

COMBO

251-275



NAME

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# 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. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

From their earliest introduction, mechanical timepieces have been used not only to mark the beginning and ending of activities, but to dictate their scheduling. They regulate the speed of action and, as critics like Thoreau and West feared, the very pace of society. Clock time has revolutionized the cadence of daily life. It requires an uncompromising regularity in the passage of events. To management, it may seem that the repetitive, rhythmic beat of the clock is what drives production. To social critics, on the other hand, it often seems to underlie a vast temporal monotony. Both sides would agree, however, that more often than not, the regularity of the clock has pushed the pace of events faster than ever before; for many, this pace is well beyond their range of comfort.

\*cadence 박자

- ① 시계로 인해 일정 관리가 더 수월해졌다.
- ② 시계의 규칙성이 삶의 속도를 더 빠르게 했다.
- ③ 시계의 발명은 진보된 문명의 필연적 결과였다.
- ④ 인류는 시계에 의해 통제되는 사회를 지향했다.
- ⑤ 시계는 산업 현장에서 중요한 역할을 담당해왔다.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Because we are afraid of offending others and drawing their anger, we say nothing, hoping that the problem will go away even though we know it will not. We sit at the dinner table with our partner in cold silence. We pretend that nothing is bothering us at work when in fact we are getting angry at a coworker's behavior. We ignore the injustice and abuse from others around us, but it can be costly not only to our personal health but also to our organization's health. As Martin Luther King Jr. once said, "Our lives begin to end the day we \_\_\_\_\_ about things that matter."

- ① become silent
- ② think deeply
- ③ worry most
- ④ lose our temper
- ⑤ reveal a secret

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

We tend not to notice how many creative tasks benefit from constraints because they are built in and have become invisible. For example, almost all popular music is in 4/4 time, four beats in the bar, with the emphasis usually landing on the first beat. Tracks are normally three or four minutes in length, contain a chorus, and so on. These are just a few constraints of many that popular music follows, and yet look at the variation that can be achieved. Many songs break these rules, but they often achieve their effects because there is a rule to break in the first place. Painters, writers, artists, and so on are all influenced by previous styles to various degrees and it's these previous styles that provide constraints. The very limitations we impose on ourselves can be \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the inherent cultural beliefs
- ② the resistance to taking risks
- ③ the seeds of our finest creations
- ④ the obstacles to our future success
- ⑤ the stepping stone for music education

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

It is often believed that an active person can make friends more easily than a shy person, and that a conscientious person may meet more deadlines than a person who is not conscientious. Walter Mischel found, however, that the typical correlation between personality traits and behavior was quite (A)[**apparent / modest**]. This news was really shocking, because it essentially said that the traits personality psychologists were measuring were just slightly better at predicting behavior than astrological signs. Mischel did not simply point out the problem; he diagnosed the reasons for it. He argued that personality psychologists had (B)[**overestimated / underestimated**] the extent to which the social situation shapes people's behavior, independently of their personality. To predict whether a person will meet a deadline, for example, knowing something about the situation may be more useful than knowing the person's score on a measure of conscientiousness. Situational influences can be very powerful, sometimes (C)[**emphasizing / overwhelming**] individual differences in personality.

\*conscientious 성실한

\*\*astrological sign 점성술의 별자리

- |   | (A)          | (B)                | (C)          |
|---|--------------|--------------------|--------------|
| ① | apparent ... | overestimated ...  | emphasizing  |
| ② | apparent ... | underestimated ... | emphasizing  |
| ③ | modest ...   | overestimated ...  | emphasizing  |
| ④ | modest ...   | overestimated ...  | overwhelming |
| ⑤ | modest ...   | underestimated ... | overwhelming |

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

In 1999 a mental hospital in Romania hired the country's first play worker. The children at the hospital had all suffered such a terrible shock that they were used to ①spending all of their time sitting and rocking, trapped in their own solitary worlds. Indeed, all the children had ②been diagnosed with severe mental disability. However, through the play worker engaging

with the children in play activities over a few short months, all of ③whom made some progress. It was the result that many experts had said ④was impossible with such types of children. A very high proportion of the children were adopted ⑤because of the amazing improvement that they had made. It seems clear that their rapid change was primarily due to the introduction of play activities.

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

The body is like a symphony where thousands of metabolic actions are orchestrated into harmony through the constant fine-tuning of conscious (e.g. exercise) and subconscious (e.g. digestion) instructions. When the harmony is broken, the body sends us information, signals and symptoms, in very direct and obvious ways. It is necessary that we pay attention to these signals instead of viewing them as burdens in our life. If we ignore or suppress health symptoms, they will become progressively louder and more extreme as the body attempts to capture our attention. When the oil light comes on in our car, do we disconnect the light, or do we take the car in for service? We usually take our car to the shop at the first sign of trouble. However, when it comes to our health, how many of us wait until the situation becomes serious before taking action?

\*metabolic 신진대사의

- ① Less Driving, Better Health
- ② Don't Put Burdens on Your Mind
- ③ Listen to the Signals from Your Body
- ④ The Human Body: Art in Performance
- ⑤ The Body: The Mirror of the Personality

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

When kittens play, they show many things that are also done while hunting. One kitten might see its mother's tail waving back and forth. The kitten crouches down. Then it begins to creep forward. It is stalking Mom's tail! When the kitten gets close enough to the tail, it pounces. It lands on the tail and rolls over. Its paws are wrapped around the tail to hold it. It might even bite the tail. These movements—stalking, pouncing, grabbing, and biting—are very important. They are the same ones the kitten will use later when it is really hunting. Kittens also play with toys. Have you ever seen a kitten chase a ball or hit a rolled-up piece of paper? This behavior teaches skills that the kitten could use to catch a mouse. Some kittens like to jump high to catch a feather on a string. If that kitten wanted to catch a bird, it would do the same jump.

- ① How Kittens Protect Themselves from Attack
- ② Kittens Learn Their Hunting Skills by Playing
- ③ Everything Your Cat Would Want You to Know
- ④ Beginner's Guide on How to Look After a Kitten
- ⑤ Understanding and Training Your Cat or Kitten

2. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

There is a \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ principle in human perception that affects the way we see the difference between two things that are presented one after another. For example, each student in the psychophysics laboratory takes a turn sitting in front of three buckets of water—one cold, one at room temperature, and one hot. After placing one hand in the cold water

and one in the hot water, the student is told to place both in the lukewarm water simultaneously. Then something surprising happens. Even though both hands are in the same bucket, the hand that was in the cold water feels as if it is now in the hot water, while the one in the hot water feels as if it is in cold water. The point is that the same thing can be made to seem very different, depending on the nature of the event that \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ it.

\*lukewarm 미지근한

- |   |             |                |
|---|-------------|----------------|
|   | (A)         | (B)            |
| ① | contrast    | ..... precedes |
| ② | contrast    | ..... follows  |
| ③ | similarity  | ..... precedes |
| ④ | similarity  | ..... follows  |
| ⑤ | consistency | ..... causes   |

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

The importance of science in the history of modern Western civilization is usually taken for granted. But how did science become such an integral part of Western culture in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? It has been argued that the literate merchants and propertied elites of Europe were attracted to the new science because it offered new ways \_\_\_\_\_. Some of the early scientists made it easier for these groups to accept the new ideas by showing how they could be applied directly to specific industrial and technological needs. Galileo, for example, consciously sought an alliance between science and the material interests of educated elite when he assured his listeners that the science of mechanics would be quite useful "when it becomes necessary to build bridges or other structures over water, something occurring mainly in affairs of great importance."

- ① to promote profit
- ② to defy social systems
- ③ to explain mysteries of nature
- ④ to form a new social structure
- ⑤ to combine morality and logic

4. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?4)

The development of the mp3 music format changed all that.

The music industry was organized to sell albums, a model that evolved during a time when listening to music was largely an activity at home. ① Sony changed that in 1979 with the introduction of the Walkman, the compact tape recorder. ② But even the Walkman, and later the Discman, was limited to the number of cassette tapes or CDs you could carry in addition to the device. ③ Digital compression allowed for a very high quantity of songs to be stored on relatively inexpensive and highly portable digital music devices. ④ Our ability to walk out of the house with only one easy-to-carry device transformed music into something we largely listened to away from home. ⑤ And the mp3 not only changed where we listened to music, it also transformed our culture from an album-collecting culture to a song-collecting culture.

5. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?5)

We're all told at school that white reflects sunlight and black absorbs it, so the ① **paler** your clothes are, the cooler you'll be. But it's not quite that simple. In many hot countries, locals often wear ② **dark** colors. Peasants in China and old ladies in southern Europe, for instance, traditionally wear black, and the Tuareg, the nomadic people of the Sahara, favor indigo blue. These clothes are ③ **effective** because there are two thermal processes happening at once. Heat is coming downwards from the sun but it is also going outwards from the body. Though light clothes are better at ④ **reflecting** the sun's heat, dark clothes are better at radiating the body's heat. Given that no one born in a hot climate willingly stands in direct sunlight, the dark clothing has the ⑤ **defect** because it keeps you cooler when

you're in the shade.

\*thermal 열의, 온도의

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Mass customization is a strategy that allows manufacturers or retailers to provide individualized products to consumers. Today's apparel supplier must look for new ways to offer customers top-quality goods at highly competitive prices.

- (A) The customer then receives the finished product in a very short time. This technological strategy is used today by some fashion firms. This type of customization is often limited, however, to a small number of customers.
- (B) Based on the exact image, body scanning software then defines and captures all the measurements necessary for actually producing the garment or shoe. This data is forwarded online to the manufacturer, whose production technologies ensure an exact fit.
- (C) Consumers desire products that can be personalized through fit preferences, color selection, fabric choices, or design characteristics. A solution to the fit preference is a body or foot scanner that takes a customer's measurements digitally, creating what is referred to as digital twin.

\*apparel 의류

- 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. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
There is a good example of how conflict induces people to \_\_\_\_\_ decisions. In a study, doctors were presented with a case history of a man suffering from osteoarthritis and asked whether they would prescribe a new medication or refer the patient to a specialist. Almost 75 percent recommended the medication. Other doctors were presented with a choice between two new medications or referral to a specialist. Now only 50 percent went with either of the medications, which means that the percentage of those referring doubled. Based on this study, researchers concluded that when people are presented with options that create conflict, all the choices between these options begin to look unappealing.

\*osteoarthritis 골관절염

- ① delay                      ② avoid                      ③ justify
- ④ advance                    ⑤ accept

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
A legendary basketball coach, John Wooden, who led UCLA to ten NCAA championships in twelve years, knew that work done in haste would be wasted. Every young man in his team had been a star in high school. Each one felt himself capable of making any play necessary to win. "It was just not in their genes to think of slowing down; they all wanted to go faster and faster, which was why the job of slowing them down was such a priority for me. I devoted more teaching to this one point than to any other," said Wooden. He applied this principle to life outside the basketball court, adding that "Impatience will sabotage a talented group of individuals in any workplace." In a world of instant messaging and a rush-hour traffic jam, we get so caught up in

getting things done that we can forget how we are doing them or the people we might be hurting in our \_\_\_\_\_.

\*sabotage 무능하게 만들다, 파괴하다

- ① pursuit of speed
- ② devotion to quality
- ③ hunger for education
- ④ obsession with wealth
- ⑤ appeal for cooperation

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)  
Dirk Helbing, a physicist at the Swiss Federal Institute of Technology in Zurich, discovered while studying the movement of people and systems ① **that** paradoxically, slower is faster when a crowd of people tries to exit a room through a doorway. An obstacle ② **is placed** in front of an open door enables people to get out faster because it helps to maintain the fluidity of the crowd. What makes this ③ **work** is that crowds adjust to conditions. When two streams of people meet, they organize so that one person from one group goes out first, and then a person from ④ **the other** goes out. The physicist observed that the crowd organizes itself in much the same way as fluids and gases do when ⑤ **forced** into queues in laboratory experiments.



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

Experiencing natural environments passively is one thing, but what happens when we start interacting with nature? One benefit of being active in a natural environment is that it takes us beyond mere theory and back to pure experience. Sydney psychologist and surfer Louise Remond often recommends (A)[**physical / psychological**] exercise as part of her treatment programs. One form of exercise she advises, particularly for people suffering from anxiety or depression, is learning to surf, because among its many benefits it (B)[**forces / forbids**] you to live in the present: "When you're out in the waves, you don't have much time to focus on the negative thoughts that might be going around in your head. Because of the (C)[**immediacy / comfort**] of the environment, you're concentrating on the next wave instead of worrying about the future."

- |   | (A)           | (B)           | (C)             |
|---|---------------|---------------|-----------------|
| ① | physical      | ..... forces  | ..... immediacy |
| ② | physical      | ..... forbids | ..... comfort   |
| ③ | physical      | ..... forces  | ..... comfort   |
| ④ | psychological | ..... forbids | ..... immediacy |
| ⑤ | psychological | ..... forces  | ..... comfort   |

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Blood pressure has to rise when we get out of bed in the morning, so that there is enough blood flow to the brain to keep us from fainting. When we sit down to read the morning newspaper, it goes down again. There is not a single, ideal level of blood pressure that our body tries to maintain. At the same time, it is obviously not to our benefit for blood pressure to get too low or too high, and there are mechanisms in place to keep it within a limited range.

I believe that a similar process occurs with human emotions. It is to people's advantage to react emotionally to their environments, such that emotions vary from moment to moment. It

is also to people's advantage to have mechanisms in place to keep them away from the emotional extremes.

Think, for example, about the last time you experienced a state of happiness. Maybe it was the day you were married, or the day your child was born. You probably experienced a wave of pleasure rushing through your body. Your heart was beating rapidly, your blood pressure went up, and you were short of breath. Now imagine what it would be like to feel this way for an hour, a day, or a week. Sounds exhausting, doesn't it? \_\_\_\_\_ positive (or negative) emotions might have psychological costs, making it difficult to concentrate and to notice new emotional information.

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① Pleasure Is Determined by What You Think
- ② A Sound Mind Rests in a Sound Body
- ③ Our Emotions Are Like Blood Pressure
- ④ Positive Emotions Can Lower Blood Pressure
- ⑤ Blood Pressure: The Indicator of Your Health

6. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?6)

- ① Unexpected    ② Varied            ③ Prolonged
- ④ Intended     ⑤ Copied

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
How do you get cars to go faster on a crowded road? It turns out that one effective solution is to \_\_\_\_\_. This idea sounds like a riddle from *Alice in Wonderland*, but the explanation is quite logical. When cars are going fast, drivers have less reaction time and have tendency to brake suddenly, which can bring the traffic to a standstill. If cars are given a speed restriction of, say, 40 miles per hour, traffic moves more steadily and, like the tortoise in Aesop's fable, *The Hare and the Tortoise*, people can arrive sooner at their destination.

