

# CORE SET

B12



NAME

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# 인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

## ■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

회차 번호	난도	회차당 문항수	총 문항수	기타
101-200	하	6	600	·101번에서 300번까지는 다음 단계에 대비할 수 있도록 서서히 난이도가 높아집니다. ·300번 이후는 전체적인 난이도가 유지됩니다.
201-300	중	6	600	
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## ■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

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

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

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

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1) In daily life, processes constantly come in conflict as the objectives of one process directly oppose the objectives of another. For example, every workday, millions of individuals climb into their cars to start the process known as going to work. For many, the primary objective of this process is to arrive at work at the proper time. If the individual feels that this primary objective may not be achieved, then speed is at a premium and other objectives fall by the wayside. This individual then runs into a significant conflict with another objective. Municipalities have developed a series of processes intended to ensure achievement of their primary objective related to safe travel. Speed limits, stop signs, and traffic lanes all work together to frustrate \_\_\_\_\_: The driver's objective (the need for speed) comes in direct conflict with the municipality's objective (the need for safety).

\*fall by the wayside 더 이상 고려되지 않다 \*\*municipality 지방자치단체

- ① the broad-minded driver
- ② the time-conscious traveler
- ③ the profit-sharing passenger
- ④ the safety-oriented pedestrian
- ⑤ the environment-friendly commuter

2) Athletes know the importance of execution and fundamentals. If you don't execute well, all the talent in the world is worthless. At crunch time, athletes who worry lose. Those who execute effectively win. An example is hitting a long drive in golf. Once the body is trained to do the task, engaging the head only disrupts the muscle memory that knows instinctively what to do. Cognitive meddling messes up the process. I was once skiing with an advanced skier who came to the top of a steep incline, stopped, and looked down and froze. She had negotiated this slope many times without a problem or trauma, but this time she \_\_\_\_\_. Once she looked down and kept looking down, all the unconscious fears took over and she sat down and began to cry. Once that happens, the ability for the body to function normally has been lost and failure becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

\*crunch time 결정적인 중요한 시간 \*\*meddling 간섭

- ① overworked her muscles
- ② looked for a harder slope
- ③ permitted her head to interfere
- ④ felt proud of her good memory
- ⑤ realized her muscles worked well

3) The dominant idea today is that, because creativity resides within the individual, we best expose it by telling stories of those rare geniuses—the ones who made the Sistine Chapel, *Hamlet* or the light bulb. This model basically follows the declaration made by Thomas Carlyle in the 1840s: "The history of the world is but the biography of great men." The most common alternative to the lone-genius model locates creativity in \_\_\_\_\_. See, for example, Herbert Spencer's retort to Carlyle that "the genesis of the great man depends" on a "long series of complex influences." "Before he can remake his society," Spencer wrote, "his society must make him." Rather than focus on the solitary hero snatching inspiration from the heavens (or the unconscious), this concept emphasizes the long, meandering course of innovation. Instead of heroic individuals, it prioritizes heroic *cultures*—the courts of sixteenth-century Florence, say, or the coffee shops of Enlightenment London.

\*retort 반론, 반박 \*\*meandering (대화·논의 등이) 두서없이 진행되는

- ① genes ② failures ③ insights ④ passions ⑤ networks

4) To learn what's new in the world, you have to start with what's old. This is the paradox that explains why journalists are increasingly becoming part of the news goods they deliver. In trying to attract your attention to their version of the day's events, firms use many types of signals to convey what their products will contain. The association of the delivery of the news with a particular anchor or reporter is one way for companies to signal what the news product will contain. Though you may not yet know the day's events, the personalities of Peter Jennings, Larry King, Barbara Walters, Geraldo Rivera, Mike Wallace, or Chris Matthews create for some consumers an image of the type of news they will experience. Though news involves learning about the unfamiliar, the familiarity of readers or viewers with specific journalists becomes a way for news outlets to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① hide public opinion completely
- ② create expectations about their content
- ③ attract more commercial advertisements
- ④ decide whether to report a news item or not
- ⑤ present the world view that journalists share

5) Green marketing is a phenomenon that has its origin in the 1980s, a time when corporate social responsibility reports and the buzzwords *sustainable development* and *green consumerism* gained popularity. One of the biggest challenges of green marketing is the need to address environmental issues while at the same time \_\_\_\_\_. This is one of the challenges "green" ad campaigns have to face—convincing consumers that environmental products do not perform lower than regular products. Rather, they often—with regard to specific features—perform better. For example, energy-saving light bulbs last longer, offer better convenience (they do not have to be replaced as often as regular bulbs), and reduce energy expenses. Convenience and fulfillment of basic human needs are two of the most significant reasons why consumers buy green products—not necessarily for environmental reasons but for better value (safety, money).

