

CORE SET

A5



NAME

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사 용 매 뉴 얼

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회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

회차 번호	난도	회차당 문항수	총 문항수	기타
101-200	하	6	600	·101번에서 300번까지는 다음 단계에 대비할 수 있도록 서서히 난이도가 높아집니다. ·300번 이후는 전체적인 난이도가 유지됩니다.
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B 빈칸 추론	B1-B3	하	99	297	·빈칸 문제 모음입니다. ·고3은 수준에 따라 B5부터 선택 가능합니다.
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	V5-V8	상	99	396	
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	A2	중	66	66	
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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) Tucson is a city in the desert. Its population has grown rapidly over the last twenty years, putting stress on one vital resource: water.

- (A) A quick review of water use indicated landscaping consumed too much water, accounting for over half the total water used by the city. The new policies encouraged residents to tear out trees and bushes and replace them with rocks, sand, and other nonliving landscape.
- (B) For the last decade a strong water conservation ethic has developed, and city leaders took some extraordinary steps to encourage conservation when they created landscaping policies.
- (C) This helped reinforce the so-called xeriscape philosophy (landscaping that uses little water). The policies were expressed as landscape ordinances. Additional encouragement included recommendations via public service announcements and consumer publications.

*xeriscape 내건성 조경 **ordinance 조례, 법령

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

2) By the time you start your literature review, you will probably have decided upon the main theme for your investigation, and also upon the key research objectives.

- (A) However, if you have selected a fairly uncommon subject on which little has been written, then it may be difficult to find sufficient material to review. You may have to consider including a discussion of material which only exists on the periphery of the subject chosen.
- (B) If that is the case, it should not be difficult to find writing and research to review. In fact, the main difficulty may be in selecting what you want to include, and what you wish to exclude.
- (C) To some extent, therefore, the essential task has been predetermined. You may have selected a research topic or theme around which a great deal of research has been previously conducted.

**literature review 문헌 조사 **periphery 주변

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

3) Someone hands you a piece of paper bearing a fine grid—as in a school exercise book. The person tells you that he is thinking of just one of the small squares.

- (A) If the answer is 'no' then the box must be in B—there is nowhere else it could be. So you now forget about A and proceed to divide B in half, lettering each half as before.
- (B) He wants you to locate that square by asking questions which will only get a 'yes' or 'no' answer. So you divide the sheet in half with a line and call one half A and the other half B. You ask: 'Is the desired box in A?'
- (C) Again you ask the question. In the end you must come to the chosen box. The point about this simple strategy is that at every moment the desired box must lie in A or not-A (which is B). There is nowhere else. Nor can the box lie in both A and B.

*grid 격자무늬

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

4) Obviously, when two forms of speech are so different that it is completely impossible to establish communication, as is the case with English and Chinese, for example, they are regarded as different languages by everyone.

- (A) On the other hand, many Americans from the Midwest do not understand Londoners, and vice versa, but they are supposed to be using the same English language. This is why it is necessary to rely on the speakers themselves in dubious cases.
- (B) But here, there are many exceptions. For example, Swedes and Norwegians usually understand each other without difficulty, but Swedish and Norwegian are regarded as different languages.
- (C) Further, people who understand each other are usually regarded as speaking the same language, and those who speak the same language are supposed to understand each other.

*vice versa 역(逆)도 같음 **dubious 분명치 않은

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

5) Imagine that you are out walking with a friend and you find two lottery tickets. You decide to take one ticket each. Your friend kindly says that you can decide which of the two tickets you want to keep.

- (A) So it doesn't matter which ticket you choose because they both have the same chance of winning. However, many people would choose the second ticket over the first. Why is this?
- (B) One ticket has the numbers 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. The other ticket has the numbers 5, 18, 19, 31, 35, 45. Which ticket would you choose to keep? Statistically, both tickets have an equal probability of winning.
- (C) One suggestion is that we view the second ticket to be more representative of a winning lottery ticket. That is, you ignore the fact that they both have an equal chance and instead make the decision based on how similar you think it is to a winning ticket.

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

6) To a large degree our fears are projections of our own minds. Let's say, for example, you're sitting on a park bench on a warm spring day reading a book.

- (A) Suddenly, for no reason at all, you're afraid of this poor guy who's just trying to enjoy the day the same way you were until he got there. This is what happens with most panic attacks.
- (B) If you were afraid of riding in an elevator, you'd begin to anticipate what might happen once you got into the elevator—I'm going to be trapped in there for hours, and no one's going to get me out—and on and on until you're paralyzed by a fear that is entirely a creation of your own imagination.
- (C) You're relaxed and content until someone sits down next to you and distracts you. At that point you might begin to wonder who he is, why he's chosen to sit there, whether he has some hidden motive.

*paralyze 마비시키다, 무력하게 만들다

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

7) My good friends Dr. Paul Odland and his wife Barb travel frequently to South America, where he provides free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families.

- (A) The pace increased so fast Barb could not keep up with the back-and-forth interpretation until—suddenly—all three parties realized that Paul had gone above the vendor’s last stated price, and the vendor had gone below Paul’s last offer. After a moment of embarrassment, they compromised, laughed, and settled the deal.
- (B) One day, while buying souvenirs in a local marketplace, Paul spotted a carving that he liked and wanted to purchase. The non-English speaking vendor was asking 500 pesos for the carving.
- (C) With Barb acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and the vendor proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up his price slightly and the seller retreating slowly.

*retreat 물러나다

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

8) Typically children talk about (or should I say, complain about) chores as something to get done so they can do something else.

- (A) If my husband wanted me to add some bit of work to my schedule and announced, “Honey, I have a new chore for you!” I’m sure my response would not be enthusiastic. I’m not sure I would do my best work on something that was introduced as a chore.
- (B) In looking at the definition of the word *chore*, I found that it can mean “an unpleasant task.” Certainly all of us can relate to unpleasant tasks that are a part of our work routine.
- (C) They are not all unpleasant, though. I believe that the word *chore* is a poor one to use when describing the work we must do. *Chore* has a negative implied meaning and does not encourage cheerful, willing compliance.

*compliance 순응, 승낙

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

9) It may be fair to say that the Vikings’ voyages had little lasting effect on the fate of the world. Should textbooks therefore leave them out? Is impact on the present the sole reason for including an event or fact?

- (A) It cannot be, of course, or our history books would shrink to twenty-page pamphlets. We include the Norse voyages, not for their apparent geopolitical significance, but because including them gives a more complete picture of the past.
- (B) As we shall see, Columbus’s second voyage was ten times larger than the Norse attempts at settlement. The new European ability to mobilize was in part responsible for Columbus’s voyages taking on their awesome significance.
- (C) Moreover, if textbooks would only intelligently compare the Norse voyages to Columbus’s second voyage, they would help students understand the changes that took place in Europe between 1000 and 1493.

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

10) Aristotle held that rocks and minerals were alive and grew in the inside of the Earth. Like humans, minerals attempt to reach a state of perfection through the growth process.

- (A) This treatment resulted in whitening of the metal, which could be interpreted as a production of silver, or a stage halfway to the perfect gold stage. Finally, the whitened metal could be treated with polysulfides to produce the characteristic yellow gold color.
- (B) One typical series might include heating the metal with sulfide to remove impure things. Then a starter seed of gold was added to the metal. After the seed was added, the metal was treated with arsenic sulfide.
- (C) Perfection for minerals was reached when they ripened into gold. Based on these premises, the alchemist sought to speed up the ripening process for metals by subjecting them to a series of physical and chemical processes.

*arsenic sulfide 황화비소 **alchemist 연금술사

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

11) In 2001, researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a self-selected pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber.

- (A) Perhaps they would automatically exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. Or maybe they would instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts.
- (B) But that's not what happened. There was, in fact, no consistency in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber.
- (C) Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological intensity in each activity.

*perceived effort 인지된 운동 강도 **physiological 생리학적인

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

12) Life in the high Andes is certainly not easy for anyone, and it is especially hard on the youngest members of society.

- (A) Thus, children are not caught in a moral conflict of deciding which aspects of life deserve respect and reciprocity and which do not. Children learn to respect life in *all* its forms.
- (B) Nevertheless, children assume good behavior, becoming well-adjusted and helpful while enjoying whatever life can offer. They are grateful for anything they get. The key to such positive socialization is twofold.
- (C) The fact that adults are models at home and within the community and children have plenty of opportunities to observe their behavior is paramount. Furthermore, this society's beliefs and behavior patterns reinforce respect and compassion for *all* life.

*reciprocity 호혜, 상부상조 **paramount 가장 중요한

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

13) One may note the recent attention paid to southwest France, the longest-lived part of the western world.

- (A) It was under those harsh circumstances that they developed their toughness. We can predict that the current generation, raised on butter and cream, will live shorter lives for it.
- (B) Diet ran heavily to whole grains and fresh vegetables. Exercise was inevitable for most, and came in the form of sixteen-hour days of labor on the peasant farm. Only the richest could afford much meat or butter.
- (C) The people of the area eat much butter, cheese, and pâté, so there are claims that such foods are "not so bad." The truth, however, is that the southwest French lived hard lives when the current oldsters were growing up.

*pâté (고기가 든) 파이 **oldster 노인

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

14) After Norman Triplett's first controlled experiment with children, psychologists studied how the presence of an audience affects performance, but their results were inconsistent.

