

COMBO

176-200



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- ◆ 교재 오류 관련(오탈자, 오답, 편집 오류, 문제 및 해설 오류 등) 신고도 《인사이트온웹 수능영어카페 <https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb>》에서 가능합니다.

# 인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

## ■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

회차 번호	난도	회차당 문항수	총 문항수	기타
101-200	하	6	600	·101번에서 300번까지는 다음 단계에 대비할 수 있도록 서서히 난이도가 높아집니다. ·300번 이후는 전체적인 난이도가 유지됩니다.
201-300	중	6	600	
301-700	상	6	2400	

## ■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

구분	권 번호	난도	권당 문항수	총 문항수	기타
B 빈칸 추론	B1-B3	하	99	297	·빈칸 문제 모음입니다. ·고3은 수준에 따라 B5부터 선택 가능합니다.
	B4-B6	중	99	297	
	B7-B12	상	99	594	
Bx 빈칸 추론 (추가분)	Bx1-Bx2	하	99	198	·B1-B12의 문제와 겹치는 문항이 일부 있을 수 있습니다.
	Bx3-Bx4	중	99	198	
	Bx5-Bx6	상	99	198	
G 어법	G1-G3	하	99	297	·고3은 수준에 따라 G4부터 선택 가능합니다. ·내신 대비 문법 교재로도 좋습니다.
	G4-G6	중	99	297	
	G7-G10	상	99	396	
V 어휘	V1-V2	하	99	198	·V1, V3, V5, V6, V7은 단어 선택형이고, V2, V4, V8은 단어 선택형과 틀린 단어 찾기가 섞여 있습니다.
	V3-V4	중	99	198	
	V5-V8	상	99	396	
A 순서 배열	A1	하	66	66	
	A2	중	66	66	
	A3-A5	상	99	297	
L 위치 찾기	L1	하	66	66	
	L2	중	66	66	
	L3-L5	상	99	297	
T 주제 추론	T1	하	66	66	·T3는 선택지가 우리말로 되어 있습니다.
	T2	중	66	66	
	T3	중	66	66	
	T4-T5	상	99	198	
U 무관한 문장	U1	하	66	66	
	U2	중	66	66	
	U3-U5	상	99	297	
H 제목 추론	H1	하	66	66	
	H2	중	66	66	
	H3-H4	상	99	198	
HM 함축 의미 추론	HM3-HM4	상	60	120	
S 문단 요약	S1	하	60	60	
	S2	중	60	60	
	S3	상	100	100	
2Q 장문 독해 (2문제 유형)	2Q1	하	100	100	·장문 독해 중 2문항 유형(41-42번)을 모아 놓았습니다.
	2Q2	중	100	100	
	2Q3	상	100	100	

\* 이외에도 저난도 문제 유형 모음인 《HAPPY SET series *해피셋 시리즈*》와 중등부 수능 대비 프로그램인 《COMBO Jr series *콤보 주니어 시리즈*》가 있습니다.

\* 수정 작업 중인 교재가 있을 수 있으니, 필요한 교재가 있을 『인사이트온웹』의 홈페이지(<https://insightonweb.com>)에서 확인하시기 바랍니다.

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Customer complaints can arise from a wide range of irritations. Those customers find it hard to get information; the contract is inaccurate; the employee is rude.

- (A) To keep those complainers from doing this, a company must respond quickly and appropriately to complaining customers.
  - (B) Those complaints don't risk losing only one customer; every complainer might tell ten acquaintances, who in turn further spread negative news about the company.
  - (C) Fortunately, some studies support this quick response by the surprising result that customers who have complained and have received a quick solution end up being more loyal to the company than customers who never complained.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

2. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

From the viewpoint of society, monopoly leads to effects that are ① less desirable than ② that resulting from economic competition. In general, monopoly results in a smaller output of goods or services as ③ compared with competition, and also in prices that are often higher than those in competitive industries. Another practice associated with monopoly ④ is price discrimination, ⑤ which involves charging a different price for the same goods or services to different segments of the same market.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)  
 Many business experts predict that corporations that show \_\_\_\_\_ will outpace their competitors. Customers prefer to patronize companies that demonstrate they care about their workers and the environment and that generously support nonprofits. In a survey on social attitudes, 65 percent of Americans said they were willing to switch brands and 61 percent said they were willing to switch retailers in favor of a company with a good cause. The survey also found that 83 percent of those surveyed said they looked more positively at companies that supported a cause they cared about. Among employees, 87 percent felt a strong sense of loyalty to their employer if the employer had cause-related programs, compared to a loyalty rate of 67 percent for the employer that did not have cause-related programs.

- ① massive profits
- ② social responsibility
- ③ consumption levels
- ④ good financial judgment
- ⑤ common ownership

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Place a bottle of orange juice in the refrigerator. Let it sit there until the next morning. Perhaps you know what will happen during the night. The juice at the top may become almost like water. It may taste very weak. The orange juice in the bottom of the bottle may become very sweet. What do you need to do before pouring yourself a drink? You know how to make juice in the bottle all the same. You shake it. Some medicines do the same as orange juice. The medicine at the top of the bottle may become weak. The medicine that settles to the bottom may be very strong or thick. If the medicine is likely to be like this, you should \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① take it along with sweet things
- ② shake the bottle before pouring it
- ③ take it as directed by your doctor
- ④ take it 30 minutes after every meal
- ⑤ clean the bottle regularly with water

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?5)

To understand how it is possible for a flea to jump high into the air, it helps to think of a rubber band.

There is an animal that can jump about 200 times its own body length. What animal has this incredible jumping ability and what makes it possible for this animal to jump such an amazing distance? ① The amazing jumper is a flea—a small, wingless insect. ② When a rubber band is stretched, it contains stored energy. ③ When you let go of the rubber band, the energy is released and the rubber band flies across the room. ④ Muscles on a flea's long back legs store energy in the same way a stretched rubber band does. ⑤ When the muscles move, the energy is released in one powerful burst.

6. 다음 글에 드러난 Kara의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Stepping off the plane, Kara let the heat sink into her bones. Breathing in the new air, she felt the kind of excitement that only new beginnings could offer. With the phone number of a professional surfer from her flight folded in her pocket, she felt the promise of an exciting new life. She grabbed a cab to her new apartment, one that she'd found online—just close enough to campus that she could walk, but far enough that she didn't feel she'd be overwhelmed by campus events. She looked happily out the window, welcoming the warm air and hot sun on her face, and at the palm trees and sidewalks full of athletic people running, skateboarding, and casually hanging out with friends. She couldn't wait to get to the beach to start making friends.

- ① relieved and grateful
- ② bored and indifferent
- ③ frustrated and helpless
- ④ ashamed and embarrassed
- ⑤ anticipating and delighted

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1. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

My wife and I have been formal members of the Pinetown Public Library for more than fifty years and have participated in ten fund-raising campaigns for the library. We are now both in our mid-eighties, and our eyes aren't as good as they once were. I was surprised to find that the Pinetown Public Library does not subscribe to any of the magazines now available in large-print and that the number of large-print books on the shelves is very small. It won't take a large expenditure of money to build an adequate selection for those who still want to enjoy the services of the library but are presently unable to do so. We would both be happy to keep assisting in making selections and recommendations to cover a wide range of tastes for the library.

- ① 도서관의 구독 잡지 종류의 확대를 제안하려고
- ② 도서관에 큰 활자의 도서를 더 비치할 것을 건의하려고
- ③ 기부자에 대한 도서관의 혜택 제공을 제안하려고
- ④ 도서관 설립을 위한 기금 마련 동참을 호소하려고
- ⑤ 노인을 위한 도서관 편의 시설 개선을 요청하려고

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Consider the fascinating experiment conducted in 1987 by George Loewenstein, a professor of economics and psychology. A group of undergraduates were asked to indicate the most they would pay now to obtain or avoid certain outcomes. One outcome was gaining \$4. The participants then stated the most they would pay to get the \$4 now or to get it at some point in the future. Three hours, one day,

three days, a year or even ten years later. As you can imagine, the results showed that people preferred \_\_\_\_\_ results. What they were willing to pay gradually declined as the reward (the \$4) was delayed. The same was true for avoiding the loss of \$1,000. Again people would pay more not to lose now and were less concerned about losing it in the future—say, in ten years.

- ① increased
- ② immediate
- ③ humorous
- ④ continuous
- ⑤ unexpected

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

As the domestic gaming market is already full of game publishers, game companies are \_\_\_\_\_. For example, NCsoft, a Korean online game maker that is advancing to Taiwan, Japan, Hong Kong, and China, will earn 30 billion won in royalties out of 70 billion won in net profit. The game maker is running studios of domestic employees in Austin, Seattle, and Los Angeles in order to advance to the American market. Also, CCR, known for the game Fortress is trying to advance to the Japanese market by establishing a joint venture with the Japanese game maker Bandai.

- ① closing their businesses
- ② turning to overseas markets
- ③ raising the price of game programs
- ④ reducing their overseas branches
- ⑤ taking other steps to import new items

4. 밑줄 친 'her'가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?4)

Myra asked her dad if she could use the car, since Ria's house was about a mile away and she didn't want to ride her bicycle at night. He was pretty good about allowing ① **her** to use the vehicle when he didn't need it. When Myra arrived at Ria's house, ② **her** parents welcomed her like an old family friend. During dinner, Mrs. James put Myra at ease by making small talk and asking questions to get to know her. Myra felt as if they may just like ③ **her**, somehow. Not very many people made such an effort to get to know ④ **her**. Ria and her father had the same silly sense of humor. He made Myra laugh through most of the meal the same way Ria made ⑤ **her** laugh through class. There was the real warmth here that Myra had wanted so badly.

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

Scientists have known for some time that the human brain's ability to stay calm and focused is limited. It can become even more so ① **because of** the constant noise and demands of city living, sometimes resulting in a lack of brain energy. However, a new study from Scotland suggests that you can increase your brain energy ② **simply** by walking through a park. The idea that visiting green spaces like parks ③ **reduce** stress is not necessarily new. Researchers have long argued that green spaces have a calming effect, requiring less attention than busy, city streets ④ **do**. They also have found that people who live near forests and parks have lower levels of stress than ⑤ **those** who live mainly surrounded by concrete. The study from Scotland supports their argument and findings.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Andrew Carnegie, the great early-twentieth-century businessman, once heard his sister complain about her two sons.

- (A) Within days he received warm grateful letters from both boys, who noted at the letters' end that he had unfortunately forgotten to include the check. If the check had been enclosed, would they have responded so quickly?
- (B) They were away at college and rarely responded to her letters. Carnegie told her that if he wrote them he would get an immediate response.
- (C) He sent off two warm letters to the boys, and told them that he was happy to send each of them a check for a hundred dollars (a large sum in those days). Then he mailed the letters, but didn't enclose the checks.

\*enclose 동봉하다

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

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1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

In March 1989, the Exxon Valdez struck a reef off the coast of Alaska, resulting in the largest oil spill in U.S. history. Initially, viewed as an ecological disaster, this catastrophe did wonders to (A)[raise / diminish] environmental awareness among average Americans. As television images of oil-choked sea otters and dying shorebirds were beamed across the country, pop environmentalism grew into a national craze. Americans sought to save the earth by purchasing eco-friendly products. Energy-efficient (B)[applicants / appliances] flew off the shelves, health-food sales boomed, and reusable canvas shopping bags became vogue in malls. Credit card companies began to earmark a small percentage of profits for (C)[conservation / consultation] groups, thus encouraging consumers to help the environment by using their cards.

\*earmark 책정하다

- |   |          |                  |                    |
|---|----------|------------------|--------------------|
|   | (A)      | (B)              | (C)                |
| ① | raise    | ..... applicants | ..... conservation |
| ② | raise    | ..... appliances | ..... conservation |
| ③ | raise    | ..... appliances | ..... consultation |
| ④ | diminish | ..... applicants | ..... consultation |
| ⑤ | diminish | ..... appliances | ..... conservation |

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

Imagine that you want to read a book and in order to do that you want to sit down in a comfortable chair. You will see many things in the room, including a dresser, a table, a couch, a chair, a stove, and the like. In order to be able to carry out your plan to sit down in a comfortable chair and read, you will have to categorize the objects that surround you. Of all the objects you see, you need to be able to

pick out the object that is a comfortable chair. If you mistake the stove for the chair, you might be in trouble. For another hypothetical example, imagine that you encounter a tiger, but you mistake it for a big domestic cat. The consequence may be disastrous. Thus, in a very real sense, our ability to categorize the world \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① has survival value
- ② has been weakened
- ③ is very complicated
- ④ is not limited at all
- ⑤ involves our emotion

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

What does it mean to say that an informative speech is too technical? It may mean the subject matter is too \_\_\_\_\_ for the audience. Any subject can be popularized—but only up to a point. Say your subject is electronic amplifiers. The important thing for a speaker to know is what can be easily explained to an ordinary audience and what cannot. For example, it's relatively easy to explain in words how to operate an amplifier. But to give a full scientific account of how an amplifier works cannot be done in any reasonable time unless the audience knows the principles of audio technology. The material is just too technical to be understood by a general audience.

- ① informal      ② subjective      ③ specialized
- ④ reasonable    ⑤ instructive



4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?4)

Two Greek sponge-fishing boats, on their way home from working the North African coast, were forced by a storm ① **to seek** shelter at the Greek island of Antikythera. Not wanting to waste time as he waited for the winds to calm, the captain, Dimitrois Kondos, had his chief diver, Elias Stadiatis, ② **descended** in the hope of harvesting additional sponges. After a normal descent, Stadiatis suddenly popped up in the water. With his helmet off he told of seeing "horses and women." ③ **What** he had in fact come upon was the sculptural cargo of an ancient wreck positioned unstably at the edge of an undersea cliff. In a follow-up dive Kondos himself brought up an ancient bronze arm and later ④ **informed** the Greek government of the discovery. With support vessels from the Greek navy, the exhausted sponge divers continued working the wreck two hundred feet beneath the sea ⑤ **as** storm winds raged overhead.

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

Of the many forest plants that can cause poisoning, wild mushrooms may be among the most dangerous. ① This is because people sometimes confuse the poisonous and edible varieties, or they eat mushrooms without making a positive identification of the variety. ② Many people enjoy hunting wild species of mushrooms in the spring season, because they are excellent edible mushrooms and are highly prized. ③ However, some wild mushrooms are dangerous, leading people to lose their lives due to mushroom poisoning. ④ Growing a high-quality product at a reasonable cost is a key aspect to farming edible mushrooms for profit. ⑤ To be safe, a person must be able to identify edible mushrooms before eating any wild one.

\*edible 먹을 수 있는

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?6)

In return, the guest had duties to his host.

