

I. [A] Questions (1)—(5) below each contain a set of five words. The five words in each set are missing the same pair of letters. Choose the correct pair from the list (1—8) in the box below them to insert into the underlined space, and mark the appropriate number on your answer sheet.

(1) d <u>l</u>	d <u>t</u>	f <u>l</u>	cr <u>l</u>	fl <u>nt</u>
(2) d <u>l</u>	d <u>ry</u>	tr <u>l</u>	l <u>r</u>	g <u>nt</u>
(3) d <u>ry</u>	tr <u>l</u>	f <u>l</u>	h <u>l</u>	dr <u>n</u>
(4) r <u>n</u>	h <u>r</u>	v <u>l</u>	v <u>n</u>	s <u>ze</u>
(5) h <u>l</u>	fr <u>d</u>	l <u>nch</u>	s <u>ce</u>	f <u>lt</u>

1. ai	2. au	3. ei	4. ia
5. ie	6. ou	7. ua	8. ue

[B] In each of the following sentences (6)—(10), a word has been removed and replaced with an underlined space. Choose the most appropriate word from the list (1—4) below each sentence to insert into the underlined space to complete that sentence.

(6) My boss leveled \_\_\_\_\_ me; if I don't bring in more sales, I will get fired.

1. of      2. to      3. up      4. with

(7) His plans to open his own restaurant sadly fell \_\_\_\_\_ at the last minute.

1. for      2. into      3. on      4. through

(8) Several students cooked \_\_\_\_\_ an excuse for not submitting their homework.

1. for      2. off      3. to      4. up

(9) After a hard day at work, she would wind \_\_\_\_\_ by listening to opera.

1. by      2. down      3. of      4. on

(10) Just because you hit your sales target, you shouldn't bank \_\_\_\_\_ getting a promotion.

1. off      2. on      3. to      4. with

II. Read the text below and answer the questions that follow.

**Melchior the Magician**

To some he was guilty of **charlatany**<sup>(11)</sup>, but I know better. Indeed, to me he would always be The Magnificent Mr. Melchior, "Mystic to Their Majesties of Moldova," as his calling card advertised. His shows, or "supernatural spectacles," as he was **wont**<sup>(12)</sup> to term them, performed before the royal court, were naturally nothing short of marvelous. Under a single bright light that no doubt represented the sun, and with Egyptian flute music floating on the air, Mr. Melchior would suddenly appear in a puff of smoke, standing center stage in his impressively long, flowing magician's robes and headwear somewhat **redolent**<sup>(13)</sup> of an ancient high priest from the temple of Karnak on the banks of the Nile River. He would then proceed to put on breath-taking displays of his talent for conjuring, creating illusions, reading minds, charming snakes, disappearing and reappearing, making predictions and practicing **prestidigitation**<sup>(14)</sup>, much to the amazement and delight of his audience. However, it was when one encountered him alone, one-on-one, in the intimate setting of the basement under his house, that one gained a true insight into his sublime skills. Only very dimly lit and rather damp, this, his "Cave of Mysteries," as Mr. Melchior called it, was **festooned**<sup>(15)</sup> with all manner of magical **paraphernalia**<sup>(16)</sup>: old animal bones, bleached human skulls, dusty bottles housing curiously colored liquids, and hanging scrolls bearing ancient, **arcane**<sup>(17)</sup> symbols. In the corner, stood a sturdy oak desk, upon which lay a mighty book bound with what appeared to be the hide of some mythical beast and with the symbol of an *uroboros*, that is, a snake devouring its own tail and representing eternity, **emblazoned**<sup>(18)</sup> across its cover. There, in the privacy of his underground magician's study, Mr. Melchior, no longer the **flamboyant**<sup>(19)</sup> showman that he appeared when above ground and occupying the stage before a large audience, would **transmogrify**<sup>(20)</sup> into a quiet, contemplative and seriously intense scholar of the magical arts.

