

## |21번 변형|

**8. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?**<sup>8)</sup>

The effects of climate change will not be equally distributed across the globe, and there are likely to be winners and losers as the planet warms. Regarding climate effects in general, developing countries are likely to experience more negative effects of global warming. Not only do many developing countries have naturally warmer climates than those in the developed world, they also rely more heavily on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism. As temperatures rise further, regions such as Africa will face declining crop yields and will struggle to produce sufficient food for domestic consumption, while their major exports will likely fall in volume. This effect will be made worse for these regions if developed countries are able to make up for the fall in agricultural output with new sources, potentially from their own domestic economies as their land becomes more suitable for growing crops.

- ① Causes of Global Warming
- ② How to Save the Planet
- ③ The Efforts to Reduce Wastes
- ④ Difference of Producing Sufficient Food
- ⑤ Victim of Climate Change: the Developing World

## |21번 변형|

**9. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?**<sup>9)</sup>

The effects of climate change will not be equally distributed across the globe, and there are likely to be winners and losers as the planet warms. Regarding climate effects in general, developing countries are likely to experience more negative effects of global warming. Not only do many developing countries have naturally warmer climates than those in the developed world, they also rely more heavily on climate sensitive sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism. As temperatures rise further, regions such as Africa will face declining crop yields and will struggle producing sufficient food for domestic consumption, while their major exports will likely fall in volume. This effect will be made worse for these regions if developed countries are able to make up for the fall in agricultural output with new sources, potentially from their own domestic economies as their land becomes more suitable for growing crops.

## |21번 변형|

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 어색한 것은?(10)

The effects of climate change will not be ①equally distributed across the globe, and there are likely to be winners and losers as the planet warms. Regarding climate effects in general, developing countries are likely to experience more ②negative effects of global warming. Not only do many developing countries have naturally warmer climates than those in the developed world, they also rely more heavily on climate ③sensible sectors such as agriculture, forestry, and tourism. As temperatures rise further, regions such as Africa will face declining crop yields and will struggle to produce sufficient food for ④domestic consumption, while their major exports will likely fall in volume. This effect will be made worse for these regions if developed countries are able to make up for the fall in agricultural output with new sources, potentially from their own domestic economies as their land becomes more ⑤suitable for growing crops.

## |22번 변형|

11. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?(11)

Because debate both requires and allows for a lot of preparation, individuals develop confidence in their materials and passion for the ideas they support.

Nervousness about public speaking is one of the most common fears among people. ( ① ) It can serve as a real and significant barrier to effective communication and ultimately to academic and professional success. ( ② ) Debate is an ideal setting to develop coping strategies that allow people to manage their speech anxiety. ( ③ ) Debate provides a focus on the content over style, so the attention is on the arguments, not on the person. ( ④ ) Participants may forget to be nervous as they have so much else to think about. ( ⑤ ) And repetition of experience helps them build confidence and learn to cope with their inevitable nervousness in such a way as to prevent it from interfering with their objectives.



## |22번 변형|

### 12. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? <sup>12)</sup>

Nervousness about public speaking is one of the most common fears among people. It can serve as a real and significant barrier to effective communication and ultimately to academic and professional success. Debate is an ideal setting to develop coping strategies that allow people to manage their speech anxiety. Because debate both requires and allows for a lot of preparation, individuals develop confidence in their materials and passion for the ideas they support. Debate provides a focus on the content over style, so the attention is on the arguments, not on the person. Participants may forget to be nervous as they have so much else to think about. And repetition of experience helps them build confidence and learn to cope with their inevitable nervousness in such a way as to prevent it from interfering with their objectives.

