

COMBO

626-650



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사 용 매 뉴 얼

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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	
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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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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The primary difference between acting for motion pictures and acting for the stage results from the relative distance between the performer and the spectator. When acting in the theater, actors must always be sure that every member of the audience can see and hear them distinctly. Thus, stage actors must constantly project the voice, make gestures that are obvious and clear, and generally move and speak so they can be clearly heard and seen by the most remote observer. This is no problem in a small, intimate theater, but the larger the theater and the more distant the spectator in the last row, the farther the actor's voice must be projected and the broader the gestures must be. As actors make these adjustments, the depth and reality of the performance suffer, because louder tones and wider gestures lead to generalized form and stylization.

The problem of reaching a remote spectator does not exist in films, for the viewer is in the best possible location for hearing and seeing the actor. Because of the mobility of the recording microphone, a film actor may speak softly, or even whisper, with full confidence that the audience will hear every word and perceive every delicate tone of voice. The same holds true for facial expression, gesture, and body movement, for in close-ups even the most delicate facial expressions are clearly visible to the most remote spectator. The mobility of the camera further assures the actor that the audience will view the scene from the most effective angle. Thus film acting can be, and in fact must be, _____ than stage acting.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① Actor's Gesture Is Thoroughly Crafted
- ② Confidence: Core Component of the Greatest Actor
- ③ Distance from the Audience Controls Acting Technique
- ④ Audience's Attention: Important Aspect of Stage Acting
- ⑤ Spectators Can Control the Contents of the Performance

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① less cost-effective
- ② harder to coordinate
- ③ more susceptible to editing
- ④ more subtle and restrained
- ⑤ less external and realistic

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Some literary characters are more real than others. Think of Hamlet, Sherlock Holmes, Lear, Antigone, Don Quixote, and Raskolnikov. Even though none of them exist, they seem even more real than some people we know who do exist. It is not that these literary characters are real because they are "true to life" people we could possibly meet. The reality of these characters consists in their vividness, their sharpness of detail, the integrated way in which they function toward, or are tortured over a goal. Even when their own focus is not completely clear, they are intent on focusing or are presented in clear focus. These characters are "more real than life," more sharply etched, with few unrelated details that do not fit. Such literary characters become a typical example or model of a particular quality. They are _____.

- ① created by combining false images
- ② intensely concentrated portions of reality
- ③ constructed out of very brief bits of information
- ④ recreated to reflect the change of human emotions
- ⑤ expected to overcome obstacles and make meaningful choices

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

According to liberals, certain people and groups of people are disadvantaged through no fault of their own. They believe that factors such as race, gender and poverty affect a person's ability to compete fairly in society because racism, sexism and poverty act as barriers. The compensation provided by social programs helps to give disadvantaged people an equal chance in society, and is thus more of a moral obligation than an act of kindness. To conservatives, on the other hand, social programs make people dependent on public support, thus making them morally weak, removing the need for self-discipline and will power. In addition, conservatives believe social programs to be in opposition to the moral system of reward and punishment. According to conservatives, it is human nature to be motivated by rewards and deterred by punishments. If people were not rewarded for self-discipline and punished for laziness, there would be no morality, and thus society would break down.



Liberals see social programs as functioning to promote ___(A)___ while conservatives consider social programs to be ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① fairness immoral
- ② fairness indispensable
- ③ morality indispensable
- ④ wealth immoral
- ⑤ wealth unfair

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

Among the despised varieties of work, agricultural labor is the one most strongly rejected.

Some 90 percent of all Arabs are either villagers or townspeople, and their way of life is far removed from that of the nomads.

① But the ideal of the nomadic custom remains, however great the gap between it and the realities of life. ② Now, one of the basic

features of the Bedouin ethos is a contempt for all physical labor with the exception of the tending of the livestock, which is considered the only fitting occupations for free men.

③ That means that engaging in cultivation inevitably results in an irreversible loss of status; in fact, it dishonors the Bedouins.

④ Because of this disdain for agriculture, the attempts in several Arab countries to help the Bedouins settle have met with great difficulties.

⑤ When, nevertheless, such settlement does take place, it takes many years to complete.

*ethos 기풍, 풍조

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

Auditory masking is a phenomenon that refers to the ① **incapacity** to hear a sound normally audible because of the presence, simultaneously or nearly, of another sound, which can be also called the "mask". For example, if two sounds are presented simultaneously, it is ② **possible** that both sounds are heard. In some circumstances, however, according to their relative frequency and intensity, it is possible that a sound be heard and the other not. Most often, a ③ **loud** sound will mask a weaker sound; also, a sound will mask sounds of equal frequencies or of higher frequencies. The frequency range that may be masked by a given sound is called the critical band. When a weaker sound becomes ④ **audible** by a mask sound coming at the same time, it is called simultaneous masking. However, a mask does not need to be presented simultaneously to exert its influence. In the case of temporal masking, a mask can be ⑤ **shifted** in time, its influence being greater if it is presented shortly before rather than shortly after the sound that is to be masked.

*frequency 주파수

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
Heritage is concerned with the ways in which very selective material artefacts, mythologies, memories and traditions become resources for the present. The contents, interpretations and representations of the resource are selected according to the demands of the present; an imagined past provides resources for a heritage that is to be passed onto an imagined future. It follows too that the meanings and functions of memory and tradition are defined in the present. Further, heritage is more concerned with meanings than material artefacts. It is the former that give value, either cultural or financial, to the latter and explain why they have been selected from the near infinity of the past. In turn, they may later be discarded as the demands of present societies change, or even, as is presently occurring in the former Eastern Europe, when pasts have to be reinvented to reflect new presents. Thus heritage is _____.

① a collection of memories and traditions of a society
② as much about forgetting as remembering the past
③ neither concerned with the present nor the future
④ a mirror reflecting the artefacts of the past
⑤ about preserving universal cultural values

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)
One of the next major waves of medical advancement will be in the development of genomic sequencing, which will help doctors sequence human DNA to discover the precise cause of an illness, and develop a specific treatment for it. ① Experts believe this process will be easy to commercialize relatively quickly, as sequencing gets cheaper. ② Using advances in genomic research, scientists are developing blood tests that can detect cancer, while also beginning to apply academic research to

real-world scenarios. ③ As researchers get better at identifying the specific genes that are mutating and causing cancer, drug companies will need to produce medications that address these problems more quickly. ④ Except for the few malignant diseases that occur exclusively among children, older people are more likely to develop cancer than younger ones. ⑤ In the next decade, scientists expect to have more specialized "precision medicines" to treat cancer.
*sequence 배열 순서를 밝히다
**malignant 악성의

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)
The present moment feels special. It is real. However much you may remember the past or anticipate the future, you live in the present. Of course, the moment ① during which you read that sentence is no longer happening. This one is. In other words, it feels as though time flows, in the sense that the present is constantly updating ② itself. We have a deep intuition that the future is open until it becomes present and ③ that the past is fixed. As time flows, this structure of fixed past, immediate present and open future gets carried forward in time. Yet as ④ naturally as this way of thinking is, you will not find it reflected in science. The equations of physics do not tell us which events are occurring right now—they are like a map without the "you are here" symbol. The present moment does not exist in them, and therefore neither ⑤ does the flow of time.

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The human brain wants to stay where it is, in the comfort zone. If we stay in our comfort zone, we don't have to struggle to survive. We minimize the risk to our survival by staying where we know we are safe. I often explain to my MBA students that the reason they take the same seat in class every week is that we are, at our core, instinctual animals. Once we have chosen a seat and made it through class safely without being attacked, the part of our brain responsible for our survival tells us that our best option is to repeat that behavior, because in a way it is the most economical use of our energy. As part of its strategy for survival, our brain wants to conserve energy, so once we sit in a particular spot and know that it's safe, we will subconsciously want to sit there every time and avoid having to reevaluate the safety of a new spot.

- ① How to Use a Brain to Its Maximal Capacity
- ② Brain's Role as an Efficient Regulator of Instinct
- ③ Comfort Zone: A Fundamental Limitation on Our Ability
- ④ Humans' Survival Strategy: Sticking to Where We Feel Safe
- ⑤ Trust Your Consciousness over Subconsciousness for Safety!

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

However, success in some sports is particularly associated with a particular attentional skill.

Clearly, there are times when it is beneficial to focus narrowly and others when a wider focus is preferable. For example, tennis players must be able to focus narrowly on the ball but also use a broad focus to establish which way the opponent is moving—and hence to plan their next stroke. ① Similarly, it is sometimes important to focus on ourselves and other times more important to be able to focus on external events. ② For example, a rugby forward might maintain an internal focus in a scrum to be sure he was pushing effectively but an external focus to follow the direction of the ball. ③ Effective attenders are those who

can rapidly switch the direction and width of their attention and who do not easily become overloaded by information. ④ Effective attention is beneficial in all sports. ⑤ For example, *karateka* particularly values a broad external focus (called *zanshin*), which allows the fighter to detect an attack from any direction.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

In a world full of watchful eyes and loose mouths, people are bound to get caught doing uncooperative things. For one who does get caught, the worst-case scenario can be pretty bad: no one wants to have anything to do with you for the rest of your life.

- (A) Anyone can say, "I'm sorry." It would be much more convincing if your face were to involuntarily turn an unusual color—say, bright red—providing a credible signal that you are genuinely displeased with your own behavior.
- (B) Indeed, it seems that *embarrassment* was designed to play precisely this kind of signaling role, restoring one's social standing by signaling a genuine desire to behave differently in the future. This signal seems to work.
- (C) How might one avoid such a fate? It would help if there were some way to convince "everyone" that, in the future, you will be a better cooperater. You could say that you're sorry, but that, by itself, is not very convincing.

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

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

When we are in a situation—any situation—we try to make sense of it by ① **predicting** what will happen next. For example, when you're watching a movie, reading a report, or listening to a coworker and you encounter a gap, you will most likely guess ② **probable** gap fillers. In more complicated situations, you might even run a few "what-if " scenarios in your head to fill the gaps. The danger in creating predictions is that most are ③ **inaccurate**. With experience, your predictions will improve. However, if you hold on to a prediction, it may stop you from seeking new perspectives. In other words, you may find yourself jumping to a conclusion and seeking information that ④ **challenges** your conclusion. It may sound overly simplistic, but knowing you are programmed to make predictions might help you ⑤ **suspend** your judgment long enough to examine alternative options.

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

Researchers found that being a supertaster is an inherited trait and believe it may have had some evolutionary advantage.

In rare cases, individuals are born without any taste buds and cannot taste anything because they have a genetically determined disorder. ① In contrast, about 35% of women and 15% of men are supertasters, which means they have at least twice as many taste buds as normal, which results in increased sensitivity to sweet, bitter, sour, and salty. ② For example, supertasters taste sugar to be twice as sweet as most people and get more intense oral burning sensations from the chemical in chili peppers. ③ They find grapefruit juice too bitter and don't like broccoli because it also contains a bitter chemical. ④ For example, supertasters would be better able to identify unsafe foods

and toxins, such as whether fruits or berries are poisonous. ⑤ Today, supertasters may work for food manufacturers and rate the tastes of new food products.

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Travelers often enter environments that are riskier than their home environments. Even today tropical countries are areas where travelers face the risk of diarrhea, malaria, and other tropical diseases. When a stay in a tropical area is brief and travel is rapid, period of contagion for those infections that are communicable may begin after returning home, and travelers may unknowingly spread infections. Today, much can be done to reduce but not eliminate risk to travelers. Before vaccines and antimicrobials were available, visits to most tropical areas were considerably more dangerous. Curtin, in his book, *Death by Migration*, analyzes increased rate of mortality in European troops stationed in tropical locations and quantifies what he calls "relocation costs"—comparing the mortality rate of troops in England and France, for example, with that of troops in various locations in Africa during the same years.

*antimicrobial 항균제

- ① a wide variety of global travel insurance policies
- ② global patterns of disease incidence and mortality rates
- ③ prevention, diagnosis and treatment of tropical diseases
- ④ symbolic meaning of relocation to a residential care facility
- ⑤ threat of infectious diseases related to travel in tropical areas

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Biology places limitations on our memory. As part of psychological or intelligence tests—or just as a fun challenge—some participants were given an image of a room to look at for a few seconds, and then asked to recall what the color of the curtains was, or how many paintings were hanging on the wall. It was hard to remember because remembering every last detail had not been critical to our evolutionary survival. However, computers can remember every last detail of every single image, sound, or fact they have ever been exposed to. Humans learn and forget. Computers can learn and don't have to forget. The notion of "what is important" holds very different meanings in the context of a machine. We tend to remember more of what was important at the time, but machines can remember everything and then determine what part of this exactly preserved experience ends up being important at some later stage. It is not hard to see how actions that result from an intelligence with this _____ can be so different from our own.

- ① total recall
- ② interdependence
- ③ cold-heartedness
- ④ random selection
- ⑤ procedural fairness

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

Within the arena of household consumption, research predominantly focuses on *direct rebound* effects among consumers particularly for energy appliances in the home and fuel efficiency in vehicles. ① For example, often large energy savings are predicted when consumers replace traditional incandescent light bulbs with more efficient fluorescent bulbs. ② However, these savings rarely reach their predicted targets as research indicates that many consumers, recognising that the light costs less to operate, appear less thorough about switching it off, resulting in more hours of use, i.e. higher energy consumption. ③ The energy-saving policies that are adopted to confront the energy problem should include

the building sector, because buildings participate significantly in the energy balance. ④ Similarly, studies have indicated that energy savings from efficiency improvements, for example, a more efficient space heating unit or increased levels of insulation, are often then spent on increased heating standards. ⑤ Here, the consumer may gain by operating a warmer home for the same or lower cost than they had previously.

*incandescent light bulb 백열전구
**fluorescent bulb 형광등

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

Suppose you have just come from a classroom discussion in which the professor criticized the class for its lack of commitment to intellectual pursuits. Walking across campus, you meet Stan who enthusiastically tells you that he has just been appointed to the cheering squad. How do you interpret the enthusiasm? In the context of the prior lecture, you may regard his behavior as shallow and unintellectual. In contrast, if you had just come from a discussion of the importance of being a well-rounded college student, you might interpret the behavior as a sign of extracurricular interests. And suppose a friend is telling you about her vacation in Florida and how she loved to watch the cranes in the marshes. Later, you hear the word crane. You are probably more likely to think of the bird, as opposed to the machine used to move heavy objects, than is someone who did not hear the previous conversation about bird-watching.

↓

The presentation of a ___(A)___ stimulus or event has an effect on how we react to a ___(B)___ stimulus or event.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|------------------|
| ① minor | major |
| ② verbal | nonverbal |
| ③ simple | complex |
| ④ preceding | subsequent |
| ⑤ negative | positive |

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
 The human species is unique in its ability to expand its functionality by inventing new cultural tools. Writing, arithmetic, science—all are recent inventions. Our brains did not have enough time to evolve for them, but I reason that they were made possible because _____. When we learn to read, we recycle a specific region of our visual system known as the visual word-form area, enabling us to recognize strings of letters and connect them to language areas. Likewise, when we learn Arabic numerals we build a circuit to quickly convert those shapes into quantities—a fast connection from bilateral visual areas to the parietal quantity area. Even an invention as elementary as finger-counting changes our cognitive abilities dramatically. Amazonian people who have not invented counting are unable to make exact calculations as simple as, say, 6—2. This “cultural recycling” implies that the functional architecture of the human brain results from a complex mixture of biological and cultural constraints.

