. Audiences of mime are similar to visitors to foreign lands.

23. Which is the proper order of the four paragraphs [I]~[IV]?

- ① [I]-[II]-[IV]-[III]      ② [II]-[III]-[I]-[IV]  
 ③ [II]-[I]-[IV]-[III]      ④ [III]-[IV]-[II]-[I]

24. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined subtle?

- ① frigid                              ② obdurate  
 ③ malleable                        ④ understated

25. Which is true of both audiences of silent films and audiences of mime?

- ① They should use their voices and make sound effects.  
 ② They should actively and creatively participate in mime and silent films.  
 ③ They should identify themselves with film-makers and mimers.  
 ④ They should concentrate on making an obvious and sensible meaning.

※ [26~28] Read the following and answer the questions. [3 points each]

Even when the potential a from self-interest are recognized, the steps taken to

combat them may be inadequate. (A) For example, in the wake of scandals, such as those at Enron, Tyco, and Worldcom, many advocated an increase in the teaching of ethics to business people and students at business schools. However, the reality we have seen is that a better understanding of ethics is unlikely to affect the unconscious and powerful feelings of self-interest that shape decisions. (B) It would be better to spend more time making people aware of the impossibility of preventing people from being biased by their self-interests, and describing the many practical steps that can counterbalance the inevitable influence of self-interest on decisions. (C)

The implication for avoiding flawed decisions is that we need to be particularly careful to consider the potential threat posed by self-interest, because it is so often considered to be a normal and useful factor in decision-making processes and organizational life. (D) The danger is that we often overestimate our ability to recognize and eliminate the negative effects of our natural self-interest, and so it can run out of control.

26. Which is the best place for the following sentence?

Self-interest provides the motivation that drives individuals to aspire to and achieve success, which we consider to be a positive thing.

- ① (A)      ② (B)      ③ (C)      ④ (D)

27. Which best fits into the blank a?

- ① abortions                        ② distortions  
 ③ alleviations                      ④ exhortations

28. Which is the best way to deal with our natural self-interest according to the passage?

- ① To teach ethics to business people and students at business schools  
 ② To teach business people and students at business schools to take advantage of self-interest  
 ③ To make business people and students at business schools aware of the positive effects of self-interest  
 ④ To make business people and students at business schools aware of the inevitability of being biased by their self-interest

※ Read the following and answer the question.

Each of us, right now, is covered with about 100 trillion microbes, outnumbering our human DNA ten to one. Maybe weirder still: scientists believe we share only a fraction of these microbial species with one another, making our ‘microbiome’—the world of bacteria living in and on us—unique, just like our fingerprints. In addition to producing many of the vitamins and chemicals in our blood, our microbiome is thought to be responsible for most of our distinct odours as well.

29. Which is NOT true according to the passage? [2.5 points]

- ① People have a lot more microbes than their DNA.
- ② Many people are found to share most of the microbial species.
- ③ Some vitamins and chemicals in our blood are produced by microbes.
- ④ People have distinct odours largely due to microbes in and on themselves.

※ [30~32] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

The average Swiss watch costs \$685. A Chinese one costs around \$2 and tells the time just as well. So how on earth can the Swiss watch industry survive? Exports of watches made in Switzerland have grown by 32% by value over the past two years. Demand in the biggest markets (China, America and Singapore) dipped recently, but some of the Aslack was picked up by watch-loving Arabs and Europeans. No one buys a Swiss watch to find out what time it is. The allure is ③: precise engineering, beautifully displayed. The art of fine watchmaking has all but died out elsewhere, but it thrives in Switzerland. “Swiss-made” has become one of the world’s most valuable brands. Recently, the Swiss government seems about to ⑥ the definition of “Swiss-made.” Currently, a watch may not claim to be Swiss unless 50% of its components, by value, were crafted in the cantons. Swiss watchmakers are trying to get the threshold raised to 60%.

30. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined Aslack?  
 ① boom    ② recess    ③ supply    ④ demand

31. Which best fits into the blank ②?

- ① intangible                      ② improbable
- ③ inexorable                      ④ insufferable

32. Which best fits into the blank ③?

- ① clarify                            ② tighten
- ③ stipulate                        ④ proclaim

※ [33~34] Read the following and answer the questions. [3 points each]

To create life has been deemed to be the prerogative of gods. It may come as a shock, then, that mere mortals have now made artificial life. That ability would prove mankind’s mastery over nature in a way more profound than even the detonation of the first atomic bomb. The bomb, however justified in the context of the second world war, was purely destructive. Biology is about nurturing and growth. Synthetic biology promises much. In the short term it promises better drugs, less thirsty crops, greener fuels and even a rejuvenated chemical industry. In the longer term who knows what marvels could be designed and grown? On the face of it, then, artificial life looks like a wonderful thing. Yet that is not how many will view the announcement. For them, a better word than “creation” is “tampering.” ① \_\_\_\_\_? Such a question is not misplaced and should give pause even to those who embrace advances in science with enthusiasm. The new biological science does have the potential to do great harm, as well as good. ② \_\_\_\_\_. Encourage the good to outwit the bad.

33. Which is NOT suitable for the blank ③ in the context of the passage?

- ① Who knows that it will create an ideal utopia
- ② Have scientists got too big for their boots
- ③ Will scientists’ pride bring vengeance in due course
- ④ What horrors will come creeping out of the flask on the lab table

34. Which best fits into the blank ④?

- ① But for good or ill it is here
- ② It is then our duty to abolish artificial life
- ③ Creation is, after all, beyond the human realm
- ④ So we should do away with the new science

※ [35~37] Read the following and answer the questions. [2.5 points each]

From the brain's complexity, it naturally follows that a genetic marker that predicts behavior will not ①necessarily be explanatory. In other words, it does not follow that linkage between a DNA marker and a psychiatric disease leads to an understanding of how the genetic variation alters behavior; or if the understanding of the intervening steps is achieved, comprehension may arrive years after the discovery and long after the genetic marker is used as a predictor. We may be able to predict whose brain works ②differently, but not be able to explain why. It's a little as if a policeman noticed that red cars are faster than blue cars. Perhaps the policeman begins to pay more attention to the red cars but what he hasn't figured out is that, for example, ③. Although the brain's complexity is beginning to be unraveled, it is ④likely that the mechanism of action of a genetic variant predicting brain function will remain ⑤mysteriously long after we understand why some cars are faster than others.

35. Which is NOT properly used in the context of the passage?

- ① A      ② B      ③ C      ④ D

36. What is the passage mainly about?

- ① The complexity of the human DNA  
 ② How to predict human behavior based on genetic variation  
 ③ Difficulty of explaining associations between behavior and genetic markers  
 ④ The possibility of using genetic information to predict violation of traffic rules

37. Which best fits into the blank ③?

- ① the speeds of the cars are over the limit  
 ② the blue cars are slower than the red cars  
 ③ the cars that look red actually are pinkish yellow  
 ④ the red cars have a better engine than the blue cars

※ [38~40] Read the following and answer the questions. [3 points each]

Marx's care about the environment ① the ravages of capitalist commodification as the high toll paid by Humanity for control over Nature. Such control is realized through the bourgeoisie's control over the proletariat in capitalist production. Like John Locke or Hannah Arendt, Marx focuses upon the economic and social interactions in the productive process, but he ② how these interactions distort each human being's relationships with Nature, other humans in society, and their own inner psychic life, alienating human beings and their labor from Nature, society, and themselves. Marx regarded the commodity form as a relentlessly destructive force. Wherever the commodity form takes hold in everyday life, it aims to extract more profitable output of exchange value for less input of time, labor, energy, and material. Commodification increasingly ③invades all social relations; Marx's political project is based upon resisting and overcoming its destructive machinations.

38. Which best fits into the blanks both ① and ②?

- ① endorses                      ② highlights  
 ③ disseminates                ④ camouflages

39. Which is closest in meaning to the underlined ③invades?

- ① upholds                      ② instigates  
 ③ eradicates                  ④ penetrates

40. Which is true according to the passage?

- ① Marx examines how Nature is upgraded as the sites of commodification.  
 ② Marx examines the consciousness of men that determines the technical processes of commodification.  
 ③ According to Marx, the negative effects of capitalist commodification destroy human relationships with Nature.  
 ④ According to Marx, the commodification of Nature prohibits the corrupted energies of unchecked accumulation without end.