*If you looked up the basic forms of the underlined words (11) — (20) in a dictionary, you would find the following definitions (0 — 9). In each case, decide which definition matches the underlined word and mark that number on your answer sheet.*

0. to adorn or decorate a room or other place
1. obscure, mysterious; known by, or knowable to, only a few people
2. tricks performed in a very skillful way using the hands
3. to alter, change or be changed greatly
4. to inscribe something on a surface; to print something in a very noticeable way
5. evocative or suggestive; having the qualities that make one think of something else
6. marked by or given to strikingly elaborate display or behavior; enjoying attracting others' attention
7. the act of pretending, often dramatically, to possess skills or knowledge that one does not have
8. objects or articles of equipment designed or needed for, or connected with, a particular activity
9. accustomed; to have the habit of doing something; to do something often

III. In the dialogue that follows, words have been removed and replaced by spaces numbered (21) — (30). From the boxed lists [A] and [B] on the next page, choose the most appropriate word or phrase to fill in each of the **underlined bracketed numbers** and the **boxed bracketed numbers**, respectively. All choices must be used; the choices should be made to produce the most natural conversation overall.

[Tom's sister, Jacky, has asked him to meet up in a café with her friend Susan, who has newly entered the same university that he has been studying at and is looking to make new friends.]

**Tom:** Hi, you must be Susan.

**Susan:** Yes, and I'm guessing you're Tom, right? Jacky has told me a lot about you.

**Tom:** (21), I hope?

**Susan:** Don't be silly, (26)!

**Tom:** Well, it's very nice to meet you.

**Susan:** (22).

**Tom:** Can I get you a drink?

**Susan:** That would be lovely, thanks. I'll have a coffee please.

**Tom:** Okay, you find us somewhere to sit and I'll be back with the drinks shortly.

**Susan:** Sure, I'll grab us that table over there by the window.

[Tom returns with the drinks.]

**Susan:** That didn't take long.

**Tom:** I know. I was lucky. There weren't many other customers at the counter.

**Susan:** So, Tom, tell me (27) yourself.

**Tom:** (23)?

**Susan:** Oh, I don't know, why (28) any hobbies?

**Tom:** Sure. Well, I really like reading books, watching movies and listening to music.

**Susan:** So, you're (29) going out much then?

**Tom:** (24). I like to see movies in the cinema, on the big screen. And when it comes to listening to music, I prefer going to see artists live.

**Susan:** What was the last concert you went to?

**Tom:** Taylor Swift live at the Wembley Stadium in London.

**Susan:** I'm so jealous! I really wanted to go to that one, but I couldn't get tickets.

**Tom:** I know! They always sell out the minute they go on sale. (25) liking Taylor Swift, do you have any other interests?

**Susan:** I like going for long walks, weather permitting. Is that something that appeals to you?

**Tom:** Well, I'm (30) a serious hiker, but I do enjoy a nice stroll on occasion.

[A] To fill in each of the ***underlined*** bracketed numbers, that is (21) — (25), choose the most appropriate word or phrase from the list below:

1. Aside from
2. I wouldn't say that
3. Likewise
4. Nothing bad
5. Such as

[B] To fill in each of the ***boxed*** bracketed numbers, that is (26) — (30), choose the most appropriate phrase from the list below:

1. a bit about
2. of course not
3. not one for
4. not start with
5. not what you'd call

IV. The sequence of remarks below, numbered (31) — (39), are those made by an interviewer, Hannah Kowszun, talking online to feminist moral philosopher and author, Kate Manne, who had recently been named as one of the world's top 50 thinkers by Prospect magazine. Manne's responses that follow have been rearranged and numbered (1 — 9). Choose the number of the response that most appropriately follows each remark to produce the most natural conversation overall, and mark that number on your answer sheet. **All numbers must be used.**

(Interviewer: Hannah Kowszun)