Geography influenced human relationships in Greece. Because the land made travel so difficult, the guest-host relationship was valued. ① If a stranger, even a poor man, appeared at your door, it was your duty to be a good host, to give him a shelter and share your food with him. ② "We do not sit at a table only to eat, but to eat together," said the Greek author Plutarch. ③ Dining was a sign of the human community and differentiated men from beasts. ④ These included not abusing his host's hospitality by staying too long, usually not more than three days. ⑤ A violation of this relationship by either side brought human and divine anger.

\*hospitality 환대

\*\*divine 신(神)의

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)  
 In baseball, horse racing, and ① **most** forms of skating, we are accustomed to seeing a counterclockwise movement. Is there any particular reason why clocks run clockwise? Henry Fried, one of the foremost clock makers in the United States, ② **gives** a simple explanation for this question. Before the advent of clocks, we used sundials. In the northern hemisphere, the shadows rotated in the direction ③ **where** we now call "clockwise." The clock hands were built ④ **to mimic** the natural movements of the sun. If clocks ⑤ **had been** invented in the southern hemisphere, Fried thinks, "clockwise" would be the opposite direction.

\*hemisphere 반구

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
 Psychologists do not use criticism to influence children. They use guidance. In criticism parents attack children's personality attributes and their character. In guidance we \_\_\_\_\_. We say nothing to the child about himself/herself. When eight-year-old Mary accidentally spilled her juice, her mother commented calmly. "I see the juice spilled. Let's get another glass of juice, and a sponge." She got up and handed the juice and the sponge to her daughter. Mary cleaned up the table while her mother helped her. She did not add cutting comments or useless warnings.

\*attribute 속성, 특성

- ① focus on a different character trait
- ② also learn a lot from their mistakes
- ③ try to praise them as much as possible
- ④ expose them to many different situations
- ⑤ state the problem and a possible solution

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)  
 Is variety in your diet a good thing? From a nutritional standpoint, of course, it's essential that you eat foods that deliver needed vitamins and other nutrients. But from a psychological standpoint, variety within a meal can actually make you \_\_\_\_\_. One common reason people give for finishing a meal is that they're tired of the food, and variety, of course, works against this tendency. From a practical standpoint, if you want to eat less, try reducing the amount of variety on your plate. Suppose you are given one of your favorite flavors of ice cream, as much as you like, and how much you eat is recorded; in a second case, you are given several different types of ice cream and, again, allowed to eat to your heart's desire. The evidence indicates you'll eat significantly more in the second instance.

- ① lose weight
- ② eat more food
- ③ less creative
- ④ more healthy
- ⑤ feel exhausted

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

When designing and delivering a talk, a skilled public speaker considers audience expectations about the speech (A)[**content / length**]. For example, if you are speaking to a group of exhausted parents during a midweek evening meeting, you can bet they will appreciate a direct, to-the-point presentation more than a long speech. If you are on a program with other speakers, speaking first or last on the program brings (B)[**advantage / disgrace**], because people tend to remember what comes first or last. Speaking early in the morning when people may not be quite awake, after lunch when they may feel a bit drowsy, or late in the afternoon when they are tired, may mean you'll have to (C)[**strive / relax**] consciously for a more energetic delivery to keep your listeners' attention.

- |   | (A)           | (B)             | (C)    |
|---|---------------|-----------------|--------|
| ① | content ..... | advantage ..... | strive |
| ② | content ..... | disgrace .....  | relax  |
| ③ | length .....  | disgrace .....  | strive |
| ④ | length .....  | advantage ..... | strive |
| ⑤ | length .....  | disgrace .....  | relax  |

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

It is easy to think of scientific claims that are regarded as having an objective status. Astronomy, for instance, says that the earth spins around the sun. We take this as objectively correct even though not everyone has always thought it was objectively correct. However, beauty is not at all like science. Beauty depends on a beholder. Some people say the *Mona Lisa*, the portrait painted by Leonardo da Vinci in the sixteenth century, is beautiful. However, although the portrait indeed has objective qualities—it is objectively a portrait of a woman, with dark hair, her eyes open, and wearing dark clothes—the portrait's beauty is a matter of subjectivity. The portrait does not objectively possess beauty. So, if

someone deems the portrait beautiful, that judgment really has more to do with the viewer than the portrait.

- ① the universal value of beauty
- ② how to see things objectively
- ③ how to achieve absolute beauty
- ④ the subjective nature of beauty
- ⑤ qualities that beautiful things have

6. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Vaclav's brother and his family had joined Vaclav for the winter feast. His two young children played near the warmth of the fire with their cousins while he and his wife Isabella sat gossiping with his older brother Felix and his wife Paulette. A shiver of joy ran down his spine as he glanced out the hall's windows seeing the gentle fall of snow onto the moonlit forest. Nothing made him happier than to be surrounded by his family. The servants hurriedly cleaned the vast dining table as the family enjoyed one another's company lounging in the soft furniture of the great hall. The feast had been a great success, and the table had been lined with the finest foods. Each winter the Kruger family gathered to celebrate the winter solstice, the time when Ezra, the god of renewal, made preparations for spring.

\*winter solstice 동지

- ① boring and lonely
- ② solemn and sacred
- ③ tense and nervous
- ④ pleasant and lively
- ⑤ sad and depressing

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

You've probably heard the saying, "It's raining cats and dogs!" That's just an expression to say that it's raining very hard. But would you believe that one day in France it really rained frogs?

- (A) This cloud has wind speeds of about 50 miles per hour. It can reach up to four miles high in the atmosphere. Just like a land tornado, a waterspout lifts things up and swirls them around, sometimes dropping them far away.
- (B) Scientists believe a waterspout made the frogs fall. Waterspouts are like tornadoes that form over large lakes or oceans. A waterspout forms when warm, moist air meets cold, dry air and creates a thick, spinning cloud.
- (C) It started out just a typical rainy day in a small town near Paris. People went out with raincoats and umbrellas. Everything seemed normal. Suddenly, frogs started falling from the sky. They bounced off people's heads. Everyone was scared. What was happening?
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

At the beginning of the 20th century, the term "folk music" was used by scholars (A)[**describe / to describe**] music made by whites from Europe. As the century progressed, the definition of folk music expanded to include the song styles—particularly the blues—of Southern blacks as well. In general, folk music (B)[**viewed/ was viewed**] as a window into the cultural life of these groups. Folk songs

communicated the hopes, sorrows, and beliefs of ordinary people's everyday lives. Increasingly, music made by other groups of Americans such as Native Americans and Mexican-Americans came under the umbrella of "folk music." (C)[**It / What**] was sung in churches, in the fields, in other workplaces, and at parties.

- |               |                  |            |     |
|---------------|------------------|------------|-----|
|               | (A)              | (B)        | (C) |
| ① to describe | ..... was viewed | ..... It   |     |
| ② to describe | ..... viewed     | ..... What |     |
| ③ to describe | ..... was viewed | ..... What |     |
| ④ describe    | ..... viewed     | ..... What |     |
| ⑤ describe    | ..... was viewed | ..... It   |     |

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

A knowledge of word parts can help you sharpen or improve a(n) (A)[**distinct / approximate**] definition derived from context. Suppose you are not sure how to define the word *ambiguous* in a sentence like this one: "The finest poems are usually the most ambiguous, suggesting that life's big questions defy easy answers." Relying solely on context, you might decide that *ambiguous* means "puzzling" or "difficult". Those definitions are certainly (B)[**acceptable / useless**], but once you know that the prefix "ambi" means "both," you could make your definition more (C)[**complex / precise**] by defining *ambiguous* as "able to be understood in more than one way," which would, in fact, be a better definition.

- |               |                  |               |     |
|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----|
|               | (A)              | (B)           | (C) |
| ① distinct    | ..... acceptable | ..... complex |     |
| ② distinct    | ..... useless    | ..... precise |     |
| ③ approximate | ..... useless    | ..... complex |     |
| ④ approximate | ..... acceptable | ..... precise |     |
| ⑤ approximate | ..... useless    | ..... precise |     |

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The rapid development of artificial intelligence in computers is about to challenge our sense of human uniqueness as profoundly as anything since the days of Copernicus or Darwin. At one time human beings thought they had been placed in the geometric center of the universe. Then Copernicus came along and said we humans got it all wrong, that we really live on a planet circulating around the sun. So, humans had to develop a new sense of their uniqueness that no longer relied on being physically at the center of things. Next came Darwin. He pointed out that we had been resting our notions of uniqueness on the idea that we are a specially created species unlike any other. Darwin showed that the human species evolved through processes of transformation and selection just like all the others. So now we had to give up \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① a new world that gives unpolluted water and air
- ② new methods to explore other planets and species
- ③ the idea that they are not different from other species
- ④ the way we generate the energy and produce the food
- ⑤ our notion of uniqueness in the universe and among species

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The origins of contemporary Western thought can be traced back to the golden age of ancient Greece, when Greek thinkers laid the foundations for modern Western politics, philosophy, science, and law. Their novel approach was to pursue rational inquiry through adversarial discussion: The best way to evaluate one set of ideas, they decided, was by \_\_\_\_\_. In the political sphere, the result was democracy, in which supporters of rival policies vied for rhetorical supremacy; in philosophy, it led to reasoned arguments and

dialogues about the nature of the world; in science, it prompted the construction of competing theories to try to explain natural phenomena; in the field of law, the result was the adversarial legal system. This approach is the foundation for the modern Western way of life, in which politics, commerce, science, and law are all rooted in orderly competition.

\*adversarial 대립 관계의

\*\*vie 다투다, 경쟁하다

- ① forcing it upon the opponents
- ② pursuing a conventional standard
- ③ testing it against another set of ideas
- ④ promoting a consensus among supporters
- ⑤ rejecting competing theories without discussion

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Food choices may reflect people's outlook on society or environmental concerns. For example, some vegetarians select foods based on their concern for animal rights. A concerned consumer may boycott fruit picked by migrant workers who have been exploited. People may buy vegetables from local farmers to save the fuel and environmental costs of foods shipped from far away. They may also select foods packaged in containers that can be reused or recycled. Some consumers accept or reject foods that have been grown organically or genetically modified, depending on their approval of these processes.

- ① the use of food labels as a shopping guide
- ② food choices reflecting consumers' values
- ③ the impact of higher food prices on household economy
- ④ the importance of ensuring food safety during transportation
- ⑤ factors to consider when selecting food packaging materials

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※ [1~3번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Justin wished that his dad had a different job. It sounded so cool to say, "My dad is at the office!" However, Justin's dad sold plastic souvenirs to tourists from a street stall. When other kids asked him, "What does your dad do for a living?" he always said, "(a)He is in business." Then he would quickly change the subject before anyone could ask details about the kind of business in which his dad was involved.

(B)

His dad smiled. "Ever since your sixth birthday, I've put Saturdays' earnings into a savings account for you. Now you can study at a college of your choice." Justin felt a lump in his throat. "Thanks, Dad! I'll work hard," he promised. "I'll get a degree and a good job and then (b)you won't have to stand on windy street corners to sell your stuff any longer." His dad gave him a warm hug.

(C)

He was also upset that his dad had to work on Saturdays. (c)He was never free to watch Justin play in soccer matches. The other dads would stand on the sidelines, cheering their sons, but his dad only said, "Enjoy the game, Justin! I wish I could be there to see you score the winning goal!" In the final match of the final season, when he had been voted man of the match, his dad wasn't there to see it.

(D)

Justin dreamed of going to college one day, but (d)he thought it was an impossible goal. Yet he prayed about it regularly. On his seventeenth birthday, his dad handed him a big envelope. 'What could be inside?' he wondered. He hoped for money to buy new sneakers. But inside the envelope was a file of

documents. "What's this?" he asked. "Those are application forms for college," his dad answered. "You can look through them and tell (e)me which course you want to take." "But where will the money come from?" Justin asked, surprised.

1. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

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

2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?2)

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

3. Justin에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?3)

- ① 아버지의 직업을 알리고 싶어 하지 않았다.  
② 아버지께 대학 학위를 따겠다고 약속했다.  
③ 토요일에도 아버지께서 일하러 가시는 것을 싫어했다.  
④ 축구 시합에 늘 응원하러 나오시는 아버지께 감사했다.  
⑤ 아버지에게서 대학 입학 지원서를 받았다.



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Despite years of advertisement about electronic books, most people didn't show much interest in them. Paying a few hundred dollars for a "digital reader" has seemed silly, compared to buying and reading old-fashioned books. But books are also being affected by the digital media revolution. The economic advantages of digital production and distribution—no big purchases of ink and paper, no loading of heavy books onto trucks, etc.—are fascinating for book publishers and distributors. And the lower costs mean lower prices. It's not unusual for e-books to be sold for half the price of print editions. The sharp discounts provide a strong motivation for people to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① buy old-fashioned books more often
- ② continue reading as a primary hobby
- ③ compare the prices of e-books online
- ④ make the change from paper to screen
- ⑤ become members of a particular bookstore

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

Language is one of the primary features that distinguishes humans from other animals. Many animals, including dolphins, whales, and birds, ① **do** indeed communicate with one another through patterned systems of sounds, scents, and other chemicals, or movements. Furthermore, some nonhuman primates ② **have been taught** to use sign language to communicate with humans. However, the complexity of human language, its ability to convey nuanced emotions and ideas, and its importance for our existence as social animals ③ **setting** it apart from the communication systems used by other animals. In many ways, language is the essence of culture. It provides the single most common variable ④ **by which** different cultural groups are identified. Language not only facilitates the cultural diffusion of innovations, it also helps to shape the way we think about, perceive, and ⑤ **name** our environment.

6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Buildings are warmed, in part, by the sunlight soaked up by their roofs. With white roofs, much of the sunlight is reflected. Such roofs can significantly (A)[**lower / increase**] the air-conditioning cost. But people don't like white roofs; neighbors complain about the light reflected from the roofs. There is a great way to reflect half of the light even with a (B)[**dark / bright**] roof. The trick is to use a paint that throws back the infrared radiation but allows in the visible. It turns out that over half the power in sunlight is in the infrared. So a paint that reflected the infrared but (C)[**produced / absorbed**] the visible band would not disturb the human eye and yet reflect more than half of the power. Such paints are now being used, particularly in hot regions.

\*infrared radiation 적외선

- |            | (A)   | (B)    | (C)   |          |
|------------|-------|--------|-------|----------|
| ① lower    | ..... | dark   | ..... | produced |
| ② lower    | ..... | dark   | ..... | absorbed |
| ③ lower    | ..... | bright | ..... | absorbed |
| ④ increase | ..... | bright | ..... | produced |
| ⑤ increase | ..... | bright | ..... | absorbed |

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?1)

A lot of investors might have been unfamiliar with what are known as rare earth elements, but recently, their popularity has ①risen. Rare earth elements(REE) are 17 elements of the Periodic Table of Elements. These elements are used in a variety of industrial and commercial applications, and are ②vital to so many of our industrial giants in the latest cutting-edge technologies, such as Apple and GE. But these elements aren't only important for them. They're also critical to the manufacturing of many ③military items, including missile technology and navigation systems. One important point about the rare earths is that they actually aren't ④common. In fact, there are REEs all over the world. But it's difficult to find high enough concentrations of these metals together in one location to make an REE deposit ⑤economical.