*bilateral 양측의
 **parietal 정수리(부분)의
 ***constraint 제약

- ① our brains put a limit on cultural diversity
- ② we can mobilize our old areas in novel ways
- ③ cultural tools stabilize our brain functionality
- ④ our brain regions operate in an isolated manner
- ⑤ we cannot adapt ourselves to natural challenges

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

We have also made the observation that vultures, even when hungry, will not catch live birds.

A vulture is not attracted to decaying flesh by

its sense of smell, although some writers maintain that it is, but by its eyesight. ① We have ourselves many times experimented and observed that a group of blindfolded vultures, whose noses were not stopped up, did not scent the meat cast before them. ② They refuse to seize chickens when thrown to them alive and before their eyes. ③ But they eat the chickens after they have been killed. ④ They push their head and neck through any opening in the slaughtered carcass and feed on its interior. ⑤ Hence the heads and necks of most vultures are bare of feathers.

*vulture 독수리

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)
 Understanding art involves the establishment of linkages between areas of knowledge ① **to which** it is related. For many generations, art educators strove for subject-matter autonomy and wanted to teach art for its own sake in isolation from other subjects ② **constituting** the culture. Moreover, art often is taught in isolation from aspects of itself. Students tend to learn studio technical skills, but not the history of the media they are ③ **used**, the social needs that were met by the invention of these media, or the cultural meanings expressed by the work’s symbolic content. They might learn to describe works in terms of their formal elements, but rarely can they explain how these function to contribute to a work’s expressive power or how the expressed content reflects the perceived realities that fit ④ **its** cultural location. They may know about the effect of warm and cool colors from experiences in a painting class, but not recognize ⑤ **how** such colors create meanings within works of art by others.

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁴⁾

There are many different ways people cope with adversity and conflict.

- (A) This strategy, of course, does not address or solve the conflict. Others give in to avoid further conflict or to spare themselves emotional confusion. They may even submit to demands regardless of the consequences.
- (B) While this may seem sensitive to the feelings of others, it is really being dishonest and often causes resentment and anger to build up internally. It is better to deal with conflict than to hold feelings of hurt and anger inside.
- (C) Some people are very passive. In conflict situations, they are reluctant to state their opinions or feelings. More specifically, some individuals withdraw physically or psychologically, thus removing themselves from the situation.

- 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⁾

A particular difficulty that attends efforts to determine the extent of cross-cultural convergence in emotional expression is the fact that cultures do not categorize emotions in the same way. ① Marc Benamou, studying the use of affective terms to describe the expressive character of music among Western and Javanese subjects, ascertained that some Javanese emotion terms did not straightforwardly correspond to Western categories. ② This raises some doubts about how much we can trust studies that argue to compare cultures. ③ Presumably, we can assume that when Javanese subjects report expressiveness in music using words for which English-speaking subjects have no term, the two groups of subjects are not recognizing the same expressive content. ④ Despite the diversity of music influenced by countless cultures, shared human nature may underlie basic musical structures that transcend cultural differences. ⑤ But more generally, we should be alert to

the possibility that imperfect translations lead us to imagine greater agreement about musical expression than we would find if we had a more nuanced sense of the way the terms are used in the respective languages.

*convergence 비슷하게 되어가는 과정

**nuanced (차이가) 미묘한

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁾

It has been argued that we should be cautious about supposing that perception in the real world can be explained by the processes revealed under laboratory conditions. J.J. Gibson, an American psychologist, argued that natural perception depends on complex patterns of stimulation, involving active exploration of the environment by the perceiver. He reacted strongly against the idea that any complex process can be understood by combining a number of simpler component processes. Under restricted laboratory conditions, perceptual processes are not reduced to their elementary components, but rather to an unrepresentative and impoverished form. Thus, Gibson claimed that visual illusions were simply the consequence of looking at scenes with very little information; under natural conditions in the environment we generally do not see illusions because there is plenty of information to tell us about the true sizes, shapes, and colors of objects.

- ① physical sciences to try to minimize fallacies
② how natural perception is processed in the real world
③ importance of double checking experimental conditions
④ relationships between visual illusions and natural perception
⑤ laboratory conditions not representing natural perception process

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

As an evolutionary biologist, I am often asked whether humans are still evolving today. We certainly are. But the answer to the question of how we are changing is far more complicated. Our data suggests that the classic natural selection scenario, in which a single beneficial mutation spreads like wildfire through a population, has actually occurred relatively rarely in humans in the past 60,000 years. Rather, this mechanism of evolutionary change usually seems to require consistent environmental pressures over tens of thousands of years. Already this finding is helping to refine our understanding not only of recent human evolution but also of what our collective future might hold. For a number of the challenges currently facing our species—global climate change and many infectious diseases, for example—natural selection probably occurs too slowly to help us much.

- ① Effect of Social Pressure on Man
- ② Evolution Is Steady But Too Slow
- ③ Natural Selection Will Save Humans
- ④ How to Solve Environmental Problems
- ⑤ Power of Evolution to Overwhelm Culture

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

But again, not every city has taken advantage of these opportunities.

Urbanization has been taking place since the Neolithic Revolution, when agriculture enabled food surpluses to create a division of labor in settlements. ① The unlocking of human ingenuity to work on technology, trade, and urban culture has created ever-expanding opportunities in cities. ② However, while some cities took advantage of these new opportunities, many remained little more than rural trading posts. ③ Urban opportunities accelerated with the Industrial Revolution and more recently with the globalization of the

economy. ④ Some cities, such as Liverpool, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh, have struggled to adapt to the new opportunities and have relied for too long on outmoded methods of industrial production. ⑤ Yet other cities, such as Manchester and New York, have made the transition and are thriving.

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

For every toxic substance, process, or product in use today, there is a safer alternative—either already in existence, or waiting to be discovered through the application of human intellect, ingenuity, and effort. In almost every case, the safer alternative is (A)[**available / unavailable**] at a comparable cost. Industry may reject these facts and complain about the high cost of acting, but history sets the record straight. The chemical industry denied that there were practical alternatives to ozone-depleting chemicals, (B)[**predicting / preventing**] not only economic disaster but numerous deaths because food and vaccines would spoil without refrigeration. They were wrong. The motor vehicle industry initially denied that cars caused air pollution, then claimed that no technology existed to reduce pollution from vehicles, and later argued that installing devices to reduce air pollution would make cars extremely expensive. They were wrong every time. The pesticide industry argues that synthetic pesticides are absolutely (C)[**necessary / unnecessary**] to grow food. Thousands of organic farmers are proving them wrong.

*deplete 고갈시키다

**synthetic pesticide 합성 살충제

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|------------------|-------------------|
| ① | available | predicting | necessary |
| ② | available | preventing | necessary |
| ③ | available | predicting | unnecessary |
| ④ | unavailable | preventing | unnecessary |
| ⑤ | unavailable | predicting | necessary |

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

A great deal of school work used to be made unnecessarily difficult by bad methods of teaching, so there is now a tendency to expect the diminution of effort in intellectual matters. But however excellent the methods of teaching may be, there is much that cannot be learned without severe effort on the part of the pupil.

- (A) Ask them the titles of the books they have read during the last few months, and you will find, almost invariably, they make mistakes. Whenever a fact is just so and is not a matter of sentiment or opinion, you will find that it is not accurately remembered. This is connected with the "soft" character of modern education.
- (B) This decline of accuracy in arithmetical work is not to be regretted since elementary schools in England have always been inclined to lay too much stress on arithmetic. But in other directions the decay of accuracy is more serious. A simple experiment will enable you to judge the accuracy of your friends.
- (C) Many modern educators resent this fact and tend to undervalue those parts of scholastic training that cannot be made easy. In England, for example, school inspectors report that arithmetical work is less accurate than it was thirty years ago.
- 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)
 There is a widespread misunderstanding that to be a good collaborator means that you have to agree with the group or be quiet when you disagree or don't understand. Nothing could be further from the truth. Powerful collaborative efforts come from constructive disagreement. Constructive disagreement is flexible, with the participants always trying to see other viewpoints that might change their own perspective and position. Destructive disagreement is a "take it or leave it" mentality, one that says, in effect, I'm right, you're wrong, end

of discussion! Failure to understand denies you the ability to be a collaborator. The only dumb question is the one that is not asked. Understanding allows everyone involved to pool knowledge and viewpoints. Even if you have no new knowledge to apply to the solution, sometimes _____.

- ① silence can be as persuasive as any disagreement
 ② the knowledge can be of no use until you act upon it
 ③ being present in the moment can help achieve success
 ④ dominant opinions reflect already as many ideas as possible
 ⑤ a conflict of interest can be avoided through clear communication

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)
 One of the reasons that is always cited for youth unemployment is inadequate education and training as youths are becoming less equipped with the skills needed for productive employment. ① Unless people constantly upgrade or expand their skills, they will risk being left behind in a highly competitive labor market. ② Youths that enter the labor market do not have training or skills that match the needs in the labor market. ③ Youths especially from wealthy families do not want to work as their families are able to meet their financial needs. ④ Thus, mismatch between jobs and educational qualifications creates structural unemployment among youths. ⑤ A Human Resources Ministry survey in Malaysia found that most of the 39,000 jobseekers registered with the Manpower Department had difficulty finding jobs because of the incompatibility between their field of study and employers' needs.

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.
 Procedural memory is a type of implicit memory and long-term memory which aids the performance of particular types of tasks without conscious awareness of these previous experiences. An important feature of procedural memory is that it functions (a)**implicitly**. Behavior by procedural memory is executed automatically and therefore unconsciously almost by definition. Procedural memory is said to have a positive effect on players' performance level. It is widely known that players equipped with relevant procedural memory can (b)**improve** their game-playing skills without a commensurate increase in abstract and theoretical knowledge of how one is supposed to move when playing the game. This memory, which instructors of (say) tennis or golf have, is not (c)**acquired** merely by practice at the procedural aspects of playing the sport. Many extremely competent players have no knowledge of detailed movements required to execute a particular shot. In fact, a well-known form of gamesmanship in such sports is to ask your opponents how exactly they hold the racket, or what position their elbow takes during a stroke. The experienced player knows that explicitly thinking about what was previously a well-rehearsed movement often causes a steep (d)**increase** in performance levels. Instead, top sportsmen describe their best, or peak, experiences as them being 'in the zone'—a situation of complete automaticity, in which they do not think at all about how to execute the stroke, and the racket, bat or club seems simply an (e)**extension** of their body.

*gamesmanship 게임을 자신에게 유리하게 이끄는 능력

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
 - ① Procedural Memory: Hard to Both Acquire and Remove
 - ② Practice: the Only Way to Make an Ordinary Player Best
 - ③ Play Without Thinking, and You'll Become a Better Player
 - ④ Why Are Players Unwilling to Follow Unconscious Practice?
 - ⑤ Who Got Better Procedural Memory? Players or Non-Players?

2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?2)
 - ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

Good physician communication skills, which are part of the art of truth-telling, improve patient satisfaction and the quality of medical care. It has been estimated ①**that** an extra two to three minutes for consultation improves the relationship with the patient. Truth-telling increases patient compliance with prescribed medications, reduces morbidity such as pain and anxiety ②**associated** with medical interventions, and improves health outcomes. Informed patients are more satisfied with their care and less apt to change physicians than ③**those** not well informed. Even very young children, facing major surgery, are able to handle difficult news. ④**Failing** to be honest with children can have lasting negative psychological consequences. In one study, parents who were able to be frank about the disease with their sick child ⑤**to feel** that such open discussion helped them and their child. Parents who were unable to be so later regretted their reticence.

*morbidity 병적 상태
 **reticence 과묵함

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Given that society is made up of individuals, who vary in their perceptions of wildlife and how they want the wildlife resource managed, society must decide what goals should be adopted in wildlife management. In the U.S., this is accomplished through our elected officials who assemble yearly and decide what is in the best interest of society. The process of determining what is the greatest good for the greatest number of people is more complicated than just taking a vote. The problem occurs when _____. For instance, consider the question of whether a deer population inside a hypothetical national forest should be reduced by encouraging the harvest of does. This question would be extremely important to the 117 farmers surrounding the forest who are facing financial ruin because the deer are eating their crops; it also would be important to the 1500 people who hunt deer in the forest. At the same time, there may be 250 million people in the U.S. who have never heard of the place and will never visit it, but if you ask them, most will say they do not want deer to be hunted there.

*hypothetical 가상의

**doe (사슴·토끼의) 암컷

- ① people respond indifferently on a given issue
- ② goal setting is mixed with awareness-raising processes
- ③ there is not enough preparation to put a plan into practice
- ④ an issue is of varying importance to different members of society
- ⑤ people have no choice but to choose only one answer or solution

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

The Maasai, however, are a small minority, and their communally held lands have often been taken by outsiders.

Since the 1970s, more and more Maasai have given up the traditional life of mobile herding and now dwell in permanent huts. ① This trend was started by government policies that

encouraged subdivision of commonly held lands. ② In the 1960s, conventional conservation wisdom held that the Maasai's roaming herds were overstocked, degrading the range and Amboseli's fever-tree woodlands. ③ Settled, commercial ranching, it was thought, would be far more efficient. ④ The Maasai rejected the idea at first—they knew they could not survive dry seasons without moving their herds to follow the availability of water and fresh grass. ⑤ As East Africa's human population grows, Maasai people are subdividing their lands and settling down, for fear of otherwise losing everything.

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Modern technology results from engineering, but this has not always been the case. ① Fabrics, dyes, medicines, metal tools and weapons, the plow, the stirrup, and even dozens of crops were developed over the course of human history without the help of professional engineers or scientists. ② The developers of the early water wheels, for example, were not physicians or mechanical engineers, but they knew about tapping the power in falling water and had the skill, the tools, and the materials to do it. ③ Likewise, the first steam power enthusiasts were simply trying to remove water from mines. ④ Steam-powered vessels were expensive to operate and required convenient coaling stations. ⑤ They probably had no idea that they were launching a technological revolution.

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

One classic study of the production of culture was conducted by the husband-and-wife team of Harrison and Cynthia White, who studied the rise of impressionism in French painting. There's no doubt that Claude Monet and Vincent van Gogh were artistic geniuses, but the Whites' historical study showed that the sweeping transformation of art from precisely painted historical scenes to beautifully fuzzy water lilies could only have happened after changes in organizations (the French art market spread beyond a single, central market to a system of independent dealers), the economy (rising affluence meant that more people were able to buy art), and technology (paint became cheaper and easier to use). If Monet had come along 100 years earlier, he would have been out of luck. This study is an example of _____.

- ① how culture is affected by structure
- ② why artists tend to depend on tradition
- ③ what type of research method is effective
- ④ what will be needed to pick out masterpieces
- ⑤ how statistical methodology can affect results

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Food intake is essential for the survival of every living organism. The failure to detect spoiled or toxic food can have deadly consequences. Therefore, it is not surprising that humans use all their five senses to analyze food quality. ① A first judgment about the value of a food source is made on its appearance and smell. ② Food that looks and smells attractive is taken into the mouth. ③ The value of a particular food is an estimation of how good it is, based on its level of vitamins, minerals, or calories. ④ Here, based on a complex sensory analysis that is not only restricted to the sense of taste but also includes smell, touch, and hearing, the final

decision whether to swallow or reject food is made. ⑤ Frequently, this complex interaction between different senses is inappropriately referred to as 'taste' although it should be better called flavor perception, because it uses multiple senses.

