

COMBO

451-475



NAME

성남시 분당구 정자일로 240 월드프라자 402호  
TEL. 0507-1342-1957

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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 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

A comparison of two very different activities illustrates what GDP is: a rise in crime leading to a rise in the prison population; and more people deciding to take short holiday breaks in luxury hotels. It costs roughly the same to keep someone in a high security prison as it does to stay at a top-flight hotel. Building a new prison or a new hotel appears as economic activity and so adds to GDP. Each extra night spent in either also increases GDP. In that sense both are a form of economic growth; but one decreases welfare, while the other increases it. This flaw is equally well illustrated by the divorce rate in a country. If it rises there will be additional activity for the lawyers—that shows up as an increase in GDP. But the standard of living in the country has not risen as a result of the rise in the number of divorces; indeed it has fallen. A country may appear richer if its GDP rises, but the crude measurement of wealth of GDP per head makes no allowance for the way the GDP is generated.

- ① GDP: A Real Indicator of Welfare?
- ② Remove Crime-Generated Income from GDP!
- ③ Why Rich Countries Have Lower Divorce Rates?
- ④ Should We Pursue Money at the Cost of Welfare?
- ⑤ Welfare vs. Security: Rivaling Investment Priorities

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

It is quite natural for your attention to ①shift frequently. Probably this is an inheritance from our caveman ancestors who had to be constantly aware of what was going on around them. There will be changes in your attention, but try to ②confine these changes within the subject matter at hand. A vibrating tuning fork

held close to a spider's web will cause vibrations in the web itself. After the spider makes a few hurried but "flyless" investigations, it learns to ③ignore the vibrations. The next time that you are studying in the library and the door opens, don't look up. Trying to control your impulse to look up will ④reinforce your concentration on your study for the first few times. But very soon, like the spider, you'll learn to ignore the ⑤external disturbance.

\*tuning fork 소리굽쇠

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

In marine ecosystems, much of the harvest is restricted to shallow parts of the ocean where bottom-dwelling fish can be easily harvested. The typical method used to harvest bottom-dwelling fish and shellfish (A)[involves / involving] the use of trawls, nets which are dragged along the bottom. These nets capture various species, many of which are not commercially valuable. The trawls disturb the seafloor and create conditions that make (B)[it / them] more difficult for the fish population to recover. In addition, many of the fish caught are thrown away, which changes the ecological nature of the seafloor. Some people have even argued that the trawl should be banned as a fishing technique (C)[because / because of] the damage done to the ocean bottom.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① involves ..... it ..... because
- ② involves ..... it ..... because of
- ③ involves ..... them ..... because
- ④ involving ..... it ..... because
- ⑤ involving ..... them ..... because of

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Let me spend a moment on the idea of adjusting to another person's mental orientation. What I mean is this. At any moment, a person has a \_\_\_\_\_. The person notices this rather than that, and she has feelings and makes judgements about one rather than another aspect of events. If she is hungry, for example, she may notice that a shop is selling groceries; her friend may notice only that it sells newspapers. If she is short of money, she may resent that the fruit is overpriced; meanwhile her friend may feel tempted by some juicy peaches. In one sense the two friends are experiencing the same shop and its contents, but they are having quite different experiences of that shop. A more extreme case arises when one person comprehends things in a peculiar and individual way, for instance, in mistaking the shop for a cinema.

- ① desire to make better choices
- ② point of view similar to that of others
- ③ personal preference on where to shop
- ④ particular take on what is happening
- ⑤ tendency to stick to traditions

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

It is a promising development that some cars run on both gasoline and electricity because the infrastructure for both is already in place. Their combination saves energy because the car's electrical generators and batteries ensure that the gasoline motor always operates at optimum efficiency. It also offers flexibility, as hybrid cars are less dependent on a single energy infrastructure. That makes them easy to introduce. Hydrogen cars have a much tougher future because there is no hydrogen infrastructure in place. Whereas new technologies must start from scratch, existing infrastructure can be easily expanded. New refineries are often built alongside old ones, with access to the same harbors. New oil tankers virtually roll off a production line, all following the same established design principles that made their predecessors so successful. Even in the case of an expressway, it's easier

to widen an existing route than to build a new road. If you aim to introduce greater efficiency and flexibility, therefore, the most promising strategy is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① increase product demand by greater differentiation
- ② change the components rather than the system itself
- ③ achieve high market shares with innovative products
- ④ make a product with the availability of the future in mind
- ⑤ get more out of the sum of the parts than the individual parts

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Considering that crickets produce 50 percent less carbon dioxide than cattle per unit of weight gain and convert feed into food twice as efficiently as chickens, four times more efficiently than pigs, and twelve times more efficiently than cattle, insects deserve to be more popular on menus. ① Since insects aren't warm-blooded, they don't need to consume as many calories as warm-blooded animals when putting on weight. ② Insects also use up less water than livestock per unit weight of flesh. ③ A backyard cricket farm, located in a warm climate (insects are small creatures and therefore are more vulnerable to cold than mammals) could contribute impressive quantities of protein for a surging, hungry population, yet the farm could still be readily managed by a retiree. ④ Our modern agriculture and forestry puts the insects on a collision course with us, as we are competing over the same materials. ⑤ It's hard to deny that edible insects could create a much smaller environmental footprint than equivalent-sized portions of meat, especially in densely populated countries that don't have space for rearing bigger livestock.

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1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Till now you must be wondering what else dogs can do with their wet noses except making a mess around your room and kitchen. Traditionally a moist dog nose is viewed as a sign of good health, but now experts say the layer of mucus in a dog's nose helps them pick up scents. So while dogs may make a mess of windows and clothes with their wet noses, they are also very important to the extraordinary ability of dogs to sniff out anything from cocaine to cancer. Before odor molecules can reach smell receptors, they must get through a layer of mucus. The mucus absorbs some molecules quicker than others, helping to identify smells.

\*mucus (동물의) 점액

- ① dogs' wet noses vital for smelling
- ② dogs' inactivity as a sign of illness
- ③ tips for coping with disobedient dogs
- ④ specially trained dogs for drug detection
- ⑤ dogs' unusual ability to collaborate with men

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

Most strong opinions rest on global categories. If we describe someone we dislike intensely, a single statement usually does it. But if, instead, we are forced to describe the person in great detail, eventually there will be some quality we appreciate. This is true of objects or situations as well, and is one way of changing an intolerable situation. Take, for example, someone who hates New England winters. If he lets his thoughts become more differentiated, he may discover that what he really dislikes is feeling restricted by heavy winter clothing. A well-insulated jacket or a better heater in his car might change his outlook. Or, consider a couple arguing over whether to get an air

conditioner. She can't stand the heat, but he objects violently because he gets "air-conditioner colds" all the time in the office. Perhaps the air in the office is too dry, or the attic of their house needs an exhaust fan, and these insights may be helpful for resolving their argument.



If we express \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ opinions about things or situations that cause problems in an argument, it could help us to reach a \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- |               |                  |
|---------------|------------------|
| (A)           | (B)              |
| ① detailed    | ..... prediction |
| ② detailed    | ..... compromise |
| ③ universal   | ..... conclusion |
| ④ universal   | ..... prediction |
| ⑤ independent | ..... compromise |

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

This system was known as the patronage system, in which patrons could choose which artists to support and tell them what to produce.

For centuries in Europe the wealthy and powerful controlled the arts. ① All artists, writers, and musicians were hired and supported by men who had authority either as rulers of the people or as high-ranking members of the clergy. ② Some royal and noble women were active patrons as well. ③ This limitation of freedom for the artists to live and create resulted from the unequal relationship between patrons and them. ④ They were considered servants of their patrons and were expected to try to please their patrons' tastes and demands. ⑤ These wealthy and powerful sponsors often used the arts to glorify their own social or political ambitions.

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

A foreman in a steel mill was guiding a new employee on a plant tour. They came into an area where molten metal was being poured into huge crucibles. Each crucible was made of a translucent material which glowed like fire when hot.

- (A) Then taking on the role of a philosopher, he added, "It's pretty hard to break a person whose spirit is hot, but even little things will break him wide open when his spirit goes cold."
- (B) The foreman took a heavy hammer and, holding it in both hands, delivered a powerful blow against one of the empty but still hot crucibles. Again and again he struck, but he could do no more than make tiny dents in the huge container.
- (C) Then he picked up a small hammer and approached a crucible that had completely cooled off. With a short motion of the wrist, he tapped the cold crucible and shattered it. "Nothing can break one of those crucibles when they're hot," he explained, "but anything can break them when they're cold."

\*crucible(용광로의) 쇳물 괴는 곳

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

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

As nature without human intervention, wilderness does not need nature conservation. When an active nature conservationist raves about wilderness, he must be aware that he is pulling the rug from under his own feet because for nature conservationists, wilderness means simply doing nothing. Anyone who wants wilderness in his garden fires his gardener. In many respects, nature conservation is the opposite of wilderness. In many cases, nature conservation requires the protection of a particular state of nature in an area (usually temporary and influenced by humans); but protection from the threat of a different, "other nature." This "other nature" would gain a foothold in the area in

question if man did not protect it from the "other nature." In extreme cases, nature conservation means the protection of the nature which dominates in one particular area against \_\_\_\_\_.

\*rave about ~에 대해 극찬하다

- ① the human intervention on nature in that area  
② the penetration and domination of the wilderness  
③ the threat of indigenous wildlife losing its foothold  
④ the restrictions of "other nature" spreading relentlessly  
⑤ the conservationists working to sustain the surroundings

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Grief is unpleasant. Would one not then be better off without it altogether? Why accept it even when the loss is real? Perhaps we should say of it what Spinoza said of regret: that whoever feels it is "twice unhappy or twice helpless." Laurence Thomas has suggested that the utility of "negative sentiments" (emotions like grief, guilt, resentment, and anger, which there is seemingly a reason to believe we might be better off without) lies in their providing a kind of guarantee of authenticity for such dispositional sentiments as love and respect. No occurrent feelings of love and respect need to be present throughout the period in which it is true that one loves or respects. One might therefore sometimes suspect, in the absence of the positive occurrent feelings, that \_\_\_\_\_. At such times, negative emotions like grief offer a kind of testimonial to the authenticity of love or respect.

\*dispositional 성향적인

\*\*testimonial 증거

- ① one no longer loves  
② one is much happier  
③ an emotional loss can never be real  
④ respect for oneself can be guaranteed  
⑤ negative sentiments do not hold any longer



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

Leaders at all levels sometimes find themselves (A)[**isolated / isolating**] from those who actually know about the problems that threaten the organization. Yes, many leaders conduct town-hall meetings with employees, and they go on customer visits periodically. They tour the company factories or stores, and they visit supplier locations. However, these events are often highly planned and quite predictable. People typically know that they are coming, (B)[**how / which**] clearly alters the dynamic a great deal. Often, executives simply witness a nice show, put on by lower-level managers to impress them. They don't actually come to understand the needs and concerns of people who work in their factories or (C)[**consume / to consume**] their goods. Such isolation breeds complacency and an inability to see the true problems facing the organization.

\*complacency 안주, 현 상태에 만족함

- |   | (A)       | (B)         | (C)              |
|---|-----------|-------------|------------------|
| ① | isolated  | ..... how   | ..... consume    |
| ② | isolated  | ..... which | ..... to consume |
| ③ | isolated  | ..... which | ..... consume    |
| ④ | isolating | ..... which | ..... to consume |
| ⑤ | isolating | ..... how   | ..... to consume |

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

Analogy is a comparison between things that have similar features, often used to help explain a principle or idea. Using an analogy to communicate has some benefit: When the listener hears the analogy, he or she has to do a little work to find the (A)[**balance / correspondence**] between the two things and to understand what is being communicated. Surely, the more effort you exert when you encounter new information, the more likely you are to remember it later. So the effort involved

in understanding the analogy makes it more (B)[**implicit / memorable**]. In economy, people's preference for a product can be (C)[**enhanced / reduced**] by the feeling that they discovered something new about it on their own. Using an analogy in conversation makes the topic easier to remember and better liked by the listener.

- |   | (A)            | (B)           | (C)          |
|---|----------------|---------------|--------------|
| ① | balance        | ... implicit  | ... enhanced |
| ② | balance        | ... implicit  | ... reduced  |
| ③ | correspondence | ... implicit  | ... enhanced |
| ④ | correspondence | ... memorable | ... enhanced |
| ⑤ | correspondence | ... memorable | ... reduced  |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

One of the hallmarks of evaluating the quality of a black tea is by assessing how tightly the leaves are rolled. Generally, higher-graded teas are teas with leaves that are tightly and uniformly rolled. ① Lower-graded teas, on the other hand, are teas with leaves that are loosely and inconsistently rolled. ② With that said, the tightness of the roll has more to do with the steepability of a leaf than it does with the taste of a tea. ③ The rolling of leaves is done by machine or, sometimes, by hand to break the cell walls of the leaves and release essential oils. ④ Therefore, one should not evaluate the tea's drinkability or taste merely because its leaves are not tightly rolled. ⑤ It is common to find that people prefer the taste of looser rolled black teas over more expensive or more highly graded black teas that have been tightly rolled.

\*hallmark 특징, 특질

\*\*steepability (차를) 우려낼 수 있음



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Over a period of time the buildings which housed social, legal, religious, and other rituals evolved into forms that we subsequently have come \_\_\_\_\_. This is a two-way process; the building provides the physical environment and setting for a particular social ritual such as traveling by train or going to the theater, as well as the symbolic setting. The meaning of buildings evolves and becomes established by experience and we in turn read our experience into buildings. Buildings arouse an empathetic reaction in us through these projected experiences, and the strength of these reactions is determined by our culture, our beliefs, and our expectations. They tell stories, for their form and spatial organization give us hints about how they should be used. Their physical layout encourages some uses and inhibits others; we do not go backstage in a theater unless especially invited. Inside a law court the precise location of those involved in the legal process is an integral part of the design and an essential part of ensuring that the law is upheld

\*empathetic 공감할 수 있는

- ① to identify and relate to a new architectural trend
- ② to recognize and associate with those buildings' function
- ③ to define and refine by reflecting cross-cultural interactions
- ④ to use and change into an integral part of our environment
- ⑤ to alter and develop for the elimination of their meanings

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

We strive to be \_\_\_\_\_ consultants. It's far more important for any potential client of ours to find the best solution for him or her, than to sign a contract with us. If, after our introductory questions, we feel that our service isn't the best one for the potential customer, we'll recommend the services of other companies. We also recommend the services of competitors even when our service is

appropriate, because we want to make sure the potential customer is investing in what's best for him or her. On occasion, even after we point out that our service doesn't do everything a potential customer needs in comparison to another service, the potential customer still chooses to deal with us simply because he or she acknowledged our honesty.

- ① impartial      ② brave      ③ creative
- ④ inaccurate    ⑤ imaginative

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

For the first time in my life, I could not wait for school to start. I could not stand summer vacation and waited for it to end.

- (A) But this past summer was different. I worked third shift at a convenience store. The job payed minimum wage. I had to stand behind a register, deal with underage kids demanding cigarettes, and endure hours of endless boredom waiting for 7 a.m. By 3 a.m. my eyes felt like sand paper, my legs ached, and my head ached.
- (B) Normally I loved summer vacations. Throughout high school, I spent most summer vacations at my parents' beach house, walking on the boardwalk with two of my cousins and their friends.
- (C) When my work was over at 7 a.m., I went home but was unable to sleep during the day. I was always tired. I never got enough rest. I was like a zombie all summer. I may not know what job I want after I finish college, but I certainly know what I don't want.

- 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. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Music is a specialized branch of learning, at least as it applies to the musician. While we might expect that members of society who take part in singing only as members of a larger group may learn their music through imitation, musicianship, seen as a special skill, usually requires more directed learning.

- (A) Behaviors which are successful have persisted in the form of customs, while those which are unsuccessful have suffered extinction. This accumulation of adaptive habits is passed on to the child; he does not simply learn through imitation how to get along in the world; rather, he is enculturated.
- (B) It may be added that in any society an individual learns only a small portion of his cultural habits by free trial-and-error, for in this way he would learn only those habits which were most rewarding to him and to him alone.
- (C) Such indiscriminate and selfish learning cannot be allowed by society; the individual must learn behavior which is specified in the culture as being correct or best. Such behavior is, of course, the result of the learning process as carried on by previous generations.