- (31) The *Guardian* newspaper has called you "a once-in-a-generation thinker." Allowing for exaggeration, is that how you see yourself?
- (32) While reflecting on growing up, you recently said: "I was very much constructed to be what I am." What did you mean by that?
- (33) You've said that your treatment while at high school was so abusive, ugly and violent that you can't go within 10 kilometers of the place without starting to panic. That suggests that this formed you in other ways than intellectually.
- (34) In your latest book, *Entitled*, you tell many powerful stories of discrimination and harm to women, but you don't relate any personal experiences. Why not?
- (35) If you're not religious, where do you go for your own sense of what's right and wrong?
- (36) Do you consider yourself an activist?
- (37) What role do you think men can and should play in challenging male entitlement and its effects?
- (38) Why do you think so few university philosophy posts are held by women?
- (39) Where is your thinking taking you next?

(Interviewee: Kate Manne)

- 1. I think that within this particular subject area there is a culture of having vigorous disagreements, and I think that can be very liberating for women since often in society there is limited space for them to do so, particularly with male authority figures. But, at the same time, that means that in order to practice this discipline, women have to do something that is kind of socially forbidden, and that can be socially punished. So, I think they are often subject to a lot of sexism within the field, in addition to sexual harassment, which, unsurprisingly, is very discouraging.
- 2. Yes, undoubtedly. I would say I'm someone who has — as many girls and women do — some history of trauma or emotional distress; and that has shaped me.

3. I think potentially a huge one. Not to say that they usually do, but I think they *can* use their privilege for good and, in the first place, help us all to take these problems seriously and amplify the voices of those who historically wouldn't have been as listened to. So, that's a start. Also, of course, there is calling out instances of sexism.
4. I'm very flattered, but no. That kind of individualism in highlighting one person at the expense of others is just not how I think.
5. Well, recently I've been kind of occupied by questions about the way people are prevented from identifying the injustices they're facing, both in their relations with other individuals and in broader political contexts. It seems to me that, crucially, we all need tools to help us question certain basic social assumptions, without feeling guilty or ashamed or crazy—I think that's something I want to pursue.
6. It's not an identity that I am particularly invested in, but I wouldn't object to someone labeling me as such. I'm certainly someone who's motivated in my intellectual work by a sense of what needs to change and I'm usually most interested in questions that I think are related to pressing issues of social justice; but I'm not really doing the most direct work.
7. It's interesting, I often choose not to do so unless it's absolutely essential. I tend to think that it would be a bit distracting if I put myself at the center of the narrative. That being said, I occasionally will include a footnote that relates a personal anecdote, because I simply can't find a substitute.
8. That's a great question. My view is that the most fundamental moral needs are a matter of basic bodily needs that cry out to others for some kind of relief or satisfaction. So, thirst and hunger, a need for belonging and shelter and social security, a need to avoid humiliation. A rough test is: Could you torture someone by keeping any one of these necessities from them?
9. I think my parents gave me a great gift, really, in treating me like a budding intellectual from a very young age. For example, car rides with my dad would often involve him giving me mini-lectures on Russian history, or we would have really in-depth philosophical conversations. I wrote a lot of terrible, childish poetry with my mother. They gave me what a lot of girls don't have, which is a sense that my mind mattered. I had an extremely happy childhood, in a wonderful, nurturing environment.

(Adapted from an interview between Hannah Kowszun and Kate Manne.)

V. *Read the text and answer the questions that follow.*

[A] In 2020, Russian government officials reached out to members of the country's booming influencer industry ahead of a constitutional referendum that would offer the opportunity to extend the Vladimir Putin administration to 2036. (Putin is, himself, perhaps Russia's most popular influencer — strategically releasing Instagram-worthy topless shots shooting, fishing, and riding a horse.) A handful of top Russian influencers were offered up to \$100,000 to create posts advising their audience to vote in favor of the amendments, *The New York Times* reported, but many said no, citing damage to future partnership opportunities, authenticity, and brand image.