- ① make them go slower
- ② get rid of traffic signals
- ③ spend money on road construction
- ④ put more police officers on the road
- ⑤ make people use public transportation

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?2)

Yet, in a sense in which sleep is a periodical rest from activity, plants do exactly this.

We use the word 'sleep' to mean a condition in which we become more or less unconscious.  
① People who are sound asleep see and hear nothing, even though their subconscious brain may be working. ② With this definition in mind, we can say that plants do not sleep as we do. ③ Many plants are inactive during winter, so it is during this time that they are said to 'sleep.' ④ A green plant that has shed its leaves cannot make starch, sugar, woody fiber, buds or flowers. ⑤ It is not dead, but in a state of sleep by not working to make living tissues.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)  
While we like to think that our habits follow our intentions, it's possible for intention and habit to be completely reversed. How the habit started in the first place could be a complete accident, but we can then work out our intentions from our behavior, as long as there's no strong reason for that behavior. Say I take a walk around the park every afternoon and each time I follow a particular route which takes me past a duck pond. When asked why I take this route, I might reply that I like to watch people feeding the ducks. In reality, I just walked that way the first time, completely at random, and saw no reason not to do the same the next day. Now, after the habit is established, I try to come up with a reason and the ducks spring to mind. I end up \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① hiding the intention of my previous behavior
- ② regretting my unconscious behavior in the past
- ③ being confused about the reason why I started exercising
- ④ inferring intention from what was essentially just chance
- ⑤ getting out of my old habits and forming new ones instead



DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

When people gossip, they generally criticize other people, mostly for breaking social and moral codes. This may hurt people's feelings or lead to misunderstandings. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, gossip plays an important social role by reinforcing community values: it makes people feel closer to each other; it unifies people who follow the rules; it helps people get a sense of the values of their community. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, it's not a very nice thing to do, and I always felt bad after a gossipy conversation, even though I enjoyed it at the time. I want to stop telling unkind stories or being too curious about sensitive subjects.

\*code 규범

(A) (B)

- ① Nevertheless ..... However
- ② Nevertheless ..... Therefore
- ③ For example ..... In short
- ④ For example ..... In addition
- ⑤ Similarly ..... Moreover

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

The psychologist Robert Rosenthal and his colleagues set up experiments to test what is sometimes called 'self-fulfilling prophecy'. Randomly assigned rats were divided into two groups termed 'maze-bright' and 'maze-dull'. College undergraduates who tested the rats on maze trials only knew their rat sample as either 'bright' or 'dull'. Ten trials later (over five consecutive days), the results indicated that the 'bright' rats' scores were nearly double the 'dull' rats' scores in maze performances. Rosenthal concluded that rather than any real 'intelligence' differences increasing the score of the 'bright' rats, it was the \_\_\_\_\_ of the

experimenters, communicated via tactile cues, that had a differential effect on rat performance.

\*tactile 촉각의

- ① age                      ② gender              ③ expectations
- ④ appearance          ⑤ observations

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

When we perceive an object, our eyes relay only a portion or outline of it to our brains, leaving our mind to fill in the rest. Our eyes are not paying deep attention to all of the details, but noticing patterns. Our thought processes, modeled after visual perception, use a similar shorthand. When an event occurs or when we meet a new person, we do not stop to consider all aspects or details, but instead we see an outline or pattern that fits into our expectations and past experiences. We fit the event or person into categories. As with vision, for us to have to think deeply about every new occurrence or perceived object would exhaust the brain. Unfortunately, \_\_\_\_\_. When we are engaged in solving a problem or realizing an idea, we might imagine that we are being highly rational and thorough, but just as with our eyes, we are not aware of how deeply our thoughts fall into the same narrow grooves and the same categorizing shorthand.

- ① we transfer this mental shorthand to almost everything
- ② our thinking is a reflection of our current unstable culture
- ③ our brain doesn't distinguish between good habits and bad ones
- ④ our thinking and behavior is derived from our genetic make up
- ⑤ we develop a strategy of testing all the situations by trial and error

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Researcher Jack Greenberg studied how employees from various career sectors perceived their performance evaluation. He found that, regardless of the industry, it was incredibly important for employees to feel that they were active participants in the evaluation process. The employees were more likely to feel that the process was fair when supervisors requested their input prior to an evaluation and used it during the process, when there was two-way communication during the evaluation interviews, and when the employees had the chance to challenge the evaluation. In other words, if the employees were involved in their evaluation, they felt it was fairer.

- ① employees' key roles in the company's future growth
- ② effective strategies for selecting competent employees
- ③ evaluation as a means to enhance employees' performance
- ④ importance of involving employees in the evaluation process
- ⑤ obstacles to the communication between supervisors and employees

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

The ability to think about why things work and what may be causing problems when events do not go as ① **expected** seems like an obvious aspect of the way we think. It is interesting that this ability to think about why things happen is one of the key abilities that separates human abilities from ② **those** of just about every other animal on the planet. Asking *why* allows people to create explanations. Issac Newton didn't just see an apple ③ **fall** from a tree. He used that observation to help him figure out why it fell. Your car mechanic doesn't just observe ④ **that** your car is not working. He figures out why it is not working using knowledge about why it usually does work properly. And anyone who has spent time

with a five-year-old ⑤ **knowing** that children this age can test the limits of your patience by trying to get explanations for why everything works as it does.

6. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

According to cognitive dissonance theory, engaging in a behavior that doesn't match your attitude creates an unpleasant feeling, that is, cognitive dissonance, which can then lead you to change your attitude to match your behavior. One way we usually choose to reduce the unpleasant feeling caused by inconsistency is to decide that this inconsistency isn't really a problem because such attitudes and behaviors aren't very important. For example, if you engage in some type of behavior which is inconsistent with your attitude under an avoidable condition, then later you see your attitude and behavior as less important (e.g., Well, I smoke, but that's not as dangerous as driving without my seat belt). Another way we take to reduce dissonance is to add cognitions that match the behavior well. Even though you know that you smoke and that smoking is bad for you, you can reduce dissonance by adding cognitions such as "smoking relaxes me and prevents weight gain."

↓

To reduce cognitive dissonance, people \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the source of the dissonance or \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ their behavior.

- (A) (B)
- ① trivialize ..... rationalize
- ② trivialize ..... modify
- ③ ignore ..... modify
- ④ remove ..... rationalize
- ⑤ remove ..... minimize

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

Since there were still 175 to go, he implored for the punishment to be stopped.

A thief broke into a farm and stole two hundred onions. But before he could make his escape, he was caught by the farmer and led before the judge. The judge passed sentence: the payment of ten gold pieces. ① But the man complained that the fine was too high, so the judge offered him an alternative: to eat the two hundred onions. ② The thief chose to eat the two hundred onions. ③ By the time he had eaten twenty-five, his eyes were already filled with tears, and his stomach was burning up like the fires of hell. ④ His wish was granted, but the thief still had to pay the ten pieces of gold. ⑤ "If you had accepted the fine, you would have avoided eating the onions," said the judge.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

The starting point for appreciating the existence of a distinctive part of our psychology for morality is seeing how moral judgments differ from other kinds of opinions we have on how people ought to behave. Moralization is a psychological state that can be turned on and off like a switch, and when it is on, a distinctive mind-set commandeers our thinking. This is the mind-set that makes us deem actions immoral ("killing is wrong"), rather than merely disagreeable ("I hate brussels sprouts"), or imprudent ("don't scratch mosquito bites"). The first hallmark of moralization is that \_\_\_\_\_. The prohibition of a murder, for example, is felt not to be a matter of local custom but to be objectively warranted. So one can easily say, "I don't like brussels sprouts, but I don't care if you eat them," but no one

would say, "I don't like killing, but I don't care if you murder someone."

- ① the rules it invokes are felt to be universal
- ② the rules are supposed to treat everyone equal in law
- ③ the rules it involves should not make the innocent guilty
- ④ the rules it is for provide the assistance to those in need
- ⑤ the rules must get through the legislative before they have effects

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Go to the pine if you want to learn about the pine, or to the bamboo if you want to learn about the bamboo. And in doing so, you must leave your subjective preoccupation with yourself. Otherwise you impose yourself on the object and do not learn. Your poetry issues of its own accord when you and the object have become one—when you have plunged deep enough into the object to see something like a hidden glimmering there. However well phrased your poetry may be, if your feeling is not natural—if the object and yourself are \_\_\_\_\_—then your poetry is not true poetry but merely your subjective counterfeit.

- ① united            ② separate            ③ cooperative
- ④ objective        ⑤ subjective



4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

We normally pay little attention to the weather. It behaves roughly as it should and therefore (A)[stay / stays] outside of the news itself. It is rare for us even to look up for long. We certainly don't follow the example of John Constable, who for periods between 1821 and 1822 (B)[spent / spending] several hours each day intently examining the moods of the sky, producing 150 precise and quietly stunning watercolor, crayon, and oil studies of the cloud formations drifting over his head—in a process of devoted observation he called "skying." Our eyes are instead fixed on the human drama below: who was hired, who was fired, how the budget stand-off was resolved. (C)[It / What] is above us in the atmosphere is daily simplified into one of a handful of weather forecasters' beloved icons, which can't possibly express the subtleties of the sky.

\*stand-off 교착 상태  
\*\*subtlety 미묘함

- |   |       |                |            |
|---|-------|----------------|------------|
|   | (A)   | (B)            | (C)        |
| ① | stay  | ..... spent    | ..... It   |
| ② | stays | ..... spent    | ..... What |
| ③ | stays | ..... spending | ..... What |
| ④ | stays | ..... spent    | ..... It   |
| ⑤ | stay  | ..... spending | ..... What |

5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Prejudice theorists have long assumed that stereotypes may contain a kernel of truth but are greatly exaggerated. After all, if stereotypes serve to simplify a complex social world, they can only do so by (A)[enhancing / sacrificing] accuracy (that is, by conveniently lumping diverse individuals into general categories). Consistent with this view, perceivers generally view out-groups as more homogeneous (they are all alike) compared with in-groups (we are all individuals). Furthermore, when people form new categories, they (B)[overestimate / underestimate] similarities within categories and

differences between them. In other words, categorization appears to promote the formation of exaggerated stereotypes. Numerous studies show how stereotypes lead to (C)[biased / shared] perceptions of individual category members. Stereotypes, once formed, resist change and result in inaccurate perceptions of individuals who are subjected to those stereotypes.

- |   |             |                     |              |
|---|-------------|---------------------|--------------|
|   | (A)         | (B)                 | (C)          |
| ① | enhancing   | ..... overestimate  | ..... biased |
| ② | enhancing   | ..... underestimate | ..... shared |
| ③ | sacrificing | ..... overestimate  | ..... biased |
| ④ | sacrificing | ..... underestimate | ..... shared |
| ⑤ | sacrificing | ..... underestimate | ..... biased |

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Few events are more bizarre or unbelievable than sudden death said to be caused by "voodoo" or "magic." Nevertheless, death caused by voodoo does, indeed, seem to occur. Here is one account of what happened in a tribe when a man discovered that he had been cursed.

- (A) His body begins to tremble and the muscles twitch involuntarily. He sways backwards and falls to the ground. From this time onwards he sickens and frets, refusing to eat and keeping aloof from the daily affairs of the tribe.
- (B) But all they really require is belief in the power of emotion. Walter Cannon, a well-known medical researcher, studied many voodoo deaths and concluded that they are explained by the bodily changes that accompany strong emotion, more specifically, intense fear.
- (C) Unless help is forthcoming in the shape of a countercharm, death is only a matter of a comparatively short time. It has been argued that voodoo deaths seem to require belief in the power of magic.
- |   |             |   |             |   |             |
|---|-------------|---|-------------|---|-------------|
| ① | (A)-(C)-(B) | ② | (B)-(A)-(C) | ③ | (B)-(C)-(A) |
| ④ | (C)-(A)-(B) | ⑤ | (C)-(B)-(A) |   |             |



DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
In some countries, making others wait is the essence of \_\_\_\_\_. In a survey in Brazil, my colleagues and I asked people how much they thought punctuality for appointments was tied to success. To my surprise, Brazilians rated people who are always late for appointments as most successful and punctual people as least successful. Our data also showed that Brazilians rated a person who was always late for appointments as more relaxed, happy, and likeable—all of which tend to be associated with being successful. These answers threw me at first. Even in a country of seemingly infinite temporal tolerance, this appeared to be going overboard. It is one thing to be flexible, but another to believe that not getting there on time actually pays off.

- ① status            ② morality        ③ leadership
- ④ negotiation    ⑤ management

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
One of the most common negotiating mistakes is to announce that you have found the solution to the problem. City planners unveil their project for a new waste-disposal site without having involved the residents of the surrounding neighborhood; in response, a citizens' group immediately organizes to fight the project. Management announces an efficient work plan without having consulted its employees; the workers secretly sabotage the plan. The national budget director and the President's chief of staff closet themselves with six congressional leaders and emerge with an agreed-upon set of budget cuts; members of Congress who weren't involved criticize the agreement and reject it in the subsequent vote. So, too, your negotiating counterparts are likely

to reject your proposal if \_\_\_\_\_.  
\*sabotage 고의로 방해하다  
\*\*closet 밀실에 들어앉히다

- ① there isn't any third party to intervene
- ② they have no role in shaping the proposal
- ③ you don't believe in what they are saying
- ④ it's loaded with ambiguity and uncertainty
- ⑤ they know the scale of the budget in advance

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

On the other hand, if you are saving for auto repairs and pay down your debt a little slower, you will feel proud that you planned for the auto repair.

If you apply all your extra money to paying off debt without saving for the things that are guaranteed to happen, you will feel like you've failed when something does happen. You will end up going further into debt. ① Let's use an example of an unexpected auto repair bill of \$500. ② If you don't save for this, you'll end up with another debt to pay off. ③ You'll feel frustrated that you have been working so hard to pay things off and yet you just added more debt to your list. ④ You will have cash to pay for it, and you are still paying down your debt uninterrupted and on schedule. ⑤ Instead of frustration and disappointment from the unexpected auto repair, you feel proud and excited.

