

CORE SET

2Q3 (100)



NAME

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사 용 매 뉴 얼

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■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

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

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The idea of protecting intellectual activity and creation has deep roots. The ancient Greeks used an awards system to ___(A)___ design achievements, which performed some of the same functions as the modern patent system. Their pottery, sculptures, and other manufactured goods had symbols on them to note the tradesmen who created them, which are the predecessors of modern trademarks. Similar marks and symbols functioning as trademarks have been found on Chinese pottery, possibly dating as far back as 2698 BCe, and in many other ancient societies, including the Egyptians, the Assyrians, and the Vedic civilization.

The concept of intellectual property continued to develop during the Roman period. The Roman Empire had an incredible variety of trademarks. Roman potters alone used approximately 6,000 trademarks. Additionally, Roman authors had a sense that their intellectual creations were ___(B)___ as they complained about the exploitation of those creations. Their sense of injustice was probably heightened by the fact that there were laws and traditions in place that supported their belief that only they could exploit their creations. Roman authors could, in fact, make money from the copying and publishing of their works because the value of their intellectual creations was recognized.

1) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Early Development of Intellectual Property Protection
- ② History of Roman Intellectual Property Law
- ③ How the Romans Protected Their Properties
- ④ Increasing Demand to Protect Ancient Artifacts
- ⑤ Why Trademarks Were Exploited in Early Civilizations

2) 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A) (B)

- ① recognize valuable
- ② recognize outdated
- ③ honor ignorable
- ④ suspend imitable
- ⑤ suspend significant

※ [3~4번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Have you ever wondered why you can't resist a chocolate chip biscuit? Dr. David Kessler may have found the answer. In his book, *The End of Overeating*, Kessler suggests that the reason we are not able to resist certain foods is not just because we don't have enough willpower. According to Kessler, there is a point at which we get the greatest pleasure from sugar, fat, and salt. He called it the "bliss point." Foods that trigger this bliss point are not only tastier, but they also stimulate people's appetites instead of suppressing them. He argues that the food industry has done something similar by manipulating the sugar, fat, and salt content of foods to hit our taste buds at the bliss point that makes them irresistible. Combining sugar, fat, and salt at just the right levels jams our brain's usual radar that would tell us we're full, and stimulates the dopamine reward center, which is a powerful behavior driver.

The End of Overeating places much of the blame for obesity on the fact that food makers in the Western world _____. Our brain circuits have been captured by deep-fried chicken wings, pitchers of beer, super large fries, and mega-burger and conditioned to overeat. In essence, overeating is not due to an absence of willpower, but due to a biological challenge made more difficult by the overstimulating food environment that surrounds us.

3) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Don't Certain Foods Suit Your Taste?
- ② How to Stay Healthy: A Widely Varied Diet
- ③ Are You Unhappy? Change Your Eating Habits!
- ④ How Can We Control the Tendency to Overeat?
- ⑤ You Can't Resist Overeating? Blame the Food Companies!

4) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① cheat our appetite
- ② overestimate our willpower
- ③ pretend to sell healthy food
- ④ put exaggerated advertisements
- ⑤ manipulate statistics about obesity

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Microsoft senior research fellow Malcolm Slaney and Cambridge University professor Jason Rentfrow advocated dispensing with physical copies of documents and mail, and all the filing, sorting, and locating that they entail. Computer-based digital archives are more efficient in terms of storage space, and generally quicker in terms of retrieval.

But many of us still find something soothing and satisfying about handling physical objects. Memory is multidimensional, and our memories for objects are based on multiple attributes. Think back to your experience with file folders, the physical kind. You might have had an old beat-up one that didn't look like the others and that—quite apart from what was inside it or written on it—evoked your memories of what was in it. Physical objects tend to look different from one another in a way that computer files don't. All bits are created equal. The same 0s and 1s on your computer that render junk mail also render the magnificent beauty of Mahler's fifth symphony or Monet's Water Lilies. In the medium itself, there is nothing that _____. So much so that if you looked at the digital representation of any of these, you would not even know that those zeros and ones were representing images rather than text or music. Information has thus become separated from meaning.

5) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why We Still Keep Physical Files
- ② Digital Culture: Understanding New Media
- ③ Create Unlimited Space for Your Memories
- ④ Digital Tools Are a Communication Wizard!
- ⑤ Challenges of Early Adopters in the Digital Age

6) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① represents the digital signals
- ② carries a clue to the message
- ③ offers user-friendly environments
- ④ makes information accessible to all
- ⑤ suppresses your memory from the past

※ [7~8번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Reward-based methods of motivating improvements in behavior or school performance are generally ___(A)__. Why? The primary problem with these strategies is that they bear little, if any, relationship to the way the world actually works. To illustrate, let's suppose your job performance is consistently not up to the desired standard. You come in late, fail to fill your quota or turn in reports on time, and often leave early. Your male supervisor counsels you concerning these problems, but his words and warnings fall on deaf ears. One day, he posts a chart above your desk and announces, "Every day you come to work on time, turn in your reports, fill your quotas, and stay the full eight hours, I'll glue a star in one of the fifty blocks on this chart. When you've earned fifty stars, we're going to reward you with a new car, any car you want!"

There is very little chance for your supervisor to operate like this, but for the purpose of this discussion, let's pretend he does exactly that. Would you get your act in gear and begin earning stars for a new car? Surely, you would! Then, once you were behind the wheel of your new sports car, you'd slowly but surely go back to your old and irresponsible ways at work. You'd even take a certain pleasure in your supervisor's mounting anger, knowing that the more angry he becomes, the more likely he is to make you an even better offer than the first one. Getting a new car didn't, therefore, make you a better employee. Quite the contrary, it taught you how to ___(B)___ your boss.

7) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① You Need a Rock, Not a Rolling Stone
- ② Rewards Don't Bring Better Employees
- ③ Only Hard Work Leads You to Success
- ④ Learn to Get Along with Your Coworkers
- ⑤ Get Regular Feedback from Your Employees

8) 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A) (B)

- ① ineffectual manipulate
- ② ineffectual impress
- ③ reliable compliment
- ④ available distrust
- ⑤ available promise

※ [9~10번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Beware of those who use the truth to trick you. When someone tells you something that is true, but leaves out important information that should be included, he can create a false impression. For example, someone might say, "I just won a hundred dollars on the lottery. It was great. I took a one-dollar ticket back to the store and turned it in for one hundred dollars!" This guy is a winner, right? Maybe, maybe not. We then discover that he bought two hundred tickets, and only one was a winner. He is really a big loser! He didn't say anything that was false, but he deliberately omitted important information. That's called a half-truth. Half-truths are not technically lies, but they are just as dishonest.

Untrustworthy candidates in political campaigns often use this tactic. Let's say that during Governor XYZ's last term, his state lost one million jobs and gained three million jobs. Then he seeks another term. One of his opponents runs an ad saying, "During Governor XYZ's term, the state lost one million jobs!" That's true. However, an honest statement would have been, "During Governor XYZ's term, the state had a net gain of two million jobs." Advertisers will sometimes use half-truths. It's against the law to make false claims so they try to mislead you with the truth. An ad might boast, "Nine out of ten doctors recommend Yucky Pills to cure nose pimples." It fails to mention that they only asked ten doctors and nine of them work for the Yucky Corporation. This kind of _____ happens too often. It's a sad fact of life.

9) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Honesty Always Pays
- ② Half-Truths Are Not True
- ③ Information: The Most Valuable Asset
- ④ A Harmful Truth Is Better Than a Useful Lie
- ⑤ Trust Your Own Judgment Over That of Others

10) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① deception ② interaction ③ evaluation ④ exaggeration ⑤ misunderstanding

※ [11~12번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Sixty-plus years ago there was an implicit contract between employees and employers. Employees would commit to working at companies, and those companies would take care of the employees for life. In fact, lifetime or very long-term employment was standard. Then, when employees would retire they would get pensions. Employees didn't really think about leaving companies unless they were either fired or the company closed down. Happiness, doing challenging work, creativity, innovation, and engagement weren't primary concerns back then. Employees had a virtually endless threshold as far as they "would be willing to take" or put up with at work.

Today this relationship has changed dramatically. Staying with one company for a lifetime, or even long-term employment, is virtually unheard of, as are pensions. Today's _____ have shifted away from companies toward managers, teams, or projects. If we work with people we really like and those people switch companies, we may follow them if there is an opportunity for us to do so. Today we give some of our time and attention to employers but once we start to feel unhappy we start looking for something better. Our threshold of what we are willing to put up with has dramatically shrunk, and we are quick to turn to other opportunities. The 2013 Kelly Global Workplace Index report found that in the United States 42 percent of respondents changed jobs in the past year. In Australia this number was 62 percent, in the United Kingdom 50 percent, and in Canada 49 percent.

*threshold 한계점

11) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① From Large Companies to Small Growing Companies
- ② Adapt to the Future Employee and the Future Manager
- ③ What Motivates Employees: Not Work But Self-realization
- ④ How the Employee and Employer Relationship Is Changing
- ⑤ Why It Is So Difficult to Hire and Promote the Right People

12) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① loyalties ② challenges ③ strategies ④ innovations ⑤ competitions

※ [13~14번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

We always talk about using up matter when we consume resources, but actually we don't consume any matter; we may only change it to another form. In any ordinary physical or chemical change, matter is neither created nor destroyed, but merely changed from one form to another. This law tells us that we can never really throw any matter away. Everything must go somewhere, and all we can do is to recycle some of the matter we think we have thrown away. We can collect dust and soot from the smokestacks of industrial plants, but these solid wastes must then go somewhere. Cleaning up smoke is a misleading practice: the invisible gases and very tiny particle pollutants left over often are more damaging than the large solid particles that are removed. We can also collect garbage and remove solid waste from sewage, but these must either be burned, dumped into rivers, lakes, and oceans, or deposited on the land, causing soil and water pollution.

