

CORE SET

A2 (66)



NAME

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

사 용 매 뉴 얼

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인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

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

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

※ 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1) For some people, there is an irony to success. Many people who achieve great success don't always feel it.

- (A) Achievement is something you reach or attain, like a goal. It is something tangible, clearly defined and measurable. It comes when you pursue and obtain what you want.
- (B) Success, in contrast, is a feeling or a state of being. "She feels successful. She is successful," we say, using the verb to be to suggest this state of being.
- (C) For example, some who achieve fame talk about the loneliness that often goes with it. That's because success and achievement are not the same thing, yet too often we mistake one for the other.

*tangible 실체가 있는

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

2) Every day in each of my classes I randomly select two students who are given the title of "official questioners." These students are assigned the responsibility to ask at least one question during that class.

- (A) In a serious tone, she answered that she'd been extremely nervous when I appointed her at the beginning of class. But then, during that class, she felt differently from how she'd felt during other lectures.
- (B) After being the day's official questioner, one of my students, Carrie, visited me in my office. Just to break the ice, I asked in a lighthearted way, "Did you feel honored to be named one of the first 'official questioners' of the semester?"
- (C) It was a lecture just like the others, but this time, she said, she was forced to have a higher level of consciousness; she was more aware of the content of the lecture and discussion. She also admitted that as a result she got more out of that class.

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

3) The first day of school began on a bright note for a teacher who was looking over the class roll. After each student's name was a number such as 138, 140, 154, and so on. "Look at these IQs," she thought excitedly. "They've given me a terrific class!"

- (A) Look what this teacher was able to accomplish because she thought that her class was smart. She treated them as smart and they responded accordingly.
- (B) As a result, the excited teacher worked harder with this class than with her others. She tried new innovations that she thought would challenge them and hold their interest.
- (C) And it worked! The class did much better than any of the other classes. Only later did she find out that the numbers after each student's name stood for their locker numbers, not their IQs.

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

4) Imagine two situations: In one, you buy the biggest house in a middle-class neighborhood; in the other, you buy the smallest house in a rich part of town.

- (A) A study of more than 7,000 people in over 300 towns and cities found that, on average, the more money the richest person in your community makes, and the greater the number of neighbors who earn more than you, the less satisfied you will probably feel with your life.
- (B) Psychologically, however, you are much more likely to be happy in the middle-class area, where your house will not seem smaller with every passing year and where your neighbors will not constantly spend more money than you.
- (C) In both cases, you earn an upper-middle-class income and pay the same price for each house. Which neighborhood will you be happier in? Financially, the house in the wealthy area might turn out to be a better investment.

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

5) If you live in the Czech Republic, you will see Christmas carp-head easily in any town on Christmas eve. It's traditional to eat carp for Christmas dinner.

- (A) It seems the Czechs have been making their fortunes from the golden fish for centuries and kept a positive image of the fish. The first written accounts of carp fishponds date back to the 11th century, when monasteries maintained the ponds to provide food.
- (B) Also, you can buy a carp to set free in a river or lake. Either way, if you put a Christmas carp scale in your wallet, the superstition is that you will have good fortune. Still some may wonder: why the carp?
- (C) A few centuries later, raising carp in the pond became a big business. One of the biggest pond systems—the 45km-long Golden Drain—was built to raise carp. Today, fishermen harvest the fish from October to November just in time for the fishy feast.

*carp 잉어 **monastery 수도원

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

6) Weather can influence attitude in both a positive and a negative way. I know that I prefer clear skies and sunshine. I am happiest and most productive during the long days of summer, when the sun comes up early and stays up late.

- (A) I serenaded the office with "The Sun Will Come Out Tomorrow" from the musical Annie. It made me feel better, and it was received with laughter.
- (B) I was so encouraged by the response that I proceeded through the lobby of our office building in full tune. There is something to be said for carrying a happy tune.
- (C) Recently, as the seasons began to change, our city experienced a week of dark and rainy days that pulled my spirits down. One morning during this week, determined not to let the weather affect my attitude, I burst into song.

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

7) In the 1920s, Russian psychologist Aleksandr Luria examined Solomon Shereshevsky, a young journalist.

- (A) Shereshevsky sat down, closed his eyes, and accurately recalled not only the string of numbers but photographic details of the original day from years before. But Shereshevsky's gifts did not make him happy.
- (B) He found the weight of so much memory burdensome. His memory didn't even make him smarter; on the contrary, reading was difficult because individual words would constantly arouse vivid memories that disrupted his attention.
- (C) Luria would present Shereshevsky with lists of numbers or words up to seventy figures long. Shereshevsky could recite the list back perfectly—not just right away, but also weeks or months later. Fifteen years after first meeting Shereshevsky, Luria met with him again.

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

8) In the capital of Vietnam, there was a tailor who was renowned for his skill. Every garment that left his shop had to fit the client perfectly, regardless of the client's weight, build, or age. One day, an official ordered a ceremonial robe.

- (A) The official was surprised at the answer. He ordered his robe to be made longer in the back than in the front. From then on, the official kept his head low and his chest in and he had a long successful career.
- (B) After taking the necessary measurements, the tailor respectfully asked the official how long he had been in the service. The official asked, "What does that have to do with the cut of my robe?"
- (C) "It is of great importance, my lord," responded the tailor. "You know that a newly appointed official, impressed with his own importance, carries his head high and his chest out. We must take this into consideration and cut the rear part shorter than the front."

*ceremonial robe 관복

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

9) Unlike book and journal publishing, in which a professional system of editing and fact checking ensures the quality of what's published, Internet publishing is cheap and private.