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

When we experience life's setbacks and feel down, something strange happens. In a kind of relationship reflex, our bodies automatically begin to send signals to attract loving care from another person. Our eyelids droop, our gazes turn downward, our shoulders drop, and our faces seem to say, "Doesn't anyone see how sad I am? Doesn't anyone want to help me?" Conversely, something within us causes us to be attracted to those who seem in distress and who are flashing their depression displays. We may respond by saying, "Are you okay?" or "You look like you're carrying the burdens of the world on your back," or "You look like you could use a shoulder to lean on." When we are wilted and drooping, our sadness signals are received by others who are strangely attracted by our messages.

- ① How Our Bodies Express Our Excitement
- ② The Depression Display: A Strange Attractor
- ③ A Step Toward Ideal Relationships with Others
- ④ Body Language: A Way of Hiding Your Emotions
- ⑤ Facial Expressions: Indicators of a Health Disorder

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

My friend's boy made a video of himself solving a Rubik's Cube ① **blindfolded**, and then posted it on the Web. As I watched him put the blindfold on, pick up the cube, and begin twisting, I noticed something strange about the sound, but I couldn't put my finger on ② **what** was unusual. Later, when I commented to my friend how bright his boy was, he replied, "Indeed, he faked it. The movie was in reverse." The world does not sound the same when ③ **run** backward. What had raised my antennae when watching the Rubik's Cube video was the unusual sounds that occur when one hears events in reverse. What appeared in the video to be him picking up the cube to begin

unscrambling it ④ **to be** actually him setting the cube down after having scrambled it. ⑤ **Setting** the cube down caused a hit and a ring, but in reverse what one hears is a ring coming out of nowhere, and ending with a sudden ring-stopping hit.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

As science moved toward experimentation to prove its theories, tools of measurement became vital.

- (A) People in the Middle Ages tried to measure the minutes and hours of the day with a mechanical clock that used gears, wheels, and weights, but these clocks were unreliable. Galileo discovered that a pendulum always takes the same amount of time to swing whether the swing is narrow or wide.
- (B) The measurement of time was probably the most important of all, but in Galileo's time, scientists had not yet invented a dependable timepiece. Ancient humans could measure years, months, and days with the movements of Earth, the Moon, and the Sun.
- (C) Sixteen years after Galileo's death, the Dutch scientist Christiaan Huygens attached a pendulum to the gears of a mechanical clock, and the grandfather clock was born. Humans finally knew what time it was, and science had a new important tool.

\*pendulum (시계의) 추

- 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. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)

The process of job advancement in the field of sports ① is often said to be shaped like a pyramid. That is, at the wide base are many jobs with high school athletic teams, while at the narrow tip are the few, highly desired jobs with professional organizations. Thus there are many sports jobs altogether, but the competition becomes ② increasingly tough as one works their way up. The salaries of various positions reflect this pyramid model. For example, high school football coaches are typically teachers who ③ paid a little extra for their afterclass work. But coaches of the same sport at big universities can earn more than \$1 million a year, causing the salaries of college presidents ④ to look small in comparison. One degree higher up is the National Football League, ⑤ where head coaches can earn many times more than their best-paid campus counterparts.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Even when something is staring us in the face, we may not see it for what it is. Once an explanation has taken hold in our minds, information to the contrary may produce not corrections but elaborations of the explanation. Alternatively, having invested time and effort in finding a solution, we may prefer to distort reality rather than abandon the solution. This explains why deception can be a powerful tactic in war. That is, provided the deception contains just enough truth to be credible, it is likely to be accepted. Moreover, once a deception is accepted, fantastic blind spots tend to develop for evidence to the contrary. What this means is that once we form a view of a situation we rarely alter it as new

evidence emerges. Instead what tends to happen is that we \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① overestimate the probability of rare events
- ② change our information to fit our expectations
- ③ choose options that demonstrate avoidance of danger
- ④ make situational decisions to explain our ignorance
- ⑤ pay attention to what is wrong with our belief

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

The complex question becomes a question-begging fallacy when the unasked question is about an issue that is not yet \_\_\_(A)\_\_. Consider the question, "What did you do with my watch after you stole it?" If the respondent has not admitted to stealing the watch, he or she cannot answer such a question without granting a questionable assumption. Such an argument clearly has a structural flaw, in that it does not provide any evidence for the conclusion. The most common form of this fallacy asks two questions, one of which is explicit and the other implicit. Consider the worried mother who asks her thirty-year-old son, "When are you going to get married and settle down?" In each case, the questioner has assumed a \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ answer to an implicit question, namely, that the son has decided that he will someday get married.

- (A) (B)
- ① known ..... logical
  - ② settled ..... logical
  - ③ settled ..... positive
  - ④ stressed ..... positive
  - ⑤ stressed ..... faithful

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

Our prehistoric ancestors lived their entire lives in relatively small groups where you, or at least your relatives, knew everyone else in a face-to-face. These small cooperative groups were in competition with other relatively small groups. To make matters more complicated, it was not only necessary for our ancestors to (A)[**compete / cooperate**] with in-group members for success against out-groups, but they also had to recognize that these same in-group members were their main competitors when it came to dividing limited resources. The social intelligence needed for success in this environment required an ability to predict and influence the behavior of (B)[**others / ourselves**], and an irresistible interest in the private dealings of other people would have been strongly favored by natural selection. In short, people who were fascinated with the lives of others were simply more successful than those who were not, and it is the genes of those individuals that have come down to us through the ages. Like it or not, our (C)[**potential / inability**] to resist gossip and information about other individuals is as much a part of who we are.

- |   | (A)       | (B)             | (C)             |
|---|-----------|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① | compete   | ..... others    | ..... potential |
| ② | compete   | ..... ourselves | ..... inability |
| ③ | cooperate | ..... ourselves | ..... potential |
| ④ | cooperate | ..... others    | ..... inability |
| ⑤ | cooperate | ..... others    | ..... potential |

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>5)</sup>

How we define ourselves and how we see others depends to a large extent on the clothing and other decorations that people wear. ① The very act of shopping for clothing and accessories becomes an exercise in self-definition. ② People are not just buying clothes; they are buying an image of themselves. ③ In fact, self-image is the result

of billions of sensory experiences that have carved out a semi-permanent landscape on your brain. ④ They are trying to construct a self by buying clothing, hairstyles, jewelry, and makeup that reflect accurately the inner self. ⑤ Shopping for these things is almost akin to a religious experience and this helps to explain the huge amount of time and effort that people are willing to invest in creating an acceptable look.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Suppose something happens that makes you feel happy—say, you have won the lottery. That night you are having dinner at your mother-in-law's, and, while in this great excitement, you impulsively decide to buy her flowers.

- (A) Even if the original reason for your initial action is no longer present, you take your past actions as an indication of what you should do next. That way, the effects of the initial emotion end up influencing a long string of your decisions.
- (B) Now, you recall your memory and you remember your wonderful flower-buying act from your last visit, so you repeat it. You then repeat the ritual over and over until it becomes a habit.
- (C) A few months later, the emotions of the big win have disappeared, and so has the cash in your pocket. It is another time to meet your mother-in-law. You think about what a good son-in-law should be like.

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

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The Italians are believed to have created opera, but it sometimes seems as though there might have been other explanations. Observing Italians having a conversation, it is difficult to deny the conclusion that Italians are performing an opera performance, and that the main goal of Italians is to turn up on the streets every day so that they can wave their hands about and show actions which look adequate on the stage. In other countries one should be charged for seeing this kind of performance in a theater, but in Italy people don't need to pay for it. For the Italians, talking together is not simply a matter of exchanging opinions and information. They talk together to enjoy themselves and to consolidate their relationships. The Italians have discovered that those purposes are best achieved by turning conversation into a performing art.

We can notice from the history that the Italians have always been a highly \_\_\_\_\_ people. We know, for instance, that Roman writers were very much concerned with how to move their hands when making a speech, and that many of the gestures used by the ancient Greeks influenced them. We find that there are a large number of words which express movements of the hands, face, eyes, and mouth in Latin, and those words can be found in the works of Latin authors. When the Italian language evolved several centuries later, many famous Italian writers described various gestures and facial expressions which are being used in the present. From these descriptions it is clear that the Italians of that era were just as animated as those of today.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① Life Is a Performance in Italy
- ② A Change in Italian Culture
- ③ Opera: The Essence of Art
- ④ Who Likes Opera Most?
- ⑤ The Origin of the Opera

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① lazy                      ② expressive      ③ irrational
- ④ enthusiastic      ⑤ simplistic

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

During the winter, relatively few new bees are hatched. In the warmer parts of the year, a hive is made up of not just adult females, but also male drones, young females, and bees of all ages doing different jobs; each of those jobs create different sounds. Newly hatched females are full-sized, but their wings do not become fully hardened into flight-worthy tools until the age of nine days. When they fan their floppy new wings for warmth and ventilation, the lack of wind resistance means their wings fan faster than the adults' wings, making a higher tone. Meanwhile, the oversized drones have bigger wings that flap more slowly, creating a lower tone. The guard bees, protecting the hive from bears and beekeepers, fly fast in a beeline buzz bomb, in order to have the most impact when they give a warning thump and then a sting; this creates a higher, more insistent tone. Perhaps the time to imagine you can hear Christmas carols is in the summer, when \_\_\_\_\_.

\*drone 수컷 벌

- ① there are more notes to hear
- ② the bee colonies are at war
- ③ more bees come out to find food
- ④ bees are growing faster than in the winter
- ⑤ bees compete to get better jobs in their hive

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

GDP is not happiness, that's for sure, but even limited to its material domain, GDP *excludes* much that is valuable, and *includes* much that is really unwanted. Most alarmingly, GDP does not subtract the annoyance that you suffer from your long hours of work, or the loneliness of your children. If your health deteriorates, but you stay on the job, GDP will also increase because someone has to produce all those pills and doctor visits that you purchase. Likewise, GDP increases when crime increases, because we have to pay the police for their overtime work. And damage to the environment is not subtracted from GDP. If what you buy has unintended consequences, for you or for the rest of us, that does not matter. It is only the market value that counts.

- ① methods of measuring quality of life with GDP
- ② correlation between GDP and economic growth
- ③ limitation of GDP as a measure of material welfare
- ④ advantages of GDP over other economic indicators
- ⑤ appropriateness of GDP for measuring economic growth

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?5)

Once a team makes a decision to go ahead, it is important that you ①support its collective efforts, even if the decision is contrary to your opinion. Avoid any communication or behaviors that indicate your ②willingness. Never appear to have an internal desire to see the decision as ③worthless. You gain nothing by trying to be right on the track of failure. Positioning yourself to say "I told you so" will do long-term ④damage to your relationships and perhaps your career. Let your team members know that though you are not necessarily in total agreement, you still do everything within your ability to help the decision ⑤succeed.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

One of the teachers was absent for a day to have a medical check-up and I was asked to substitute for her. When I said to the class that their home-room teacher hadn't come to work, I could tell her students were very worried.

- (A) "I went to the doctor to get a shot," explained the teacher, rolling up her sleeve to show the red mark left by the needle.
  - (B) Then the girl looked puzzled. "Did the doctor give you another shot on your forehead, too?" she asked, pointing to a small raised red spot on the teacher's forehead.
  - (C) They were really excited to see their teacher the following day. One girl, an eight-year-old, asked her why she didn't come in the previous day.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)



DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

Introducing recovery in all aspects of my life has transformed my overall experience. In four or five intensive hour-and-a-half sessions, each followed by at least fifteen minutes of recovery, I get just about as much done as I did previously in a twelve-hour marathon day. Taking one full day off every week makes me more productive overall rather than less so. And finally, I have come to see vacations as a good investment. Today, like a sprinter, I get as much work done as I did previously like a marathon runner—in a lot less time and with a lot more energy and positive emotions. I spend more time with my family and friends, and when I do, I am more present. There is no magic here; I am simply paying better attention to my human needs.

- ① Productivity Comes from Endurance
- ② Give Your Body and Mind Time to Relax
- ③ It Is Dangerous to Get Addicted to Exercise
- ④ Activate Positive Emotions with Positive Thinking
- ⑤ Take More Time for Work and Less Time for Vacation

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>2)</sup>

Only after everyone had finished lunch would the hostess inform her guests that what they had just eaten was neither tuna salad nor chicken salad but rather rattlesnake salad.

A dramatic example of how culture can influence our biological processes was provided by anthropologist Clyde Kluckhohn, who spent much of his career in the American Southwest studying the Navajo culture. ① Kluckhohn tells of a non-Navajo woman he knew in Arizona who took a somewhat perverse pleasure in causing a cultural response to food. ② At

luncheon parties she often served sandwiches filled with a light meat that resembled tuna or chicken but had a distinctive taste. ③ Invariably, someone would vomit upon learning what they had eaten. ④ Here, then, is an excellent example of how the biological process of digestion was influenced by a cultural idea. ⑤ Not only was the process influenced, it was reversed: the culturally based idea that rattlesnake meat is a disgusting thing to eat triggered a violent reversal of the normal digestive process.

\*perverse 심술궂은

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

You've all heard that cracking your knuckles will cause arthritis. Maybe your mom can't stand that "popping" noise and that's why she tells you knuckle cracking will damage your finger joints. What's really happening when you "crack" your knuckles is that you are either pushing the joint back into or out of its normal position. There is no \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ that cracking your knuckles leads to arthritis; however, habitual knuckle poppers did show signs of soft tissue damage to the joint and a decrease in grip strength. On the positive side, there's a report of increased mobility in joints right after popping. When joints are manipulated, a set of nerve endings involved in humans' motion sense is stimulated and the muscles surrounding the joint are \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_. This is part of the reason why people can feel "loose" and invigorated after stretching your muscles. Backs, elbows and all other movable joints are subject to the same kind manipulation as knuckles are.

\*arthritis 관절염

- |            |                    |
|------------|--------------------|
| (A)        | (B)                |
| ① wonder   | ..... fixed        |
| ② wonder   | ..... strengthened |
| ③ doubt    | ..... disrupted    |
| ④ evidence | ..... relaxed      |
| ⑤ evidence | ..... strained     |



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
 Jake Ritty's invention is an example of \_\_\_\_\_ into an insightful solution. In 1879, Jake, a restaurant owner, was traveling by ship to Europe. During the voyage, he could take a tour of the ship. In the engine room, Jake was captivated by the machine that recorded the number of times the ship's propeller rotated. What he saw in this machine was the idea of "a machine that counts." Jake was thinking inclusively. His goal was to make his work as a restaurant owner easier. Looking at the machine he asked, "How would the process of mechanically counting something make my restaurant more profitable?" A mental spark jumped from his thinking about the machine to his thinking about his restaurant business when he theoretically combined a machine that counts propeller rotations with counting money. He made a hand-operated machine, which he started using in his restaurant, and which was the first cash register.