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

Until the mid-20th century, only a few immigrants paid a visit to their homeland once or twice before they died, but most never returned to the land of their birth. This pattern has completely changed with the advent of globalization, coupled with the digital revolution that has (A)[**enhanced / hindered**] communication. As a result, immigration is a very different experience from what it was in the past. The ability of immigrant families to (B)[**object / reconnect**] to their old culture via phone, television, and the Internet has changed their approach to integration into mainstream American society. This has also greatly influenced immigrant practices of socialization with children. Contacts with the country of origin are now more frequent, and result in more immigrant families being influenced to (C)[**abandon / maintain**] cultural patterns from the homeland, and to attempt to influence their children to keep them.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|-----------|----------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | enhanced | object | abandon |
| ② | hindered | object | abandon |
| ③ | enhanced | reconnect | maintain |
| ④ | hindered | reconnect | maintain |
| ⑤ | enhanced | reconnect | abandon |

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

But the real reason is that when I empty the air from the paint can, or you suck some of the air out of the water bottle, the outside air pressure no longer has enough competing pressure to push back against it.

It's easy to demonstrate what would happen to a submarine if its walls weren't strong enough, or if it dove too deep. To do this I hook up a vacuum pump to a gallon-size paint can and slowly pump the air out of the can. ① We know that paint cans are fairly strong, but right before our eyes, because of the pressure difference, this one crumples like a flimsy aluminum soda can. ② It appears as though an invisible giant has taken hold of it and squeezed it in its fist. ③ We've probably all done essentially the same thing at some point with a plastic water bottle, sucking a good bit of the air out of it and making it crumple. ④ Intuitively, you may think the bottle scrunches up because of the power with which you've sucked on the bottle. ⑤ That's what the pressure of our own atmosphere is ready to do at any moment.

*flimsy 얇은
**scrunch 우그러지다

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

According to social psychologist Kevin Carlsmith, the reason for revenge is to achieve catharsis. However, his recent study suggests that revenge is, in fact, counterproductive to achieving that goal. Carlsmith's team tested this theory by staging an interactive game where players could earn money if they all cooperated with one another. However, if a player did not cooperate, he could earn more at the expense of the others. Researchers planted certain "free rider" who would encourage everyone else to cooperate, but would later not cooperate himself. Two groups were tested—one that could punish the "free rider", and one that could not. Interestingly, the results showed that revenge was not as sweet as it sounds. The

punishers reported feeling worse than the non-punishers. Carlsmith says, "Rather than providing closure, punishment does the opposite: It keeps the wound open and fresh." He suggests that when we don't get revenge, we can trivialize the event.



Because people who seek to punish for revenge keep their pain and anger ____(A)__, they don't ____(B)__ the goal of catharsis by actually taking revenge.

- | | | |
|---|-----------|---------------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| ① | alive | miss |
| ② | alive | reach |
| ③ | forgotten | realize |
| ④ | healed | reach |
| ⑤ | healed | miss |

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Industrialization was no picnic. Often the work was dangerous and hard, and there were many unethical factoryowners who cheated their workers.

- (A) However, the most tragic effect of industrialization was pollution. For many years after the beginning of the Industrial Revolution, pollution from factories filled many rivers.
- (B) In addition, workers were replaceable, and they felt disconnected from their work, partly because factory-work sometimes meant that a worker assembling parts of a machine would never see the finished product.
- (C) This problem was worsened by the pollution that came from the many people who came to work there. The air became clouded not only from the factories, but also from the products they produced—machines that created more pollution.
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① (A)-(B)-(C) | 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)

Evolution is much like a big highway that species travel down. Changes in direction are fairly gradual, since too sharp a turn will cause the quickly traveling vehicles (or evolving species) to fly off the road into extinction.

- (A) DNA analysis suggests that at the molecular and genetic levels, humans and chimpanzees are at least 98 percent identical. This degree of similarity is so close that some scientists have proposed it might be possible to perform crossbreeding and make a hybrid species.
- (B) At the biological level, this idea shows up in the form of continuous slow change, with a lot of similarity between various animal species, especially at the genetic level. It might be surprising, or even disturbing, for some people to learn that recent findings in modern biochemistry suggest that humans are not so genetically unique as we might have thought.
- (C) Of course, presumably moral and ethical considerations would forbid such a genetic experiment, but this possibility does illustrate how similar human beings are to other primates. Even an animal as apparently distant from humans as our pet dog is still quite similar to us.

*crossbreeding 이종 교배

**primate 영장류

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

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

One way you can show children a little special attention is by putting them into your stories. I have done this with a Bob Hartman story ① **called** "The Big Soft Fluffy Bed." I tell the children I'd like to 'borrow' a name for the story and ask for a volunteer. Then I tell the

story ② **inserting** the child's name at the appropriate points. When I asked a group of children I had worked with periodically over a year what they had enjoyed most about the story work we had done, many of ③ **whom** chose the time I had used Ethan's name to tell a story. Not only Ethan, but many of the other children, too, found that occasion meaningful and exciting. You might pick a child who you feel could do with feeling special that day and ④ **use** their name. Alternatively, if you are struggling to build a positive relationship with a particular child, choose them. It will help to assure the child ⑤ **that** you notice and think about them.

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Your writing material for publication has to fit the journal you apply for. This applies both to actual fit, in terms of word length, and to content. ① If the guidelines for a specific journal say that it wants articles between 1,500 and 2,000 words in length, it is pointless to send in a 3,500-word article. ② The journal will either reject it or ask you to condense it. ③ You must not send the same manuscript to more than one journal at once. ④ They have to fit in other features, advertisements, and regular sections, and they will not redesign the whole journal to accommodate your article. ⑤ Similarly, the content has to be appropriate. For example, a journal that does not normally publish humorous material will not make an exception for your piece, however good it may be.

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Good architecture and good engineering are both arts requiring science—but they are aimed at different purposes. Art is difficult to define but is an ability to make something of more than ordinary significance. Science is a branch of knowledge which is systematic, testable, and objective—science is what we know. When architecture and engineering get artificially separated, the outcomes may not be as they should be. For example, a developer investing in a new building might appoint an architect to develop a scheme proposal to meet the needs of the client. If that is done without the involvement of properly qualified engineers then, later, when the project gets underway, there will inevitably be practical problems. In the worst building projects architects specify structural forms that may simply be unbuildable or unnecessarily expensive to build. It follows that in the best building projects architects and engineers work together right from the start. Good structural design can provide a huge amount of savings in the cost of construction.

- ① necessity of the combination of architecture and engineering
- ② roles of engineering in understanding architectural history
- ③ superiority of art to science in architectural engineering
- ④ conflicts in applying engineering to structural design
- ⑤ relationship between capital and art in construction

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Imagine that you have just arrived at a party. As you walk in, the host writes something on your forehead. He instructs you not to look at the mirror or ask anyone about it. You look around the room and see that the other men and women have numbers from 1 to 10 written on their foreheads. The host tells you that your goal is to pair up with the highest-numbered person. Naturally, you walk up to a 10, but he or she just walks away. You then look for 9s or 8s and so on, until a 4 extends a hand to you. When we play this

game in the real world, it is often the case that people with high numbers find others with high numbers, medium numbers match with their equivalents, and low numbers connect with their likes. Each person has a value; _____ help us figure out our position in the social hierarchy and find someone who shares our general level of desirability.

- ① our innate defense mechanisms
- ② the jobs we perform in daily life
- ③ the reactions we get from others
- ④ our efforts to associate with others
- ⑤ the evaluations we give to ourselves

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

However, regardless of the type of evidence, the point is that without evidence, historians cannot function.

Historians' approaches to the past vary enormously, but some common disciplinary features unite them. ① There are limits to what historians can study: they can study only parts of the past that left evidence behind and for which evidence has survived. ② The dominant type of evidence has been documentary: government archives, private papers, newspapers and published materials have long been the most consulted forms of source. ③ The range has recently broadened, and many historians are now happy to use artefacts, buildings, visual evidence, oral testimony and many other non-written sources. ④ So all studies of history are driven by the discovery of evidence from the period being studied, and its analysis and interpretation. ⑤ Historians aim to describe what happened, explain how and why it happened, and link past events to wider contexts and the passage of time.

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
 One reason our children may ignore our instructions is that if we have not been consistent about *following through* on instructions and rules in the past, our children will not assume that we really mean it this time. So they will just wait and see what happens, which buys them more time to do what they feel like doing. The unpredictability of parents' responses leaves a lot of room for subtle testing and outright misbehavior. Even children who are usually cooperative will test in situations where they sense, from their parents' initial reaction, that parents are uncomfortable about *following through*. They may try to "bend the rules" without quite breaking them. This often happens in public, where children can see that the parents' embarrassment is keeping them from *following through*. Sometimes what we think of as being flexible about rules looks to the child as if _____. The more consistently we *follow through*, the more our children will listen to us, take our instructions seriously, and cooperate.

① we're giving in
 ② it's time to cooperate with us
 ③ he or she feels respected by us
 ④ predictability is by itself a virtue
 ⑤ we test him or her at that moment

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?2)
 Websites are steadily becoming more important in the photographer's ① **self-promotion** repertory. If you have a good collection of digital photographs—whether they have been scanned from film or are from a digital camera—you should consider ② **creating** a website to showcase samples of your work, provide information about the type of work you do, and display your contact information. The website does not have to be ③ **elaborate** or contain every photograph you've ever taken. In fact, it is best if

you edit your work very carefully and choose only the best images to display on your website. The ④ **risk** of having a website is that it makes it so easy for photo buyers to see your work. You can send emails to targeted photo buyers and include a link to your website. Many photo buyers report that this is how they ⑤ **prefer** to be contacted. Of course, your URL should also be included on any print materials, such as postcards, brochures, business cards, and stationery. Some photographers even include their URL in their credit line.

*repertory 목록
 **credit line 크레딧 라인(뉴스, 기사, 사진, 그림 등에 곁들인 제공자의 이름)

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)
 Animal weight goes up and down—in some cases dramatically and several times throughout the year. Throughout the animal kingdom, this is a sign of health. ① Indeed, zoo nutritionists do not set single weight goals for the animals in their care. ② They establish weight ranges, and they worry if animals from giraffes to snakes don't move from one end of their range to the other, depending on the season and life stage. ③ In the zoo, animals do not learn to find food for themselves and may die if the food is unavailable. ④ In the wild, males of many species fatten in the weeks prior to mating season and female animals store body fat to nourish eggs and support milk production for their young. ⑤ Hibernation requires a tremendous shift in body mass to support a months-long fast, and migration, too, triggers key fattening and thinning cycle.

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Sometimes we read newspaper headlines about genetic discoveries such as "Gene Tied to Lung Cancer," "Suicide Linked to Gene" and "Gene Implicated in *Diabetes."

- (A) But some researchers say that this belief is based on wrong assumptions about genes and human behavior, insisting most of the headlines are rather exaggerated.
- (B) Though we would like to accept them with the hope of finding solutions for our problems, they say, further research should be done to find out the exact correlation between our genes and our problems.
- (C) Those news headlines may lead us to believe there is a tight causal linkage between a gene and a given human trait or disease, and our lives are being revolutionized by the discoveries.

*diabetes 당뇨병

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

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

A pattern of form must be imposed upon it, and there are an infinite variety of ways to do it.

Although temporarily out of fashion, the study of anatomy is valuable to the artist because it permits him to acquire a visual concept of things that cannot be seen directly but that help shape what can be seen. ① The human body is like a Christmas stocking stuffed with objects whose shapes, though they produce noticeable bulges, cannot be discerned clearly because the bag smooths over the contours and hides everything that does not emerge on the outside. ② Thus the shape of the bag is likely to look chaotic and elusive. ③ Some of them can be derived from knowledge of how the muscles and bones beneath the skin are shaped and how they fit together. ④ With the memory image of this internal structure in his mind, an artist can invent patterns that interpret the outside in ways that accord with

the inside. ⑤ Something very similar is true for the illustrator of anatomical, physiological, or biological material.

*anatomy 해부학

**contour 윤곽

***elusive 파악하기 쉽지 않은

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Soil erosion is a hazard traditionally associated with agriculture in tropical and semi-arid areas and is important for its long-term effects on soil productivity and sustainable agriculture. It is, however, a problem of wider significance occurring additionally on land devoted to forestry, transport, and recreation. Erosion also leads to environmental damage through sedimentation, pollution, and increased flooding. The costs associated with the movement and deposition of sediment in the landscape frequently outweigh those arising from the long-term loss of soil in eroding fields. Major problems can result from quite moderate and frequent erosion events in both temperate and tropical climates. Erosion control is absolutely necessary in almost every country of the world under virtually every type of land use. Further, eroded soils may lose 75-80 percent of their carbon content, with consequent emission of this carbon to the atmosphere. Erosion control has the potential to sequester carbon as well as restore degraded soils, and improve water quality.

*sedimentation 침전

**deposition 퇴적(물)

***sequester 격리하다

- ① inevitability of soil erosion in intensive agriculture
② problems of soil erosion and necessity of controlling it
③ types of soil erosion and efforts to conserve soil fertility
④ harmful effects of climate change on the conditions of soil
⑤ efficient ways to reduce the costs arising from soil erosion

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁾
 In 2006 we started working for Anheuser-Busch, which operates Busch Gardens and various SeaWorlds across America. In the parks where we worked, the company had a system at every gift store where you could send your purchases up ahead to the main store at the gate. Ride the Flume, get your picture taken and stamped onto a mug, send it on, then jump aboard the next ride, hands free. Wheel! In theory, you could make purchases throughout the park and pick them all up on your way out the door. The problem? Customers typically found out about this service only after they had bought something, and even then it wasn't as clearly explained as it should have been. I wondered how many people moving through the park or browsing the gift stores didn't understand this service—and decided not to buy something, because who wants a personalized beer mug on your lap when you're riding the Tilt-A-Whirl? My point was that Anheuser-Busch needed to _____.

- ① stop selling heavy things at the gift shop
- ② install many lockers throughout the park
- ③ scatter baskets for shoppers by the front door
- ④ increase salespersons working at the gift shop
- ⑤ spell out this great service at the park's entrance

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

In an essay entitled "Measurement of Character" Galton suggested that it might be possible to calculate the degree to which two people are in love by recording the (A)[**hostility / inclination**] that they have when they are near each other. He had noted that when two lovers sit at a dinner table they visibly slope towards one another, and in so doing place greater

weight on the front legs of their chairs. He suggested that it might be possible to secretly incorporate 'a pressure gauge with an index and dial' into the legs of everyday furniture, and then (B)[**objectively / subjectively**] measure the extent of love. Galton ends his discussions of the matter by noting that "I made some crude experiments, but being busy with other matters, have not carried them on as I had hoped." Unfortunately, Victorian scientists were (C)[**willing / reluctant**] to modify their furniture along the lines suggested by Galton, and the idea of measuring how lovers behaved faded away.

- | | | | |
|---------------|-------|--------------|-----------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① hostility | ..... | objectively | willing |
| ② hostility | ..... | subjectively | reluctant |
| ③ inclination | ..... | objectively | reluctant |
| ④ inclination | ..... | subjectively | willing |
| ⑤ inclination | ..... | subjectively | reluctant |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?³⁾
 There are lots of different ways of performing scientific observations, but just looking at what is in front of you isn't one of them. ① Researchers need to know what they are looking for, and what they will know if they do actually observe it. ② Psychologists conducting observational research also need to make sure that their own unconscious biases don't affect how they make sense out of what they see. ③ So, many observational studies are conducted in a very systematic way, and sometimes under quite controlled conditions. ④ However, if the research participants know that their behavior is being observed, their behavior may change. ⑤ For example, researchers watch children play in a specially equipped playroom which has video cameras or observation windows so that they can observe without interfering with their play.