\*buzzword 유행어

- ① cutting down production costs
- ② satisfying core customer needs
- ③ emphasizing the resource crisis
- ④ protecting existing customer markets
- ⑤ designing visually appealing packaging

6) In 1840, the famous German chemist Baron Justus von Liebig, also perhaps the best teacher of chemistry of his day, published a book on organic chemistry. In the book, he argued that plants do not feed directly on humus, as was then generally believed, but exist on simple, inorganic chemicals taken directly from the air and soil. By analyzing the chemical composition of plants he was able to make a list of these substances, and he showed that plant growth ceases if the availability of just one essential nutrient falls below a certain minimum, regardless of the abundance of all other nutrients. In other words, it is the availability of the scarcest nutrient, not the most abundant, that \_\_\_\_\_: if the soil is deficient, say, in boron, no amount of phosphorus will remedy the lack and stimulate vigorous plant growth.

\*humus 부식질(지표 및 땅속에 존재하는 생물 이외의 유기물 총체) \*\*boron 붕소

\*\*\*phosphorus 인(비금속 원소)

- ① overcomes the limits of detection
- ② changes the chemical makeup of plants
- ③ determines success or failure for plants
- ④ profoundly affects soil organic matter levels
- ⑤ provides inaccurate predictions of crop yield

7) In the early 17th century, when the Netherlands was the world's leader in commerce, the middle class were enthusiastic about tulips, which then led to a bidding war over tulip bulbs. In 1635, the heyday of the tulip bubble, someone was willing to pay up to 12 hectares of land in the heart of the city in exchange for a special tulip bulb. Another merchant was willing to pay 4 heads of cattle, 8 pigs, 2 boxes of wine, 4 boxes of beer and 1,000 pounds of cheese in exchange for a bulb named "the governor". People were all dreaming about becoming millionaires, even billionaires. Of course, this didn't last for very long. In 1636, one Dutchman woke up and refused to buy a tulip at the promised price, which caused people to doubt. Then \_\_\_\_\_. Many people who had sold everything they owned to obtain a couple of tulips became beggars overnight. Some rich men lost fortunes that had been accumulated generation after generation.

\*bidding 입찰, 가격 제시 \*\*heyday 절정, 전성기

- ① the price fell and stayed down
- ② politicians encouraged such madness
- ③ the tulip became the symbol of leisure
- ④ merchants bought up a large quantity of tulips
- ⑤ the demand for new varieties exceeded the supply

8) In a study, researchers interviewed residents of the state of Victoria over many years to see how life events and personality affected people's happiness. They wanted to know the extent to which a person's personality versus the things that happened to them affected well-being and happiness. Personality might account for, say, 40 percent of happiness, whereas life events might account for 60 percent. Alternatively, perhaps personality would turn out to be more important. As the study progressed, it was clear that the same kind of things kept happening to the same people over and over again. Lucky people were lucky again and again. Likewise, people with lots of bad experiences, like relationship breakups and job losses, seemed to encounter one bad thing after another. Their assumption that \_\_\_\_\_ was wrong. Instead, personality itself had the strongest influence on what happened to people. The optimists had more positive experiences, while the pessimists had more negative experiences.

- ① personality would not tend to change too much over time
- ② happiness would be determined by innate factors and perceptions
- ③ how we act in the world might affect the range of our opportunities
- ④ optimism and pessimism could be thought of as traits or dispositions
- ⑤ personality and life events would have separate influences on happiness

9) In a study of \_\_\_\_\_ in non-primates, a research team led by Friedericke Range placed pairs of dogs side by side in front of a person. In plain view of both dogs was a bowl of treats (sausage and dark bread). Each animal was asked in turn to offer his or her paw to be shaken by the person. The researchers recorded the number of times each dog offered a paw under various conditions. The results were clear. When both dogs were equally provided with treats, both gave their paws for nearly every trial. When neither dog received treats, the dogs only shook paws in about twenty of thirty trials and required more verbal prompting. Most interestingly, when only one dog received treats in return for a paw-shake, the other dog declined the handshake sooner, only offering a paw an average twelve times out of thirty, and acting decidedly more agitated in the process.