- (A) Based on this observation, Zajonc argued that an audience creates arousal in the performer, which hurts performance on difficult tasks that have not been learned (or learned well) and helps performance on well-learned tasks.
- (B) He noticed that when people performed simple tasks or jobs they knew well, having an audience influenced their performance positively. However, when people performed unfamiliar or complex tasks, having an audience harmed performance.
- (C) Sometimes people performed better in front of an audience and other times they performed worse. Robert Zajonc, a Polish-born American social psychologist, saw a pattern in the seemingly random results and formulated a theory.

*arousal 각성, 자극

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

15) Inducing overpurchasing when consumers have a low current level of satiation has been used as a marketing tool.

- (A) As the season unfolds and the satiation level for skiing increases, the consumers may end up not taking advantage of the package. Another all-too-familiar example is the discounted fitness membership frequently offered after the Christmas and New Year holidays.
- (B) People buy into the seemingly good deal with the accompanying resolve to lose weight and get in shape for the upcoming year. The diligence of exercising generally wears off after a few weeks, and the discount membership ends up being a much better deal for the fitness club than for the member.
- (C) For instance, at the beginning of the ski season, when people are "hungry" for skiing, they predict that they may go skiing more often than they actually will. Hence, they may buy that package deal for ten days of skiing.

*satiation 만족, 포만

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

16) Given recent advances in genetic research and testing, the question of whether personality is determined genetically (by nature) or through the environment (by nurture) is highly relevant to sport and physical activity professionals.

- (A) Moreover, some research suggests that although we may be genetically predisposed to have certain characteristics, our environment influences whether and how much we demonstrate these characteristics.
- (B) Although this issue has not been studied in sport and exercise psychology itself, general psychological research shows both that personality has a genetic base (up to 60%) and that it is influenced by learning. Both extreme positions regarding nature versus nurture, then, are false. Genetics and the environment determine one's personality.
- (C) In sport and exercise psychology, then, we focus primary attention on learning and environmental influences because sport and exercise science professionals can influence personality development regardless of the role of genetics in personality.

*nurture 양성, 양육 **predisposed 성향이 있는

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

17) Imagine a small business in a retail market, one that sells supplies to graphic designers. Business seems fine and sales are steady, until one day they suddenly slump.

- (A) He quickly learns that the graphic designers are having a hard time due to a local advertising slump. No one is hiring them, so they have a reduced need for supplies.
- (B) Now that the owner understands the problem, he adjusts his prices downward to help attract sales and limits his own ordering in an attempt to sit out the slump. He is able to do this because he is close to his customers.
- (C) The owner, who has been standing behind the counter for years talking to his clients, watching them select products, and listening to their needs, is unsure what has happened. So he picks up the phone and calls a few of his old-timers.

*slump 급감하다 불황

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

18) Recently, I was preparing to give a speech to a large group while I was traveling on a bus from the airport to a downtown hotel.

- (A) I was exhausted after a long delay with planes, I had a cold, and the airline couldn't find my luggage, which meant that I would be giving my speech in blue jeans. When I got to the hotel, I reached in my pocket to discover a small note from my daughter.
- (B) A few hours later, I opened my keynote speech in my sweatshirt and jeans. My opening sentence was the quote—from my love note. Try your hand at writing love notes. It may become a habit that sticks!
- (C) It read as follows, "Mom, all of this will be funny in ten years, so why not laugh now?" How did she know how much I needed to hear that, I wondered, feeling my mood shifting for the better.

*luggage 소화물 **keynote speech 기조연설

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

19) Regardless of what Plato might have thought, there is no way that our minds have direct access to "eternal truths." Our senses, especially vision, hearing, and touch, are our only gates to reality.

- (A) We often "see" what we expect to see, and don't see what we don't anticipate. In a famous 1949 experiment, the psychologists Jerome Bruner and Leo Postman presented quick glimpses of pictures of trick playing cards to a group of subjects.
- (B) Essential as they are, however, our senses can also mislead us. Vision provides some good examples. "Seeing is believing," but what we see doesn't always produce a reliable belief. Errors can arise because what we think we see is influenced by what we already believe.
- (C) Quite often the subjects said that a black three of hearts, for example, was either a normal three of spades (misperceiving the heart for a spade) or a normal three of hearts (misperceiving the black color for red). Expectations about the playing cards interfered with accurate perception.

*glimpse 힐끗[얼핏] 봄

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

20) Jonathan was thinking about leaving his mid-management job in a large corporation to start his own business. Though he was excited about the prospect of having his own small company, he was also nervous.

- (A) As he meandered down a wooded pathway he observed a large acorn in the middle of the path. He stooped down and picked it up. As he held the smooth, brown nut in his hand he thought about how small acorns become great and powerful oak trees.
- (B) He knew if his venture was a failure he would not have an easy time getting another corporate position because jobs were scarce. He took a walk while he was contemplating whether to follow his dream or stay at his uninspiring, yet safe, job.
- (C) He knew the acorn was a sign for him that, even though he was starting small, his business would become strong like the oak tree. He gave in his notice that very day and embarked on his own business which became a strong and profitable one.

*meander 거닐다 *acorn 도토리

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

21) When we discuss knowledge, we often focus on theoretical 'knowledge of the head' and overlook practical 'knowledge of the hand.' Indeed, there seems to be something of a prejudice against the latter.

- (A) However, it could be argued that our ability to manipulate things is just as unique, and that the hand with its opposable thumb is as good a symbol of human intelligence as the head with its bulging cranium.
- (B) There is a sense in which know-how is prior to, and more fundamental than, know-that. After all, we need basic skills, such as the ability to speak and the ability to manipulate objects, before we can acquire any kind of knowledge.
- (C) For example, the abstract knowledge of the scientist is generally held in higher esteem than the practical knowledge of the car mechanic or the craftsman. This prejudice may derive from the widespread assumption that our capacity for reason is what distinguishes us from the rest of the animal kingdom.

*bulging 볼록 나온 **cranium 두개골

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

22) Many business owners find themselves in a reactive mode throughout their working day, because they are always available to answer questions or help staff members solve problems.

- (A) This will make people start to think through the issue, and invariably, many people will be able to solve the problem themselves. If they can, t, you can start to see how your staff deals with problem solving and the areas you need to focus on in terms of increased training.
- (B) If someone has an issue or question, they write it down in a "question registry," which you will attend to twice a day. Make sure there is space available next to the question for them to write down what the person thinks the answer is.
- (C) While this is important, it can also be an unproductive use of the owner's time. A simple system to avoid this is to allocate two periods of the day where you, as the business owner, are available to answer these questions.

*allocate 할당하다

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

23) A critical insight of modern biology is that our family history extends to all other living things. Unlocking this relationship means comparing different species with one another in a very precise way. An order to life is revealed in the features creatures have: closely related ones share more features with each other than do those more distantly related.

- (A) The reason is that fish, like people, have backbones, skulls, and appendages, all of which are lacking in flies. We can follow this logic to add species after species and find the family tree that relates people, fish, and flies to the millions of other species on the planet.
- (B) Until somebody finds a hairy fly with breasts, we would consider flies distant relatives to cows and people. Add a fish to this comparison, and we discover that fish are more closely related to cows and people than they are to flies.
- (C) A cow shares more organs and genes with people than it does with a fly: hair, warmbloodedness, and mammary glands are shared by mammals and absent in insects.

*appendage (몸체의) 부속지(肢)(다리 꼬리 따위) **mammary gland 젖샘

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

24) Dr. Isaac Herschkopf, a psychiatrist, notes that we not only become good people by doing good deeds, but we become healthy people by doing healthy deeds.

- (A) In the doctor's words, "she would stay there, and she would die a thousand deaths, but for her son's sake, she wouldn't move." In the end, her son never developed her phobia, and she, because of her repeated exposure for her son's sake, ended up curing her own phobia.
- (B) Dr. Herschkopf explained that inheritance would come from learning, not from genetics. To avoid her son learning her phobia, the woman came to realize that she couldn't avoid dogs in his presence. So, when a dog came up to her while she was pushing her stroller, she didn't run away.
- (C) Dr. Herschkopf once had a patient with a dog phobia so severe that she refused to address it; indeed, she stopped seeing the doctor. Several years later she called him; she now had a son and was scared that he would inherit her phobia.

*stroller 유모차

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

25) As human civilization has become more complex, it has a need for more complex systems and tools. Traditional societies that depended on agriculture for subsistence had fewer requirements.

- (A) Some communities still live this sort of life, as seen with the Amish people in various parts of the United States. This community has little need for many of the advanced tools that we are familiar with and lives a comfortable life with minimal technological intervention.
- (B) People worked on a farm from morning to evening and returned home when it became dark. There was no need for much more than a secure place to live, food to eat, and basic clothes. Their tools were designed for basic living.
- (C) On the other hand, most people living in the twenty-first century want the comforts of technology in their lives. Basic and applied research have produced new tools that help to fulfill those wants (which eventually become not just wants, but needs.)

*subsistence 생존, 최저 생활 *intervention 개입

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

26) In the summer of 1972, the actor Anthony Hopkins was signed to play a leading role in a film based on George Feifer's novel *The Girl from Petrovka*, so he traveled to London to buy a copy of the book.