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

It's not unusual to hear American students complain that international teachers are hard to understand. Don Rubin, a professor of communication, wanted to know whether some international teachers couldn't speak English clearly or some American students didn't listen well because they had a prejudgment against international teachers. Don Rubin designed an experiment to answer that question. He audiotaped an American man from central Ohio delivering a lecture. He then played that lecture to students. To half the students, the lecturer was identified as "John Smith from Portland," and the image of an American man was projected in the classroom. The same tape was played to the other half of the students, but the lecturer was identified as "Li Wenshu from Beijing," and the image of an Asian man was projected. After hearing the lecture, students were asked to fill in the missing words from a printed transcript of the lecture. The students who thought the lecturer was Asian made 20% more errors than students who thought the lecturer was American.



Some American students who participated in the above experiment tended to have a ___(B)___ opinion that Asians ___(B)___ proficiency in English.

(A) (B)

- ① biased lack
- ② biased demonstrate
- ③ divided demonstrate
- ④ reasonable lack
- ⑤ reasonable improve

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

But we have managed to move beyond this to cooperation among towns, cities, counties, states, and many allied nations.

We are not going to talk about the old concepts of win-win, synergy, or 1+1=3. We're going to talk about what Robert Wright wrote about in his book *Nonzero*, in which he shows

that human culture has been evolving from tribes in primitive competition to larger groups in civilized cooperation—moving toward more collaboration. ① According to Wright, in 1500 B.C. there were 600,000 autonomous political entities in the world; in the year 2000 there were only 195. ② Wright points out that in early cultures individuals, groups, tribes, chiefdoms, and states were constantly involved in zero-sum games. ③ Nobody trusted anybody and everybody assumed the worst about others. ④ Fighting, treachery, slaughters, and wars were common. ⑤ Now, as Thomas Friedman so eloquently laid out in his book, *The World Is Flat*, we are moving at an extremely high speed—together in a coordinated manner.

*entity 독립체, 실체

**treachery 반역

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

In order to create your own vegetable garden, you need to plan the area you will be using to grow vegetables first. The size of the vegetable garden will be limited to some extent by the maximum space available to you. However, you need to think about how ambitious you intend to be. It can be a mistake to attempt too much in the first season. This is particularly true if the area you are going to use is currently rough ground. No matter how carefully you prepare the ground, weeds will come back and haunt you and if you take on too much, you may become discouraged. It might be better, therefore, to just initiate a small area to begin with and gradually cultivate the rest of the land over the following years.

- ① 첫 경작용 텃밭의 크기
- ② 효과적인 잡초 제거 방법
- ③ 토질에 따른 비료의 종류
- ④ 텃밭 선정 시 토질의 중요성
- ⑤ 채소를 직접 재배하는 것의 이점

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
In economics, theories are often demonstrated to be statistically valid by _____. For example, if we wanted to evaluate the relationship between changes in the price of coffee and the amount consumers buy, statistics regarding coffee prices and sales could be used. When data are not readily available, a model builder might conduct a study to gain the necessary information. Offices of institutional research at colleges often conduct studies to determine levels of student satisfaction, completion rates, and such. The federal government, private research groups, and others collect and provide valuable information and extensive data on many facets of economic life, and the computer has made possible speedier and more sophisticated testing of ideas. Econometrics, which is the use of statistical techniques to describe the relationships between economic variables, is an important subfield in economics.

*econometrics 계량경제학

- ① exploring results of demand and supply variables
- ② examining real-world numbers concerning the variables
- ③ calculating the correlation between input and output variables
- ④ organizing knowledge applicable in a variety of circumstances
- ⑤ determining how economic variables are changed over time

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)
To know whether an artistic performance succeeds or fails requires that we know ① **what** counts as success or failure in any performance context. Music critics will consider a pianist's tone, phrasing, tempo, accuracy, and ability to sustain a line or build to a climax. Speed and brilliance may be important

considerations, which is not to say the fastest performance will be the best. But behind these considerations is an unstated assumption ② **that** it is one person's *ten unaided fingers* that produce the sounds. The excitement a virtuoso pianist generates with a glittering shower of notes ③ **is** intrinsically connected with this fact. An aurally identical experience that is ④ **electronically** synthesized can never dazzle us in the same way: sound synthesizers can produce individual notes as fast as you please, while pianists cannot. ⑤ **Building** into the thrill of hearing a virtuoso is admiration for what the performance represents as a human achievement. Forgery and other forms of fakery in the arts misrepresent the nature of the performance and so misrepresent achievement.

*virtuoso (예술의) 거장(의), 대가(의)

**forgery 위조

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)
Teams seem to go through life cycles, just as products do and even the best teams get stale and need to be refreshed. ① Never let teams get disconnected from outside information. ② Make sure members attend professional conferences, participate in training programs, and visit colleagues in other parts of the organization. ③ It's tempting to cut down the meeting, training, and travel budgets when times get tough, but beware: you could pay the price of falling further behind the competition. ④ When you have to make a significant decision for your organization, you need to block information coming from the outside of your organization. ⑤ Staying ahead of the competition means staying ahead in new knowledge of the technology and the market.

*stale 진부한

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

Only when they begin to welcome a different way of looking at the world can a period of normal science begin again, this time working within the new framework.

Things get interesting when what Thomas Kuhn called a 'paradigm shift' happens. ① A paradigm shift is when a whole way of understanding is overturned. ② This can happen when scientists find things that don't fit in with the existing paradigm—such as observations that don't make sense within the paradigm that the sun goes round the earth. ③ But even then it can take a long time for people to abandon their old ways of thinking. ④ Scientists who have spent their lives working within one paradigm don't usually welcome a different way of looking at the world. ⑤ That's what happened when the view that the earth was the center of the universe was overturned.

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

"No thanks," you say when a waitress comes around with a basket of warm, freshly baked bread, even though you're starving, because you're out to dinner with your new boss. When we want to (a)**impress** someone or make them think a certain way about us, we tend to eat less in their presence than we would if we were alone. Modest consumption is often viewed (b)**favorably**—regardless of one's gender—as it implies self-control, discipline, and that you are paying more attention to the person you are with than to your food.

In addition to wanting to make a good impression, simply being watched makes us (c)**self-conscious**. This along with the anxiety about what critical observations the new boss may be making, can further (d)**enhance** food intake. In Deborah Roth's experiment in which participants were given fake information about prior volunteers, the enhancing effects of imaginary greedy eaters totally disappeared when the experimenter was in the room watching. Regardless of how much the imaginary predecessors had previously eaten, when the real participant knew she was being

(e)**observed** she ate very little. This kind of effect can even occur when the observer isn't a person at all. In an experiment conducted at the University of Missouri, participants finished their meals more quickly and sometimes got up and left without finishing when they were being stared at by a life-sized bust of a human head.

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① Table Manners: A Necessary Evil?
- ② A Solitary Meal Is Not Good for Health
- ③ Watching Eyes May Make You Eat Less
- ④ Effects of Modest Consumption on Health
- ⑤ Effective Ways to Stimulate Your Appetite

6. 윗글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?6)

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

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1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Television, from its earliest days, has conditioned us to communicate with each other with much more than mere words. Through television, we've learned to stop just listening while someone else just talks. What for? It's too slow and boring, while someone gets to the point. We know we can now get information quicker and more easily, and surely with more entertainment, by viewing information or stories electronically, while an amorphous voice-over fills in the details. And it's more fun to be personally, actively engaged in seeing for oneself, rather than ceding center stage passively to someone just talking. By allowing electronic pictures on television to become the first line of communication, we've actually changed our relationship to each other. We no longer learn from each other. Instead we now get our information independently, from an anonymous third source that communicates information visually, using words only secondarily.

*amorphous 형태가 없는, 무정형의

- ① the ways to overcome television addiction
- ② the importance of listening in communication
- ③ the changes brought by television in getting information
- ④ the advantages of using television as an educational tool
- ⑤ the process through which a television program is created

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

While being an introvert comes with its challenges, it definitely has its advantages as well. For example, an introvert is far less likely to make a mistake in a social situation, such as inadvertently insulting another person whose opinion is not agreeable. ① An introvert would enjoy reflecting on their thoughts, and thus

would be far less likely to suffer from boredom without outside stimulation. ② The only risk that you will face as an introvert is that people who do not know you may think that you are aloof or that you think you are better than them. ③ If you learn how to open up just a little bit with your opinions and thoughts, you will be able to thrive in both worlds. ④ An introvert may prefer online to in-person communication, as you do when feeling temporarily uncertain with your relationships. ⑤ You can then stay true to your personality without appearing to be antisocial.

*inadvertently 무심코

**aloof 냉담한

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

A psychologist demonstrated how easy it is to _____. On a TV talk show, he informed the audience that, while driving through New Jersey earlier in the day, he had seen a formation of orange V-shaped objects flying overhead in a northerly direction. Within seconds, as he put it, "the station switchboard lit up like an electronic Christmas tree." Witness after witness called in to confirm this remarkable sighting. Unfortunately for them, the "sighting" was only a product of the psychologist's imagination. Callers even provided many details that he had "omitted," including the fact that there had been more than one pass of the "saucers." This little scam shows how completely unreliable are individual reports that "something happened."

*scam 사기

- ① forget what you just witnessed
- ② gather support for any strange claim
- ③ distort the truth with bias and prejudice
- ④ make children's imagination burn brighter
- ⑤ prevent someone from changing a belief system

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

It is widely believed that verbal rehearsal improves our memory. However, an experiment by Schooler and Engstler-Schooler suggests that is not the case. Participants in the study watched a film of a robbery where they saw a bank robber's face. The experimental group of participants then gave as detailed a description of the face as they could for 5 minutes while the control group did something unrelated. Each participant then had to identify the robber from a line up of eight similar looking people. The participants in the control group, who performed an unrelated task for 5 minutes, picked the correct person from the line up 64% of the time. But the participants who had been recalling all they could of the suspect's face picked the correct person just 38% of the time. Somehow, putting the details of the face into words interfered with the natural facial recognition at which we all usually excel. This effect is called verbal overshadowing.

Contrary to the common assumption about effective memory, ___(A)___ an image seen earlier ___(B)___ recognition afterwards.

(A) (B)

- ① describing facilitates
 ② describing impairs
 ③ verbalizing reinforces
 ④ correcting enhances
 ⑤ correcting undermines
5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The concept of bringing people together in groups, tribes, or organizations is based on the fundamental premise that human being can do more (A)[**collectively / individually**] than they can in isolation. Hundreds of years ago, people banded together for the sake of sharing food and shelter and keeping their family safe. The basic assumption was that the association gained by joining a group would (B)[**benefit / impair**] individuals and their loved ones. This is why I was taken aback by research Gallup

conducted on this topic. When workers across the United States were asked whether their lives were better off because of the organization they worked for, a mere 12 percent claimed that their lives were significantly better. The vast majority of employees felt that their company was a (C)[**boost / hindrance**] to their overall health and well-being.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① collectively benefit boost
 ② collectively benefit hindrance
 ③ collectively impair boost
 ④ individually benefit boost
 ⑤ individually impair hindrance

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

The email inbox environment has changed—that much is undeniable. But people are amazingly adaptable. Just as they have adapted to changes everywhere else in their world, they will adapt to changes in email practices.

- (A) Today, leave kids alone in front of the set with a remote control in their hands, and they're likely to be exposed to explosions, bloody fights, and some rather provocative views of the human body. So what did parents do? They adapted.
 (B) Think back about thirty years, when there were only three or four networks on television. Back then, parents could leave their children in front of the set without having to worry about what they'd see.
 (C) They took away the remote. They purchased parental-lock technology. They began to watch with their children. People haven't turned off their TVs, just as they will not stop reading email. They will continue to develop simple techniques that will enable them to manage ever-increasing volumes of irrelevant email.

*provocative 도발적인

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

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)

Even the peasant family defines its own identity at the table. "To live on one bread and one wine," that is, to share food, is in medieval language an almost technical way of signifying ① **that** one belongs to the same family. Even today in different dialectal expressions, the house is identified with the food that allows the domestic community ② **to live** there together: "Let's go home" (*andiamo in casa*) in the traditional vocabulary of the Romagna region meant, "Let's go into the kitchen." On all social levels ③ **sharing** a table is the first sign of membership in a group. That might be the family but also a broader community—each brotherhood, guild, or association reasserts ④ **its** own collective identity at the table. Every monastic community demonstrates its fellowship in the refectory where all are supposed to share the meal from which ⑤ **is** temporarily excluded only the excommunicated—those who are tainted with some guilt.

*monastic 수도원의

**refectory (특히 수도원의) 식당

***excommunicate 파문시키다

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Musical structure is ubiquitously affected by the human psychological tendency to _____. A repeated pattern, for example, recedes into the attentional background. Perhaps this explains the "law of three" observed by many composers in the West. The law of three states that an exact repetition or sequence should be repeated no more than three times if one is to maintain the attention of the audience. The reason for this may be that a third appearance of a pattern is noteworthy; one recognizes that a stable trend is in place. On the fourth statement, however, the mind only confirms its judgment that a regularity has been introduced. Having recognized the presence of a reiterated pattern, one's attention is no longer required

to make sense of that part of the musical signal. The *tihai* phenomenon in Hindustani music involves an exact reiteration of a pattern so that it is stated three times consecutively, with the effect of a relative climax. The repetition gives the *tihai* pattern particular emphasis.

*reiterated 반복된

- ① habituate to any persistent stimulus
- ② be unable to tolerate ambiguity
- ③ impress others through the sound
- ④ avoid irregular music patterns
- ⑤ prefer repetition to frequent changes

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Today, with organizational leadership leading the way, groups are structured more like soccer or tennis teams than like army groups. Every team member is now empowered to act as a decision maker. Employees must see themselves as both executives and line workers. Organizational leadership masters are very comfortable with that. They don't care about emptying their own wastebaskets and working in the field as long as the strength of the team is enhanced. These flattened organizations are turning up in every industry from steel companies to educational institutions. There's much less emphasis on titles, hourly pay, or other incentives. The team's performance and the strength of the organization are their own reward. This kind of effective teamwork doesn't happen overnight, and the leader needs unique skills to bring it into being.

- ① Listen to the People Working in Different Industries
- ② Build Teams from a Horizontal Perspective
- ③ Don't Blame Others, Just Work to the Top
- ④ Great Teams Start with Inspirational Goals
- ⑤ Start Working and Dare to Challenge

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

At the same time, even if people do abstractly support legal regulation of immoral behavior, they vary in how and the extent to which they want the legal system to intervene.

The goal of legal socialization is to instill in people a felt obligation or responsibility to follow laws and accept legal authority. The goal of moral socialization is to instill in people a duty to follow societal standards of proper behavior independent of rules and codes. ① Given that in normal everyday life those behaviors that society considers immoral are frequently prohibited by law, the two usually work toward the same goal. ② However, that is not always the case. ③ Criminalizing a behavior does not make it immoral, nor is all immoral behavior necessarily criminalized. ④ Most people can think of an instance where they believe a behavior is immoral, but would not support criminalizing it or using the full force of the law to stop people from doing it. ⑤ Such views are strongly shaped by the way in which people understand the position and function of the law within society.