\*Periodic Table of Elements 원소 주기율표

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

"If you have a lemon, make lemonade." That's a quote by Howard Gossage. Do you have any idea what it means? ①Strangely, it doesn't have anything to do with fruit! The "lemon" that Howard refers to is anything that goes ②wrong in life. It could be losing a game, getting a poor grade on a test, or even just getting stuck in a traffic jam. He says that we should take our bad experiences and ③try to squeeze something good out of them. Maybe by losing a game you might learn a new strategy from your opponents ④who makes you a better player. Maybe the poor grade on your test encourages you to study harder. Maybe getting stuck in traffic gives you time

to talk to your parents about something that's been bothering you. It's a matter of taking something bad and ⑤making sure that something good comes out of it.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

John Rawls was a tremendously influential political philosopher whose book, *A Theory of Justice*, has had an enormous impact on people of all academic disciplines and all walks of life throughout many countries. One of Rawls' gems is this question: "Would the best off accept the arrangements if they believed at any moment they might find themselves in the place of the worst off?" He is undoubtedly thinking in broader terms, but the question can aptly apply to the process of building and maintaining relationships on a more personal level. Rawls sounds a lot like Kant and Goethe, and they all sound a lot like the "golden rule": treat others, not as you are treated, but as you would like to be treated. And the other side of this coin is, treat yourself as you want others to treat you. Any genuine attempt at building and maintaining relationships should start with considering what it might be like to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① compete against everyone else
- ② be in the place of another person
- ③ be compensated for all your risks
- ④ pay attention to what benefits you
- ⑤ raise your voice under all circumstances



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
In ancient times, irrational behavior was considered the result of demons and evil spirits taking possession of a person. Later, the Greeks looked upon irrational behavior as a physical problem—caused by an imbalance of body fluids called “humors” or by displacement of an organ. In the highly superstitious Middle Ages, the theory of possession by demons was revived. It reached a high point again in the witch hunts of eighteenth-century Europe and America. Only in the last one hundred years \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① was irrational behavior properly discussed in terms of religion
- ② was irrational behavior eliminated with the assistance of science
- ③ did the superstitious theory become widespread all over the world.
- ④ did true medical explanations of mental illness gain wide acceptance
- ⑤ was the proper treatment of displaced organs achieved.

5. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The ability to break big jobs down into simple tasks that can be accomplished in a short time is the secret behind the “ten minute” organization method. If you can master this technique, there’s practically no limit to what you can accomplish. When breaking down a job, look for ways that you can streamline the process in order to get it done faster. \_\_\_\_**(A)**\_\_\_\_, cleaning off the top of your desk could be quite difficult if your desk drawers are too messy to put things away properly. In fact, by putting the items from the top of your desk into the drawers that are already messy, you’d probably just be making your office even more disorganized and inefficient. \_\_\_\_**(B)**\_\_\_\_, devote ten minutes each day to cleaning out just one of the drawers. If your desk has three drawers on each side and one drawer in the middle,

you’ll have the entire job completed in just one week. Then, the task of cleaning the top of your desk will be quite easy and much less frustrating.

- (A) (B)
- ① For example ..... Similarly
  - ② For example ..... Instead
  - ③ Nevertheless ..... Instead
  - ④ Worst of all ..... In addition
  - ⑤ Worst of all ..... Similarly

6. Frank Lloyd Wright에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?6)

Frank Lloyd Wright was born on June 8, 1867 in Wisconsin. During his childhood, Wright fell in love with the rolling landscape. This inspired him as an architect to incorporate a more organic feel into his buildings. While in college, Wright worked with an architect in order to pay his tuition. Upon discovering his own passion and talent for the subject, he dropped out of school and went to work for an architectural firm in Chicago. He eventually parted ways with the firm and began designing a series of public buildings and private residences that earned him fame, including an earthquake-proof hotel in Tokyo. Due to the Great Depression, Lloyd stepped back from designing and began writing and teaching. Later, he returned to the scene and designed one of his most famous buildings, Fallingwater, which was built on top of a waterfall. *Time* cited it after its completion as Wright’s “most beautiful job.”

- ① 대학 시절 수업료를 내기 위해 건축가와 함께 일했다.
- ② 학교를 중퇴하고 건축 회사에 일하러 갔다.
- ③ 도쿄에 지진을 견뎌낼 수 있는 호텔을 설계했다.
- ④ 대공황 때문에 글쓰기와 가르치는 일을 그만두었다.
- ⑤ 폭포 꼭대기에 지어진 건축물을 설계했다.

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1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Most of the 24 billion plastic soft drink bottles sold every year in the United States are made of PET, which can be melted and remanufactured into carpet, fleece clothing, plastic strapping, and nonfood packaging. However, even a tiny amount of vinyl—a single PVC bottle in a truckload, for example—can make PET useless. Although most bottles are now marked with a recycling number, it's hard for consumers to remember which is which. Another worry is the prospect of plastic beer bottles. These bottles are made of PET but are colored amber to block sunlight and have a special chemical coating to keep out oxygen. Due to the special color, interior coating, and vinyl cap lining, these bottles should be separated from regular PET, and it costs more to remove them from the waste stream than the reclaimed plastic is worth.

- ① chemical makeups of PET and PVC
- ② factors that make recycling PET bottles difficult
- ③ environmental benefits of recycling plastic bottles
- ④ problems of overusing and dumping plastic products
- ⑤ different types of plastic bottles that can be recycled

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Growing crops in raised beds rather than in the open ground allows you greater control over the growing conditions. ① When creating a new bed or renovating an old one, you can fill it with fresh, rich soil, but even in following years it will be easy to improve the soil to suit your crops. ② The raised height of the bed also makes it easier to dig it over and remove

rocks, which is ideal for root crops such as carrots that will suffer in rocky soil. ③ Organic matter can be applied on the raised beds as necessary, not the paths, so there will be little waste. ④ Since preserving the delicate soil structure is your number one goal, you should not dig over the garden soil. ⑤ The elevated soil level will provide good drainage, so this is a great way to provide a space for herbs and other warm-season plants that flourish in dry soil.

\*raised bed 흙을 평지보다 높이 쌓아 만든 부분

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

No one knows much about Malinche's early life. In 1519, she met Cortes, a Spanish conqueror, who had (A)[**landed / departed**] in Mexico earlier that year. Even though Malinche was young, she helped Cortes conquer the Aztecs. She spoke the languages of the Aztec and the Maya. Over time, she learned Spanish. She translated for Cortes and advised him on Native American politics. The Spanish people (B)[**hated / admired**] Malinche, calling her Dona Marina. For many centuries, the Spanish people regarded her as a heroine. In the 1800s, however, Mexico won its independence from Spain. Mexican people rejected their Spanish rulers, and Mexican writers and artists started calling Malinche a (C)[**patriot / traitor**] to their people.

- |   |          |         |         |
|---|----------|---------|---------|
|   | (A)      | (B)     | (C)     |
| ① | landed   | admired | patriot |
| ② | landed   | hated   | traitor |
| ③ | landed   | admired | traitor |
| ④ | departed | hated   | patriot |
| ⑤ | departed | admired | traitor |

4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?4)

What do the venture capitalists have to do with the students ①who started with five dollars, paper clips, or water bottles and were challenged to create as much value as possible? The one thing they have in common is that they try to identify problems and then continuously work to solve them by challenging traditional assumptions. Problems are abundant, just ②waiting for those willing to find inventive solutions. Solving problems ③requires coordinated teamwork, the ability to execute a plan, and a willingness to learn from failure. But the first requirement is having the attitude ④that the problem can be solved. I have found that the more experience you have in tackling problems, the more ⑤confidently you become that you can find a solution.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Nothing could be freer than air. But even as we sit in our schoolroom, whether or not we get all the pure air we need relies upon people around us: the number of people who occupy the room, the care that is taken by others to keep the room free of dust, and the health and cleanliness of those who sit in the room with us. If this is true in the case of the very air we breathe, then how much more true it must be in the case of other necessities of life that are not so abundant! \_\_\_\_\_

for the satisfaction of their wants is one of the most important facts about community life.

- ① This hostility against competing teams
- ② This dependence of people upon one another
- ③ This social welfare system for senior citizens
- ④ This waste recycling program for children
- ⑤ This competitive attitude of people

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

At this stage of the civilization, when many nations are brought into close and vital contact for good and evil, it is essential, as never before, that their gross ignorance of one another should be diminished. It is a fault of the English to expect the people of other countries to react as they do, to political and international situations. Our genuine goodwill and good intentions are often brought to nothing, because \_\_\_\_\_. This would be corrected if we knew the history, not necessarily in detail but in broad outlines, of the social and political conditions which have given to each nation its present character.

- ① we have similar cultural heritage
- ② we are ignorant of others' language
- ③ we expect other people to be like us
- ④ we don't correct the errors of our history
- ⑤ we don't understand the history of England

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HITS	____ / 6

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

In 1992, an Indiana University professor named Edward Hirt conducted a famous study on the psychology of sports fandom. One hundred sixty-seven undergrads were invited into the lab and shown a broadcast of a Hoosiers basketball game.

- (A) But when they were asked how they felt about the tests, the basketball game made a huge difference. Big-time Indiana fans were more confident in their skills following a home-team victory—they expected to ace the ball toss and anagrams and declared themselves more attractive.
- (B) Afterward, they were asked to throw Velcro balls at a target, solve anagrams, and rate their chances of getting a date. The students' test scores had little to do with the Hoosiers' performance on the court.
- (C) When the Hoosiers lost, the reverse happened: Students were depressed and lacking in self-esteem. Clearly there were real costs associated with sports fandom—a defeat on the court felt like a personal failure.

\*Hoosiers 인디애나 농구팀  
\*\*anagrams (문자를 재배열하여 단어를 만드는) 문자 수수께끼

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

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Biking is meant to be a fun and healthy experience, but in order to make it a pleasant experience, it is important to take a moment to remember safety. ① A crash or fall can occur in a split second and can happen anywhere; even in your backyard or the sidewalk around your

block. ② These types of accidents can potentially have serious or fatal effects, but if you are wearing a helmet, that helmet can absorb the impact and protect your head and brain. ③ However, the limited protection offered by a helmet can easily become ineffective if a cyclist rides less carefully. ④ Governments get motivated to pass mandatory bicycle laws, which always have the effect of decreasing the number of cyclists. ⑤ So even though you wear a helmet, you should always ride a bike carefully for your safety.

\*mandatory 강제적인

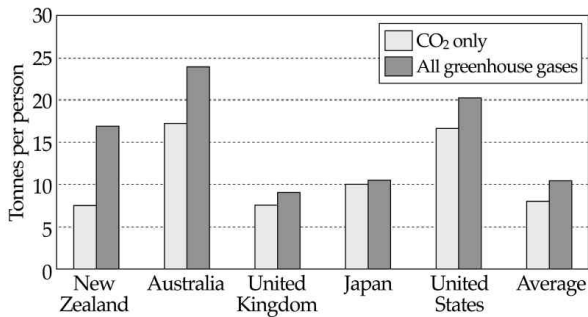
3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

With each passing year, the idea of going on one of many bus tours sounds more and more inviting. They go to different tourist attractions. The most tempting part of these trips is the fact that you can sit back and leave the driving to someone else. Besides not having to drive yourself, there is another advantage in taking a bus tour. If a tour bus driver gets lost, he or she won't hesitate to stop and ask for directions or at the least consult a map. Tour bus drivers won't drive around aimlessly for hours, telling themselves and their passengers that the right road is "just around the corner." If your husband, on the other hand, happens to get lost, he will visit extra four states before he thinks about stopping and asking for directions.

- ① what to do if you get lost
- ② effective ways to use a map
- ③ the benefits of going on a bus tour
- ④ the pleasure of traveling with a partner
- ⑤ the importance of having self-confidence

4. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?4)

International Comparisons for per Capita Emissions in 2012



The graph above shows the amount of per capita CO<sub>2</sub> and all greenhouse gas emissions in five selected countries and that of world average in 2012. ① The world average amount of all greenhouse gas emissions per person was slightly more than 10 tonnes, while the average amount of per capita CO<sub>2</sub> was less than 10 tonnes. ② Of the five selected countries, Australia emitted the most amount of CO<sub>2</sub> and greenhouse gases per person with more than 15 tonnes of CO<sub>2</sub> and more than 20 tonnes of all greenhouse gases respectively. ③ The country that recorded the largest difference between the amount of per capita CO<sub>2</sub> emissions and the amount of per capita greenhouse gas emissions was New Zealand. ④ The only country that didn't exceed the world average emission on both CO<sub>2</sub> and all greenhouse gases was Japan. ⑤ The amount of all greenhouse gases emitted per person in United States was more than twice that of United Kingdom.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The most successful athletes break down their performances into tiny component parts and work on improving specific aspects. For general mastery of their sport, they imagine a flawless performance. The more experienced the athletes, the better they are at imagining the feel of their bodies when engaged in their sport. They not only have a visual, internal image of the future event, they also hear it,

feel it, smell it and taste it. Champion athletes are most successful when they can forecast the feel of every part of the race. They engage all their senses in their \_\_\_\_\_. If an image of difficulty pops into their heads, they become extremely skilled at changing the internal movie, quickly editing the scene to imagine success.

- ① mental rehearsal
- ② financial affairs
- ③ medical treatment
- ④ chemical experiment
- ⑤ physical appearance

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

We should be wary of first impressions. Let's say we meet or hear someone and are immediately impressed. That's great. However, if the next time we encounter this same person and they are contradicting themselves in word or deed, then that first impression becomes suspect. There is an old saying in baseball circles that a player should not be judged by how they play in one game. Truer words have never been spoken, particularly as they apply to interpersonal relationships. Human relationships are likened to baseball. No one hits a home run in every game they play, nor do they commit three errors in every game. But watch that same player on the field in, say, 10 to 12 games and you have a much more rounded and accurate perspective of their abilities. Learning about a person is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the yardstick of a person's greatness
- ② the hide-and-seek process of a person
- ③ the meeting ground of each character
- ④ a long-distance run rather than a dash
- ⑤ the faith and belief in human perfectibility

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.  
George Brummell made his mark in the late 1700s by the supreme elegance of his appearance, his popularization of shoe buckles, and his clever way with words. His London house was *the* fashionable spot in town, and Brummell was the authority on all matters of fashion. If he disliked your footwear, you immediately got rid of it and bought whatever *he* was wearing. He \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the art of tying a necktie; Lord Byron was said to spend many a night in front of the mirror trying to figure out the secret behind Brummell's perfect knots. One of Brummell's greatest admirers was the Prince of Wales, who fancied himself a fashionable young man. Becoming attached to the prince's court (and provided with a royal pension), Brummell was soon so sure of his own authority there that he took to joking about the prince's weight, referring to his host as Big Ben. Since trimness of figure was an important quality for a dandy, this was a destructive \_\_\_(B)\_\_. At dinner once, when the service was slow, Brummell said to the prince, "Do ring, Big Ben." The prince rang, but when the valet arrived he ordered the man to show Brummell the door and never admit him again. Despite falling into the prince's disfavor, Brummell continued to treat everyone around him with the same arrogance. Without the Prince of Wales' patronage to support him, he sank into horrible debt. In the end he died in the most pitiable poverty.