- (A) As if that was not coincidence enough, more was to follow. Later, when he had a chance to meet the author, Hopkins told him about this strange occurrence. Feifer was interested.
- (B) Unfortunately, none of the main London bookstores had a copy. Then, on his way home, waiting for an underground train at Leicester Square tube station, he saw a discarded book lying on the seat next to him. It was a copy of *The Girl from Petrovka*.
- (C) He said that in November 1971 he had lent a friend a copy of the book—a uniquely annotated copy in which he had made notes on turning the British English into American English for the publication of an American version—but his friend had lost the copy in London. A quick check of the annotations in the copy Hopkins had found showed that it was the very same copy that Feifer's friend had mislaid.

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

27) I have been counseling a thirteen-year-old boy who was very angry whenever he was with his parents. They described him as well-mannered, friendly, and a great kid at school and when he was around his grandparents.

- (A) Eventually, the boy came to recognize that, while he was unhappy and angry about the negative consequences from his parents, he was really afraid that his parents didn't love him.
- (B) With his parents, however, he barely spoke to them, was rude (told them to "shut up"), and rarely responded to their questions. To me, he looked angry. And he said he was angry.
- (C) What appeared to be beneath his anger, however, was fear. This young boy exhibited numerous problems, including poor academic performance, lying about his activities with friends, aggression toward his brother and sister, and refusal to complete chores. His misbehavior resulted in criticism and consequences from his parents at pretty high rates.

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

28) Previously all patent applications (which can be several hundred pages long) were printed, and the attorneys marked up their amendments which were later typed up by assistants.

- (A) The blog described the successes and the problems he experienced, and how he overcame these problems with support from members of the IT team. The blog allowed Jurgen to share his feelings and demonstrate that he was having exactly the same experience as his team members.
- (B) Jurgen, the manager of a team of patent attorneys, had been doing this job for 30 years and was very comfortable with the old system. He understood the resistance of his team to the move to new technology as he was worried that staring at a screen and directly typing in amendments would be hard to get used to.
- (C) He was also very aware that he would be taking the lead on this change project. He decided to start using the new technology on one of the applications he was supervising and to write a blog letting his team know about his experiences.

*attorney 변호사 **amendment (법 등의) 수정(안), 개정(안)

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

29) In 1969, when John was twenty-three, he taught briefly at a Navajo Indian boarding school in Shiprock, New Mexico. His third-grade students were among the poorest children in America, possessing little more than the clothes on their backs.

- (A) That Christmas, John went home to visit his family. He remembers the scene, a floor full of packages under the tree. His own ten-year-old brother opened a dozen or so of them, quickly moving from one to the next.
- (B) A few days later, John found his brother and a friend watching TV, the Christmas toys tossed aside in his brother's bedroom. Both boys complained to John that they had nothing to do, "We're bored," they proclaimed. For John, it was a clear indication that children's happiness doesn't come from stuff.
- (C) The school had few toys or other sources of entertainment. Yet John never heard the children say they were bored. They were continually making up their own games. They were, at the age of ten, happy and well-adjusted children.

*proclaim 단호하게 말하다, 선언하다

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

30) A mnemonic device that uses imagery is known as 'the method of place.' Here you form an association between something you want to remember and a particular location on a familiar walk.

- (A) You continue in this manner until you have developed an image connecting each point in your speech to a landmark. Then, When it's time to present the speech, you simply imagine that you're taking that familiar walk.
- (B) As you pass the first familiar landmark on that walk, you develop an image that somehow connects that familiar landmark to the first point in your speech. For example, the image of a tree with a nest of baby birds could help you remember that you have to begin providing healthy foods when children are young.
- (C) Let's say that you have to present a speech about healthy eating habits in one of your classes and that your speech consists of seven main ideas. You simply imagine yourself taking a very familiar walk.

*mnemonic 기억을 돕는

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

31) Some teachers are eager to make immigrant students blend in with others as quickly as possible. They rarely consider the transitional phase these children and families experience while struggling to adjust to the new environment.

- (A) Some Muslim girls in the local school wore the traditional headscarves(hijab), while others did not. Some girls expressed to their teachers their wish that they could remove their headscarves like their friends. The teachers encouraged them to remove their scarves at school, suggesting they could replace them before returning home.
- (B) Rather than accelerating the mainstreaming process, this overzealous approach of the teachers can sometimes have the opposite result. An example of such a negative outcome occurred during the conduct of one set of workshops, which included several Muslim families.
- (C) Shortly thereafter, some of the girls who removed their headscarves were no longer in school. Hence the teachers' eagerness to accelerate the acculturation process only served to abolish the opportunity completely.

*overzealous 과도하게 열성적인 **acculturation 문화적 적응

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

32) The final major step in seed evolution occurred when a few gymnosperms learned to cover up. They did it in much the same way people do after a bath, and for similar reasons.

- (A) I do this not out of some disgust of nudity, but because his little naked body seems so vulnerable. For me, it triggers an instinctive parental response to protect and nurture.
- (B) At three years old, my son Noah still uses the blue plastic tub we bought when he was an infant. He can climb out on his own now, but when he does I wrap him up immediately in a big fluffy towel.
- (C) While plants don't run around making conscious decisions about towels, the same evolutionary drive led one line of gymnosperms to wrap their naked seeds, folding up the underlying leaf to enclose the developing egg. Botanists call this chamber the *carpel* and the plants that have one are known as *angiosperms*, Latin for "seeds in a vessel."

*gymnosperm 겉씨식물 **carpel 심피(씨가 생성되는 부분) ***angiosperm 속씨식물

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

33) Hitting a home run depends on the ability to generate power. Indeed, the success of many athletic actions depends on power, the combination of velocity and force.

- (A) In a similar way, muscles have optimal lengths. At their shortest and longest, they produce little force. Muscles attain maximal force at intermediate lengths.
- (B) Conversely' when muscles contract at their highest forces, velocity declines. To achieve peak power, athletes must find the perfect compromise between force and velocity.
- (C) So athletes seeking power might believe they need to maximize both velocity and force. But when muscles contract at their highest velocities, force suffers.

*velocity 속도 **optimal 최적의

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

34) Everyday activities such as taking a bath or sitting in a high chair provide a baby with plenty of opportunities to make interesting and fun discoveries about the laws of physics.

- (A) So when they persist in throwing everything over the side of the high chair or out of the baby bed, they're not being naughty. Rather, they are merely fulfilling their roles as little physicists!
- (B) A bar of soap, on the other hand, will behave very differently. Infants can spend hours experimenting in this way.
- (C) For instance, she will discover that if she drops her hollow plastic duck into the bath it will float on the surface of the water. Even if she pushes it down to the floor of the bath, the plastic toy will not stay under water.

*naughty 말을 안 듣는

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

35) Most developed countries face the same problems with trash as the United States. In fact, some areas of the globe are way ahead of the United States in trash technology and policies.

- (A) As a result, some countries in Europe have begun implementing strategies to eliminate large amounts of garbage that would otherwise have to be burned or dumped.
- (B) Europe, for example, due to its dense population, began running out of landfill space long ago. Many European countries turned to incinerators, but this method has become increasingly disfavored because it produces too much air pollution and dangerous waste.
- (C) Thanks to the adoption of packaging and bottle return laws, the use of new trash technologies, and the resort to aggressive recycling programs, Europeans now generate only half as much trash per person as Americans.

*incinerator 소각로

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

36) We know that we have some bad habits. We know that we would be better' off without them. We have all tried to change many times with various degrees of success.

- (A) Naturally, this type of change is not sustainable. Sooner or later we will have to fill that void again and we will inevitably return to those old behaviors because that's the only way we can fill that void.
- (B) This creates a sense of deprivation in our mind. We did whatever the wrong behavior was because we enjoyed it. So we are actually removing something that provided pleasure and are creating a void in our lives.
- (C) But the changes have never been deep enough or lasting. The problem is that our approach to attacking this problem is faulty. We tend to take a bad habit and just try hard to stop doing it. We gather all of our will to *not* do something.

*void 상실감 **deprivation 박탈

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

37) The difficulty in determining whether correlation equals causation causes an enormous number of misunderstandings. Until a specific mechanism demonstrating how A causes B is identified, it's best to assume that any correlation is accidental, or that both A and B relate independently to some third factor.

- (A) A more likely explanation is that cancer diagnoses and milk consumption both have a positive correlation with increased age: On average, milk drinkers live longer than non-milk drinkers, and the older you are, the more likely you are to develop cancer.
- (B) This does not, however, mean that drinking milk actually causes people to live longer: It could be that people who drink milk have better access to high-quality health care or eat more healthily than those who do not.
- (C) An example that highlights this is the correlation between drinking milk and cancer rates, which some support groups use to argue that drinking milk *causes* cancer.

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

38) A manager supervises a team of four people. One weekend, he came into the office and moved everyone's desk into a format that he thought would be more efficient.

- (A) Then he had them get together and give him a recommendation on how the office could be redone to make it more efficient. Interestingly enough, they came up with the same plan!
- (B) So they moved the furniture back to where their supervisor had placed it. This time they felt comfortable with the change because it had been "their idea" and not a prescription from the boss.
- (C) When his team came to work Monday morning, all four were really upset—so upset that he allowed them to move everything back to where it had been.

*prescription 방안, 처방

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

39) The device that transforms an analog waveform, such as speech, into a digital form consisting of a sequence of numbers is called an *analog-to-digital converter (ADC)*.

