

**PART ONE: MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 40%**

For Questions 1 to 40, choose the best answer and use PENCIL to fill in the corresponding box on your OMR sheet.

**I. Vocabulary 10%**

1. I pretended not to care, but under the \_\_\_\_\_ of my nonchalance, I felt badly hurt.  
(A) stigma (B) twinge (C) dementia (D) veneer
2. His addiction to gambling was the \_\_\_\_\_ of his life, causing him lifelong misery and suffering.  
(A) litany (B) bane (C) clique (D) rummage
3. With its booming economy, the small Asian country soon emerged to become a force to be \_\_\_\_\_ with in the global community.  
(A) conjured (B) protracted (C) reckoned (D) garnered
4. The President of the Republic, with his \_\_\_\_\_ of cabinet ministers, visited the stricken area in order to confirm the truth of his reputation.  
(A) entourage (B) stipend (C) precipitation (D) pilferage
5. He has absolutely no \_\_\_\_\_, no morals; he'll do anything to get what he wants.  
(A) tactics (B) nuances (C) scruples (D) residues
6. How could you have been so obtuse? Anyone with even a \_\_\_\_\_ of intelligence would have realized that!  
(A) plethora (B) modicum (C) barrage (D) tirade
7. After a long inquiry, the manager was \_\_\_\_\_ from the charge of neglect and thereby was from any responsibility for the fire that destroyed the factory.  
(A) recuperated (B) exonerated (C) absconded (D) disgorged
8. I've always loved full moons. I liked to think that they were an omen of sorts. I wanted to believe they always \_\_\_\_\_ good things.  
(A) portended (B) culminated (C) ostracized (D) mitigated
9. If the assassinator did not succeed, his partner would enact a \_\_\_\_\_ plan to complete the operation and kill their target.  
(A) choreography (B) concussion (C) confectionery (D) contingency
10. Gina's attention to every detail of her appearance was reflected in her personality as well: she was an incredible organizer, \_\_\_\_\_ in nature, constantly making lists of things to be done or gotten or assembled.  
(A) ingenuous (B) condescending (C) magnanimous (D) fastidious

**II. Cloze Test 10%**

**Questions 11~15**

Melbourne, Australia is a dynamic city that is acknowledged for its diversity and its unique neighborhoods; one neighborhood that has obtained significant attention over the past few years

is the area of Fitzroy. In the last decade, it has transformed itself from a dodgy place to the arts and avant-garde district of the city.

This transformation is due to people buying up old buildings and fixing them up to make into chic cafes, trendy clothing stores, and alternative book and record stores where \_\_11\_\_ unusual reading materials and music can be found. A majority of these stores are located on New Brunswick Street, the main thoroughfare of the area.

Nearby Smith Street is a culinary delight, as it's jam-packed with restaurants \_\_12\_\_ food from Lebanon, Greece, Mexico, India, and other countries from all over the world. However, ethnic food isn't the only fare you will find in Fitzroy, as vegetarianism and healthy eating are very popular ways of life in Melbourne and the choices for nutritious food \_\_13\_\_ in Fitzroy.

Johnston Street is between Smith and Brunswick Street and is the nexus of the Latino community in Melbourne, where you can come on any \_\_14\_\_ night and chow down on some spicy Mexican food, or try your hand at Flamenco dancing. Because diversity is so celebrated in Melbourne, this Mexican community lives in harmony with the avant-garde crowd that frequents the neighborhood.

\_\_15\_\_ being a place where you can stuff yourself silly and see some amazing live bands, Fitzroy is a vibrant arts community as many artists make this area their home and showcase their art in the surplus of art galleries that occupy the area.

(Success With Reading 3, Cosmos Culture Ltd.)