\*dandy 멋쟁이  
\*\*valet 시종

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
  - ① Too Much Pride Can Lead to Your Own Destruction
  - ② Prepare for a Rainy Day When the Skies Are Clear
  - ③ Don't Leave Your Friends When They Are in Need
  - ④ Never Judge a Person by External Appearances
  - ⑤ Try to Keep Up with the Fashion of Your Age

2. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
 

(A)	(B)
-----	-----

  - ① ignored ..... desire
  - ② perfected ..... lesson
  - ③ perfected ..... criticism
  - ④ criticized ..... jealousy
  - ⑤ criticized ..... praise

3. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?3)

Better than any other Meso-americans, they survived the Spanish invasion.

The Maya have aptly been called the Greeks of the New World. They lived in city-states that differed widely in detail while sharing a rich cultural tradition. ① Their main achievements were intellectual, not political. ② They never built an empire, yet neighboring Mexican empires owed much to Maya inspiration and continuity. ③ When those empires fell, the Maya were shaken but never collapsed like their Mexican neighbors. ④ Like the Greeks, they were and are flexible: the Maya have always absorbed the culture of other peoples and remade it as their own. ⑤ For example, a Maya kingdom remained in the middle of the Guatemalan jungle until 1697, more than 150 years after the Aztecs and Incas had fallen to the Spaniards.

\*Meso-american 중미 사람



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Jeff Pierce was a world top cycling competitor. In 1987, he won one stage of the *Tour de France*, the Super Bowl of cycling. In 1994, according to *USA Today*, he accepted an interesting and potentially dangerous assignment. To prepare for an article he planned to write for a magazine called *Bicycle Guide*, Pierce worked for a month as a bike messenger in downtown New York. On the streets for eleven hours a day, he dodged taxis and buses, sometimes reaching a speed of thirty-nine miles an hour on his custom-made, \$2,500 racing bike. Was he worried about this expensive bike being stolen as he dashed into buildings to deliver his packages? You bet he was! To keep the bike away from the temptation of thieves, Pierce wrapped duct tape around the frame of his bike and spraypainted it black. His bike looked like a piece of junk, and his plan worked. No one touched it! We too often \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① judge by appearance
- ② focus on the negative
- ③ underestimate our value
- ④ fail to find a better way
- ⑤ overlook even basic flaws

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

I would like to compare the shift from analog to digital film-making to the shift from fresco and tempera to oil painting in the early Renaissance. A painter making a fresco has limited time before the paint dries, and once it has dried, no further changes to the image are possible. Similarly, a traditional filmmaker has limited means of modifying images once they are recorded on film. Medieval tempera painting can be compared to the practice of special effects during the analog period of cinema. A painter working with tempera could modify and rework the image, but the process was painstaking and slow. The switch to oils greatly liberated painters by allowing them to

quickly create much larger compositions as well as to modify them as long as necessary. Similarly, \_\_\_\_\_ digital technology redefines what can be done with cinema.

- ① by equating oil painting with analog film-making
- ② by allowing a filmmaker to treat a film image as an oil painting
- ③ with the shift from oil painting styles to fresco ones in making films
- ④ by integrating fresco painting techniques into the film-making process
- ⑤ with the introduction of tempera painting methods to cinematic special effects

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

Education in the developing countries is crucial in breaking the cycle of poverty. It is a right in itself, and it equips individuals to lead full lives, understand the world, and ultimately gain the self-confidence to make ① **themselves** heard. Good-quality education is a path to greater freedom and choice, and opens the door to ② **improved** health, earning opportunities, and material wellbeing. Educating women and girls in the developing countries ③ **is** particularly important because it enables them to challenge inequality with men, within the family and in wider society. Educated women tend to have healthier children and smaller families, suggesting that education is linked to greater bargaining power in marriage. Education makes it more likely ④ **what** a woman can earn money of her own. It means she is more likely to be able to remain single if she chooses, or ⑤ **to leave** an abusive or unhappy relationship.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)  
 Building a close relationship with the people who help you is very useful. ①**Empowering** your Communications Team by bringing team members into your inner circle will help you drive your strategy forward. I once attended an event ②**which** Tony Snow, the late White House press secretary, gave a talk to communications advisors: He spoke eloquently about his close relationship with George W. Bush. Snow said that when Bush offered him the job, he had only one condition—that he would ③**be included** in ALL important meetings. Snow knew that unless he was “in-the-know” on even the most sensitive information, he ④**would** not be effective with the tough White House press corps. He had to have a boss who trusted him with classified information and who believed in his ability to answer questions ⑤**truthfully**.

2. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

When psychologist Cliff Notarius of Catholic University studied newlyweds over the first decade of marriage, he found a very telling difference at the beginning of the relationships. Among the couples who would ultimately stay together, just 5 out of every 100 comments made about each other were criticizing ones. Among the couples who would later split, 10 out of every 100 comments were insults. That gap increased over the following decade, until the couples at the risk of breakup were giving five times as many cruel and offending comments to each other as the happy couples. “Hostile words act as cancer cells that, if unchecked, destroy the relationship over time,”

says Notarius. “In the end, constant negative words take control and the couple can’t get through a week without a serious big fight.”

\*newlyweds 신혼부부

According to the study, for a \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ marriage, couples should reduce the frequency of giving \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ words to each other.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A)           | (B)               |
| ① lasting     | ..... destructive |
| ② lasting     | ..... specific    |
| ③ funny       | ..... informal    |
| ④ challenging | ..... informal    |
| ⑤ challenging | ..... destructive |

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?3)

Over the years, the ①**geographic** range of my travel broadened. I ate freshly roasted goat in Haiti, camped in the Moroccan desert, and hiked up volcanoes in Guatemala. Now, I travel abroad for an additional reason—to gain ②**empathy** for other people. I travel to know the locals of that country, to learn from them, and to understand their feelings. The cultural exchange gained from my ③**interaction** with the locals has become the most meaningful part of the trip. Today, we view the world through a prism of *us versus them, my religion versus yours, the one percent versus the 99*. We live in the midst of such ④**harmony**, and travel offers us some opportunities to see the world in color rather than in black and white, in three dimensions instead of two. Then, when we come home, we can bring our new ideas and experiences to bear on our everyday life. As author Henry Miller said, “The ultimate destination is never a place, but a new ⑤**perspective**.”



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
Many political economists who study how possession of large amounts of money has a bearing on power have tried to trace the origin of *monetary policy*. According to them, it may be inappropriate to speak of *monetary policy* in antiquity or even in the Middle Ages, but there is evidence that, from earliest times, those in power already knew how to \_\_\_\_\_. Priests established great banking empires and religious cults sprang up to protect these. Monarchs debased currency to meet the financial requirements of extravagant courts. Cleopatra devalued the drachma by seventy-five percent to finance her life of luxury, and Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, debased his country's coinage by one-third in 1383, with the object of securing funds to celebrate the release of the heir to the throne from French captivity.

\*debase (가치를) 떨어뜨리다

\*\*drachma 드라크마(옛 그리스 금화 이름)

- ① dispense with the union of religion and politics
- ② control the amount of money for the good of all
- ③ prevent the political corruption caused by money
- ④ manipulate the value of currency to their advantage
- ⑤ vitalize the freewheeling conversation with the public

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)  
Reading passages in language textbooks are taken out of their normal contexts, so we have fewer clues as to what they might be about, and the task of reading with understanding is, therefore, more difficult. Pictures and titles help us predict the subject matter, but students need \_\_\_\_\_ in order to read with purpose and satisfaction. Thus, the way a teacher introduces a reading passage can be vital. A good introduction should make the students

want to read the passage and make it worth their while to read it. It also should get the students' minds working on themes close to the one in the passage to make them read the text in the light of what they already know about the topic.

- ① wit and wisdom
- ② praise and warning
- ③ patience and effort
- ④ guidance and motivation
- ⑤ confidence and pride

6. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Riley was trying to calm me down: "Relax! Nothing's going to happen! Open your eyes!" My shirt was pushed up in the back a little, and my back and my thighs stuck to the plastic seat, soaked with sweat from the heat and from panic. I was praying under my breath—and then the clicking stopped. For an instant, we were poised on the edge of a precipice. Pure and total silence. And then my stomach dropped. My heart rose into my throat. I screamed. The rumble and the speed battered my head against the restraints as we went around the track, flipping upside down. Our screams rose to a peak just as we pulled into the loading station.

\*precipice 벼랑

- ① scared
- ② envious
- ③ bored
- ④ comfortable
- ⑤ gloomy

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

There is a significant gap between public perception and the reality of prison life. Many people feel that an inmate's life is an easy one and are not aware of the difficulties suffered by imprisoned offenders. Most people are also unaware of the high rates of violence in correctional institutions. One Gallup survey conducted in 1991 found that half the respondents felt that conditions in correctional institutions were too \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, although fewer than 5 percent reported any firsthand experience in a correctional institution.

In addition, many members of the public believe that if prison conditions were much harsher, prisoners would be less likely to reoffend and risk re-incarceration. However, research has shown that making prisons stricter and taking away privileges may make prison life more unpleasant, but it does not result in lower reoffending rates. Simply put, making a prison a very \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ place to live will not mean that prisoners will be less likely to return to a life of crime. Preventing reoffending involves ensuring that ex-offenders get jobs and settle into the community.

\*re-incarceration 재수감

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① Causes of Violence in the Prison
- ② Misunderstandings about Prison Life
- ③ Punishment Works Better Than Reward
- ④ Helping Former Prisoners Return to Communities
- ⑤ Do Criminals Really Return to the Scene of the Crime?

2. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

- |   |         |                    |
|---|---------|--------------------|
|   | (A)     | (B)                |
| ① | liberal | ..... inhospitable |
| ② | liberal | ..... comfortable  |
| ③ | violent | ..... inhospitable |
| ④ | crowded | ..... familiar     |
| ⑤ | crowded | ..... comfortable  |

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

When you meet someone, you may want to lower your status level down just a bit to make a positive impression. There are a number of ways you can act humble.

- (A) You can also use lighthearted humor or self-blame, as in "I'm the worst at finding my way around, I hope I don't embarrass you...." You can also admit to mistakes, as a way of showing some human weakness.
- (B) A good start is by introducing yourself in a straightforward or unembellished way, as in "I work in the apparel industry," rather than "I own a chain of clothing stores."
- (C) For example, "What a fool I am! I can't believe I forgot to bring..." Admitting to your errors or shortcomings shows character strength and that you take responsibility for yourself rather than blaming others—as long as you do not consistently undermine yourself.

\*unembellished 미화되지 않은

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

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

There are countless examples of scientific inventions that have been generated by accident. However, often this accident has required a person with above-average knowledge in the field to interpret it. One of the better-known examples of the cooperation between \_\_\_\_\_ is the invention of penicillin. In 1928, Scottish biologist Alexander Fleming went on a vacation. As a slightly careless man, Fleming left some bacterial cultures on his desk. When he returned, he noticed mold in one of his cultures, with a bacteria-free zone around it. The mold was from the penicillium notatum species, which had killed the bacteria on the Petri dish. This was a lucky coincidence. For a person who does not have expert knowledge, the bacteria-free zone would not have had much significance, but Fleming understood the magical effect of the mold. The result was penicillin—a medication that has saved countless people on the planet.

\*culture (세균 등의) 배양균

\*\*mold 곰팡이

- ① trial and error
- ② idea and a critic
- ③ risk and stability
- ④ chance and a researcher
- ⑤ a professional and an amateur

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

While the prices charged or not charged for the use of streets and highways can affect the demands made on traffic arteries, the \_\_\_\_\_ is also important. One of the persistent fallacies about urban transportation is that it is futile to build more roads because that will only encourage more drivers to add to the traffic, restoring the previous congestion. When the *Miami Herald* said, "The region can't pave its way out of traffic gridlock," it was expressing a very widespread view—but one which will not stand up under scrutiny. When Houston, for example, added a hundred miles a year to its

road network from 1986 to 1992, average delay per traveler at the rush hour peaks *declined* 21 percent. But, when Houston drastically cut back on road building between 1993 and 2000, while its population was still growing, travel delays nearly doubled.

- ① supply            ② timing            ③ cost
- ④ incentive        ⑤ geography

6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Do you suffer from FoMO? If so, you're not alone. FoMO stands for "fear of missing out," which is a term coined to describe anxiety about not knowing (A)[**that / what**] is going on in others' lives. The desire to keep up with others' activities is not new, but social media have kicked it into overdrive. People who have a high fear of missing out are more likely than others (B)[**check / to check**] and send messages when driving and to check emails and text messages during class. But that's just part of the problem. FoMO is also interfering with people's effectiveness on the job. Effective communicators make eye contact 60% to 70% of the time, but many people today make eye contact less than that—sometimes as little as 30% of the time. A big part of the reason for the decreased eye contact (C)[**is / to be**] all the attention being paid to digital devices.

- |   |      |                |             |
|---|------|----------------|-------------|
|   | (A)  | (B)            | (C)         |
| ① | that | ..... check    | ..... to be |
| ② | that | ..... to check | ..... to be |
| ③ | what | ..... to check | ..... is    |
| ④ | what | ..... to check | ..... to be |
| ⑤ | what | ..... check    | ..... is    |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

An essential feature of modern life, and a prerequisite for the rise of team sports, is (A)[longer / shorter] childhoods. For almost all of human history, children joined the workforce as soon as they were physically able to do so. Only in the nineteenth century did the period between birth and work stretch beyond a few years. In the time that became available to them, children learned, among many other things, to play baseball, football, and basketball. Often they (B)confused / associated] childhood—for many people the happiest, most carefree years of their lives—with the games they played then. This nostalgia for childhood often sustained their interest in these games into their adult lives. Watching others play these games became a way of (C)[neglecting / recapturing] their own past.

\*prerequisite 전제 조건

\*\*nostalgia 향수

- |   |         |            |             |
|---|---------|------------|-------------|
|   | (A)     | (B)        | (C)         |
| ① | longer  | confused   | neglecting  |
| ② | longer  | associated | recapturing |
| ③ | longer  | associated | neglecting  |
| ④ | shorter | associated | recapturing |
| ⑤ | shorter | confused   | recapturing |

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

Inappropriate disclosures can even hurt people who aren't participating in the conversation. Let's say that, ①while playing poker with his friends, Miguel discloses information about his girlfriend that she trusted him to keep ②private. Miguel's disclosure doesn't hurt his friends, but it would be very hurtful to his girlfriend if she ③were to find out. People in many relationships, including families, friend-

ships, and workplace relationships, share private information with one another ④who is not meant to be shared with others. When we disclose this information to third parties without permission—a behavior we call gossip—we risk hurting our loved ones and ⑤damaging their trust in us.