- (A) These digital data are converted back into an electrical waveform using a digital-to-analog converter (DAC). This electrical signal is fed into an amplifier that drives a speaker that reproduces the original acoustic signal.
- (B) Once in digital form, the digital samples can be processed, stored, or transmitted using digital technology. In the digital audio case, the acoustic signal is converted to an electrical analog waveform by a microphone.
- (C) This analog signal is applied to an ADC that produces a sequence of numbers in binary (0/1) form. These data representing audio information are stored in a computer memory on your MP3 player or smartphone.

*acoustic 음향의 **binary 2진법의

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

40) Every state in America has laws that protect animals from harm, and those laws primarily protect companion animals.

- (A) I have never understood the meaning behind that statement and often shoot back, "and you are just a human, so what's the point?" The blank stares I receive equally match my blank stare toward their statement.
- (B) But sometimes it is simply a lack of care, or understanding, about animals and why we have laws to protect them. Too often we hear, "it's just an animal," in response to learning that an animal has been harmed by a human.
- (C) But many of these laws are weak, poorly written, and enforced occasionally, if at all. Much of this lack of enforcement is due to overworked professionals attempting to prioritize their cases.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A) ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

41) Dealmakers should resist the temptation to rush through prenegotiation and to start talking about the deal as soon as possible.

- (A) This initial phase of information exchange is vital if the parties are to know one another well. Knowing each other side well is an important part of any foundation for a good relationship.
- (B) Instead, they should use the prenegotiation period of deal making to learn as much about the background, interests, and organizational culture of the other side as possible and to inform the other side of their own background, interests, and organization.
- (C) In order to secure such a foundation, the parties may even want to hire consultants or knowledgeable third parties to facilitate the process of getting to know one another thoroughly—especially for deals that will require substantial investments and close working relationships.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A) ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

42) People have always desired efficient and fast waste removal methods even if they had not yet mastered the technology to provide this benefit. Without a functioning waste removal system, societies confronted the dangers of infectious materials entering their communities.

- (A) While infectious materials were thus transported elsewhere, those wastes that did not pose an immediate threat to people's health were disposed of by the most convenient method at hand. Today, dangerous and non-dangerous waste transport has become more sophisticated and efficient.
- (B) Yet the basic concept remains the same as it was centuries ago: Remove the materials as quickly as possible from people to lessen potential health dangers.
- (C) These dangerous materials came from animals, other people, and physicians' treatment of the sick and dying. Transporting infectious wastes away from a healthy population helped stop the spread of disease.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A) ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

43) Some research projects may involve empirical studies, whether experimental or observational, others theoretical studies, such as mathematical models, and yet others reviews or critiques of the research literature.

- (A) Even so, many great scientists display considerable diversity in the kinds of projects that are an integral part of their research programs.
- (B) To be sure, some scientists concentrate on one particular type of research to the virtual exclusion of other types. Einstein was exclusively a theoretical rather than experimental physicist, for example.
- (C) Newton was both a theoretical and an experimental physicist, besides doing work in pure mathematics. Darwin recorded systematic observations, conducted experimental studies, reviewed the literature, and developed theoretical interpretations.

*critique 비평

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

44) One novel feature of modern life for most people in developed countries is the abundant availability of food independent of season.

- (A) Evolution had to make a difficult tradeoff between the size and capacity of these organs and the allocation of time and energy to activities other than searching for food and maximizing its nutritive value.
- (B) For example, the human brain constitutes only 2 percent of body mass yet accounts for over 20 percent of total energy expenditure. (In newborns, brain metabolism accounts for a surprising 60 percent of total metabolism.) The brain, heart, gastrointestinal tract, kidneys, and liver together consume 70 percent of basal metabolism.
- (C) In the state of nature, by contrast, food is relatively scarce much of the time, making energy conservation most important and forcing difficult energy-expenditure trade-offs between metabolically costly tissues, processes, and behaviors.

*gastrointestinal tract 위장관, 소화관 **basal metabolism 기초 대사

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

45) When people face real adversity—disease, unemployment, or the disabilities of age—affection from a pet takes on new meaning.

- (A) Animals, however, have no expectations about mental capacity. They do not worship youth. They have no memories about what the aged once were and greet them as if they were children. An old man holding a puppy can relive a childhood moment with complete accuracy. His joy and the animal's response are the same.
- (B) In addition, pets are used to great advantage with the institutionalized aged. In such institutions it is difficult for the staff to retain optimism when all the patients are deteriorating. Children who visit cannot help but remember what their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities.
- (C) A pet's continuing affection becomes crucially important for those enduring hardship because it reassures them that their core essence has not been damaged. Thus pets are important in the treatment of depressed or chronically ill patients.

*adversity 역경 **deteriorate 악화되다

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

46) Evolution works to maximize the number of descendants that an animal leaves behind. Where the risk of death from fishing increases as an animal grows, evolution favors those that grow slowly, mature younger and smaller, and reproduce earlier.

- (A) Surely these adaptations are good news for species hard-pressed by excessive fishing? Not exactly. Young fish produce many fewer eggs than large-bodied animals, and many industrial fisheries are now so intensive that few animals survive more than a couple of years beyond the age of maturity.
- (B) This is exactly what we now see in the wild. Cod in Canada's Gulf of St. Lawrence begin to reproduce at around four today; forty years ago they had to wait until six or seven to reach maturity. Sole in the North Sea mature at half the body weight they did in 1950.
- (C) Together this means there are fewer eggs and larvae to secure future generations. In some cases the amount of young produced today is a hundred or even a thousand times less than in the past, putting the survival of species, and the fisheries dependent on them, at grave risk.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A) ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

47) Plot twists are major story elements that often prove to be the opposite of what was being seen or expected. Twists go back far into history, and a twist is frequently ironic and is caused occasionally by chance.

- (A) The husband, in turn, has sold the watch to buy his wife the combs. It's a bitter, ironic twist, but it has a powerful impact; readers can relate to the story because things like that happen.
- (B) The wife has long, beautiful hair, and has admired a set of combs in a shop window, and the husband's one possession is a pocket watch. For Christmas, the wife cuts off her hair, sells it for money, and buys a chain for her husband's watch.
- (C) *The Gift of the Magi*, by O. Henry, is a classic example of a story that ends with a bitter twist. The story focuses on a very poor couple.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A) ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

48) You might expect that because humans are well equipped to think, they would love to think and would spend all their free time doing it.

- (A) Social psychologists use the term *cognitive miser* to describe people's reluctance to do much extra thinking. Just as a miser tries to avoid spending money, the cognitive miser tries to avoid thinking too hard or too much.
- (B) This is certainly not the case. (If all thinking were fun, people would probably spend much of their free time doing math problems, but they don't.) Researchers have found that often people seem lazy or careless about their thinking.
- (C) Of course, this isn't entirely a matter of laziness. People's capacity to think is limited, and so people must conserve their thinking. There is much evidence that when people's capacity for thinking is already preoccupied, they take even more shortcuts to reduce further need for thought.

*miser 구두쇠 **shortcut 지름길. 빠르고 쉬운 방법

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

49) The Mars Climate Orbiter was one of a series of missions in a long-term program of Mars exploration, known as the Mars Surveyor Program. In September 1999, the craft approached Mars and then disappeared.

- (A) It seems that even though NASA has used metric units to guide its spacecraft for years, Lockheed Martin, the company they hired to engineer the craft, used non-metric English units for its thrust data.
- (B) This caused the craft's thrusters to plunge the Orbiter to its doom. Soon after the incident, Noel W. Hinners, vice president for flight systems at Lockheed Martin Aeronautics and master of the obvious, said, "We should have converted."
- (C) At first, politicians and some scientists blamed NASA's new slogan, "better, faster, cheaper," for the \$125 million failure. But a week later, NASA's scientists figured out what happened, and they weren't exactly shouting it from the rooftops.

*thrust 추진력 **plunge (어떤 상태·위험에) 이르게[빠지게] 하다

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

50) To reduce the waste of inspection (and checking) in the office, everyone has to play by a new set of rules—in essence, a new paradigm. This begins with an understanding that defects are caused by the way work is performed.

- (A) Think, for example, of the time and effort expended by the people performing the inspections and the number of inspection reports that they generate. These reports must be read, responded to or acted upon, and then filed or stored, creating more waste.
- (B) If work is performed correctly, inspections are not needed. Generally, the inspection process exists only because of a fear of mistakes made during the work process. Inspections reveal defects only after they have already occurred.
- (C) Stated another way, inspections discover waste. The inspection process itself does not add value; in fact, it becomes another form of waste. Moreover, this new form of waste is often multilayered.

*expend (많은 돈·시간·에너지를) 쏟다[들이다]

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

51) Nineteenth-century writings about disease offer a window into earlier conceptions of the body. Perhaps less obviously, these same writings speak to earlier conceptions of the environment.

- (A) This fear of distant and unfamiliar places generated large amounts of popular advice for would-be settlers and travelers. At the same time, existing medical and scientific practices brought the environmental sources of disease into focus.
- (B) Different conceptions of illness point to differences in how people have understood the nonhuman world. When viewed from the perspective of health, the nineteenth-century environment was neither passive nor necessarily benign in its natural state.
- (C) On the contrary, the "natural" environment, especially those environments least touched by the processes of civilization, acted on settlers' bodies in sometimes aggressive and unpredictable ways. Consequently, untested landscapes were always physically threatening.