- (A) It's only to say that it's up to you to figure out which ones are. Just be careful! Be suspicious of what you find online, especially if it seems too good to be true.
- (B) Internet materials don't have to meet these standards, and their authors don't have to respond to criticism. This is not to say that all Internet sites are questionable or irresponsible.
- (C) What people post on the Internet is limited only by their time and imagination. Although many print publications have an editorial opinion, they still have to stick to standards of evidence and argument to maintain their readers' trust.

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

10) In the absence of copper, gold, and iron, our ancestors' tools during the Stone Age were made of rock, wood, and bone.

- (A) Not only that, they get stronger when you hit them; you can harden a blade just by hammering it. And you can reverse the process simply by putting metal in a fire and heating it up, which will cause it to get softer.
- (B) Anyone who has ever tried to make anything with these kinds of tools knows how limiting they are: if you hit a piece of wood, it either breaks or cracks. The same is true of rock or bone. Metals are essentially different from these other materials because they can be hammered into shape.
- (C) The first people to discover these properties ten thousand years ago had found a material that was almost as hard as a rock but behaved like a plastic and was almost endlessly reusable. In other words, they had discovered the perfect material for tools, and in particular cutting tools like axes and razors.

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

11) Occasions during which gifts are exchanged are traditionalized in each culture. Festivals, annual calendar-based events, ceremonies, religious occasions and events connected with stages in life qualify for gifting along with events connected with school life and work.

- (A) As an interesting example we can take birthday events. The child celebrating his birthday receives gifts from other children who are invited to the birthday party.
- (B) It is also common nowadays for the invited children to be given individual gifts, called "return gifts," during the party. This reciprocation in gifting has now spread to marriages in Indian households where the host gives individual gifts to all those who attend the marriage.
- (C) The list is endless: graduations, promotions, farewells, and religious events like Diwali and Christmas—and of course the most significant events of all, namely birthdays, marriages, and childbirths. An interesting point is that gifts build relationships, which in turn lead to further gifts.

*reciprocation 교환, 주고받기 **Diwali (힌두교의) 등명제(燈明祭)

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

12) Many people are familiar with the Mayans' interest in calendars and astronomy, but they were also fascinated by the weather.

- (A) In addition, at the top of this lighthouse, the clever Mayans strategically placed a variety of seashells. Depending on wind speed and direction, the shells would whistle at different pitches.
- (B) Sometime between 1200 and 1400 AD, they constructed a lighthouse in what is now Cozumel, Mexico, called the "Tumba del Caracol." The Mayans put candles in the lighthouse, which served the traditional function of warning ships that they were close to land.
- (C) Depending on which shells were whistling and at what pitch—and their knowledge of what conditions produced storms—the Mayans are said to have been able to predict storms approaching from the Caribbean.

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

13) From the loved ones who are still here with me—Armstead, Zuri, Billy, Stayce, Dodd, and Stanley—I've learned the joy of sharing. Not just stuff you pick out and pay for, but stuff that really matters.

- (A) Instead, we had to give something of ourselves, a letter from the heart to the family member whose name we would pick out of a hat.
- (B) Years ago, when Zuri was just a little boy, Armstead started a tradition in our house that came to mean so much to all of us. On Christmas, we couldn't just exchange store-bought gifts.
- (C) In it, we would tell how we felt about each other, how that person had touched us during the course of the year. That tradition created so many special moments in our household, all because we took the time to say "I love you."

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

14) If you really want to connect with your daughter, car time can be your most valuable ally.

- (A) Moreover, she will open up even more if she has her friends in the car with her. In fact, girls seem to forget that the driver is actually someone's mom or dad and will chatter quite openly with one another when being transported in groups.
- (B) So, the next time a parent asks you to help with carpooling to or from a social event, say yes. Offering to help with carpooling will come at the cost of your time and gas budget, but you will learn about your daughter's personal life in time it takes to drop off her friends and get back to your home.
- (C) The conditions of riding in a car—not having to look directly at the parent who is driving, the assurance that the conversation will end when the ride ends—are just what your daughter needs to open up.

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

15) There are things we simply cannot see or hear. Many stars are beyond our gaze, and we can't see atoms, or even the tiny creatures in puddles of rain water.

- (A) A century later, more advanced microscopes were allowing naturalists to examine these finer details of anatomy and the wonderful array of tiny life.
- (B) We can't hear sounds that many birds or mice can. But we can still learn about them, asking questions and using instruments that let us see or hear far better than with our eyes or ears alone.
- (C) Just as telescopes let us see further into space, microscopes help us see further into the tiny building blocks of living creatures. In the seventeenth century, Antonie van Leeuwenhoek used his small microscopes to look at blood cells and the hairs on a fly's legs.

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

16) To learn about the nature and location of memory, scientists in the 1940s began their search for memory in the most obvious place: within the cells of our brains—our neurons.

- (A) These interconnected webs are intricately involved in our memories. The memory the rats had of the maze was spread throughout their brains. Whenever the scientists cut out a piece, they damaged only a small portion of the involved connections.
- (B) Researchers eventually turned their search for memories to the wiring between neurons rather than within the cells themselves. Each of the hundred billion neurons in our brains is connected to seven thousand other neurons, in a dense web of nerve fibers.
- (C) They cut out parts of rats' brains, trying to make them forget a maze, and found that it didn't matter what part of the brain they chose; the rats never forgot. In 1950, the researchers gave up, concluding that memory must be somewhere else.

*maze 미로

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

17) There are a large number of situations when we feel insulted without being insulted. We do so even with our close relations and friends.

- (A) So much so that you even avoid him when he tries to contact you adding to yours as well as his agony. The same thing may happen between brother and brother, father and son, or even husband and wife. All such instances indicate your own lack of confidence.
- (B) For example, an invitation card for an important event at a close friend's home has not reached you and without trying to find out the facts, you start feeling insulted and ascribing all sorts of motives to your friend who himself feels sad for your absence from the event.
- (C) In other words, a person who is confident of oneself should never react in a hurry but should try to find out the facts. Even if the facts indicate that he has been ignored, he should take them coolly and redefine or review his relationship.