\*enculturate 문화에 적응시키다  
\*\*indiscriminate 마구잡이의

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

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

The term "aha" moment is catching on nowadays. An "aha" moment is any sudden ① **comprehension** that allows you to see something in a different light. It could be a

solution to a problem. It could be realizing that a friend of yours is not really a friend. The central element of the phrase now in ② **fadeaway** was first recorded by Chaucer, in his "Canterbury Tales," which had a hunter's cry: "Aha the fox! And after him they ran." "Aha!" is the word that bears many ③ **nuances**, though. "Aha!" can be an ④ **exclamation** or an interjection of success. "Aha!" is also ⑤ **sarcastically** said to your daughter when she says she came home at 11 last night when you know it was 12:15.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

"What's in a name? That which we call a rose, by any other name would smell as sweet." This thought of Shakespeare's points up a difference between roses and, say, paintings. Natural objects, such as roses, are not \_\_\_\_\_. They are not taken as vehicles of meanings and messages. They belong to no tradition, strictly speaking have no style, and are not understood within a framework of culture and convention. Rather, they are sensed and savored relatively directly, without intellectual mediation, and so what they are called, either individually or collectively, has little bearing on our experience of them. What a work of art is titled, on the other hand, has a significant effect on the aesthetic face it presents and on the qualities we correctly perceive in it. A painting of a rose, by a name other than the one it has, might very well smell different, aesthetically speaking. The painting titled *Rose of Summer* and an indiscernible painting titled *Vermillion Womanhood* are physically, but also semantically and aesthetically, distinct objects of art.

\*savor 음미하다  
\*\*indiscernible 식별하기 어려운  
\*\*\*semantically 의미적으로

- ① changed    ② classified    ③ preserved
- ④ controlled    ⑤ interpreted

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

A great example of how potent a force your unconscious can be was detailed by researchers in a 2006 paper published in the journal Science. They conducted a study in which people were asked to remember a terrible sin from their past, something they had done which was unethical. The researchers asked them to describe how the memory made them feel. They then offered half of the participants the opportunity to wash their hands. At the end of the study, they asked subjects if they would be willing to take part in later research for no pay as a favor to a desperate graduate student. Those who did not wash their hands agreed to help 74 percent of the time, but those who did wash agreed only 41 percent of the time. According to the researchers, one group had unconsciously \_\_\_\_\_ and felt less of a need to pay the debts of their sins. The people in the study connected their hand washing with all the ideas of cleanliness associated with the act, and then those associations influenced their behavior.

- ① lost their spontaneity
- ② helped people in need
- ③ washed away their guilt
- ④ weakened their confidence
- ⑤ forgotten their participation

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Gossip has negative connotations in the Nordic countries and hardly a good name in the Anglo-Saxon world. Yet, according to Professor Robin Dunbar of University College London, who has studied the human ability to gossip for a long time, gossip proves far more important to us than we would at first admit. While some animals obviously communicate well in small groups, it is hardly likely that they can gossip about third parties. This ability to talk about third parties enables us to form large social or working groups of up to approximately 150 members. This number holds true for ancient "clans," military fighting units (a company), and even modern firms. Once a commercial enterprise swells well beyond that magic number, it has to be organized into

divisions or it becomes less manageable. Intense interest in what other people are doing, finding out from our "group" the latest news about third parties, enables us to network on a large scale and calculate our positions and reactions accordingly.

- ① importance of gossip in making public opinion
- ② role of gossip in the formation of large groups
- ③ historical changes in people's perception of gossip
- ④ influence of gossip on the evolution of human affection
- ⑤ necessity of restricting inappropriate gossip in a group

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

The use of portable technologies and personal cloud services facilitates the work of digital nomads across different places. Given the knowledge-heavy varieties of digital nomad work, it is of utmost importance for such workers to maintain a large, stored collection of information. ① By transferring their relevant information to cloud storage, where it can be accessed anywhere with an Internet connection, digital nomads can maintain the necessary knowledge base without the struggle of packing, storing, and carrying more things. ② They accomplish work across various devices, and portable devices provide them with the flexibility to work from different spaces or while in transit. ③ Additionally, digital nomads use cloud services to share information or collaborate on a document with clients or peers. ④ This kind of active communication with others often holds the work process back, resulting in unsatisfactory working conditions compared to traditional office work. ⑤ Through these services and devices, digital nomads assemble a kind of movable office, which allows them to reach their materials from anywhere.

\*nomad 유목민

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1. 밑줄 친 **The scent is like a flag pin**이 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Most insect communication is based on chemicals known as pheromones, with specialized glands releasing compounds to signal emergencies or signpost a route to food. Colony membership is marked by chemistry, as well. Although ants don't tell individuals apart by their personal aromas the way hamsters do, they do recognize each other as nest—mates—or as foreign—using an odor as a shared sign of identity. As long as an ant displays the correct emblem (as long as she smells right, which requires that she have the right combination of molecules known as hydrocarbons on her body), her colony-mates admit her as one of their own. **The scent is like a flag pin**, one that every ant must wear. An ant that shouldn't be there is quickly detected by her alien scent. Since ants have no white flag of surrender, more often than not the outsider is killed.

\*gland 분비샘

\*\*emblem 상징

- ① Individuals appeal to their mate using their personal odor.
- ② Social classes within a group are marked by a different scent.
- ③ The size of the territory a group occupies is marked by scent.
- ④ Individuals disguise themselves with an alien aroma for survival.
- ⑤ Members of a group are identified by a shared distinctive smell.

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

The concept of "public transport for rent" was in place across Europe two hundred years before the car was invented, ① **when** horse-drawn carriages and drivers were available for hire. In 1891, the idea of the taxicab was born after German inventor

Wilhelm Bruhn developed the taximeter, which measured the distance ② **traveled** to determine an accurate fare. Shortly after, a Nebraskan named Joe Saunders saw an opportunity ③ **use** a similar device to start the first rent-a-car business. He would lend out his Model T and charge ten cents a mile for its use. Saunders' first customer is said to ④ **have been** a traveling salesman who needed transportation to impress a local girl he was taking out for dinner. By 1925, Saunders had set up car rental depots across America, perhaps ⑤ **becoming** the first big figure in rental business.

\*depot 보관소

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Becoming the primary caregiver for an elderly or ill family member, usually a parent, is one of the midlife events that have become increasingly common, given the longer life spans of individuals in industrialized nations. ① Adults who take on such a role are subject to feelings of distress as well as pleasure. ② Williamson and Schulz examined what causes some caregivers of family members diagnosed with Alzheimer's disease to experience more negative effects than positive effects. ③ Caregivers have a duty to take care of their own physical and emotional health as much as they have the duty to care for others. ④ They found that female caregivers reported more depression than males, regardless of the quality of the relationship with the family member for whom they were caring. ⑤ Female caregivers also felt more burdened than their male counterparts, even when the amount of caregiving being provided was equivalent.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Studies have indicated that a great many species have some capacity to \_\_\_\_\_ in their environment. In one experiment, the psychologists Russell Church and Warren Meck exposed rats to both tones and flashes of light. The rats were initially trained to press the left lever when they heard two tones and the right lever when they heard four tones. The rats were also taught to press the left lever in response to two flashes of light and the right lever in response to four flashes of light. What would the rats do when presented with one tone and one flash of light at a time? They immediately pressed the left lever, indicating that they had coded the stimulus as 'two events,' and they immediately pressed the right lever in response to two tones and two flashes of light, indicating that they had coded that stimulus as 'four events.' The research by Russel Church and Warren Meck showed that rats can figure out the total number of different types of sensory stimuli.

- ① facilitate multi-dimensional information access
- ② track the mathematical properties of objects
- ③ select necessary data despite sensory deprivation
- ④ develop the perceptual understanding of lightening
- ⑤ identify past errors and structure future actions

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

So closely is sniffing tied to odor perception that people routinely sniff when they are asked to imagine a smell. Without prompting, they take larger sniffs when imagining pleasant odors and smaller ones when imagining malodors. During visual imagery the eyes explore an imagined scene using the same scan paths made when viewing the actual visual scene. Preventing eye movements during visual imagery—by having people stare at a stationary target—reduces the quality of the image. Smell researcher Noam Sobel found that, similarly, imagined odors were more vivid when people could sniff than when they were

wearing nose clips and unable to sniff. Actually sniffing increased the unpleasantness of an imagined bad smell (urine) and increased the pleasantness of a good one (flowers). Sniffing at an imaginary odor isn't an absent-minded habit—it's a behavior that \_\_\_\_\_.

\*malodor 고약한 냄새

- ① enhances our mobility when we are in danger
- ② mixes various senses into an integrated image
- ③ compensates for the visual deficiency in the dark
- ④ improves the mental image we are trying to create
- ⑤ helps us relate ourselves with a particular natural object

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

A few years ago, for the first time, I got glasses. I was amazed and surprised at how (A)[**clear / clearly**] the world around me became when I put on my glasses. Had the world around me changed? No. The difference was that I could now see the world clearly. My perspective had changed. I had become so accustomed to the dull and blurry view (B)[**that / which**] I was not even aware of what I was missing. The world didn't change. I did. Have you become accustomed to a dull, blurry view of the world? Do you expect your day to be filled with stress? We tend to think we are objective, and how we see the world is how it really is. But we see the world not as it is, but as we are. We must understand that the lens shapes (C)[**how / what**] we interpret the world. The real voyage of discovery consists not in seeking a new landscape, but in having new eyes.

- |   |         |             |            |
|---|---------|-------------|------------|
|   | (A)     | (B)         | (C)        |
| ① | clear   | ..... that  | ..... how  |
| ② | clear   | ..... which | ..... how  |
| ③ | clear   | ..... that  | ..... what |
| ④ | clearly | ..... which | ..... what |
| ⑤ | clearly | ..... that  | ..... what |



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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

When I was about five years old, I lived with my family in Enterprise, Alabama for a few months while my father attended an advanced aviation course at nearby Fort Rucker. What makes Enterprise, Alabama especially memorable is a strange monument they have in the middle of the town. The monument is a statue to the boll weevil.

It's probably the only monument in the world erected to celebrate an insect. It wasn't certainly done because of its aesthetic value—the boll weevil is a very ugly-looking creature. Surprisingly, it was erected because of the devastation the boll weevil caused to the cotton crops of the surrounding area! Why did they honor this pest? Well, if it had not been for the boll weevil, the local economy would have continued its dependence on its one-crop, one-product economy.

Until then, everything depended entirely on cotton. When the little black bug came, the farmers and all the other businesses that relied on the cotton farmers were forced to recognize the need to \_\_\_\_\_ crops. Finally, they saw that the boll weevil had done them a favor by destroying their crops. No longer were their eggs all in one basket. They started raising hogs, peanuts, and other cash crops, and the entire area was better off for it.

Too often, we see adversity as something to avoid, something only to endure. We don't usually see the benefit until much later. If we look back at the things in our lives that were the most trying, the most painful, and the most frustrating, we have to admit that there was value in them. I believe that everything that happens can be a lesson. Next time things don't seem to be going the way you want, ask yourself what's the benefit in the adversity.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① How to Control the Boll Weevil
- ② Cotton: From Adversity to Success
- ③ Boll Weevil: A Blessing in Disguise
- ④ The Life Cycle of the Boll Weevil
- ⑤ Cotton: Origin, History, and Development

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 가장 적절한 것은?2)

- ① maintain      ② regulate      ③ diversify
- ④ monopolize    ⑤ eliminate

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

With the help of 21st century mediums such as YouTube, people can share their talents worldwide. In 2006, Esmee Denters, a ①**17-year-old** girl from the Netherlands who was studying to become a social worker, ②**posting** a home video of herself singing pop songs on YouTube. Using her sister's webcam, Denters revealed her hidden dream of becoming a singer. This ordinary girl never expected ③**that** her dream would come true by showing her video to strangers around the world. However, her soulful voice was quickly noticed by millions of people, and helped her ④**land** a record deal with a major record label. The new trend of sharing video clips actually gave her a chance to get noticed by millions of people, ⑤**making** her a global star.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Parking meters came to be valued for the sense of \_\_\_\_\_ they brought to downtown streets. Initially, Oklahoma City's meters were installed only on one side of some streets. "On the unmetered side," claimed the city manager, "cars are jammed together, cars are pushed in front of fire hydrants, and traffic is impeded by those who are trying to back into cramped parking spaces, while shoppers can hardly find parking spaces open." "On the metered side," on the other hand, "there is sufficient room for every car to be parked and driven out quickly and easily, and there are usually parking spaces open so that shoppers can park within a block of any store or bank." Merchants in the small Texas town of Pampa, who had successfully lobbied to have parking meters removed from selected streets, lobbied to have them put back again two months later. Only merchants on metered streets, it turned out, were enjoying sales increases.

- ① orderliness    ② urgency    ③ justice  
④ responsibility    ⑤ ownership

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

People change over time, often for the better. Maturity, wisdom, patience, and many other strengths can result from the gradual accumulation of life experiences. But do these qualities have to develop slowly? Researcher Timothy Carey and colleagues recently examined the idea that \_\_\_\_\_. They conducted structured interviews with people who had just finished psychotherapy. Reports of aha moments abounded. One interviewee said that he could "visualize the point" at which he changed; another said, "I could actually hear it." Many of them could identify the moment at which they had their realizations, such as in a swimming pool with a spouse or in a particular meeting with a therapist. Some used familiar metaphors to describe their ahas, such as a light being turned on, a button being pressed, a click, or a "ping" and then it was like I could see things clearly." Personal growth doesn't have to be a

glacial process. As physician-author Oliver Wendell Holmes, Sr., wrote, "A moment's insight is sometimes worth a life's experience."

- ① human attention span is surprisingly short  
② one's strengths and weaknesses are not fixed  
③ insights can be shortcuts to positive personal change  
④ life experiences become more meaningful when shared  
⑤ a single standard cannot measure one's physical growth

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

If the self is the sum of our thoughts and actions, then the first inescapable fact is that these depend on brains. Thoughts and actions are not exclusively the brain because we are always thinking about and acting upon things in the world with our bodies, but the brain is primarily responsible for coordinating these activities. In effect, we are our brains or at least, the brain is the most critical body part when it comes to who we are. We can transplant or replace many parts of the body, but most people would regard the patient to be essentially the same person after the operation. However, if a brain transplant were possible, then even though the patient may look the same as he or she come out of the anaesthetic, most of us believe that he or she would be someone different—more like the person who donated his or her brain in the first place. It is no exaggeration to say that who we are rests on our brain.

\*anaesthetic 마취약

- ① Brain Science Can Make You Live Forever!  
② It's the Brain that Makes You Become Yourself  
③ Is Your Brain Really Smarter than My Brain?  
④ Brain Transplant: The Last Unexplored Medical Field  
⑤ Thoughts and Actions Are the Result of Brain Activity



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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
Theoretically, nonprofit firms are not necessary to remedy shortfalls in government offerings or fulfill the goals of altruistic owners. For-profit firms could perform these functions as well; they could seek charitable donations and offer increased output while still making a profit. But Kenneth J. Arrow argues that for-profit firms fail as charitable enterprises because of asymmetric information combined with a lack of trust. Donors may believe that for-profit firms are capable of high-quality charity work but do not trust these firms to use their donations exclusively for charity. It is difficult for donors to verify how exactly donations are put to use, and the firms have no reliable way to prove they are spending funds the way they claim. This situation \_\_\_\_\_, because donors tend to trust the motivations of nonprofits more.

\*altruistic 이타적인

- ① makes for-profits look for private donors
- ② provides an opening for nonprofits to exist
- ③ justifies the intervention of the government
- ④ forces nonprofits to call for-profits for financial aid
- ⑤ leads charity organizations to analyze their spending

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
Externalization is the foundation from which many narrative conversations are built. This requires a particular shift in the use of language. Often externalizing conversations involve tracing the influence of the problem in a child's life over time and how the problem has disempowered the child by limiting his ability to see things in a different light. The counsellor helps the child to change by deconstructing old stories and reconstructing preferred stories about himself and his life. To help the child to develop a new story, the

counsellor and child search for times when the problem has not influenced the child or the child's life and focus on the different ways the child thought, felt and behaved. These \_\_\_\_\_ help the child create a new and preferred story. As a new and preferred story begins to emerge, it is important to assist the child to hold on to, or stay connected to, the new story.