*benign 해가 없는, 건강에 좋은

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

52) Social exchanges are usually governed by the norm of reciprocity, which requires that people help those who have helped them.

- (A) If a favor has been extended to us, we will be motivated to return the favor. Conversely, if others have not been helpful to us, we are not likely to be helpful to them.
- (B) But if exchanges are seen as unfair, the social structure is likely to be unstable. A friendship in which one person constantly helps another, expecting but not getting gratitude in return, is likely to be short lived.
- (C) Therefore, if social exchanges are fair, the social structure involved tends to be solid. The exchange reinforces the relationships and provides each party in the exchange with some needed good.

*reciprocity 호혜(互惠)(서로 특별한 혜택을 주고받는 일)

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

53) The Jigalong are an aboriginal people living in the deserts of Western Australia. Much of their culture has been shaped by this environment, especially by the threat of drought.

- (A) During one small but important part of it, Jigalong men move to an area away from the main camp and set up two rainmaking piles. These piles consist of sacred stones, hairstring, and pearl shells.
- (B) To ensure an abundant water supply, each year the Jigalong engage in a ritual directed to the "rainmaking beings." This rainmaking ceremony is the most complex of such rituals on record.
- (C) The Jigalong pierce their arms and sprinkle blood on the piles to symbolize rain, and cover the piles with feathers to symbolize clouds. They believe that rain snakes grow in the piles and that when the rituals have been performed correctly, their gods will bring them rain.

*aboriginal 호주 원주민의 **pierce 찌르다

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

54) Without universality there could be no science of any kind. An individual is only itself and cannot explain anything else. It cannot even explain itself!

- (A) But imagine what would happen as soon as a different patient walked into her office. She would be totally helpless in dealing with the new body and would either have to give up her practice or return to medical school to learn about other cases.
- (B) Imagine she spent four years in her medical school studying one and only one patient. She would be fine if the only patient she ever had to treat were that one case.
- (C) Even though a medical doctor applies her general knowledge to a particular patient, she must know what is common to all possible cases of the same type.

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

55) The past supplies models for our behavior. From the sagas of Lewis and Clark, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Helen Keller, Rachel Carson, and a thousand others, students can draw inspiration, courage, and sometimes still-relevant causes.

- (A) Recognizing the good and not so good elements within historical individuals can also make it easier to accept that societies also contain the good and not so good.
- (B) Typically people perform heroically at a key moment, not so heroically at other moments. Students need to do accurate history, coupled with historiography, to sort out in which ways their role models are worth following.
- (C) We're not talking hero worship here, however, and all of the individuals named above have their imperfections. Present them whole. Instead of suggesting heroes as models, suggest heroic actions.

*saga 모험담, 영웅담 **historiography 역사 기록학

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

56) Chemical properties are properties that can't readily be observed.

- (A) By the time that you are done testing the metal, it has combined with part of the acid to make a salt. That is the defining characteristic of a chemical property: In order to observe one you must carry out a chemical reaction and produce a different substance.
- (B) How something reacts to acid, for example, would be a chemical property. To see if a particular metal reacts with a particular acid, you would need to try the reaction. You would pour some acid on the metal and look for evidence of a chemical reaction.
- (C) In order to see if an unknown substance has a particular chemical property it is necessary to try to carry out a chemical reaction on it, which will, of course, produce a new substance.

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

57) Severe time limitations make shopping more difficult and appear to take away from the unhurried style of leisure shopping.

- (A) Conversely, some participants felt that too much time spent shopping also influenced their experience in a negative manner. It appears, then, that having a choice in time terms can make or break the leisure shopping experience.
- (B) Consumers seem to enjoy having a sense of unlimited time and temporal freedom to browse and stroll about. One study noted that shoppers who felt rushed for time or had some kind of limits on their time in retail pursuits did not consider their experience a leisured one.
- (C) Too much time to shop, usually the plight of accompanying companions, can cause mental tiring from the constant display of goods and physical fatigue from hours of walking, inspecting goods, and carrying shopping bags.

*plight (어려운) 상태

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

58) Developmental limitations in expressive and receptive language skills, limited vocabulary knowledge, and limitations in abstract thinking ability contribute to young children's difficulty in communicating effectively.

- (A) Through indirect expression in play the child can gain awareness of troublesome affects and memories and begin the process of healing.
- (B) Children are naturally comfortable with expression through concrete play activities and materials. Use of symbolic representation and expression through dolls and puppets provides emotional distance from emotionally charged experiences, thoughts, and feelings.
- (C) Perhaps the major therapeutic power of play that has been described in the literature is its communication power. In play, children are able to express their conscious thoughts and feelings better through play activities than by words alone.

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

59) Tooth decay is the most common disease of the teeth. When teeth are not brushed properly, a yellowish substance called plaque starts to coat their surface.

- (A) Toothache is painful, but it does warn people to go to a dentist. A dentist can remove decayed parts of the tooth and fill the cavity with a type of white cement to prevent further decay.
- (B) So once it has worn away, the decay spreads to the dentine and tooth pulp layers under the enamel. These layers have nerves in them, which is why tooth decay causes toothache.
- (C) Bacteria that live on plaque change the particles of sugar and starchy food on teeth into acids that destroy the layer of enamel that covers a tooth. Tooth enamel is the strongest substance in the body, but it cannot be replaced.

*dentine (치아의) 상아질 **starchy 탄수화물이 많은

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

60) The concept of a rational action can be seen to be quite complex: it is a hybrid concept. A rational action is one that is not irrational.

- (A) However, the concept of a rational action also incorporates the concept of a reason, and reasons need not be egocentric. The fact (belief) that anyone will benefit from your actions is a reason. Reasons are not limited to facts (beliefs) about benefits to you or those for whom you care.
- (B) Any action that is not irrational counts as rational; that is, any action that does not have (is not believed to have) harmful consequences for you or those for whom you care is rational. So rationality does involve, if only indirectly, the egocentric character of an irrational action.
- (C) Thus an action that has (is believed to have) harmful consequences for you can be rational if (you believe) there are compensating benefits for others, even if you do not care about them.

*egocentric 자기중심적인, 이기적인

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

61) The roots of current insult laws can be traced to the fifth century B.C. Roman Law of the 12 Tablets, which contained provisions concerning *iniuria*, generally translated as insult or injury.

- (A) Because the action for *iniuria* was designed to protect honor and dignity, husbands could recover for insults to their wives and fathers for insults to their children. As with modern insult laws, *iniuria* was based on an individual's feelings of insult and outrage, not on economic loss.
- (B) In its earliest use, *iniuria* probably referred only to assaults or bodily harm; however, a series of edicts expanded the concept of *iniuria* to include verbal attacks, insult, or outrage.
- (C) Therefore the penalty was based on the position of the parties and the severity of the outrage rather than on any proof of loss. Initially a type of civil action for damages, over time criminal remedies developed as well.

*outrage 유린 **edict 칙령

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

62) Past behavior is the strongest predictor of current self-efficacy judgments. So by observing themselves executing successful moves, learners pay greater attention to and are provided with the information on how to best perform skills to continue progressing.

- (A) For example, Halliwell found improvements in performance and confidence of professional hockey players coming back from injury or after experiencing slumps when he developed music videos showing only the successful highlights of their games.
- (B) Although limited in number, the sport studies that have examined the effect of self-modeling on psychosocial variables such as self-efficacy and performance have yielded encouraging results.
- (C) Likewise, Singleton and Feltz examined the effect of self-modeling on college hockey players' performance and found that the players exposed to self-modeling experienced greater shooting accuracy and self-efficacy for shooting performance compared with controls.

*self-efficacy 자기 효능(감)(스스로 상황을 극복하고 과제를 성공적으로 수행할 수 있다는 신념이나 기대)

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

63) The law of demand states that people demand less of a good as it becomes more expensive.

- (A) In 1990, after three years of extremely low rainfall, prices shifted to a block rate: as water supplies dried up, prices were raised in price "blocks," and consumption dropped by 50 percent. After the drought ended, water use rose, but only to 62 percent of pre-drought levels.
- (B) "These prices permanently changed people's habits and attitudes," UC Berkeley economist David Zetland wrote of Santa Barbara. "People change their behavior when the price of water increases."
- (C) This theory was validated in Santa Barbara, California, when, during the drought of 1987-91, the city raised water prices to help reduce consumption. Before the drought hit, Santa Barbara water was priced at a flat rate, meaning that the cost did not change when people used more water.

*validate 입증하다

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

64) Much occurs on a bodily level that we rarely think about. We listen to someone telling a sad story, and unconsciously we drop our shoulders, tilt our head sideways like the other, copy his or her frown, and so on.

- (A) The answer: I had been sitting near two men, obviously old friends, who hadn't seen each other in a long time. They had been slapping each other's backs, laughing, relating amusing stories. This must have lifted my spirit even though I didn't know these men and hadn't been privy to their conversation.
- (B) The same applies to happier emotions. I remember one morning walking out of a restaurant and wondering why I was whistling to myself. How did I get into such a good mood?
- (C) These bodily changes in turn create the same dejected state in us as we perceive in the other. Rather than our head getting into the other's head, it's our body that maps the other's.