\*disclosure 발설, 폭로

3. 다음 글을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

Imagine that you are about to purchase a calculator for \$15[\$125]. The calculator salesman informs you that the calculator you wish to buy is on sale for \$10[\$120] at the other branch of the store, located a 20-minute drive away. Would you make the trip to the other store? The responses to the two versions of this problem were quite different. When the calculator cost \$125, only 29 percent of the subjects said they would make the trip, whereas 68 percent said they would go when the calculator cost only \$15. When the \$5 savings represented one-third of the cost of the calculator, the trip to the other store was worth it, but when \$5 off represented a relatively modest percentage savings on the more expensive \$125 calculator, people were less likely to go to the other store.



The degree of the effort people make to save money when they buy things depends on the \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ value of the money saved, not the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of the money.

- |   |            |          |
|---|------------|----------|
|   | (A)        | (B)      |
| ① | maximum    | power    |
| ② | subjective | amount   |
| ③ | subjective | power    |
| ④ | commercial | amount   |
| ⑤ | commercial | function |

4. Aristide Boucicaut에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?4)

Aristide Boucicaut, founder of the first French department store, was born in the Norman village of Belleme. By 1835, he was living in Paris, where he was employed at the Petit Saint-Thomas, a store selling wares such as silks, cloths, ready-to-wear clothing, umbrellas, and gloves. After rising to a managerial position at the Petit Saint-Thomas, Boucicaut borrowed 50,000 francs and went into partnership with Paul Videau to purchase Au Bon Marche, a similar novelty store on the Left Bank of the Seine. When the two partners bought the store in 1852, it had only twelve employees and retail sales of about 450,000 francs annually. In 1868, he was able to buy the rest of the block in which the store stood, and the following year, he began construction on a new building to house the first true department store, employing engineer Gustave Eiffel and architect L.A. Boileau. Aristide Boucicaut died ten years before the building reached its full size in 1887.

- ① Belleme이라는 마을에서 태어났다.
- ② Petit Saint-Thomas라는 가게의 직원이었다.
- ③ 동업자 없이 Au Bon Marche라는 가게를 매입했다.
- ④ 1869년에 새 건물을 짓기 시작했다.
- ⑤ 최초의 백화점 건물이 전체 규모를 갖추기 전에 죽었다.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Some plants taste good and are easy to digest, while others are slightly so. Many others are distasteful or even poisonous. Why? Plants are products of millions of years of \_\_\_\_\_. Through all this time and even today, they are subject to many influences including changes in climate, soil, and water; competition from other plants; and the scores of plant-eating animals. If a plant fails to adjust to these external influences, the result can be serious depletion or even extinction of its species. But, unlike

animals, plants cannot pick up their roots and race for safety. Nor have many plants taken the offensive and become predators. So to defend themselves or ensure survival of their species, most plants have developed elaborate mechanical, chemical, and reproductive characteristics including their distinctive tastes.

- ① isolation
- ② adaptation
- ③ combination
- ④ contraction
- ⑤ simplification

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Honeybees have evolved what we call "swarm intelligence," with up to 50,000 workers in a single colony coming together to make democratic decisions. When a hive gets too crowded in springtime, colonies send scouts to look for a new home. If any scouts disagree on where the colony should build its next hive, they argue their case the civilized way: through a dance-off. Each scout performs a "waggle dance" for other scouts in an attempt to convince them of their spot's merit. The more enthusiastic the dance is, the happier the scout is with his spot. The remainder of the colony \_\_\_\_\_, flying to the spot they prefer and joining in the dance until one potential hive overcomes all other dances of the neighborhood. It would be great if Congress settled their disagreements the same way.

\*colony (개미, 벌 등의) 집단, 군집

- ① votes with their bodies
- ② invades other bees' hives
- ③ searches for more flowers
- ④ shows more concern for mates
- ⑤ improves their communication skills

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>  
 A plant growing out of place is a common, accepted explanation for what weeds are. This notion of undesirability gives much human value to the idea of weediness. Thus, it is usually necessary to recognize who is making the determination of what is a weed and what is not. For example, certain plants growing in a cereal field or pasture may be undesired by a farmer or rancher, but they also may be wildflowers or valuable wildlife plants to other people. Vine maple is a valued source of deer browse in the spring and a spectacular source of coloration in the Cascade Mountains of Oregon and Washington in the United States, during autumn, but it is also known to hinder forest regeneration. It can be argued that many weeds in agricultural fields, forest plantations, and grazing lands are not "out of place" at all, but are simply not \_\_\_\_\_ there by some people.

① noticed  
 ② despised  
 ③ detected  
 ④ wanted  
 ⑤ forgotten

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>  
 Regardless of the form of competition, it is wise to choose a competitor who \_\_\_\_\_. If you run out of time and you lose, look to see whether or not you still improved your performance so that you keep getting better and better. Embrace the competition for what you can gain from the experience of testing yourself with the best. I was a pretty good tennis player in college, but I knew I could only get better if I played against the best. I will admit that I "ran out of time" more often

than not, but I enjoyed testing myself against those with skills I admired. I never wanted to play a less talented player just so I could win. There was no honor in that.

① knows both your strong and weak points  
 ② observes the game rules without any complaints  
 ③ pushes you to develop your talents to the fullest  
 ④ is willing to maintain ongoing relationships with you  
 ⑤ is easy enough for you to beat without too much effort

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>3)</sup>  
 Though one would expect that a country as big as Canada would be home to a great many cheese-making facilities and a tremendous quantity of cheese, ① **it** is not. Curiously, Canadians are not big consumers of cheese. I find that ② **confusing**. Their ancestors—Scots, Scandinavians, and certainly the French—all came from decidedly cheese-eating cultures. And while it is a fact ③ **that** the western provinces are largely unpopulated—enormous acres of land given over to the raising of beef cattle—dairy cattle abound in southern Ontario and Quebec. Where does all the milk go? Apparently, if not ④ **transform** into Cheddar, it will wind up in dairy cases simply as milk or cream. Most of the cheeses Canadians eat are imported, ⑤ **which** suggests they prefer the originals made by their European and Scandinavian ancestors over the Canadian versions.



4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

Toy companies want to make a profit. Sadly, the truth is that it is much more profitable for toy companies to (A)[create / refuse] separate markets for boys and for girls. Each market requires their own separate products, rather than making products that appeal to boys and girls both. By (B)[reinforcing / removing] the idea of gendered colors, personality traits, and, clothes, toy companies make a pressure for children to 'fit in' with their genders, for fear of ridicule and social isolation if they do not. Suddenly, and unsurprisingly, children start to place an intense interest in (C)[meeting / ignoring] these expectations. Thus, we see more and more extreme versions of masculine and feminine children's toys being produced and being accepted by children, who certainly don't have the power to properly consider these social pressures and resist them.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① create ..... reinforcing ..... meeting
- ② create ..... removing ..... ignoring
- ③ create ..... reinforcing ..... ignoring
- ④ refuse ..... removing ..... ignoring
- ⑤ refuse ..... reinforcing ..... meeting

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>5)</sup>

For example, in making a coin 'disappear' from their hand, magicians will verbally direct us to look at the coin in their hand and will reinforce this by directing their own attention to their hand.

Psychology may or may not be 'magical,' but it's undeniable that magicians make use of psychological phenomena in their acts. Massimo Polidoro has reviewed some of the ways that magicians have done this. ① First, magicians make use of misdirection. ② What this means is that magicians influence where we will direct our attention. ③ Then, the magician makes the coin 'disappear' (actually by passing it to the

other hand). ④ At this point in the trick, they look at the audience and tell a joke to distract them away from the hand and focus attention on the magician's face instead. ⑤ Attention is diverted away from the hand at this critical point and not directed back at the hand until the magician instructs the audience to notice that the coin has 'disappeared' from that hand.

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

After demonstrating that Western subjects could discern specific emotions from facial expressions, Ekman took his facial-cue photographs to other societies to see whether nonverbal expressions of emotions go beyond cultural boundaries. Testing subjects in Argentina, Spain, and other countries, he found considerable cross-cultural agreement in the identification of happiness, sadness, anger, fear, surprise, and disgust based on facial expressions. Still, Ekman wondered whether this agreement might be the result of learning, given that people in different cultures often share considerable exposure to Western mass media. To rule out this possibility, he took his photos to a remote area in New Guinea and showed them to a group of natives who had had virtually no contact with Western culture. Even the people from this preliterate culture did a fair job of identifying the emotions portrayed in the pictures.

- ① social interaction across cultural boundaries
- ② the impact of culture on individual experience
- ③ cross-cultural similarities in expressing emotions
- ④ the categorization of facial expressions of feelings
- ⑤ the relationship of verbal and nonverbal communication

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Mom and Dad went to dinner at a nice restaurant. On that first night to myself, Dad entrusted me with his movie projector and all the reels of film.

- (A) Then I can play the film backward and watch the cat fly down to the floor and see all the splashes of ice cream slurp themselves back into the dish. I made Simon jump in and out several times before I watched the rest of the film.
- (B) He said I could do everything myself that night. So I set up the screen at one end of the living room. I turned on the projector, turned off the light, put the bowl of popcorn in my lap, and settled in to watch the film labeled HATTIE-1951.
- (C) It's one of my favorites because my third birthday party is on it and I can watch our old cat Simon jump up on the dining room table and land in a dish of ice cream.

\*slurp 후루룩 소리를 내다

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

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

When the European explorers arrived in the Pacific in the 1700s, they ① **marveled** at the accuracy of native Polynesian navigators. Despite the lack of any instruments, charts, or knowledge of mathematics, native navigators were so competent that the Europeans took them aboard their own ships. The Europeans discovered ② **that** the natives navigated mainly by memory. Polynesian navigators, by rote memorization, ③ **knowing** when and where certain stars would come up and when and where they would go down. A sailor would

remember a trip from one island to ④ **another** through this method. Natives also knew that certain fish stayed nearer to islands than others, as ⑤ **did** certain birds, flying insects, and types of seaweed. It made them keep on course.

\*rote 기계적인

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Interestingly, people carry out a dual role with their attire. ① On the one hand, it is necessary for them to stay within the guidelines that society establishes, yet on the other hand it is important for them to express and define themselves as individuals. ② People go to great lengths to achieve these conflicting goals. ③ For instance, the office worker will stay within the confines of the normal dress code for the office, but at the same time will try to define him- or herself by the unique clothes that he or she wears. ④ Similarly, school uniforms are regarded by millions of parents, teachers, and intellectuals as a social equalizer. ⑤ A male worker may wear a defining tie or pair of shoes with a normal business suit, while a female worker might wear a dress that conforms to office code but also simultaneously reflects her style or personality.



4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?4)

When compared to other forms of rechargeable battery, the NiCd battery has a number of distinct ① **advantages**. NiCd batteries typically last longer, in terms of the number of charge-discharge cycles. A NiCd battery is also smaller and lighter than a comparable lead-acid battery. In cases where size and weight are important considerations (for example, aircraft), NiCd batteries are ② **preferred** over the cheaper lead-acid batteries. NiCd batteries, however, contain cadmium, which is a toxic heavy metal and therefore requires special ③ **care** during battery disposal. Because of this, many countries are now operating recycling programs to capture and ④ **reprocess** old NiCd batteries. Moreover, in the European Union, the use of cadmium in electrical and electronic appliances has been ⑤ **promoted** since July 2006.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Information in the form of stories, concepts, ideas, and beliefs becomes an important part of your view of the world. Often, you don't even realize that most of this information is actually the opinions of others. Often, you start to believe all of this secondhand information as the "truth." Then you look at the world through the filters of this acquired information. Consequently, most of your experiences are affected by those preconceived notions. Hence, you don't have any original experiences! For example, you look at the appearance of someone and based upon the information in your head, you judge that person without even exchanging a word. This is the basis of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① prejudice
- ② confidence
- ③ patience
- ④ concentration
- ⑤ self-realization

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Confident leaders are not afraid to ask the basic questions: the questions to which you may feel embarrassed about not already knowing the answers. When you don't know something, admit it as quickly as possible and immediately take action—ask a question. If you have forgotten who the governor is or how many hydrogen atoms are in a molecule of water, quietly ask a friend but one way or the other, quit hiding, and take action. Paradoxically, when you ask basic questions, you will more than likely be perceived by others to be smarter. And more importantly, you'll end up knowing far more over your lifetime. This approach will cause you to be more successful than you would have been had you employed the common practice of \_\_\_\_\_. To make good leaders, effective teachers encourage, invite, and even force their students to ask those fundamental questions.

- ① showing caring attitudes to others
- ② admitting you are less than perfect
- ③ wanting to feel triumph over reality
- ④ arguing against any opposing opinion
- ⑤ pretending to know more than you do

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>  
 We are extremely responsive to what we perceive people around us to be doing. This unconscious function has helped us make quick and good life-saving decisions throughout history. A study has shown how powerful this factor is. One practical experiment was an experiment conducted where a hotel wished their guests to reuse the towels in their rooms. They decided to put out a few signs. The first sign cited environmental reasons and the second sign said the hotel would donate a portion of end-of-year laundry savings. The third sign showed the majority of guests reused their towels at least once during their stay. To their surprise, guests responded most positively to the third sign. If you want to influence people to act a certain way, there are few more powerful methods than to give the impression that \_\_\_\_\_.

① others are doing the action you desire them to do  
 ② humans support the policy meeting their personal needs  
 ③ people are encouraged to reuse their towels in most hotels  
 ④ you are expected to have positive influence in the world  
 ⑤ hotels are not providing guests with valuable services

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>  
 Experts can make the right measurements but on the wrong people—that is, on people who \_\_\_\_\_. People in studies may be particularly health-conscious or unusually ill. Many health and drug studies pay people to take part in them, which tends to leave the study group with high percentages of poor people, and

sometimes with alcoholics, illegal immigrants, and the homeless. Studies in the 1990s appeared to prove that hormone replacement therapy (HRT) reduced the risk of heart disease by 50 percent. Then a large study in 2002 seemed to prove that HRT increased the risk of heart disease by 29 percent. As it turns out, the difference was due to the fact that the first study looked at relatively young women, and the second, somewhat older women, leading both to produce misleading results.

① all have the same symptoms  
 ② are given the wrong medicine  
 ③ already have everything they need  
 ④ have no desire to participate in the experiment  
 ⑤ don't adequately represent the whole population

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>3)</sup>  
 Debating is as old as language itself and has taken many forms throughout human history. In ancient Rome, debate in the Senate ① **was** critical to the conduct of civil society and the justice system. In Greece, advocates for policy changes would ② **routinely** make their cases before citizen juries composed of hundreds of Athenians. In India, debate was used to ③ **settle** religious controversies and was a very popular form of entertainment. Indian kings sponsored great debating contests, ④ **offering** prizes for the winners. China has its own ancient and distinguished tradition of debate. Beginning in the 2nd Century A.D., Taoist and Confucian scholars engaged in a practice known as 'pure talk' ⑤ **which** they debated spiritual and philosophical issues before audiences in contests that might last for a day and a night.