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

18) Computer memory is much better than human memory because early computer scientists discovered a trick that evolution never did: organizing information by assigning every memory to a sort of master map.

- (A) In consequence, our memory cannot be searched as systematically or as reliably as that of a computer or Internet database. Instead, human memory is deeply subject to context.
- (B) Scuba divers, for example, are better at remembering the words they study underwater when they are tested underwater relative to when they were tested on land, even if the words have nothing to do with the sea.
- (C) Human beings, in contrast, appear to lack such master memory maps, and instead retrieve information in far more haphazard fashion, by using clues to what's being looked for, rather than knowing in advance where in the brain a given memory lies.

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

19) Most cross-cultural studies are, in fact, not just cross-cultural; they are cross-city, and more specifically, cross-university studies.

- (A) Are the participants in Seattle representative of American culture? Would they provide the same responses as participants from Beverly Hills? Would the participants in Mexico City provide the same results as those in Guadalajara?
- (B) A "cross-cultural comparison" between Americans and Mexicans may, for example, involve data collected in Seattle and Mexico City.
- (C) We don't know. And it is important for cross-cultural researchers, and consumers of that research to recognize that sound cross-cultural comparison would entail the collection of data from multiple sites within the same cultural group, either in the same study or across studies.

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

20) A few months ago my wife Michele was on the phone making arrangements for a babysitter. She told the sitter that my son Luke was six years old, so that the sitter knew what age-level games to bring.

- (A) So in his mind, his mom lied about something really important to him. At his developmental stage, the harmless motivation for the lie was irrelevant.
- (B) As soon as Michele got off the phone, I explained to her why he was so upset; she apologized to him and promised to be more exact. He immediately calmed down.
- (C) My son, sitting next to her, started protesting, loudly, interrupting my wife. Whereas before I'd have been annoyed at my son's sudden outburst, now I understood. My son was, technically, still a week away from his sixth birthday, which he was treasuring in anticipation.

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

21) In 1974, a group of Yale students tested the unwritten "first-come, first-served" seating rule on the New York subway by approaching passengers and asking them for their seats.

- (A) For example, one of the students recalling the experience said "I was so uncomfortable that I thought I was going to throw up." The head researcher, Stanley Milgram, in an interview with *Psychology Today*, described the deep anxiety and discomfort he went through.
- (B) Surprisingly, 68 percent of passengers agreed to give up their seats. Ironically, the experiment seemed to cause more pain for the experimenters tasked with crossing the social boundary than for the people who gave up their seats.
- (C) At first, he couldn't even talk to the people who were sitting. After scolding himself and gathering the strength to ask for a person's seat, his anxiety turned to shame. Even after he sat down, he blushed, and his head sank between his knees.

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

22) In cultural assimilation, immigrants are expected to resemble the majority group in terms of norms, values, and behavior. But certain groups are more prone to cultural assimilation, while other communities remain largely unassimilated. Why is that?

- (A) This process was much more difficult for non-whites. In the 19th and early 20th century the dominant majority in the United States regarded Irish and Italian immigrants as inferior.
- (B) Nonetheless, they gradually integrated into the host country and the majority started to regard them as white and accept them. Sociologists now try to predict whether 20th century immigrants from Asia and Latin America will be able to integrate in a similar way.
- (C) Recent studies show that racial differences can play a key role in how immigrants react to cultural assimilation. For example, white immigrants who arrived to the United States in the 19th century were able to integrate into US society.

*assimilation 동화(작용)

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

23) The sea squirt starts off its life cycle as a tadpole-like creature, complete with a spinal cord connected to a simple eye and a tail for swimming. It also has a primitive brain that helps it move through the water.

- (A) A brain is an energetically expensive organ to maintain, even for a sea squirt. So once the sea squirt becomes immovable, it literally eats its own brain.
- (B) Its mobility, however, doesn't last long. Once the sea squirt finds a suitable place to attach itself, whether a boat, an underwater rock, or the ocean floor, it never moves again.
- (C) As soon as sea squirts stop moving, their brain is absorbed by their body. Being permanently attached to a home makes the sea squirt's spinal cord and the neurons that control movements unnecessary, so why keep them?

*sea squirt 멍게

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

24) Social gatherings like parties are often all about first impressions. You have an opportunity to talk to others who you might not approach in any other context, so it is important that your appearance reflects your intention to impress unfamiliar faces.

- (A) So if someone approaches you, put them at ease immediately by smiling in a welcoming, non-threatening way, paying them a compliment and concentrating on the emotional tone of any short sentence you use.
- (B) At the outset of many forms of interaction, the fear of rejection can be the predominant emotion and can inhibit what people do. But at a party the implicit rule is that by being there you are open at least to some social interaction.
- (C) In conclusion, make them feel welcome. Smiles are an extremely contagious social signal, particularly when they are open and natural, and help increase the enjoyment of interaction.

*implicit 내포된 **contagious 전염성이 있는

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

25) Evolution did not give humans the ability to play soccer. True, it produced legs for kicking and elbows for fouling, but all that this enables us to do is perhaps practice penalty kicks alone.

- (A) Other animals that engage strangers in ritualized aggression do so largely by instinct—puppies throughout the world have the rules for rough-and-tumble play built into their genes.
- (B) But human teenagers have no such genes for soccer. They can nevertheless play the game with complete strangers because they have all learned an identical set of ideas about soccer. These ideas are entirely imaginary, but if everyone shares them, we can all play the game.
- (C) To get into a game with the strangers we find in the schoolyard on any given afternoon, we not only have to work in concert with ten teammates we may never have met before, we also need to know that the eleven players on the opposing team are playing by the same rules.