*privy 공유하는 것이 허용된 **dejected 낙담한

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

65) Perhaps the most famous case of planned breakability—designing a product with an artificially limited useful life—is that of the light bulb.

- (A) It's because in 1924 in Geneva, all the light bulb manufacturers got together and created a cartel, at the time called Phoebus, to cut the life of a light bulb. By making the filaments less stable than they needed to be, light bulbs would burn out quicker, and the cartel could sell more.
- (B) Today, more than 150 years after the light bulb was invented, an average modern incandescent bulb lasts 750 hours. So why is there an incandescent light bulb in Livermore, California, that has been burning nonstop for 110 years?
- (C) It was so serious that manufacturers were fined if their light bulbs lasted more than 1,500 hours. Before 1924 the average bulb lasted about 2,500 hours. Within a decade it was at 1,500 hours and has since declined to today's 750.

*(incandescent) light bulb 백열전구 **filament (전구 안에 든) 필라멘트

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

66) Some children are faced with challenging events in their lives, but other children have a relatively more straightforward early life.

- (A) This is an innate and protective factor that enables an individual to deal with change, which psychologists call resilience. Resilience has been found to allow children to reach the goals that teachers set, but, perhaps even more importantly, the goals they set for themselves.
- (B) For example, children who have grown up in situations where there is absolute poverty, social problems, or abusive relationships, have been found to have significantly decreased life chances and may go on to have social or emotional maladjustment in their adult life.
- (C) However, there are children who have experienced adversity in their childhood but who still attain well by the end of their schooling, who are emotionally secure or socially competent and who have reached their 'individual potential'. It has been proposed that the source of this success relates to intrinsic motivation.

*resilience 회복력

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

67) Let me spend a moment on the idea of adjusting to another person's mental orientation. What I mean is this.

- (A) If she is hungry, for example, she may notice that a shop is selling groceries; her friend may notice only that it sells newspapers. If she is short of money, she may resent that the fruit is overpriced; meanwhile her friend may feel tempted by some juicy peaches.
- (B) In one sense the two friends are experiencing the same shop and its contents, but they are having quite different experiences of that shop. A more extreme case arises when one person construes things in an idiosyncratic way, for instance, in mistaking the shop for a cinema.
- (C) At any moment, a person has a particular take on what is happening. The person notices this rather than that, and she has feelings and makes judgements about one rather than another aspect of events.

*construe ~을 (...으로) 이해하다 **idiosyncratic 개인에게 특유한

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

68) The "cargo cult" is an example of observed patterns that have no basis in an underlying cause.

- (A) So they built airstrips out of straw and coconuts, and dressed themselves to resemble the military personnel they'd encountered. They reproduced the waved landing signals from their "runways." They'd observed a pattern—the curious behavior of the visitors followed by the arrival of rich rewards—and concluded that there was a connection. But the inferred relationship was not actually a causal one.
- (B) Associated with these curious behaviors was the arrival of giant flying machines carrying vast quantities of exotic material goods—canned food, clothes, vehicles, guns, radios, and so on—called "cargo" by the newcomers. When the war ended and the visitors left, the natives reasoned that if they carried out the same sort of activities, the planes would return.
- (C) The phrase originally described practices developed by the native inhabitants of islands in the South West Pacific after the Second World War. They'd observed first the Japanese and then the Allied soldiers building airstrips, marching, directing landing aircraft, and wearing certain styles of dress.

*cargo cult 화물 숭배 **airstrip 임시 활주로 ***Allied (제2차 세계 대전 시의) 연합군의

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

69) Apprenticeship experienced a steep, and apparently permanent, decline as a result of industrialization. Insofar as it functioned as an economic exchange, its transformation into a wage relationship had several benefits.

- (A) They also permitted poorer families to keep their older children at home by pooling incomes. Masters, too, were often happy to rid their homes of disobedient and unreliable adolescents.
- (B) Wages greatly enhanced the freedom of the young, permitting them to limit their hours of work, bring an end to tiring household chores, escape the master's household and round-the-clock surveillance, and change employers freely.
- (C) Moreover, wage relations allowed masters to hire and fire young workers as the need arose. However, since employment relations implied no training, employers had no obligation to instruct the young beyond what was required to perform the work at hand.

*apprenticeship (옛날의) 도제(徒弟) **pool (공동으로 이용할 자금·정보 등을) 모으다

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

70) A classic example of persuasion occurred when I was attending army boot camp and was talking to my buddy while one of the sergeants was conducting a class on land mines.

- (A) Or you can apply persuasive tactics like, "Here's a task I'd like you to do. Before you get started, let's first discuss why it's important to you and our organization." Leaders persuade with hooks. Idiots manipulate with force.
- (B) He abruptly interrupted our conversation and said, "You'd better listen to what I'm telling you, boy, because it could save your life." From that point on, I was all ears because he had persuaded me with a hook: my life.
- (C) In the business world, you are constantly challenged to get people to do things you want them to do. If you're the boss, you can apply manipulative tactics when you tell a subordinate, "Here's a task I want you to do. Don't ask any questions. Just do it."

*boot camp 신병 훈련소 **sergeant 하사관

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

71) Organic material occurs naturally in aquatic environments: fish die, leaves fall into streams and soil washes into rivers. This kind of material is fairly insoluble, however. It breaks down quite slowly, so it does not demand a lot of oxygen all at once.

- (A) Furthermore, as it breaks down, reduction as well as oxidation can occur. When organic material is reduced, it liberates ammonia. Neither oxygen depletion nor ammonia liberation is good for fish or other aquatic organisms.
- (B) For example, salmon and trout require a minimum oxygen level of 6 milligrams per liter to live in a river. Trout cannot grow if the ammonia concentration exceeds 0.025 milligrams per liter, and they will die if it exceeds 0.25 milligrams per liter.
- (C) It's a different picture when you pour thousands of liters of sewage into a lake. Because sewage is made up of lots of small bits of organic material dissolved or suspended in water, it starts to break down very quickly, creating an immediate demand for large amounts of oxygen.

*reduction 환원 **oxidation 산화

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

72) The book *Bat 21* tells the story of an Air Force navigator whose plane was shot down over North Vietnam during the Vietnam War.

- (A) They decided to use the navigator's knowledge of golf courses throughout the world to direct him to a safe pick-up spot. By reminding the navigator of a certain hole at a specific golf course, they would clue him in to what direction and how far to go. The Vietnamese could hear every word and still not know what the Americans were talking about.
- (B) The plane was equipped with a new and sophisticated navigational system that the North Vietnamese wanted to know more about. As the only survivor of the crash, the navigator spent several days hiding in the jungle, narrowly avoiding capture.
- (C) He finally made radio contact with the U.S. forces. He knew that the North Vietnamese were monitoring the radio, but he had to use it if he was going to get out alive. Finally, the Americans came up with a strategy suggested by an Air Force golfing buddy of the navigator.

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

73) Very recently, scientists have been able to add a level of complexity to the classification of organisms. Researchers now use genetic or molecular techniques to complement taxonomic techniques.

- (A) As an example of such misleading similarities in appearance, many flies look like bumble bees (likely because the sting of a bumble bee may make predators think twice). Though they look superficially like bumble bees, genetic and taxonomic techniques confirm that they are as related as dogs are to cats.
- (B) Genetic studies can also help with the problem of having only dead specimens to study; wasps and bees can look extraordinarily similar to each other when their behavior can't be observed. Molecular studies, which can be conducted using dead specimens, can confirm that they are truly distant cousins.
- (C) Specifically, they look at organisms' DNA in order to classify them according to their degree of relatedness. This capability is important because animals frequently seem to belong in the same category based on a similar appearance when, in fact, these distant relatives have come to take on a similar appearance because it became advantageous for one reason or another.

*taxonomic 분류학적 **specimen 표본, 견본 ***wasp 말벌

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

74) An older guy I know told me a story of the first pizza place that moved into his little town. The pizza was lousy and the owner was rude, but he had the only game in town. So he made a ton of money and retired early.

- (A) If they had, they would have improved the quality of their product as well as their customer service. I can imagine those two sons are just moping around today, wondering what on earth went wrong.
- (B) He left the pizza parlor to his two sons, who made the same bad pizza and were just as rude as their father. But now that time had passed, other competitors had come into the local marketplace and this was no longer the only pizza place in town.
- (C) The place closed its doors in no time. The original owner was lucky because he was the first to do something where it had never been done before, but he never learned what his mistakes were, nor did his sons.

*the only game in town 유일하게 이용 가능한 것 **mope around 맥이 빠져 지내다
***pizza parlor 피자 가게

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

75) You may experience a feeling of joy when you see your child having fun or you may feel anger when someone pulls out in front of you in traffic. The way we attach these emotions is done primarily by the beliefs we have about the action or event in question.

- (A) For instance, the first time someone pulled out in front of you in traffic you may have almost wrecked your car and you believed that they were doing that out of pure disregard for you. The natural *fight or flight* mechanism kicked in, and you decided to fight.
- (B) He obviously wasn't thinking rationally, but he was desperate to take care of his wife and unborn child. If you knew that about him, you may have chosen a different emotion. Maybe compassion.
- (C) Therefore you brought up the anger emotion to give you the fuel you needed to fight. What if you knew ahead of time that the person who pulled out in front of you was trying to get to the hospital as quickly as possible because his wife was having a baby?

