



Text 1

Over this decade, employment in jobs requiring education beyond a high school diploma will grow more rapidly than employment in jobs that do not; of the 30 fastest growing occupations, more than half require post-secondary education. With the average earnings of college graduates at a level that is twice as high as that of workers with only a high school diploma, higher education is now the clearest (31) ... into the middle class.

In higher education, the U.S. has been outpaced internationally. While the United States ranks ninth in the world in the proportion of young adults enrolled in college, we have fallen to 16th in the world in our share of certificates and degrees awarded to adults ages 25-34 — lagging behind Korea, Canada, Japan and other nations. While more than half of college students graduate within six years, the (32) ... for low-income students is around 25 percent.

Acknowledging these factors early in his administration, President Obama challenged every American to commit to at least one year of higher education or post-secondary training. (33) ... that America would once again have the highest proportion of college graduates in the world by 2020.

31. The opinion that best completes (31) is ...

- (A) Effort
- (B) Position
- (C) Beginning
- (D) Advantage
- (E) Pathway

32. The opinion that best completes (32) is ...

- (A) Learning achievement
- (B) Academic capacity
- (C) Completion rate
- (D) Logical understanding
- (E) Intellectual development

33. The opinion that best completes (33) is ...

- (A) Americans will deserve higher education for their future
- (B) Middle class Americans are invited to provide financial aids
- (C) American students are suggested to take antrepreneurial skill
- (D) The President has set up a new educational goal for the country
- (E) The government recommends Americans for college education

Text 2

Did you ride your bike to school when you were a kid, A generation ago most kids rode, walked or caught the bus to school; very few of us were dropped off by our parents at the school gate. These days most of us have experienced the daily traffic jams around schools at drop-off and pick-up times, as parents drive their children to the school gate. While there is no national data on the number of children who walk or ride to school, a recent Victorian survey found nearly half of all children are driven to school every day.

Parents choose to drop their kids at school for a number of reasons — mostly to do with safety and convenience. But experts say chauffeuring your kids to school every day could mean they are missing out on much-needed exercise and other life skills.

Research suggests at least a third of Australian children aged 9-16 years are not getting the amount of daily physical activity recommended in national guidelines. But this is not because children's participation in leisure or sporting activities has dropped off, says Dr Jan Garrard. Participation in these activities has not altered much over the years, Garrard says but what has changed is the level of incidental activity children do. "When you look at countries where children are just active as part of everyday life, they do not have to be sporty. All they have to do is to get around the way the Community gets around by walking and cycling, and they get enough physical activity," she says.



34. The author develop some ideas in paragraph 2 by ...
- (A) Describing parents' chauffeuring followed by its effect
 - (B) Explaining reason for chauffeuring and their advantages
 - (C) Discussing the function of chauffeuring and the impact
 - (D) Arguing for chauffeuring practice for children's safety
 - (E) Exposing how parent chauffer and its drawbacks
35. By writing the sentence "... chauffeuring your kids to school everyday could mean they are missing out on much-needed exercise and other life skills." (paragraph 2, line 2-3), the author implies that
- (A) Taking kids to school makes them deprived individuals when they grow up
 - (B) Kids given a lift to school likely lose vital social and physical advantages
 - (C) Schooling means not only learning in classes but also socializing with others
 - (D) Parents spoil their kids' future social and physical life by giving them a lift
 - (E) When a child needs physical and social training, parent should facilitate them
36. Dr. Garrard's statement "... where children are just active as part of everyday life, they do not have to be sporty..." (paragraph 3line 5) may be best restated that ...
- (A) Children who are active do not automatically mean they will be good at sport
 - (B) Being muscular should not be the aim of children who are naturally active
 - (C) Children's physical fitness is not closely relates with their daily activities
 - (D) Activeness in children does not mean to make these children physically fit
 - (E) When naturally active, children need no more scheduled sport activities
37. The pat following the passage above most likely contains information on ...
- (A) Advice to parents for their children to have enough physical activities
 - (B) The decreasing trend of children to do physical activities at their will
 - (C) Parental motives behind chauffeuring their children to school
 - (D) Reasons for children not to do fun and incidental activities
 - (E) Effects of having children not to be given a lift to school.