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

In the United States and other western nations, university students are asked to buy the textbooks selected by their professors, and costs for these materials are increasing quickly. As a result, more and more students don't (A)[**donate / purchase**] the textbook at all. This affects how prepared students are when they come to class, and it leaves students without a basic (B)[**conference / reference**] text for the concepts their teachers introduce in class. To solve this problem, educators are turning to open educational resources available via the web. Open educational resources may include websites, videos, tutorials or entire textbooks that are available for anyone to use. Importantly, they are also licensed in ways that allow educators to reuse, edit, and redistribute them as they see (C)[**fit / inappropriate**].

(A) (B) (C)

- ① donate ..... conference ..... fit
- ② donate ..... reference ..... fit
- ③ purchase ..... reference ..... inappropriate
- ④ purchase ..... conference ..... inappropriate
- ⑤ purchase ..... reference ..... fit

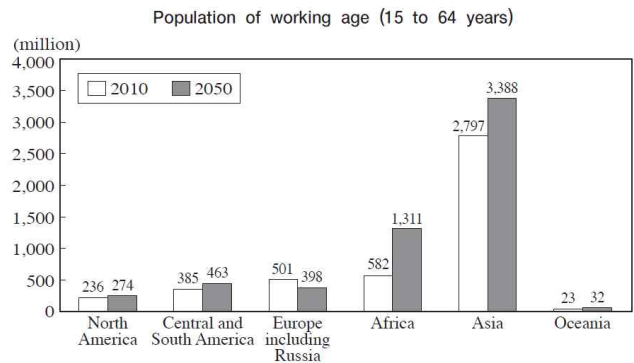
5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?5)

However, when the flavor, texture, color, or shape of the food is changed, people will eat more of it even if it's essentially made of the same ingredients.

The early phases of eating depend on the taste of the food. ① When you take the first bites of a meal or snack and those first bites taste good, your appetite is stimulated. ② But as you continue to eat, your response to food-related stimuli changes. ③ After eating some fresh-baked cookies, the smell of them doesn't seem quite as heavenly as it did before you ate them. ④ If people have had their fill of a certain food, they rate its odor as less pleasant than they did before eating. ⑤ For

example, after you've eaten a few chocolate chip cookies, you might find yourself not interested in more chocolate cookies, but happy to have some fresh-baked bread containing the same ingredient, chocolate.

6. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?6)



The above graph shows the population of working age (15 to 64 years) in millions, by region between 2010 and 2050. ① Except for Europe including Russia, each region is projected to have an increase in their population of working age between 2010 and 2050. ② The number of working-age population in Asia was second to none in 2010 and will be in 2050. ③ The gap between the number of working-age population in 2010 and that in 2050 is the smallest in Oceania. ④ The gap between the number of working-age population in 2010 and that in 2050 is the largest in Asia. ⑤ The increase in the number of working-age population in Central and South America between 2010 and 2050 is about twice larger than that in North America between 2010 and 2050.

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1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?1)

Dogs are the worst predators of goats. They attack and kill goats more often than any wild animal and do it for fun rather than because they're hungry. ① Dogs go after goats individually or in packs, and pack attacks are the worst. ② Dogs sometimes dig under fences in order to get to and attack goats. ③ However, the one thing about raising and training dogs is that there are no easy and fast rules. ④ You can identify a dog attack because dogs usually go for a goat's hind legs and rear end. ⑤ They can kill or cause injuries severe enough to create major physical problems for a goat.

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?2)

As they go into decline, societies become steadily less innovative. Instead of absorbing and ① **transforming** foreign ideas, declining societies become passive imitators of cultural advances. Creative ② **poverty** occurs on every front. The last six centuries of Mayan history involved decline in all aspects of material culture. Similarly, the late Romans ③ **stopped** expanding, building, and innovating. They could not even maintain their heritage, let alone add to it. Before them, the people of Etruria had seemed to ④ **gain** their strength in a similar way. Compared to the great strides being made by the Greeks and their colonies, the Etruscan civilization of the fifth century B.C. became ⑤ **backward** and provincial.

\*Etruria 에트루리아(이탈리아 서부에 있던 옛 나라)

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

The acting experience contributes to the sense of satisfaction it brings. Stage acting brings immediate rewards (A)[**because / because of**] the presence of a live audience. For movie actors, however, the sense of achievement is to some degree second-hand. That is why many of them return to the stage. Live performances create an excitement that exceeds (B)[**that / those**] of any other art form. As a stage actor, you can feel the audience responding to your efforts, right then and there. You hear the laughter and see the tears when an audience is deeply moved. You can even feel the silence of an audience totally (C)[**absorbed / absorbing**] in what's happening on stage.

- |   |            |             |                 |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------------|
|   | (A)        | (B)         | (C)             |
| ① | because    | ..... that  | ..... absorbed  |
| ② | because    | ..... those | ..... absorbing |
| ③ | because of | ..... that  | ..... absorbed  |
| ④ | because of | ..... that  | ..... absorbing |
| ⑤ | because of | ..... those | ..... absorbing |

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

As a young man I was working in an anti-poverty program and was assigned to a wealthy suburb of New York City, with the task of developing cultural exchange programs with poor inner-city youth. One evening, while I was visiting a wealthy family, the husband took me aside and confessed that while he was making \$100,000 a year—equivalent to more than \$600,000 today—he was barely able to make ends meet. I thought he was kidding. He wasn't. We continually adjust to each new income level, and what were formerly considered luxuries quickly become necessities. Richard Layard sums up the happiness syndrome. He writes, "So living standards are to some extent like alcohol or drugs. Once you have a certain new experience, you need to keep on having more of it if you want to sustain your happiness. You are in fact on a kind of treadmill where you \_\_\_\_\_."

- ① can get weaker with lower and lower self-esteem
- ② have day after day of fun without doing anything
- ③ constantly save more to keep up with current trends
- ④ run towards something to keep making great progress
- ⑤ have to keep running so that your happiness stands still

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Studies that measure predictions over time in anticipation of approaching feedback illustrate the surrender of \_\_\_\_\_. For instance, students in one study estimated the score they would receive on an in-class exam at four periods in time. At Time 1, a month prior to the exam, students were hopeful and confident about the scores they predicted receiving. At Time 2, just after they had completed the exam, students were more realistic in their estimates, and they remained realistic at Time 3, five days later at

the beginning of class on the day the graded exams were returned. However, at Time 4 (50 minutes later), as the professor called students by name to return the graded exams, the students revised their final predictions significantly below the predictions they made at Times 2 and 3 and significantly below the scores they actually received.

- ① honor            ② patience            ③ creativity
- ④ optimism       ⑤ kindness

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

The human species and human culture evolved through interaction with the entire communities of animals and plants. Of the two great influences that make humans what they are, heredity and environment, environment is undoubtedly the more powerful. After all, heredity itself encodes the results of millions of years of environmental influences on the human genome. Even genetic mutations are, to some extent, caused by environmental factors. Evolution is largely the result of natural selection that takes place because humans, during their history of development as a species, have been part of biotic communities in which their interactions with other species of animals and plants have decided whether or not they survived and reproduced.

\*mutation 돌연변이

- ① influences of humans on environment
- ② roles of heredity in human behaviors
- ③ necessity of further research on genome
- ④ problems of human separation from nature
- ⑤ impact of environment on human evolution

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)

The importance of the contexts in which writing is learned or utilized was already plain in early modern Europe, where reading and writing were often taught ① **separately**. For the commercial context of literacy and the business demand for writing and numeracy, we may turn to Florence in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, where ② **specialized** abacus-schools taught writing and arithmetic to boys who were going to become merchants or bookkeepers. Florence might be described as a notarial culture, ③ **which** written documents had an essential function, especially to record transfers of property. Nonprofessional literacy was relatively high in Florence, and the practice of keeping diaries ④ **was** relatively widespread. Examples of this kind of personal document can also be found in other towns, ⑤ **focusing** on the family or the city rather than the individual, sometimes circulated in manuscript form within an urban neighborhood.

\*abacus 주판

\*\*notarial 공증의

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Foreign species can exhibit ecologically dominant behavior, causing extinctions of native species. The brown tree snake, native to the South Pacific, was accidentally introduced into Guam after World War II. Prior to that introduction, only one species of snake existed on Guam, and that snake was a specialized resident of termite nests. In contrast, the brown tree snake is a cruel predator on birds, against which the birds of Guam have no evolved defense. Ten of the 12 forest birds that were native to Guam are now extinct. Because forest plants on Guam depended on these birds for

pollination and seed spread, the effects of the snake echoed through the ecosystem. The brown tree snake has proven unstoppable, a clear indicator of \_\_\_\_\_.

\*termite 흰개미

- ① the powerful instinct to survive by oneself
- ② the defense strategy from invasive predators
- ③ the extinction dangers by species introductions
- ④ the negative effects of keeping native plants alive
- ⑤ the collaboration process to protect natural habitats

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

A friend of mine complained continually about his job. He told me how the company wasn't treating him right. He wasn't being paid enough money. He couldn't stand his boss. On and on it went. One day, the company announced that they were going to lay off about half of the employees and it looked as though he was going to get laid off. Amazingly, my friend really started liking his job. At the last minute, his company decided to keep him on, and you would have thought he'd just won the lottery! Interestingly, you may be a lot more passionate about your job if you realize that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① you may not always have it
- ② you can get a raise in salary
- ③ you are a worthwhile partner
- ④ your company offers long vacation
- ⑤ others are recognizing your talents



4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

A work culture that is restrictive because it (A)[values / ignores] competition and power and is likely to focus on results at the expense of human value is called an aggressive work culture. Such a work culture encourages its members to be more competent than others. It differs from a high-performance work culture in that it tends to focus on (B)[tasks / causes] at hand rather than personal and organizational aims. An aggressive work culture could create time bombs, ready to blow at a moment's notice. Free agents and capable workers most probably will (C)[prefer / avoid] joining organizations with such a work culture because they could imagine themselves personally and professionally unfulfilled.

- |   | (A)     | (B)    | (C)    |
|---|---------|--------|--------|
| ① | values  | tasks  | avoid  |
| ② | values  | causes | prefer |
| ③ | values  | causes | avoid  |
| ④ | ignores | tasks  | prefer |
| ⑤ | ignores | causes | prefer |

5. 다음 글에서 전체의 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

If we were to remove the concept of 'consistency' from the expected virtues of politicians, much political commentary would cease overnight. ① A lot of political criticism is on the basis that a politician is not consistent with his own ideas, or what he said two years ago, or his party line, or his electoral promises. ② A politician might reply, with reason, that he or she had a change of mind, or that changed circumstances require a change of opinion. ③ Commentators are unhappy with that because it removes one of the main frames of criticism. ④ Such commentators point out a few political studies that a human tendency to induce changes in the situation is not only universal but intrinsic. ⑤ Commentators would claim that the politician was elected on a certain basis and must stick to that.

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?6)

However, too much or too little of certain hormones can lead to disease.

Hormones are vital for health and proper functioning. There are a variety of hormones released in the body that help natural processes ranging from fertility to repairing damaged cells. ① Cortisol, for example, is a hormone that is released when we are under stress. ② Its role is to break down damaged tissue so that it can be replaced by new, healthy tissue. ③ It is usually released when there is some type of trauma or stress. ④ For instance, large amounts of cortisol circulating in the bloodstream, which can be the result of chronic stress, can be used to predict obesity, hypertension, and Type 2 diabetes. ⑤ Chronic happiness is, fortunately, associated with lower levels of cortisol, as well as better regulation of cortisol throughout the day.

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Since the start of the financial crisis, public debt levels have increased dramatically around the world. Today the US public debt/GDP ratio is much higher than it was during the Great Depression, and things are no better in Europe. Nevertheless, there is a low possibility of these debt levels coming down in the near future as most western countries face the prospect of future costs rising due to an ageing population. Furthermore, many governments are now marketing and selling public bonds to foreigners to raise a large amount of public debt because they cannot do so from the domestic market. But, most worryingly, governments which have continued to increase public debt could come to a national debt default, and if that happens, it impacts all the countries and could snowball into a crisis throughout the world.

\*public bond 공공 채권  
\*\*default 채무 불이행

- ① How Western Countries Are Reducing Public Debt
- ② Elderly Population Could Be an Economic Booster
- ③ Different Features Shown in Different Governments
- ④ Why Governments Stop Selling Public Bonds to the Market
- ⑤ Increased Public Debt: Possible Danger to Global Economy

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

In the 1990s a study was conducted at Yale University. Two groups of actors had to get themselves into different emotional states. The first group made themselves ① **angry** by imagining frustrating and disturbing situations. The second group kept themselves calm and peaceful. Each group had their heart rate, blood pressure and respiration ② **monitored**. Each group was then asked ③ **to do** various forms of light exercise, such as climbing stairs. The angry group's physiological measurements were less healthy. The other group, the calm actors, ④ **enjoying** the physical benefits of the exercise. Most people believe that exercise is good for reducing stress, but your state of mind when doing that exercise is proving to be critical. In fact, ⑤ **it** could be physiologically better for you to adjust your state of mind first.

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Black ice refers to a thin coating of glazed ice on a surface. While not truly black, it is virtually transparent, allowing black asphalt roadways or the surface below to be seen through it—hence the term "black ice". ① Black ice is often practically invisible to drivers or persons stepping on it. ② There is, thus, a risk of sudden sliding and subsequent accidents. ③ To ensure safe driving, it is best to examine your car before starting. ④ On December 1, 2013, heavy postThanksgiving weekend traffic encountered black ice on the westbound I-290 expressway in Worcester, Massachusetts. ⑤ A chain reaction series of crashes resulted, involving three tractortrailers and over 60 other vehicles.



4. Chris Bonington에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?4)

Chris Bonington's early life was not always successful. He suffered from nerves when taking examinations, and failed to get into university. Instead he went to Cranwell to train for the Royal Air Force. Unfortunately, he failed in his attempt to become a pilot, so he became an army officer instead. When he was 16, a relative gave him a book of photographs of the Scottish mountains and that started him climbing. He carried on climbing throughout the eight years he spent in the army. Then he tried working as a management trainee selling margarine for Unilever. Nine months of that was enough. In 1962, he decided to try his luck as a full-time climber, earning money from writing, lecturing, and photography. Successful climbing in high mountains such as Annapurna and Everest helped to make him more well known.