- ① gradually developing basic accounting skills
- ② effectively integrating various academic learning
- ③ directly translating seemingly meaningless random data
- ④ actually turning to traditional wisdom and common sense
- ⑤ conceptually blending two elements from unrelated fields

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)  
 When architectural student Maya Lin won the contest to design the Vietnam Veterans Memorial in 1981, many people—especially veterans—were shocked and angry. Her design, a long black wall ①**inscribed** with the names of those who died, was described as a "black gash of shame," and the resulting opposition and controversy came close to preventing Lin's design from ever ②**being built**. However, when people now visit Lin's completed monument, they see a black granite wall that, although it makes no political statement about the war,

③**cuts** in to the earth like the shiny scar of a deep wound. The wall lists the names of all of the men and women who lost their lives in the conflict. It is long and low, and ④**every** name is within reach. In its effect, the memorial invites the living to reach out and ⑤**touches** the names of the dead. When visitors look at the wall, its polished mirrored surface reflects the ghosts of their own faces behind the names of fallen their friends and loved ones.

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

Special training is required of people who have to perform well under high stress. Basically, because of the extreme focus and narrow vision caused by high stress, the training situation has to be designed to (A)**[maximize / minimize]** the need for creative thought. That's why professionals are trained in accident scenarios without adding their own ideas. So if a real incident occurs, they will have experienced it so many times in training that their responses follow automatically. However, this training works only if the training is repeated (B)**[frequently / occasionally]** and the performance is tested well enough. In commercial aircraft, the pilots and crew are well trained and tested, but the passengers are not. Even though frequent passengers continually hear and see the instructions on how to escape the airplane in case of fire or crash, they behave (C)**[actively / passively]**. They hardly remember them in an emergency.

- |            | (A)                | (B)             | (C) |
|------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----|
| ① maximize | ..... frequently   | ..... actively  |     |
| ② maximize | ..... occasionally | ..... passively |     |
| ③ minimize | ..... frequently   | ..... passively |     |
| ④ minimize | ..... occasionally | ..... passively |     |
| ⑤ minimize | ..... frequently   | ..... actively  |     |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

Tears are often considered a source of shame and weakness in our society. But for all the bad publicity that crying gets, it is actually good for you. Have you ever been so stressed out that you cried? It's okay to admit it. In fact, it's a completely healthy thing to do! Crying is a natural way to reduce emotional stress that, if left uncontrolled, has negative physical effects on the body, including increasing the risk of heart disease and other stress-related disorders. Here are reasons why crying is good for you. Crying relieves stress. Because stress can increase our risk for heart attack and damage certain areas of our brain, the human ability to cry has survival value. In addition, tears remove toxins from the body. The reason people feel better after crying is that they may be removing, in their tears, chemicals that build up during emotional stress. So next time you feel those tears welling up, have a good cry.

- ① the healing power of tears
- ② the chemical analysis of tears
- ③ effects of crying on others
- ④ crying as a sign of weakness
- ⑤ the process of shedding tears

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

What we call misconceptions may be necessary stepping stones on a path toward more accurate knowledge. They may coexist with some accurate ideas about the natural world. Mistaken ideas may be the only plausible way for a child to progress toward a more accurate understanding of scientific concepts, and not all errors necessarily require \_\_\_\_\_. For example, very young children often believe that

individuals can become giants by eating heartily, that death can be reversed, or that breaking material into smaller pieces successively will make it disappear. While all of these views are obviously incorrect, they will generally self-correct without instruction as children go about their lives.

- ① meditation    ② maturation    ③ inference
- ④ intervention    ⑤ compensation

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

As an antidote to \_\_\_\_\_ of concepts, it is suggested that the abstract nature of general concepts be considered, and reactions be based on actually observable events and cases. It is stressed especially that there is no such an entity as the generalized cow or tree. What actually exists are Cow 1, Cow 2, etc. Likewise, there is not such an entity as the Asian, which is a concept that comes rather high on the abstraction ladder; but actually there are Asian 1, Asian 2, etc., each representing individual differences—intelligent ones, dumb ones, good ones and bad ones, as is the case in any other group. This process analysis is carried further and further. For example, to stress the fact that even a single individual is not a fixed entity throughout the course of his life history, it is suggested that we think and react to Mr. X, not as Mr. X in a cut-and-dried way, but instead as Mr. X 1997 and Mr. X 2012, etc.

- ① the concrete nature
- ② the stereotyping effects
- ③ the racial discrimination
- ④ the problem-solving process
- ⑤ the by-product in the analysis

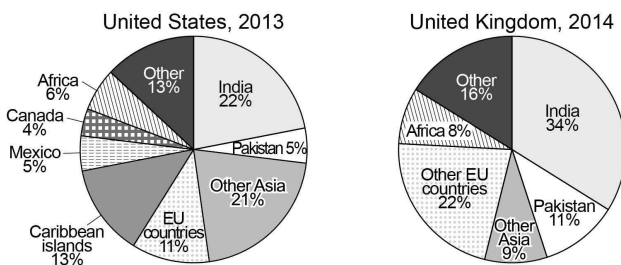
4. 다음 글에 드러난 'we'의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

We walked toward the Church Street side of the building. Then someone said it was closed. We didn't know where to run. We were going back when the second bombing plane hit. BOOM! There was a huge shaking, and it reminded us of a school of fish when we threw something at them and they exploded in every direction. Everything was shaking like an earthquake, and people were going nuts. We ran across town toward City Hall with beating hearts and saw people running in the other direction. We got to City Hall and decided to go uptown. That's when the buildings must have been getting weaker because the police were informing us over loudspeakers, "Go uptown, everybody uptown!" It reminded us of those monster movies where tens of thousands of people were running through the streets getting away from something awful.

- ① indifferent    ② grateful    ③ moved  
④ frightened    ⑤ relieved

5. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?5)

Foreign-Trained Doctors Working in the U.S. and the UK by Countries of Origin



The two pie charts above show the percentages of foreign-trained doctors who were working in the U.S. in 2013 and in the UK in 2014 by countries of origin. ① Doctors who were trained in India represented the largest part both in the U.S. and in the UK. ② In the U.S., the percentage of doctors from the Caribbean islands and the EU countries

took up more than one-tenth, respectively.

③ Doctors who were trained in Africa accounted for a greater percentage in the UK than in the U.S. ④ The percentage of Pakistan-trained doctors in the UK was more than double that in the U.S. ⑤ In the U.S., the percentage of doctors from the EU countries was lower than that of the doctors from Canada and Mexico combined.

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

Larry King, one of the greatest television interviewers of all time, was once ① **asked** what makes a great conversationalist. His response was "The mark of a good conversationalist? Pay attention to what people say!" Too often, people are so concerned about the next thing they are going to say ② **that** they fail to listen. I truly believe this is ③ **where** most people make errors. They want to appear clever and are trying so hard to think of the perfect thing to say. Take your time and listen. Listening will help you more than any clever response because it will allow you to learn about the other person, which, in turn, will keep the conversation alive and vibrant. Also, try ④ **revealing** a little bit about yourself as you are talking. If the other person is listening, he may pick up on something to which he can relate. Think about something you enjoy ⑤ **what** is common to many people and mention it during a conversation.

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1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

As a ski instructor, I sometimes tease my little pupils. Once I told seven-year-old Luke that if my skis were faster than his, it was (A)[**because / because of**] I had waxed them with butter. The next morning his grandmother came to class with him. She took me aside and said, "We had no butter (B)[**leave / left**] for breakfast. Luke had spread it all over his skis, claiming that it was the proper way to wax them. He probably would not have thought it up on his own. Someone must (C)[**tell / have told**] Luke this crazy idea. I think you should tell the children that instead of listening to nonsense from other beginners, they should only take advice from their teacher."

- |   |            |             |                 |
|---|------------|-------------|-----------------|
|   | (A)        | (B)         | (C)             |
| ① | because    | ..... leave | ..... tell      |
| ② | because    | ..... left  | ..... have told |
| ③ | because    | ..... left  | ..... tell      |
| ④ | because of | ..... leave | ..... have told |
| ⑤ | because of | ..... left  | ..... have told |

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

We read fiction for several reasons. Probably the main reason is that fiction is ①**entertaining**. From the latest mystery to *War and Peace*, a book must be fun to read; otherwise only English teachers and literary critics would try to read it. Many of us seek ②**escape** in a book. Bored by our own lives or burdened by worries, we like to leave our narrow world and enter an ③**imaginary** world where we can identify with characters whose lives are more exciting than ours and whose experiences we can never hope to have. Many of us do find in

works of fiction ideas about life and its problems which help us in our effort to understand human beings ④**better**. Novelists know life. Their beliefs are often expressed in their novels, and by reading them, we ⑤**narrow** our own experience.

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

While social scientists can surely draw conclusions of academic interest from studies of traditional societies, the rest of us may also be able to learn things of \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ interest. Traditional societies in effect represent thousands of natural experiments in how to construct a human society. They have come up with thousands of solutions to human problems, solutions different from those used by our own modern societies. We will see that some of those solutions—for instance, some of the ways in which traditional societies raise their children, treat their elderly, remain healthy, talk, spend their leisure time, and settle disputes—may strike you, as they do me, as superior to normal ways in the industrialized countries. Perhaps we could benefit by \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ some of those traditional ways.

- |   |           |                   |
|---|-----------|-------------------|
|   | (A)       | (B)               |
| ① | practical | ..... adopting    |
| ② | spiritual | ..... adopting    |
| ③ | academic  | ..... multiplying |
| ④ | artistic  | ..... eradicating |
| ⑤ | personal  | ..... eradicating |

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
Board members discuss what management has submitted—usually quarterly figures—instead of more important things, such as a slump in employee motivation or an unexpected change in customer behavior. They tend not to discuss what’s not on the agenda. In addition, they prefer the information that is easy to obtain, whether it may be economic data or recipes. They make decisions based on this information rather than on more relevant but harder-to-obtain information—often with disastrous results. For example, we’ve known for ten years that the so-called Black-Scholes formula for the pricing of derivative financial products doesn’t work. However, we don’t have any other solution, so we carry on with an incorrect tool. It is as if you were in a foreign city without a map, and then pulled out one for your hometown and simply used that. We \_\_\_\_\_.

① depend on intuition rather than exact data  
② trust collective wisdom for decision making  
③ pay attention to differences, not to similarities  
④ prefer wrong information to no information  
⑤ base our feelings and contentment on shifting things

5. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)  
One very important factor in the persuasiveness of a communication concerns the credibility of the sender of the message. Kelman and Hovland performed a study in which people heard a talk about juvenile delinquency, given by one of three speakers. One of the speakers claimed to be a juvenile court judge, and therefore was thought to have high credibility; one speaker was described as a random member of the studio audience, whose credibility was thought to be neutral; and one speaker was described as a ‘pickpocket’, and so was thought to have low credibility. Kelman

and Hovland found that the more credible the communicator was, the more influence their talk had exerted on the listeners. However, when they retested the research participants four weeks later, they found that the source effect had entirely disappeared. People remembered what had been said, but not who had said it. So it is possible that the credibility of the source is important only in the short term.



Researchers found that a message’s \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ was a significant factor in influencing listeners, but its effect was \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ in comparison to that of content.

- |            |                  |
|------------|------------------|
| (A)        | (B)              |
| ① provider | ..... temporary  |
| ② provider | ..... consistent |
| ③ form     | ..... temporary  |
| ④ length   | ..... immediate  |
| ⑤ form     | ..... consistent |

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Is there evidence suggesting that opposites attract? The answer is *very little*. Nevertheless, researchers have tried to find exceptions to the rule that similarity attracts.

- (A) Conversely, submissive individuals were more satisfied interacting with individuals who were instructed to play a dominant role than interacting with individuals who were instructed to play a submissive role.
- (B) This finding makes intuitive sense, for how could a friendship endure if each friend attempted to dominate the other, or if both friends were to be submissive and no one dared to take the lead?
- (C) Dryer and Horowitz found that, in short interactions, dominant individuals were more satisfied interacting with individuals who were instructed to play a submissive role than with individuals who were instructed to play a dominant role.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)



DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Family recreation patterns are associated with the life stages of the family. The presence of young children tends to reduce the number of trips taken, whereas married couples with no children are among the best travel prospects. As the children mature, however, families increase their travel activities, and families with children between the ages of fifteen and seventeen have a much higher family travel pattern than those with younger children. As the children grow up and leave home, the married couple (again without children) renews interest in travel. Also, couples in this life stage are financially able to afford more travel.

- ① Travel Patterns Related to Life Stages
- ② Why Does Travel Broaden the Mind?
- ③ The Need for Flexibility when Traveling
- ④ A Guide to International Travel for All Ages
- ⑤ Tips for Getting the Most out of Family Travel

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

One of the most obvious methods in which the capitalist would assist the petty merchant would be \_\_\_\_\_. Take the case of a wholesale merchant, a capitalist. Suppose such a merchant were to import \$200,000 worth of goods into a large city. If he looks for the individuals who may need his wares, it may be a year or two before his sales are completed. There may, however, be fifty retail merchants, of small capital, in the surrounding towns, who are not able to pay in cash for his commodities. However, if they can obtain them on the condition that they clear off their debts several months later, they will be able to sell the goods, and also refund the money in three or

six months. It will be of advantage to both parties. This is the manner in which very much of this business is commonly transacted.

\*capitalist 자본가

\*\*petty 소규모의, 보잘것없는

- ① to give him a full-time job
- ② to sell him goods on credit
- ③ to introduce him to a bank
- ④ to attract customers for him
- ⑤ to open up a market for him

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

Until the time of Galileo, astronomers, following Aristotle, believed that everything in the heavens, from the moon upwards, ① is unchanging. Since Laplace's book *Mécanique Céleste*, no reputable astronomer ② has held this view. Nebulae stars and planets, we now believe, have all developed gradually. Some stars, for instance, the companion of Sirius, are "dead"; they have at some time undergone a disaster which has enormously diminished the amount of light and heat ③ radiating from them. Our own planet was once too hot ④ to support life, and will, in time, be too cold. After the ages during which the earth produced harmless trilobites and butterflies, evolution progressed to the point ⑤ which it generated Neros, Genghis Khans, and Hitlers. This, however, is a passing nightmare; in time, the earth will once again become incapable of supporting life, and peace will return.

