

29. The court has indicated that the arbitrary and ___ standards are highly disrespectful. The court must ensure whether the decisions are based on reasonable and reliable factors and judgment.

- ① steadfast ② capricious
③ democratic ④ prodigal

30. After three fasting days and prolonged starvation, I ate three dishes of pasta and drank two bottles of soda eagerly and _____.

- ① stingily ② grudgingly
③ voraciously ④ diminutively

31. 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. (32-34)

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.

32. 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

33. 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.

34. 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. (35-37)

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.

35. 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
36. 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.
37. 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. (38-40)

One of the most interesting and important changes in art that occurred during the Renaissance was the discovery of idea that made it possible for painters to translate the three-dimensional world they lived in onto the two-dimensional surface of a painting. This idea is called "linear perspective."

In 1435, a painter and architecture named Leon Battista Alberti wrote a book called *On Painting*, in which he described a method that painters could use to make what was painted on the canvas look three-dimensional. Alberti's book had a huge influence

on painters during the Renaissance, including Leonardo da Vinci. He learned about Alberti's theory of linear perspective, and all of Leonardo's paintings show that he not only understood linear perspective but took the idea of perspective even further.

Leonardo considered a painting a window to the outside world, and wanted everything in his paintings to look as if it were a scene through a window. Because he was a careful observer of nature, he noticed that at different times of day objects in the distance looked more or less sharp and took on slightly different colors. Through the continuous examination, Leonardo noticed that in the morning light, distant objects, such as hills or mountains, looked less distinct and more blue than closer hills or mountains. He also noticed that the farther away the image was, the more its color blended into the color of the air around it.

As a result of his observation, Leonardo came up with some simple rules for painters to follow in creating what he called aerial perspective: the nearest object should be painted its true color, the one immediately behind the nearest one should be painted proportionately bluer, and the object farther away should be proportionately bluer still.

38. According to the passage, which of the following words best describes Leonardo da Vinci's personality traits?
- ① rustic and honest
 - ② bold and extroverted
 - ③ peppery and hot-tempered
 - ④ analytic and innovative
39. Which of the following best describes the artistic technique of "linear perspective"?
- ① An illustration that exaggerates or distorts the basic essence of an objects
 - ② A system of creating an illusion of depth on a flat surface
 - ③ A technique of creating a sculpture through the manipulation of light and shadow
 - ④ A piece of image made from the assemblage of small pieces of colored glass and stone
40. According to the passage, which of the following is true?
- ① The notion of linear perspective was first created by Leonardo da Vinci.
 - ② Da Vinci used to measure the scene with a window before drawing objects.
 - ③ In aerial perspective, distance between the viewer and object is considered important.
 - ④ Da Vinci realized that an object farther away is less blended with the air color.