## |22번 변형|

### 13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 어색한 것은? <sup>13)</sup>

Nervousness about public speaking is one of the most common fears among people. It can serve as a real and ①significant barrier to effective communication and ultimately to academic and professional success. Debate is an ideal setting to develop coping strategies that allow people to manage their speech anxiety. Because debate both requires and allows for a lot of preparation, individuals develop ②confidence in their materials and passion for the ideas they support. Debate provides a focus on the content over style, so the ③distraction is on the arguments, not on the person. Participants may forget to be nervous as they have so much else to think about. And ④repetition of experience helps them build confidence and learn to cope with their ⑤inevitable nervousness in such a way as to prevent it from interfering with their objectives.

- ① Nervousness: barrier to communication
- ② Focusing on the arguments helps to cope with nervousness.
- ③ Public speaking lead to academic and professional success.
- ④ Debate: an effective way to exchange ideas.
- ⑤ Repetition of experience develops coping strategies.



## |23번 변형|

14. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B) 부분에 들어갈 어휘로 적절한 것은?<sup>14)</sup>

Many parents who have experienced personal hardship desire a better life for their children. To want to spare children from having to go through unpleasant experiences is a noble aim, and it naturally stems from love and concern for the child. What these parents don't realize, however, is that while in the short term they may be making the lives of their children more pleasant, in the long term they may be preventing their children from acquiring (A)\_\_\_\_\_, mental strength, and important interpersonal skills. Samuel Smiles, a nineteenth-century English author, wrote, "It is doubtful whether any heavier curse could be forced on man than the complete gratification of all his wishes without effort on his part, leaving nothing for his hopes, desires, or (B)\_\_\_\_\_. For healthy development, the child needs to deal with some failure, struggle through some difficult periods, and experience some painful emotions.

| (A)               | (B)       |
|-------------------|-----------|
| ① self-confidence | struggles |
| ② self-control    | happiness |
| ③ self-esteem     | dreams    |
| ④ self-reliance   | wishes    |
| ⑤ self-worth      | strengths |

## |23번 변형|

15. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 어색한 것은?<sup>15)</sup>

Many parents who have experienced personal ①hardship desire a better life for their children. To want to spare children from having to go through unpleasant experiences is a ②noble aim, and it naturally stems from love and concern for the child. What these parents don't realize, however, is that while in the short term they may be making the lives of their children more ③unpleasant, in the long term they may be preventing their children from acquiring self-confidence, mental strength, and important interpersonal skills. Samuel Smiles, a nineteenth-century English author, wrote, "It is ④doubtful whether any heavier curse could be forced on man than the complete gratification of all his wishes without effort on his part, leaving nothing for his hopes, desires, or struggles." For ⑤healthy development, the child needs to deal with some failure, struggle through some difficult periods, and experience some painful emotions.



## |29번 변형|

22. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은? <sup>22)</sup>

English speakers have one of the simplest systems for describing familial relationships. Many African language speakers would consider it absurd ①to use a single word like “cousin” to describe both male and female relatives, or not to distinguish whether the person described ②is related by blood to the speaker’s father or to his mother. To be unable to distinguish a brother-in-law as the brother of one’s wife or the husband of one’s sister would seem ③confused within the structure of personal relationships existing in many cultures. Similarly, how is it possible to make sense of a situation ④in which a single word “uncle” applies to the brother of one’s father and to the brother of one’s mother? The Hawaiian language uses the same term to refer to one’s father and to the father’s brother. People of Northern Burma, who think in the Jinghpaw language, ⑤have eighteen basic terms for describing their kin. Not one of them can be directly translated into English.

## |30번 변형|

23. 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은? <sup>23)</sup>

Dworkin suggests a classic argument for a certain kind of equality of opportunity. From Dworkin’s view, justice requires that a person’s fate be determined by things that are within that person’s control, not by luck. If differences in well-being are determined by circumstances lying outside of an individual’s control, they are unjust. According to this argument, inequality of well-being that is driven by differences in individual choices or tastes is acceptable. But we should seek to eliminate inequality of well-being that is driven by factors that are not an individual’s responsibility and which prevent an individual from achieving what he or she values. We do so by ensuring equality of opportunity or equality of access to fundamental resources.