*instill (사상·감정 따위를) 심어주다, 주입하다

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

In many parts of Africa, cell phones are extremely useful in the field of health care. In South Africa, for instance, cell phones help doctors deal with the enormous problem of HIV/AIDS. ① The rates of infection in South Africa are among the highest in the world, and each doctor may have many patients who live in distant villages. ② Since the doctors cannot visit all the patients themselves, they send specially trained health-care workers to see the patients and check that they are following their treatment correctly. ③ Cell phone users in Africa have shown a preference for using their devices for a variety of activities that are normally performed on laptops or desktops. ④ Then, using a new cell phone system called

Cell-Life, the health-care workers talk to the doctor about any problems and send patients to doctors only if necessary. ⑤ This allows doctors to use their time more effectively, and it saves some patients the cost and difficulty of traveling.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Using emotional language is a way to get your audience not only to understand your argument but also to feel it.

- (A) Probably folks might like the idea of that, but they won't necessarily bother to leave the house to go vote for it. People don't care about traffic unless they are stuck in it and missing their children's soccer practice.
- (B) A few years ago I was involved in a campaign for a bill to fund an extra lane for a local freeway. The county wanted to run promotional ads for the bill promising to "improve our roads" and "reduce commute time."
- (C) A better approach was to run ads asking, "Wouldn't it be nice to get to your child's practice on time for once?" or, "Wouldn't you like to get home early enough to have dinner with your family every night?" That helped voters picture exactly how the expanded freeway would improve their lives.

- 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)

There is no question that self-interest is a powerful force that motivates people to produce goods and services. But self-interest can include mercy. Think of the late Mother Teresa, who spent her life caring for others.

- (A) That is, self-interest to an economist is not a narrow monetary self-interest. The enormous amount of money and time donated to victims of Hurricane Katrina is an example of self-interest too—the self-interest was to help others in need.
- (B) One could say that her work was in her self-interest, but who would consider her actions selfish? Similarly, workers may be pursuing self-interest when they choose to work harder and longer to increase their charitable giving or save for their children's education.
- (C) However, our charitable actions for others are influenced by cost. We would predict that most people would be more charitable when the tax deductions are greater or that you may be more likely to offer a friend a ride to the airport when the freeway was less congested. In short, the lower the cost of helping others, the more help we can expect to be offered.

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

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

It is typical, if ironic, to find that luxury crops get much of the attention of plant breeders and agricultural developers, while the staple foods of the poor are neglected. ① The two great studies of the history of particular crops—Redcliffe Salaman's work on the potato and Sidney Mintz' on sugar—both point out that these began their European cycle of development as luxuries. ② Their luxury status and price made it worth the bother of

developing them into the mass staples they eventually became. ③ Today, beef, turkey, and even sturgeon farming (sturgeon produce caviar) gets plenty of research action. ④ It is true that staple foods are considered nutritious, but they do not provide a full, healthy range of nutrients. ⑤ Conversely, staple foods of the poor, such as chickpeas or millets in Africa, have received little attention until recently and are still far behind luxuries like beef and wine in research efforts.

*sturgeon 철갑상어
 **millet 수수

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

In contrast, a person who has perfectionistic thoughts about cleanliness may have excessive beliefs that are inaccurate, inflexible, and cause more harm than good.

Most people believe that it's important to wash regularly and to keep clean. Is this a perfectionistic belief or realistic high standard? For most people, the standards for cleanliness are defined in a way that can be met with little effort, and, for most people, keeping clean has more benefits than costs. ① For example, with minimal effort, keeping clean makes it more likely that others will want to spend time with you. ② Most people are also able to be flexible regarding their standards for cleanliness. ③ Surgeons may raise the standard and wash their hands more carefully before doing surgery, whereas people who are camping in the wilderness may lower their standards and tolerate being less clean. ④ For example, in our clinic we see some individuals who wash their hands hundreds of times each day. ⑤ This repetitive washing may be triggered by perfectionistic beliefs about avoiding contamination from germs, toxins, and other substances.

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

Adjusting to the unbearable persistence of ① **uncertainty** may be one of the loftiest accomplishments of human wisdom. In a beautiful passage from Book V of his *Meditations*, the Roman emperor Marcus Aurelius—known in the Roman era as “the wise one”—captured something of the uncertain nature of life and how we might ② **respond** to it. “Repeatedly, dwell on the swiftness of the ③ **passage** and departure of things that are and of things that come to be. For substance is like a river in perpetual flux, its activities are in continuous changes, and its causes in myriad varieties, and there is scarcely anything which stands still, even what is near at hand; dwell, too, on the infinite gulf of the past and the future, in which all things ④ **vanish** away. Then how is he not a fool who in all this is puffed up or distressed or takes it hardly, as if he were in some ⑤ **momentary** scene, which has troubled him so hard?” Only a fool, in short, would be upset by change.

*myriad 무수한

**puffed up 우쭐한

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Bentham had the very egalitarian view that everyone’s pleasure basically counted the same, and that the only differences between pleasures was quantitative. So Bentham rejected the view that some pleasures are intrinsically better than others, or superior in terms of quality. Indeed, he famously remarked that “Prejudice apart, the game of push-pin is of equal value with the arts and sciences of music and poetry. If the game of push-pin furnishes more pleasure, it is more valuable than either.” Bentham’s view is that what really matters is pleasure, but he was willing to count a lot of things as pleasures, such as satisfaction, enjoyment, and fulfillment. He was not against the fine arts themselves, but didn’t think them superior in *kind* to other sources of pleasure. So, if people get just as much gratification from viewing bobble-head dogs as they do from gazing at the Mona Lisa, so be it. To show any superiority of the *Mona*

Lisa on his account, we would have to argue that gazing at it _____.

*egalitarian 평등주의적인

- ① enables us to think qualitatively, not quantitatively
- ② generates a more intense or more durable pleasure
- ③ makes us think about what the standard of pleasure is
- ④ helps us focus on our conscious mind rather than pleasure
- ⑤ offers us delayed gratification rather than immediate gratification

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

The road to a safe, effective, and enjoyable fitness lifestyle should be considered an ultra-marathon and not a 100-m sprint. The phrase “Rome was not built in one day” really holds true here due to the number of annual exercisers that initiate an exercise program only to quit within a few months, sometimes weeks, because they did not attain the desired results in “their” specified time frame. The truth of the matter is, while it may take a person 30 or 40 years to reach their current physically unfit state, it is human nature, although unrealistic, to want to become the next World’s Strongest Man or Woman immediately. A fitness lifestyle is a lifelong journey, not a weekend vacation, which involves the development of knowledge, patience, commitment, and persistence in order to reach and maintain a desired goal.

- ① Unhealthy Habits You’ll Pay for in Ten Years
- ② Why Short Workouts Are Better than Long Ones
- ③ Make a Healthy Lifestyle a Long-term Commitment
- ④ Just Because You’re Strong Doesn’t Mean You’re Fit
- ⑤ One Man’s Over-training Is Another Man’s Warm-up

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
Imagine a child playing on the beach below a cliff. He finds a cave, and full of excitement, goes in. Suddenly fear seizes him. In the deep dark of the cave, he cannot see the way ahead. What is frightening him is the sense of the unknown stretching into the black distance. Worries can be like this. Our anxiety is not about something specific, but more of a sense that unknown and uncertain possibilities may be out of sight far ahead. We can stop these worries from growing. A powerful torch or flashlight could have shown the child the limits of the cave. We can _____ by asking: "What is the worst that can happen?" More often than not, the worst that we fear is much less terrible than our vague, unarticulated fear. Once we know the worst, we can face it directly and work out more sensibly what to do.

- ① hide our fears
- ② increase our uncertainties
- ③ place limits on our worries
- ④ share specific worries with others
- ⑤ differentiate reality from the ideal

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
Brian Taylor, a professor of urban planning at UCLA, observes that when we travel to work by car, there are a number of parts to that journey. We may walk to our car, drive down our residential block, cruise on a larger arterial road, then pop onto the highway for a spell before exiting onto another arterial road, continue on to a smaller street, then drive up a parking garage ramp, walk to the elevator, and finally walk to our desk. In the course of a commute, the highway portion could be over half the total distance traveled but less than half the time, and we would perceive a minute of driving on a highway as shorter than a minute of walking to our car. Taylor notes that even if the speed on the congested highway

were doubled, the total time saved would be less than 15 percent. For these reasons, building a new highway can _____.

*arterial 간선의, 간선도로

- ① yield more benefits than building a railway
- ② provide little relief for long commute times
- ③ mean more than doubling the miles of roads
- ④ lead to more recreational trips in the weekend
- ⑤ increase the number of public transportation users

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Unfortunately, many people obtain information about food and nutrition through newspapers, magazines, radio and TV. With few exceptions, this information is usually misguided—packaged and processed junk food disguised as healthy is continuously pushed on the public. While these sources may be entertaining, they're usually not an accurate source of health information. The goal of these media sources is to sell newspapers and magazines, and keep you listening to or watching a certain program. One reason for the slanted information is the editorial process—many articles, interviews and other bits of information never get reported because the information clashes with advertisers. But in addition to their ads, these same advertisers get their information to the public in the form of articles, interviews, and other media—even through sponsored "scientific studies"—often with the public not suspecting there's a conflict of interest.

*slanted 편파적인

- ① conflicts between food advertisers and the media
- ② ways of obtaining accurate information on healthy food
- ③ the necessity of restricting food advertising in the media
- ④ effects of food advertisements on the health of the public
- ⑤ unreliability of the media as a source of food information

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

The conscious preference for apparent simplicity in the early-twentieth-century modernist movement in prose and poetry was echoed in what is known as the International Style of architecture. The new literature (A)[**avoided / embraced**] old-fashioned words, elaborate images, grammatical inversions, and sometimes even meter and rhyme. In the same way, one of the basic principles of early modernist architecture was that every part of a building must be (B)[**decorative / functional**], without any unnecessary or fancy additions. Most International Style architecture aggressively banned moldings and sometimes even window and door frames. Like the prose of Hemingway or Samuel Beckett, it proclaimed, and sometimes proved, that less was more. But some modern architects, unfortunately, designed buildings that looked simple and elegant but didn't in fact function very well: their flat roofs leaked in wet climates and their metal railings and window frames rusted. Absolute (C)[**complexity / simplicity**], in most cases, remained an ideal rather than a reality, and in the early twentieth century complex architectural decorations continued to be used in many private and public buildings.

*inversion 도치

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|------------|------------|
| ① | avoided | decorative | complexity |
| ② | avoided | functional | complexity |
| ③ | avoided | functional | simplicity |
| ④ | embraced | functional | simplicity |
| ⑤ | embraced | decorative | simplicity |

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

In any section of a store, the first product customers see isn't always going to have an advantage. Sometimes just the opposite would happen. ① For example, someone making a study of the computer printer section of a store is highly unlikely to stop at the very first model and buy it with no further comparisons. ② By the time he reaches the midpoint of the printer section, though, he may feel confident and informed enough to decide. ③ At trade

shows, the booths just inside the door may seem most desirable, but they're pretty bad locations. ④ Trade shows are designed to let businesspeople meet many potential customers face-to-face in a brief period of time inexpensively. ⑤ Visitors walk past them on their way into the hall, or even worse, they arrange to meet friends by the entrance, thereby creating the false impression that there's a crowd at the first booth and scaring off genuine clients.

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

An instructor could draw on students' memories from childhood and experiences with younger siblings to help them understand concepts in child development. Similarly, an instructor could use students' experiences with the physical world to introduce concepts such as force and acceleration. Comparing a real-life experience with a certain process could also be a useful method for connecting new knowledge to prior knowledge. For example, students' experience with cooking can be used to help them understand scientific processes such as chemical synthesis. Students often show more sophisticated reasoning when working in familiar contexts, and we can build on their knowledge from these contexts as we explore new material.

↓

__(A)__ students' memories and experiences from their everyday lives makes new material more __(B)__.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|-------------|----------------|
| ① | Utilizing | understandable |
| ② | Utilizing | challenging |
| ③ | Separating | complicated |
| ④ | Separating | challenging |
| ⑤ | Suppressing | understandable |

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.
 Soil is an important component of the global ecosystem. It is (a)**fundamental** to life on earth. Yet, when compared to water and air, it is the poor relation in respect of policies designed to promote acceptable standards of quality and ensure its protection. Soil erosion has been recognized as a problem for centuries but the success rate in controlling it is poor. It has generally not proved economic for farmers to practise soil conservation and the political will to enforce erosion control has not been there. One reason for this is that from the viewpoint of agricultural production, it has not been globally (b)**discouraged**. Between 1945 and 1990, the rate of loss of agricultural land through erosion, at 0.1 percent per year, was more than (c)**offset** by annual increases in crop productivity of 1-2 per cent as a result of better farming practices and greater use of irrigation, pesticides, and fertilizers. Further, an important section of the world's population is still engaged in low-input agriculture and therefore effectively 'mining' the soil resource because that is the only way they can (d)**secure** their present livelihood; through poverty, they do not have access to the resources needed to adopt more sustainable farming practices. There is also difficulty in maintaining existing erosion control measures in areas where migration and disease are reducing the size of the rural population. The costs associated with implementing erosion control measures have been (e)**borne** by the individual land user either through increased taxation or by paying higher prices for food, oil, gas, electricity and road and rail construction.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
 - ① Why Soil Erosion Control Measures Have Failed
 - ② Soil Erosion: An Inevitable Phenomenon of Nature
 - ③ To What Extent Does Soil Erosion Affect Humans?
 - ④ Can Sustainable Farming Practices Stop Soil Erosion?
 - ⑤ The Necessity of Controlling Problems of Soil Erosion

2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?2)
 - ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Animal welfare advocates argue that animals raised in factory farms are unable to act according to their natural instincts. ① For example, chickens have been so genetically modified through selective breeding that they cannot behave as chickens once did because their bodies do not allow it. ② Because of the American consumer's growing demand for breast meat, chickens have been bred to have enormous breasts and are fed growth hormones that reduce the amount of time from birth to market. ③ The chicken breast is a fat-free protein source that helps restore the damaged muscle tissue during exercise. ④ Their bones cannot keep up with the rapid growth of their muscles, and at least 90 percent develop chronic leg problems. ⑤ According to a University of Arkansas study, if humans grew at the same rate as factory farm-produced chickens, an average person would weigh 349 pounds (about 158kg) by his or her second birthday.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

When you begin to tell a story again that you have retold many times, what you retrieve from memory is the index to the story itself. That index can be embellished in a variety of ways. Over time, even the embellishments become standardized. An old man's story that he has told hundreds of times shows little variation, and any variation that does exist becomes part of the story itself, regardless of its origin. People add details to their stories that may or may not have occurred. They are recalling indexes and reconstructing details. If at some point they add a nice detail, not really certain of its validity, telling the story with that same detail a few more times will ensure its permanent place in the story index. In other words, the stories we tell time and again are _____ to the memory we have of the events that the story relates.

*retrieve 회수하다

**embellish 윤색하다

- ① identical ② beneficial ③ alien
④ prior ⑤ neutral

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

Edgar Allan Poe was a writer and poet born in the United States. His writing helped ① **lead** the American Romanticism movement and is famous for its dreary, macabre, and stylistic elements. Poe's parents died during his youth and much of his early life was spent attempting to recover from ② **their** deaths. John Allan, a tobacco merchant, adopted and attempted to raise Poe, but due to conflicts over Poe's gambling habits, Poe broke from the Allan family and joined the military. After being discharged from the armed services, Poe pursued a number of writing and editing positions, many of ③ **them** he lost due to his drinking habits. He eventually ended up living with his aunt and marrying his ④ **much** younger cousin. Poe is known for his literary work, but much of Poe's life was actually spent editing and writing in the academic realm of literary theory, ⑤ **which** eventually led him to formulate his own ideas on poetry and art.