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

26) The foragers' secret of success, which protected them from starvation and malnutrition, was their varied diet. Farmers tend to eat a very limited and unbalanced diet.

- (A) The peasant's ancient ancestor, the forager, may have eaten berries and mushrooms for breakfast; fruits and snails for lunch; and rabbit steak with wild onions for dinner. Tomorrow's menu might have been completely different. This variety ensured that the ancient foragers received all the necessary nutrients.
- (B) The typical peasant in traditional China ate rice for breakfast, rice for lunch, and rice for dinner. If she was lucky, she could expect to eat the same on the following day. By contrast, ancient foragers regularly ate dozens of different foodstuffs.
- (C) Especially in pre-modern times, most of the calories feeding an agricultural population came from a single crop—such as wheat, potatoes, or rice—that lacks some of the vitamins, minerals, and other nutritional materials humans need.

*forager 수렵 채집 생활인

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

27) Many people with only average scores on intelligence tests have exceptional ability in specific areas. Even those with very low IQ scores have been known to show incredible ability in narrowly defined skills.

- (A) He could spell—forward or backward—any word spoken to him and could memorize long speeches. However, he had no understanding of what he was doing.
- (B) Cases such as this are part of the evidence that led Howard Gardner to suggest that everyone possesses a number of intellectual potentials, or "intelligences," each of which involves a somewhat different set of skills.
- (C) One such child, whose IQ was only 50, could instantly and correctly state the day of the week for any date between 1880 and 1950. He could also play melodies on the piano by ear and sing Italian operatic pieces he had heard.

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

28) Computer spellcheckers detect misspelled words and, in certain cases, even correct them automatically. However, spellcheckers are far from perfect.

- (A) Its developers have tried to make its working processes as close to those of natural language as possible. If it's successful, Ginger Software's new program should be able to find the errors in the sentence "Eye did knot go the write weigh," and correct it to "I did not go the right way."
- (B) However, technology has now tried to find a way of solving this kind of problem. A hi-tech company, Ginger Software, has developed a program that doesn't just spot mistyped words, but also uses context and grammatical structure to correct mistakes.
- (C) For instance, if you type "Eye did knot go the write weigh," spellcheckers will not be able to detect any of the mistakes. Although all the words in this sentence are spelled correctly, it makes no sense.

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

29) Manufacturers found that they could sell only a limited amount of a particular product. To expand sales, they began introducing several varieties of the same basic product—different flavors of chocolate bars, for example.

- (A) Consequently, packaging became product-related as opposed to brand-related. The development of product-related packaging was helped by advances in printing.
- (B) In addition to these varieties, manufacturers also diversified into new lines. The result: promotion could no longer focus exclusively on the brand; it had to talk about the different varieties sold under the brand name.
- (C) When color lithography was used more extensively in packaging around 1930, colored pictures of the product appeared, increasing the emphasis on what the consumer could expect to find inside the package.

*lithography 석판 인쇄술

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

30) One of the key experimental tasks that Antonio Damasio, a neuroscientist, uses to support his theory is the Iowa gambling task. This is a card game where subjects choose cards from various decks and they win or lose money depending on the cards that come up.

- (A) However, it is this aversive response, Damasio argues, that drives the decision to choose cards primarily from low-risk decks. Representations of choosing from the high-risk decks have become physically marked.
- (B) Normal subjects usually avoid high-risk decks after a couple of rounds. At this point, their skin conductance increases when they attempt to reach for cards from high-risk decks. This is typically interpreted as an aversive response. Subjects are unaware of this effect, Damasio claims.
- (C) Some decks are high-risk decks, having a few high-paying cards, but many losing cards. Others yield smaller monetary rewards, but there are more lower-paying cards and fewer losing cards (low-risk decks).

*skin conductance 피부 전도성 **aversive response 회피 반응

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

31) You can't be productive if you try to save on resources. Imagine you are an administrative assistant. You manage the conference meeting room schedule and ensure meeting attendees have hard copies of all necessary documents.

- (A) When you finally persuade the copy machine to print, it runs out of paper. Since your company never wants to spend too much on supplies, the amount of paper ordered is never quite enough. You have no choice but to get in your car and make a quick run to the office supplies store.
- (B) Now, 45 minutes after starting this task, you are back at the office and have successfully printed the 10 sets of notes that should have taken less than five minutes to actually print.
- (C) This task sounds fairly easy, and it would be if it weren't for the old copy machine. It jams constantly, and you always have to open the little drawers to print your documents.

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

32) Bob Jordan wanted to be a police officer. He applied for the job, took the Wonderlic Personnel Test, and waited to be called for an interview.

- (A) He was told that he did not "fit the profile" of a successful police officer. Had he performed poorly on the test? No. Bob's problem was that he scored too high. Too high?
- (B) No call came. He was sure he had passed the test—the questions seemed so easy—and when he heard that other people who had applied at the same time had been hired, he went to the police station to find out what had happened to his application.
- (C) Yes. The test norms for the Wonderlic provide an optimum range of scores for a variety of jobs. If your score is too low, the norms suggest that you lack the ability to succeed on the job. And if you score too high, the test makers say that you are too intelligent and that you will be bored by the job and will probably quit before long.

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

33) Twins provide a unique opportunity to study genes. Some pairs of twins are identical: they share the exact same genes in their DNA.

- (A) In the same way, scientists can estimate the role genes play in any other trait by comparing the similarity of identical twins to the similarity of fraternal twins. If there is a difference, then the magnitude of the difference gives a clue as to how much genes are involved.
- (B) Other pairs are fraternal, sharing only half of their genes on average. Differences in genetic similarity turn out to be a powerful natural experiment, allowing us to estimate how much genes influence a given trait.
- (C) For example, identical twins almost always have the same eye color, but fraternal twins often do not. This suggests that genes play a role in eye color, and in fact geneticists have identified several specific genes that are involved.