*wreck 파괴하다, 망가뜨리다 **fight or flight 싸움 혹은 도피

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

76) Space can be understood in a number of ways. In its simplest form, space can be viewed merely as 'the container within which things happen.'

- (A) Finally, most important for present-day geographical research is an understanding of space as produced through social interactions within material space. For example, domestic kitchens are often associated with women's work because of social norms regarding gendered work and care, and therefore are constructed as feminine spaces.
- (B) This is an absolute conception of space based on an idea of space as natural. However, space can also be mentally constructed through cognitive processes; for example, we all have 'mental maps' of where we live, focusing on the important roads, buildings and open spaces.
- (C) However, kitchens in expensive restaurants are often constructed as masculine spaces that require stamina and emotional resilience. Thus, the intersection of material space of the kitchen with the norms and practices of a particular society produces a space that can include certain kinds of people and behaviour, and exclude others.

*resilience 회복력

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

77) Prior to the Second World War, nation-states regulated their economic and fiscal affairs primarily as domestic matters; however, in the post-war era we have witnessed a huge expansion and intensification of economic interdependence.

- (A) The resulting destabilization of these national economies hastened the 'Asian Economic Crisis' and sparked a global recession. Increasingly, national institutions cannot handle emerging economic, political, and social problems; this has prompted an urgent call for effective international regulatory institutions.
- (B) As a result, the global economy is acutely vulnerable to disruption by the malfunction of any single nation-state's fiscal-political system; a serious malfunction can trigger a chain reaction known commonly as the 'domino effect.'
- (C) Such a disruptive event occurred in 1997 when Thailand, with a relatively small national economy, suffered a financial collapse which touched off sufficient uncertainty among investors that they pulled their money out of neighbouring Malaysia, Indonesia, and South Korea.

*fiscal 재정(상)의 **destabilization 불안정화

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

78) Some people didn't believe in the white deer of Mission Hills until they saw it, usually at dusk, slipping through the canyon bush. For a decade, the little deer haunted an old urban neighborhood in San Diego, and the people who saw it came to love it.

- (A) Even when this identity of the deer was made public, people in surrounding neighborhoods, including my own, continued to talk about the deer for years, almost as if it were still alive.
- (B) In these hard-edged years, such sentiment may seem strange; to some, even silly. As it turned out, the deer wasn't even truly wild, but an escapee from one of the last urban farms.
- (C) They named it Lucy. After an animal control officer, in a misguided effort to protect it, shot the deer with a tranquilizer gun and it died, over two hundred men, women, and children came to Lucy's funeral at a nearby park.

*hard-edged 냉철한, 철저하게 현실에 입각한 **tranquilizer gun 마취 총

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

79) Validity in reasoning is the measure to which the claim or conclusion forwarded by its advocates is indeed supported by the evidence and reasoning offered for it.

- (A) By applying the tests of reasoning, they can anticipate the probable lines of refutation by their opponents and prepare their counter refutation. These tests of reasoning should also be applied outside the debate situation.
- (B) In the construction of a case, advocates will discover much reasoning advanced by others and will develop tentative lines of reasoning of their own. Before incorporating any of this reasoning into their cases, they must apply the tests of reasoning so that they may reject invalid reasoning and include only what will stand up under scrutiny.
- (C) For example, as college students weigh the propositions that they should enter law school, or medical school, or a certain field, their future happiness and success require that they carefully apply the tests of reasoning to the arguments supporting these propositions.

*refutation 논박, 반박 **scrutiny 면밀한 조사 ***proposition 명제, 진술

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

80) What we put onto our skin affects our health just as much as what we put in our body. In fact, what we put onto our skin could affect our body more.

- (A) When we consume something, we digest it, and then our liver helps us to filter the nutrients to figure out if what we've consumed is usable for our body's good or not. When our liver wants to get rid of an unusable nutrient or chemical, the main method of getting rid of it is through our stool, urine, and skin.
- (B) However, what we put onto our skin directly enters our bloodstream. The chemicals and additives that are in body products that are applied on the skin do not go to the liver first. They enter your bloodstream and can immediately add toxins to your body. This is scary!
- (C) Those nutrients that our liver is in favor of using for the betterment of our health are released into the bloodstream and can travel to the cells throughout our body, helping us to stay alive and well. So we have the help of the liver as a gatekeeper, managing what nutrients enter our bloodstream and what chemicals we eliminate from our body.

*stool 대변 **urine 소변

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

81) Mood transfer via facial expressions and body language is so powerful that people doing it on a daily basis literally start to look alike.

- (A) For the set taken at an older age, they had no trouble deciding who was married to whom. But for the pictures taken at a younger age, subjects flunked the task. Married couples resemble each other, therefore, not because they pick partners who look like them, but because their features converge over the years.
- (B) This has been tested with portraits of longtime couples: One set of pictures was taken on their wedding day and another set twenty-five years later. Presented with separate portraits of these men and women, human subjects were asked to match them on similarity.
- (C) The similarity was strongest for couples who reported the greatest happiness in the study. Daily sharing of emotions apparently leads one partner to "internalize" the other, and vice versa, to the point that anyone can see how much they belong together.

*flunk 실패하다, 낙제하다 **converge 점점 비슷해지다, 수렴하다

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

82) An obvious desirable characteristic for the development of a business is a fast growth in demand. If a population is growing or becoming richer, it will provide an incentive for entrepreneurs to invest in new plants and innovative products.

- (A) An example of this can be seen in the development of businesses making air conditioning equipment. The first successful enterprises were in the eastern United States in the early 1900s, and, yes, the prosperity of Americans was a key factor as they could afford the luxury of air conditioning.
- (B) But equally important was the desire of people to escape the heat and humidity. The environment determines what people value and what products they buy.
- (C) However, it is not just the wealth of local consumers that is important. Other characteristics of demand play a role. The problems that customers face can open business opportunities.

*entrepreneur 기업인

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

83) Pointing allows babies to exchange information with those around them. It is a social and communicative behavior. Babies never point when they are alone.

- (A) This form of pointing is called 'instrumental pointing' and represents a very specific and intentional means-to-an-end action. The resulting response from the parent—to pick up the toy and hand it to the baby—is predicted and confirmed. Within a few months, however, you may be perplexed by a new reaction from your baby.
- (B) Indeed, they will first actively attract your attention before they point, to ensure that their action will be noticed. At around six months, babies begin pointing to objects out of their reach in order to convey specific desires.
- (C) When you hand him the toy he was pointing at, he may look displeased or push it away. Your frustrated little one is feeling cross because this time you didn't understand his behavior. In this case, he was sharing an experience by showing it to you, not asking for something to be given to him.

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

84) According to a new and controversial hypothesis, agriculture may have affected climate. Around eight thousand years ago, it seems, the concentration of carbon dioxide (the chief greenhouse gas) in the Earth's atmosphere began to climb slowly.

- (A) This may have forestalled the next ice age. Ruddiman also thinks the advent of irrigated rice farming, around five thousand years ago, resulted in extra doses of methane in the atmosphere.
- (B) How could this happen? William Ruddiman, an environmental scientist and climate historian, thinks it happened because agriculture spread far and wide. Farmers cut and burned enough forest to send about two hundred billion tons of CO₂ into the atmosphere.
- (C) This came after about two thousand years of declining CO₂ and when, according to climate models based on earlier alternations of ice ages and interglacials, the CO₂ levels should have continued to fall.

*forestall 미리 방지하다 **advent 출현

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

85) Around 1900, the physicist Paul Ehrenfest was trying to understand how molecules bounce around in a gas. He constructed a simple model, now called the Ehrenfest urn model.

- (A) Initially, balls tend to move from the full urn to the empty urn. As the initially empty urn fills up, balls start to move back to the other urn as well. Eventually, each urn has approximately the same number of balls.
- (B) This final state is called equilibrium. In the Ehrenfest urn model, equilibrium is stable: once the number of balls in the two urns becomes approximately equal, it stays that way, with small fluctuations due to the random nature of the process.
- (C) Take two urns and a bunch of balls. Initially all the balls are in one of the urns. Number each of the balls, and then pick a number at random and move the ball labeled with that number to the other urn. What happens?

*urn 항아리, 단지 **equilibrium 평형 상태

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

86) Scientists still do not agree on how the first musical instruments looked and when they were developed.

- (A) If this is the case, music may date as far back as 2 million years ago! It is hard to pinpoint a time because many instruments may not have been preserved. Also, many of the first musical instruments probably also had other uses.
- (B) Some scientists believe that the first true musical instruments were a fairly recent development, dating back to around 60,000 years ago. Others believe that early humans were using some form of instrument as long as they had been using simple tools.
- (C) This would make them hard to recognize as musical instruments. Scientists working on an ancient archaeological site today would have a difficult time figuring out if certain objects were used for their sound, or were used only as tools.

*pinpoint (위치·시간을) 정확히 찾아내다

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

87) Naturalistic studies are important within psychology because many studies are conducted under the controlled conditions of a laboratory or through asking people about their behavior. Then, when a study takes place "in the wild," psychologists sometimes observe that people's behavior in real settings differs.