*macabre 섬뜩한

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

This basically allows the noise to skip over any barrier of vegetation, as if it weren't there. On clear evenings, when you might want to sit out in your backyard and listen to the crickets chirp, something called an *inversion* can occur in the atmosphere. ① Normally, the air temperature decreases with height above the surface, but on clear nights the surface can cool down rapidly and will cool the air next to it as well. ② This can create a situation where the air temperature increases with height for a while and then falls off normally above that point. ③ The point in the atmosphere where the temperature stops rising and starts to fall off will reflect noise and cause it to be diverted back down toward the surface. ④ So, in this case, the vegetation provides no barrier at all to the noise of the highway. ⑤ The bottom line is that when considering the noise-distribution aspect of the microclimate in areas near highways, landscape architects cannot count on vegetation to provide much of a sound buffer.

*inversion 역전(逆轉), 전환

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
 Are you tired of always being told to "look on the bright side"? Do you wish your optimistic friends would just leave you alone and let you be negative? If you answered "yes" to either of these questions, you may be one of the millions of people who have learned to cope with the pressures of modern life by using what Dr. Norem calls Defensive Pessimism, a strategy of imagining the worst-case scenario of any situation to motivate and carry out effective actions. What if the train is running late, and you won't make it to your job interview on time? What if you don't know anyone at a party you'll be attending? What if you don't know any of the questions on your final exam? Dr. Norem believes _____ actually helps people go on to do their best by preparing for the worst. In fact, she has found that many people perform more poorly when forced to think positive, since negative thinking is often an effective strategy for managing anxiety.

① depending on intuitions
 ② indulging in negative thoughts
 ③ reducing anxiety and depression
 ④ making accurate future predictions
 ⑤ repeating small errors and mistakes

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
 Fundamental to most moral approaches is the idea that human life has a special dignity and value that is worth preserving even at the expense of self-interest. From this belief it follows, as Charles Beitz notes in his classic work *Political Theory and International Relations*, "that there are occasions when we have reasons to disregard the demands of self-interest by taking a moral point of view towards human affairs." This requires, says Beitz, that we regard the world and our actions in it from the standpoint of one person among many rather than as a particular person with

particular interests. This position requires us to choose courses of action, policies, rules, and institutions on grounds that would be acceptable to any agent who was ____ among competing interests involved.

① impartial ② ambitious ③ renowned
 ④ selfish ⑤ imaginative

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

In classic experiments on stress, people performed tasks that required concentration, like solving puzzles, while being blasted at random intervals with uncomfortably loud sounds.

- (A) But here's what is: *none of the participants actually pressed the button*. Stopping the noise didn't make the difference...knowing they *could* stop the noise did. The button gave them a sense of control and allowed them to endure the stress.
- (B) If the noise became too unpleasant, they could press a button and make it stop. Sure enough, the button allowed them to stay calmer, make fewer mistakes, and show less irritation. That's nothing surprising.
- (C) They started sweating and their heart rates and blood pressure climbed. They struggled to focus and made mistakes. Many got so frustrated that they gave up. Searching for a way to reduce anxiety, researchers gave some of the participants an escape.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Patients are the prime source of information about themselves, but recall and accuracy deteriorate rapidly with time, and probably the only truly reliable information from the rational patient will describe current symptoms and complaints. The primary purpose of the patient record is to document details of history and care that will be of use in the immediate or long-term future. Present record systems fail to meet this primary purpose, for many reasons. Most records are paper-based, and are thus often not available, particularly if needed in more than one place at a time. Paper records grow larger, and they deteriorate. Surprisingly, in hospitals there is no statutory requirement governing the structure or content of medical records, and diversity and lack of structure or organisation are commonplace. The current concept of the patient record, as a provider, speciality- and episode-based journal, is also flawed, preventing the easy generation of a clear longitudinal picture of patients' illness or health.

*statutory 법에 명시된

**longitudinal 장기적인

- ① inadequacies in the current patient record system
- ② difficulties of keeping patient records confidential
- ③ necessity of diagnosing the underlying cause of symptoms
- ④ legitimate procedures for access to patient medical records
- ⑤ limits of physicians relying on patients' unreliable statements

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

At last we have become wealthy, and wealth is the prelude to art. In every country where centuries of physical effort have ① **accumulated** the means for luxury and leisure, culture has followed as naturally as vegetation grows in a rich and watered soil. To have become wealthy was the first ② **necessity**; a people too must live before it can philosophize. No doubt we have grown faster than nations which usually

have grown to wealth; and the disorder of our souls is due to the ③ **rapidity** of our development. We are like youths disturbed and unbalanced, for a time, by the sudden growth and experiences of puberty. But soon our ④ **immaturity** will come; our minds will catch up with our bodies, our culture with our possessions. Perhaps there are greater souls than Shakespeare's, and greater minds than Plato's, waiting to be born. When we have learned to ⑤ **respect** liberty as well as wealth, we too shall have our Renaissance.

*prelude 전주곡, 서곡

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

The cold, dry climate of the *altiplano* (the high Andean plateau) made this possible.

Once harvested, potatoes, even under ideal conditions, keep for only a few months before they sprout, and they are vulnerable to mould and decay. ① Native South Americans, however, developed a method of preserving them so that they could be stored for years to provide a safeguard against famine. ② After harvest, the potatoes were covered to prevent dew from settling on them and left out overnight in freezing temperatures. ③ The following day, the potatoes were exposed to the sun and farm families trod on the frozen potatoes to express their liquid, a process repeated several times during the following days. ④ The resulting freeze-dried potato, called *chuño*, was stored in sealed, permanently frozen underground warehouses where it would keep for years before becoming worse. ⑤ *Chuño* was ground into flour and baked into bread, or rehydrated and used for thickening soups, such as *chupe*, which was made with available meat and vegetables.

*express 액체를 짜내다

**rehydrate 물을 넣어 원상으로 되돌리다

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
 With population growth slowing, the strongest force increasing demand for more agricultural production will be *rising incomes*, which are desired by practically all governments and individuals. Although richer people spend smaller proportions of their income on food, in total they consume more food—and richer food, which contributes to various kinds of disease and debilitation. The changes in diet that usually accompany higher incomes will require relatively greater increases in the production of feed grains, rather than food grains, as foods of animal origin partly _____. It takes two to six times more grain to produce food value through animals than to get the equivalent value directly from plants. It is thus quite credible to estimate that in order to meet economic and social needs within the next three to five decades, the world should be producing more than twice as much grain and agricultural products as at present, but in ways that these are accessible to the food-insecure.

*debilitation 건강 악화

- ① displace plant-based foods in people's diets
- ② demand eco-friendly processing systems
- ③ cause several nutritional imbalances
- ④ indicate the consumers' higher social status
- ⑤ play an important role in population growth

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)
 Mary Anning was the daughter of a poor carpenter who lived in Lyme Regis, and that place in southern England was still ① **being eroded** by the sea. It was a brilliant place for Mary to hunt for fossils. Even as a young girl, she went fossil hunting, ② **for** good specimens could be sold to scientists and collectors. Mary and her brother Joseph used their local knowledge to develop a business collecting and selling fossils. In 1811 they found the skull, and then many of the other bones, of a strange

creature. ③ **Estimating** to have been seventeen feet long, it was unlikely that it was anything that had ever been found before. It was displayed in Oxford and was soon named *Ichthyosaurus*, ④ **which** literally means "fish-lizard," as it used fins to swim in water. Mary went on to find a number of other dramatic fossils, including ⑤ **one** that had some resemblance to a giant turtle but without any evidence that it had a shell.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)
 Every large bookstore has a shelf filled with books designed to help you get more money. The books say that greater wealth often provides more happiness. New research shows that the law of diminishing marginal utility also applies to money. In a national sample of Americans, individuals thought that their satisfaction with life would double if they made \$50,000 rather than \$25,000: twice as much money, twice as much happy. But the data revealed that people who earned \$50,000 were only 9 percent more satisfied than those making \$25,000. Around the world, income has surprisingly little influence on whether people smile, laugh, and experience enjoyment on a typical day! And in the United States, once people are earning around \$75,000 per year, making more money has no impact at all on their day-to-day feelings of happiness.

- ① The More Money, the More Desire
- ② Money: The Biggest Cause of Stress
- ③ Does More Money Mean More Happiness?
- ④ Money and Happiness: Which Is More Important?
- ⑤ Happiness Depends on How Much You Accomplish

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Constraints of freedom is a contradictory notion. Since freedom of action is understood metaphorically as freedom of motion, moral bounds can be, and often are, seen as restraints on freedom.

- (A) For instance, people who want to impose their moral views on others are seen as restricting the freedom of others, and the question thus arises as to whether there is any morally justified basis for setting such bounds.
- (B) In general, we seek maximum freedom to pursue our different ends. In the Western moral tradition, morality has often been conceived as the maximizing of individual freedom.
- (C) Freedom of this sort is not absolute and thus cannot be maximized, however, since some of our free actions might interfere with a like freedom for other people. Consequently, the question of legitimate constraints on freedom lies at the heart of many ethical and political debates.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

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

But with the rise of factories and the mass movement from the countryside to the new cities, it became necessary for the workers to be able to understand some quite complex instructions on the machinery they were required to handle.

If society needed journalism to help its evolution, journalism certainly needed society to make sure that the masses were educated: most obviously in literacy—there is clearly no point in producing a printed form of journalism if most people are unable to read it!

① Literacy among ordinary people is in fact a relatively recent development in the UK.
 ② Until the Industrial Revolution the political elites saw little point in spending time and money in educating the masses. ③ This concentration of people into small geographic

areas made the distribution of newspapers and other publications so much easier. ④ Added to that, the development of mass transportation—especially the railways—allowed the rapid and mass distribution of newspapers from the printing presses to the bulk of the population within a matter of hours. ⑤ In this way, the idea that news should be reasonably up-to-date took hold.

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

In an experiment performed by some researchers, participants learned two lists of paired associates on different days and in different physical settings. On day 1, participants learned the paired associates in a windowless room in a building near the University of Michigan campus. The experimenter was neatly groomed, dressed in a coat and a tie, and the paired associates were shown on slides. On day 2, participants learned the paired associates in a tiny room with windows on the main campus. The experimenter was dressed sloppily in a flannel shirt and jeans (it was the same experimenter, but some participants did not recognize him) and presented the paired associates via a tape recorder. A day later, participants were tested for their recall of half the paired associates in one setting and half in the other setting. They could recall 59% of the list learned in the same setting as they were tested, but only 46% of the list learned in the other setting.

*sloppily 너저분하게



According to the above experiment, ___(A)___ turned out to be important in ___(B)___ previously learned information.

- | | |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① physical context | recollecting |
| ② physical context | comprehending |
| ③ learning sequence | instructing |
| ④ learning sequence | recollecting |
| ⑤ cognitive familiarity | comprehending |

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

The amount of distance between the teacher and his/her students and perceived or actual barriers can have a significant impact on communication.

- (A) However, unless the classroom is organised in such a way as to allow the teacher to access individual students, this will be problematic and the teacher may resort to making public reprimands.
- (B) Teachers who stay securely ensconced behind the 'barricade' of their desk automatically create a boundary that obstructs effective interpersonal contact and gives a territorial feel to the room.
- (C) The use of proximity, on the other hand, can be a powerful behaviour management tool. Firm reminders and warnings are best conducted privately and discreetly. Getting down to the student's eye level (and not towering over him/her in a threatening way) models consideration and invites the student to respond in an equally respectful way.

*ensconce 편안하게 앉다

**reprimand 질책

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

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Amateur scientists and independent scholars played an important role in the growth of modern science (Joseph Priestley and Gregor Mendel are two good examples), but today almost all scientists have Ph.D.'s and academic or industry affiliation. ① Funding is provided by public granting agencies, like the NSF or NIH in the United States, as well as private institutes and corporations, each with their own agendas and responsibilities. ② Research is evaluated for publication through a deliberative system of peer review and then disseminated

in highly specialized professional journals. ③ In many fields a research article will have more than twenty authors, arranged hierarchically like film credits. ④ Reading a research article can be a frustrating experience, especially for the one who has not mastered the art of reading scientific literature. ⑤ Like the movies produced by a Hollywood studio, or the laws enacted by a legislative body, scientific knowledge is the product of a complex social web.

*disseminate 유포하다, 퍼뜨리다

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Some city planning experts called for legislation against texting while walking that would be followed by a deep change of norms. This recommendation is based on the assumption that this change is welcomed, but laws banning texting while walking failed in Toronto, Arkansas, Illinois, Nevada, New Jersey and New York. Meanwhile, high-tech firms are developing technological solutions to the problem, offering a transparent screen that allows pedestrians to see what is going on in front of them while texting. Another direction for adaptation to the problem was provided by city councils via better urban planning and interventions to generate awareness. Some towns and college campuses have put 'look up' signs in dangerous stairwells and intersections. Hong Kong added announcements in its subway system recommending that passengers look around; New York City reduced speeds for cars, and San Francisco fosters pedestrian-only corridors.

- ① the urgent necessity of regular safety drills in urban areas
 ② the serious effects of tech-addiction on cognitive abilities
 ③ different strategies to address the problem of texting walkers
 ④ unexpected reasons why legislation against texting while walking failed
 ⑤ major conflicts between advanced technology and outdated traffic systems

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

Cognitive closure means the human desire to end any uncertainty. While a high need for cognitive closure may motivate people to draw upon knowledge-based beliefs in order to approach less ambiguous and more certain end-states, self-guides also play an important role. Chronically or situationally accessible ideal self-guides (A)[**decrease / increase**] an individual's concern about achieving more desirable and certain end-states. When this is the case, factual and rational appeals are effective persuasive techniques because they can aid in the development of knowledge-based beliefs, especially when the need for cognitive closure is (B)[**high / low**]. These types of appeals rely on factual details about the specific features and benefits of the product that are useful for generating an (C)[**informed / obscure**] opinion. For example, an advertisement for a brand-new product, such as an in-home dry cleaning system, may contain a lot of technical information that is very important to consumers that have dry cleaning needs and are interested in using this new type of product.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① decrease high informed
- ② decrease low informed
- ③ increase high informed
- ④ increase low obscure
- ⑤ increase high obscure

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

The human species is unique in its ability to expand its functionality by inventing new cultural tools. Writing, arithmetic, science — all are recent inventions. Our brains did not have enough time to evolve for them, but I reason that they were made possible because _____. When we learn to read, we recycle a specific region of our visual system known as the visual word-form area, enabling us to recognize strings of letters and connect them to language areas. Likewise, when we learn Arabic numerals we build a circuit to quickly convert those shapes into quantities—a fast connection from bilateral visual areas to the parietal quantity area. Even an invention as elementary

as finger-counting changes our cognitive abilities dramatically. Amazonian people who have not invented counting are unable to make exact calculations as simple as, say, 6—2. This “cultural recycling” implies that the functional architecture of the human brain results from a complex mixture of biological and cultural constraints.

*bilateral 양측의

**parietal 정수리(부분)의

***constraint 제약

- ① our brains put a limit on cultural diversity
- ② we can mobilize our old areas in novel ways
- ③ cultural tools stabilize our brain functionality
- ④ our brain regions operate in an isolated manner
- ⑤ we cannot adapt ourselves to natural challenges

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

Contingency, of course, disagrees with other potential ways of explaining human behavior in the past.