- ① Dworkin의 관점에서는 정의는 운이 아니라 그 사람의 통제 안에서 결정된다.
- ② 행복이 개인의 통제 밖에 있는 환경에 의해 결정된다면, 그 차이는 불공평하다.
- ③ 개인의 선택이나 취향의 차이에서 만들어진 행복의 불평등은 허용가능하다.
- ④ 성취하지 못하게 막는 요소는 제거해야 한다.
- ⑤ 결과의 평등은 기본적인 자원에의 접근의 평등을 보장한다.

## |30번 변형|

24. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>24)</sup>

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- ① limited education
- ② unjust social system
- ③ inequality of happiness
- ④ equality of opportunity
- ⑤ distribution of resources

## |30번 변형|

25. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?<sup>25)</sup>

Dworkin suggests a classic argument for a certain kind of equality of opportunity. From Dworkin's view, justice requires that a person's fate ①be determined by things that are within that person's control, not by luck. If differences in well-being are determined by circumstances ②lying outside of an individual's

control, they are unjust. According to this argument, inequality of well-being that is driven by differences in individual choices or tastes ③are acceptable. But we should seek to eliminate inequality of well-being that is driven by factors that are not an individual's responsibility and ④which prevent an individual from achieving what he or she ⑤values. We do so by ensuring equality of opportunity or equality of access to fundamental resources.

## |31번 변형|

26. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 어색한 것은?<sup>26)</sup>

We are the CEOs of our own lives. We work hard to ①urge ourselves to get up and go to work and do what we must do day after day. We also try to ②encourage the people working for and with us, those who are doing business with us, and even those who ③regulate us. We do this in our personal lives, too: From a very young age, kids try to ④persuade their parents to do things for them ("Dad, I'm too scared to do this!") with varying degrees of success. As adults, we try to encourage our significant others to do things for us ("Sweetie, I had such a stressful day today, can you please put the kids to bed and do the dishes?"). We attempt to get our kids to clean up their rooms. We try to ⑤dissuade our neighbors to help out with a neighborhood party. Whatever our official job descriptions, we are all part-time motivators.



## |31번 변형|

27. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>27)</sup>

We are the CEOs of our own lives. We work hard to urge ourselves to get up and go to work and do what we must do day after day. We also try to encourage the people working for and with us, those who are doing business with us, and even those who regulate us. We do this in our personal lives, too: From a very young age, kids try to persuade their parents to do things for them ("Dad, I'm too scared to do this!") with varying degrees of success. As adults, we try to encourage our significant others to do things for us ("Sweetie, I had such a stressful day today, can you please put the kids to bed and do the dishes?"). We attempt to get our kids to clean up their rooms. We try to induce our neighbors to help out with a neighborhood party. Whatever our official job descriptions, we are all part-time motivators.

- ① 사람들은 자신의 삶을 스스로 결정해야 한다.
- ② 사람들은 끊임없이 자신을 격려하려 노력한다.
- ③ 아이들은 부모의 관심과 애정 어린 시선이 필요하다.
- ④ 사람들은 다른 사람들이 특정한 행동을 하도록 유도한다.
- ⑤ 사람들은 공식적인 직업 이외에 시간제 일자리가 필요하다.

## |32번 변형|

28. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?<sup>28)</sup>

In many regions of Central America, native people can but do not grow green vegetables ①packed with vital nutrients such as vitamin A. Generally speaking, the people do not have a tradition of raising these crops. They often ②have limited education in general and

almost no exposure to health and nutrition advice, and they grow ③what feeds the most people. They often have plenty of tortillas and beans, so they have sufficient protein, and they eat until full. Yet the lack of micronutrients ④leads to their children developing blindness, iron deficiency, and other growth disorders. In these situations, families have to ⑤educate about nutrition, encouraged to diversify their diets, plant more green vegetables, and sometimes receive nutritional assistance to correct imbalances.