- (A) On the other hand, it can be difficult to avoid bias when conducting naturalistic studies. For example, in the study of parking space territory, the observers always knew whether a car was waiting or not.
- (B) For example, more than 97% of people in Michigan reported that they wear seat belts. However, a naturalistic study in which observers watched drivers found seat belt use ranged from 52 to 90%. So naturalistic studies provide an important check on the generalizability and validity of research findings.
- (C) They may have been subtly biased by that knowledge when recording the time it took for cars to exit. Objectivity is sometimes difficult to achieve in naturalistic settings.

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

88) When average tennis players are served the ball, their eyes tend to fix on the ball. Conversely, when expert players are served the ball, their eyes fix on the body parts of their opponents.

- (A) Their training set up a feedback loop that helped them develop and hone strategies that resulted in the most success. An average tennis player has not acquired the many hours of deliberate practice needed to learn to read and use bodily cues, and thus telling average players to act like experts does little to improve their skills.
- (B) But what happens when average tennis players are told to do what experts do and focus their attention on their opponent's body parts? There is no improvement in their ability. This is because experts developed the ability to automatically interpret what these cues mean only after hundreds of hours of training.
- (C) Expert players subconsciously use body cues from their opponent to foresee where the ball will be directed, and this awareness enables them to react swiftly and accurately to return it.

*hone 연마하다

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

89) While many would agree that the teaching of mathematics at all levels can be enriched by historical reflection, perhaps that consensus is even stronger when directed at the secondary school level.

- (A) It is in this latter instance, particularly, that the history of mathematics can supply a structure of understanding relating reasons with results. History can provide a logic between the definition of a mathematical concept and its application or, more historically correct, between the application and the definition- theory of a concept.
- (B) At this level, historical enrichment can have a profound effect! For it is at the secondary level that students first experience the power of mathematics and begin to realize the wide scope of its applications and possibilities.
- (C) Hopefully, this cognitive impact can be stimulating, resulting in an anticipation and enthusiasm for a deepening of mathematical knowledge, but confusingly, it can also be frightening, especially for a student who has lacked obvious structure in his or her mathematical learning.

*consensus 합의, 의견 일치

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

90) Consider the year 1989, which symbolized the rise of the globalization paradox. In 1989, the Chinese government used its military strength to put down a protest in Tiananmen Square.

- (A) The Berlin Wall, which had separated West Germany from East Germany, was knocked down, laying to rest a tangible symbol of the Cold War. David Hasselhoff, standing on the Berlin Wall, performed his popular song "Looking for Freedom." The two 1989 events are paradoxical events.
- (B) A series of pro-democracy demonstrations led by students, intellectuals, and labor activists resulted in a military crackdown that left between 400 and 800 civilians dead and between 7,000 and 10,000 injured. In the same year in Europe, another historical event occurred.
- (C) The Tiananmen Square event marked the fall of the pro-democracy movement in China, which halted movement toward freedom, while the dismantling of the Berlin Wall represented the beginning of a new world of freedom and democracy. Globalization liberates but at the same time puts pressure on nations and people around the world.

*crackdown 강력한 탄압 **dismantle 제거하다

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

91) What we call things—the names and labels we use—is important. Our perceptions are shaped by the dialogue we use to describe what’s happening in our world. Our reality is created in conversations.

- (A) Imagine that a few minutes later, two five-year-old girls come upon the wooden pedestal and decide that it is a table that would be perfect to use for their tea party.
- (B) Here’s an example. If I see a round wooden pedestal that is twenty-four inches high and twelve inches in diameter, I might sit on it and call this thing a stool. It is a stool to me and this is my reality.
- (C) Their reality is that it is a table because this is what they have named it and how they use it. Is it a stool or a table? Who is right? Both and neither. This is a simple example, but the same dynamic plays out in our everyday lives.

*pedestal 받침대 **stool (등받이와 팔걸이가 없는) 의자

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

92) Geerat Vermeij, an evolutionary biologist at the University of California at Davis, has shown that over evolutionary time, life inevitably becomes more dangerous and competitive, as organisms become more effective at competition and predation, and acquire better defenses.

- (A) In response, some insects escaped bird predation by an evolutionary change in their daily activity schedules, resting during the day and becoming active only at night, when birds, which hunt using vision, could not see them.
- (B) For example, flight in insects likely evolved in response to a world made increasingly dangerous by insect-eating animals. Then a descendant group of the dinosaurs, the birds, evolved flight, and insects became the main menu item for many bird species.
- (C) As a result, a huge potential advantage appeared for any animal group that could evolve to exploit the insect-filled nighttime air. Into this huge vacant niche stepped a group of tiny mammals: the bats.

*niche 틈새

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

93) Victor Borge, American comedian and pianist, always made a point of observing his audience closely. If any members of it responded poorly, he would try different lines of approach. One evening he found himself confronted by a table of six, all totally unsmiling.

- (A) They were Latin Americans and had not understood a word of what Borge had been saying. He played the piano, and the faces of the six lit up with smiles.
- (B) One man replied in English so heavily accented as to be almost unintelligible, “We come to hear you play piano. Please play piano.”
- (C) After fifteen minutes during which he failed, despite his best efforts, to elicit any response, Borge appealed to them in desperation to tell him why they were not enjoying the show.

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

94) Common experience tells us that an object that is moving at constant speed will eventually slow down and come to a stop unless there is something to keep it moving at constant speed.

- (A) The problem here is that there is a friction force between the wheels and the road, acting backwards, and it eventually acts to bring the bicycle to a stop if the cyclist stops pedaling. If the friction force could be reduced then the cyclist would not have to pedal so hard.
- (B) And if friction and air resistance could be eliminated completely, then the cyclist could coast along at constant speed, at least on a level surface, without having to pedal at all.
- (C) An example is a vehicle or a bicycle on a road. If the driver takes his or her foot off the accelerator, or if the cyclist stops pedaling, then the vehicle or the bicycle will slow down and come to a stop.

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

95) Groups of Inuit, usually all related one way or another, would form a group or band and move together from place to place in search of food. These groups varied in size from a few dozen to a few hundred.

- (A) These sleds were often coated with moss or ice to help them slide easily across the snow. Some sleds were short, measuring only a few feet long and pulled by several dogs. Others were much longer, and pulled through the snow by a dozen hardy dogs.
- (B) The men in these groups spent almost every single day searching for enough food to keep their people alive. They never hunted for land animals and sea creatures on the same trip, as they believed that would anger the spirits.
- (C) When hunting on land, the men would climb on wooden dogsleds, known as *qamutiks*. These were pulled by their faithful, hardworking team of huskies or *qimmiq*.

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

96) 'Economics of Happiness' is a label often used to refer to a recent approach to assessing welfare which combines the techniques typically used by economists with those more commonly used by psychologists.

- (A) Therefore, this economic branch does not concentrate on 'what happiness is'; rather, it takes a pragmatic stance on the content of 'happiness' by focusing on very simple measures, so that many data on the same question can be obtained.
- (B) By 'happiness' is meant something rather peculiar, that is, the subjective state of mind of well-being that people are asked to self-report according to the qualitative or numerical scale proposed in the survey question.
- (C) This abundance of information can be usefully exploited by econometric techniques in order to study the determinants of happiness, although causation is difficult to prove.

*pragmatic 실용적인

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

97) The Australian actor Frederick Mathias Alexander created the Alexander technique at the turn of the century. He had chronic voice problems and went in search of a solution to save his voice and career.

- (A) He believed that by correcting negative postural and attitudinal patterns he could influence his health concerns. Because of the importance of correct posture in healing from injuries, the Alexander technique is an excellent choice of therapy.
- (B) He frequently lost his voice while on stage and regained it later while resting. In an effort to discover why, he studied his body in the mirror, watching his posture during movements very closely.
- (C) When he mimicked his acting roles he frequently noticed how the position of his head shifted, placing increasing levels of stress on his neck and his breathing. He could feel how his throat tightened and made attempts to correct the position of his head and body while he delivered his lines.

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

98) By 18 months, remarkable emotional competence emerges in toddlers. They begin to exhibit what scholars call "self-conscious emotions," emotions associated with awareness of a "self" that is judged by others (e.g., guilt, shame, and embarrassment).

- (A) By 18 months, children are also beginning to develop the ability to feel empathy for the emotional states of others. This level of development is evident when a 2-year-old offers a hug to another child who is crying, as if to say, "I feel better when mom hugs me so I will hug you."
- (B) However, by about 18 months, the toddlers became upset when looking at themselves in the mirror. Although they didn't know the word, they were experiencing embarrassment.
- (C) For example, in one experiment, researchers asked mothers to place rouge on the nose of their toddlers and place them in front of a mirror. Toddlers younger than 18 months seemed to have no emotional response.

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

99) Many people out there think that they've *got the answer*, that their approach is *the best*, that they have *the truth*. You've met some of them, yes? They can't all be 100 percent right, of course, because they'd contradict each other.

- (A) And the more perspectives you take into account, the better you can understand something, whether it be yourself, a relationship with another person, or a situation in the world.
- (B) In contrast, the fewer perspectives you consider, the more susceptible you are to *fallacies* or misconceptions resulting from a limited view. A fallacy occurs when someone reduces what they understand to be "reality" by ignoring important perspectives, thereby arriving at misleading conclusions.
- (C) Yet the opposite doesn't make sense either: they can't all be 100 percent wrong all the time! Instead, everyone comes from a *perspective*, or point of view, which, by its very nature, is limited and partial.

*susceptible 영향을 받기 쉬운

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