Historians are concerned with *contingency*—the free will of humans to shape their own destinies. As historian David Hackett Fischer notes, people's choices matter. ① It is the historian's task to explain the way people are driven to break free from their circumstances and the social and cultural forces that hold them in place. ② History is thus told as a narrative—an often exciting and heroic one—of individual choices made by humans through time. ③ Fatalism and determinism are philosophical or religious systems that teach that human behavior is controlled by forces—fate or the order of the universe—that are outside the control of humans. ④ Actually it is undeniable that we are all products of the macro-level cultural or structural contexts that have shaped the world into which we have been born. ⑤ Any proponent of contingency would accept that, but in the end historians are in the business of explaining why people—as active human agents—have behaved in the past in the way that they did.

*contingency 우연성

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)

“Monumental” is a word that comes very close to ① **expressing** the basic characteristic of Egyptian art. Never before and never since has the quality of monumentality been achieved as fully as it ② **did** in Egypt. The reason for this is not the external size and massiveness of their works, although the Egyptians admittedly achieved some amazing things in this respect. Many modern structures exceed ③ **those** of Egypt in terms of purely physical size. But massiveness has nothing to do with monumentality. An Egyptian sculpture no bigger than a person’s hand is more monumental than that gigantic pile of stones ④ **that** constitutes the war memorial in Leipzig, for instance. Monumentality is not a matter of external weight, but of “inner weight.” This inner weight is the quality which Egyptian art possesses to such a degree that everything in it seems to be made of primeval stone, like a mountain range, even if it is only a few inches across or ⑤ **carved** in wood.

*gigantic 거대한

**primeval 원시 시대의

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

The regional and local press faces its own distinct problems over the faith they can place in websites to compensate for the loss in sales and advertising revenues. With property and car classified advertising moving to websites run by the estate agents, car dealers and various aggregators—although some regional publishers are trying to compete with their own sites in these areas—website advertising revenues are hard to come by. And will the former or current readers of local news in local papers visit the local website? Great efforts are being made, with local papers seeking to offer the stories which once proved so popular with their newspaper readers, the very local, community news. One successful example here

is Gazzettelive.co.uk, the site run by the Middlesbrough Gazette. Visitors to this site can click on postcodes to find news from their own district.

*classified advertising (신문의) 안내 광고(란)

**aggregator (인터넷) 포털 사이트

- ① local papers’ role in providing community news
- ② local papers’ struggles in securing revenue online
- ③ rivalries between online news agencies and papers
- ④ reasons for a decline in the quality of online news
- ⑤ growing importance of national news over local news

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Western thinking about elders and aging has changed over the last several decades, from images of dependent frailty and impending disaster to images of a second life, new opportunities and perhaps saviors of society. ① Documentation on the social support provided by older adults to their families and communities is simply very surprising. ② In the early twenty-first century, adults age fifty-five and older in the United States contributed \$161.7 billion worth of volunteering and unpaid caregiving in caring for family members, helping friends and neighbors, and volunteering for nonprofit organizations. ③ Volunteering can provide individual gains such as the improvement of physical and emotional health, accumulation of human capital, and accumulation of social capital. ④ The value of help provided by older family caregivers alone reached nearly \$100 billion. ⑤ This is dramatically observed in the rapid rise of custodial child care by grandparents, reaching across ethnic and class lines in North America.

*frailty 연약함

**custodial 양육권이 있는

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

Social norms can be powerful when trying to change the behavior of everyone in a team. Consider the manager of a sales team who was tired of his team leaving the office kitchen in a mess. What particularly irritated him was that they left dirty coffee mugs sitting on the kitchen counter rather than putting them in the dishwasher. He had tried asking them again and again to stack the dishwasher, but with little impact. So at the next team meeting he lied, telling them how grateful he was that people were increasingly putting their coffee mugs in the dishwasher. At the same time, he put up a picture of two eyes in the kitchen. The week after, he put up a sign saying, "80 percent of people in this office put their used coffee mugs directly in the dishwasher." And sure enough, people started doing just that. There were always some people who did not clean up after themselves, but very soon 80 percent of people really did tidy up their dirty coffee mugs.



Providing people with information about others' behavior and ___(A)___ can be ___(B)___ for conforming their behavior to social norms.

(A) (B)

- ① agreement irrelevant
- ② agreement inappropriate
- ③ ignorance effective
- ④ observation inappropriate
- ⑤ observation effective

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Randy Garner, of Sam Houston State University, mailed surveys, varying the information on the cover sheet to ensure that the first name of the addressee either matched or didn't match the experimenter's first name. So in the "matching name" group, a participant named Fred Smith might receive a survey from researcher Fred Jones, while in the "non-matching name" group, participant Julie Green might get a survey from Amanda White.

This remarkably simple manipulation affected the response rate, with 30 percent in the non-matching name condition returning the survey, compared to 56 percent returned from those who saw their own first name on the cover. This work suggests that people are far more likely to support, and agree with, those who appear to be like them. The research points to a simple fact: _____.

- ① Similarity works
- ② Ignorance is bliss
- ③ Men learn by doubting
- ④ Nothing hurts like the truth
- ⑤ There is strength in individuality

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

The reason one person is an advisor and the other a client is that the advisor is supposed to know something useful that the client does not. Specialized knowledge gives a person the potential to become an advisor.

- (A) Sometimes, they never do. The key to an advisor's real effectiveness does not lie in technical expertise, but rather in the ability to apply that expertise to the client's situation. Experts who are unable to bridge those two worlds usually fail as advisors.
 - (B) Former government officials become consultants in Washington precisely because they have the ability to forge links between the world of business and the world of the federal bureaucracy. Sometimes, however, consultants, particularly those with secret specializations, do not recognize the importance of their bridging function until they have gained some experience.
 - (C) But being an expert is not enough. Advisors must be able to relate their expertise to the world of the client. The advisor is therefore a bridge between the world of expertise and the world of the client. Public relations consultants bridge the worlds of business and the media.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 - ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Many environmentalists use the phrase "Think globally, act locally." That means you should be active in your community with the purposes of being planet-friendly. But it is also important to think globally and eat locally. A typical meal in the United States travels about 22,000 miles to reach your plate. The fish, meat, fruits, vegetables, and spices are often trucked and flown back and forth around the world as they are produced, packaged, and finally sold. That amounts to lots of "food miles," and the travel along with the manufacture and disposal of the packaging burns fuel and causes pollution. That's why some people call themselves "locavores"—people who won't eat anything that has been grown or prepared more than 100 miles away. When you buy food at nearby farmers' markets, you are contributing both to cleaner air and to your community's well-being. Local markets also tend to have fresher fruits and vegetables, which may be contaminated with fewer pesticides than those in a supermarket.

- ① Why We Should Cut Down on Food Wastes
- ② Locavores Can Save Local Markets and the Planet
- ③ Fast Distribution: A Core Factor to Provide Fresh Foods
- ④ The More Food Miles, The More Diverse Foods We Get
- ⑤ How We Can Popularize Our Local Foods More Globally

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

The white-tailed deer was one of the first animals to be protected by federal legislation. But as it turns out, unlike the passenger pigeon, white-tailed deer were _____. They have proven to be highly adaptable creatures, and their population has not diminished despite the loss of wooded areas. Like squirrels and robins, white-tailed deer have adapted

quite nicely to life on the edge of suburbia. In fact, they are happy to supplement their regular diets with fruits and vegetables from gardens. In addition, many homeowners are fond of these gentle creatures and put out blocks of deer food that help the animals make it through harsh winters.

- ① hunted only for sport
- ② in danger of extinction
- ③ not in much need of protection
- ④ short of fruits and vegetables
- ⑤ searching for their new habitats

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

They also rated how generally extroverted those fake extroverts appeared, based on their recorded voices and body language.

Some years ago, a psychologist named Richard Lippa called a group of introverts to his lab and asked them to act like extroverts while pretending to teach a math class. ① Then he and his team, with video cameras in hand, measured the length of their strides, the amount of eye contact they made with their "students," the percentage of time they spent talking, and the volume of their speech. ② Then Lippa did the same thing with actual extroverts and compared the results. ③ He found that although the latter group came across as more extroverted, some of the fake extroverts were surprisingly convincing. ④ It seems that most of us know how to fake it to some extent. ⑤ Whether or not we're aware that the length of our strides and the amount of time we spend talking and smiling mark us as introverts and extroverts, we know it unconsciously.

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

While the eye sees at the surface, the ear tends to penetrate below the surface. Joachim-Ernst Berendt points out that the ear is the only sense that (A)[fuses / replaces] an ability to measure with an ability to judge. We can discern different colors, but we can give a precise number to different sounds. Our eyes do not let us perceive with this kind of (B)[diversity / precision]. An unmusical person can recognize an octave and, perhaps once instructed, a quality of tone, that is, a C or an F-sharp. Berendt points out that there are few 'acoustical illusions'—something sounding like something that in fact it is not—while there are many optical illusions. The ears do not lie. The sense of hearing gives us a remarkable connection with the invisible, underlying order of things. Through our ears we gain access to vibration, which (C)[underlies / undermines] everything around us. The sense of tone and music in another's voice gives us an enormous amount of information about that person, about her stance toward life, about her intentions.

*acoustical 청각의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-----------------|------------------|
| ① | fuses | precision | undermines |
| ② | replaces | diversity | underlies |
| ③ | fuses | diversity | undermines |
| ④ | replaces | precision | underlies |
| ⑤ | fuses | precision | underlies |

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

We have all experienced emotions, and they undoubtedly impact upon our behavior. Emotions motivate us to meet our needs or achieve our goals by signalling whether these are being met. As such, emotions serve a biological function, and essentially it all boils down to aiding survival. The classic fight-or-flight behavior response in fearful situations improves the prospect of surviving. In evolutionary terms, it increases the chances of the gene pool being passed on to the next generation. The decision is either to flee (in order to escape the imminent danger), or to

stay and fight (in order to overcome the danger). Moreover, the biological fear responses of increased heart rate, muscle tension and stress hormone release can all be related to adaptive preparatory responses for both actions. Similarly, emotional responses associated with positive outcomes, such as food, may assist with localizing and digesting those foods and hence improve survival.

- ① unique range of emotions
- ② ways to control one's emotions
- ③ definition of emotional intelligence
- ④ survival value of emotional responses
- ⑤ effects of negative emotions on the body

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁶⁾

Inbound tourist arrival statistics should be treated with caution, especially if they are being used to identify temporal trends. This is in part because of the high margin of error that characterizes older data in particular.

- (A) However, error still results from such things as inconsistencies from country to country in the collection and reporting of arrivals, expenditures and other tourism-related statistics. This is why UNWTO often adjusts country-level and aggregate arrival data from year to year and why only the statistics that are around five years old are stable.
- (B) For example, the UNWTO figure of 25 million international stayovers for 1950 is nothing more than a rough estimate, given the primitive data-collecting techniques of that era. Yet it is used as a baseline for calculating the relative growth in global tourist arrivals since then.
- (C) At the scale of any individual country, this margin of error is amplified. More recent statistics have a smaller margin of error as a result of UNWTO initiatives to standardize definitions and data collection protocols.

*UNWTO 유엔 세계 관광 기구

**aggregate 종합한

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

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
 People who use visualization as a support for cancer treatment and other life-threatening illnesses have discovered the importance of _____. For example, after Carl's cancer diagnosis he began visualizing the cancer cells being killed by soldiers. It was only after work with his therapist that he realized this could not be effective for him as he had been a committed pacifist for a long time. His subconscious would not easily welcome a warlike image. He settled on using an image of the cancer cells being rescued from their path of destruction by angels and taken to a place of reeducation where they could become "good" cells. It worked for him, and he is convinced that his belief in the principle and his consistency in practicing it positively supported his medical treatment and cure.

*pacifist 평화주의자

- ① focusing on symptoms
- ② frequency of treatment
- ③ careful image selection
- ④ support from family members
- ⑤ using high-tech medical equipment

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

Because the concept of earning a living from having a permanent job is still very much a part of the fabric of the society that we live in, contracting tends to be seen as an (A)[**inferior / attractive**] way to make a living. The fact is that some contractors are much better off than their counterparts who still have permanent jobs. They're earning more and keeping more of what they earn because of the tax advantages that go with contracting. They control when they go on vacation and how often they do it. They have much more (B)[**freedom / restriction**] in how they work. They're not locked into a nine-to-five, Monday-to-Friday work schedule, and they're more likely

to work from home and spend less time commuting. While it's true that some contractors, especially those who are new to it, are struggling, many others love what they do and would never go back to the lifestyle (C)[**freed / imposed**] by a permanent job.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|-------|---------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | inferior | ..... | freedom | ..... | freed |
| ② | inferior | ..... | restriction | ..... | imposed |
| ③ | inferior | ..... | freedom | ..... | imposed |
| ④ | attractive | ..... | restriction | ..... | impose |
| ⑤ | attractive | ..... | restriction | ..... | freed |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Bert Vogelstein's latest effort is what he calls a "liquid biopsy." A blood sample is taken and tested for the presence of even the tiniest amounts of tumor DNA. ① A tumor detected by Vogelstein's liquid biopsy can be detected at just 1 percent the size of what is necessary to be detected by an MRI, currently the most reliable tool for finding cancer. ② MRI scans are capable of producing a variety of chemical and physical data, in addition to detailed spatial images. ③ The amount can be so small that the cancer is discovered even before any symptoms have developed. ④ What this effectively means is that getting a blood test for cancer could become part of everybody's annual medical checkup if the price goes down far enough, as Vogelstein believes it will. ⑤ The testing done to date by researchers at two dozen medical institutions shows that Vogelstein's method found 47 percent of earliest-stage cancers.

*biopsy 생검(생체 조직 검사)

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

If consumers decide they want less of a good (or if producers decide to produce more), supply will exceed demand. The resulting surplus will cause the price of the good to fall.

- (A) Wages will continue rising until demand equals supply and the shortage is eliminated. Similarly, a surplus of a particular type of labor will lead to a fall in wages until demand equals supply.
- (B) The same analysis can be applied to factor markets. If the demand for a particular type of labor exceeds its supply, the resulting shortage will drive up the wage rate (i.e. the price of labor), thus reducing the firm's demand for that type of labor and encouraging more workers to take up that type of job.
- (C) This will act as a disincentive to producers, who will shift resources out of the production of the good, since it will now be less profitable to make it. At the same time, lower prices will encourage consumers to buy more. Price will continue falling until the surplus has been eliminated.

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

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Before television, an entertainer had to work his or her way up from the bottom, working local circuits and vacation resorts before eventually landing a spot in the big vaudeville revues. By the time the top was reached, the act was practiced and refined, and the entertainer was a veteran of the circuit. With television, all that changed. Now a green performer, thrust onto television in the *Ed Sullivan Show* or the *Amateur Hour*, could suddenly capture the attention of the nation in one brief moment. Careers could now be launched with one good appearance, where the performer would command a larger audience than a lifetime of vaudeville circuits could ever provide. The sudden rise and decline of stars became commonplace. Some, like Elvis Presley,

would rise and stay at the top. Others, like Julius La Rosa, a young Brooklyn singer who rocketed to fame on *Arthur Godfrey and His Friends*, burned brightly and briefly before fading into obscurity. This trend continues with the brief celebrity status enjoyed by participants on today's reality shows.

*vaudeville 보드빌(노래와 춤을 섞은 대중적 희극)

**revue 시사풍자극

- ① potential risks of having celebrity status
② the relationship between celebrities and TV ratings
③ driving forces behind the emergence of television
④ the role of television in producing instant stars
⑤ the uncomfortable coexistence of vaudeville and television

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.6)

Where we err, however, is in estimating the *duration* of the positive or negative feelings that such events evoke.