- ① 시험 볼 때 긴장을 많이 해서 대학 진학에 실패했다.
- ② 육군 장교로 군복무를 했다.
- ③ 친척이 준 사진 책이 계기가 되어 등산을 시작했다.
- ④ 8년 동안 마가린을 파는 회사에 근무했다.
- ⑤ 안나푸르나와 에베레스트와 같은 높은 산을 등반해 유명해졌다.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Symbols are ambiguous, which means their meanings aren't fixed in an absolute way. The meanings of words vary based on the positions and values of those who use them. *Government regulation* may mean positive assistance to citizens who are suffering from pollutants emitted by a chemical company. To owners of the chemical company, however, *government regulation* may mean complying with costly measures to reduce pollution. Although the words are the same, their meanings vary according to \_\_\_\_\_. Many symbols have an agreed-on range of

meanings within a culture. Thus, we all understand that *dog* means a four-footed creature, but each of us also has personal meanings for the word based on the dogs we have seen. We've all seen dynamic speakers, yet we may differ in our notions of what concrete behaviors would lead us to label a speaker *dynamic*.

- ① the regional and racial dialects
- ② individuals' identities and experiences
- ③ the frequency and extent of their use
- ④ educational and religious backgrounds
- ⑤ the kinds and versions of dictionaries available

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

In an experiment, an individual posed as a market researcher, stopped people in the street and asked whether they would be kind enough to take part in a survey. Half the time the experimenter copied the person's posture and gestures as they answered the questions, and half of the time he behaved normally. When questioned later, the first group subjected to the mirroring reported feeling a much closer emotional bond with the experimenter, yet had no idea that their own behavior was being copied. The message here is: in order to convince someone that you feel close to them, \_\_\_\_\_ their movements. Lean forward when they lean forward, cross your legs when they cross theirs, and hold your hands in the same position as they do.

- ① ignore                      ② imitate                      ③ praise
- ④ correct                      ⑤ observe

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1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?1)

When people overseas love the United States, they're eager to buy American products at American stores.

America's fast food companies have become so powerful worldwide that it may seem like nothing can stop them. ① But their worldwide popularity may actually be a sign of their growing weakness in the American market. ② One of the reasons the fast food companies started to open so many restaurants overseas is that it was running out of places to open in the US. ③ All the good locations seem to have been taken and new customers will have to be found elsewhere. ④ As the fast food industry grows more dependent on foreign sales, it faces new and unexpected risks. ⑤ But when anti-American feelings arise, the anger is often directed at US companies that sell hamburgers, soft drinks, and fries.

2. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Let's say you're a journalist and will cover the demonstration of about 1,000 people in honor of Women's Day in front of City Hall. Since you're pressed for time, you decide to interview people who are holding picket signs to find out the reason behind the demonstration. The five people who are holding the signs all say that they are there to demonstrate the inequality between men and women at the workplace. Based on the interviews, you go ahead and write an article that states the demonstration is protesting the gender inequality in the workplace. However, after publishing the article, your editor receives

multiple letters from demonstrators complaining that your article is inaccurate. They insist that there were many different reasons for the demonstration.



When, because of time pressure, journalists find it difficult to acquire interviews that are \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ of the whole community, they tend to \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ their findings.

(A) (B)

- ① representative ..... overgeneralize
- ② independent ..... neglect
- ③ independent ..... overgeneralize
- ④ representative ..... neglect
- ⑤ supportive ..... classify

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

One of the most fundamental aspects of dress in most societies is that custom orders that the dress of men and women be different. These differences reflect ① **culturally** determined views of the social roles appropriate to each gender. No universal customs exist that ② **dictate** the specific forms of dress for each gender. What is considered appropriate may differ markedly from one civilization or one century to ③ **another**. Until the 20th century in Western Europe, for example, skirted garments were ④ **designated** as feminine dress and trousers as male dress. Understanding the part clothing plays in reflecting gender-related issues ⑤ **requiring** some knowledge about relationships between the genders in a particular cultural context.

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

While women work long hours every day at home, since this work does not produce a wage, this is often (A)[**included / ignored**] in considering the respective contributions of women and men in the family's joint prosperity. When, however, a woman works outside the home and earns a wage, she contributes to the family's prosperity more visibly. The woman also has more voice, because of being less (B)[**dependent on / independent of**] others. The higher status of women even affects ideas on the female child's 'due.' So the freedom to seek and hold outside jobs can contribute to the (C)[**production / reduction**] of women's relative and absolute difficulties. Freedom in one area (that of being able to work outside the household) seems to help to foster freedom in others (in enhancing freedom from hunger, illness, and relative difficulties).

\*due 당연히 누려야 할 권리

(A) (B) (C)

- ① included ..... dependent on ..... production
- ② included ..... independent of ..... reduction
- ③ ignored ..... dependent on ..... reduction
- ④ ignored ..... independent of ..... reduction
- ⑤ ignored ..... dependent on ..... production

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

In 1909, the American Congress passed the Copyright Act. It remained in effect for more than half a century, but had some fundamental problems affecting its usefulness.

- (A) Further, new technology, such as radio, microfilm, television, videotape, and computer software created the need for a revision that would provide more appropriate copyright protection for newer information systems.
- (B) One of them was that the 1909 Act was not the exclusive source of copyright law.

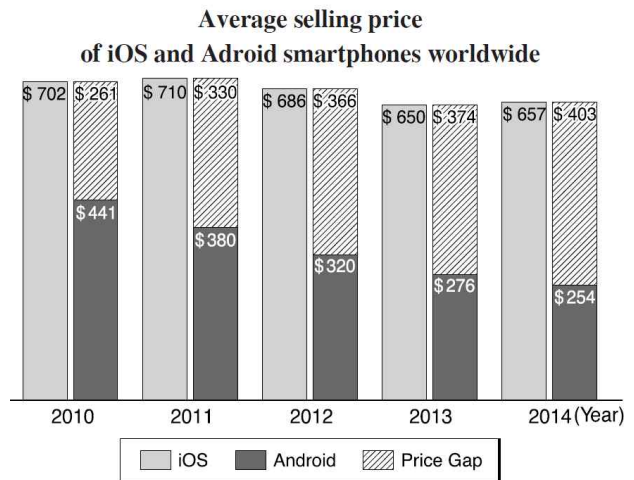
Copyright protection or its equivalent was also provided by common law and various state statutes.

(C) This caused considerable confusion, since copyright protection varied among the states and careful examination of a variety of different laws was required.

\*statute 법령

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

6. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?6)



The graph above shows the average selling price of iOS and Android smartphones worldwide and the price gap between them from 2010 to 2014. ① The average selling price of iOS smartphones was consistently higher than that of Android smartphones. ② Android phones became cheaper and cheaper from \$441 in 2010 to \$254 in 2014. ③ The average selling price of iOS smartphones was more than twice as high as that of Android smartphones from 2012 to 2014. ④ The average selling price of iOS smartphones continuously fell during the given period. ⑤ The gap between the average selling price of iOS smartphones and that of Android smartphones grew larger.

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※ [1~3번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

John Nepomuk Hummel was one of the most prominent European pianists. In 1822, Hummel went to Russia to perform in the suite of the grand duchess. His reception was of the most flattering and brilliant kind. But he found out that the greatest composer and pianist of all Russia, John Field, did not call on him. Finally, Hummel concluded that (a) **he** must find Field and went out to search for him.

(B)

Field smiled at this request, coming as it seemed, from some village farmer; but he sat down to the piano and played some of his own elegant compositions in his best style. The stranger warmly applauded and thanked (b) **him**. Then Field, thinking to have some fun, asked the supposed farmer to take his turn at the piano; but Hummel declared he never played without his notes, that (c) **he** only played a little on the organ now and then.

(C)

When he arrived at Field's house he found him giving a lesson and was compelled to await his pleasure. Hummel, with (d) **his** plain features, and poorly dressed, looked like some German farmer; Field, on the other hand, was elegant in bearing and courtly in manner. At the close of the lesson, Field turned to his visitor, "Well, sir, what can I do for you?" "I have heard so much of your playing that, as I was in Moscow on business, I thought I would come in and make your acquaintance, and hear some of it myself. I am very fond of music and understand it a little."

(D)

But Field insisted, and as his clumsy visitor sat down to the piano, Field leaned back to enjoy the fun. And he did enjoy it, but in a different

way from what he had expected. Hummel took one of the themes that Field had just finished playing, and developed it into a brilliant fantasia in which were displayed all the details of technic and beauties of expression. Field sprang to his feet and, catching his visitor by the shoulders, he gave (e) **him** a shake, crying, "You can't fool me! You are Hummel. No other man in the world can improvise like that!" With that introduction it is needless to say that the two pianists became fast friends.

1. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

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

2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?2)

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

3. 밑글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?3)

- ① Hummel은 Field가 자기를 보러오지 않은 것을 알게 되었다.
- ② Field는 농부처럼 보이는 사람에게 자기 곡을 연주해 주었다.
- ③ Field는 농부라고 여긴 사람에게 피아노를 쳐보라고 요청했다.
- ④ Hummel이 방문하자 Field는 교습을 중단하고 그를 환대했다.
- ⑤ Hummel의 연주를 듣고 Field는 그를 알아봤다.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

There is a new mode of thought in the shopping environment. No longer is it enough to identify simple consumer demands and try to satisfy them. The new consumer is operating on a fresh plane of needs that is totally different from that used by his predecessors. The new consumer shops for reasons that seem strange from a conventional point of view. Modern shoppers buy things to reward themselves, to satisfy psychological needs, or to make themselves feel good. Modern shoppers buy things because they are expensive. They buy things to make a statement, to show off their personality, or to boost their self-esteem. Purchased items have become a way to show who you are. Buying an item because you have a real physical necessity for it, in the way that our parents used to shop, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① has led to the development of countless physical items
- ② has become the least of the modern shopper's concerns
- ③ has allowed us to empathize with our parents' decisions
- ④ has made all the companies listen to consumer demands
- ⑤ has strengthened a conventional view toward shopping

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

What can be done to ensure successful demonstrations and outcomes? The answer is simple: \_\_\_\_\_! Let's start by examining why many demonstrations fail. This may be essential for you; it will certainly be helpful to gain an understanding of the factors involved in giving demonstrations. The common problem of boring demos is that they make your customers wait for the solution they need. (Typically, a solution is shown at the end of demos.) The essence of our strategy is in executing one thing. Show your audience the end of the demo right at the very beginning.

This concept of turning the format of a demo upside down may seem confusing, initially. However, consider this: why not? This particular strategy focuses on engaging the audience right from the beginning by showing them the solution they need, right away. Once they have seen that what they need is a real possibility, they are more likely to get interested more quickly.

- ① Do the last thing first
- ② Do one thing at a time
- ③ Look on the bright side
- ④ Tell the customer's story
- ⑤ Test everything beforehand

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

What do the venture capitalists have to do with the students ① **who** started with five dollars, paper clips, or water bottles and were challenged to create as much value as possible? The one thing they have in common is that they try to identify problems and then continuously work to solve them by challenging traditional assumptions. Problems are abundant, just ② **waiting** for those willing to find inventive solutions. Solving problems ③ **requires** coordinated teamwork, the ability to execute a plan, and a willingness to learn from failure. But the first requirement is having the attitude ④ **that** the problem can be solved. I have found that the more experience you have in tackling problems, the more ⑤ **confidently** you become that you can find a solution.



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1. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

If you started gambling in a casino with \$500, won \$2,500, and then lost the entire sum, how much money have you lost gambling? Many people feel that they have lost \$500. The reality is that you have actually lost \$3,000—the original \$500 and the \$2,500 in winnings. People treat the \$2,500 in winnings as “found” money that is somehow not worth as much as the dollars that were present at the beginning of the game. Compared to spending money that has been set aside in savings or investment accounts, many people are more likely to spend money from tax refunds on large purchases of expensive items such as furniture and electronics. Remember that your tax refund is simply a return of a portion of your wages, nothing more. \$1,200 in tax refund money is the same as \$1,200 that you saved by setting aside \$100 each month for a year.



People tend to place \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ values on dollars depending on where the dollars \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ .

(A) (B)

- ① social ..... are spent
- ② social ..... come from
- ③ relative ..... come from
- ④ relative ..... are stored
- ⑤ symbolic ..... are stored

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?2)

Kindness itself doesn't mean satisfying every demand that comes your way or sacrificing yourself for others. You don't have to do anything that makes you ①uncomfortable.

Whether you give or receive kindness, even small acts make your day ②brighter. Say you're at the gym and you approach the water fountain at the same time as another person. If you insist they go first, you will feel good about your tiny ③sacrifice. If the other person insists you go first, you will feel their ④hostility. Little things like holding an elevator door open remind us we're sharing space with a lot of other people and interacting with them doesn't have to be a ⑤terrible experience. Even if courtesy is no longer common, giving and receiving kindness will always make things a little better.

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

The term *déjà vu* is French and means, literally, “already seen.” Those who have experienced the feeling ①describe it as an overwhelming sense of familiarity with something that shouldn't be familiar at all. Say, for example, you are touring a cathedral in England for the first time, and suddenly it seems as if you have been in that ②very spot before. Or maybe you are having dinner with a group of friends, ③discussed some current political topic, and you have the feeling that you've already experienced this—same friends, same dinner, and same topic. The phenomenon is rather complex, and there are many different theories as to why *déjà vu* ④happens. Some psychiatrists ascribe *déjà vu* to a mismatching in the brain ⑤that causes the brain to mistake the present for the past. Many parapsychologists believe it is related to a past-life experience.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
When \_\_\_\_\_, we tend to defy gravity by doing such things as rocking up and down on the balls of our feet. This is the brain expressing itself in our nonverbal behaviors. Recently I was watching a stranger talk on his cellphone. As he listened, his left foot, which had been resting flat on the ground, changed position. The heel of the foot remained on the ground, but the rest of his shoe moved up, so that his toes were pointing skyward. To the average person, that behavior would have gone unnoticed or been disregarded as insignificant. To the trained observer, however, that gravity-defying foot behavior can be translated to mean that the man on the phone had just heard something good. Sure enough, as I walked by I could hear him say that he was very impressed. His feet had already silently said the same thing.

\*defy 저항하다

- ① we find ourselves in an unfamiliar circumstance
- ② the information being said is hard to understand
- ③ we are in good health mentally and physically
- ④ we feel very positive about our circumstances
- ⑤ the task at hand is too boring to concentrate on

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)  
Suppose you could get to Venus, the second planet from the Sun. Suppose you tried to walk across its surface. It would not feel the same as walking across Earth. It would feel like you were \_\_\_\_\_. Why would it feel this way? Each planet has a different makeup of air with different amounts of gases. Earth's air is made up of nitrogen, oxygen, and other gases. Though it may not seem like it, air has weight. Scientists weigh air by measuring how much it presses against objects on Earth. On Earth,

there is on average 14.7 pounds of pressure per square inch. The air on Venus is a thick layer of carbon dioxide. It would press down on you with more than 1,300 pounds of force instead of 14.7!