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

34) For years business leaders and politicians have portrayed environmental protection and jobs as mutually exclusive.

- (A) Pollution control, protection of natural areas and endangered species, and limits on use of nonrenewable resources, they claim, will choke the economy and throw people out of work. Ecological economists dispute this claim, however.
- (B) Recycling, for instance, makes more new jobs than extracting raw materials. This doesn't necessarily mean that recycled goods are more expensive than those from raw resources. We're simply substituting labor in the recycling center for energy and huge machines used to extract new materials in remote places.
- (C) Their studies show that only 0.1 percent of all large-scale layoffs in the United States in recent years were due to government regulations. Environmental protection, they argue, not only is necessary for a healthy economic system, but it actually creates jobs and stimulates business.

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

35) Thirty years ago, the average person in China or India could afford almost nothing beyond basic food and other simple necessities of life. That poverty was a problem for all of us.

- (A) Today, however, China and India have become a new source of growth for the global economy. Hundreds of millions of Chinese and Indians can now spend a lot of money on buying expensive consumer goods.
- (B) With so little spending power in the developing world, the global economy was dependent on a handful of wealthy nations, especially the United States. So global economic growth seemed to reach the limit.
- (C) Last year, Indians and Chinese bought 19.9 million new passenger vehicles, 70% more than Americans did. Such a purchase of consumer goods increases demand for the machinery to manufacture those goods; the ships and trucks to transport them; and the people to design and sell them.

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

36) There is an ancient Chinese legend of an old man and his only son. One night the old man's horse escaped, and the neighbors came to comfort him in his loss.

- (A) But the old man asked, "How do you know this is a bad thing?" Now, obviously this story can go on forever. Good luck can quickly change on you and bad luck may be a blessing in disguise.
- (B) "How do you know this is a bad thing?" he asked them. Several days later his horse returned with a herd of wild horses. Now his friends came to congratulate the farmer for his good fortune.
- (C) But the old man said, "How do you know this is a good thing?" While his son was trying to tame one of the wild horses, he was thrown and broke his leg. Again his friends gathered to bemoan his misfortune.

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

37) Black Friday, the day following Thanksgiving in the US, is traditionally one of the busiest shopping days of the year. The nickname originated from describing the chaos created by the massive traffic and the numerous people flocking to stores.

- (A) In the past when they were handwritten, retailers routinely indicated loss with red ink and profit with black ink. This practice created the popular financial terms of being 'in the red' and 'in the black.'
- (B) However, merchants were displeased with the word 'black' because of its negative image. An alternative theory was later offered relating to the practice of keeping account books.
- (C) Keeping this history in mind, when merchants make a lot of profit the day after Thanksgiving, we can say they are 'in the black.' Thus, this can explain the name "Black Friday."

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

38) Do you know that some of America's favorite pastimes came about as a result of someone being bored? One pastime started when students at Yale University ordered pies from the Frisbie Pie Company.

- (A) Then the brand name "Frisbee," which originated from the bakery name "Frisbie," continued. Today you can find Frisbees in every park and every playground.
- (B) Soon "frisbieing," or pie-plate catch became a popular game on campus. In 1948, Walter Morrison made the game safer by making plastic discs in the shape of flying saucers.
- (C) When they finished the pies and their studies, they were bored and looking for something to relieve their boredom. One student discovered that with a quick movement of the wrist, the pie plate would glide through the air.

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

39) Many people, especially in the northern part of the country, know about the bean bag toss game. They played it in elementary school physical education classes, but they also played it just for fun, and a lot of them still do.

- (A) However, this is not something that seems to be very likely. Most of the serious bean bag toss game enthusiasts ignore this rumor and focus on either Ohio or Illinois.
- (B) What they often don't know, however, is where it came from. There are some who say it started in Chicago, Illinois. There are others who say it started in Cleveland, Ohio. These are the most common assumptions.
- (C) In addition to those, there are also some other theories for where people say the bean bag toss game started. One of these is Europe, with the most popular country of origin being Germany.

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

40) Do I have to stretch or not? Well, maybe runners might find themselves asking this question before they start to work out.

- (A) Nevertheless, the good news for those who still like to stretch before working out is that it doesn't appear to increase injuries, either.
- (B) For them, the stretch before running has been a sacred routine that's supposed to strengthen muscles and reduce the risk of injury during the pounding to come.
- (C) But in the study of runners randomly told either to stretch for three to five minutes before running or to skip the routine altogether, researchers found little difference in injury rates over three months.

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

41) When Matty Sallin was working on a degree in art and technology at New York University, he got an interesting assignment in electronics class: Create something for the household. He decided to create an alarm clock.

- (A) Sallin got an A in the class and went on to other things. But people continue to hear about his invention and email him every day asking where they can buy his alarm clock.
- (B) So Sallin and two classmates invented a new kind of alarm clock: a wooden box with a pig face and a digital clock that uses the smell of cooking bacon rather than sound to wake someone up. The alarm clock is easy to operate.
- (C) The first thing to make it work is put a couple of frozen strips in the night before. If the alarm is set for 8:00, it will turn on at 7:50 and slow cook for ten minutes under the halogen bulbs. Then the bulbs turn off and a fan blows the scent out through the nostrils of the pig.

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

42) It's true that how you feel about your appearance can have a big impact on how you feel about yourself. If you like your appearance, then you can be self-confident and happy.

- (A) Thus, people with negative body image and mental problems have a very negative self-image. They often turn to cosmetic surgery to solve their problems.
- (B) A person who has such a body image might believe that he or she is too horribly ugly to be seen. BDD can also cause a great deal of anxiety and stress, and even lead to depression.
- (C) For some people, though, worry over personal appearance can cause serious problems. Body Dysmorphic Disorder (BDD) is a mental illness that causes a person to feel extremely dissatisfied with his or her body.