- ① exceptions to the problem story
- ② distances from the alternative story
- ③ problems that originate from the counsellor
- ④ efforts to combine old and new experiences
- ⑤ methods of linking the child's stories to another's

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

In the 1780s when people began to make experimental balloon ascents in Europe, something that surprised them was how ①chilly it got as they rose. Logic would seem to indicate that the closer you get to a source of heat, the ②warmer you would feel. The explanation is that you are not really getting nearer the Sun in any meaningful sense. To move a thousand feet closer to it is like taking one step closer to a bushfire in Australia when you are in Ohio. The answer takes us back to the question of the ③density of molecules in the atmosphere. Sunlight energizes atoms. It increases the rate at which they move up and down and to and fro, and in their enlivened state they crash into one another, ④absorbing heat. When you feel the sun warm on your back, it's really excited atoms you feel. The higher you climb, the fewer molecules there are, and so the fewer ⑤collisions between them.

\*molecule 분자

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Amy, a high school student in Dallas, knew she wanted to work with the Dallas Cowboys in some capacity. She wrote letters, filled out applications, and followed up with phone calls to check the status of her requests.

- (A) At first, the work merely involved answering the phone and sorting mail. But Amy handled it with such enthusiasm and efficiency that her supervisor took notice.
- (B) Although she was requesting only part-time work or even an unpaid internship, she was not interviewed. The Cowboys hired only college students. After more letters, calls, and a visit to the human resources department, she was finally asked, "Can you come in for a few hours each week during the summer?"
- (C) Soon, she was handling more demanding work. She was asked to return during summer vacations while in college. Her basic skills, professionalism, work ethic, and desire to succeed opened the door for her. Amy came to be recognized as a team player.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

People hate to lose something more than they like gaining something of equal value. Given this near-universal truth about the human psyche, it may not be surprising that many acts of dishonesty and cheating in the real world are born from fear of losing something we value. ① Pressure to avoid getting an "F" in a class leads many students to bring cheat sheets into exams more so than does the possibility of getting an "A." ② Pressure to avoid losing market share tempts those in business to break laws more often than does setting new sales records. ③ Not owing the government additional money is a bigger motivator for cheating on taxes than is getting a bigger refund. ④ It is generally accepted that positive reinforcement works better than punishment in motivating a

person to take action. ⑤ Sure, in all these cases gains like the bigger sales figure or the bigger refund may motivate people to cheat, but the point is that they'll never be as motivating as avoiding a loss of equal amount.

\*psyche 마음, 정신

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

The greatest asset that a person can possess is a positive self-image supported by an arsenal of high self-esteem. Dr. Maxwell Maltz stressed the importance of this concept when he said, "self-image, strongly ① **held**, essentially determines what we become." I believe that our self-image is like a balloon. In order to stay aloft, a balloon needs just the right amount of air. Likewise, people need just the right amount of self-esteem ② **to stay** "up" in life. The balloon that doesn't have enough air won't rise to ③ **its** proper height. People with deflated self-esteem suffer the same fate. Balloons that have too much air don't float ④ **properly** either. Their excess air causes them to fly too high and sometimes they just explode! People with over-inflated self-image generally cause problems for themselves and other people because of their oversized egos. A healthy self-image, like a properly inflated balloon, ⑤ **allowing** a person to reach their full potential and float successfully through life.

\*arsenal 무기

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

According to Derek Bickerton, human ancestors and relatives such as the Neanderthals may have had a relatively large lexicon of words, each of which related to a mental concept such as 'meat,' 'fire,' 'hunt' and so forth. They were able to string such words together but could do so only in a nearly (A)[**arbitrary / consistent**] fashion. Bickerton recognizes that this could result in some ambiguity. For instance, would 'man killed bear' have meant that a man has killed a bear or that a bear has killed a man? Ray Jackendoff, a cognitive scientist, suggests that simple rules such as 'agent-first' (that is, the man killed the bear) might have (B)[**increased / reduced**] the potential ambiguity. Nevertheless, the number and complexity of potential utterances would have been severely limited. The transformation of such proto-language into language required the (C)[**destruction / evolution**] of grammar—rules that define the order in which a finite number of words can be strung together to create an infinite number of utterances, each with a specific meaning.

\*lexicon 어휘 목록

\*\*proto-language 원시 언어

- |   | (A)        | (B)       | (C)         |
|---|------------|-----------|-------------|
| ① | arbitrary  | increased | destruction |
| ② | arbitrary  | reduced   | evolution   |
| ③ | arbitrary  | reduced   | destruction |
| ④ | consistent | reduced   | evolution   |
| ⑤ | consistent | increased | destruction |

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

If you go to a bookshop, you will see many books about cookery of the East and the West. This means that people have a great interest in eating, and one would therefore expect food to become tastier in response to this

interest. The fact is, however, that all kinds of food are becoming (A)[**increasing / increasingly**] unappetizing. When I visit restaurants which I remember as once having served appetizing meals, I am usually (B)[**disappointed / disappointing**] to find that the quality of their cookery has become worse. Since a sense of taste indicates the quality of a civilization, any decline in this respect can be said to indicate that of the civilization. The loss of one's sense of taste even in the case of the ordinary dishes (C)[**has / have**] quite serious implications.

- |   | (A)          | (B)           | (C)  |
|---|--------------|---------------|------|
| ① | increasing   | disappointed  | has  |
| ② | increasingly | disappointed  | have |
| ③ | increasing   | disappointing | has  |
| ④ | increasingly | disappointed  | has  |
| ⑤ | increasing   | disappointing | have |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Michael Faraday is perhaps best known for his investigations into the relationship between the mysterious forces of electricity and magnetism. ① Faraday's breakthrough came when he bent a piece of wire into a loop, moved a magnet through the center of it, and discovered that the movement of the magnet induced an electric current in the wire. ② Since Faraday was such a brilliant lecturer, through these public lectures he did a great deal to popularize science. ③ This simple demonstration revealed a fundamental link between electricity and magnetism and paved the way for modern-day electromagnetic theory. ④ Faraday immediately set about exploring possible applications for his discovery, eventually creating a forerunner of a modern power generator. ⑤ As a result, his invention of electromagnetic rotary devices formed the foundation of electric motor technology, and it was largely due to his efforts that electricity became viable for use in technology.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

It is important to acknowledge that motivation is a human characteristic that can be vastly underestimated and, as with the carrot-and-stick metaphor, is easily manipulated. One of the greatest problems with this metaphor of control is that it is ineffective as a method to enhance motivation for learning. It objectifies people and reduces their humanity. It also contributes to the idea of people "motivating" other people. In our opinion, the question, "How do I motivate these people?" implies that "these people" are in an inferior position—somehow less able and certainly less powerful than ourselves. This kind of thinking not only diminishes acceptance of their perspective but also takes away their ownership of being intrinsically motivated. The attitude of such a "motivator" violates personal determination and tends to keep learners \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① engaged in a world where attention is scarce
- ② motivated with low barriers and high rewards
- ③ dependent and in need of help from a more powerful other
- ④ attentive because they are never sure what may happen next
- ⑤ focused on task for longer periods of time and evaluating their work

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

If music was simply a matter of following gravity-like attractions from note to note, there would be nothing for the composer to do: a melody would be as inevitable as the path of water rushing down a mountainside. The key to music is that these pulls can be resisted. It is the job of the musician to know when and how to do so. If there were no underlying tendencies, no implications within each note of which one will follow, we would be indifferent to the outcome, and all melodies would sound like the same random meandering. The effect of a tune is determined by whether \_\_\_\_\_. This is one of the fundamental principles of how music exerts its affective power, how it

stimulates or soothes us: it is a question of whether or not the music meets our expectations of what it will do next.

\*meandering 두서없는 이야기

- ① it reminds us of the harmony of nature
- ② it reflects the emotions of the composer
- ③ it follows the attractions or resists them
- ④ it allows us to analyze the music or not
- ⑤ its underlying tendencies are simple or complex

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Supporters of globalization argue that trade based on comparative advantage raises living standards everywhere. However, opening markets to free trade will harm some individuals and firms. When goods are produced by the lowest-cost producer, people working in that industry in less competitive countries will no longer be employed. If foreign competition were limited, then these jobs would be saved. In addition, free trade may encourage countries to compete for international investment by offering low or no environmental regulations or labor standards. Environmental safeguards and workers' rights will be ignored in order to attract the investment and jobs that come from a concentration of production based upon comparative advantage. Free trade agreements are seen as roadblocks to democratic decision-making at the local level, as they transfer power away from local authorities to multinational authorities.

- ① How Are Prices Determined in the Market?
- ② Do Free Trade Agreements Really Benefit All?
- ③ Consumers' Needs: The Drive for Better Goods
- ④ Competition Leads to Increased Competitiveness!
- ⑤ Comparative Advantage: The Base of International Trade

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
One of the most satisfactory aspects of using essential oils medicinally and cosmetically is that they enter and leave the body with great efficiency, leaving no toxins behind. The most effective way to use essential oils is not orally, as one might think, but by external application or inhalation. The methods used include body oils, compresses, cosmetic lotions, baths, hair rinses, inhalation (by steam, direct from the bottle or from a tissue), perfumes, room sprays, and a whole range of room methods. Although under supervision the essential oils can be prescribed for oral ingestion, this is in fact their least effective mode of entry because it involves their passing through the digestive system, where they come into contact with digestive juices and other matter which affect their chemistry. This limitation also applies to any chemical medications. The \_\_\_\_\_ makes the essential oils of special benefit to patients whose digestive systems have, for whatever reason, been impaired.

\*inhalation 흡입

- ① mood-enhancing ability
- ② flexibility of medicinal use
- ③ condensed nutritional value
- ④ stability at room temperature
- ⑤ complex composition of aromas

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
Because volumetric measurements increase as the cube of linear dimensions, whereas surface area increases as the square, the ratio of surface area to volume (or mass) decreases as organisms increase in overall size. In addition, metabolic heat production in all animals is most strongly related to body mass. Thus, in terms of thermoregulation, larger organisms are better suited to colder environments because they produce more heat and have relatively less surface area through which to lose that

heat. Conversely, small body size is better in warmer conditions, because these organisms will both produce less heat and have relatively greater surface for dissipating that heat. These morphological and physiological differences between organisms of different size are at the heart of the relationship described by Bergmann's rule, which states that within a wide-ranging warm-blooded species, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① body mass increases with latitude
- ② increasing body size affects health
- ③ their temperature remains constant
- ④ heat loss is proportional to blood flow
- ⑤ heat production and heat loss are equal

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)  
People who have a growth mindset believe that abilities are like muscles—they can be built up with practice. ① That is, with every effort, you can make yourself better at writing or managing or listening to your spouse. ② With a growth mindset, you're inclined to accept more challenges despite the risk of failure, and you tend to accept more criticism, because ultimately it makes you better. ③ Although efforts play an essential role in the growth and development, there are many highly gifted people who deserve compliments and respect far more than ordinary people do. ④ You may not be good right now, but you should think long-term, in a tortoise-versus-hare kind of way. ⑤ Think of Michael Jordan, who is said to have practiced shooting every night after the games although he dominated the NBA and won six championships.



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

It is not just the newness of contemporary literature that makes it different, but also the context in which it is written and received, something which gives it a very interesting edge over the literature of the past. Because of globalization, one can expect many more shared references in contemporary literature with regard to history, media and cultural icons, mixed, as a rule, with local or national references. It can easily be held that writers like the Canadian Douglas Coupland and the Japanese Haruki Murakami have more in common with each other than with the literary traditions in which they grew up, because contemporary music, television and other media have had such a significant influence on their work, both formally and thematically, and these are influences to which many writers of the past did not have access.



What makes contemporary literature quite \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ is that its writers \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ many influences that their predecessors were never exposed to.

(A) (B)

- ① distinctive ..... share  
 ② complicated ..... ignore  
 ③ distinctive ..... ignore  
 ④ complicated ..... conceal  
 ⑤ inferior ..... share

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

Poetry lets us put the beauty of nature—the clouds, the flowers, and the waterfall—into words. Poetry lets us see that things, which ① **appear** to be opposites, may just be different ways of looking at the same thing. How can we be rich in poverty? Wealth in poverty means finding pleasure in simplicity, finding the core of what's important, and saying it in the ② **fewest** possible words. We are so often caught up in the pursuit of more—more money, more toys, more prestige ③ **which** we forget how satisfying the simple things can be.

Think of the beauty of a sunset or a walk by the river, the fun of playing in a sandbox or ④ **swinging** on the swings in the park, or simply taking time to get something ⑤ **done** the right way, without hurry.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Cultures of honor tend to take root in highlands and other marginally fertile areas.

- (A) So he has to be aggressive: he has to make it clear, through his words and deeds, that he is not weak. He has to be willing to fight in response to even the slightest challenge to his reputation—and that's what a "culture of honor" means.  
 (B) If you live on some rocky mountainside, you can't farm. You probably raise goats or sheep, and the kind of culture that grows up around being a herdsman is very different from the culture that grows up around growing crops. The survival of a farmer relies on the cooperation of others in the community.  
 (C) But a herdsman is off by himself. Farmers also don't have to worry that their livelihood will be stolen in the night, because crops can't easily be stolen. But a herdsman does have to worry. He's under constant threat of ruin through the loss of his animals.

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

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

Just as our view of work affects our real experience of it, so (A)[**is / does**] our view of leisure. If our mindset thinks of free time, or family time as non-productive, then we will, in fact, make it a waste of time. For example, many of business leaders and Harvard students I work with (B)[**exhibit / exhibiting**] the symptoms of the "workaholic's curse." They think of all the time spent away from actual work as an obstacle to their productivity. One CEO told me: "I wanted to be productive, so I tried to maximize the times I spent working. But, as I later realized, I had too narrowly defined (C)[**that / what**] 'being productive' was. I never had time to recharge my batteries, which meant that the more I worked, the more my productivity dropped."

- |   |      |       |            |       |      |
|---|------|-------|------------|-------|------|
|   | (A)  |       | (B)        |       | (C)  |
| ① | is   | ..... | exhibit    | ..... | that |
| ② | is   | ..... | exhibiting | ..... | what |
| ③ | does | ..... | exhibiting | ..... | what |
| ④ | does | ..... | exhibit    | ..... | that |
| ⑤ | does | ..... | exhibit    | ..... | what |

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

Suffering was long regarded by many as something that can, must, or ought to be ① **endured**. Although it is difficult to believe, the invention of surgical anesthesia by an American dentist in the mid-nineteenth century was ② **controversial** at the time. Even after the invention of anesthesia, there were many surgeons who continued to perform surgery without it. Many doctors said, "I am ③ **against** these methods which prevent men from going through what God intended them to go through." The use of anesthesia during childbirth was believed to ④ **obey** the divine order to bring forth children in pain. This

premodern understanding of pain was replaced in the mid-nineteenth century by a new ⑤ **biological** view of pain as a simple, mechanical sensation. It's a function of nerve endings that send predictable pain signals to the brain, which responds passively in turn with a proportionate amount of pain.

\*anesthesia 마취

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

*Fortune* recently asked the question, "Power: Do Women Really Want It?" Many of the women leaders quoted in the article expressed discomfort with the traditional interpretation of power and little inclination for seizing it for its own sake. Likewise, a cover story in *Fast Company* not long ago asked, "Where Are the Women?" and answered its own question: "Not in the corner office for executives, even after all these years. Not now. Maybe not ever. So what happened?" A widely cited article from *The New York Times Magazine*, written by Lisa Belkin and entitled "The Opt-Out Revolution," struck a similar chord. Women, the article noted, are less likely than men to pay the price over the long haul in the corporate setting and are increasingly likely to "opt out" for more family-focused roles.