- ① standing under a tall tree during a storm
- ② floating on a soft white cloud for a while
- ③ running around in circles again and again
- ④ walking across a swimming pool underwater
- ⑤ sitting outside when you were actually indoors

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)  
After a few years in the country, I realized that having less could make children more creative in their daily activities. ① They could occupy themselves with a mere piece of paper—folding it, drawing on it, rolling it up, or making jewelry out of it. ② A pair of socks or some wadded-up newspaper became a ball in a game of catch if there wasn't a real ball available. ③ Children gathered summer afternoon at the nearby park and fished for crayfish in the pond, devising little traps out of a bit of string, some empty plastic bottle, and tape. ④ At home, siblings were given toys at the same time to prevent competition or just allow each child to enjoy his or her own things for himself or herself. ⑤ At school, children created handmade toys to sell at a pretend market—everything from candy to flowers, jewelry and watches—all made of materials straight out of the recycling bin.

\*wadded-up 등글게 뭉친



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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

As a police officer, every so often, I see special things happen that boost our morale. In August 2013, I was approached by a man who told me that a family he had seen around town seemed to have fallen on hard times and was driving around on bald tires. My initial thought was that he wanted us to hunt them down and book them. Instead, he had arranged for a tire dealer to fit four tires to their car and was willing to pay for it. He wanted to do this anonymously—all he wanted the police to do was to get the car owners to accept the help and keep his name out of it. I was happy to oblige and the car owners were very grateful. It left me feeling great for days.

\*morale 사기, 의욕

\*\*bald tire 닳아빠진 타이어

- ① An Angelic Police Officer
- ② A Poor But Happy Family
- ③ A Kind Heart Without a Name
- ④ A Daily Routine of a Policeman
- ⑤ An Investigation That Saved a Life

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

It seems strange that the Greeks, with all their brilliant mathematical skills, didn't adopt the zero in their number system. Probably, that was because there was a basic problem with zero. It would have (A)[supported / upset] the arithmetic logic which the Greek mathematicians were constructing. Add any number to itself enough times, Archimedes reasoned, for instance, and it will (B)[exceed / reduce] any other number. That's not so with zero. Similarly, if you multiply one number by another, you only have to reverse the process to get back to the originals. So, 6 times 3=18 and 18

divided by 3=6. But zero throws this out, too. 6 times 0=0, yet 0 divided by 6 is not 6, it is 0. It seems to imply that the whole logic of arithmetic has faults. No wonder the Greeks chose to (C)[accept / ignore] zero.

\*arithmetic 산술(의)

- |   |           |        |        |
|---|-----------|--------|--------|
|   | (A)       | (B)    | (C)    |
| ① | supported | exceed | accept |
| ② | supported | reduce | accept |
| ③ | supported | exceed | ignore |
| ④ | upset     | reduce | accept |
| ⑤ | upset     | exceed | ignore |

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

Research has shown that babies' babbles improve in quality when they are babbling back and forth to an adult. It may seem silly to carry on conversations with your baby that ① **mean** nothing at all. Yet research shows that it is far from silly. Nor is ② **it** silly to use baby talk or infant-directed speech. Parents who engage their babies in such small talk are probably helping their babies by emphasizing the sounds and silences that are used to ③ **form** the stream of language. Besides ④ **offer** a fun connection with the baby, these sounds and silences are indirectly teaching the baby about the joys of communicative exchange. So, try to engage very young children in conversation. This is easy enough to do and ⑤ **provides** babies with more data about how language works.

\*babbling 재잘거림

4. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

There are situations in which the differences between experts and the public reflect a genuine conflict of values. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, experts often measure risks by the number of lives lost, while the public tends to draw finer distinctions between "good deaths" and "bad deaths," or between random accidental fatalities and deaths that occur in the course of voluntary activities such as skiing. These legitimate distinctions are often ignored in statistics that merely count cases. The public may have a richer conception of risks than the experts do. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, the view cannot be maintained that experts' opinions should be accepted without question when they conflict with the opinions of other citizens. When experts and the public disagree on their priorities, each side must respect the insights and intelligence of the other.

(A) (B)

- ① For example ..... Consequently
- ② For example ..... contrast
- ③ For example ..... In addition
- ④ However ..... In addition
- ⑤ However ..... Consequently

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

When Alfred was around six, his father, upset at something he had done, sent him to the local police station with a note. The officer on duty read the note and locked little Alfred in a cell, telling him, "This is what we do to bad boys." He was released after just a few minutes, but the experience marked him deeply. Had his father yelled at him, as most boys' fathers did, he would have become defensive and rebellious. But leaving him alone, surrounded by frightening authority figures, in a dark cell, with its unfamiliar smells . that was a much more powerful way to communicate. As Alfred discovered, to teach people a lesson, to really alter their behavior, you must

\_\_\_\_\_. Unless you are supremely eloquent, it is hard to accomplish this through words and direct expression.

- ① be a good example for people around you
- ② show a consistent attitude in a given situation
- ③ be patient as if you had all the time in the world
- ④ listen to their words with compassion and openness
- ⑤ give them an experience designed to shake them up

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Today, covering the mouth when yawning is considered essential to good manners. But the original custom stemmed not from politeness but from \_\_\_\_\_. Ancient people had accurately observed that a newborn, struggling to survive, yawns shortly after birth. With infant death rate extraordinarily high, early physicians, at a loss to account for frequent deaths, blamed the yawn. The helpless baby simply could not cover its mouth with a protective hand. Roman physicians actually recommended that a mother should be particularly attentive during the early months of life and cover any of her newborn's yawns. They believed that a hand to the lips could prevent life from departing the body.

- ① fear                      ② anger                      ③ religion
- ④ poverty                      ⑤ instinct

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In rare instances, mental images may be so vivid that it is reasonable to say that a person has “\_\_(A)\_\_ memory.” A famous example was reported by Russian psychologist Alexander Luria. Luria studied a man he called Mr. S who had practically unlimited memory for visual images. Mr. S could remember almost everything that ever happened to him with incredible accuracy. Luria tried to test Mr. S’s memory by using longer and longer lists of words or numbers. However, he soon discovered that no matter how long the list, Mr. S was able to recall it without error. Mr. S could memorize, with equal ease, strings of digits, meaningless consonants, mathematical formulas, and poems in foreign languages.

Don’t be too quick to \_\_(B)\_\_ Mr. S’s abilities, however. He remembered so much that he couldn’t separate important facts from unimportant facts or facts from fantasy. For instance, if you asked him to read a book, he might remember every word. Yet, he might also recall all the images each word made him think of and all the sights, sounds, and feelings that occurred as he was reading. Therefore, finding the answer for a specific question, writing a logical essay, or even understanding a single sentence was very difficult for him.

\*consonant 자음

\*\*formula 공식

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① How Did Mr. S Improve His Memory?
- ② Mr. S’s Memory Power: A Blessing or Misfortune?
- ③ You Can Have a Near-Perfect Memory
- ④ The Psychology of Remembering and Forgetting
- ⑤ Things We Want to Forget to Remember

2. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

(A) (B)

- ① perception ..... trust
- ② alternative ..... hate
- ③ photographic..... envy
- ④ alternative ..... obey
- ⑤ photographic..... accept

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

If one defines an interview as a conversation, then a schedule-standardized interview ① **is** a very rigid form of conversation, almost like a play with a fixed script. In its most structured form, a structured interview may involve the reading of a prepared questionnaire to respondents and then ② **filling** in an answer form or response sheet on the basis of their answers. The questions ③ **are provided** in a systematic order, with minimal or no deviation from the prepared script. In a structured interview, the role of the interviewer is to ask the questions and the role of the respondent is ④ **to provide** the answers with minimal extraneous information. Conversely, an unstructured interview may involve the interviewer asking no direct questions, but simply prompting respondents to reflect on ⑤ **his** current interests and concerns. Clearly, between these extremes lie a variety of different types of interview strategies and degrees of structure.

\*extraneous 관련 없는

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

The way we communicate influences our ability to build strong and healthy communities. Traditional ways of building communities have (A)[**avoided / emphasized**] debate and argument. For example, the United States has a strong tradition of using town hall meetings to deliberate important issues within communities. In these settings, advocates for each side of the issue present arguments for their positions. Public issues such as health care, economic development, and environmental protection have been discussed in such public forums. Yet for debate and argument to work well, people need to come to such forums with (B)[**different / similar**] assumptions and values. The shared assumptions and values serve as a backdrop for the discussion. However, as society becomes more diverse, the likelihood that people share assumptions and values (C)[**diminishes / increases**]. As a result, forms of communication such as argument and debate become polarized because people do not share the same foundation for understanding. In this situation, debate and argument may drive communities apart as opposed to bringing them together.

\*backdrop (사건의) 배경

- |   | (A)        | (B)             | (C)              |
|---|------------|-----------------|------------------|
| ① | avoided    | ..... different | ..... diminishes |
| ② | avoided    | ..... similar   | ..... increases  |
| ③ | emphasized | ..... similar   | ..... diminishes |
| ④ | emphasized | ..... similar   | ..... increases  |
| ⑤ | emphasized | ..... different | ..... diminishes |

5. 다음 글에 드러난 'she'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

The floor creaked under her feet as she took deliberately slow, cautious steps toward the window. As she gazed out into the bland nothing of the outside, she wondered how far they had taken her. There were no hills and very few trees to hide herself. The road was

rocky, and she had no shoes to cover her bare feet. How far could she make it before exhaustion and pain took her out? She stared out of the window, attempting to come up with some plans, losing herself in her thoughts when a crow suddenly flew up at the window. Startled, she stepped back, tripping over a random piece of displaced wood. She turned in time to fall hard on her hands and knees. Panic rose through the aches in her wrists and knee caps at the thought of someone hearing the sound.

- ① excited and hopeful
- ② tense and frightened
- ③ relieved and sympathetic
- ④ ashamed and embarrassed
- ⑤ indifferent and dissatisfied

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

The fact about temperature is that there are two separate sensory systems—one for signaling warmth, the other for signaling cold. Early studies showed that some spots on the skin respond more to warming and others more to cooling. "Hot" is a particularly intriguing sensation in that it is triggered when these warm and cold spots are simultaneously stimulated. Thus, when people grasp two braided pipes—one with cold water running through it, the other with warm water—they will pull away, complaining that the device is literally too hot to handle. However, neither the warm nor the cool pipe is painful to the touch when experienced in isolation. This effect is found not only among humans but also in other animals. \_\_\_\_\_

\*braid 땀다, 꼬다, 짜다

- ① Isn't heat a form of energy?
- ② Is the sensation a mere illusion?
- ③ Is heat the same as temperature?
- ④ Are heat and cold interchangeable?
- ⑤ Does sensation affect our behavior?

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

If you are fishing at 40 degrees below zero and you pull a fish up through the ice, an obvious thing happens. The fish freezes, fast and hard. But Clarence Birdseye, in Canada, noted something else about these quick frozen fish.

- (A) That observation made Clarence Birdseye a wealthy man. The quick-freezing process pioneered by Birdseye produced frozen foods that tasted good to consumers.
- (B) It created a multibillion-dollar industry, and gave farmers the incentive to grow crops for a year-round market. In the case of frozen orange juice, it created a product where none existed before.
- (C) When thawed, the fish were tender and moist—almost as good as fresh caught. The same was true for the frozen chickens, geese, and cabbage that he stored outside his cabin during the long Canadian winter.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

English speakers have one of the simplest systems for describing familial relationships. Many African language speakers would consider it absurd to use a single word like "cousin" to describe both male and female relatives, or not to distinguish whether the person (A)[**described / describing**] is 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 confusing within the structure of personal relationships existing in many cultures.

Similarly, how is it possible to make sense of a situation (B)[**which / in 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, (C)[**has / have**] eighteen basic terms for describing their kin. Not one of them can be directly translated into English.

- (A)                      (B)                      (C)
- ① described ..... which ..... have  
 ② described ..... in which ..... has  
 ③ described ..... in which ..... have  
 ④ describing ..... which ..... has  
 ⑤ describing ..... in which ..... has

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?3)

To most Westerners, a ①**lack** of activity signals that nothing is happening. Many people in the world recognize that just because life is quiet on the surface does not mean that there is no change. Periods of ②**nonactivity** are understood to be necessary precursors to any meaningful action. The Chinese, for example, are said to be masters of waiting for the right moment. They believe that the wait itself is what ③**destroys** that moment. How long is the wait? As long as it needs to be. Artificially removing this incubation stage would be as ④**senseless** as spending less time and money on the foundation of a building. Clearly, the absence of surface activity does not have the ⑤**same** meaning in all cultures, nor does it always cause time to move slowly.

\*precursor 전조, 선구자

## 4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Many cities are finding that artificial wetlands provide a low-cost way to filter and treat outflowing sewage. Arcata, California, for instance, needed an expensive sewer plant upgrade. Instead, the city transformed a 65 hectare garbage dump into a series of ponds and marshes that serve as a simple, low-cost, waste treatment facility. Arcata saved millions of dollars and improved its environment simultaneously. The marsh is a home for wildlife and has become a prized recreation area for the city. Eventually, the purified water from the artificial wetlands flows into Humboldt Bay, where marine life flourishes. Constructed marshes allow industrial cooling water to become clean before entering streams or other surface water bodies. All these created wetlands can be useful to both humans and wildlife.

\*sewage 하수 오물

- ① benefits of artificial wetlands for filtering sewage
- ② environmental effects of illegal garbage dumping
- ③ introduction of new marine species to marshes
- ④ importance of preserving wildlife in wetlands
- ⑤ difficulty of remodeling sewer plants

## 5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

A climate of trust eases cooperation among people and fosters mutual care-taking. In other words, the existence of trust frees the human spirit to be creative, generous, and authentic instead of protective, cynical, and false. More importantly, trust has been shown to \_\_\_\_\_. In his landmark study of 37 regions, economist Paul Zak found a direct correlation between economic growth and trust levels in a region. In all cases, the countries with the highest trust levels have the highest per capita incomes and GDPs. Because trust reduces the cost of transactions, high trust societies exhibit better economic performance

than low trust societies. Almost every commercial transaction has within itself an element of trust.

- ① be at the foundation of economic growth
- ② encourage voluntary community service
- ③ be in the center of political reform
- ④ cause international trade problems
- ⑤ discourage risk management ability

## 6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Isaac Kohane, a researcher at Harvard Medical School, analyzed more than thirty-five thousand peer-reviewed papers, mapping the precise location of every single coauthor. Then he assessed the quality of the papers by measuring the number of subsequent citations. Once the data was amassed, the correlation became clear: when coauthors were located closer together, their papers tended to be of significantly higher quality. In fact, the best research was consistently produced when scientists were working within ten meters of one another, while the least cited papers tended to emerge from collaborators who were located a kilometer or more apart. "If you want people to work together effectively, these findings reinforce the need to create architecture and facilities that \_\_\_\_\_," Kohane says.

- ① are located in the quiet environment
- ② allow access to public transportation
- ③ support frequent physical interactions
- ④ are equipped with the latest technology
- ⑤ provide individual space for researchers