Text 3

Agroecologists do not always agree about what agroecology is or should be in the long-term. Different definitions of the term agroecology can be distinguished largely by the specificity with which one defines the term "ecology," as well as the term's potential political connotations. Definitions of agroecology, therefore, may be first grouped according to the specific contexts within which they situate agriculture. Agroecology is defined as "the study of the relation of agricultural crops and environment." This definition refers to the "- ecology" part of "agroecology" narrowly as the natural environment. Following this definition, an agroecologist would study agriculture's various relationships with soil health, water quality, air quality, meso- and micro-fauna, surrounding flora, environmental toxins, and other environmental contexts.

A more common definition of the word can be taken from Dalgaard et al., who refer to agroecology as the study of the interactions between plants, animals, humans and the environment within agricultural systems. Consequently, agroecology is inherently multidisciplinary, including factors from agronomy, ecology, sociology, economics and related disciplines, in this case, the "-ecology" portion of "agroecology is defined broadly to include social, cultural, and economic contexts as well.



38. The points provided in paragraph 3 of the passage explain that ...
- (A) Different places tend to define agroecology scientifically
 - (B) Interpreting agroecology needs to include political sides
 - (C) Agroecology is associated geographically and politically
 - (D) People's aspiration of agroecology differs significantly
 - (E) No body can define agroecology with scientific precision
39. Ideas in paragraph 2 and 3 define agroecology as shown in the consecutive relation as ...
- (A) Political and interactive approaches
 - (B) General and cross authoritative sides
 - (C) Multidisciplinary and restricted angles
 - (D) Ecology and socio economic viewpoints
 - (E) Agricultural and socio cultural perspectives
40. Based on the passage above, if someone is a genuine agroecologist, he/she will likely ...
- (A) Examine social, cultural, and economic aspects
 - (B) Do research on environmental and political loads
 - (C) Include scientific methodology in his/her approach
 - (D) Put aside social aspect in his/her ecological studies
 - (E) Make use of multidisciplinary
41. regarding the definition of agroecology, the author assumes that it ...
- (A) Tends to denote scientific loads
 - (B) May be understood contextually
 - (C) Has universal underlying values
 - (D) Can be interpreted differently
 - (E) Should be exclusively situated

Text 4

People still collect books as valuable antiques or for a hobby, but you get virtually all the information you need from the view screen of your home computer system. The computer is linked to a library — not a library of books but an electronic library where information on every subject is stored in computer memory banks.

Having this service at your fingertips is like having a huge brand-new encyclopedia in your homes at all times. The computer can tell you anything you want to know, and the information is always the very latest available. There need be only one central library to which computers in homes, offices, schools and colleges are connected. At the library experts are constantly busy, feeding in the very latest information as they receive it. In theory one huge electronic library could serve the whole world!

(blogs.smithsonianmag.com)

E-books have not spelled the demise of the local library in New York. In fact, according to a new report from the Center for an Urban Future, 40.5 million people visited the city's public libraries, more than all of the city's professional sports teams and major cultural institutions combined.

The report "Branches of Opportunity" looks at the changing role of the city's libraries in the digital age. It finds that while public libraries are serving more New Yorkers than ever, they are "undervalued by policy-makers and face growing threats. "New York City's library system is a unique hybrid. Three organizations — the New York Public Library, along with the Brooklyn and Queens libraries— operate 206 local branches throughout the five boroughs.

(www.wnyc.org)



42. Which ideas in passage 5 is different from that in passage 4?
- (A) E-libraries require sophisticated IT expertise
 - (B) Access to information in e-libraries is unlimited
 - (C) Collections of e-libraries are regularly updated
 - (D) E-libraries function as a huge information bank
 - (E) In reality most people are still e-library illiterate
43. Which of the following statements is true according to both passages?
- (A) People would rather go to the library than watch sporting events
 - (B) People still dream of using libraries in spite of time and space
 - (C) Access to information in an e-library requires a good IT system
 - (D) Libraries provide quick access to free e-books and newspapers
 - (E) The role of library changes fast due to advanced IT Technology
44. Based on the information in both passages, it can be hypothesized that ...
- (A) Conventional libraries will continue despite of the threats
 - (B) Policies should be made to conserve common libraries
 - (C) Threats to book publishers become more serious
 - (D) Electronic libraries will gain much popularity
 - (E) Unpopularity of ordinary libraries is obvious
45. The topic discussed in both passages is ...
- (A) The electronic library establishment in the digital era
 - (B) The importance of libraries in the computer era
 - (C) The preference to choosing public libraries
 - (D) The advanced technology in managing libraries
 - (E) The number of public library visitors in New York