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

43) More and more people are switching to a vegetarian diet, and wonder if it's good for their pets, too.

- (A) Responding to this curiosity, some manufacturers claim that their no-meat foods provide all the nutrients animals need, but many doctors disagree. An expert says that it is hard to create vegetarian diets that are safe for cats.
- (B) In addition, dogs need vitamin D, which may be hard to maintain without meat or dairy. "An unbalanced diet can lead to nutritional deficiencies," says vet Andrea Fascetti of the University of California.
- (C) In fact, cats are strictly meat-eating animals. They need taurine, an amino acid found only in meat. Absence of taurine can lead to cats' blindness and even death.

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

44) In a New York street, a small truck loaded with glassware collided with a large truck laden with bricks, and practically all of the glassware was smashed. Considerable sympathy was felt for the young driver as he gazed at the shattered fragments with a sinking heart.

- (A) The young driver held out his hat and before long over a hundred people hastened to drop coins in his hat without any hesitation. At last, when the contribution ceased, he emptied the contents out of his hat into his pocket. It was enough to cover the broken glassware.
- (B) Giving a sigh of relief, he wanted to thank the old gentleman for his benevolent contribution. He looked around and saw the old gentleman retreating. Suddenly the young driver shouted: "He isn't the benevolent man! He's my boss!"
- (C) A benevolent-looking old gentleman eyed the young driver compassionately. "My poor man," he said, "hold out your hat. Here's fifty cents for you. I dare say some of these other people will give you a helping hand, too. And you will make good this loss."

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

45) Western medicine has traditionally warned of the use of unproven alternative medicines for treating serious medical conditions like cancer.

- (A) The Contemporary Medicine Society was created to serve the purpose. It provides evidence-based education to help guide the decisions of patients and cancer specialists and is about to launch an online information and training resource aimed at health professionals.
- (B) Nevertheless, 50 to 80 percent of Canadians with cancer look into non-mainstream treatments to accompany those provided by their doctors. These include acupuncture, nutritional supplements, yoga, meditative techniques, and traditional Chinese medicines.
- (C) It makes sense then, to make sure that doctors and patients are properly informed about the latest research on these therapies, including the potential benefits and hazards of using them.

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

46) There was a manager in a grocery chain who didn't fear risk. She once was allowed to participate in major business decisions.

- (A) The discovery changed the economics of the transaction and resulted in a lower acquisition price. The manager could make contributions when she was included in risk identification.
- (B) The chain was negotiating an acquisition of a run-down group of grocery stores where extensive refitting would upgrade them to profitability. The CEO asked the risk manager to take a look at the proposal.
- (C) On a visit to one of the stores, she discovered asbestos was used in the insulation. Subsequently, she confirmed many stores were in the same situation. She knew asbestos could be left alone when it was in walls but also knew the law required expensive asbestos removal when a building was being renovated.

*asbestos 석면

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

47) Studies show that no one is "born" to be an entrepreneur and that everyone has the potential to become one.

- (A) These traits are developed over time and evolve from an individual's social context. For example, people with parents who were self-employed are more likely to become entrepreneurs.
- (B) Whether someone does or doesn't is a function of environment, life experiences, and personal choices. However, there are personality traits and characteristics commonly associated with entrepreneurs.
- (C) After witnessing a father's or mother's independence in the workplace, an individual is more likely to find independence appealing. Similarly, people who personally know an entrepreneur are more than twice as likely to be involved in starting a new firm as those with no entrepreneur acquaintances or role models.

*entrepreneur 기업가

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

48) According to the consulting firm McKinsey, knowledge workers spend up to 60 percent of their time looking for information, responding to emails, and collaborating with others.

- (A) Think of it as the robot-assisted human, given superpowers through the aid of technology. Our jobs become enriched by relying on robots to do the tedious while we work on increasingly more sophisticated tasks.
- (B) The solution is to enable people to work smarter, not just by saying it, but by putting smart tools and improved processes in place so that people can perform at enhanced levels.
- (C) By using social technologies, those workers can become up to 25 percent more productive. The need for productivity gains through working harder and longer has a limit and a human toll.

*tedious 지루한, 싫증 나는

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

49) Kangaroo rats avoid the desert's greatest heat by going out only at night. During the heat of the day, they remain comfortably below ground in their cool, humid burrows.

- (A) By going back and forth between their burrows and the surface, ground squirrels can extend their activity into the heat of the day and pay a relatively small price in terms of water loss.
- (B) Ground squirrels take a different approach. They remain active during the day, and as you would expect, their body temperatures rise as they find food above ground, exposed to the hot sun.
- (C) However, before their body temperatures become dangerously high, they return to their cool burrows, where they can lose heat without losing water. When their body temperatures have dropped enough, they are back out on the surface.

*burrow (두더지.토끼 따위의) 굴

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

50) Classically, a sociologist selects a set of people with similar characteristics, such as age, class, race, or education. Those people are divided into two groups.

- (A) To test the benefits of tutoring, for example, the sociologist might expose the experimental group of students to tutoring but not the control group. Then both groups would be tested for differences in performance to see if tutoring had an effect on the experimental group of students.
- (B) One is the experimental group and the other is the control group. The experimental group is exposed to the independent variable(s) and the control group is not.
- (C) In a case like this, the sociologist would not want to jeopardize the accomplishments of either group of students, so the setting would be somewhat artificial. The test would not be for a grade reflected on their permanent record, for example.

*jeopardize 위태롭게 하다

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

51) That consumers of financial services are in need of the protection of the law in some form or other is not in doubt. Consumers of these services are particularly vulnerable for a variety of reasons.