- ① Double-Income Families: Are They Happy?
- ② Women: Do They Want a Position with Power?
- ③ Women's Power: The Movement for the Weak
- ④ Women Are Forced to Choose Home or Work
- ⑤ The Mass Media: Do They Report the News Fairly?



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
Once the specimen for nasty, brutish, and dumb, Neanderthals are now being welcomed as contenders for the title of prehistory's first philosophers. Anthropologists have recently made several discoveries showing that Neanderthals \_\_\_\_\_. Neanderthals buried the dead and placed objects in the graves "as if they recognized some stage after death," said an anthropologist. They also painted scallop shells, scientists excavating caves in Spain discovered in 2010. That was the first concrete evidence that Neanderthals created jewelry, which scientists call evidence of emblematic thinking—this painted shell pendant means I belong to this clan. Such discoveries put the nail in the coffin of the idea that Neanderthals were mentally inferior to Homo sapiens, which led to their end.

\*scallop 가리비

- ① were great painters
- ② fought against Homo sapiens
- ③ were good at making artifacts
- ④ were capable of symbolic thought
- ⑤ established their own religious system

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)  
The narratives that people create to understand their landscapes come to be viewed as marketable entities and a source of income for residents. Landscapes with a strong place identity have an advantage in marketing to tourists, as it is relatively easy to compartmentalize and market their narratives. Such places may have disadvantages as well, however. If place identity is tied to a particular industry, local residents may feel strongly attached to the definitions of place that stem from involvement in that industry, and they may \_\_\_\_\_ in favor of one based on a tourism industry. People rooted in landscape may feel strong connections to other community members and may resent the invasion of outsiders who they believe are different and challenge their common identity. Finally, local residents may feel that this process reduces their identities to mere

commercial transactions, and they may believe they sacrifice what is unique and special about their place.

\*entity 실재

\*\*compartmentalize 구획하다

\*\*\*transaction 거래

- ① resist losing that identity
- ② stop persisting with the old tie
- ③ tolerate the shift of that industry
- ④ alienate themselves from that place
- ⑤ refuse the advantage of that industry

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

The difference is that with a risk, if you lose, you can recover.

The great German general Erwin Rommel once made a distinction between a gamble and a risk. ① Both cases involve an action with only a chance of success, a chance that is heightened by acting with boldness. ② Your reputation will suffer no long-term damage, your resources will not be depleted, and you can return to your original position with acceptable losses. ③ With a gamble, on the other hand, defeat can lead to numerous problems that are likely to spiral out of control. ④ If you encounter difficulties in a gamble, it becomes harder to pull out—you realize that you cannot afford to lose. ⑤ So you try harder to rescue the situation, often making it worse and sinking deeper into a hole that you cannot get out of.

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

They concluded that it must be good to eat, and so they proceeded to tear all the letters into tiny bits and cook them.

Early missionaries to the Marshall Islands in the central Pacific received their mail once a year when the sailing boat made its rounds of the South Pacific. ① On one occasion the boat was one day ahead of schedule, and the missionaries were off on a neighboring island. ② The captain left the mail with the Marshallese people while he attended to matters of getting stores of water and provisions. ③ At last the Marshallese were in possession of what the missionaries spoke about so often and apparently cherished so much. ④ The people examined the mail to find out what was so attractive about it. ⑤ However, they didn't taste very good, and the Marshallese were still puzzled about the missionaries' strange interest in mail when they returned to find their year's correspondence made into soup.

2. 다음 글을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

In spaced repetition, you have increasing intervals of time in between learning attempts. Each learning attempt fires the appropriate neural connections and makes them stronger. The technique also relies on what is known as the *spacing effect* in psychology; we learn a list much better if we repeatedly study it over a long period as opposed to a short period. There is an interesting explanation for this; it is known as the *deficient processing view*. It suggests that short-term repetition is not as effective because we get bored while going through the same exact material repeatedly over a short amount of time and hence pay less and less attention to it. There is also

minimal variation in the way in which the material is presented to the brain when it is repeatedly visited over a short time. This tends to decrease our learning. In contrast, when repetition learning takes place over a longer period, it is more likely that the materials are presented differently. We have to retrieve the previously learned material from memory and hence reinforce it. All of this leads us to become more interested in the content and, therefore, more receptive to learning it.



As we study materials repeatedly over \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ intervals, our learning improves in that the way the materials are presented gets more \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- (A) (B)
- ① shorter ..... novel
  - ② shorter ..... accessible
  - ③ same ..... absorbing
  - ④ longer ..... implicit
  - ⑤ longer ..... diverse

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

A book is like a single house. It is a mansion having many rooms, rooms on different levels, of different sizes and shapes, with different uses. The rooms are ① **independent**, in part. Each has its own structure and interior decoration. But they are not absolutely ② **separate**. They are connected by doors and arches, by corridors and stairways. Because they are connected, the ③ **partial** function that each performs contributes its share to the usefulness of the whole house. The analogy is almost perfect. A good book, like a good house, is an orderly arrangement of parts. Each major part has a certain amount of ④ **dependence**. It may have an interior structure of its own. But it must also be connected with the other parts—that is, ⑤ **related** to them functionally—for otherwise it would not contribute its share to the intelligibility of the whole.

## 4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?4)

Humans are so averse to feeling that they're being cheated ① **that** they often respond in ways that seemingly make little sense. Behavioral economists—the economists who actually study ② **what** people do as opposed to the kind who simply assume the human mind works like a calculator—have shown again and again that people reject unfair offers even if ③ **it** costs them money to do so. The typical experiment uses a task called the ultimatum game. It's pretty straightforward. One person in a pair is given some money—say \$10. She then has the opportunity to offer some amount of it to her partner. The partner only has two options. He can take what's offered or ④ **refused** to take anything. There's no room for negotiation; that's why it's called the ultimatum game. What typically happens? Many people offer an equal split to the partner, ⑤ **leaving** both individuals happy and willing to trust each other in the future.

\*averse to ~을 싫어하는

\*\*ultimatum 최후통첩

## 5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

In an experiment I conducted in one of my classes, I distributed two different colored pens. Almost no trading occurred even when students knew that the pen they got randomly cost less than the other pen. Kahneman and Tversky called this the "endowment effect" and they believe that it is a general characteristic of people's behavior. The endowment effect manifests in many situations. The endowment effect could be one explanation why people hold on to stocks longer than they should if they are only interested in making a profit. In looking at the volume of stock market transaction, the volume of shares traded where shares have declined in value is nearly always lower than the volume of shares that are traded where shares have increased in value. This happens in spite of the tax benefit that is given to losers versus winners. The endowment effect also explains why \_\_\_\_\_. How many of you have "stuff" that you never use? The

endowment effect can extend to ideas and behaviors as well as patterns of behavior. Individuals are reluctant to give up established beliefs even when confronted with new evidence.

- ① there is no such thing as a free lunch
- ② some goods are sold cheap to early buyers
- ③ many garages and storage closets are filled with junk
- ④ a lot of people do work for which there is little reward
- ⑤ the rate of pizza demand decreases as its price goes up

## 6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

If one looks at the social attitudes of the 2000s from the very long viewpoint and compares them with, for example, those of a century ago, it is not so clear that \_\_\_\_\_ now than they were then. Indeed, there are some types of behavior which were thought quite acceptable in the 1900s which are actually illegal now. If a reasonably prosperous London man waiting for an underground train in 1900 were magically transported a century forward, he would be astonished to learn that he was no longer allowed to light his pipe on the station platform. He would quickly discover how expensive it was to buy alcohol and be interested to know that the amount of beer consumed per head had halved over the century. If he tried to leave Britain he would quickly find he needed a passport. He would know that, in most Western countries, a person's choices are regulated by the state and authorities.

- ① governments are far more powerful
- ② public services are more safely ensured
- ③ moral standards are much more complex
- ④ citizens in Western states are so much freer
- ⑤ business people in Western societies are far wealthier

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

There are internal states that people may wish to keep (A)[**private / open**], such as anxiety over approaching a potential romantic partner, nervousness over delivering a public speech, or uneasiness stemming from telling a lie. How well can people hide their internal states, and how well do they believe they can do so? Research suggests that people tend to (B)[**overestimate / underestimate**] the extent to which their thoughts and feelings leak out. In one experiment, participants were asked to keep a straight face as an observer watched them sip a number of different drinks, one of which had an extremely disagreeable taste. When participants tasted the disagreeable drink, they felt as though their disgust was written all over their face, despite their best efforts to hide it, and that observers would therefore be able to tell which drink had been the disagreeable one based solely on their reactions. And yet, observers who studied the tasters' facial expressions were (C)[**hardly / definitely**] able to tell which drink was which. People are simply not as transparent as they think.

- |   |         |       |               |       |            |
|---|---------|-------|---------------|-------|------------|
|   | (A)     |       | (B)           |       | (C)        |
| ① | private | ..... | overestimate  | ..... | hardly     |
| ② | private | ..... | underestimate | ..... | definitely |
| ③ | private | ..... | overestimate  | ..... | definitely |
| ④ | open    | ..... | underestimate | ..... | hardly     |
| ⑤ | open    | ..... | overestimate  | ..... | definitely |

※ [2~3번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

It is surprisingly difficult to estimate the frequency of problems such as social phobia accurately because the diagnosis is partly a matter of clinical judgment. The studies that are now available suggest that between 3 and 13 percent of the population will suffer from sufficiently severe social anxiety to fulfil criteria

for a diagnosis of social phobia at some time in their lives. The variation arises because the studies use slightly different methods and have been done at different times in different places. In most countries the problem appears to affect men and women equally often, though the precise form that it takes may differ between the sexes, partly depending on relevant cultural factors. For example, it used to be (and possibly still is) much harder for men than for women to seek help for psychological difficulties, and easier for men than for women to use alcohol to boost their social courage. Many specialists in treatment of alcohol-related problems have observed that social anxiety appears to contribute to the development of these problems. People report drinking, or using other substances, to reduce or hide the anxiety they experience socially, and when problems with addiction resolve, the social anxiety may remain, or re-emerge. There are probably many ways of \_\_\_\_\_ a problem of social anxiety. Furthermore, the anxiety itself makes people reluctant to talk about the problem, so our present estimates of frequency may be too low.

2. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

- ① How Frequently Must Social Phobia Be Estimated?
- ② When Is the Frequency of Social Phobia Estimated?
- ③ For What Is the Frequency of Social Phobia Estimated?
- ④ Is It Useful to Estimate the Frequency of Social Phobia?
- ⑤ Why Is It Hard to Estimate the Frequency of Social Phobia?

3. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?3)

- |             |               |           |
|-------------|---------------|-----------|
| ① grading   | ② grasping    | ③ masking |
| ④ analyzing | ⑤ identifying |           |

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

To a large extent, the success of an organization requires an atmosphere in which there is a free flow of information—upward, downward, and horizontally. At the workplace, the primary goal is getting things done.

- (A) In fact, the manager functions as the point of intersection for all communication channels. One of the most important concerns of the manager is to organize and ensure an effective information system across the organization.
- (B) To achieve this goal, instructions, guidelines, supervision, monitoring, and periodic reporting are usually considered enough. But if the company wishes to achieve more than the set task, the genuine collaborative involvement of all employees, from the highest to the lowest levels, is required.
- (C) This cooperation can only be secured by allowing every level of employee to suggest ideas, express their views, and share their experiences. Such a system of communication can only be established within the organization by the manager.

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

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

An interesting question ① **related** to processing fluency in organizations concerns how organizations gauge their employees' and customers' opinions. Consider the following example. A manager consistently gets requests from one employee that a company policy ② **is** changed. From those requests, the manager must decide how the other people in the organization feel about the issue in question. Will the vocal employee's frequent requests bias the manager's sense of how the rest of the people in the organization ③ **feel** about the policy? Research by Weaver, Garcia, Schwartz, and Miller suggests the answer is yes. In a series of six experiments, they demonstrated that people have a tendency to infer that a familiar opinion is a prevalent ④ **one**, even if

the perceived familiarity is the result of one particularly vocal group member. Thus, this research indicates that opinions that feel ⑤ **familiar** are believed to be representative of the group's opinion, even when the source of the familiarity is irrelevant.

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

One characteristic of people who have achieved peace of mind is their independence. They trust their instincts. Nobody can tell them what to think if their inner voices say otherwise. Brendan O'Regan tells about a doctoral student who placed an ad in an Idaho newspaper asking if anyone within a 300-mile radius had experienced a remission. Twenty-five people replied. She noticed that many of them were farmer's wives who had in common a strong faith in \_\_\_\_\_. When she asked one of her interview subjects how she had felt when the doctor told her she had a terminal illness, the woman simply said, "I figured that was his opinion. We're used to being told all these things by all these experts from the federal government who come in and look at the soil. They say 'Don't plant corn over there because it won't grow,' and you plant it and it grows beautifully. So you realize the experts don't know everything. When the doctor told me I was going to die in six months, I said 'What does he know, he's only an expert!'"

\*remission (병의) 회복

- ① their own judgment  
 ② their land and home  
 ③ medical development  
 ④ social security system  
 ⑤ agricultural technology



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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Often when someone tells us something we don't immediately agree with, our first reaction is to make a judgment. We tend to say it is wrong or weird, rather than trying to see where the other person is coming from. By asking a few simple questions, we can give people the chance to explain themselves—or admit they need to go back to the drawing board. Say, for example, your best friend wants to get her tongue pierced. You could say, "Yuck, not only is it disgusting, but piercings are out of fashion," but ignoring her desire isn't likely to get the point across. Instead, why not ask a few leading questions, like, "What happens if it gets infected? And do you mind if you break your front teeth? My dentist says that's common." She may realize on her own she has some more thinking to do.

- ① Teach with Examples and Dedication
- ② Don't Be Defensive to Healthy Criticism
- ③ Use Questions to Let Others Think Twice
- ④ Be Honest When You Are Giving Advice
- ⑤ Don't Disturb Others When They're Thinking

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

There is a widely accepted theory in social psychology known as the *pratfall effect*, which actually states that making certain kinds of mistakes makes you more likable because you are relatable in your vulnerability. ① This phenomenon has been tested and confirmed many times over, and remembering it can help you to feel better in times of embarrassment or shame. ② One simple example of the pratfall effect's validity is that people tend to like a person who clumsily trips on video more than one who doesn't trip in the video. ③ When we feel embarrassed, it's natural to assume that others might like us less because we like ourselves a bit less in those moments. ④ Feelings such as nervousness or anxiety can

sometimes make us concentrate more on other things, which helps us forget about the mistake. ⑤ But if we don't take ourselves too seriously in those moments and bear them with a smile, it can even be attractive to others.

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

Hypothesis is a tool which can cause trouble if not used properly. We must be ready to abandon or modify our hypothesis as soon as it is shown to be (A)[**consistent / inconsistent**] with the facts. This is not as easy as it sounds. When delighted by the way one's beautiful idea offers promise of further advances, it is tempting to overlook an observation that does not fit into the pattern woven, or to try to explain it away. It is not at all rare for investigators to adhere to their broken hypotheses, turning a blind eye to contrary evidence, and not altogether unknown for them to (B)[**deliberately / unintentionally**] suppress contrary results. If the experimental results or observations are definitely opposed to the hypothesis or if they necessitate overly complicated or improbable subsidiary hypotheses to accommodate them, one has to (C)[**defend / discard**] the idea with as few regrets as possible. It is easier to drop the old hypothesis if one can find a new one to replace it. The feeling of disappointment too will then vanish.