[B] In a 16-minute vlog<sup>1</sup> uploaded to her 1.1 million YouTube subscribers, outspoken Russian influencer Katya Konasova detailed the brief. “(   X   ).” She immediately refused, saying it went against her principles, to which she was told: “(   X   ).” Her video has been viewed over 700,000 times. “Why didn’t I agree to advertise the amendments?” she continued. “(   X   ).” Expanding on this, she stated, “(   X   ).” Finally, she concluded, “(   X   ).”

[C] Political influencer experiments such as these are merely a more advanced version of the system already operating in the West. Governments employing content creators to advance their agendas is the logical next step in the coming together of digital and political influence. Politicians already behave like influencers, and platforms are increasingly politicized. After all, influencers and politicians have much in common: pumping out brand propaganda, accumulating followers, swaying opinion, making and breaking alliances, working their way up a ruthless ranking in a bid to make it to the top.

[D] Donald Trump is possibly the ultimate example of a political influencer: he harnessed Twitter (now known as “X”) to cultivate his cult (see Q. 43) personality and convert the cultural power of online influencer (see Q. 43) its real-world equivalent (see Q. 43) his first election campaign. And once elected, he used this institutional power (see Q. 43) reverse to continue accumulating online influence: preferring to use his personal account (@realDonaldTrump) (see Q. 43) the presidential handle (@POTUS), he acquired over 6 million new followers (see Q. 43) his first year through a massive amount of posting.

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<sup>1</sup> A blog in which most of the content is in the form of videos.

(40) *Based on the information contained in paragraph [A], which of the following statements can be said with the most certainty?*

1. Russia will hold a constitutional referendum in 2036.
2. President Putin posts photos of himself on his own personal Instagram account.
3. The Russian government offered \$100,000 to influencers to vote for President Putin.
4. In Russia, it takes 16 years to amend the constitution.
5. Some influencers felt accepting the government's offer would hurt their credibility.

(41) *Five sentences have been removed from paragraph [B], marked by the bracketed underlined spaces (   X   ), and are rearranged randomly below, numbered ①—⑤. From the list that follows, choose the option that best reflects the logical flow of the original and mark the number on your answer sheet.*

- ① It shouldn't be sold and bought, like some Instagram cheek brush or some lotion
- ② Well, that's a pity, but there are those who have already agreed
- ③ I had to explain to everyone, in accessible language, that the amendments are not evil, but a good deed
- ④ Most importantly, the constitution, our country's fundamental law, should not be advertised by influencers and stars
- ⑤ This is not a product or a service after all — this is the sale of our future

1. ②, ④, ⑤, ③, ①	4. ③, ④, ⑤, ②, ①
2. ②, ⑤, ③, ④, ①	5. ⑤, ②, ③, ①, ④
3. ③, ②, ④, ①, ⑤	6. ⑤, ③, ④, ①, ②

(42) *Which of the following points is being made in paragraph [C]?*

1. Because technology is logical, it is in step with the advancement of political agendas.
2. Politicians and influencers share some similar practices and objectives.
3. Some politicians have become social media influencers.
4. Some social media influencers have become politicians.
5. The West is more advanced at using social media for political purposes.

(43) *In paragraph [D], six prepositions have been removed. From the list below, choose the option that correctly reflects the original order that these words appeared in and mark the number on your answer sheet.*

0. in, into, of, within, over, during	5. of, into, during, in, over, within
1. in, over, into, within, during, of	6. over, during, within, into, of, in
2. into, during, within, of, over, in	7. over, within, during, in, of, into
3. into, in, within, during, of, over	8. within, over, of, into, in, during
4. of, in, within, into, during, over	9. within, of, over, in, during, into

[E] Not only are politicians influencers, but the platforms they exist on have now accumulated such influence they have become key political players themselves. Their banks of data, influence on information flow, and role as public infrastructure for millions of global citizens can make Facebook, TikTok, YouTube, and Twitter (Y) political influencers.