Although we can certainly make the environment cleaner, talk of 'cleaning up the environment' and 'pollution free' cars, products, or industries is scientifically _____. The law of conservation of matter tells us that we will always be faced with pollution of some sort. Thus, we are also faced with the problems of trade-offs. In turn, these frequently involve subjective and controversial scientific, political, economic, and ethical judgments: we must decide what is a dangerous pollutant level, to what degree a pollutant must be controlled, and what amount of money we are willing to pay to reduce a pollutant to a harmless level.

13) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Is It Possible to Break Up Solid Particles?
- ② How Does a Pollutant Affect Human Health?
- ③ The More You Create, The More You Destroy
- ④ Protection of the Ecosystem: Recycle Resources
- ⑤ Pollutants: Never Gone, Only Changing Their Forms

14) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① mistaken ② invaluable ③ inevitable ④ consistent ⑤ achievable

※ [15~16번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

On the international scene, the One Laptop Per Child (OLPC) project envisioned a digital utopia in which all kids in developing countries would be online. Led by Nicholas Negroponte, one of the founders of the MIT Media Lab, the project aimed to put a new low-cost, networked laptop in the hands of every child over six around the world. The idea was that given a computer, children from impoverished or remote communities would teach themselves and their families how to use it. And that's how knowledge would spread.

A founding partner of the laptop project, Seymour Papert, asserted that once each kid had a computer, face-to-face instruction wouldn't be necessary. "There are many millions, tens of millions of people in the world who bought computers and learned how to use them without anybody teaching them. I have confidence in kids' ability to learn."

Kids are wired to learn, that's true. But certain basics must be in place before they can learn more than frustration, as many teachers in impoverished communities discovered decades ago. There were One Laptop programs in American urban settings, such as Birmingham, Alabama, where students ultimately spent less time on homework and creative work and more time in online chat rooms after getting their free laptops, according to Mark Warschauer and Morgan Ames, who led the study. The researchers noted that teens in low-income families often got less supervision from adults, and so used their laptops mainly for entertainment: to play games, to chat, and to download music and movies. Like a television, laptops can be used as an _____ tool, but usually they're not.

15) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Laptop vs. Desktop: A Lifestyle Choice
- ② One Laptop Per Child: Vision vs. Reality
- ③ Knowledge-Based Economy: Is It the Answer?
- ④ Face-to-Face and Online Learning Complete Each Other
- ⑤ Formal Education vs. Self-Taught Learning: Which Is Better?

16) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① interactive ② easy-to-use ③ educational ④ inexpensive ⑤ irreplaceable

※ [17~18번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Redshirting is the practice of holding a child back for an extra year before the start of kindergarten. It is increasingly prevalent among parents of would-be kindergartners. In 1968, four percent of kindergarten students were six years old; by 1995, the number of redshirted first- and second-graders had grown to nine percent. In 2008, it had risen to seventeen percent. The original logic of the yearlong ___(A)___ is rooted in athletics: athletes who are bigger and stronger tend to perform better, so why not bench the younger, smaller ones for a year? The logic was popularized in *Freakonomics*, in which the authors, Stephen J. Dubner and Steven D. Levitt, pointed out that elite soccer players were much more likely to have birthdays in the earliest months of the year—that is, they would have been the oldest in any group of students.

On the surface, redshirting seems to make sense in the academic realm, too. The capabilities of a child's brain increase at a rapid pace; the difference between five-year-olds and six-year-olds is far greater than between twenty-five-year-olds and twenty-six-year-olds. An extra year can allow a child to excel relative to the younger students in the class. "Especially for boys, there is thought that a relative-age effect persists across sports and over time," said Hilary Levey Friedman, the Harvard sociologist. "Early investment of time and skill developments appear to have a more lasting impact." It's this ___(B)___ logic, rather than genuine concern about a child's developmental readiness, that drives redshirting. Many parents decide to redshirt their children not because they seem particularly immature or young but because they hope that the extra year will give them a boost relative to their peers.

17) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Why Do Parents Redshirt Their Children?
- ② Definition of Redshirting and Its Problems
- ③ Effect of Redshirting Is Great Among Girls
- ④ Parents' Excessive Desire Can Ruin Children
- ⑤ Do Good Athletes Perform Academically Well?

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

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| ① delay | political |
| ② delay | competitive |
| ③ collaboration | political |
| ④ search | competitive |
| ⑤ search | economic |

※ [19~20번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Three composers attended a show at the Cafe Concert des Ambassadeurs. There they heard performances of a song written by one of them and a sketch written by the other two. After the performance, the three refused to pay their bill, telling the owner of the cafe: 'You use the products of our labour without paying us for it. So there's no reason why we should pay for your service'. The case went to court, and the composers won on appeal. The decision extended an existing law on theatrical performances to all musical works and all public performance of those works. This decision created a new category of legal right—the performing right—and with it a new economic relationship between music user and copyright owner.

As a result of the decision, these composers and others including music publishers founded a society to enforce and administer their performing rights. In doing so, they established the principle and practice of the collective administration of rights, based on the fact that—with the possible exception of opera performances—it was impossible for a single composer or publisher to monitor every use of his or her work by singers, bands, promoters or, in the twentieth century, broadcasters. _____, the new society was entrusted with the task of monitoring music use, issuing licences to music users, negotiating fees, collecting fees and finally distributing the money raised to the composers and songwriters whose works were adding value to other people's businesses.

19) 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the cultural significance of musical performance
- ② strategies for creating public interest through music
- ③ the rise of performing rights in music and its effects
- ④ performing arts for the public and their artistic value
- ⑤ the influence of the new society on increasing licence fees

20) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Accordingly ② Nevertheless ③ Otherwise ④ Conversely ⑤ Similarly

※ [21~22번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Auguste Comte, the nineteenth-century philosopher, believed that some helping behavior was based on a person's own sense of self-gratification. He referred to this as egoism. At the same time, he believed that people also were motivated to "live for others." To describe this basically unselfish desire, Comte coined the term altruism. Why, then, does the helper help? If we focus on egoism, we will look for such rewards as self-congratulations ("I'm a pretty decent person for doing what I did."), escape from guilt or shame ("I could never live with myself if I didn't help."), and relief from distress ("I felt awful when I saw the person in need; I felt better when I helped.").

Altruism, _____, has a benefit to another person as its ultimate goal. The focus is solely on the other without conscious attention focused on one's own self-interest. Daniel Batson and his colleagues have proposed that true altruism comes from empathy—feelings that are congruent with the feelings and perceived welfare of another person. When a person is in need, empathy would suggest the emotions of sympathy, compassion, and tenderness. According to Batson, empathy creates a motivation for altruism, whose ultimate goal is the benefiting of the person in need. The empathy-altruism hypothesis states that empathy gives rise to altruism, and that this is but one reason that people help. The empathy-altruism link does not exclude other motivations for acting in a helpful way. Batson and his colleagues believe that the relief of personal distress—that is, egoism—is one motive for helping, but that the more selfless concern for others that we call altruism is yet another.

*congruent 일치하는, 조화된

21) 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the evolution of helping behavior
- ② philosophical problems of egoism
- ③ egoism and empathy as motives for helping
- ④ altruism as a principle of moral behavior
- ⑤ psychological aspects of empathy

22) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① as a result
- ② in other words
- ③ on the other hand
- ④ as a matter of fact
- ⑤ for instance

※ [23~24번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Is it possible to be scientifically-minded and not to believe in evolution? Well, it is important to distinguish between micro-evolution and macro-evolution. Micro-evolution involves variations within biological "kinds" (such as varieties of dogs, cats, horses, cows, etc.). Micro-evolution is truly scientific, but macro-evolution which teaches that variations in nature can occur and did occur across biological "kinds" (especially from simpler kinds to more complex ones) has never been scientifically proved even though it is almost universally taught and taken for granted as being a scientific fact.

The famous nineteenth century naturalist Charles Darwin assumed in his theory of evolution that because micro-evolution occurs in nature then macro-evolution must also be possible, but the modern scientific evidence from genetics supports only the possibility of micro-evolution occurring naturally in living things. For example, no matter how many different breeds or varieties of dogs come into being they will always remain dogs and not change or evolve into some other kind of animal. _____, the formation of entirely new varieties of animal within biological kinds from hybridization will not support Darwinian macro-evolution since such hybridization does not involve any production of new genetic information but merely the recombination of already existing genes.

*hybridization 교배, 잡종 번식

23) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Could an Ape Evolve into a Human Being?
- ② How Biologists Prove the Theory of Evolution
- ③ Micro- and Macro-evolution Are Scientifically Valid!
- ④ World of Genetics: No Limits to Variation and Change
- ⑤ Darwin: The First Scientist to Devise a Theory of Evolution

24) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① In other words
- ② In addition
- ③ Instead
- ④ On the contrary
- ⑤ Nevertheless

※ [25~26번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Most of the world's adults now use digital networks, whether via computer or phone, and most of those began doing so only in the last decade. Observers of society had a fairly unprecedented opportunity to observe people's behavior around the adoption of digital tools, and the result is exactly what you'd expect from the arrival of an unfamiliar new medium: we are absolutely terrible at predicting our own future behavior.

Study after study in the 1990s asked potential users what they would do with the Internet if they got access to it, and the commonest answers always clustered around "I'll use it to find information," "I'll use it to help me with my schoolwork," and so on. Whenever a poll asked people already online what they actually did, the answers were quite different. "Keeping up with friends and family," "sharing photos with others," "talking with people who share my interests," and the like appeared near the top of every list. Because we're so lousy at predicting what we will do with new communications tools before we try them, this particular revolution is being driven by overlapping experiments whose consequences are never clear at first. _____, creating the most value from a tool involves not master plans or great leaps forward but constant trial and error. The key question for any society undergoing such a shift is how to get the most out of that process.