## |32번 변형|

29. 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>29)</sup>

In many regions of Central America, native people can but do not grow green vegetables packed with vital nutrients such as vitamin A.

(A) In these situations, families have to be educated about nutrition, encouraged to diversify their diets, plant more green vegetables, and sometimes receive nutritional assistance to correct imbalances.

(B) They often have plenty of tortillas and beans, so they have sufficient protein, and they eat until full. Yet the lack of micronutrients leads to their children developing blindness, iron deficiency, and other growth disorders.

(C) Generally speaking, the people do not have a tradition of raising these crops. They often have limited education in general and almost no exposure to health and nutrition advice, and they grow what feeds the most people.

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① (A) - (C) - (B) | ② (B) - (A) - (C) |
| ③ (B) - (C) - (A) | ④ (C) - (A) - (B) |
| ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A) |                   |



## |37번 변형|

43. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>43)</sup>

In contrast, most bus drivers follow the same route every day and therefore do not stimulate their hippocampus as much.

Both taxi and bus drivers use a part of their brain called the hippocampus to navigate routes that can sometimes be very complicated. (①) Who would you guess has the larger hippocampus: the taxi driver or bus driver? The answer is the taxi driver. (②) This is because taxi drivers need to take new routes quite often. (③) To do this, they use their hippocampus intensively to memorize all kinds of routes and figure out the quickest way to reach their destinations. (④) Over time, the taxi driver's role triggers a growth of neurons and synapses in the hippocampus, resulting in its increased size. Brain changes like this are the basis for seeing improvement in mental performance. (⑤) So if you put away your satellite navigation system and regularly use your memory instead, you may end up with a larger hippocampus and perhaps a better memory, too.

## |37번 변형|

44. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>44)</sup>

Both taxi and bus drivers use a part of their brain called the hippocampus to navigate routes that can sometimes be very complicated. Who would you guess has the larger hippocampus: the taxi driver or bus driver? The answer is the taxi driver. This is because taxi drivers need to take new routes quite often. To do this, they use their hippocampus intensively to memorize all kinds of routes and figure out the quickest way to reach their destinations. In contrast, most bus drivers follow the same route every day and therefore do not stimulate their hippocampus as much. Over time, the taxi driver's role triggers a growth of neurons and synapses in the hippocampus, resulting in its increased size. Brain changes like this are the basis for seeing improvement in mental performance. So if you put away your satellite navigation system and regularly use your memory instead, you may end up with a larger hippocampus and perhaps a better memory, too.

- ① What is Hippocampus?
- ② Development of Neuroscience
- ③ How to Make a Better Memory
- ④ Difference Between Taxi and Bus Driving
- ⑤ The Role of Hippocampus in Navigating Routs



## |37번 변형|

45. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?<sup>45)</sup>

Both taxi and bus drivers use a part of their brain ①called the hippocampus to navigate routes that can sometimes be very complicated. Who would you guess ②has the larger hippocampus: the taxi driver or bus driver? The answer is the taxi driver. This is because taxi drivers need to take new routes quite often. To do this, they use their hippocampus intensively ③to memorize all kinds of routes and figure out the quickest way to reach their destinations. In contrast, most bus drivers follow the same route every day and therefore do not stimulate their hippocampus as much. Over time, the taxi driver's role triggers a growth of neurons and synapses in the hippocampus, ④resulted in its increased size. Brain changes like this are the basis for seeing improvement in mental performance. So if you put away your satellite navigation system and regularly ⑤use your memory instead, you may end up with a larger hippocampus and perhaps a better memory, too.

## |38번 변형|

46. 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>46)</sup>

Emotion plays an essential role in all our pursuits—including our pursuit of happiness. It is nearly impossible for us to imagine a life without emotion.

(A) The robot thinks and behaves in the same way that humans do. It can discuss deep philosophical issues and follow complex logic; it can dig tunnels and build skyscrapers.