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|------------------------|--------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 11. (A) a smidgen of   | (B) all manner of  | (C) a vestige of  | (D) all walks of  |
| 12. (A) featured       | (B) to feature     | (C) as features   | (D) featuring     |
| 13. (A) supplant       | (B) flounder       | (C) abound        | (D) ruminate      |
| 14. (A) given          | (B) precise        | (C) sunken        | (D) exacting      |
| 15. (A) In contrast to | (B) In addition to | (C) Regardless of | (D) Pertaining to |

### **Questions 16~20**

Researchers at Penn State University and the University of Buffalo have completed the most in-depth bear DNA study to date. The project has revealed a lot about genetic relationships between bears, and also the unlikely romances that pepper their history.

From previous studies, we knew that polar and grizzly bears are "sister species." That means they share some DNA background; scientists believed they had split from one another fairly recently—about 600,000 years ago. However, this latest DNA analysis suggests that they have, in fact, been two \_\_16\_\_ species for the past four to five million years. Most grizzlies and polar bears out there these days share less than two percent of their DNA.

Think of it this way: with polar bears sticking to the Arctic, and grizzlies hanging around farther south, it's been pretty easy for the two species to \_\_17\_\_ perfect strangers in terms of revolution and genetics: there simply haven't been many chances for the two species to meet up!

There can be exceptions, \_\_18\_\_. For instance, the DNA from a group of grizzlies living in

Alaska's Alexander Archipelago indicates that, given the opportunity, grizzlies and polar bears certainly aren't \_\_19\_\_ to cuddling up. In fact, thanks to intermittent cross breeding over time, some of those Alaskan grizzlies share up to eleven percent of their DNA with polar bears!

This fact has far-reaching implications for future bear genetics, \_\_20\_\_ climate change is shifting the geographical range of grizzly and polar bear populations. The potential for inter-species "matchmaking" is on the rise, and in places where habitats now overlap, researchers have already observed grizzly-polar-bear hybrids out roaming the landscape. (The Genetic Relationship Between Bears, VOA)

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|--------------------|--------------|------------------|--------------------|
| 16. (A) distinct   | (B) discreet | (C) distinctive  | (D) discriminatory |
| 17. (A) retain     | (B) maintain | (C) sustain      | (D) remain         |
| 18. (A) whereas    | (B) though   | (C) instead      | (D) accordingly    |
| 19. (A) acclimated | (B) opposed  | (C) disapproved  | (D) objected       |
| 20. (A) so far     | (B) albeit   | (C) judging from | (D) now that       |

**III. Passage Completion 20%:** Choose the best answer to complete the passage. Each answer can be used ONLY ONCE.

**Questions 21~30**

(A) rather than	(B) lag	(C) a pinch of salt	(D) cold feet
(E) consequently	(AB) with a view to	(AC) doctored	(AD) arguably
(AE) scenarios	(BC) striking	(BD) tie	(BE) fallible
(CD) disparate	(CE) pet peeve	(DE) volumes	

Do you remember the time President Obama shook hands with Iranian president Ahmadinejad? If you took part in a recent psychological study, it's possible that you will. More than 5,000 participants were presented with \_\_21\_\_ photographs representing fabricated political events, with around half claiming to have memories for the false \_\_22\_\_ (Obama has, of course, never shaken hands with the Iranian president). Part of a decades-long program of research by psychologist Elizabeth Loftus, the latest study provides a neat demonstration of how our memories are created in the present rather than being faithful records of the past.

The popular perception of memory shows a considerable \_\_23\_\_ with the new scientific consensus. The psychologists Daniel J. Simons and Christopher Chabris have conducted two large-scale surveys showing that roughly half of respondents thought that memory works like a video recorder. And although many people do concede that their memories are \_\_24\_\_, there is

much less understanding of precisely how and why they fail us.

Memory is a system with many moving parts, and thus many processes that can go wrong. Psychologist and neuroscientists have explored the strong links between imagination and memory to demonstrate how social factors influence our recollections and to show how memory may actually have evolved to predict the future \_\_25\_\_ keep track of the past. There is \_\_26\_\_ little evolutionary advantage to being able to recall the past in vivid detail; it is much more useful to be able to use past experience to predict what comes next.