\*subsidiary 부차적인

- |   | (A)          | (B)             | (C)     |
|---|--------------|-----------------|---------|
| ① | consistent   | deliberately    | defend  |
| ② | consistent   | unintentionally | discard |
| ③ | inconsistent | deliberately    | discard |
| ④ | inconsistent | unintentionally | discard |
| ⑤ | inconsistent | deliberately    | defend  |

4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?4)

Printing is the oldest mass media technology. Commercial newspapers first appeared in Europe early in the 17th century, and mass circulation newspapers could be found throughout the world by the mid-19th century except ① where governments suppressed them. Many innovations in printing technology have taken place over the centuries, generally with the effect of making newspapers and magazines cheaper ② to print at higher quality and in greater quantity. The availability, beginning in the mid-19th century, of cheap newsprint ③ manufactured from softwood pulp was key. Improvements in printing technology are typically embodied in capital equipment ④ its manufacture is currently concentrated in a few countries. The most recent innovations in printing technology rely on computers and telecommunications that facilitate the organization, selection, and creation of content. Many newspapers and magazines now distribute their content ⑤ electronically as well as in printed form.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Renewal and reform always depend on a capacity for going backwards to go forward. Key to this process is a search within one's own mind for a model according to which reformed practice can be organized. Architects have long appealed to a primitive hut as just such a model. It is a structure thought to provide access as close to the first principles of architecture as it is possible to get, yet traces of this structure exist nowhere other than in the mind's eye of the architect searching for it. Nonetheless, absence of the primitive hut from physical reality does little to diminish its importance for the renewal of present practices. If a desired (or required) thing resides in paradise, and no current map indicates its location, getting to it will only be possible via dreams and wishes. Reconstructions of it will necessarily be interpretations based on \_\_\_\_\_. Even though it is impossible to get there, returning to paradise nonetheless remains a

reasonable destination for the memory, still able, by way of example, to fulfill its promise to the here and now.

- ① regularities within physical reality beyond the origin
- ② distortions due to the ignorance of evaluation models
- ③ varieties of geographical locations of modern structures
- ④ potentials that arise from the daring cutoff from the past practices
- ⑤ resemblances modeled after a non-existent object forever beyond our reach

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Food unites as well as distinguishes eaters because what and how one eats forms much of one's emotional tie to a group identity, be it a nation or an ethnicity. The famous twentieth-century Chinese poet and scholar Lin Yutang remarks, "Our love for fatherland is largely a matter of recollection of the keen sensual pleasure of our childhood. The loyalty to Uncle Sam is the loyalty to American doughnuts, and the loyalty to the *Vaterland* is the loyalty to *Pfannkuchen* and *Stollen*." Such keen connection between food and national or ethnic identification clearly indicates the truth that cuisine and table narrative occupy a significant place in the training grounds of a community and its civilization, and thus, eating, cooking, and talking about one's cuisine are vital to \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, the destiny of a community depends on how well it nourishes its members.

\*nourish 기르다

- ① an individual's dietary choices
- ② one's diverse cultural experiences
- ③ one's unique personality and taste
- ④ a community's wholeness and continuation
- ⑤ a community's dominance over other cultures



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

Michelle Bachelet, 59, the former president of Chile, was the first woman to (A)[ascend / descend] to her nation's highest office. A pediatrician by training, Bachelet, enacted sound economic policies that steered Chile through the global financial crisis, while attending to the needs of her citizenry at the same time. She (B)[instituted / abolished] a minimum pension guarantee for the very poor and for low-income homemakers. She (C)[illegalized / legalized] alimony payments to divorced women and tripled the number of free child care centers for low-income families. And when the enormous earthquake hit Chile on Feb. 2010, she responded with calm and decisive leadership.

\*alimony 이혼 수당

- |   |         |       |            |       |             |
|---|---------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|
|   | (A)     |       | (B)        |       | (C)         |
| ① | ascend  | ..... | instituted | ..... | illegalized |
| ② | ascend  | ..... | instituted | ..... | legalized   |
| ③ | ascend  | ..... | abolished  | ..... | illegalized |
| ④ | descend | ..... | instituted | ..... | illegalized |
| ⑤ | descend | ..... | abolished  | ..... | legalized   |

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

In 1653, Dutch colonists inhabited the island of ①where is now Manhattan. To protect their colony against invaders, the Dutch erected a wooden wall. However, the wall was no match for the British. The British destroyed the wall and paved the narrow path where the wall ②had once stood. They called it *Wall Street*. Over the next 100 years, Wall Street became a popular place to do business. A group of merchants met ③regularly under a buttonwood tree in front of 68 Wall Street. In 1792, twenty-four of these businessmen signed the Buttonwood Agreement, ④forming what would eventually become the New York Stock Exchange. Today, Wall Street is the center of

American finance. Sidewalks bustle with bankers and stockbrokers ⑤whose decisions affect individuals, corporations, and even our nation's economy.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Although play is universal among children, there are differences in the kinds of play observed across cultures. Families in various cultures encourage different types of play and attach different meanings to play activities. For instance, differences were apparent in a study that compared how Japanese and American mothers interacted with their young children in a free-play situation. Japanese mothers encouraged their young children to engage in pretend play—suggesting, for example, that the child kiss a doll or offer the doll some food. American mothers emphasized the functional uses of the toys—"Push the bus"—and spoke more about the toys as objects than did Japanese mothers. Japanese mothers viewed the play situation as an opportunity to teach their children how to interact with others, whereas American mothers used play to teach their children about the world and how to explore it on their own.

- ① Side Effects of Play on Learning
- ② Differences in Play Across Cultures
- ③ Playing with Children Isn't Boring
- ④ Play: A Way of Building Character
- ⑤ Kids Don't Have to Play with Toys

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
Did you know that when ice cream sales rise, so do property crime rates? What do you think causes the two events to occur together? The explanation is that property crime peaks in the summer because of warmer weather, more people on vacations (leaving their homes vacant), teenagers out of school, and so on. It just happens that ice cream sales also peak in those months because of the weather. It is a case of a third variable causing both to occur. Or what if there were a positive correlation between sales of cigarette lighters and the incidence of cancer? The suspect might well turn out to be the omitted variable (the so-called "smoking gun"): the cigarette. Or what if research revealed that parents who bought parenting books were "better" parents? Does that prove the books work? Or is it possible that people who would buy books on parenting tend to be "better" parents? That is, it might be about the parents, not the book. \_\_\_\_\_ is tricky stuff. Be careful.

① Grouping      ② Prejudice      ③ Evaluation  
④ Causality      ⑤ Judgment

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)  
Sediments are materials deposited at the bottom of a lake, river, or other water body. They mostly contain materials carried to the water in rain or snow runoff from surrounding land. Sediment is composed of soil, minerals, and organic material. Once in the water the material settles to the bottom as sediment. Very fine particles may remain suspended for quite some time rather than settling out; such suspended solids can be very damaging to aquatic life. By its very nature, sediment is buried by additional incoming sedimentary material. Pollutants such as metals or long-lived organic chemicals may be buried in sediments, but cannot be depended upon to remain buried. Bottom-feeding organisms may take the pollutants back up, and reintroduce them into the food chain. Riverine and coastal-area sediments are sometimes dredged, which also brings contaminants back to the surface.

Natural water currents such as a strong river flow also move sediment, especially that near the surface. This illustrates the fact that \_\_\_\_\_.

\*riverine 강[하천]의

\*\*dredge ~를 긁어내다

- ① some contaminants, once settled, don't break down naturally
- ② the concentration of pollutants depends upon what they are made of
- ③ chemical analysis of sediments allows for water-quality management
- ④ pollutants, even after settling in one place, often don't stay put
- ⑤ the food chain has an amazing ability to recover from severe damage

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

The cells in a plant leaf or seed, by contrast, are protected by tough cell walls that prevent much of their contents from being freed by chewing, and their protein and starch are locked up in inert storage granules.

If meat eating helped our species survive and thrive across the globe, then it's understandable why many peoples fell into the habit, and why meat would have a significant place in human culture and tradition. ① But the deepest satisfaction in eating meat probably comes from instinct and biology. ② Before we became creatures of culture, nutritional wisdom was built into our sensory system, our taste buds, odor receptors, and brain. ③ Our taste buds in particular are designed to help us recognize and pursue important nutrients: we have receptors for essential salts, for energy-rich sugars, for amino acids, the building blocks of proteins, for energy-bearing molecules called nucleotides. ④ Raw meat triggers all these tastes, because muscle cells are relatively fragile, and because they're biochemically very active. ⑤ Meat is thus mouth-filling in a way that few plant foods are.

\*starch 탄수화물

\*\*granule 미소체, 미립자

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1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?1)  
If you lead a busy life and are short of time, you may find that you are eating a full meal only about once a day. ① From the standpoint of health this is a bad practice. ② You would be treating your body with more consideration if you had several small meals instead of a single big one. ③ A given amount of food is used more efficiently by the body if it is spaced throughout the day rather than eaten at one sitting. ④ Such symptoms are likely to occur in people who drink more than five cups of strong black coffee in a single day. ⑤ People who have large, infrequent meals tend to gain more weight and to have a higher level of fat in the blood than do those who eat smaller quantities (but the same total) at regular intervals.

2. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
In an experiment conducted by Robert Zajonc and his coworker Kunst-Wilson, they presented participants with a series of octagons that appeared for only one millisecond on a computer screen. With such a short presentation, the participants only noticed a flash of light and were unable to clearly see or recognize the images. After an initial passive exposure block, participants were then presented with these octagons again. However, this time they appeared for one second and were thus clearly visible. Subsequently, they were presented side by side with new octagons, and participants were asked to guess which one they had previously seen and which one they liked better. For the former decision, their answers couldn't be trusted. Participants were as likely to indicate the old octagon as they were to indicate the new octagon, verifying that they had been unable to properly process the octagons presented in the passive

exposure phase. Interestingly, however, the latter decision revealed results that differed from chance. Participants were more likely to like an octagon to which they had previously been exposed than they were to like a new octagon.



According to the above experiment with octagons, very brief exposure made participants unreliable in terms of \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_, but it had a strong effect on their \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_.  
 (A) (B)

- ① accuracy ..... self-esteem
- ② sensitivity ..... preference
- ③ sensitivity ..... memory
- ④ accuracy ..... preference
- ⑤ predictability ..... self-esteem

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

Surprisingly, some people feel more (A)[**delighted / depressed**] once they have attained material prosperity than they did while striving for it. The worker stuck in the rat race is sustained by the hope that his actions will yield some future benefit, which makes his negative emotions more (B)[**bearable / unbearable**]. However, once he reaches his destination and realizes that material prosperity does not make him happy, there is nothing to sustain him. He is filled with a sense of (C)[**despair / prospect**] because there is nothing that will allow him to envision a future in which he would be happy. Also, in making decisions and judgments, he tends to focus on the material rather than paying attention to the emotional.

- |   |           |            |          |
|---|-----------|------------|----------|
|   | (A)       | (B)        | (C)      |
| ① | depressed | bearable   | despair  |
| ② | depressed | bearable   | prospect |
| ③ | depressed | unbearable | despair  |
| ④ | delighted | unbearable | prospect |
| ⑤ | delighted | bearable   | despair  |

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Not all daydreams are equally effective at inspiring useful new ideas. In his experiments, Professor Jonathan Schooler distinguishes between two types of daydreaming. The first type occurs when people notice they are daydreaming only when prodded by the researcher. Although they've been told to press a button as soon as their minds start to wander, these people fail to press the button. The second type of daydreaming occurs when people catch themselves during the experiment. They notice they're daydreaming on their own. According to Schooler's data, individuals who are unaware that their minds have started wandering don't exhibit increased creativity. The point is that it is not enough to just daydream. Letting your mind drift off is the easy part. The hard part is \_\_\_\_\_. Even when you start to daydream, you must be able to interrupt yourself and notice a creative thought.

\*prod (손가락이나 뺨쪽한 것으로) 쿡 찌르다

- ① maintaining awareness
- ② holding on to new ideas
- ③ sharing your state of mind
- ④ concentrating on what you see
- ⑤ keeping your imagination inactive

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

In an experiment conducted by some researchers, a woman stood on a busy sidewalk and told people passing by that she had sprained her ankle and needed help. If someone stopped, she asked him or her to get an Ace bandage from the nearby drugstore. One researcher stood inside the store and listened while the helpful person gave the request to the pharmacist, who had agreed earlier to say that he was out of Ace bandages. After being told this, not one subject, out of the twenty-five they studied, thought to ask if the pharmacist could recommend something else. People left the drugstore and returned empty-handed to the "victim" and told her the news. Researchers speculated that had she asked for less \_\_\_\_\_ help, she might have received it.

But, acting on the single thought that a sprained ankle needs an Ace bandage, no one tried to find other kinds of help.

- ① specific                      ② simple                      ③ strange
- ④ creative                      ⑤ expensive

6. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

To begin with a psychological reason, the knowledge of another's personal affairs can tempt the possessor of this information ① **to repeat** it as gossip because as unrevealed information it remains socially inactive. Only when the information is repeated can its possessor ② **turn** the fact that he knows something into something socially valuable like social recognition, prestige, and notoriety. As long as he keeps his information to ③ **himself**, he may feel superior to those who do not know it. But knowing and not telling does not give him that feeling of "superiority that, so to say, latently contained in the secret, fully ④ **actualizing** itself only at the moment of disclosure." This is the main motive for gossiping about well-known figures and superiors. The gossip producer assumes that some of the "fame" of the subject of gossip, as ⑤ **whose** "friend" he presents himself, will rub off on him.

\*prestige 명성

\*\*notoriety 악명

\*\*\*latently 잠재적으로

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1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

In the twelfth to thirteenth centuries there appeared the first manuals teaching "table manners" to the offspring of aristocrats. It was a genre that subsequently had a great success in the early modern period with *The Courtier* by Baldassare Castiglione, *The Galateo* by Monsignor Della Casa, and many others produced in different European countries. In a variety of ways and meanings, these are all instruments intended to define or distinguish who is *in* from who is *out*, separating the participants from the ostracized. It is for this reason that manuals of "good manners" addressed to the aristocracy always have a negative reference to the peasant who behaves badly, who "doesn't know" what the rules are, and for this reason is excluded from the lordly table. Food etiquette had become a sign of social barriers and of the impossibility of breaking them down.

\*aristocrat 귀족

\*\*ostracize 추방하다

- ① table manners as a marker for class distinction
- ② publications to bring about equality between classes
- ③ unintended effects of distinguishing insiders from outsiders
- ④ attempts to elaborate food etiquette for educational purposes
- ⑤ roles of manners in uniting people from different backgrounds

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

The latest indication of the shift in responsibility for medical decisions from the doctor to the patient is the widespread advertising of prescription drugs that exploded onto the scene after various federal (A)[**afflictions / restrictions**] on such ads were

removed in 1997. Ask yourself what the point of advertising prescription drugs on prime-time television is. We can't just go to the drugstore and buy them. The doctor must prescribe them. So why are drug companies (B)[**investing / transferring**] big money to reach us, the consumers, directly? Clearly they hope and expect that we will notice their products and demand that our doctors write the prescriptions. The doctors are now merely instruments for the (C)[**reversal / execution**] of our decisions.

- |                |                    |                 |     |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----|
|                | (A)                | (B)             | (C) |
| ① afflictions  | ..... investing    | ..... execution |     |
| ② afflictions  | ..... transferring | ..... reversal  |     |
| ③ restrictions | ..... investing    | ..... reversal  |     |
| ④ restrictions | ..... investing    | ..... execution |     |
| ⑤ restrictions | ..... transferring | ..... reversal  |     |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

A coffee craze first gripped the world about six hundred years ago in the Middle East. Some of the earliest coffee fanatics were Muslim priests trying to stay awake for nighttime worship. ① When coffee caused a sensation in the late 1500s, priests at the Vatican argued that it was a "bitter invention of Satan" because of its popularity among Muslims. ② From the Muslim world, coffee drinking spread to Italy, then to the rest of Europe, and coffee plants were transported by the Dutch to the East Indies and to the Americas. ③ After trying a few cups of coffee, however, Pope Clement VIII gave his blessing to the bean. ④ "This Satan's drink is so delicious. We shall take it as our food by baptizing it," he said. ⑤ With this blessing, coffee soon began to conquer Europe and became the morning necessity for many people today.



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Some types of persuasive communications are believed in the end to be self-persuasive. If a particular communication provokes thoughts in the person that are in the direction of supporting the communication, then the person will move towards being influenced by the message. Conversely, if the message provokes anti-thoughts, then the person will move against it. So, the precise wording or style of a persuasive message does matter. \_\_\_\_\_

are also very important. For example, one is far more likely to persuade an intelligent audience with a balanced presentation that produces both sides of the argument than with a one-sided case. However, no matter how well contrived and persuasive a communication might be, if the receiver of it is already set to produce counter-arguments, then it is much less likely to succeed. Generally speaking, what is crucial is how much involvement a person has in an issue. Changing attitudes is no easy matter, particularly if they are well entrenched in the way that prejudiced attitudes are.