\*trilobite 삼엽충

※ [4~5번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Recently my son Greg introduced me to the world of aqueducts. It's a fascinating field. There are many aqueducts in our nation today, and aqueduct engineering dates back as far as 312 B.C. Aqueducts were one of the Romans' greatest accomplishments. Nine of them were built in 97 A.D. They brought some 85 million gallons of water a day from mountain springs to the baths and fountains of Rome. In 112 A.D., the Emperor Trajan constructed an elaborate aqueduct that was connected to a spring near the present-day city of Segovia. For eighteen centuries that facility carried fresh water. It should have easily qualified as the eighth wonder of the world.

Around the turn of the 20th century a group of concerned citizens of Spain, realizing its historical value, decided to preserve it for their descendants. However, when they were about to lay modern pipes and rechannel the ancient water flow, an unexpected thing happened. The aqueduct they sought to save had already disintegrated. While it was not used, hot weather dried the mortar, the masonry blocks fell away, and one by one the sections crumbled to the ground. Strange as it seems, the Segovia aqueduct offered useful service century after century, and then was destroyed by a few years of standing \_\_\_\_\_!

This is a parable of life. The same thing can happen to the human body. Arms and legs, for example, thrive on exercise. However, place an arm in a sling and fail to use it, and it becomes useless.

\*aqueduct 수로(水路)

4. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

- ① No Pain, No Gain!
- ② Use It or Lose It!
- ③ Live and Let Live!
- ④ Unite and Conquer!
- ⑤ Easy Come, Easy Go!

5. 윗글의 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① idle            ② alert            ③ active
- ④ firm            ⑤ orderly

6. William James에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?6)

William James was born in 1842 to a wealthy and influential New York family, and traveled widely as a child, attending schools in both Europe and the USA. James showed early artistic ability and initially pursued a career as a painter, but his growing interest in science eventually led him to enroll at Harvard University in 1861. By 1864, he had moved to Harvard Medicine School, although his studies were interrupted by bouts of physical illness and depression. He finally qualified as a physician in 1869, but never practiced medicine. In 1873, James returned to Harvard, where he became a professor of both philosophy and psychology. He set up the first experimental psychology courses in the USA, playing a key role in establishing psychology as a truly scientific discipline. He retired in 1907, and died peacefully at his home in New Hampshire in 1910.

- ① 부유한 집안에서 태어나 어릴 때 여행을 많이 다녔다.
- ② 예술에 재능이 있어 처음에는 화가가 되려고 했다.
- ③ 질병과 우울증으로 학업을 중단하기도 했다.
- ④ 의사 면허증을 취득하고 병원을 개업했다.
- ⑤ 심리학을 과학적인 학문 분야로 확립하는 데 큰 역할을 했다.



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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>  
 You may be thinking that, because you have so many bills and expenses, you could never even think of saving 10 percent of your income. But remember what a famous businessman W. Clement Stone once said, "If you cannot save money, then the seeds of greatness are not in you." If you cannot save 10 percent of your income, you can at least save 1 percent. Get yourself a piggy bank or jar and put it on your dresser. Each night when you come home, put the equivalent of 1/30 of 1 percent of your monthly income into that jar. At the end of the month, take the money down to the bank and put it into a special savings account. Within a year, you will find yourself becoming more financially responsible in every area of your life. You will learn the essence of the saying, "\_\_\_\_\_."

① All that glitters is not gold  
 ② Little by little one goes far  
 ③ Do in Rome as the Romans do  
 ④ Two heads are better than one  
 ⑤ A friend in need is a friend indeed

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>  
 One of the classic demonstrations of deep-rooted xenophobia comes from a series of studies conducted by the social psychologist Bob Zajonc in the late 1960s. Zajonc began by showing the photos of twelve strangers who were graduating from a nearby university to students at the University of Michigan. During the first phase of the experiment, each student saw some of the photos twenty-five times, some of them five or ten times, some of them only once or twice, and some not at all. Later, when asked how much they liked the men

depicted in the photos, the students had a strong preference for the men they had seen more frequently. In fact, they rated the men they had seen twenty-five times as 30 percent more likable than the men they had seen only once, which shows that \_\_\_\_\_ signals safety, which in turn overcomes our innate human tendency toward xenophobia.

\*xenophobia 외국인 혐오증

- ① empathy    ② optimism    ③ certainty  
 ④ familiarity    ⑤ consistency

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>3)</sup>  
 Are you going to make a movie for art's sake—to explore your vision and style, or maybe just ① to learn the process of filmmaking? Or are you looking to produce a commercially successful movie ② that can be sold and hopefully generate a profit? Contrary to the popular belief of many filmmakers, these two options are almost always mutually exclusive. Most commercially produced movies tend to rely on a time-proven, revenue-generating formula ③ designed to appeal to the widest possible audience. The industry has to sell as many tickets as possible to cover the film's production and marketing costs ④ because of the marketing budget for most Hollywood movies is significantly higher than the production budget. Unfortunately, this commercialization tends to discriminate against artistic films that play to a smaller audience, ⑤ leaving those productions to run, at best, in local art theaters and small film festivals.

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

In our country, it's hard to be a teenager. They are sometimes treated as adults and sometimes as children. College students often live independently in dorms or off-campus housing, but they are not considered trustworthy enough to be allowed to drink alcohol. We (A)[**permit / forbid**] eighteen-year-olds to vote in political elections and to enlist in the United States military even if there is no parental consent, but simultaneously assume adolescents will be irresponsible and that their behavior must be limited or controlled. These (B)[**consistencies / inconsistencies**] make it harder to know where they stand. When they are at that age, they are neither a child nor an adult. They are getting a lot of (C)[**mixed / definite**] messages about what's appropriate. This can make things stressful.

- |   | (A)    | (B)             | (C)      |
|---|--------|-----------------|----------|
| ① | permit | consistencies   | mixed    |
| ② | permit | inconsistencies | mixed    |
| ③ | permit | inconsistencies | definite |
| ④ | forbid | consistencies   | mixed    |
| ⑤ | forbid | inconsistencies | definite |

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

With the animals, an experience perishes as it happens, and each new doing or suffering stands alone.

Man differs from the lower animals because he preserves his past experiences. ① What happened in the past is lived again in memory. ② About what goes on today hangs a cloud of thoughts concerning similar things undergone in bygone days. ③ But man lives in a world where each occurrence is charged with echoes and reminiscences of what has gone before, where each event is a reminder of other things. ④ Hence he lives not, like the beasts of the field, in a world of merely

physical things but in a world of signs and symbols. ⑤ A flame is not merely something which warms or burns, but is a symbol of the enduring life of the household, of the abiding source of cheer, nourishment and shelter to which man returns from his casual wanderings.

\*reminiscence 회상(담), 추억(담)

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>6)</sup>

There were a number of important factors that motivated purchases of particular brands and types of pet foods, including perceived quality, convenience, and price. ① Because pet owners considered their animals to be friends and companions, many felt that, through feeding, they were able to give greater attention to their pet's welfare. ② Through the 1960s and 1970s, pet food sales grew at double-digit rates, in stride with the increasing pet population. ③ Often the higher price tag associated with premium-quality pet foods lessened the guilt that many pet owners felt for being away all day. ④ Most pet owners believed that their pets (especially dogs) enjoyed a varied diet, and therefore often alternated among types and flavors of food. ⑤ Also, there was a common belief that "crunchy" or dry dog foods were good for the animal's teeth, in addition to roughage to aid in digestion.

\*roughage 섬유질

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※ [1~3번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

Mr. and Mrs. Brown had a mulberry tree in their garden and Christi had silkworms. That is why (a) **she** rang their doorbell one afternoon and asked politely, "Mrs. Brown, can I please come every day and get some mulberry leaves for my silkworms?" "Certainly!" Mrs. Brown replied. "As long as you don't eat my mulberries." "Thank you very much. Trust me, I will never eat your mulberries!" she promised.

(B)

But she didn't feel clean even after that. She knew (b) **she** had made a great mistake. She felt guilty because Mrs. Brown had trusted her and she had lied to her. She asked her mother what to do. Her mother advised her to tell the truth, ask for Mrs. Brown's forgiveness, and do something for her to make up for the mistake. When Christi decided to follow what her mother said, she felt much better. First thing in the morning she would go to Mrs. Brown's house, ask for her forgiveness, and ask her if she could help her pick the mulberries (c) **she** needed to make jam for the bazaar.

(C)

Then she walked home quickly, trying to look innocent. But when (d) **she** got home, her mother saw the red stains on her face and asked, "Have you eaten some of the Brown's mulberries? If all the children who pick leaves there do that, Mrs. Brown won't have enough mulberries to make jam for the community bazaar." Christi felt really bad. She went to the bathroom to wash her face and brush her teeth.

(D)

She walked to the corner of the garden where the mulberry tree grew. She climbed the tree and started picking some of the leaves. All

around her were delicious-looking juicy mulberries. All of a sudden, she really felt like taking just one berry before she went home. She only wanted to taste it! And yes, it tasted delicious. *Well, now that I have had one, I might as well eat a few more,* she thought. (e) **She** ate and ate. But, oh dear! Now her hands were red all over. She tried to get rid of the red stains with a green mulberry leaf.

\*mulberry 뽕나무 열매(오디)

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

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

3. 윗글의 Christi에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않는 것은?3)

- ① Brown 씨에게 뽕나무 열매를 먹지 않겠다고 약속했다.
- ② Brown 씨에게 거짓말을 했다는 것에 죄책감을 느꼈다.
- ③ 엄마의 조언을 따르기로 했지만 기분은 나아지지 않았다.
- ④ 화장실에 가서 얼굴을 씻고 이를 닦았다.
- ⑤ 나무에 올라가서 뽕잎을 따기 시작했다.

4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?4)

If we think deeply about our childhood, not just about our memories of it but how it actually felt, we realize how ① **differently** we experienced the world back then. Our minds were completely open, and we entertained all kinds of surprising, original ideas. Things that we now take for granted, things as simple as the night sky or our reflection in a mirror, often ② **causing** us to wonder. Our heads were filled with questions about the world around us. Not yet ③ **having commanded** language, we thought in ways that were preverbal—in images and sensations. When we saw the circus, a sporting event, or a movie, our eyes took in the spectacle with utmost intensity. Colors seemed more vibrant and ④ **alive**. We had a powerful desire to turn everything around us into a game, ⑤ **to play** with circumstances.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

People use stereotypes when \_\_\_\_\_. One clever study sorted participants into “morning people” who like to wake up early but get sleepy early in the evening, versus “night people” who have energy long after dark but find it hard to drag themselves out of bed in the morning. Each group was tested for how much it used stereotype-based thinking in the morning versus the evening. The study found that morning people are more likely to use stereotypes at night (when they are tired) than in the morning (when they are alert). Night people do the opposite: They rely on stereotypes more in the morning than in the evening. These findings fit the broader premise that people use stereotypes to conserve effort and energy.

- ① they feel attracted to someone
- ② there are many factors to consider
- ③ they are surrounded by supporters
- ④ their ability to judge is diminished
- ⑤ they have much knowledge of each other

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Because individuals are literally part of the social situations in which they behave, those situations cannot be understood independently of the people in them. Have you ever been amazed that you perceived a situation, such as a job interview, much differently than a friend? Perhaps you approached the interview with optimism and confidence, regarding it as a potentially positive step in your career goals. Your friend, however, may have viewed the same scenario as threatening and bemoaned how it would never work out. This illustrates how differently social situations can be constructed and maintained by people. We project our own attitudes, feelings, expectations, and fears onto the situations we encounter, and differences in our perceptions come into being accordingly. So, diversity in our lives is created by \_\_\_\_\_.

\*bemoan 슬퍼하다

- ① our objective analysis of what we experience
- ② our optimistic projections about our surroundings
- ③ the shared perception of the situations we encounter
- ④ our individual ways of thinking and emotional needs
- ⑤ the function of the different social contexts we are in

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
Social psychologists often mislead the participants in their studies about the true purpose of their research. They do this to create the psychological states they wish to study. Indeed, social psychologists use \_\_\_\_\_ in their research more than any other scientists do. In his obedience studies, Milgram told the participants that they were taking part in a study on learning and that their role was to deliver increasingly high voltage electric shocks to another participant with a heart condition. In fact, the purpose of the study was to investigate obedience. No shocks were actually delivered, and the apparently suffering "other participant" was a secret helper for the experimenter acting according to a prearranged script. This was what many people believe stepped beyond ethical bounds.

- ① illusion      ② deception      ③ analysis
- ④ observation    ⑤ comparison

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
The problem faced by those of us who live in societies of abundance is that we \_\_\_\_\_. We are carefully protected from death and can pass months, even years, without thinking deeply about it. We imagine endless time at our disposal and slowly drift further from reality; we imagine endless energy to use, thinking we can get what we want simply by trying harder. We start to see everything as limitless—the goodwill of friends, the possibility of wealth and fame. With a few more classes and books, we can extend our talents and skills to the point where we become different people. Technology can make anything achievable. Abundance makes us rich in

dreams, for in dreams there are no limits. But it makes us poor in reality.

- ① lose a sense of limit
- ② put ourselves before others
- ③ tend to accept our boundaries
- ④ make wealth our primary goal
- ⑤ think of our potential as useless

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

A 2003 poll sponsored by the American Automobile Association and other highway safety organizations has revealed that most Americans are bad drivers who don't want to get better. Most drivers do little or nothing to ① **improve** their driving knowledge or skills. As a matter of fact, because the majority of states do not require motorists to periodically ② **refresh** their skills, adult drivers have generally not taken a test on road rules, road signs, or driving skills since they first got their driver's license as teenagers. In addition, motorists in our ③ **fast-paced** society, pressed for time and in a hurry, drive recklessly. The poll reveals, for example, that more than 70% of drivers admit to speeding, and one-third say they have ④ **run** yellow or even red lights. Finally, many drivers engage in ⑤ **careful** behaviors while behind the wheel.

4. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

An ant turns right, left, and moves ahead over a sandy hill. How can we explain the complexity of the path it chose? We can think up a sophisticated program in the ant's brain, but it does not work. What we have overlooked is the ant's environment. The ant may be following a simple rule: get out of the sun and back to the nest. Complex behavior does not imply complex mental strategies. The same holds for humans. The apparent complexity of a man's behavior over time is largely a reflection of the complexity of the environment in which he finds himself. People adapt to their environments much as gelatin does; if you wish to know what form it will have when it solidifies, study the shape of the mold that holds the gelatin. To understand behavior, one has to look at both the mind and the environment.