*lousy 변변치 않은

25) 뒷글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the enormous development of the Internet
- ② the social isolation caused by the digital revolution
- ③ the importance of family and other relationships
- ④ unpredictable effects of new communications tools
- ⑤ digital trends shaping the media industry

26) 뒷글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Hence ② Otherwise ③ Nevertheless ④ Conversely ⑤ For example

※ [27~28번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

You can probably recall a time when you have found yourself deep in conversation with a colleague or a friend, perhaps at a conference, in a business meeting, or at a party—the kind of conversation that captured your complete attention. In fact you were so focused on what was being said that you were oblivious to all the other activities and conversations going on around you. But then you heard your name mentioned from another part of the room and instantly your attention was ____ (A) _____. It's almost as if you possessed an invisible antenna that was constantly scanning the environment, ready and waiting to tune in to any mentions of your name. This phenomenon is so widespread that psychologists even have a name for it: "The Cocktail Party Phenomenon."

Should you need further convincing of how important people's names are to them, then you might like to try this little experiment next time you're in a meeting or with a group of friends. Hand out a blank piece of paper to everyone in the room and simply ask them to write down their five favorite letters of the alphabet. If they are anything like the subjects in the studies where this has been done, when you review their choices you will likely notice an amazing ____ (B) ____ between the letters they have chosen and their own names, especially their initials.

*oblivious 의식하지 못하는

27) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Pay Attention to What You Say
- ② Effects of Name on One's Future
- ③ How to Remember Name Effectively
- ④ Name: Top Priority for Our Attention
- ⑤ What Enables Us to Concentrate Better

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

(A) (B)

- ① diverted similarity
- ② diverted difference
- ③ concealed similarity
- ④ weakened difference
- ⑤ weakened balance

※ [29~30번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Attributed to St. Bonaventura, a thirteenth-century scholar, the saying "The higher a monkey climbs, the more you see of its behind" illustrates what we think of higher-ups. In fact, the saying applies better to humans than monkeys. But if I feel the saying is humorous, my own reaction fits this mold in that I relate it with a leading figure making a fool of himself during a show of power. Our species has a distinctly defiant characteristic that ensures that, however much we look up to those in power, we're always happy to make fun of them. Present-day egalitarians, such as hunter-gatherers, show the same tendency. They emphasize sharing and suppress distinctions of wealth and power. The would-be chief who gets it into his head that he can order others around is openly told how ___(A)___ he is. People laugh in his face as well as behind his back. Christopher Boehm, an American anthropologist interested in how tribal communities level the hierarchy, has found that leaders who become bullies, fail to redistribute goods, or deal with outsiders to their own advantage quickly lose respect and support. The weapons against them are ridicule, gossip, and disobedience.

Social hierarchies may have been out of fashion when our ancestors lived in small-scale societies, but they surely made a comeback with agricultural settlement and the accumulation of wealth. But the tendency to defy these vertical arrangements never left us. We're born ___(B)___.

*egalitarian 인류 평등주의자

29) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Is Democracy the Best Political System?
- ② Myths about People Living in Tribal Societies
- ③ Social Hierarchies Are Necessary for Survival
- ④ It's Natural for Our Species to Support Equality
- ⑤ Why We Like to Laugh at Our Primate Relatives

30) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

(A)

(B)

- ① lazy economists
- ② reasonable economists
- ③ diligent economists
- ④ respectable revolutionaries
- ⑤ amusing revolutionaries

※ [31~32번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Admiration of great men, both of our own time and of the past, is a valuable emotion and a stimulus to useful activity. To young men of vigour and enterprise, the achievements of predecessors are an encouragement and a proof of what is possible to achieve. But if this good effect is to result from admiration, it is necessary that the achievement be something that is possible to equal by means of sufficient exertion, not something outside our capacity. It is possible to use the great men of the past as an excuse for laziness, by assuming that what they achieved was perfect for all time and need never be re-examined. This attitude is defended by those who adopt it, who call it "reverence" and condemn all modern initiative as disrespectful. "Reverence" in this sense has been a ___(A)___ to the human race.

One of the most outstanding examples of the harm done by excessive reverence is the influence of Aristotle. For a brief period, in the eleventh and twelfth centuries, when the West rediscovered him through contact with the Arabs, his writings acted as an intellectual stimulus. But very soon he became the canon of orthodoxy, and no advance could be made except by showing the falsehood of what he said. Galileo could not induce professors of astronomy to look through his telescope at Jupiter's moons, because they knew from Aristotle that Jupiter has no moons. Throughout Galileo's life he was as much ___(B)___ for disagreeing with Aristotle as for his supposed conflict with the Scriptures.

*orthodoxy 정설 **Scriptures 성경

31) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Great Men Cannot Be Made without Great Effort
- ② Don't Neglect Our Ancestors' Basic Lessons about Life
- ③ Why We Should Try to Admire Achievements of Others
- ④ Blind Admiration for Great Men: Obstacle to Human Progress
- ⑤ Working Alone: The Main Factors That Leads to Self-Discovery

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

(A) (B)

- ① misfortune criticized
- ② misfortune lauded
- ③ barrier praised
- ④ blessing persecuted
- ⑤ blessing respected

※ [33~34번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

European Americans are individualistic people who tend to focus on themselves and their sense of personal control. In contrast, East Asians are collectivist people who tend to focus on their personal relationships and social responsibilities. As a consequence, European Americans tend to view actions in terms of internal factors ("she did it because she chose to do it"). In comparison, East Asians tend to explain actions in terms of their social context ("he did it because it was his responsibility to his family").

Do such cultural differences affect how people recognize objects and events? Apparently they do. In one study, American and Japanese participants were shown drawings of everyday scenes, such as a farm. Later, they saw a slightly changed version of the scene. Some of the changes were made to the focal point, or figure, of the scene. Other changes altered the surrounding context, or ground, of the scene. Americans, it turns out, were better at detecting changes in the figure of a scene. Japanese participants were better at finding alterations in the background.

To explain this difference, Chua, Boland, and Nisbett presented American and Chinese participants with pictures of a figure (such as a tiger) placed on a ground (such as a jungle) and monitored their eye-movement patterns. The Americans focused their eye movements on the figure; Chinese participants made more eye movements around the ground. In other words, Westerners have a relatively narrow focus of attention, whereas Easterners have a broader focus of attention. Apparently, the society we live in can, indeed, influence even our most basic _____ habits. This difference even influences the artistic and aesthetic preferences expressed in Eastern and Western art.

33) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Culture: Unity in Diversity
- ② Do They See What We See?
- ③ Interactions of East and West
- ④ Take Charge of How Others See You
- ⑤ The Challenge of Cultural Relativism

34) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① perceptual ② repetitive ③ functional ④ instinctive ⑤ creative

※ [35~36번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

An important and often confusing distinction concerns the difference between an emotion and a mood. There is some disagreement about what underlies this distinction, but the approach that seems most successful and widely accepted is based on _____—what philosophers have called *intentionality* or *object directedness*. That is, emotions are about, or directed toward, something in the world. In the English language, they are *about* something, *at* something, *of* something, or *that* something. A person is angry about the mess a roommate did not clean, or afraid of an upcoming examination, or happy at receiving an unexpected present, or sad that a pet dog has died. In contrast, moods lack this quality of object directedness; a person in an irritable mood is not necessarily angry about anything in particular—he or she is just generally grumpy. Moods either have no object, or else have a very general object, such as one's entire life situation or the world at large. Moods therefore have a global, free-floating quality that tends to color reactions to events and situations encountered while in the mood.

In reality, moods and emotions may alternate, or even co-occur. It is helpful to keep in mind the conceptual distinction based on object directedness, lest these alternations lead to confusion.

*intentionality 지향성

35) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Mood: The Other Side of an Emotion
- ② An Emotion Involves a Mood in Human Life
- ③ How Is an Emotion Different from a Mood?
- ④ Emotions and Moods: Basic Human Instincts
- ⑤ Why Are People Controlled by Emotions and Moods?

36) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the state and trait distinction
- ② the concept of having an object
- ③ the large number of emotional states
- ④ the general tendency to experience emotion
- ⑤ the now somewhat old-fashioned-sounding term

※ [37~38번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Now more than ever, effective leadership requires a deft and subtle touch. The reason is simple: we have grown more distrustful of authority. At the same time, almost all of us imagine ourselves as authorities in our own right. Feeling the need to assert themselves, people today put their own interests before the team.

These trends affect leaders in ways they barely know. The tendency is to give more power to the group: wanting to seem democratic, leaders poll the whole staff for opinions, let the group make decisions, give subordinates input into the crafting of an overall strategy. Without realizing it, these leaders are letting the politics of the day seduce them into violating one of the most important rules of warfare and leadership: _____. Before it is too late, learn the lessons of war: shared leadership is a recipe for disaster, the cause of the greatest military defeats in history.

Among the foremost of these defeats was the Battle of Cannae, in 216 B.C., between the Romans and the Carthaginians led by Hannibal. The Romans outnumbered the Carthaginians two to one but were virtually annihilated in a perfectly executed strategic envelopment. Hannibal, of course, was a military genius, but the Romans take much of the blame for their own defeat: they had a faulty command system, with two tribunes sharing leadership of the army. Disagreeing over how to fight Hannibal, these men fought each other as much as they fought him, and they made a mess of things.