- (A) Therefore, it is the task of the government to decide which mechanism should be used to protect which type of consumer in which field of financial service. Such a task is far from easy.
- (B) How such consumers should best be protected is, however, open to question. Financial services take a variety of different forms, from overdrafts to pensions.
- (C) Consumers are equally varied, from the wealthy and sophisticated investor to the poor and unsophisticated holder of a current account. Legal mechanisms for protecting consumers are numerous, from disclosure requirements to the use of criminal sanctions for supplying misleading information.

*overdraft 마이너스 통장 설정 **sanction 제재

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

52) The early American universities were originally established to provide training grounds for the political, religious, and educational needs of the emerging country. Even in relatively academic disciplines, a practical and applied emphasis was clearly evident.

- (A) This philosophical emphasis gave a clear basis for the later development of scientific method in the study of psychology. At the same time, it tended to focus and direct the subject matter and approach of the inquiry.
- (B) This was particularly the case in those philosophy departments from which the early psychology departments were to emerge. Many of these universities (for example, Harvard and Princeton) had long traditions as divinity schools which produced clergy for a rapidly growing society.
- (C) Because of the Protestant emphasis of these universities, the philosophical perspective of England tended to prevail. Thus the psychology that was in evidence before the impact of the new German scientific emphasis was essentially philosophical in its methodology and practical in its values.

*divinity school 신학교 **clergy 성직자 ***Protestant 개신교의

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

53) A sociologist was returning to Paris after a year of research in Africa. He had discovered that in most places in Africa the people are very, very gracious and friendly.

- (A) Then he returned to Paris, and he took a bus from the Charles DeGaulle Airport into the city. He noticed how the passengers on the French bus sat silently, not saying a word to anyone else.
- (B) No one even shared a glance with another person unless it was a critical or disapproving one. As that sociologist sat on the city bus and reflected on his experience in Africa, the thought came to him that it is we who are undeveloped.
- (C) In other words, if you visit Africa, they will treat you like one of the family, taking you into their hut, sharing what they have with you, and treating you like royalty. This is what the sociologist had become used to in Africa.

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

54) When canals, steamboats, and the first railroads were built in the early nineteenth century, American travelers could cover greater distances with fewer intermediate stops, and they could expect to reach many destinations in a single day.

- (A) Travelers between Albany and Buffalo, for instance, were redistributed from numerous points along the land route to one of three places: aboard a canal boat or in accommodations at either end of its run.
- (B) Early railroads were much faster than steamboats, moving at a speed of up to three times that of steamboats. These new modes created a new geography of inland travel, one that concentrated passenger populations at the endpoints of journeys—that is, in larger cities and towns.
- (C) For example, the 150-mile Hudson River voyage from New York City to Albany could take several days on a sailing sloop around the turn of the century, but by the 1830s steam navigation had reduced the travel time to less than ten hours.

*sloop 작은 범선

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

55) Your story is what makes you special. But the tricky part is showing how special you are without talking about yourself. Effective personal branding isn't about talking about yourself all the time.

- (A) By doing so, you promote their victories and their ideas, and you become an influencer. You are seen as someone who is not only helpful, but is also a valuable resource. That helps your brand more than if you just talk about yourself over and over.
- (B) Although everyone would like to think that friends and family are eagerly waiting by their computers hoping to hear some news about what you're doing, they're not.
- (C) Actually, they're hoping you're sitting by your computer, waiting for news about them. The best way to build your personal brand is to talk more about other people, events, and ideas than you talk about yourself.

*tricky 교묘한, 까다로운

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

56) Many years ago I visited the chief investment officer of a large financial firm, who had just invested some tens of millions of dollars in the stock of the ABC Motor Company.

- (A) Instead, he had listened to his intuition; he liked the cars, he liked the company, and he liked the idea of owning its stock. From what we know about the accuracy of stock picking, it is reasonable to believe that he did not know what he was doing.
- (B) His response made it very clear that he trusted his gut feeling and was satisfied with himself and with his decision. I found it remarkable that he had apparently not considered the one question that an economist would call relevant: Is the ABC stock currently underpriced?
- (C) When I asked how he had made that decision, he replied that he had recently attended an automobile show and had been impressed. He said, "Boy, they do know how to make a car!"

*gut feeling 직감

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

57) Diets that are rich in meat are more resource intensive. This is because all animals bred for table have to be sustained from birth to the slaughterhouse.

- (A) To supply the beef, pork, and poultry eaten in these nations requires about 800 kg of grain to be harvested per person per year. The vast majority of this grain is fed to animals that convert it to meat protein for human consumption.
- (B) When we eat meat, we are therefore indirectly consuming the quantity of food that our chosen animal has been fed in its lifetime. The most meat-intensive diets in the world are at present those in Canada and the United States.
- (C) In contrast, in a poorer nation like India, the average diet requires less than 200 kg of grain per person per year. Almost all of this grain is then consumed directly as part of a largely vegetarian diet.

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

58) Only a solid object can hold itself together like pizza dough. Liquids and gases aren't stuck together like that.

- (A) This distinction is fantastically useful if you have both solid objects and liquids mixed together, because now you can separate them out. The brilliance of a spin dryer for clothes is that the clothes are trapped inside the drum, and the drum is pushing them inwards so they have to keep going round in circles.
- (B) It will only travel in a circle if it gets an inward push from something solid. Otherwise, it will gradually wriggle its way away from the center, and when it meets a hole in the drum, it'll go flying out sideways, free of the circle completely.
- (C) But the water tucked away in the clothes isn't held in position. Since it's free to move, it can keep moving outwards through gaps in the material.

*wriggle 꿈틀거리다

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

59) Calling your pants "blue jeans" almost seems redundant because practically all denim is blue. While jeans are probably the most versatile pants in your wardrobe, blue actually isn't a particularly neutral color.