\*gelatin 젤라틴, 정제된 아교



Although we tend to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ complex behavior with complex mental operations, \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ factors need to be considered as well for a better understanding of such behavior.

(A) (B)

- ① associate ..... genetic
- ② associate ..... environmental
- ③ identify ..... psychological
- ④ replace ..... psychological
- ⑤ replace ..... environmental

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

Unfortunately, King Arthur was unaware that if the status of one person is higher than the others in the group it completely alters the dynamics of group power.

King Arthur used the Round Table as an attempt to give each of his knights an equal

amount of authority and status. ① A round table is ideal for promoting discussion among people who are of equal status, as each person can claim the same amount of table territory.

② The circle itself has become a worldwide symbol of unity and strength, and simply sitting in a circle promotes the same effect. ③

The king held the most power and this meant that the knights seated on either side of him were silently granted the next highest amount of power, the one on his right having more than the one on his left. ④ The power then diminished relative to the distance that each knight was seated away from the king. ⑤ The knight seated directly opposite King Arthur was likely to be the one to give the most trouble.

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

A very old and typically European method for ① **producing** landmarks is a guild symbol. A large key on a store front used to say 'a locksmith works here.' Guild symbols instantly trigger the brain script of a place, ② **its** meaning and the activities expected to happen there. The symbol signals what is going on behind the front. The principle ③ **has survived** to this day, in the form of the building's header. The header of an advertising agency in Venice Beach, California in fact became something to be admired and even ④ **worshiped** in itself. Featuring binoculars large enough to walk into which ⑤ **covers** most of the store frontage, this spectacular building by star architect Frank Gehry says: what is going on behind the main front has to do with insight, far-sightedness and forward thinking.



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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)

We have no trouble distinguishing a living tree from a dead ① **one**. The ancient pine trees may be barely alive, but they will continue to grow and they will still produce cones. The point is ② **that** they have survived, not what percentage of them is composed of living cells. Very old trees have survived storms, lightning strikes, earthquakes, forest fires, and perhaps most of all, axes of loggers. Bigger, older trees often provide more valuable timber. As logging makes them ③ **scarce**, their worth increases. And the incentive to harvest them also ④ **do**. Old trees certainly have more character than young trees, but that is not the main reason that we honor them, consider them sacred, and make a journey ⑤ **to see** them. We respect them because they are survivors.

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Are you worried about giving a ten-minute speech? Well, here's what you have to do. Write a twenty-minute speech and cut out the weakest half: the weakest stories, the unnecessary words—your least favorite half. ① Then cut out a minute, and give a nine-minute speech. ② You will deliver with more intensity and energy, because you have less time, which will make you more inspiring. ③ Best of all, your audience will be thrilled that you finished a bit early. ④ Besides, it's sad to hear guest speakers say the shorter their speech is, the better response it gets. ⑤ They will feel you came to respect their needs rather than satisfy your ego.

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

In the ancient world, debate occurred among philosophers about what was materially necessary for happiness and what was unnecessary. Epicurus, for example, argued that simple food and shelter were all that was needed, and that an expensive house and lavish meals could be ignored by every rational, philosophically minded person. However, reviewing the argument many centuries later in *The Wealth of Nations*, Adam Smith critically pointed out that in modern, materialistic societies, countless things that were unnecessary from the point of view of physical survival had come to be seen as \_\_\_(A)\_\_. It is simply because no one could be thought respectable and lead a psychologically comfortable life without owning them. Since Smith's day, economists have been almost unanimous in following the idea that the pain of the poor is not so much the direct physical suffering as the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ coming from the negative reactions of others to their state.

(A) (B)

- ① decencies ..... apathy
- ② luxuries ..... anger
- ③ luxuries ..... regret
- ④ necessities ..... shame
- ⑤ necessities ..... patience



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>  
Suppose you're on a bus with forty-nine other people. At the next stop, Bill Gates gets on. Question: by how much has the average wealth of them risen? Four percent? Five? Far from it! Suppose each of fifty randomly selected individuals has assets of \$54,000. This is the statistical middle value. Then Bill Gates is added to the mix, with his fortune of around \$59 billion. The average wealth has just shot up to \$1.15 billion, an increase of more than two million percent. A single exceptional element has radically altered the whole picture, rendering the term 'average' completely meaningless. "Don't cross a river if it is on average four feet deep," warns Nassim Taleb. The river can be very shallow—mere inches—for long stretches, but it might transform into a raging torrent that is twenty feet deep in the middle, in which case you could easily drown. Dealing in averages is a risky undertaking because they \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① reveal small individual differences
- ② are sometimes compared to each other
- ③ often mask the underlying distribution
- ④ cannot be measured in terms of quality
- ⑤ don't take into account the total amount

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

I carefully took one step, then another until I made my way to the opening. Crouching down and holding the lantern ahead, I crawled through and stood up. The secret room was empty. I turned full circle but saw nothing. I turned to leave when suddenly the light in the lantern died. I couldn't believe it. There was no breeze that could have blown out the light. The room was now in semidarkness, as a small bit of light made its way inside from the stairwell. I froze. Then I heard a soft rustling behind me. The hair on the back of my neck stood on end. I could feel goose bumps rising

on my arms, and a cold sweat dampened my forehead. Then, out of the corner of my eyes, I sensed a figure move by quickly. I turned and stared. There was a patch of darkness. Slowly, it was changing into something else.

- ① scared            ② joyful            ③ relieved
- ④ indifferent      ⑤ sorrowful

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

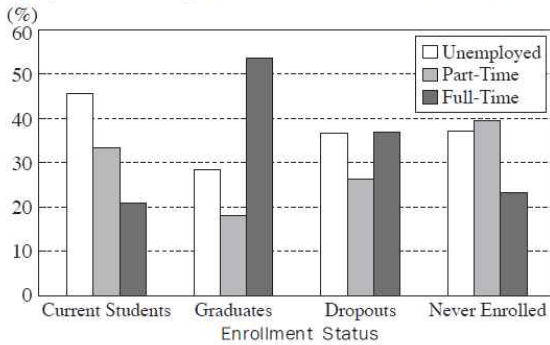
Children who are abnormally short can benefit from growth-hormone treatments. Injections of the growth-hormone drug can add one to three inches of height to boys and girls who are predicted to grow less.

- (A) Young people who have taken the drug report, for example, that they can finally reach water fountains and the pedals of a car. Later, as adults, they do not have to deal with society's discrimination against short people.
  - (B) In short, by taking growth hormones, shorter children avoid potential psychological damage, improve their confidence and sense of self-worth, and socialize better when they grow up.
  - (C) This additional growth allows children to avoid the stain of having a small stature in a country in which tall athletes and fashion models have long set the standard for an attractive physique. What's more, growth hormones frequently improve the quality of life for kids who were destined to be shorter than normal.
- 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. 다음 도표의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은<sup>1)</sup>

Employment Status by Enrollment Status in the U.S.A. in 2012



The above graph shows the employment status (unemployed, part-time employed, and full-time employed) for each enrollment status category (students who are currently enrolled in career colleges, graduates, and dropouts, and those who never enrolled in the U.S.A.) in 2012.

① When compared to current students, dropouts, and those who never enrolled, those who graduated showed the highest rate of full-time employment and the lowest rate of unemployment. ② The rate of unemployed dropouts was about the same as that of full-time dropouts. ③ Those who never enrolled had the highest rate of part-time employment status, which was almost 40 percent. ④ Part-time employment rate of current students was higher than full-time employment rate of dropouts. ⑤ Graduates showed more than twice more full-time employment rate than those who never enrolled.

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

My goal to become a medical doctor is a logical extension of my lifelong interest in saving lives, helping people, rescuing others, and ① **excelling** personally and professionally in all I do. My interest in medicine began when I

was a child as I looked at my Austrian grandfather devoting ② **himself** as a physician to his patients in a rural setting. My interest in medicine intensified as I watched my sister, born with numerous birth defects, ③ **visited** doctor after doctor and clinic after clinic in country after country throughout Europe. Throughout my childhood, I grew up overhearing medical theories and medical explanations and yearning for medical solutions ④ **which**, in my sister's case, never came true. I look back upon my childhood and feel that I ⑤ **grew up** in a kind of medical laboratory.

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

As people age they buy things less often. A pair of shoes that used to be worn for a year suddenly lasts much longer. A coat that used to go out of style after a year or two now seems to last for many years. Shirts, pants, tops, and sweaters that previously were put in storage after a year or so of use now continue to be used for several years. In the world of the older person, time passes by faster and faster. As it does, shopping takes place less and less. "I thought I just bought that last year," might be the phrase used to describe a dress that is three years old. "That's nearly brand-new," might be used to describe a suit that is five years old. As time passes by more quickly, purchased items \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① are left behind unnoticed
- ② are replaced more frequently
- ③ have their shelf life extended
- ④ become relatively high in value
- ⑤ are given a chance to be in fashion

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Ant colonies have their own personalities, which are \_\_\_\_\_. Having a personality means showing a consistent pattern of behavior over time. Colonies of several hundreds of ants show differences in the way they behave, just like individual people do. Researchers from the University of Arizona studied colonies of rock ants across the western US, both in the wild and in the lab. They found certain behaviors go together—for example, a colony that explores more widely for food also tends to respond more aggressively to an intruder. Such a colony has a more “risk-taking” personality and this is more common in the north, where the climate is colder. The study suggests those more adventurous personalities could be an adaptation to the limited period of activity caused by the long, snowy northern climate.

- ① shaped by the environment
- ② changed by power relationship
- ③ the driving force for reproduction
- ④ formed by imitating other colonies
- ⑤ the result of their collective behaviors

5. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?5)

Amy’s mother was a swimmer who won a bronze medal in the Olympic Games. It is clear that the mother expects Amy to follow in her footsteps. Amy was a “water baby” at 6 months of age and was “in training” by age 4. ①**She** showed every sign of becoming a high-level competitor. She is now 10 years old and has won countless medals in many swim competitions. Her mother is delighted with and totally immersed in ②**her** athletic development, but her father is becoming worried. Lately, Amy doesn’t seem to enjoy swimming as much. Last week she announced that ③**she** wanted to stop training and go to summer camp with some friends for several weeks. Her mother firmly said ④**she** didn’t agree with this, and

Amy burst into tears, saying that she didn’t want to swim any more. Her father is concerned that her mother is placing so much pressure on the child to excel that ⑤**she** is experiencing burnout.

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?6)

The manager who practices the power of forgiveness knows how to handle the mistakes of employees. To the committed employees, major mistakes carry inherent pain and frustration. Further punishment is ①**unnecessary** and only breeds resentment. The sensible manager first helps the employee fix the problem and then takes a ②**guilt-free** approach to learning from the mistake. On the other hand, the manager who refuses to practice forgiveness is only creating ③**unproductive** coverups. Employees, rather than learn a lesson for which the company has already paid, are forced to throw good money after bad. That is, those employees must ④**invest** added energy and time into either covering up the mistake or converting the mistake into a success which will cost more than it is worth. Consequently, the unforgiving manager ⑤**saves** more corporate resources.

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

In a world of constant conflict, does love stand a chance? I believe that not only does love stand a chance in this world, but in fact love is our only chance. If we can come to respect one another as our fellow humans who need one another and choose to take care of one another's well-being, the potential for good is unlimited. If we fail to do so, we shall lose our dignity and use our technological advances of the last fifty years to destroy one another. If we are going to solve the problems in our global world, we need respect and meaningful dialogue that flow from love. Buying a homeless woman a bowl of soup or driving a coworker to the mechanic when his car breaks down is really going to make a difference in this world.

- ① A World Full of Chances of All Sorts
- ② Language: Indicator of Civilization
- ③ The Past Has a Key to Solving Problems
- ④ Love, and You'll Save the World in Trouble
- ⑤ Technology Opens a Window of Opportunity

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?2)

It enabled people to send messages from one mainframe to another over the network.

Electronic mail, known more commonly as email, uses communication facilities to transmit messages. ① A user can send a message to a single recipient or to many different recipients at one time. ② In the early 1970s, computer engineer Ray Tomlinson noticed that people working at the same mainframe computer could leave one another messages. ③ He imagined great utility of this communication system that could send messages to different

mainframes. ④ So he created a software program over the period of about a week that used send- and-receive features. ⑤ To make sure the messages went to the right system, he adopted the @ symbol because it was the least ambiguous keyboard symbol and because it was brief.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

The human mind must think with the aid of categories. Once formed, categories are the basis for normal prejudice. We can't possibly avoid this process. Orderly living depends upon it. What this means is that our experience in life tends to form itself into categories. While we may visit the right category at the wrong time, or the wrong category at the right time, still the process in question dominates our entire mental life. Open-mindedness is considered to be a virtue. However, strictly speaking, it can't occur. A new experience must be transformed into old categories. We can't handle each event refreshingly. If we did so, past experience would be of no use. Bertrand Russell, the philosopher, has summed up the matter in a phrase, "A mind perpetually open will be a mind perpetually \_\_\_\_\_."

- ① active                      ② vacant                      ③ logical
- ④ socialized                ⑤ flexible

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
Human cognitive capacities are limited. We cannot attend to all the information to which we are exposed in our daily life. Anyone who has ever crammed for an exam or tried to coordinate too many professional and family commitments has experienced this state. Thus an assumption of social cognition is that we often behave as "cognitive misers," streamlining information to manage the demands of everyday interaction. One of the ways we manage this need for cognitive efficiency is by categorizing information. We categorize information about people, objects, and situations before we store it in memory, retrieve it from memory, or use this information in forming judgments. Categories allow us to organize, store, and retrieve information considerably more efficiently. Without categorization, we would experience

- ① limited changes
- ② cognitive overload
- ③ biological chaos
- ④ mental weakness
- ⑤ social isolation

5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

After physicist Richard Feynman won a Nobel prize for his work, he visited his old high school and looked up his records. He was surprised to find that his grades were not as good as he had remembered (A)[**them / it**] and that his IQ was 124, not much above average. Dr. Feynman saw that winning the Nobel prize was one thing, but winning it with an IQ of only 124 was really something. Most of us would assume that the winners of Nobel prizes have exceptionally high IQs. Feynman confided that he always assumed that he (B)[**did / was**]. If Feynman had known he was just a bit above average in the IQ department, he would not

have launched the unique research experiments (C)[**that / what**] would win him the greatest recognition the scientific community can give.