*annihilate 전멸시키다

37) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Leaders Take Responsibility
- ② Heroes Are Made, Not Born
- ③ A Foremost Factor in Leadership
- ④ Teamwork: That's What Brings Victory
- ⑤ Democracy: A Proved Way of Decision Making

38) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① conquest of fear
- ② unity of command
- ③ diversity of strategy
- ④ discipline of soldiers
- ⑤ knowledge of leaders

※ [39~40번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

In one sense, every character you create will be yourself. You've never murdered, but your murderer's rage will be drawn from memories of your own extreme anger. Your love scenes will contain hints of your own past kisses and sweet moments. That scene in which your octogenarian feels humiliated will draw on your experience of humiliation in the eighth grade, even though the circumstances are totally different and you're not even consciously thinking about your middle-school years. Our characters' emotions, after all, draw on our own emotions. Sometimes, however, you will want to use your life more directly in your fiction, dramatizing actual incidents. Charles Dickens used his desperate experience as a child laborer in Victorian England to write *David Copperfield*. Should you create a protagonist based directly on yourself? The problem with this—and it is a very large problem—is that almost no one can view himself _____ on the page. As the writer, you're too close to your own complicated makeup. It can thus be easier and more effective to use a situation or incident from your life but make it happen to a character who is not you. In fact, that's what authors largely have done. You can still, of course, incorporate aspects of yourself: your love of Beethoven, your quick temper, your soccer injuries. But by applying your own experience to a different protagonist, you can take advantage of your insider knowledge of the situation, and yet gain an objectivity and control that the original intense situation, by definition, did not have.

*octogenarian 80 대의 사람 **protagonist 주인공

39) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Simplicity: The Essence of Great Novels
- ② Protagonists: A Key to Understanding Novels
- ③ Keep Your Memories Away from Novel Writing!
- ④ Character Traits Borrowed from People You Know
- ⑤ A Better Way to Use Yourself in Character Creation

40) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① objectively ② intuitively ③ devotedly ④ emotionally ⑤ favorably

※ [41~42번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

If you play a sport like golf or tennis, have you ever tried to imagine yourself hitting a perfect shot before you swing your arm? If you think this helps, research suggests you're probably right, for two reasons. First, our brains activate in much the same way when we're visualizing something as when we're experiencing it for real. Researchers have found the overlap to be between 60 percent and 90 percent. Second, the more we rehearse a particular behavior, the stronger the associated neural pathways become in our brains—making it easier for us to summon that behavior when we most need it. That's why practice makes perfect. So when we take the time to visualize ourselves handling a situation, we're effectively giving our brains the chance to rehearse.

I know an experiment confirming the power of this kind of mind's-eye rehearsal, where two groups of beginners were taught to play a sequence of notes on the piano, then asked to practice it for a week, and tested throughout the week for their accuracy. The twist was that one of the groups was only allowed to "practice" in their minds. They weren't allowed to touch a keyboard during the required time of two hours of practice per day; instead, they visualized themselves playing the notes. The other group was allowed to actually play the notes, rehearsing for the same amount of time. The result? Both groups learned to play the sequence. On day three, they were equally accurate. On day five, the group that was allowed to have _____ practice had edged ahead. But giving the "visualizers" just one hands-on practice session allowed them to catch up with the group that had played every day.

41) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Use Feedback to Get What You Want
- ② Repetition: The Secret to Excellence and Perfection
- ③ Neural Pathways: The Source of Long-term Memory
- ④ Exaggerated Effectiveness of Image Training in Sports
- ⑤ Mental Practice: An Effective Way of Achieving Results

42) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① physical ② random ③ imaginary ④ imitative ⑤ inferior

※ [43~44번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Think of a time when someone startled you with a wild idea or a bizarre suggestion. You may have responded defensively, even with hostility, at the time, but I'll bet you kept thinking about it, considering it over in your mind. You might even have sought the person out to find out more. The tried and true bores the executives, but the power of the unexpected gains attention.

I interviewed the CEO of Fluor Corporation, Leslie G. McCraw. He told me that in 1986, when he assumed leadership of the company, they had just undergone a difficult merger. The industry was depressed, and Fluor was losing a lot of money. Leslie's vision was to build an organization that would be able to confront and respond to challenges never before faced. Ann McGee-Cooper, a consultant from Dallas, Texas, who works with corporate leadership teams on culture change, approached Leslie and suggested creativity training that included unorthodox approaches such as inviting elementary school children to brainstorm with his management team on key issues and problems. Leslie invested in this training, which became the foundation of high-level innovation within the company and contributed to a stunning financial turnaround. Ann McGee-Cooper presented a _____ idea to the CEO of an \$8 billion corporation during an extremely tense period. A compelling and counterintuitive approach won her the opportunity to connect and to serve.

43) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Do Not Afraid of Loss, Invest on People
- ② Be Humble to Criticism in Difficult Times
- ③ Win Trust Before You Try to Sell Something
- ④ Why Story Matters When Attracting Customers
- ⑤ Challenge Assumptions, Draw Attention to Your Ideas

44) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① stimulating ② proven ③ theoretical ④ fashionable ⑤ practical

※ [45~46번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

In the philosophy of ethics, there are two basic versions of moral orientations: one version does not examine moral motives when a managerial action is taken. Instead it only examines outcomes and consequences of management's actions. If the outcome of management's action—disregarding its motives, intentions, and purpose—produces an ethically good result, then such an action is deemed morally good. This is the philosophical idea of consequentialism. When management, for example, favours a design of a commercial good that is cheaper to produce and therefore increases profit margins but is also safer for consumers to use, then such an action is seen as morally good. In such a case, management's original intention was to produce a cheaper product. But because it is also a safer product as a by-product, it is morally good in terms of consequentialism because it only looks at the outcome—not the intention—of management's action. The extreme opposite of consequentialism is, for example, Kantian morality. Kant focuses our attention on moral motives. For Kant, only if the intentions are good, an act can be considered morally good. In the above case, management's intention was to produce a cheaper product, not a safer product. The safer good only came along rather _____. In Kantian ethics, management cannot claim to have acted morally because its intentions were not directed towards a safer product.

- 45) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Kantian Morality: Duty-based Ethics
 - ② Does Morality Matter in Managing Businesses?
 - ③ Consequentialism: Effective Altruism Concepts
 - ④ Do Self-interest and Morality Necessarily Conflict?
 - ⑤ Which Is the Essence of Morality, Outcome or Intention?
- 46) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① constantly as a reward
 - ② accidentally as a side effect
 - ③ immediately with a cost burden
 - ④ exclusively for consumer rights
 - ⑤ predictably with a marketing plan

※ [47~48번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

A country might argue that a protective tariff will allow a new industry to more quickly reach a level of operation at which economies of scale and production efficiencies can be realized. That is, temporarily (a)**shielding** the young industry from competition from foreign firms will allow the infant industry a chance to grow. With early protection, these firms will eventually be able to compete effectively in the global market. It is presumed that without this protection, the industry could never get on its feet.

At first hearing, the argument sounds valid, but it involves many problems. How do you (b)**identify** "infant industries" that genuinely have potential economies of scale and will quickly become efficient with protection? We do not know the long-run average total cost curves of industries, a necessary piece of information. Moreover, if firms and governments are truly convinced of the (c)**disadvantages** of allowing an industry to reach a large scale, would it not be wise to make massive loans to the industry, allowing it to begin large-scale production all at once rather than slowly and at the expense of consumers? In other words, the goal of allowing the industry to reach its (d)**efficient** size can be reached without protection. Finally, the history of infant industry tariffs suggests that the tariffs often (e)**persist** long after the industry is mature and no longer in need of protection.

*economies of scale 규모의 경제(생산 규모가 증가함에 따라 생산비에 비해 생산량이 보다 크게 증가함으로써 생기는 경제적 이익)

47) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Fair Trade for All: How Trade Can Promote Development
- ② How to Identify Companies with Potential for Rapid Growth
- ③ How Can Infant Industries Compete with Foreign Industries?
- ④ The Global Market: A Dangerous Place for Infant Industries
- ⑤ Are Protective Tariffs Necessary for the Growth of Infant Industries?

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [49~50번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Lifelong learners, by necessity, typically approach education in some different ways from the traditional full-time student. They usually do not have the luxury of committing to a fully articulated academic degree program, much as they might like to. Instead, they need an educational experience that is more focused and tactical. Often, lifelong learners are looking to acquire a targeted set of knowledge, skills, or competencies in order to meet a specific goal in their professional employment or the larger picture of their careers and their lives. They want to acquire this knowledge efficiently and operationalize it quickly and effectively.

As an example of this, I once advised an entrepreneur who was building a new type of Internet search engine and wanted to understand the contributions of linguistics (my field) to that endeavor. He did not want a degree: all he cared about was the knowledge itself. He needed a crash course in the application of linguistics to search technology, tailored to his precise goal. To do this, he needed to learn some fundamental knowledge about syntax, phonology, and semantics. At the same time, he also needed to grasp some of the much more advanced computational aspects of linguistics simultaneously. _____ would not have helped him achieve his goal of building a search engine. But I was able to help him—and so would a university that could tailor the knowledge he needed.

49) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Lifelong Learning: A Soon-Coming Reality
- ② Is University Education Absolutely Necessary?
- ③ How Do Lifelong Learners Approach Education?
- ④ Linguistics' Contribution to Internet Development
- ⑤ The Internet as a Modern Revolutionary Event

50) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Attracting talented experts from diverse fields
- ② Having a summarized knowledge of linguistics
- ③ Working in a computer-related field for a long time
- ④ Pursuing a traditional university degree in linguistics
- ⑤ Learning a new foreign language for self-satisfaction

※ [51~52번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

As a couple start to form a relationship, they can be seen to develop a set of constructs about their own relationship and, in particular, how it is similar or different to their parents' relationship. The couple's initial disclosures involve them forming constructs about how much similarity there is between them and each other's families. What each of them will remember is selective and (a)**coloured** by their family's constructs system. In turn it is likely that as they tell each other their already edited stories, there is a second process of editing whereby what they both hear from each other is again (b)**interpreted** within their respective family of origin's construct systems. The two sets of memories—the person talking about his or her family and the partner's edited version of this story—go into the 'cooking-pot' of the couple's new construct system. Subsequently, one partner may (c)**randomly** recall a part of the other's story as a tactic in negotiations: for example, Harry may say to Doris that she is being 'bossy—just like her mother'. Since this is probably based on what Doris has told Harry, this is likely to be a very powerful tactic. She may protest or attempt to rewrite this version of her story, thereby possibly adding further material that Harry could use in this way. These exchanges of stories need not always be (d)**employed** in such malevolent ways. These reconstructed memories can become very powerful, to a point where each partner may become confused even about the simple (e)**factual** details of what actually did happen in their past.

*malevolent 악의 있는

51) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Family Stories Disclose a Couple's True Faces
- ② Shaping a Couple: Reconstructing Family Stories
- ③ Reconstructing the Foundation of Family Reunion
- ④ Reconstruction of Love: Recalling Parents' Episodes
- ⑤ Beyond Couples' Problems: Reconstructing Harmony

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [53~54번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

The French philosopher RenéDescartes once described thought as a “universal instrument which can be used in all kinds of situations.” What might he have meant by this statement? Consider the contrast between perceiving an apple and merely thinking about it. In order to perceive an apple there must be a direct causal connection between the apple and you. The light that illuminates the apple must be reflected by it and then processed by your visual system. By contrast, no such direct causal connection is required in order to think about an apple. Perception requires direct contact with the objects of one’s awareness, but thought does not. In order to see an apple fall from a tree the tree must be within one’s line of sight; in order to hear an apple land on the ground its falling must occur within earshot.

Technology enables us to overcome these limitations to some degree—mirrors allow us to see objects that are behind us and microphones allow us to hear events that occur in remote locations—but even when such factors have been taken into account perception is still dependent on the environment in a way that thought is not. One can think about an object even when it is covered in mist or hidden in a soundproof room. We can capture these points by saying that whereas perception involves a form of “engaged” and “stimulus-dependent” contact with the world, thought allows a creature to represent its environment in a “stimulus-independent” manner. In other words, whereas the perceptual faculties can be used only in certain kinds of situations when the object is present and the environment _____, the faculty of thought can be used “in all kinds of situations,” as Descartes puts it.

*earshot 소리가 들리는 거리

53) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Perception: The Key to Critical Thinking
- ② Thinking Can Occur without Outside Stimuli
- ③ The Visual System: A Window to the World
- ④ Thought and Perception Share the Same Origin
- ⑤ Technology: A Tool for Enriching Human Perception

54) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① cooperates ② fluctuates ③ remains ④ recedes ⑤ suffers

※ [55~56번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Expert opinion is an issue that raises heated debate among professionals in psychology and in law. Jurors place far too much emphasis on eyewitness statements, in spite of the fact that the psychological literature is filled with examples of how poor eyewitness accuracy can be. Similarly, juries assume that witnesses who are highly confident are also likely to be the most accurate, again in spite of the evidence from psychological studies. In part, it is precisely because the common man is not necessarily reliable that expert opinion has become so important. For example, it is essential that both the judge and jury understand how people can come to believe they know something, when in fact their so-called knowledge is simply the result of some misleading post-event suggestions by an interrogator.

However, there is an inherent problem when using expert opinion, and it is that no two experts will necessarily agree! This is the direct result of the nature of the evidence upon which each bases his or her expert opinion. Where there is _____, it is likely that the evidence is vague. So, some literature suggests that eyewitnesses can be highly reliable under stress, whereas other literature suggests the opposite. The outcome is often a battle between the experts, where one expert argues against the other's opinion. This difference in expert opinion can have the effect of confusing, rather than aiding, the jury's understanding of important issues, and it inevitably leads to more complex, lengthy, and expensive trials.

55) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Jurors: The Invisible Influencers in Court
- ② What Is Required in the Process of a Trial
- ③ A Victory in Court Depends on Eyewitnesses
- ④ What Leads the Trial to Victory: Logic or Persuasion?
- ⑤ Problems with Expert Opinions in Judging of Eyewitnesses

56) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① yield ② privilege ③ restriction ④ controversy ⑤ accountability

※ [57~58번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

A fundamental trait of human nature is its incredible capacity for adaptation. In the realm of human (a)**psychology**, research has long noted the essential trait of adapting to life's events, whether happy or tragic. Whatever the hardship a person may experience, the indicators of satisfaction quickly return to their initial levels.

A person seems to get used to everything, which is both reassuring and depressing. Thus across time and space, the percentages of happy and unhappy people are remarkably (b)**unstable**. This is obviously mainly due to humans' astonishing capacity of adaptation and imitation. Any wealth or any progress is relative, and quickly dissolves in a comparison with others. When millionaires are asked about the size of the fortune necessary to make them feel 'truly at ease', they all respond in the same way, whatever the level of income they have already attained: they need double what they already possess! The heart of the problem is that people do not (c)**anticipate** their own capacity to adapt. They think that they might be happy if they were given (a little) more and then they would be satisfied, but they are not. The rise in income *to come* always makes one dream, although once it is achieved, this rise is never (d)**sufficient**. For people compare their *future* income to their *current* aspirations, without taking into account the inevitable evolution of the aspirations. This is the principal key to the (e)**vain** quest for happiness.

57) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Aspire, and You Will Achieve
- ② Millionaires: Dreamers or Realists?
- ③ Humans: Too Adaptive to Feel Happier
- ④ Too Busy to Appreciate Life's Goods?
- ⑤ Why Delaying Happiness Pays Off

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [59~60번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

For trading partners it is beneficial to share a common language, as indeed it is beneficial to anyone who decides to use that common language for the purposes of trade. There is no secret access code; no one can be excluded from (a)**obtaining** benefits from its use. And there is no good reason to want to exclude anyone from using it, for one actor's use does not reduce the amount that is left for others. These are the defining features of public goods: non-excludability and non-rivalry. Languages, though valuable, are not used up by being employed by additional users (speakers). On the contrary, additional users (b)**increase** a language's utility. Language use is not consumption of exhaustible supplies, and languages can, therefore, be conceptualized as public goods.

The existence of many language academies around the world lends additional (c)**support** to the notion that languages are beneficial for their communities. These academies are institutions charged with the preservation, maintenance, development and distribution of the public good of a national language or languages. An example is the Pan South African Language Board, which is responsible for the country's eleven official languages. The art of writing has made language an even more valuable tool, bringing its nature as a public good into sharper focus. (d)**Deliberate** cultivation and promotion of this tool by academies, schools and other institutions testify to the value attributed to it. Its value is dependent on its systematic properties, but also—and critically—on the fact that it is a public good. This is (e)**contradicted** by languages such as Akkadian and Egyptian, languages that are as rich and elaborate as any, yet have lost their speech communities and with them their value as a public good.

59) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Can a Language as a Global Public Good Exist?
- ② Is Having Many Official Languages Really Inefficient?
- ③ Language as a Public Good That Serves Its Community
- ④ The Use of Symbols: The Defining Feature of Language
- ⑤ The Number of Endangered Languages Continues to Grow

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [61~62번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Adaptability is one of the basic characteristics of all living creatures. Even the simplest organism will move away from excessive heat, and a flower turns toward the sun for better exposure, following its movement from dawn to dusk. Like all other organisms, human beings have this capacity to deal with continuously changing environmental conditions by making movements that will (a)**maximize** the chances of survival and reproduction. What gives the adaptive capacities of our species their distinctive character is the development of language and culture. Other social animals communicate, but human language is far more flexible and extensive than the methods used by other creatures to coordinate their efforts. Indeed, the development of language has (b)**transformed** the manner in which we are related to our surroundings. The term "culture" refers to the thousands of complex behavior patterns people transmit to succeeding generations through instruction; these (c)**acquired** patterns supplement and regulate our various inherited instinctive reactions. Because of language and culture, human beings are able to imagine and to think; being able to plan ahead of time (d)**facilitates** adaptation. Human beings strive not only for survival and reproduction, but also for a great many other interests—such as deference from others, desirable places to live, and self-respect. No other creature expends so much effort to collect such objects as diamonds or to keep up with the latest fad. Culture makes possible the extraordinary degree of flexibility and (e)**simplicity** that marks action patterns in human society.

61) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Human Adaptability: Not Learned, but Innate
- ② Effects of Culture on the Development of Language
- ③ Language and Culture: What Gives Humans Adaptability
- ④ How Language and Culture Develop Through Generations
- ⑤ The Difference Between Human and Animal Communication

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [63~64번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Doing nothing is relatively easy. Exploration requires effort. Interestingly, people who have truly put forth effort to explore the mind have come to the same conclusion; the mind has power beyond what you are accustomed to using. Those who have not taken the opportunity to connect with their internal power claim it does not exist, just like those who sat on the shore scoffing as early explorers set sail in search of new opportunities that presumably did not exist. The first step in any journey and to achieving any degree of success begins with an expectation of discovery, not in skepticism.

When you think about those explorers of the physical world setting off on an adventure, consider how different their voyage would have ended if they had _____. Had they been skeptical instead of eager, they probably would have stopped short of many discoveries. You cannot discover the power of your mind, if you do not expect to find something. Nor can you achieve any goal in life, in which you doubt your ability to reach your goal. You will stop short of discovery and accomplishment. The bountifulness of the mind's power is reserved only for those who explore its realm and nurture its competence. Cynicism, doubt, and disbelief are qualities that you will not receive compensation for holding. Discovering the power of your mind is no easy task. It requires the diligence of an explorer.