(B) Think of an emotionless robot that, other than the capacity for emotions, has exactly the same physical and cognitive characteristics as humans.

(C) Yet, although the robot is sophisticated, it lacks all motivation to act. This is because even the most basic desires are dependent on emotions—the one thing this robot lacks.

① (A) - (C) - (B)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

② (B) - (A) - (C)

④ (C) - (A) - (B)

## |38번 변형|

47. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 어휘의 쓰임이 어색한 것은?<sup>47)</sup>

Emotion plays an ①essential role in all our pursuits—including our pursuit of happiness. It is nearly ②impossible for us to imagine a life without emotion. Think of an emotionless robot that, other than the capacity for emotions, has exactly the same physical and ③cognitive characteristics as humans. The robot thinks and behaves in the same way that humans do. It can discuss deep philosophical issues and follow complex logic; it can dig tunnels and build skyscrapers. Yet, although the robot is ④sophisticated, it lacks all motivation to act. This is because even the most basic desires are ⑤independent on emotions—the one thing this robot lacks.



### |39번 변형|

50. 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? <sup>50)</sup>

Favorite websites sometimes greet users like old friends. Online bookstores welcome their customers by name and suggest new books they might like to read.

(A) Therefore, cookies can greatly benefit individuals. For example, cookies save users the chore of having to enter names and addresses into e-commerce websites every time they make a purchase.

(B) Real estate sites tell their visitors about new properties that have come on the market. These tricks are made possible by cookies, small files that an Internet server stores inside individuals' web browsers so it can remember them.

(C) However, concerns have been raised that cookies, which can track what people do online, may be violating privacy by helping companies or government agencies accumulate personal information. Security is another concern: Cookies make shared computers far less secure and offer hackers many ways to break into systems.

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)      ② (B) - (A) - (C)  
③ (B) - (C) - (A)      ④ (C) - (A) - (B)  
⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

### |40번 변형|

51. 다음 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? <sup>51)</sup>

This difference in perception showed up in a physical challenge, too.

We often assume we see our physical surroundings as they actually are. ( ① ) But new research suggests that how we see the world depends on what we want from it. ( ② ) When a group of psychologists asked people to estimate how far away a bottle of water was, those who were thirsty guessed it was closer than nonthirsty people did. ( ③ ) When people were told to toss a beanbag at a \$25 gift card, and that the closest would win it, people threw their beanbags nine inches short on average. ( ④ ) But when the gift card's value was \$0, people threw their beanbags past the card by an inch. ( ⑤ ) As the brain evolved, people who saw distances to goals as shorter might have gone after what they wanted more often. This error in perception was actually an advantage, leading people to get what they needed.



## |40번 변형|

52. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?<sup>52)</sup>

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## |41~42번 변형|

53. 다음 주어진 문장에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>53)</sup>

A new study published in Science reveals that people generally approve of driverless, or autonomous, cars programmed to sacrifice their passengers in order to save pedestrians, but these same people are not enthusiastic about riding in such autonomous vehicles (AVs) themselves.

(A) The same respondents, however, said they prefer to buy cars that protect them and their passengers, especially if family members are involved. This suggests that if both self-protective and utilitarian AVs were allowed on the market, few people would be willing to ride in the latter — even though they would prefer others to do so. The inconsistency, which illustrates an ethical tension between the good of the individual and that of the public, persisted across a wide range of survey scenarios analyzed.

(B) For example, participants were asked whether it would be more moral for AVs to sacrifice one passenger rather than kill 10 pedestrians. Survey participants said that AVs should be programmed to be utilitarian and to minimize harm to pedestrians, a position that would put the safety of those outside the vehicle ahead of the driver and passengers' safety.

(C) In six online surveys of U.S. residents conducted in 2015, researchers asked participants how they would want their AVs to behave. The scenarios involved in the surveys varied in the number of pedestrian and passenger lives that could be saved, among other factors.