\*confide 털어놓다

- |   |      |     |      |
|---|------|-----|------|
|   | (A)  | (B) | (C)  |
| ① | them | did | that |
| ② | them | did | what |
| ③ | them | was | that |
| ④ | it   | was | that |
| ⑤ | it   | did | what |

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

Compared to other animals, we humans enter the world remarkably weak and helpless. We remain relatively weak for many years before we can truly operate on our own. This extended period of (A)[**immaturity / maturity**], lasting some twelve to eighteen years, serves a valuable function: it gives us a chance to focus on developing our brain. But this prolonged childhood comes with a price. During this time of weakness and dependency, we experience the need to (B)[**idealize / isolate**] our parents. Our survival depends on their strength and reliability. To think of them as having their own frailties would fill us with unbearable anxiety. And so we inevitably see them as stronger, more capable, and more selfless than they are in reality. We come to view their actions through the lens of our needs, and so they become (C)[**adversaries / extensions**] of ourselves.

- |   |            |          |             |
|---|------------|----------|-------------|
|   | (A)        | (B)      | (C)         |
| ① | immaturity | idealize | adversaries |
| ② | immaturity | idealize | extensions  |
| ③ | immaturity | isolate  | extensions  |
| ④ | maturity   | idealize | adversaries |
| ⑤ | maturity   | isolate  | extensions  |



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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

One year, Wansink and his colleague gave out bowls filled with 30 candies to the secretarial staff at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign. A tag explained that the candy was a personal gift and requested that the employee keep it on their desk and not share it. Wansink wanted to find out whether the recipients would eat more from the bowls in which they could see the candy. Every night for 2 weeks, after the staff went home, he went from office to office, counting candies and refilling bowls. Those who got a clear bowl ate eight candies every day, but those who got an opaque bowl had about four. What was going on? "We eat with our eyes," explains Wansink. "Having food in plain sight tempts people to eat every time they look at it."

\*opaque 불투명한

- ① Beware of Free Gifts
- ② The More, the Merrier
- ③ Exercise Before You Eat
- ④ Out of Sight, Out of Mouth
- ⑤ Variety Makes Us Eat More

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Certain types of businesses have few or no competitors. Most of these businesses provide essential services to the public. ① For example, many public utility companies have a legal monopoly in their fields. ② In providing such services as electric power and water, one company may be able to operate more efficiently than several competing firms. ③ Other enterprises, such as airports and railroads, are too expensive for several companies to operate in the same area. ④ For freight transport, rail transport and ship

transport are generally much more efficient than trucking, and air freight is much less efficient. ⑤ In these types of businesses, government regulation replaces competition in setting prices and establishing standards of quality.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Personal value is the kind of value we receive from being active instead of passive, creative instead of consumptive. If you take a photo, or weave a basket, or build a model train set, you get something out of the experience. However, as medical advocate Katherine Stone notes, there's great value in seeing that we are not alone. Adding the social motivations of membership and generosity to the personal motivations of autonomy and competence can dramatically increase activities. Now that people can share videos on YouTube, far more people make such videos than ever made them when sharing them was harder and the potential audience smaller. Because humans have fundamentally social as well as personal motivations, social motivations can \_\_\_\_\_ than can personal motivations alone.

- ① breed more social conflicts
- ② drive far more participation
- ③ distort more information online
- ④ give more power to social networks
- ⑤ emphasize more individual differences



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
Most of us tend to overestimate ourselves. That's the essence of a sometimes amusing and frequently perilous phenomenon that social psychologists call self-serving bias. In surveys of college faculty, 90 percent or more have rated themselves as superior to their average colleague. When husbands and wives estimate what percent of the housework they contribute to, their self-estimates routinely sum to more than 100 percent. Studies of self-serving bias remind us of what literature and religion have taught: \_\_\_\_\_. Perceiving ourselves and our group favorably protects us against depression, and sustains our hopes. However, it does so at the cost of marital disagreement, conflict in a human relationship, ethnic prejudice, an international dispute, and war. Being mindful of self-serving bias beckons us not to false modesty but to a humility that prevents our ego from becoming a human tragedy.

- ① Many drops make a shower
- ② Pride often goes before a fall
- ③ The first step is always the hardest
- ④ Character is what you think you are
- ⑤ Reputation is not always in the hands of others

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)  
In the twentieth century, advances in technology, from refrigeration to sophisticated ovens to air transportation ① **that** carries fresh ingredients around the world, contributed immeasurably to baking and pastry making. At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the popularity of fine breads and pastries ② **are** growing even faster than new chefs can be trained. Interestingly enough, many of the technological advances in bread making have sparked a reaction among bakers and consumers ③ **alike**. They are looking to reclaim some of the flavors of old-fashioned breads

that ④ **were lost** as baking became more industrialized and baked goods became more refined, standardized, and—some would say—flavorless. Bakers are researching methods for ⑤ **producing** the handmade sourdough breads of the past, and they are experimenting with specialty flours in their search for flavor.

6. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

In a recent article, psychology professor Patricia Greenfield of UCLA discussed some of the problems caused when a test designed for one culture is used to test members of a different culture. This situation often causes inaccurate test results. For instance, she wrote, "When children of Latino immigrant parents go to school, their emphasis on understanding rather than speaking, on respecting the teacher's authority rather than expressing one's own opinions leads to negative academic assessment." She described a study of parent-teacher conferences in which a teacher complained that the children did not speak up and equated it to a bad attitude. "Hence a valued mode of communication in one culture—respectful listening—becomes the basis for a rather negative evaluation in the school setting where self-assertive speaking is the valued mode of communication."



Test results can be \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ when the culture of the test-maker and the culture of the test-taker are \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① unreliable ..... identical
- ② unreliable ..... dissimilar
- ③ improved ..... distinctive
- ④ qualified ..... parallel
- ⑤ qualified ..... opposed

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

How the past is known and how it is applied to the present are open to widely varying approaches. We know from personal experience that memory is never (A)[**changing / fixed**]: We cover early memories with later experience, we shift the emphasis, we entertain false memories, and so on. In important matters, we tend to (B)[**deny / seek**] confirmation of our memories from an outside source. For example, we hear our friends asking, "You heard that, didn't you?" Collective memory is marked by the same distortions, as our current priorities lead us to highlight some aspects of the past and to (C)[**include / exclude**] others. In our political life especially memory is highly selective and sometimes downright erroneous.

- |   | (A)      | (B)        | (C)           |
|---|----------|------------|---------------|
| ① | changing | ..... deny | ..... include |
| ② | changing | ..... seek | ..... exclude |
| ③ | fixed    | ..... deny | ..... include |
| ④ | fixed    | ..... seek | ..... include |
| ⑤ | fixed    | ..... seek | ..... exclude |

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

As globalization marches forward, the world gets smaller and smaller and collaboration technology gets better and better. Yet only a handful of these advancements like international conference calls, IP phones, and video chats ①**allowing** people to speak rather than to write. Now, more information is exchanged via text than ever before, making it ②**extremely** important that you can communicate effectively in writing. If you plan on participating in this knowledge economy, ③**which** grows more and more important with each passing day, you will

need to learn how to write fairly well. You don't have to be Shakespeare, but you do need to know how to express ④**yourself** properly in written form. This is because not only ⑤**is** writing an important academic skill, but it is also an important skill that translates into any career field.

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

In a difficult situation, we find that we accept the things we would normally reject or look down upon. We may accept assistance from those we previously considered unimportant, and whom we may have even thought little of. It is good to realize this, especially in times of luxury and leisure, because it may adjust our behavior, and encourage us to rethink our motives in judging others. Keeping in mind that \_\_\_\_\_, is an excellent way of refraining from becoming boastful when things go well for us. Think of great ones such as Lincoln, Gandhi and Mandela, who were repeatedly confronted with highs and lows in their lives. They realized early on what we all should: it is easier to accept help from others when we know that we have always treated them with respect, than when we realize in critical moments that we have been arrogant and foolish all along.

- ① no two minds think alike
- ② the tide can turn at any time
- ③ there are people out there better than us
- ④ the world is filled with indifference and ignorance
- ⑤ we have a purpose that is beyond the glory of the past

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
In recent years, healthcare providers have reported that more patients than ever have been failing to show up to their appointments at the scheduled time. In fact, a National Health Service survey indicates that 7 million medical appointments were missed by patients in one year alone, a staggering figure that has important financial and medical consequences. In what way might \_\_\_\_\_ help alleviate the problem? When we make appointments for our next visit—whether it’s for a routine check-up or an important surgery—it’s standard practice for the receptionist or administrator of the unit to write down the date and time of that next appointment on a little reminder card. With such a routine, however, the patient’s role is passive rather than active. Instead, asking patients to fill out the card themselves should prove to be an effective and low-cost strategy to reduce the no-show rates.

- ① loving care
- ② financial services
- ③ strong regulations
- ④ active commitments
- ⑤ complicated procedures

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Science, in the twentieth century, began to re-examine many of its most basic operating assumptions, and to see them overthrown.

- (A) In a word, nothing exists in isolation, as an autonomous object. Rather, everything exists in relation to “the other.” The new science was called “system theory” and it put in doubt the older thinking about the original nature of nature.
- (B) For example, the old idea that phenomena could be known by analyzing the individual parts, gave way to the opposite conception that the individual parts can be understood only by first knowing something about their relationships to the whole within which they

are positioned.

(C) The theory also cast a shadow on the rest of the Enlightenment project, including the idea of the autonomous being functioning in a detached and self-optimizing world, populated by other autonomous beings.

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

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

Remove this plant from the environment, but do not burn it either indoors or outdoors.

Keep the environment free of poison oak. It can cause rashes. ① One of the most common poisonous plants throughout much of the United States is poison oak. ② Contact with this plant can cause a mild to severe rash that can be spread easily by touching the affected area. ③ As for children, they should be educated as to what it looks like and what to do if contact is made. ④ Doing so is dangerous because the fumes can damage the lining of a child’s lung. ⑤ You should not burn *anything* even outdoors with children present, because the fumes from burning can linger.

\*fume 유독 가스

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)

One of the most common emotions that people try to avoid is anger. When the state of anger is heightened, it can be difficult ① **to address**. It is these heightened states ② **that** are worth looking at in order to improve your management skills. Taking steps to keep others connected with the rational part of their brain, even in heightened situations, ③ **helping** minimize the impact of behaviors acted out in anger. A key step is to re-enter the conversation underneath the tone of the other person. If you imagine having a conversation with someone ④ **in which** one of you is whispering and the other person is shouting, the shouter is having by far the more uncomfortable experience. Individuals do not usually sustain shouting for very long if the other party does not reciprocate the intensity or loudness of voice. So keep your volume down and your voice ⑤ **even** and others will start to reciprocate.

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

Triplett found that people performed better when others were present, but Ringelmann found the (A)[**opposite / similarity**]. In Triplett's studies, performers were individually identified; in fact, they were often competing against one another. Ringelmann observed farm workers, and he saw that as new men were added, the total output didn't seem to (B)[**decrease / increase**] as much as it should. He conducted experiments in which men pulled carts either alone or together. In theory, two men should pull twice as hard (200%) as one. But in fact two men pulled only 186% as hard. When

there were four men, the drop in total effort was even bigger. In eight-man teams, each man was not even pulling half as hard as the lone men. Here was a clear example of a human group being (C)[**less / more**] than the sum of its parts: Somehow the men didn't seem to work as hard in a team as they did when alone.

- |   |            |                |            |
|---|------------|----------------|------------|
|   | (A)        | (B)            | (C)        |
| ① | opposite   | ..... decrease | ..... less |
| ② | opposite   | ..... increase | ..... more |
| ③ | opposite   | ..... increase | ..... less |
| ④ | similarity | ..... decrease | ..... more |
| ⑤ | similarity | ..... increase | ..... less |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Enough sunlight falls on Earth to meet our energy needs ten thousand times over. However, it's highly dispersed. ① Various technologies already exist to concentrate the sunlight using curved mirrors and focus it on tanks of liquid—usually water or oil. ② If you're lucky enough to live in a sunny part of the country, solar heating panels like these are an excellent way to heat water for individual homes. ③ They sit on the roof rather like a satellite dish and provide baths and showers that are satisfyingly hot and guilt-free. ④ However, Earth is not the only planet that receives solar radiation. ⑤ Solar heating can also be used on a much larger scale, by making the hot liquid drive an engine to generate electricity.

4. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

Children sometimes see and say things to please adults; teachers must realize this and the power it implies. Teachers who prefer that children see beauty as they themselves do are not encouraging a sense of aesthetics in children. They are fostering uniformity and obedience. Only children who choose and evaluate for themselves can truly develop their own aesthetic taste. Just as becoming literate is a basic goal of education, one of the key goals of all creative early childhood programs is to help young children develop the ability to speak freely about their own attitudes, feelings, and ideas about art. Each child has a right to a personal choice of beauty, joy, and wonder. Aesthetic development takes place in secure settings free of competition and adult judgment.

\*aesthetics 미학(美學)

- ① 아동의 정서 발달을 위해 미술 교육 시간을 늘려야 한다.
- ② 아동이 스스로 미적 감각을 기를 수 있게 해주어야 한다.
- ③ 아동 미술 교육은 다른 과목과 통합적으로 실시해야 한다.
- ④ 아동의 창의성을 평가할 때 미적인 감각도 포함해야 한다.
- ⑤ 아동 미술 교육은 감상보다 창작에 더 비중을 두어야 한다.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>  
Do you happen to know that \_\_\_\_\_?  
Suppose that you came home from work to find that you got a letter from the Internal Revenue Service. Would this be your first thought? "Great! I just can't wait to open this envelope. I'll bet it contains a notice that I am entitled to a huge tax refund." If this is what you would think, you are amazingly positive, because most people would think something closer to "Uh-oh, I hope this isn't a notice that I owe more money," or "Oh no, I'll bet this is

a notice of a tax inspection." Here's another example. If your son unexpectedly brings home a note issued from the principal's office, you are more likely to ask him "What did you do wrong?" than to assume the envelope contains an invitation to a Parent-Teacher Association meeting.