*scoff 비웃다 **bountifulness 풍부함, 후함

63) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Life as a Journey: Just a Myth
- ② Human Mind as a Reservoir of Civilization
- ③ Don't Hesitate to Explore Your Powerful Mind
- ④ Ancient Expeditions: Full of Dangerous Adventures
- ⑤ The Higher Expectations, the More Disappointment

64) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① known about their destination
- ② had less money than expected
- ③ been positive about everything
- ④ set out in anticipation of failure
- ⑤ been forbidden to get off the ship

※ [65~66번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Negotiators have a saying: "The person who wants the deal the most gets the worst deal." This rule applies to relationships, too: the person with the greatest need is most likely to fill it with Mr. or Ms. Wrong. Only after he's felt the sting of his mistake will he recognize his decision was just a compromise. We first learn to compromise as children, when we fall victim to the lure of (a)**immediate** gratification. We'll take the bicycle with a scratch on the fender rather than wait for an undamaged replacement to arrive, because we are afraid that Dad may change his mind if we don't act quickly. As teenagers, we may (b)**accept** the first offer of a date to the senior prom because we worry that no one else will ask. As adults, we continue to make bad decisions about people out of neediness. The most familiar example of this is the inevitably disastrous "rebound relationship." But neediness also drives the employer who's (c)**desperate** to fill a position and hires the first passable applicant, only to find himself flipping through resumes again two months later; or the parent who settles for substandard child-care institutions rather than miss another day of work.

My mother used to say, "Don't shop when you're hungry." Good advice. When you're hungry, everything looks (d)**tempting**, and you end up bringing home items you don't really need, plus some that may even be bad for you. The key is to slow down long enough to write a shopping list and maybe even have a healthy snack while you write it. Just don't let your unchecked (e)**hatreds** rule the day, whether you're shopping for dinner or an employee.

65) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How We Can Distinguish Our Wants from Our Needs
- ② Just Waiting for a Perfect Chance Makes No Difference
- ③ Unfulfilled Desires: A Key Factor That Makes Us Go Astray
- ④ Continuous Challenges: The Only Way to Grow Stronger
- ⑤ Hasty Decisions Due to Neediness Only Lead to Bad Outcomes

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [67~68번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

The first recorded language acquisition experiment was conducted by the ancient Egyptian King Psammetichus and described by the Greek historian Herodotus in the 4th century B.C. The issue at hand concerned who among the peoples of the world represented the original human race. To resolve the issue, King Psammetichus ordered that two infants be raised in isolation by shepherds, who were never to speak in the children's presence. The idea behind this experiment was that the babies would start to speak on their own, and whatever language they spoke would be the language of the "original" people. According to Herodotus's account, one of the children said something like "becos" at the age of 2. Becos, as it turned out, was the Phrygian word for bread. In the face of this evidence, King Psammetichus abandoned his claim that the Egyptians were the oldest race of humans and concluded that they were second oldest, after the Phrygians.

Although the method of the experiment is certainly unethical, the idea of asking about the language the brain creates when it is not given a(n) _____ language to learn has not been discarded. Susan Goldin-Meadow has studied the gestural communication systems invented by deaf children born to parents who can hear. Because the children's parents do not know any sign language, these deaf children are just as isolated from a language model as were the infants in King Psammetichus's experiment. Children in these circumstances invent "signs" and combine them in two- and three-sign sequences, suggesting that putting symbols together to communicate is something that naturally emerges in the course of human development.

67) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Is the Most Efficient Language Model?
- ② Is Language Ability Connected with Intelligence?
- ③ Two Opposing Thoughts on the Language Acquisition
- ④ Reasons Why Infants Are Preferred in Studying Language
- ⑤ Human Language Emerges Even Without a Language Model

68) 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① existing ② written ③ second ④ logical ⑤ alien

※ [69~70번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Industrial capitalism not only created work, it also created 'leisure' in the modern sense of the term. This might seem surprising, for the early cotton masters wanted to keep their machinery running as long as possible and forced their employees to work very long hours. However, by requiring continuous work during work hours and ruling out non-work activity, employers had (a)**separated** out leisure from work. Some did this quite explicitly by creating distinct holiday periods, when factories were shut down, because it was better to do this than have work (b)**promoted** by the casual taking of days off. 'Leisure' as a distinct non-work time, whether in the form of the holiday, weekend, or evening, was a result of the disciplined and bounded work time created by capitalist production. Workers then wanted more leisure and leisure time was enlarged by union campaigns, which first started in the cotton industry, and eventually new laws were passed that (c)**limited** the hours of work and gave workers holiday entitlements.

Leisure was also the creation of capitalism in another sense, through the commercialization of leisure. This no longer meant participation in traditional sports and pastimes. Workers began to (d)**pay** for leisure activities organized by capitalist enterprises. Mass travel to spectator sports, especially football and horse-racing, where people could be charged for entry, was now possible. The importance of this can hardly be exaggerated, for whole new industries were emerging to exploit and (e)**develop** the leisure market, which was to become a huge source of consumer demand, employment, and profit.

*discipline 통제하다 **enterprise 기업(체) ***exaggerate 과장하다

69) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What It Takes to Satisfy Workers
- ② Why Workers Have Struggled for More Leisure
- ③ The Birth and Evolution of Leisure in Capitalism
- ④ How to Strike a Balance Between Work and Leisure
- ⑤ The Light and Dark Sides of the Modern Leisure Industry

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [71~72번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Carl Sauer argued long ago that starving people have no time, energy, or resources; they cannot invent agriculture or develop new crops. He proposed that agriculture must have started among reasonably (a)**affluent**, settled people. This now seems certain. In the Near East, large, complex settlements predate agriculture; the spectacular site of Turkey just predates the earliest farming. It seems hard to (b)**escape** the conclusion that cultivating and domesticating plants was associated with such settlement. At least we can be sure it did not start among the truly (c)**desperate**. Hunters and gatherers are not as impoverished as many writers still imply. When they do face want, they usually move, a strategy that makes farming even less attractive than it is in good times. Thus farming probably started among people who had enough food; they presumably wanted to produce their favorite foods closer to home.

Sauer's point, and its archaeological confirmation, rule out simple need for food as the reason for agriculture. Therefore, others have (d)**dismissed** different explanations. Richard MacNeish pointed out that agriculture started in seasonally dry, warm-temperate, mountainous areas, where many ecological zones were closely packed together and where many seasonal resources encourage storage. He further hypothesized that trade between inhabitants of neighboring ecological zones was important. One might suppose that people in one zone wanted to have their special product close to the house, to be (e)**available** for trading with people from neighboring zones.

71) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Farming: The Result of Steady Effort
- ② Was Farming an Advanced Form of Life?
- ③ What Conditions Prompted Agriculture to Begin?
- ④ Agriculture Shows the Human Need for Security
- ⑤ Hunting and Gathering: The Beginning of Agriculture

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [73~74번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

At around 1.5kg, the human brain is thought to be around five to seven times larger than expected for a mammal of our body size. Why do humans have such big brains? Although they only account for 2 percent of typical body weight, they use up 20 percent of metabolic energy. What could justify such a biologically (a)**expensive** organ? An obvious answer is that we need big brains to reason. After all, a big brain equals more intelligence. But evolutionary psychologist Robin Dunbar has been pushing another answer—one that has to do with being sociable. He makes the point that big brains seem to be (b)**specialized** for dealing with problems that must arise out of large groups in which an individual needs to interact with others.

This is (c)**true** for many species. For example, birds of species that flock together have comparatively larger brains than those that are isolated. A change in brain size can even occur within the lifespan of an individual animal such as the locust. Locusts are normally solitary and avoid each other but become 'gregarious' when they enter the swarm phase. This swarm phase of the locust is triggered by the build up of locusts as their numbers multiply, threatening food supply, which is why they swarm to move to a new location all together. In the process, they rub against each other, and this stimulation sets off a trigger in their brain to (d)**start** paying attention to each other. As they swarm and become more tuned in to other locusts around them, their brain size (e)**shrinks** by some degrees.

*locust 메뚜기 **gregarious 군생(群生)하는 ***swarm 무리, 떼

73) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Secret Behind Brain Size: Social Interaction
- ② How Collective Intelligence Works for Survival
- ③ Biodiversity: A New Opportunity for Evolution
- ④ The Light and Dark Sides of Being Social
- ⑤ What Makes Being Sociable So Difficult?

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [75~76번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Consider what life would be like if you didn't have a memory. You wouldn't be able to recall your (a)**experiences** such as the 10 years that you spent training with a swim team, the pickup basketball games you played at your local neighborhood courts, the time you broke your leg falling off your bike and went to an exercise rehabilitation program for several months, or the details into the fortunes of your favorite professional football team. Memories give you insights about how things came to be the way they are. No one has perfect memory, but our (b)**visions** help us act intelligently and develop reasonable plans for the future in our physical activities.

The history of physical activities offers broad and detailed insights that go far beyond our own memory. It gives us the opportunity to develop a more (c)**extensive** "memory" than we could ever acquire independently. History consists of a vast collection of information—mostly events that occurred before we were born, often in geographic regions and societies different from our own. The ancient Greek Olympic Games, which were 18th-century athletic sporting competitions in Europe, and 20th-century American basketball all (d)**influenced** the physical activities that we take part in today. Studying history gives us windows to the past and magnifying lenses to look closely at things that we find especially interesting. It (e)**helps** us to understand how and why our current physical activities are structured the way they are, allows us to compare them with physical activities from earlier periods, and gives us the tools to look toward the future from new points of views.