Many of our intuitive theories about the impact of events on our emotional lives are mistaken. However, sometimes they are mistaken in a rather special way. ① We often hit the nail on the head when it comes to predicting the type of impact an event will have on us and the intensity of that impact. ② For example, we may correctly predict that winning the lottery would thrill us more than locating a long-lost sock, or that the loss of a limb would horrify us more than a run in our nylons. ③ Research shows, for example, that the thrill of winning the lottery, and the horror of acquiring a physical handicap, both diminish more quickly than expected. ④ Indeed, after only a few months, people who have experienced either one or the other are barely distinguishable in terms of their overall happiness. ⑤ In technical jargon, our *affective forecasts* exhibit a *durability bias*, for both positive and negative events.

*err 실수를 범하다

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※ 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

By the turn of the twentieth century, the permanent repertoire of musical classics dominated almost every field of concert music, from piano, song, or chamber music recitals to operas and orchestral concerts. The (a)**change** from a century before was enormous. In the eighteenth century, performers and listeners demanded new music all the time, and "ancient music" included anything written more than twenty years earlier. But musicians and audiences in the early 1900s (b)**expected** that most concert music they performed or heard would be at least a generation old, and they judged new music by the standards of the classics already enshrined in the repertoire. In essence, concert halls and opera houses had become museums for displaying the musical artworks of the past two hundred years. The repertoire varied according to the performing medium and from region to region, but the core was largely the (c)**same** throughout most of Europe and the Americas, including operas and operatic excerpts from Mozart through Verdi, Wagner, and Bizet; orchestral and chamber music from Haydn through the late Romantics; and keyboard music by J. S. Bach, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, and prominent nineteenth-century composers.

Living composers increasingly found themselves in competition with the music of the past. This is the great theme of modern music in the classical tradition, especially in the first half of the century: in competing with past composers for the attention of performers and listeners who (d)**disregarded** the classical masterworks, living composers sought to secure a place for themselves by offering something new and distinctive while continuing the tradition. They combined individuality and innovation with emulation of the past, seeking to write music that would be considered original and worthy of performance alongside the masterworks of (e)**earlier** times.

*enshrine 소중히 하다

**excerpt 발췌곡

***emulation 경쟁, 모방

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① Increasing the Gap Between Composers and Listeners
- ② Within or Beyond Classical Music Heritage
- ③ Classical Music: Healing the World
- ④ Lost in the Past: The End of Masterpieces
- ⑤ Classical Composition in the Nineteenth Century

2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?2)

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

In recent times, biologists have begun to suggest that animals are brainy for social reasons. ① Geoffrey Miller, now at Stanford University, suggests that clever creatures can attract more mates because they are more inventive and creative than the average. ② The British biologist Nick Humphrey (and, later, Robin Dunbar) has a broader thesis—that animals do well by living in big cooperative groups, and complex groups can cohere only if the individual members are socially aware. ③ They must know who's who, and remember everyone's personal history, and how they can and should behave toward their fellows. ④ There will be days that they have to remember they cannot be loved without their unique individuality and train themselves to hold on to it so that they can really flourish. ⑤ They must know who they should defer to; who they should submit to; who they should avoid; who is worth mating with; and who they can reasonably hope to mate with, without being beaten up for their pains, either by the potential partner or by some superior.

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.⁴⁾

Co-sleeping, the practice of sharing a bed with your baby, has a controversial place in modern society. Proponents argue that it increases the parent-child bond, whereas opponents worry about safety.

- (A) Men who reported sleeping on the same bed as their child experienced a steep decline in nighttime testosterone levels not seen in men who slept in another room, according to the paper published recently.
- (B) Now an anthropological study adds a new finding to the debate: fathers who sleep next to their babies tend to have significantly lower levels of testosterone than those who sleep in a different room. Lee Gettler, an anthropologist at the University of Notre Dame, compared Filipino men's testosterone levels before having a child and again four years later.
- (C) Meanwhile, studies on women have shown that mothers who sleep with their children pass in and out of sleep. The same disruptions in men could possibly decrease testosterone production, Gettler and his co-authors write.

- 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 a professor of medieval history at the University of Strasbourg in the 1920s and the 1930s, before moving to the Sorbonne in Paris in 1936, Marc Bloch encouraged his students to _____. If written texts provided a view into conscious historical processes, topography, he suggested, provided valuable insight into phenomena that were unconscious and invisible, such as social, economic, and political structure. Bloch described rural history as a "vibrant human interaction with the soil." Studying the form of agricultural fields as seen from an airplane, he contended, provided insight into the society that had produced them. Bloch demonstrated these connections as he took his students on field trips into the countryside near Strasbourg to see the

elongated fields of Alsace, which he considered to be characteristic of all of northern Europe. According to Bloch, students of history could best understand historical processes by looking at historical processes that were still very much alive.

*elongate 길게 늘이다

- ① connect rural areas to urban areas
② study history to prepare for the future
③ work together to achieve a single goal
④ stay in the laboratory rather than do fieldwork
⑤ consider the landscape as a historical document

6. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?⁶⁾

① **Most** drivers think they are better than others behind the wheel. A team from Ottawa University interviewed nearly 400 motorists of all ages. They all had to answer questions about ② **what** they thought of their own driving skills. The question topics included ③ **how** they react in different driving conditions, including terrible weather and congested roads. They then had to rate the skills of others on the road. The results were very similar across all age ranges—almost all of those ④ **interviewed** believed their driving ability was better than that of other drivers. Older drivers in the poll were more ⑤ **confidence** in their ability than younger ones.

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

Keep in mind that while coaching our children to future success, we can't forget about the present. Understanding how what you are doing today ① **benefits** you today and not just somewhere down the road is an essential part of personal motivation. Sometimes seeing the big picture isn't ② **enough**; in fact, the big picture can sometimes be overwhelming. For example, when writing the manuscript for this book, I spent many a morning procrastinating because I could only see the big picture. The big picture overwhelmed me! The ability to break a goal down into ③ **manageable** pieces is important to motivation. When I saw that if I only did *some* work every day, I would eventually reach my goal of finishing an enormous project, I was ④ **motivated** to do a little bit every day. I began to enjoy the journey of writing when I saw how writing every day benefitted me today and not just at some time in the future. In that sense, be ⑤ **confident** using the big picture as motivation.

*procrastinate 미루다, 질질 끌다

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?²)

Those who educate others about art and who employ art criticism methodologies are aware of specific approaches which emphasize focal points that should be noted in a work of art. Karen Hamblen has worked with students and museum patrons of all ages and varying cultural groups, engaging them in art criticism, and feels very strongly that many formats for this process need to be acknowledged, developed, and utilized which will present diverse perspectives. If the art critic is properly a servant, of the public and the artist, both, then he or she should choose varying ways of serving that public in order to best communicate and make the unseeable visible in a language that is understood by the public.

As art critics are also models and teachers for those who are learning to engage themselves in criticism, they should look to express themselves in varying ways.

- ① multiple approaches to classifying artworks
- ② difficulties in educating people about art criticism
- ③ importance of artists having different perspectives
- ④ necessity of conveying art criticism in various ways
- ⑤ negative effects of art criticism on art interpretation

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³)

If one looks at the Oxford definition, one gets the sense that post-truth is not so much a claim that truth *does not exist* as *that facts are subordinate to our political point of view*. The Oxford definition focuses on "*what*" post-truth is: the idea that feelings sometimes matter more than facts. But just as important is the next question, which is *why* this ever occurs. Someone does not argue against an obvious or easily confirmable fact for no reason; he or she does so when it is to his or her advantage. When a person's beliefs are threatened by an "inconvenient fact," sometimes it is preferable to challenge the fact. This can happen at either a conscious or unconscious level (since sometimes the person we are seeking to convince is ourselves), but the point is that this sort of post-truth relationship to facts occurs only when we are seeking to assert something _____.

*subordinate 종속하는

- ① to hold back our mixed feelings
- ② that balances our views on politics
- ③ that leads us to give way to others in need
- ④ to carry the constant value of absolute truth
- ⑤ that is more important to us than the truth itself

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.4)

While the present could be molded, the future turned from something perfectly predictable into something open, novel—a vast, empty canvas that individuals could fill according to their own values and efforts.

- (A) This seems to diminish our capacity to shape our destiny. Potentiality is slaughtered on the altar of probability. At the same time, big data may mean that we are forever prisoners of our previous actions, which can be used against us in systems that presume to predict our future behavior.
- (B) Yet big-data predictions render the future less open and untouched. Rather than being a blank canvas, our future seems already sketched in faint traces that are discernible to those with the technology to make them apparent.
- (C) One of the defining features of modern times is our sense of ourselves as masters of our fate; this attitude sets us apart from our ancestors, for whom determinism of some form was the norm.

*slaughter 죽이다

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

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.5)

For several decades, the notion was controversial, not the least reason for which is that the power of language had for centuries made communication the origin of human beings, singular evidence of a distinct ontological difference between human and animal.

Honeybees perform a complex series of abdominal waggles and footwork upon returning to the hive from food gathering. A bee will shuffle around in the shape of a figure eight, while also moving their abdomen up and down. ① Other bees gather to observe the performance. ② When we watch bees do this, we may say the bees are “dancing,” as the zoologist Max von Frisch did. ③ In 1946, he

proposed the idea that these complex and apparently random movements were in fact a means of communication, with the distance and direction to a profitable flower patch signaled by the angle and duration of the wagging. ④ Sophisticated tests employing radar have indeed confirmed, however, that bees, through movement, are communicating directions to food supplies, just as Frisch had originally argued. ⑤ Current research further suggests that the waggle dance also communicates information about risk.

*ontological 존재론적인

**abdominal 복부의

***waggle (상하·좌우로) 흔들기

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Since the dawn of the movie era more than one hundred years ago, cinema has had its skeptics and detractors. Even Louis Lumiere, one of the principal inventors of cinematography, said, “The cinema is an invention without a future.” But fortunately, Lumiere was wrong. ① Movies did have a future. ② They have become enormously popular and immensely powerful as a tool for telling stories, communicating information, and influencing culture. ③ Even the early silent films, with their jerky, unclear, black-and-white images exhibited an almost magical power to captivate viewers’ attention. ④ According to a new study, about 70 percent of all the silent films ever made no longer exist, and most of those that do aren’t in very good shape. ⑤ Today, with bone shaking surround-sound, brilliant color, wide-screen format, and digital special effects, the power of cinema to transport us to other worlds has grown to enormous proportions.

*detractor 비방하는 사람

**jerky 험악 움직이는

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
An effective way to handle your fears is _____. For example, if you know you'd like to call someone you'd like to get to know better, but are afraid to pick up the phone to do so, you might imagine possible outcomes and say to yourself, "If I call, I'm going to be laughed at or rejected and I'm going to be depressed for three months. Everyone will know I'm a loser and will treat me like I'm nothing." In fact, it can be a lot of fun trying to think up the direst consequences imaginable. You can really get creative if you try. After imagining the scenario leading to extreme anxiety for a few minutes, you'll probably begin to realize that the world couldn't possibly be as bad as your imagination can make it. The world won't end if you go ahead and make that call and it doesn't work out just the way you'd want it to. And it is possible that the outcome could be even better than you're hoping.

- ① to avoid the situations which scare you
- ② to expose yourself to the feared situation
- ③ to know what triggers your fearful reactions
- ④ to exaggerate the situation that you are afraid of
- ⑤ to learn to express your feelings directly and frankly

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)
The links between food consumption and lifestyles defined in relation to social hierarchies ① **developing** in various ways in centuries later than the sixteenth-century. The motif of *quality* became clearer. Consumers now took for granted ② **that** the domain of social privilege expressed itself in the right—or duty—to obtain food products of ever higher quality. However, there were still correspondences between typologies of foods and beverages and the typologies of the consumers themselves. For example, in eighteenth-century Europe, coffee

was ③ **considered** the dominant bourgeois drink, whereas chocolate was aristocratic. ④ **What** was defined here was a clearly ideological antithesis: the former awoke and stimulated the mind to work and to be productive; whereas the latter was a drink for the inactive and lazy. In the following century, however, coffee had already become a popular beverage in France, as ⑤ **had** tea in Holland and England.

*typology 유형 분류 체계
**aristocratic 귀족의
***antithesis 대립

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)
Compared to Mesopotamia and Egypt, Ancient Greece occupied a small area, a mountainous peninsula that encompassed only 45,000 square miles of territory. ① The mountains isolated Greeks from one another, causing Greek communities to follow their own separate paths and develop their own ways of life. ② Over a period of time, these communities became so fiercely attached to their independence that they were willing to fight one another to gain advantage. ③ Slavery in ancient Rome played an important role in the society and economy. ④ There is no doubt that the small size of these independent Greek communities promoted participation in political affairs and unique cultural expressions. ⑤ However, the rivalries among them also led to the internecine warfare that ultimately devastated Greek society.

*internecine 서로 죽이는

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

We know that babies can infer invisible properties based on what things look like. If nine month-olds find that a box makes a sound when you touch it, they expect other boxes that look the same to make the same sound. Older children do more; they make generalizations based on the category something belongs to. In one study, three-year-olds are shown a picture of a robin and told that it has a hidden property, such as a certain chemical in its blood. Then they are shown two other pictures: one of an animal that looks similar but belongs to a different category, such as a bat; the other of an animal that looks different but belongs to the same category, like a flamingo. Which one has the same hidden property? Children tend to generalize on the basis of category, choosing the flamingo. This doesn't show that they are fully essentialists, but it does show that they are sensitive to something deeper than appearance.



According to the above study, children are likely to ___(A)___ objects on the basis of essential attributes rather than their ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① group look
- ② group origin
- ③ rank origin
- ④ list sound
- ⑤ list look

5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

No one is going to persuade the world's population to give up their automobiles for the environment. However, we have the hottest current technology called fuel cells. This is a proven technology used in space exploration to provide electricity from hydrogen and oxygen. Its only waste product is water. If the costs of making fuel cells could be reduced to the right level, the auto could be made into a vehicle that neither pollutes the air nor uses gasoline. The costs of the material necessary to build fuel cells have already been reduced from \$750

to \$5 per square foot. Also, a fuel cell engine that once cost a hundred times as much as an internal combustion engine now costs only ten times as much. On the outside of cars, "Fuel Cells Inside" may come to be the equivalent of "Intel Inside."

*combustion 연소

- ① More and More Computerized Automobile Engine
- ② Fuel Cell Technology Heading Toward Practical Use
- ③ Fuel Cell Technology Has Both Merits and Demerits
- ④ Costs: The Core Matter in Technology Development
- ⑤ Efficiency: The First Thing Considered in Auto Technology

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳을 고르시오.6)

This basic cultural difference has actually been used by the U.S. Border Patrol to identify illegal immigrants.

The way that people hold their bodies often communicates information about their social status. When communicating, people tend to orient their bodies toward others by assuming a certain stance or posture. ① A person can stand over another person, kneel, or "turn a cold shoulder," and in each case the body posture communicates something different. ② The meaning attached to different body postures varies from one culture to another and is learned in the same way that other aspects of a culture are internalized. ③ To illustrate this point, we can look at differences in body posture that people assume when relaxing. ④ People in the United States, for example, are sitters, whereas people in some rural parts of Mexico are squatters. ⑤ According to Larry Samovar and Richard Porter, while flying surveillance planes at low altitudes over migrant worker camps in southern California, the border patrol can tell which groups of campers are squatting and which are sitting, the implication being that the squatters are the illegal aliens.

*squatter 쪼그리고 앉는 사람