- (A) The natural indigo dye used in the first jeans, on the other hand, would stick only to the outside of the threads. When the indigo-dyed denim is washed, tiny amounts of that dye get washed away, and the thread comes with them.
- (B) Ever wonder why it's the most commonly used hue? Blue was the chosen color for denim because of the chemical properties of blue dye. Most dyes will permeate fabric in hot temperatures, making the color stick.
- (C) The more denim was washed, the softer it would get, eventually achieving that worn-in, made-just-for-me feeling you probably get with your favorite jeans. That softness made jeans the trousers of choice for laborers.

*hue 색상 **permeate 스며[배어]들다

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

60) Your concepts are a primary tool for your brain to guess the meaning of incoming sensory inputs.

- (A) When Westerners hear Indonesian gamelan music for the first time, which is based on seven pitches per octave with varied tunings, it's more likely to sound like noise. A brain that's been wired by listening to twelve-tone scales doesn't have a concept for that music.
- (B) All people of Western culture with normal hearing have a concept for this ubiquitous scale, even if they can't explicitly describe it. Not all music uses this scale, however.
- (C) For example, concepts give meaning to changes in sound pressure so you hear them as words or music instead of random noise. In Western culture, most music is based on an octave divided into twelve equally spaced pitches: the equal-tempered scale codified by Johann Sebastian Bach in the 17th century.

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

61) For centuries, dogs had a special place in the kitchen of large households. At that time, meat was usually cooked over an open fire on horizontal spits.

- (A) They were placed in an enclosed wheel, which looked like a larger version of the suspended wheels you sometimes see in hamster or rat cages. As the dog walked in this wheel, it turned with each step.
- (B) These spits needed to be rotated continuously to cook the meat evenly. The boring job of turning the meat was given to a special breed of heavy, long-bodied and short-legged dogs, appropriately called "Turnspits."
- (C) This generated the rotary motion needed to rotate the metal spit that was attached to its central hub. A house might have several Turnspits, and each dog might be required to work the wheel for a number of hours.

*spit (고기 굽는 데 쓰는 쇠꼬챙이) **hub 중심, 중추

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

62) With the temperature impact of volcanic eruptions deriving from the fact that the volcanic emissions absorb and reflect solar radiation, the direct impact lasts only as long as the emissions remain in the atmosphere. Then, how long do the emissions stay?

- (A) Eruptions whose emissions instead explode out horizontally tend to do greater immediate local damage to the surrounding landscape but have less impact on global weather and climate.
- (B) Hence, the large-scale weather impact from a volcanic eruption tends to last about a couple of years and to be greatest for volcanoes that explode vertically with great force, injecting massive amounts of material into the stratosphere.
- (C) Any particulate matter that makes it only into the troposphere, the lowest layer of Earth's atmosphere, descends fairly quickly, but the emissions that reach the stratosphere, the second layer of Earth's atmosphere just above the troposphere, can remain aloft for 1 to 3 years or sometimes somewhat longer.

*stratosphere 성층권 **particulate matter 미립 물질 ***troposphere 대류권

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

63) Think of what happens when you get a mosquito bite. The mosquito inserts her sharp mouth into your skin and leaves a tiny bit of protein as she sucks your blood.

- (A) It is only through the discovery and use of immunosuppressive drugs that such organ transplants have proven to be successful in recent years.
- (B) This is exactly what happens when the body seeks to reject an organ transplant: the organ is recognized as foreign, and the body attempts to destroy it.
- (C) The body recognizes this protein as foreign to you and seeks to isolate, encapsulate, and destroy it. In other words, your body is rejecting this foreign bit of genetic bad news.

*immunosuppressive 면역 억제제 **encapsulate 캡슐에 싸다

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

64) A large body of evidence supports the illusion of control. Gambling, for example, would likely lose much of its appeal without people's slightly altered perceptions of control. When gambling, people believe they can control chance events.

- (A) In other studies, participants cut cards against a competitor (the person drawing the highest card was the winner). In one condition in an experiment, the competitor dressed poorly and appeared nervous; in another condition, the competitor dressed elegantly and looked calm.
- (B) For example, studies have demonstrated that people think they have more control over the outcome of a dice game if they throw the dice themselves than if someone else throws the dice for them.
- (C) Even though the appearance of the competitor has no objective influence on the outcome of the game, participants believed they were more likely to win when playing against the nervous competitor than when playing against the composed competitor.

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

65) During the late 1800s, printing became cheaper and faster, leading to an explosion in the number of newspapers and magazines and the increased use of images in these publications.

- (A) This "yellow journalism" sometimes took the form of gossip about public figures, as well as about socialites who considered themselves private figures, and even about those who were not part of high society but had found themselves involved in a scandal, crime, or tragedy that journalists thought would sell papers.
- (B) Photographs, as well as woodcuts and engravings of them, appeared in newspapers and magazines. The increased number of newspapers and magazines created greater competition—driving some papers to print more salacious articles to attract readers.
- (C) Gossip was of course nothing new, but the rise of mass media in the form of widely distributed newspapers and magazines meant that gossip moved from limited (often oral only) distribution to wide, printed dissemination.

*engraving 판화 **salacious 외설스러운 ***dissemination 유포

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

66) Some fad diets might have you running a caloric deficit, and while this might encourage weight loss, it has no effect on improving body composition, and it could actually result in a loss of muscle mass.

- (A) Timing is also important. By eating the right combinations of these key macronutrients at strategic intervals throughout the day, we can help our bodies heal and grow even faster.
- (B) Your body also needs the right balance of key macronutrients to heal and grow stronger. These macronutrients, which include protein, carbohydrates, and healthy fats, can help your body maximize its ability to repair, rebuild, and grow stronger.
- (C) Calorie restriction can also cause your metabolism to slow down, and significantly reduce energy levels. Controlling caloric intake to deliver the proper amount of calories so that the body has the energy it needs to function and heal is the only proper approach.

*fad (일시적인) 유형 **macronutrient 다량 영양소

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