So why are we so attached to our idea of memories as fixed, unchanging possession? There are many reasons, but one is that memories are foundational for our sense of self. This is particularly true for early childhood memories (which the scientists tell us are the most unreliable of all). In her \_\_27\_\_ description of lying as a small child in her cot at St. Ives, Virginia Woolf noted that this wasn't just her earliest memory; it was the moment she became the person (and the writer) she was. It is no wonder that we resist the idea that our memories are collages of \_\_28\_\_ sources of information, assembled and reassembled long after the event.

Bracing as it might be, this new way of thinking about memory does not have to lead to self-doubt. It simply requires that we take our memories with \_\_29\_\_, and forge new relationships with them. They may be a kind of fiction, but the manner of their making speaks \_\_30\_\_ about those who create them. In the Obama-Ahmadinejad study, the researchers found that events were more likely to be falsely recalled if they fit the individual's political affiliations (conservatives were more likely than liberals to "remember" the Ahmadinejad handshake, for example). Whether the events happened or not, your biases and beliefs shape the kind of memories you form, and thus reveal the kind of person you are.

(What Our Memories Tell Us About Ourselves, Time Magazine)

### **Questions 31~40**

(A) redolent of	(B) red herrings	(C) mine	(D) atrocity
(E) massive	(AB) reverie	(AC) a deluge of	(AD) spick and span
(AE) in a bid to	(BC) smithereens of	(BD) slander	(BE) augment
(CD) ground zero	(CE) surmise	(DE) obituaries	

Last week's dramatic Boston bombing attacks and the subsequent manhunt for the suspects provoked \_\_31\_\_ activity on social media sites as the public hunted for information. Thousands of netizens took to sites like Reddit and 4Chan \_\_32\_\_ "crowdsource" evidence and find who might be responsible, sparking the biggest online "whodunit" ever seen.

Not surprisingly, these crowdsourcing efforts were mostly disastrous, sowing chaos and

confusion across the web as \_\_33\_\_ and misinformation proliferated. Misleading evidence and people jumping to the wrong conclusions led to the finger of suspicion being pointed at numerous innocent spectators, such as the missing Brown University student Sunil Tripathi, who disappeared from his home two weeks prior to the bombings and ended up with his name plastered all over the web as Public Enemy No.1.

One might \_\_34\_\_ that with the failure of the Reditors et al to identify the bombers, crowdsourcing for clues doesn't have much of a future, but that couldn't be further from the truth. Although the mistakes and online witch hunts were widely publicized, the reams of data that authorities received from the public clearly played a big part in their investigation. The general public might have made a \_\_35\_\_ blunder, but the authorities sure didn't.

The crucial difference was the technology involved. The Security Ledger blog explains how investigators employed advanced image analysis software called CrowdOptic that can extract compass information from the EXIF data in images, then use algorithms to pinpoint different "points of focus" within those photos. In the context of the Boston bombings, investigators were able to \_\_36\_\_ metadata from the photos they received, pinpointing their exact Geo-locations and using these clues to identify critical leads near \_\_37\_\_.

The result of these efforts was that investigators were able to release photos of the correct suspects within just 72 hours of the bombings. Soon after, these images were quickly distributed across television and online, leading to the suspects' identification.

The prevalence of digital cameras and smartphones has turned each of us into a citizen journalist, and any future attacks will surely throw up a similar flood of data. This data, when combined with advanced analysis tools, can be extremely valuable. The flood of amateur photos and video can \_\_38\_\_ footage provided by CCTV cameras, providing investigators with a complete 360-degree view of the hours and minutes leading up to a crime.

What's vital is that we, the public, understand the limits of crowdsourcing. We cannot just randomly accuse individuals and embark on crazy witch hunts that \_\_39\_\_ the names of innocent people like Sunil Tripathi. We cannot have vigilante justice or mob rule. What people have to learn is that this data needs to be left in the hands of competent investigators who have the tools and the expertise to analyze it and interpret it successfully. So long as the public can resist the frenzied speculation each time we witness a new \_\_40\_\_, crowdsourced investigations will have a very bright future indeed. (Crowdsourcing Screwed Up, But Can We Do It Better Next Time, Silicon Angle)