*rehabilitation 재활

75) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Potential Barriers for Memory Improvement
- ② Are Famous Sports Stars Heroes in Society?
- ③ Are Modern Sports Superior to Ancient Ones?
- ④ Physical Activities: The Most Important Tool to Stay Fit
- ⑤ Why Studying the History of Physical Activities Is Needed

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [77~78번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

At one time, virtual reality was a matter of basic lab research and ingenious sensory-input devices, a scientific research program that made headlines in the early 1990s. But the virtual reality I am talking about has emerged (a)**independently** of that program; it grew out of the game industry, without any influence from the scientists. Game developers had been exposed to the same basic ideas of virtual reality that everyone else had, but they took them in a completely different direction. The difference was this: the science program focused on sensory-input hardware, while the gamers focused on mentally and emotionally engaging software. As you can imagine, a person can become "immersed" either way: either the sensory inputs are so good that you actually think the crafted environment you're in is (b)**fake**, or, you become so involved mentally and emotionally in the synthetic world that you stop paying attention to the fact that it is only synthetic. It turns out that the way humans are made, the software-based approach seems to have had much more success. It certainly is more (c)**popular**, and also cheaper for users and developers. And so, as we head into the twenty-first century, the (d)**dominant** paradigm for virtual reality is not hardware but software, and that means that any device that can engage a person in the happenings it portrays, is a little virtual reality tool. When children play at their little handhelds and when executives fiddle around with the games on their smartphones, there's (e)**immersion** going on, a virtual reality brought about by games rather than devices.

*fiddle with ~을 만지작거리다

77) 뒷글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Virtual Reality: The Good, Bad, and Ugly
- ② Are We Already Living in Virtual Reality?
- ③ Lifelike Virtual Reality: Software Over Hardware
- ④ Virtual Reality Opens New Paths to Mental Health
- ⑤ Communication in Virtual Reality and Video Games

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [79~80번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Aristotle did not think that all human beings should be allowed to engage in political activity: in his system, women, slaves, and foreigners were explicitly (a)**excluded** from the right to rule themselves and others. Nevertheless, his basic idea that politics is a unique collective activity that is directed at certain (b)**common** goals and ends still resonates today. But which ends? Many thinkers and political figures since the ancient world have developed different ideas about the goals that politics can or should achieve. This approach is known as political moralism.

For moralists, political life is a branch of ethics—or moral philosophy—so it is (c)**unsurprising** that there are many philosophers in the group of moralistic political thinkers. Political moralists argue that politics should be directed toward achieving substantial goals, or that political arrangements should be organized to (d)**protect** certain things. Among these things are political values such as justice, equality, liberty, happiness, fraternity, or national self-determination. At its most radical, moralism produces descriptions of ideal political societies known as Utopias, named after English statesman and philosopher Thomas More's book *Utopia*, published in 1516, which imagined an ideal nation. Utopian political thinking dates back to the ancient Greek philosopher Plato's book the *Republic*, but it is still used by modern thinkers such as Robert Nozick to explore ideas. Some theorists consider Utopian political thinking to be a (e)**promising** undertaking, since it has led in the past to justifications of totalitarian violence. However, at its best, Utopian thinking is part of a process of striving toward a better society, and many thinkers use it to suggest values to be pursued or protected.

*resonate 공명하다, 울리다 **fraternity 동포애, 우애

79) 뒷글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① A Road to Becoming a Great Political Philosopher
- ② Toward Genuine Liberty, Beyond Fear and Violence
- ③ Moralistic Approach in Politics: In Pursuit of Ideal Values
- ④ How to Identify the Historical Root of Political Moralists
- ⑤ Why Philosophers Tend to Be Moralists: The Fate of Philosophy

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [81~82번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

When people see the final product wrung from the mind and heart of an artist or writer or entrepreneur, they often (a)**underappreciate** the effort behind it. The painstaking, backbreaking, stop-and-go labor is not necessarily evident in the elegance of the brushstrokes, the clarity of the prose, or the simplicity of the business model. The ultimate (b)**consumer** knows little to nothing of the false starts, dead ends, winding detours, and other setbacks on the way to the final product. The layperson sees the destination, not the journey.

The same can be true of investigations. There's a ready pop-culture phrase to describe how investigations should be done, suggesting it is an (c)**exhausting** exercise. "Just connect the dots," people say. The idea that you can always get to the truth through a technique we teach kindergartners has always been puzzling to me. In connect the dots, so long as you know how to count, you can draw the picture. Even a child can drag a crayon from the first little dot numbered *one* to the next one numbered *two* and so on and so forth until some jagged picture of a cow or a barn or a house or a dog (d)**emerges**. No such luck in a real investigation. There's no foolproof guide or order, no guarantee that any of the work that you're doing—dragging not a crayon across a page but your (e)**feet** all over town interviewing witnesses, issuing subpoenas, looking into financial documents—will yield a clear, accurate, and actionable picture.

*wrung 쥐어짜낸 **subpoena 소환장

81) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Know the Long and Bumpy Journey of Investigation
- ② Speed vs. Accuracy: Competing Values in Investigation
- ③ Criminal Cases Cracked by Cooperative Efforts
- ④ Artists Tell Through Their Works and Their Life
- ⑤ Imagination and Persistence: Keys to Being a Successful Artist

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [83~84번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Archaeological sites have yielded abundant evidence of how people began gathering the seeds of wild plants for food and then started to cultivate and alter them through a process of artificial selection. Wild Emmer wheat was (a)**collected** 23,000 years ago by people living on the shores of the Sea of Galilee in Israel. Wild grasses including wheat and oats have seed heads that fall to pieces, when they are ripe, dispersing the seeds that they carry. Natural selection has endowed the young of all species with a means of (b)**spread** because this improves their prospects of survival and reproduction. However, the mode of dispersal changes when plants are taken into cultivation and become domesticated. In this situation, the plants that multiply most are those producing seeds that are collected and then re-sown. Continual harvesting and re-sowing therefore select for plants with seed heads that do not (c)**split** during reaping.

In the early stages of domestication, grains picked up from the wild are indistinguishable from (d)**cultivated** ones in the archeological record. As cereals became domesticated, genes that prevent seed heads from shattering began to increase in frequency through artificial selection. Non-shattering seed heads hold on to their seeds. These have to be broken away by mechanical force in the farmyard, instead of breaking cleanly in the natural fashion of wild plants, seed heads fractured, leaving uneven edges. Therefore, a high percentage of (e)**regular** breaks, visible under a simple lens, is the signature of real domestication. Emmer wheat is the first cereal crop to appear in the archaeological record with this revealing sign of domestication. Non-shattering seed heads are the first sure archaeological sign that a cereal crop is domesticated, but domestication also selects for other characteristics in the crop that are different from the wild ancestor, particularly larger grain size and loss of seed dormancy.

*dormancy 휴지기

83) 뒷글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Changes in the Method of Grain Cultivation
- ② Artificial Selection Conquering Natural Selection
- ③ Changes of Genetic Features by Artificial Selection
- ④ The Power of Adaptation: Key Concept of Evolution
- ⑤ Emmer Wheat: Only Survivor of the Evolutionary Process

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [85~86번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

If consensus is established, each participant is able to anticipate what the others are likely to do and can contribute by *role-playing*. Once they (a)**share** a common understanding of the situation, people can locate themselves in their respective positions and prepare to do their part. This does not mean that one is necessarily pleased with a role; on the contrary, people frequently feel (b)**trapped** by what they regard as unreasonable duties. But much of life consists of carrying out roles in a succession of familiar contexts. People experience the model of appropriate conduct as a set of (c)**obligations**, many of which become habitual. By recognizing the expectations of others and trying to live up to them, large numbers of people, even total strangers, can carry out countless transactions. For example, students frequently become bored and sleepy in classrooms. Despite their inclinations, they usually (d)**struggle** to stay awake, even when they realize that the instructor is too preoccupied with other matters to notice a napper. Most of us act in ways that we regard as proper, and we often do things we would prefer not to do. We have become so accustomed to role-playing that we usually act in (e)**irresponsible** ways even when we are alone. Thus, whenever consensus is well established, social transactions usually proceed with the participants enacting their respective roles, making the necessary adjustments required by the demands of the situation.

*napper 조는 사람

85) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Is Every Social Duty Really Holy?
- ② Hard to Reach a General Consensus
- ③ Role Conflict Causes the Most Stress
- ④ Consensus Leading to Concerted Action
- ⑤ Is Sacrifice for the Greater Good Morally Right?

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [87~88번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Many animals are born genetically preprogrammed, or “hardwired” for certain instincts and behaviors. Genes guide the construction of their bodies and brains in specific ways that (a)**define** what they will be and how they’ll behave. A fly’s reflex to escape in the presence of a passing shadow; a robin’s preprogrammed instinct to fly south in the winter; a bear’s desire to hibernate; a dog’s drive to protect its master: these are all examples of instincts and behaviors that are hardwired. Hardwiring (b)**allows** these creatures to move as their parents do from birth, and in some cases to eat for themselves and survive independently.

In humans the situation is somewhat different. The human brain comes into the world with some amount of genetic hardwiring (for example, for breathing, crying, suckling, caring about faces, and having the ability to learn the details of their native language). But compared to the rest of the animal kingdom, human brains are unusually (c)**complete** at birth. The detailed wiring diagram of the human brain is not preprogrammed; instead, genes give very (d)**general** directions for the blueprints of neural networks, and world experience fine-tunes the rest of the wiring, allowing it to adapt to the local details. The human brain’s ability to (e)**shape** itself to the world into which it’s born has allowed our species to take over every ecosystem on the planet and begin our move into the solar system.

87) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Instincts: Genes Decide Them All
- ② The Birth and Challenges of Brain Science
- ③ Hardwired Animals vs. Adaptable Humans
- ④ How Animals and Humans Interact to Survive
- ⑤ What Living Things Learn from World Experience

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [89~90번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

If we consider the very nature of creativity, it is unlikely that a single explanation can account for all the reasons why art was (a)**practised**. Rather, art was probably used in many ways and developed for a multitude of reasons. Indeed, one can argue that the adaptive value of art may well reside in the fact that the aesthetic pleasure derived from it is not merely a function of the transmission of useful information. The aesthetic pleasure has a quality which makes people enjoy it (b)**repeatedly**. Information is therefore not related in a manner that would be dull and boring. The adaptive value of art can best be illustrated by the role storytelling plays in hunter-gatherer subsistence.

Hunter-gatherers share their knowledge and experience with each other in storytelling around the campfire. Although this seems to involve relatively little direct transmission of information or formal teaching, much knowledge is gained (c)**indirectly** in a relaxed social context. Hunter-gatherers take great delight in lengthy, detailed and very gripping narrations of events they have experienced, with non-verbal expression used to dramatise their stories. Artistic expression is involved in relating events in an entertaining way, thereby (d)**blocking** a continuous flow of information. Storytelling in this way acts as a medium for the (e)**shared** group knowledge of a band.

89) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Informative Value of Art Found in Storytelling
- ② How Creating Art Is Different from Mimicking It
- ③ Why Pursuit of the Aesthetic Has Its Own Value
- ④ Storytelling Accurately Records Historical Details
- ⑤ Artistically Expressive Lives of Hunter-Gatherers

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [91~92번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

Although improvements in automobile technology have made driving much safer than in the past, the numbers of road deaths and injuries are still inefficiently high. Since people do not consider the full societal cost of accident risk when deciding how much and how often to drive, the number of vehicle miles traveled is (a)**excessive**, leading to serious air pollution. Although drivers are very likely to take into account the risk of injury to themselves and family members, other risks are likely to be externalized. They (b)**include** the risk of injury their driving poses for other drivers and pedestrians, the costs of vehicular damage that is covered through insurance claims, and the costs to other motorists held up in traffic congestion caused by accidents. Externalizing these costs artificially lowers the marginal cost of driving, thereby increasing the pollution from the resulting high number of vehicle miles.

Implementing Pay-as-You-Drive insurance could address those (c)**inefficiencies**. With Pay-as-You-Drive insurance, existing rating factors (such as age, gender, and previous driving experience) would be used by insurance companies to determine a driver's per-mile rate, and this rate would be multiplied by annual miles driven to calculate the annual insurance premium. This approach has the effect of drastically (d)**reducing** the marginal cost of driving an extra mile without raising the amount people spend annually on insurance. This could have a dramatic effect on people's transport choices and, therefore, the pollution they emit despite the fact that it imposes no additional (e)**financial** burden on them.

*externalize 외적 원인으로 돌리다 **insurance premium 보험료

91) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Modifying Car Insurance as a Pollution Reduction Strategy
- ② People's Expanded Transport Choices and Its Implications
- ③ Current Advantage of How Car Insurance Is Financed
- ④ Surprising Improvements in Automobile Technology
- ⑤ The More Taxes on Cars, the Less Air Pollution

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [93~94번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

It is rare to see a nurse wearing the traditional "nursing cap" in today's modern hospitals. However, the cap has a long, rich history. Throughout much of history, women were required to keep their heads covered with some type of garment. This practice was prevalent in the early Hebrew, Greek, and Roman cultures that served as the roots for modern Western society and the current profession of nursing.

As shorter hair became an acceptable style for women in the 20th century, the nursing cap (a)**lost** its function of controlling long hair. However, it continued as a status symbol and a source of pride and identity for the graduates of nursing schools into the 1970s. As technology increased in the healthcare work environment, the traditional nursing cap became more of an obstacle for nurses in practice. Also, research demonstrated that the cap, rather than protecting clients from infection by organisms from the nurse's hair, actually helped to (b)**colonize** organisms. By the 1980s, healthcare facilities no longer required nurses to wear caps as part of the uniform, and nursing schools eliminated the cap as a mandatory item of students' uniforms.

Most nursing programs have eliminated the capping ceremony as a (c)**throwback** to an era that was repressive to women. However, the nursing cap connects graduates to a rich and long history. It (d)**denies** its significance, from the time of Florence Nightingale, as a symbol that the primary goal of nursing is to service those in need. The nursing cap is a reminder of the unchanging values of wisdom, faith, honesty, trust, and dedication. These values are as important in today's modern, technology-filled hospitals as they were in the era when washing floors was a required basic (e)**nursing** skill.

93) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What's Lost, What's Left in a Nursing Cap?
- ② What Are the Roles of Nurses in Medical Practices?
- ③ Technology: Its Contribution to Healthcare Improvements
- ④ Nursing Cap: Part of the Nursing Uniform
- ⑤ Who Is the Founder of Modern Nursing?

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [94~96번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

In the past and now, long-term academic considerations certainly matter to young people, but they are often obscured by more immediate social considerations. The main output of this social side of high schools is more developmental than educational—it concerns social well-being, emotional and psychological health, engagement in risky or conventional behaviors—and, as such, is often viewed as (a)**external** to the narrowly defined official educational missions of schools and beyond the reach of educational policy. Consequently, although its significance is easily recognized in discussions of nonacademic problems facing high schools, it is far (b)**less** likely to be highlighted in discussions of how to address the academic problems of high schools.

Yet the official mission of the American educational system is not so narrow, and the separation between the social side of high school and teenagers' development on one hand and the academic side of high school and students' scholastic progress on the other is not so (c)**ambiguous**. Along these same lines, the scope of educational policy is not confined to coursework, curriculum, and funding. In fact, a long-standing aim of public education has been to (d)**promote** social stability and produce an educated, healthy civic populace. At the same time, the social side of high school can affect academic benchmarks just as it affects the health and well-being of students. Indeed, educational policies that target the academic functions of high school (e)**without** attention to the potentially undercutting role of the social dynamics of high school will never realize their full returns.

*populace 대중들 **undercut 약화시키다

95) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Fate of the American Educational System
- ② The Main Goal of Education: Academic Excellence
- ③ A New Mission: Exploring the Social Self of Adolescents
- ④ The Social Side of High School, Not to Be Neglected
- ⑤ Common Discussion Topics Regarding Educational Policies

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [97~98번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하십시오.

In 1776 the Founding Fathers of the United States established the right to the pursuit of happiness as one of three unalienable human rights, alongside the right to life and the right to liberty. It's important to note, however, that the American Declaration of Independence guaranteed the right to the pursuit of happiness, not the right to happiness itself. Crucially, Thomas Jefferson did not make the state responsible for its citizens' happiness. Rather, he sought only to (a)**enlarge** the power of the state. The idea was to reserve for individuals a private sphere of choice, free from state (b)**supervision**. If I think I'll be happier marrying Susan rather than Mary, living in San Francisco rather than Salt Lake City, and working as a bartender rather than a dairy farmer, then it's my right to pursue happiness my way, and the state shouldn't (c)**intervene** even if I make the wrong choice. Yet over the last few decades the tables have turned, and Bentham's perspective emphasizing the state's role for citizens' happiness has been taken far more seriously. People increasingly believe that the immense systems established more than a century ago to (d)**strengthen** the nation should actually serve the happiness and well-being of individual citizens. We are not here to serve the state—it is here to serve us. The right to the pursuit of happiness, originally conceived as a (e)**restraint** on state power, has imperceptibly transformed into the right to happiness—as if human beings have a natural right to be happy, and anything which makes us dissatisfied is a violation of our basic human rights, so the state should do something about it.

*unalienable 양도할 수 없는 **imperceptibly 어느 사이엔가

97) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① The Rights and Responsibilities of Citizenship
- ② Some Tips for Protecting Basic Human Rights
- ③ Where Does the Power of the State Come From?
- ④ The Pursuit of Happiness: An Unattainable Dream
- ⑤ The Changed Role of the State in Individual Happiness

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

※ [99~100번] 다음 글을 읽고 물음에 답하시오.

Things and experiences do not share themselves. Sharing depends on connections between one or more individuals, even if those individuals never actually meet face-to-face. If you live in densely populated places like New York City or San Francisco, it's pretty easy to find a community in which you feel (a)**comfortable**. These are massive metropolises, full of millions of people with different likes, dislikes, passions, and beliefs. Although all those people (b)**add** up to lots of extra traffic and high apartment prices, they also make some things easier.

Big cities have lots of different types of people living close to one another which makes it (c)**less** likely that a new idea or business endeavor will succeed if people like it. Why? Because there are more people living relatively close to the place where a group, start-up, or business exists. If you don't believe me, try this: Go to Craigslist for the San Francisco Bay area and click on the "Activities" column. You'll find at least 50 new listings per day, more if it's the weekend. Go to the same column for the entire state of Wyoming, and you'll be lucky to see one listing in a whole week. Why such a big difference? Easy. There are lots of people in San Francisco, all living in a small geographical area. In Wyoming, towns and people are extremely spread out, but in San Francisco, they're all on top of each other. Sociological research shows that (d)**density** is a key component of creativity, innovation, and knowledge sharing. In short, the more people there are living close together, the more likely something (e)**awesome** is going to happen.

99) 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Competition Drives Progress in Philosophy
- ② Population Density Works Against Quality of Life
- ③ The City: The Result of Struggling Toward Freedom
- ④ Contact-Rich Places: Breeding Ground for Innovation
- ⑤ Suburbs: No Longer Commuter Towns of City Workers

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