- ① The processes of gaining the clarity of the message
- ② The simple and direct actions of the message sender
- ③ Cultural barriers which block the free flow of the message
- ④ The characteristics of the intended receiver of the message
- ⑤ The varieties of message sources used in integrated communications

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Prior to the Second World War, nation-states regulated their economic and fiscal affairs primarily as domestic matters; however, in the post-war era we have witnessed a huge expansion and intensification of economic \_\_\_\_\_. As a result, the global economy is acutely vulnerable to disruption by the malfunction of any single nation-state's fiscal-political system; a serious malfunction can trigger a chain reaction known commonly as the 'domino effect.' Such a disruptive event

occurred in 1997 when Thailand, with a relatively small national economy, suffered a financial collapse which touched off sufficient uncertainty among investors that they pulled their money out of neighbouring Malaysia, Indonesia, and South Korea. The resulting destabilization of these national economies hastened the 'Asian Economic Crisis' and sparked a global recession. Increasingly, national institutions cannot handle emerging economic, political, and social problems; this has prompted an urgent call for effective international regulatory institutions.

- ① investment    ② interdependence    ③ isolation
- ④ adaptation    ⑤ development

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Imagine a place where there is no sound of traffic. Residents of Vauban, a suburb of the German town Freiburg, live in such a place.

- (A) As a result, residents are able to get to most of the places on foot. For shopping trips or for transporting young children, many people have carts that they pull behind bicycles.
- (B) In this environmentally-friendly neighborhood, it is permitted for residents to own cars, but the owners must park them in large garages at the edge of the town. A space in one of these garages is expensive, costing around €20,000.
- (C) It is hardly surprising, therefore, that 70 percent of residents live without a car. The town has been planned in a way that enables people to live comfortably without having to use a car. There are shops, restaurants, banks, and schools in different areas of Vauban.

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

However, by about 18 months, the toddlers became upset when looking at themselves in the mirror.

By 18 months, remarkable emotional competence emerges in toddlers. They begin to exhibit what scholars call "self-conscious emotions," emotions associated with awareness of a "self" that is judged by others (e.g., guilt, shame, and embarrassment). ① For example, in one experiment, researchers asked mothers to place rouge on the nose of their toddlers and place them in front of a mirror. ② Toddlers younger than 18 months seemed to have no emotional response. ③ Although they didn't know the word, they were experiencing embarrassment. ④ By 18 months, children are also beginning to develop the ability to feel empathy for the emotional states of others. ⑤ This level of development is evident when a 2-year-old offers a hug to another child who is crying, as if to say, "I feel better when mom hugs me so I will hug you."

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

When you watch bees single-mindedly labor to make honey, it's hard to believe that their greatest role in nature is something they are entirely unaware of: distributing pollen. Pollen is, in effect, the male part of a plant; it transfers DNA to the female part of the flower, an essential step in reproduction. Plants can disperse pollen by wind or insects, usually bees. As a honeybee hunts for nectar in flowers, pollen grains stick to its hairy body. When it visits more flowers, some of the pollen drops off, fertilizing the plant. Plants that rely on wind emit vast clouds of pollen, hoping a few grains will drift into other flowers. From an evolutionary point of view, harnessing insects is

so much more efficient that insect-pollinated plants typically make one-thousandth as much pollen as their wind-dependent cousins.

- ① Urban Beekeeping Harming Wild Bees
- ② Pollen Grains: Male Germ Cells in Plants
- ③ Definition, Types, and Methods of Pollination
- ④ Wind: An Efficient Way Plants Disperse Seeds
- ⑤ Honeybees: A Flower's Important Agent of Pollination

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

You can't have a democracy if you can't talk with your neighbors about matters of mutual interest or concern. Thomas Jefferson, who had an enduring interest in democracy, came to a similar conclusion. He was prescient in understanding the dangers of (A)[concentrated / limited] power, whether in corporations or in political leaders or exclusionary political institutions. Direct involvement of citizens was what had made the American Revolution possible and given the new republic vitality and hope for the future. Without that involvement, the republic would die. Eventually, he saw a need for the nation to be (B)[blended / subdivided] into "wards"—political units so small that everyone living there could participate directly in the political process. The representatives for each ward in the capital would have to be (C)[resistant / responsive] to citizens organized in this way. A vibrant democracy conducted locally would then provide the active basic unit for the democratic life of the republic. With that kind of involvement, the republic might survive and prosper.

\*prescient 선견지명이 있는

\*\*vibrant 활력이 넘치는

- |   | (A)          | (B)        | (C)        |
|---|--------------|------------|------------|
| ① | concentrated | blended    | resistant  |
| ② | concentrated | subdivided | responsive |
| ③ | concentrated | subdivided | resistant  |
| ④ | limited      | subdivided | resistant  |
| ⑤ | limited      | blended    | responsive |



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

Did you know that one of the biggest causes of stress is rigid expectations? We all do it from time to time; get a mental picture of how our lives "should be"—and get really annoyed when our outer circumstances don't cooperate! One of the biggest gifts you can give yourself is a flexible state of mind. In other words, learn how to detach yourself from unrealistic expectations and go with the flow. When you have this mind-set, you're able to deal with crises and problems much more easily because you're not working against a preconceived notion of how things "should be." You're able to tap into your creative problem-solving skills and move through challenges without all the drama and frustration. Be like the tree that bends with the breeze—and you're much less likely to break!



You need a certain amount of \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to deal with challenges in your life, especially when you meet some \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ in your life path.

- | (A)           | (B)                 |
|---------------|---------------------|
| ① flexibility | ..... obstacles     |
| ② flexibility | ..... opportunities |
| ③ creativity  | ..... obstacles     |
| ④ persistence | ..... opportunities |
| ⑤ persistence | ..... challenges    |

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

While flowers and flower gardening were associated with the enlightenment of the lower classes in Europe, in America flowers often \_\_\_\_\_. It was commonplace in nineteenth-century popular literature that if a character rode through rude frontier regions and arrived at a cabin with a rose bush by the door, he knew before he got off his horse that a good woman lived there. The rose bush was a token of the old home in the East, a pledge that schools, churches, and other amenities would soon materialize. Writers showed readers that flower gardening is both financially and spiritually profitable. A good example of flowers

as a civilizing force can be found in Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher's 1859 semi-autobiographical novel, *From Dawn to Daylight: By a Minister's Wife*, where a minister and his wife use their flower garden to educate his flock.

\*amenities 편의 시설

- ① presented the mystical healing power of nature
- ② emphasized the traditional value of domestic life
- ③ symbolized the very civilization of the wilderness
- ④ reminded people of the beauty of their new world
- ⑤ became a powerful medium for spiritual meditation

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

As our ultimate goal in life, the desire to be happy motivates us to make decisions based upon what will move us closer to the positive end of a continuum. On the negative end of this continuum is pain. Most of us do not like pain, but it has a very important role in our lives. Pain is a warning system that tells us when we are moving in the wrong direction, taking us further away from our ultimate goal. Granted, we sometimes purposefully make decisions that we know are going to hurt, in the short term anyway. However, even these painful decisions are driven by the desire to be happy because we know that in the long run we will gain from the short-term pain. For example, deciding not to marry the person of our dreams until we finish college and get our finances in order may be painful in the short term but very rewarding in the long run. It may even play a part in whether the marriage succeeds or fails. When we make decisions like this, we are said to be mature because we can \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① delay gratification
- ② take responsibility
- ③ endure pain together
- ④ overcome obstacles
- ⑤ accept the limitations

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?1)

Most visitors to zoos are convinced that the inmates live in ①**comfort**, but this view is far from the truth in many cases. Many caged animals are in fact facing a survival problem as severe as that of their cousins in the ②**wild**. Well fed, well housed, well cared for, and protected from its natural enemies, the zoo animal in its super-Welfare State existence is bored, sometimes literally to death. According to some zoologists, the animal species which seem to react most strongly to this ③**monotony** are the ones that do not rely on one or two highly developed adaptations or "tricks" to survive in the wild. Normally seizing every opportunity to exploit the chances and variety of their surroundings, they are constantly ④**exploring**. It is not surprising that when such species are placed in the highly ⑤**variable** environment of a zoo cage, where there are few novel stimuli, they cannot accept any kind of enforced inactivity.

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

Many men would love to lead the life of Sean Connery. Tall, handsome, and dashing, Connery played the glamorous part of 007 in six James Bond movies. Connery traveled the world to shoot movies in exotic places such as equatorial Africa or the Orient. In addition to (A)**[perform / performing]** as an actor, Connery worked as the producer of films, a position of considerable power. Yet when asked in an interview why, at age sixty-two, he continued to act, Connery gave an (B)**[astonishing / astonishingly]** reply: "Because I get the opportunity to be somebody better and more interesting than I am." Many people feel like Connery. Their lives aren't all that they could be. They aren't as good as they should be.

Something is missing (C)**[that / what]** even glamorous acting roles cannot fulfill.

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① perform ..... astonishingly..... that
  - ② perform ..... astonishing ..... what
  - ③ performing ..... astonishingly..... what
  - ④ performing ..... astonishing ..... that
  - ⑤ performing ..... astonishing ..... what

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

In order to work at maximum efficiency, you must handle paper and information effectively. The amount of paperwork, magazines, and professional books you have will determine the amount of storage space you need. ① Although a certain amount of paperwork is needed on one's desk at any given time, the rest should be filed for easy access or thrown away. ② The accumulation of paper and magazines—piles stacked high on your desk, in a corner, or on the coffee table—makes you look messy and inefficient. ③ In passing your office, one might wonder if you ever meet a deadline or if the product of your work looks the same way. ④ The location of your office is very crucial in predicting how potentially productive and profitable it would be. ⑤ The way your office looks can implant a stereotype of you in a viewer's mind that may be hard to overcome; therefore, a clean, organized office can make a difference in your career path.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
Suppose the school cafeteria is offering “free” lunches today. Although the lunch is free to you, is it really free from society’s perspective? The answer is no, because some of society’s scarce resources will have been used in the preparation of the lunch. The issue is whether the resources that went into creating that lunch could have been used to produce something else of value. Clearly, the scarce resources that went into the production of the lunch—the labor and materials—could have been used in other ways. They had an opportunity cost and thus were not free. Do not confuse “free” with a zero money price. A number of goods—free ways, free beaches, and free libraries, for instance—do not cost consumers money, but they are still scarce. Few things are free in the sense that \_\_\_\_\_. So what does a free lunch really mean? It is, technically speaking, a “subsidized” lunch—a lunch using society’s scarce resources, but one that the person receiving it does not have to pay for personally.

- ① they use none of society’s scarce resources
- ② they can be exchanged without loss of value
- ③ anybody can have them if they want to do so
- ④ their prices cannot be in the interest of the public
- ⑤ they don’t add something valuable into the market

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)  
In economics, we say that an economy is producing efficiently when it cannot make anyone economically better off without making someone else worse off. *Pareto Optimality* is a situation in which no reorganization or trade could raise the utility or satisfaction of one individual without lowering the utility or satisfaction of another individual. Pareto’s principle captures a theory about how to operate efficiently in daily life. The practical implication is reflected in *the 80/20 principle*, which states that one can in general

accomplish most of what one wants—perhaps up to 80% of the target—with only a relatively modest amount of effort—perhaps only 20% of expected effort. The principle is the observation that \_\_\_\_\_. For example, 20% of the input creates 80% of the result, or 80% of your sales may come from just 20% of your products. The obvious implication is that a small proportion of your efforts provide most of the result. Thus, we can make better use of our time by investing our efforts in the 20% that will get us 80% of the results we want to achieve.

- ① theory does not always match practice
- ② sincere efforts do not betray our dreams
- ③ most things in life are not distributed evenly
- ④ we cannot obtain all the things we need in life
- ⑤ problems in life are not solved merely by correction

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

Logical as this may sound, I doubt that many of us would opt for this plan.

We have become forgetful of how much our basic concerns are those of an animal. We celebrate rationality, but when push comes to shove we assign it little weight. As any parent who has tried to talk sense into a teenager knows, the persuasive power of logic is surprisingly limited. ① This is especially true in the moral domain. ② Imagine an extraterrestrial consultant who instructs us to kill people as soon as they come down with the flu. ③ In doing so, we are told, we would kill far fewer people than would die if the epidemic were allowed to run its course. ④ This is because human morality is firmly anchored in the social emotions, with empathy at its core. ⑤ We have strong inhibitions against killing members of our own community, and our moral decisions reflect these feelings.

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
\_\_\_\_\_ is useful in some contexts. For example, as consumers we are naturally concerned about the safety and quality of our food, and to make informed choices we need to pay attention to the meaning of food labels. Nowadays, lots of foods are supposed to be low-fat, but *low-fat* does not imply low-sugar or low-salt. Food with "no artificial flavors" can contain preservatives, and "hormone-free" chicken might be injected with lots of antibiotics. Interestingly enough, the American food company Tyson at one point was selling chickens advertised as "raised without antibiotics" when in fact the chicken eggs were injected with plenty of antibiotics before they hatched! The company insisted that they had not advertised falsely, because "raised" literally applies only to bringing up the chicks *after* they have hatched. Whether you agree with this definition or not, it tells us that those who are concerned about food safety have to be very careful about the meanings of food labels.
- ① Tolerance for ambiguity  
② Concentration on changes  
③ Indifference to differences  
④ Attention to literal meaning  
⑤ Comparison with alternatives
2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
It seems that emigrants increasingly consume the media of their native lands. Sixty percent of Germany's Turk had satellite television connections last year in order to receive a half dozen Turkish channels. One Turkish newspaper had daily sales in Germany of 110,000 copies. Such practices are likely to spread. From a distance, anyone will be able to root for local politicians, sports teams and entertainment personalities—of another country. All this, of course, will make their visits to their home easier and more satisfying (and they will get

home more often because of lower fares offered by budget airlines—it costs as little as \$125 to fly roundtrip from points in Germany to Istanbul). Using the same technology, a Jamaican living in New York can \_\_\_\_\_. When he visits Jamaica, he can keep up with his friends immediately thanks to Jamaican newspapers, radio and television.

① spread false news online  
② acquire a new nationality  
③ stay current with his home  
④ conduct international trades  
⑤ let his current location known

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?3)  
When people read critical essays, they usually look for "proof." Like scientists who require proof of the sort that they can duplicate in their own laboratories, readers of criticism want access to every process of inference, analysis, and deduction that has led to your conclusions. However, if that requirement were placed on literary analysis, a critical essay would be interminable, since more can always be said about any interpretive point. Therefore, providing persuasive proof of a major point is more effective than attempting to prove every point in the critical essays. Writers' sound and concrete handling of major points makes readers trust their judgment on lesser matters.
- ① 평론의 효과적 논거 제시 방식  
② 과학이 평론에 미친 긍정적 영향  
③ 과학 관련 기사 작성 시 유의사항  
④ 논문 작성 시 색인 목록 작성 방법  
⑤ 자연과학 가설의 실증적 검증 절차

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Foraging and collecting societies are usually nomadic or seminomadic rather than sedentary. As a direct result of this continual geographic mobility, such societies usually do not recognize individual land rights.

- (A) Conversely food cultivators tend to be more sedentary because of the large investment farmers usually have in their land. There are notable exceptions to both of these generalizations, however.
- (B) Some food collectors live in particularly abundant environments that permit permanent settlements; some horticultural societies practice shifting cultivation and, for all practical purposes, are seminomadic.
- (C) By and large, hunters and gatherers move periodically from place to place in search of wild animals and vegetation. Because game often migrate during the yearly cycle, hunters need to be sufficiently mobile to follow the game.