① (A) - (C) - (B)      ② (B) - (A) - (C)

③ (B) - (C) - (A)      ④ (C) - (A) - (B)

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

|41~42번 변형|

54. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>54)</sup>

A new study published in Science reveals that people generally approve of driverless, or autonomous, cars programmed to sacrifice their passengers in order to save pedestrians, but these same people are not enthusiastic about riding in such autonomous vehicles (AVs) themselves. In six online surveys of U.S. residents conducted in 2015, researchers asked participants how they would want their AVs to behave. The scenarios involved in the surveys varied in the number of pedestrian and passenger lives that could be saved, among other factors. ( A ), participants were asked whether it would be more moral for AVs to sacrifice one passenger rather than kill 10 pedestrians. Survey participants said that AVs should be programmed to be utilitarian and to minimize harm to pedestrians, a position that would put the safety of those outside the vehicle ahead of the driver and passengers' safety. The same respondents, ( B ), said they prefer to buy cars that protect them and their passengers, especially if family members are involved. This suggests that if both self-protective and utilitarian AVs were allowed on the market, few people would be willing to ride in the latter — even though they would prefer others to do so. The inconsistency, which illustrates an ethical tension between the good of the individual and that of the public, persisted across a wide range of survey scenarios analyzed.

| (A)            | (B)               |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① Nevertheless | For instance      |
| ② For example  | However           |
| ③ In short     | In brief          |
| ④ To sum up    | Moreover          |
| ⑤ Therefore    | On the other hand |

|43~45번 변형|

55. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 어색한 것은?<sup>55)</sup>

One day, Kathy got off her bus and stood in front of the school ①crying. The staff member there did not know enough sign language to ask her why she was crying. Finally, the staff member took Kathy into the office ②where she handed Kathy a pen and notepad. Kathy wrote: “PAC BAK.” Immediately she realized the girl left her backpack on the bus. She called the bus back to school, and soon Kathy ③was reunited with her backpack. That day Kathy discovered the power of the pen. From then on, she had a new appreciation for writing. She is a young woman now and ④has become an excellent writer, public speaker, and student leader. During her senior year in high school, Kathy became the Douglas County Rodeo Queen, and the following year, she ⑤enrolled the University of Northern Colorado to become a teacher. Kathy keeps in touch, and I especially treasure her emails with term papers attached. This young lady wields a very powerful pen!



### [ 정답 ]

- |       |       |
|-------|-------|
| 1) ⑤  | 47) ⑤ |
| 2) ⑤  | 48) ② |
| 3) ③  | 49) ③ |
| 4) ④  | 50) ② |
| 5) ②  | 51) ③ |
| 6) ③  | 52) ③ |
| 7) ⑤  | 53) ⑤ |
| 8) ⑤  | 54) ② |
| 9) ④  | 55) ⑤ |
| 10) ③ | 56) ② |
| 11) ③ |       |
| 12) ② |       |
| 13) ③ |       |
| 14) ① |       |
| 15) ③ |       |
| 16) ① |       |
| 17) ② |       |
| 18) ③ |       |
| 19) ⑤ |       |
| 20) ③ |       |
| 21) ② |       |
| 22) ③ |       |
| 23) ⑤ |       |
| 24) ④ |       |
| 25) ③ |       |
| 26) ⑤ |       |
| 27) ④ |       |
| 28) ⑤ |       |
| 29) ⑤ |       |
| 30) ② |       |
| 31) ① |       |
| 32) ② |       |
| 33) ⑤ |       |
| 34) ③ |       |
| 35) ② |       |
| 36) ⑤ |       |
| 37) ③ |       |
| 38) ② |       |
| 39) ③ |       |
| 40) ② |       |
| 41) ③ |       |
| 42) ③ |       |
| 43) ④ |       |
| 44) ③ |       |
| 45) ④ |       |
| 46) ② |       |