\*Internal Revenue Service (미국의) 국세청

- ① we lose our judgment when it comes to spending extra money
- ② a written notice is more persuasive than a spoken announcement
- ③ we cannot be in a state of mental peace without feeling any tension
- ④ our mind is likely to leap toward pessimism rather than optimism
- ⑤ it is almost impossible to get rid of the first impression completely

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>  
In an increasingly globalized world, literature in translation has an especially important role. Increasingly, writers, readers, and publishers are turning to literature as a bridge between cultures, particularly Western and Arab societies. This growing interest is, in turn, driving a boom in translation. However, not surprisingly perhaps, most translations are from English into other languages, not from another language, such as Arabic, into English. Hence, the huge American market is seen as driving the \_\_\_\_\_. Bookstores in the United States, for example, rarely stock more than Nobel Prize winner Naguib Mahfouz's *Cairo Trilogy*, a masterful, realistic account of life in Cairo and of a merchant family in the mid-20th century. Western readers likely know little of Mahfouz's more experimental work, his political and religious allegories, or his historical dramas. The result is a kind of one-way mirror between America and the rest of the world.

\*allegory 우화, 풍자

- ① equality                      ② diversity                      ③ interaction
- ④ imbalance                      ⑤ uncertainty



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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The same influential people who claim that we are already wonderful also advise us to reject criticism from other people and even from ourselves. Many of us follow this advice and assume that anyone who criticizes us is disrespecting us. We expect total acceptance from other people. If we don't get it, we are offended.

Such an attitude is unrealistic. Think of any learning situation you have been in—learning how to ride a bike, drive a car, play a team sport, or perform a new procedure at work. In all of these cases, you probably had a parent, teacher, coach, or mentor saying, "No, that's not the way," and offering suggestions for doing it right. Even if you learned by yourself, you told yourself something similar. If you rejected the criticism, you probably had difficulty learning. In fact, you may not have learned at all. Athletic coaches describe people in the latter category as "uncoachable" and often drop them from the team, even if they have significant athletic potential. On the other hand, if you put aside ego, accepted the criticism, and followed the advice, you probably learned faster and better.

Do some people criticize too much or do so in an inappropriate way? Yes, they do, and the best way to deal with this is to accept only the valid part of the criticism and ignore the rest. Can self-criticism also be carried too far and \_\_\_\_\_ your effort to the point where you are unable to function in your learning? Yes, again, but this consequence can be easily avoided. Just keep your self-criticism focused on the positive goal of doing better next time.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① Rejection and Criticism Are So Painful
- ② Criticism from Others and Yourself Has Value
- ③ Self-criticism Does Not Mean Self-contempt
- ④ How Does Self-criticism Affect Your Mental Health?
- ⑤ Why Does Praise Seem More Effective than Criticism?

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① paralyze      ② assist      ③ accumulate
- ④ require      ⑤ rationalize

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

To Emily Dickinson, it was "fixed melancholy." To essayist George Santayana, it was "rage spread thin." These turns of phrase arouse different emotions, but these two writers were describing the same disorder: depression. The variance is more than a matter of literary or philosophical differences; it also reflects the fact that one was a woman, the other a man. Therapists have long known that men and women experience mental illness differently. Yet when clinicians wrote the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, the guidebook they use to diagnose psychiatric diseases, they purposely made the disease descriptions gender-neutral. Today evidence is mounting that in turning a blind eye to gender, \_\_\_\_\_. In fact, as more researchers investigate sex differences in depression and other mental illnesses, the inescapable conclusion is that gender influences every aspect of these disorders—from the symptoms patients experience to their response to medication to the course of a disorder throughout a person's life.

- ① greater therapeutic effects are achieved
- ② more equal approaches have been tried
- ③ social injustice has rather been worsened
- ④ women are suffering much more than men
- ⑤ clinicians are doing their patients serious harm



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

Your "lucky" choice of the fastest-moving supermarket checkout line might seem to have been based on nothing more than a hunch, a gut feeling, or intuition, but previous visits to that store might have given you useful information that you didn't know you had, about the various clerks. In a laboratory study that supports this notion, people watched videotaped television commercials while the changing stock prices of fictional companies crawled across the bottom of the screen. Later, these people were asked to choose which of these companies they liked best. They couldn't recall anything they had seen about the companies' stock, so they had to make their choice on the basis of their gut reaction to the company names. Nevertheless, their choices were not random; they more often chose companies whose stock prices had been rising rather than those whose stock prices had been falling.



Some of the decisions and choices we make in everyday life may be guided to some extent by \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ processes that occur without our \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① ongoing ..... permission
- ② mental ..... certainty
- ③ mental ..... awareness
- ④ dynamic ..... knowledge
- ⑤ dynamic ..... resistance

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

No matter what emotion children express, we must accept it as true. That is, we must acknowledge that the children feel the way they ①do, and respect the fact that they have told us about it. Very often, the best response to a child's perception is to ②simply agree. Saying, "I understand," when a child says that

they hate their friends ③are generally the way to acknowledge the child's feeling and create an opening for further discussion. Often, acknowledgement of this kind from a parent, ④whose opinion does matter to the child, is enough. It makes the child ⑤feel better and can usually prevent an argument or involved discussion that is much more serious than the original utterance.

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>6)</sup>

Fortunately, a safe and effective way of disposing of medical waste was developed by a private medical institute.

Medical waste was a major problem for America. About 13,000 tons were generated each day by the nation's 6,800 hospitals. ① Most of it was burned, which involved high handling costs and the risk of releasing airborne pollutants. ② The high cost of handling and transporting waste led some hospitals to dump it into the sea illegally. ③ It, in turn, caused health threats when it washed up on beaches. ④ After investing a lot of time and money, Combustion Engineering of Stamford, Connecticut, has succeeded in disinfecting medical waste using modified microwaves. ⑤ The disinfected waste can then be compressed and deposited safely in landfills or burned without danger.

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

This is accomplished by netting, poisoning, and electroshocking.

Maintaining population levels of stream wildlife that are in balance with the available food supply is important. ① Too many fish for the available food supply normally result in poorly grown fish that are of little value to fishermen. ② This situation does provide an increased food supply for some types of birds and animals that use streams for their food supply. ③ For example, overfishing of predatory species of fish, such as bass or northern pike, may allow sunfish to overpopulate the stream and become poorly grown. ④ Often, the only way to restore streams to a desired mix of fish species is to remove the unwanted species. ⑤ These techniques are legal only for authorized officials and should be done only by specially trained personnel.

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

Fans go to a rock concert where the density is very high, but the fans do not necessarily perceive the venue as crowded. On the other hand, a farm family in Nebraska finds that someone is going to be moving within one mile of them and they say, "It's getting crowded here; it's time to move out." Here, of course, the density is very low, but there is a perception of crowding, nonetheless. One hundred thousand people may jam into a football stadium to cheer their team on to victory and not feel crowded at all. But two lovers who want to be alone can sit in the

same stadium after the game and feel "crowded" if there is one other person there. Although the density of a given situation may be very high, the interactants may not feel crowded at all. Yet two people sitting in a large room may still report that they feel crowded if they expected to be alone.



Feeling crowded means the \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ state and it depends on the \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- |                 |                 |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| (A)             | (B)             |
| ① negative      | ..... source    |
| ② temporary     | ..... situation |
| ③ psychological | ..... source    |
| ④ temporary     | ..... attitude  |
| ⑤ psychological | ..... situation |

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

What do you do when you have had an extra tough time or (A)[**have / having**] made some bad mistakes? When this question comes up, I am likely to remember the day a young lawyer came to see me. He was in deep despair and completely hopeless. He had been let go, at least temporarily, by a big law firm for having made a serious mistake. I thought (B)[**it / that**] rather unfair to penalize a beginner for one mistake, even a big one. I recall reading some years ago that Mrs. Knox of Knox Gelatin had a sign posted in her plant: "He deserves to break his own neck (C)[**who / which**] stumbles twice on the same stone." At least she would give employees a second chance.

\*let go 해고하다

- |          |            |             |
|----------|------------|-------------|
| (A)      | (B)        | (C)         |
| ① have   | ..... it   | ..... who   |
| ② have   | ..... that | ..... which |
| ③ have   | ..... that | ..... who   |
| ④ having | ..... it   | ..... who   |
| ⑤ having | ..... that | ..... which |

## 4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Humans, as a natural part of the animal kingdom, have interacted with the animals around them. According to the Pet Food Manufacturers Association, around 8 million dogs and 8 million cats were being raised as pets in the UK alone in 2011. But anything beyond the initial taming of animals for protection and hunting is unnatural. Most of the animal species that we keep as pets cannot be domesticated—they are simply wild animals in captivity. Especially in the case of birds, keeping them as pets greatly limits the instinct they would have in the wild. Birds as pets are routinely denied two of their most fundamental natural behaviors—flying and socialization. Denial of these activities can cause physical and behavioral abnormalities such as constant screaming.

- ① Keeping some animals as pets does great harm to them.
- ② Animals are the most familiar friends of human beings.
- ③ Humans should learn from animals' natural behavior.
- ④ The law of animal rights should be changed immediately.
- ⑤ Lots of wild animals are at risk of becoming extinct.

## 5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

One of the best times for insightful thoughts is in the early morning, shortly after waking up. The drowsy brain is unwound and disorganized, open to all sorts of unconventional ideas. However, the problem with the morning is that we're always so rushed. We've got to get the kids ready for school, so we leap out of bed. If you're stuck on a difficult problem, set the alarm clock a few minutes early so that you have time to lie in bed doing nothing. We can gain good insights while we're still half asleep. One of the surprising lessons of this idea is

that trying to force an insight can actually prevent it. While it's commonly assumed that the best way to solve a difficult problem is to \_\_\_\_\_, this state of mind comes with a hidden cost: it inhibits the sort of creative connections that lead to sudden breakthroughs.

- ① focus                      ② relax                      ④ imagine
- ⑤ negotiate                ③ expect

## 6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

An illustration of the dangers of unrealistic optimism comes from a study of weight loss. In that study, psychologist Gabriele Oettingen found that the obese women who were confident that they would succeed lost 26 pounds more than self-doubters, as expected. Meanwhile, Oettingen also asked the women to tell her what they imagined their roads to success would be like. The results were surprising: women who believed they would succeed easily lost 24 pounds less than those who thought their weight-loss journeys would be hard. Believing that the road to success will be rocky leads to greater success, because it forces us to put in more effort and persist longer in the face of difficulty. It is necessary to cultivate our realistic optimism by combining a positive attitude with \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① a critical analysis about the past
- ② systematic management of health
- ③ a tendency to have flexible ideas
- ④ an unconditional belief in success
- ⑤ an honest assessment of the challenges

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)  
 Being at the top doesn't mean you have to be lonely. Neither ①**does** being at the bottom. Loneliness is not a positional issue; it is a personality issue. To many people, the leader's image is that of an individual ②**stands** alone at the top of the mountain, looking down on his people. He's separated, isolated, and lonely. Hence the saying, "It's lonely at the top." But I would argue that the phrase was never made by a great leader. If you are leading others and you're lonely, then ③**that** means nobody is following you. And if nobody is following you, you're not really leading! What kind of a leader would leave everyone behind and ④**take** the journey alone? A selfish one. Lifting people to a new level is a requirement for effective leadership. Taking people to the top is ⑤**what** good leaders do.

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?2)  
 Retired psychology professor Jay Brand believes that keeping our desks tidy is unlikely to ①**boost** our productivity and may even impede it. His argument is that the capacity restrictions of your working memory mean you can only hold a ②**limited** number of chunks of information on your mental desktop at any one time. Therefore, he suggests, spreading information pell-mell across your physical desktop creates an ③**elimination** of your thinking space and means that you are using the environment to think as well. An alternative recent viewpoint on the potential ④**virtues** of a messy desk comes from a German research team. Jia Liu, who headed the team, found fascinating experimental evidence that our innate instinct

not to accept irrelevant information from environmental static can actually mean that working in a messier environment ⑤**focuses** our attention more closely on the task at hand.

\*pell-mell 뒤죽박죽  
 \*\*static 소음

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Permission marketing is a term coined by Seth Godin, meaning that the customer has given his or her consent to receive marketing messages from an organization.

- (A) It is no coincidence that they are commonly referred to in the negative terms 'junk mail' and 'spam,' because they are unwelcome. All too often the final result is a frustrated customer with no intention of buying and a marketer who has wasted his budget 'lose-lose.'
- (B) As such, the customer is more receptive to the organization because the messages are anticipated, personal, and relevant. The opposite of permission marketing is interruption marketing, which Godin claims, can lead to a 'lose-lose' situation.
- (C) Interruption marketing occurs when the customer receives unrequested direct marketing messages, such as direct mail, telephone calls, e-mails, and text messages. Godin argues that these things often end up wasting the customer's time and therefore lead to frustration.

- 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)

We tend to assume that the way to get more time is to speed up. But speeding up can actually slow us down. Anyone who has ever rushed out of the house only to realize that their keys and wallet are sitting on the kitchen table knows this only too well. And it's not just our efficiency that is reduced. The quality of the experience suffers too, as we become less aware or 'mindful.' Have you ever eaten an entire meal without tasting any of it? Hurrying up doesn't just give us less time, it can also steal the pleasure and benefit from the time that we do have. For many of us, hurrying is a way of life. Some of us enjoy the thrill that it gives us while others are driven crazy by the constant pressure and feel that their lives are speeding up to an unacceptable degree. Either way, there are almost certainly areas of our life that could be \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① affected by temporary sufferings
- ② disturbed by inconsistent behaviors
- ③ enhanced by a little go-slow behavior
- ④ complicated by slow-but-steady actions
- ⑤ dominated by a little speedy decision making

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The phenomenon of \_\_\_\_\_ applied to education is called—appropriately enough—the “Big-Fish-Little-Pond Effect.” The more elite an educational institution is, the worse students feel about their own academic abilities. Students who would be at the top of their class at a good school can easily fall to the bottom of a really good school. Students who would feel that they have mastered a subject at a good school can have the feeling that they are falling further and further behind in a *really* good school. And that feeling—as subjective and ridiculous and irrational as it may be—*matters*. How you feel about your abilities—your academic “self-concept”—in the

context of your classroom shapes your willingness to tackle challenges and finish difficult tasks. It's a crucial element in your motivation and confidence.

- ① endless sacrifice
- ② unequal opportunity
- ③ unexpected success
- ④ subjective tendency
- ⑤ relative deprivation

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Today retailers and marketers push what is called a low-price strategy very aggressively and consistently in order to stimulate shoppers to make purchases. ① The reason that they rely upon cheap price so frequently is that it works like a charm. ② Nearly two-thirds of recreational shoppers agree with the statement, “I often buy things on sale that I don't strictly need because they are at such a good price that I can't pass them up.” ③ It is the price that moves shoppers to buy. ④ Shoppers feel nostalgia for the old days when shopping was a great daily event. ⑤ Even affluent luxury shoppers who can afford to pay full price are powerfully stimulated to buy based on reduced price.