\*horticultural 원예 농업의

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

5. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

In a study, Dr. Hazel Markus of Stanford University and her colleague trained a group of American and Japanese bilingual observers to code hundreds of hours of American and Japanese coverage of the 2000 and 2002 Olympics. The observers systematically analyzed everything the athletes, commentators, and journalists said. The research team found that American journalists drew on their understanding of the self as independent and talked a lot about the athlete's personal characteristics—the powerful feet of Ian Thorpe and the amazing leg muscles of Mo Green. When athletes won, it was because they had the right stuff. When they failed, it was because their competitors had superior personal attributes. In contrast, the Japanese commentators saw the

self as interdependent and focused on the beliefs and hopes of important others, now and in the past. Failure was the result of not trying hard enough to achieve a certain goal set by coaches, parents, and teachers.



A study showed that American media saw an athlete's achievement as a result of \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ properties and Japanese media gave credit to the roles of the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of important others.

(A) (B)

- ① personal ..... education  
② personal ..... expectations  
③ financial ..... expectations  
④ technical ..... supervision  
⑤ technical ..... education

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

These clouds are very short-lived, though, and they usually disappear within minutes after they are formed as their water droplets mix with drier air and evaporate.

Clouds are formed when moist air is carried upward by warm air currents rising from the earth's surface during the day. ① When this air reaches high altitudes where the temperature and air pressure are lower than at the earth's surface, the moisture comes out of the rising air and forms the water droplets we see as clouds. ② Thus, during the daytime, clouds are continually being formed and then evaporated. ③ At night, when the surface of the earth cools, the cloud-producing process cuts off. ④ The existing clouds continue to evaporate, but they are not replaced by new ones. ⑤ The result: cloudless skies in the morning.



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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Children go through sensitive learning periods, or "critical periods", in which they are particularly sensitive to certain information.

- (A) Some infants born with cataracts receive corrective surgery far too late years after their birth and as a result never properly develop their visual system because the critical learning period has already ended. However, early corrective surgery can ensure normal development.
- (B) In the same way, humans also have a critical period for language development, which stretches from birth to around the age of 12. This is why young children are so much better at learning languages and musical instruments than adults, and why it's a good idea to promote the development of language and musical skills early.
- (C) For example, there is critical period for vision, in which newborns take in a huge amount of visual information during the first few months. This is essential for the development of an efficient visual system.

\*cataract 백내장

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

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Instead of fighting internal distractions, try focusing completely on them for a short period of time. For five or ten minutes, allow yourself to sit and think about your job, your finances, your boyfriend or girlfriend, the paper you need to write, or whatever is on your mind. Then write these thoughts down. But don't write them down in a structured way. Instead do a free-writing exercise in which you quickly write down things in point form. After finishing

the free-writing exercise, your mind should be clearer. If, however, you still can't stop thinking about all of the things you need to do, devote ten minutes to writing a detailed "To Do" list. This should allow you to focus on your work as you go through the tasks on the list.

- ① Tips for Making a To-do List
- ② The Necessity of Concentration
- ③ How to Fight Distracting Thoughts
- ④ Procedures for a Free-writing Exercise
- ⑤ The Importance of Grammar in Writing

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

At the end of the War, however, a transition began that replaced old-style farming with production systems that were much more intensive.

What was it that prompted scientists to become interested in the way we treat animals? Before the Second World War, agricultural operations in the Western world consisted of traditional family-run farms. ① These were small scale and were typically dependent on manual labour to work the land and tend the animals. ② There was a general view within society that the farmers cared for their livestock because they were closely tied to the farmers' livelihood. ③ Animals that had previously spent large parts of the year outdoors were now confined to indoor facilities. ④ By keeping livestock in windowless sheds and using artificial lighting and temperature control, growing seasons could be prolonged and it became possible to produce greater quantities of meat, milk, and eggs. ⑤ The human contact with individual animals, however, was lost.



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Many purchases are made with only limited decision making or on the basis of how the product makes us feel. However, as consumers, we are often uncomfortable with justifying our purchases (either to ourselves or to others) on this basis. Instead, we search for more objective reasons for why we bought a particular product. To help us out, organizations use “science” to provide us with the information we need to justify our purchases after the fact, particularly when a purchase is made on the basis of emotion or without a lot of thought. For instance, cosmetics companies often present a list of scientifically-labelled ingredients that we can use to praise the virtues of the miracle product. But how many consumers actually know what hyaluronic acid or lycopene is and how it works? Jane Caro, one of the panelists on *The Gruen Transfer* in 2008, described the purchase of cosmetics as purely emotional and saw the list of miracle ingredients as a useful aid for women, to help them to \_\_\_\_\_.

\*hyaluronic acid 히알루론산  
(동물 조직 속의 산성 다당류)

\*\*lycopene 리코펜(토마토 따위의 붉은 색소)

- ① avoid buying things on impulse
- ② prevent and delay their skin from aging
- ③ rationalize the costs of their purchases
- ④ understand the effects of the ingredients
- ⑤ make their own cosmetics from natural ingredients

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

There’s a healthier way of thinking about creativity that the musician Brian Eno refers to as “scenius.” Under this model, great ideas are often birthed by a group of creative individuals—artists, curators, thinkers, theorists, and other tastemakers—who make up an “ecology of talent.” If you look back closely at history, many of the people who we think of as lone geniuses were actually part of a whole scene of people who were supporting each other, looking at each other’s work, copying from each other, stealing ideas, and contributing to them. “Scenius” doesn’t take away from the

achievements of those great individuals; it just acknowledges that \_\_\_\_\_ and that creativity is always, in some sense, a collaboration, the result of a mind connected to other minds

- ① creativity is the product of effort
- ② good work is not created in a vacuum
- ③ achievement is a very powerful motivator
- ④ collaborative learning is not easily achieved
- ⑤ great ideas are not accidental but intentional

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

There is nothing less sincere than receiving a mass e-mail ①addressed to a long list of recipients. Reaching out to others is not a numbers game. Your goal is ②to make genuine connections with people you can count on. I’m embarrassed by the way I learned this lesson. I had always heard that sending out New Year’s greeting cards ③were a good idea. So when I graduated from Yale I sent a holiday card to everyone in my contact database. That list was thousands of people long and I was hiring temporary help to address and even ④sign the cards at year’s end. The intention was good enough until a college roommate noted how ⑤appreciative he was to get not one but actually three cards one year—all with different signatures. It’s not about quantity, but it’s about a real connection.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

Because of the way we treat information, not only do we occasionally accept inaccurate information, we actually need it. Making mistakes can be an important part of news reporting. While news media should aim to produce truthful information, it is just as important (A)[**as / that**] they get the information out quickly. Accurate information too late is of little value in news terms. For example, a journalist (B)[**covered / covering**] a train crash is told by the police chief that there are 60 people dead, but the ambulance chief says 58, while the hospital says 59. What should the journalist report? That a number of people were killed, or should he or she choose one of the numbers and (C)[**try / tried**] to confirm which is right later on? It might be weeks before the final death toll is determined. Most consumers, I suspect, would prefer to know the approximate number rather than wonder what range "a number of deaths" fell into.

- |        |                |             |
|--------|----------------|-------------|
| (A)    | (B)            | (C)         |
| ① as   | ..... covered  | ..... try   |
| ② as   | ..... covering | ..... try   |
| ③ as   | ..... covering | ..... tried |
| ④ that | ..... covered  | ..... tried |
| ⑤ that | ..... covering | ..... try   |

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

Some coaches erroneously believe that mental skills training (MST) can only help perfect the performance of highly skilled competitors. As a result, they shy away from MST, (A)[**denying / rationalizing**] that because they are not coaching elite athletes, mental skills training is less important. It is true that mental skills become increasingly important at high levels of competition. As athletes move up the competitive ladder, they become more

homogeneous in terms of physical skills. In fact, at high levels of competition, all athletes have the physical skills to be successful. Consequently, any small difference in (B)[**physical / mental**] factors can play a huge role in determining performance outcomes. However, we can anticipate that personal growth and performance will progress faster in young, developing athletes who are given mental skills training than in athletes not exposed to MST. In fact, the optimal time for introducing MST may be when athletes are first beginning their sport. Introducing MST (C)[**early / later**] in athletes' careers may lay the foundation that will help them develop to their full potential.

\*homogeneous 동질적인  
\*\*optimal 최적의

- |                 |                |             |
|-----------------|----------------|-------------|
| (A)             | (B)            | (C)         |
| ① denying       | ..... physical | ..... later |
| ② denying       | ..... mental   | ..... early |
| ③ rationalizing | ..... physical | ..... early |
| ④ rationalizing | ..... physical | ..... later |
| ⑤ rationalizing | ..... mental   | ..... early |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>3)</sup>

Tails are useful to many animals, but their use differs according to whose tails they are. ① Kangaroos and woodpeckers use their tails to prop themselves up and rest on, like a sort of built-in chair. ② Monkeys and opossums hang by their tails from tree branches, letting them use all four feet like hands when they eat. ③ Alligators and crocodiles sweep their tails from side to side to move themselves along in the water. ④ Lizards grow a new tail, which is usually shorter than the old one and contains a gristly tube instead of bone. ⑤ Foxes use their bushy tails as blankets against the cold night air, sleeping with their tails over their paws and nose.

## 4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The best tactic for establishing psychological safety is demonstration by a team leader. It seems like fairly minor stuff, but when the leader goes out of their way to make someone feel listened to, or starts a meeting by saying, "I might miss something, so I need all of you to watch for my mistakes," or says, "Jim, you haven't spoken in a while, what do you think?" that makes a huge difference. In a series of case studies, the teams with the highest levels of psychological safety were also the ones with leaders most likely to model listening and social sensitivity related to listening. They invited people to speak up. They didn't interrupt other people. When someone was concerned or upset, they showed the group that it was okay to intervene. This is how psychological safety emerges.

- ① roles of leaders in creating psychological safety
- ② ways to train leaders to establish psychological safety
- ③ the importance of leaders' efforts in mediating conflicts
- ④ types of communication between leaders and members
- ⑤ the process of reaching a consensus on difficult matters

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

In the case of foods and beverages, variety seeking can occur due to a phenomenon known as *sensory-specific satiety*.

Sometimes, it seems that people simply like to try new things—they are interested in variety seeking, in which the priority is to vary one's product experiences, perhaps as a form of stimulation or to reduce boredom. ① Variety seeking is especially likely to occur when people are in a good mood, or when there is relatively little stimulation elsewhere in their environment. ② Put simply, this means the pleasantness of a certain food item just eaten drops while the pleasantness of uneaten foods remains unchanged. ③ So even though we

have favorites, we still like to sample other possibilities. ④ Ironically, consumers may actually switch to less-preferred options for variety's sake even though they enjoy the more familiar option more. ⑤ This is one of the reasons why companies must work so hard to develop and maintain customers' loyalty to their brands.

## 6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Belief systems in humans gain us entry into a group that protects us from others who are not in the group and are potentially dangerous. It is the beneficial aspect of group belief systems that creates an opening by which \_\_\_\_\_. A notable example is the twelve-step program of Alcoholics Anonymous (AA), which is one of the most successful addiction treatment programs ever created. Although even adherents don't really know how it works, it is interesting that AA has many of the same characteristics of group belief systems. Participants are asked to take AA's tenets on faith ("let go and let God") and are asked to make costly signals of their loyalty to the group—for example, confessing all of their transgressions to people they've wronged while under the influence—but they also are surrounded by more experienced recovering addicts who protect them from the influences of outside addicts. Participants make a recovery through another more harmless addiction module.

\*tenet 신조

\*\*transgression 범죄, 죄

- ① contradictory belief systems can be reconciled
- ② some types of addiction can lead to generating creativity
- ③ belief systems can be examined in a variety of situations
- ④ collective thinking can help to improve an individual way of thinking
- ⑤ dangerous beliefs can be substituted with more harmless beliefs

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Did you take a standardized test like the SAT or ACT to get into college? How many people were in the room when you took the test? What does it matter? Research by Stephen Garcia and Avishalom Tor shows that it may matter a lot. Garcia and Tor first compared SAT scores for locations that had many people in the room taking the test versus locations that had smaller numbers.

Students who took the SAT test in a room with fewer people scored higher. Garcia and Tor hypothesized that when there are only a few competitors, you feel that you can come out on top, so you try harder. And, the theory goes, when there are more people, it's harder to assess where you stand and therefore you're less motivated to try to come out on top. The presence of extra contenders, far from inspiring you by adding extra challenge, can actually have the opposite effect.

Garcia and Tor decided to test their theory in the lab. They asked students to complete a short quiz, and told them to complete it as quickly and accurately as possible. The students were told that the top 20 percent would receive \$5. Group A was told that they were competing against 10 other students. Group B was told that they were competing against 100 other students. Participants in Group A completed the quiz significantly faster than those in Group B. The interesting thing is that there was no one actually in the room with them! They were just told that other people were taking the test. It means a(n) \_\_\_\_ factor affected performance.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오<sup>1)</sup>

- ① Competition Motivates Some, but Not All
- ② Competition Is Only Motivating with Rewards
- ③ The Better Mood, the More Competitive Mindset
- ④ Cooperation Is More Beneficial than Competition
- ⑤ Competition in Smaller Numbers Motivates More

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?<sup>2)</sup>

- ① psychological    ② cultural    ③ political
- ④ biological        ⑤ ethical

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

How often have you found yourself staring at your computer screen as a progress bar tracks the machine's loading of an application or completion of a search and wondered, "What's taking so long?" Good managers worry about wait time because a great deal of evidence (not to mention common sense) suggests that reducing it can increase customer satisfaction. Our research, however, demonstrates that a different approach—simply showing people what is taking so long—gets better results. Customers find waiting more tolerable when they can see the work being done on their behalf, and they tend to value the service more. This holds true even when what's shown is merely the \_\_\_\_\_. It can be so effective, in fact, that many customers who endure waits seeing a progress bar running end up being happier than those who don't have to wait at all.

- ① reduction of time
- ② difference of opinion
- ③ appearance of effort
- ④ exercise of intolerance
- ⑤ rearrangement of orders

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

In common with many other animals, humans have a tendency to claim possession of space. We feel more comfortable and in control when we are in a space that we regard as our own, whether that is our home or a desk within an open-plan office. We may feel (A)[valued / violated] if that space is invaded without permission. We also tend to respect and avoid space that appears to have been claimed by someone else. Personal objects serve as markers of (B)[ownership / fellowship] and defensive barriers to others. When there are no natural opportunities to define personal territory, we tend to create our own. In extreme and confined environments, this can lead some individuals to occupy and defend space that others perceive as communal, an inevitable source of (C)[harmony / tension].

- |            |                  |               |
|------------|------------------|---------------|
| (A)        | (B)              | (C)           |
| ① valued   | ..... ownership  | ..... harmony |
| ② valued   | ..... fellowship | ..... tension |
| ③ violated | ..... ownership  | ..... tension |
| ④ violated | ..... ownership  | ..... harmony |
| ⑤ violated | ..... fellowship | ..... harmony |

5. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

When considered in terms of evolutionary success, many of the seemingly irrational choices that people make do not seem so foolish after all. Most animals, including our ancestors and modern-day capuchin monkeys, lived very close to the margin of survival. Paleontologists who study early human civilizations have uncovered evidence that our ancestors faced frequent periods of drought and freezing. When you are living on the verge of starvation, a slight downturn in your food reserves makes a lot more difference than a slight upturn. Anthropologists who study people still living in hunter-gatherer societies have discovered that they regularly make choices designed to produce not the best opportunity for obtaining a hyperabundant supply of food

but, instead, the least danger of ending up with an insufficient supply. In other words, people everywhere have a strong motivation to avoid falling below the level that will feed themselves and their families. If our ancestors hadn't agonized over losses and instead had taken too many chances in going after the big gains, they'd have been more likely to lose out and never become anyone's ancestor.

\*agonize 괴로워하다, 고민하다



Our ancestors gave priority to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ minimum resources rather than pursuing maximum gains, and that was the rational choice for human \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ from an evolutionary perspective.