[F] But influencing is also a power system in its own right: a social media hierarchy that ranks and rewards all those who participate. The top-to-bottom layering of this digital class system bears some similarity to its offline equivalent. The ruling elite of any given platform boast millions of followers and have a direct impact on trending topics and discussions. The fewer followers one has, the less visibility within the system and thus reduced ability to influence the flow of information: those with the fewest followers largely post into a void.

[G] While it (see Q. 47) a hierarchy, the creator landscape is (see Q. 47) by a compelling promise: anyone can become an influencer, all you need is a mobile phone and a positive attitude. Top creators only (see Q. 47) because people have liked and subscribed, and they are free to follow and unfollow any time. The word "platform" itself (see Q. 47) equality; a flat organizational structure offering fair opportunity for improvement of one's position within the digital class system. Influencing is (see Q. 47) on a philosophy of granting the individual more freedom and power, and influencers supposedly (see Q. 47) a power shift from institutions to individuals, a disruptive process of democratization, and a revolution in information, culture and technology.

[H] Looking back at the history of technology suggests this may not be the case. "I'm always cautious about terming something (see Q. 48)," remarks technology historian Professor Mar Hicks. He describes a theory first put forward in 1976: technology is fundamentally (see Q. 49); its widespread adoption tends to hinder — not help — social progress, (see Q. 50). Hicks, observing the so-called "computer revolution" of the 1980s and 1990s, notes how: "If a 'revolution' had occurred, that should mean that (see Q. 51). It really didn't. If anything, it just enlarged the billionaire class and (see Q. 52)."The same can be said of influencers.

[I] In short, Trump dominating Twitter and the universal rise of social media platforms are just another example of the ease with which supposedly democratizing technology, which is claimed to put power in the hands of the people, can end up reinforcing power at the top. Who ultimately benefits from influencers' rise? And how merit-based is this system really?

(44) — (45) In paragraph [E], ten words marked by the bracketed space ( Y ) have been removed from the text and rearranged below in alphabetical order. Determine the original order and mark the numbers of the **second** and **sixth** words as the answers to questions (44) and (45), respectively, on your answer sheet.

0. a	1. contend	2. experienced	3. for	4. force
5. most	6. of	7. the	8. to	9. with

(46) Based on paragraph [F], the author of the text is most likely to be:

1. someone who practices social and digital revolution.
2. someone who feels their own posts are being read by a very few followers.
3. someone who holds communist views.
4. someone who likes to boast of having very many social media followers.
5. none of the above.

(47) Six verbs have been removed from paragraph [G]. From the list below, choose the option that correctly reflects the original order that these words appeared in and mark the number on your answer sheet.

1. backed, exist, implies, represent, represents, sold
2. backed, represents, represent, implies, exist, sold
3. implies, sold, exist, represents, represent, backed
4. implies, sold, represent, represents, backed, exist
5. represents, backed, exist, implies, sold, represent
6. represents, backed, represent, implies, sold, exist

(48) — (52) In paragraph [H], five portions of text marked by bracketed underlined spaces have been removed and appear rearranged randomly below, numbered ( 1 — 5 ). For each of the questions (48) — (52), choose which of the following portions of text can best be used to fill in the bracketed underlined spaces and mark that number on your answer sheet. **All choices must be used.**

1. conservative in nature and works to preserve the status quo
2. a revolution when it's not about power changing hands
3. concentrated power in the hands of the people who already had it
4. despite giving off the superficial appearance of advancement
5. the computerization of the US and other nations changed who was in control

(53) Which of the following is the most appropriate title for the text?

1. Social Media Influencers and Platforms: Is There Hope for a Power Shift ?
2. Internet Revolution: A Social Media Cold War Threatens
3. Political Power or Social Media Influence: Which Do Politicians Prefer ?
4. Influencers Dream of Democracy: A Future without Hierarchy Thanks to Social Media
5. Trump Tweets while Putin Poses: Tyranny in the Age of Social Media