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A)           | (B)               |
| ① securing    | ..... freedom     |
| ② sharing     | ..... interaction |
| ③ identifying | ..... exploration |
| ④ sharing     | ..... prosperity  |
| ⑤ securing    | ..... survival    |

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

As a leader, you don't have a ton of time on your hands. So delegate. Create a team ① **whose** responsibilities include gathering intelligence both internally and externally. Your intelligence team is there to make sure that you remain ② **informed** about your staff, the competition, and your organization. Creating a special team to help you gather information is not only beneficial to you, but to the team as well. You're adding another educational facet to the team members' jobs, granting ③ **them** the opportunity to learn new things. At the same time, your staff will feel as if you trust them. Just make it very clear to your team ④ **which** they won't be responsible for passing on any news that you don't like. All too often a leader is the last one to know when there are problems. In the business world, ignorance is not bliss, and you need to make sure that you are ⑤ **constantly** on top of things in your organization.



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1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

It is a strategic and tactical mistake to give an offensive position away to those who will use it to attack, criticize, and blame. Since opponents will undoubtedly attack, criticize, and blame, anyway, the advantages of being proactive, airing one's own "dirty laundry," and "telling on oneself" are too significant to ignore. Chief among these advantages is the ability to control the first messages and how a story is first framed. That leaves others having to respond to you instead of the other way around. This approach is appropriately termed "stealing thunder." When an organization steals thunder, it breaks the news about its own crisis before the crisis is discovered by the media or other interested parties. In experimental research by Arpan and Roskos-Ewoldsen, stealing thunder in a crisis situation, as opposed to allowing the information to be first disclosed by another party, resulted in substantially higher credibility ratings. As significant, the authors found that "credibility ratings associated with stealing thunder directly predicted perceptions of the crisis as less severe."

\*dirty laundry 치부, 수치스러운 일

- ① necessity of being cooperative in a crisis situation
- ② importance of taking the initiative in managing a crisis
- ③ problem of creating false stories to save an organization
- ④ significance of remaining silent in strengthening credibility
- ⑤ advantage of improving the corporate image through media

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

School physical education programs should offer a balanced variety of activities that allow young people to develop ability in lifetime activities that are personally meaningful and enjoyable. A balance should exist in any physical education program among team, dual, and individual (lifetime) sports. ① Team sports such as basketball and soccer provide an opportunity for students to develop skills and to enjoy working and competing together as a team. ② However, in many school physical education programs, team sports dominate the curriculum at the expense of various individual and dual sports, like tennis, swimming, badminton, and golf. ③ In such cases, the students lose the opportunity to develop skills in activities that they can participate in throughout their adult lives. ④ Baseball, in particular, is one of the most popular sports frequently broadcast on TV. ⑤ Only through a balanced program of team, dual, and individual sports is it possible to develop well-rounded individuals.

\*dual 둘의

3. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

In Kenya's Samburu National Reserve, two methods were used to ① **find** out what tempts elephants to wander out of their protected habitat. Elephant researchers fitted the animals with radio collars ② **equipped** with GPS (Global Positioning System) tracking devices. They also collected hair samples from the tails of 35 elephants. Analysis of the chemicals in the hair ③ **shows** what each elephant ate over time. Scientist Cerling says they used the hair ④ **like** a tape recorder. Matching up the information about diet and movement, the researchers found that ⑤ **while** the dry season some elephants ventured out of Samburu to eat tasty crops at a farm.



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

You surely expect to see your boss smile when you turn in a flawless report on time. Or perhaps you're haunted by the worry that he or she won't like it. Preoccupation with (A)[**processes / outcomes**], however, makes us mindless. When you let your thoughts drift to the future, you go right out of your "zone"—a term often used by athletes to describe being so focused on a task that they never get (B)[**distracted / distributed**]  
—and take your concentration with you. A top tennis player thinks about making a good shot, not about winning the match. One good shot followed by another good shot will win the match. To keep in your zone, stay centered on the here and now. Focusing on the present instead of the future can (C)[**enhance / degrade**] your activity.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① outcomes ..... distracted ..... degrade
- ② outcomes ..... distracted ..... enhance
- ③ outcomes ..... distributed ..... enhance
- ④ processes ..... distributed ..... degrade
- ⑤ processes ..... distracted ..... enhance

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

However, the need for this particular type of clothing has waned as headphone technology has developed and changed.

The headphone hoodie is a piece of clothing that comes with built-in earphones. It is an interesting example of an effective, sensible, and convenient marriage of technology and apparel. ① Although embedding the actual electronic components in the garment was generally problematic, the aim of the headphone hoodie was to simplify and streamline technological integration. ② What began as a gimmick had at its heart a very user-friendly mission. ③ Early adopters marked themselves as being technological pioneers while also symbolizing and embodying the swift pace of contemporary culture by wearing technologically integrated active wear. ④ Beginning in 2006, the taste for studiostyle

headphones with large padded earpieces diminished the use of earbuds. ⑤ Furthermore, as branded and designer headphones developed, wirelessly linking the headphones to the user's audio or communication device became more common, eliminating the issue of hiding wires.

\*gimmick (관심을 끌기 위한) 장치, 술책

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

In general, there is a view that contemporary art has no profitable impact, with the exception of certain pieces of visual art made by world-famous artists such as Andy Warhol, Jeff Koons, and Gilbert and George. In some Western countries such as the United Kingdom and the Netherlands, this idea is changing. In its tax policy, the national government introduces profitable facilities to private persons to invest in national art films so that it is very attractive to \_\_\_\_\_. The tax system offers significant tax benefits to taxpayers participating in the production of art films. His or her total participation is marked as a deduction. The profit of this investment varies between 3 and 30 percent. In 1999, the market for independent movies was \$2.5 billion in the U.S. and €1 billion in Europe.

\*deduction 공제액

- ① pay taxes earlier than required
- ② take financial risks in this sector
- ③ withdraw investments from the sector
- ④ provide creative environments for artists
- ⑤ nurture talented artists from their early years

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Copy editing is very similar to proofreading and, in some cases, there is a fine line of distinction between the two. Some proofreaders are so thorough their work is closer to that of a copy editor.

- (A) These corrections include revising awkward sentence structure and clarifying sentences, words, or ideas not clearly expressed by the writer. The copy editor improves sentence structure, phrases, and choice of words to make the words flow smoother.
  - (B) A copy editor's job includes everything a proofreader does, but goes one step further. In addition to making mechanical, factual, and format corrections, the copy editor makes literary corrections.
  - (C) Likewise, some copy editors focus their efforts so much on mechanical errors that they are little more than proofreaders. But there is a difference between the two.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

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

To meet what it needs, a solution adopted by psychologists was not to attempt to examine the mind's workings.

One of the major obstacles in getting psychology recognized as a branch of science was the abstract nature of the mind. ① In order to establish its scientific credentials, psychologists needed to adopt scientific methodology, including observation and experimentation. ② Because we only have direct access to our own minds, our observation of mental processes is introspective and necessarily subjective, but science demands an objective approach. ③ Instead, it was to

observe how they manifest themselves in behavior. ④ Not only can behavior of humans be watched, but the behavioral response of a human being to a specific situation can be examined under strict laboratory conditions. ⑤ Thanks to this objective scientific approach, behaviorism and its theories of stimulus and response dominated experimental psychology until the mid-20th century.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

It may help to think of the negotiation process as being similar to taking a trip by car from one city to another. The person who manages the process is the driver of the car. The driver assumes the responsibility of making countless strategic decisions required to drive the car to the desired destination: accelerating, slowing, turning, braking, avoiding other cars and trucks, and abiding by a host of traffic laws. We like to think of successful negotiators as good drivers; they manage the countless strategic choices and decisions in the negotiation process to achieve the desired outcome. Alternatively, many negotiators simply choose to be passengers; they do not drive the process, but are driven during it. It requires much less effort to be the passenger in the negotiation process: they do not have to make as many decisions as do drivers. But such passivity often comes at the price of a less desirable outcome.

- ① Good Negotiation: The Product of Harmony
- ② A Good Negotiator Does Things Step by Step
- ③ The More Informed, the Better Results You Get
- ④ Be a Driver in Negotiation to Get What You Want
- ⑤ A Wise Passenger Navigates a Car of Negotiation

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Recreation providers are in the business of helping others achieve fulfilling leisure experiences. Such work typically occurs in settings of great natural beauty, such as a national park, or in facilities designed for enjoyment, such as a multipurpose recreation center. Recreation service providers can also often see the positive effects of their work on individuals, the community, and the natural environment. The park ranger knows her presence protects nature and educates the public. The superintendent of public recreation derives satisfaction from planning the building of a new aquatics facility that will serve lower-income families in an urban community. The therapeutic recreation specialist observes how the prescribed recreation activities have helped a disabled client become independent of caregivers. In short, leisure service providers usually find themselves in the enviable position of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① understanding the meaning of recreation in real life
- ② helping us realize the concept of equality in a society
- ③ leading people to figure out the importance of community
- ④ providing worthwhile services in an enjoyable work environment
- ⑤ making economic benefits shared among all community members

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Sometimes the literal meanings of figurative expressions are clear. We can confidently interpret the statement, "The ground is thirsty," to mean "the ground is dry" because we know that the ground cannot literally feel thirst. Other times, it is harder to pinpoint the meaning. If someone says, "When I first saw her, my soul began to quiver," he might intend to say, "When I first saw her, I began to fall in love," or "When I first saw her, I began to panic," or something entirely different. Whereas the ground's thirst can only sensibly apply to its dryness, the soul's quivering could refer to a

whole range of feelings, including \_\_\_\_\_ ones that are exemplified above. Only someone familiar with the speaker's feelings could accurately interpret this statement.

- ① totally unrealistic
- ② mutually exclusive
- ③ traditionally accepted
- ④ obviously impersonal
- ⑤ perfectly old-fashioned

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

Marine biologist Silvia Macia was boating on the north coast of Jamaica in the summer of 2001 (A)[**which / when**] she noticed something soar out of the sea. At first she thought it was a member of the flying fish family—a group of marine fish that escape predators by breaking the water's surface at great speed and (B)[**gliding / glided**] through the air on unusually large pectoral fins. But after tracing the creature's graceful arc for a few seconds, Macia realized this was no fish. It was a squid—and it was flying. "It was doing this weird thing with its arms spread out almost in a circle," recalls Macia, who teaches at Barry University in Florida. "It had its fins (C)[**flare / flared**] out as much as it could—it really looked like it was flying. It hadn't accidentally flopped out of the water; it was maintaining its posture in a certain way."

- |   |             |               |        |
|---|-------------|---------------|--------|
|   | (A)         | (B)           | (C)    |
| ① | which ..... | gliding ..... | flare  |
| ② | which ..... | glided .....  | flared |
| ③ | when .....  | gliding ..... | flare  |
| ④ | when .....  | glided .....  | flared |
| ⑤ | when .....  | gliding ..... | flared |

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

This demand for consistency is fair enough, but it is a mistake to infer from the social toleration of killing animals for food that killing animals for pelts should not be criticized.

Two-wrongs arguments are common in areas where abuses are spread across many institutions, countries, persons, and contexts. ① If someone attacks one instance of the abuse, claiming that it is wrong and that reform is necessary, he is often criticized by those who use two-wrongs arguments. ② For instance, when Greenpeace campaigned against the killing of baby seals for pelts, many people pointed out that the killing of baby seals is by no means the only instance when humans treat animals cruelly. ③ Animals raised and slaughtered for food are often very cruelly treated, and this cruelty is tolerated. ④ Critics in effect demanded consistency from Greenpeace, asking, "If you tolerate slaughter for food, why criticize killing animals for their pelts?" ⑤ If one practice is wrong and another is relevantly similar to it, then a correct appeal to consistency will imply that the other is wrong, too.

\*pelt (양 따위의) 생가죽, 모피  
\*\*slaughter 도살하다

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Many entrepreneurs, because they are working on proprietary products or services, avoid public notice. Consider that entrepreneurs are the source of the launch of many of the 2,850 companies listed on the NASDAQ, and many of these entrepreneurs are still actively involved with their firms. But how many of these entrepreneurs can you name? Perhaps a half dozen? Most of us could come up with Bill Gates of Microsoft, Jeff Bezos of Amazon.com, Mark Zuckerberg of Facebook and maybe Larry

Page and Sergey Brin of Google. Whether or not they sought attention, these are the entrepreneurs who are often in the news. But few of us could name the founders of Netflix, Twitter, or GAP even though we frequently use these firms' products and services. These entrepreneurs, like most, have either avoided attention or been passed over by the popular press. They defy the myth that entrepreneurs

- ① love the spotlight
- ② are all workaholics
- ③ mercilessly pursue money
- ④ don't want to be a popular figure
- ⑤ are wrongly criticized by the press

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Political acts vary in terms of contribution. At one extreme, within limits, votes have equal weight. We are each allowed only one per election contest. But the principle of one person, one vote does not obtain for other kinds of participation. Individuals are free to write as many letters to public officials, work as many hours in campaigns, or join as many political organizations as their time and commitment allow. When it comes to the extent to which \_\_\_\_\_, contributions to political campaigns and causes present a special case. Although there are no legal constraints on the number of phone calls a citizen can make to public officials or the number of marches a protester can attend, the fact that there are only twenty-four hours in a day imposes an implicit ceiling. In contrast, despite some campaign finance laws, there is no upper limit on the number of dollars that a person can contribute.

- ① the volume of activity can be multiplied
- ② social changes occur as a consequence
- ③ individual creativity is permissible
- ④ activities are backed up by votes
- ⑤ basic human rights are respected

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

Sometimes perfectionists find that they are troubled because (A)[**what / whatever**] they do it never seems good enough. If I ask, "For whom is it not good enough?" they do not always know the answer. After giving it some thought they usually conclude that it is not good enough for them and not good enough for other important people in their lives. This is a key point, because it suggests that the standard you may be struggling to (B)[**meet / be met**] may not actually be your own. Instead, the standard you have set for yourself may be the standard of some important person in your life, such as a parent or a boss or a spouse. (C)[**Live / Living**] your life in pursuit of someone else's expectations is a difficult way to live. If the standards you set were not yours, it may be time to define your personal expectations for yourself and make self- fulfillment your goal.

- |   |          |       |        |       |        |
|---|----------|-------|--------|-------|--------|
|   | (A)      |       | (B)    |       | (C)    |
| ① | what     | ..... | meet   | ..... | Live   |
| ② | what     | ..... | be met | ..... | Living |
| ③ | whatever | ..... | meet   | ..... | Live   |
| ④ | whatever | ..... | meet   | ..... | Living |
| ⑤ | whatever | ..... | be met | ..... | Live   |

5. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Think back to some instances in which you have helped another person. Perhaps you provided local directions, gave some change to a homeless person, held the door open for someone in a wheelchair, or donated money to a charity. You certainly provided a benefit to another person. However, didn't you also feel pretty good about yourself? Those pats on the back or those looks of approval from others made you feel better. Maybe the reward was just an internal one—wouldn't Mom be proud of me? On the other hand, what about those times when you chose not to help another in need? You passed by a motorist in distress, avoided eye contact with a beggar, or didn't offer directions to a stranger who was clearly

lost. Did you feel a sense of guilt? Perhaps you tried to rationalize it, but those looks of disapproval from others hurt.



Not only do our \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ actions give benefits to the receivers but also bring \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ to ourselves.

- |   |            |       |                 |
|---|------------|-------|-----------------|
|   | (A)        |       | (B)             |
| ① | collective | ..... | good feelings   |
| ② | collective | ..... | high morality   |
| ③ | altruistic | ..... | good feelings   |
| ④ | voluntary  | ..... | external reward |
| ⑤ | altruistic | ..... | external reward |

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글을 순서대로 바르게 배열한 것은?6)

Ancient humans recognized patterns in the organized and regular motions of stars and other celestial objects, just as present-day scientists search for patterns and trends in natural phenomena.

- (A) This cycle consists of 235 lunar periods and is the point where both the solar and lunar years are harmonized. They also acquired a vast amount of astrological information from the Babylonians.
- (B) In fact, ancient Chinese astronomers were keen observers of the skies, and they made some of the earliest astronomical accomplishments. One of them was their calculation of "the cycle of nineteen years."
- (C) The information enabled them to develop a cycle to predict both lunar and solar eclipses and instruments to measure the movement of heavenly bodies—at least 500 years before the west accomplished the same tasks.

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