\*agitated 동요된, 불안해하는

- ① order ② stress ③ fairness ④ imitation ⑤ alertness

10) How frequently do people \_\_\_\_\_? This probably happens far more often than we like to admit, and probably forms a more important part of our lives than most people are ready to acknowledge at a conscious level. Consider buying a luxury vehicle. Although almost everyone would like to believe that they would make such a purchase for reasons of *self*-gratification, it is probably true that the purchase of such an outwardly visible manifestation of personal success is overwhelmingly motivated by competitive reasons. In other words, half the point of buying such a vehicle is to let other people know you own it, and to be seen driving it. The buyer wants his neighbors to see his car. He'll park it in the driveway just to put it on display. He wants his friends and coworkers to be aware of his ability to buy such a vehicle.

- ① feel guilty about their past
- ② get motivated by others' work
- ③ gauge themselves against others
- ④ engage in self-destructive behaviors
- ⑤ trade in their cars for a newer model

11) As children gain experience listening to stories, they begin to develop an understanding that stories \_\_\_\_\_. This idea can be reinforced by repeated readings of the same story (generally at the child's request), as children become so familiar with the story that they can easily predict what will happen next. Sometimes writers of picture books build predictability into the text with repeated actions or phrases or by using the same sentence structure over and over again. Like patterned language, predictable structures make stories easier for children to listen to and comprehend. They also allow authors to introduce more surprising or unusual elements successfully within a carefully constructed familiar context. The contrast between the predictable and the surprising elements often delights adults as well as children.

- ① follow a regular sequence
- ② focus on people's challenges
- ③ are told from different viewpoints
- ④ can be told through visual methods
- ⑤ continue to change with each retelling

12) Because all individuals matter, and because different individuals can have opposing interests, we need a rule for \_\_\_\_\_. If we are called upon to decide whether to expand the logging industry, and if Jack values newspapers while Jill values woodlands, we need a way to compare Jack's potential gains with Jill's potential losses. There are many philosophically defensible stands here, and the logic of cost-benefit analysis (which is another name for what I have elsewhere called "the logic of efficiency") chooses unambiguously among them. Its position is pronounced in another principle: All individuals matter equally, with the strength of their preferences measured by their willingness-to-pay. If Jack values a tree in the sawmill at \$100 and Jill values a tree standing in the forest at \$200, then we declare the benefit of logging to be \$100 and the cost to be \$200. We don't inquire into the moral worthiness of Jack or Jill.

\*sawmill 제재소

- ① focusing on human needs and preferences
- ② sharing the cost of constructing new facilities
- ③ weighing one person's preferences against another's
- ④ promoting economic development and cultural change
- ⑤ maintaining standard costs in a non-manufacturing setting



13) Rap music flourished \_\_\_\_\_. Most rap is performed by artists in their own homes, using inexpensive, widely accessible equipment, in contrast to the sound studios and sophisticated recording equipment of other musical genres. Rap music is mainly disseminated on homemade cassettes and by locally owned independent record companies. For a decade, the major recording companies resisted rap, and even in the mid-1990s only a small portion of the music on the *Billboard* rap singles chart was produced by the major labels. The radio industry (which usually makes or breaks the success of any piece of music) ignored rap because its audience is not a priority for radio advertisers to reach. For example, New York does not have a single rap station, although it has two full-time classical radio stations.

\*disseminate 보급하다, 널리 퍼뜨리다

- ① based on outstanding rhythmic skills
- ② without access to the music establishment
- ③ in the process of transforming popular culture
- ④ working with the mainstream record industry
- ⑤ with little use of the traditional musical score

14) A point to keep in mind when thinking about paranormal, supernatural, and pseudo-scientific beliefs is that letting go of them is not necessarily a \_\_\_\_\_. Not only can thinking skeptically be safer and more economical over the course of a lifetime, it doesn't have to be any less fun, either. Whatever I may have lost by not believing in things like astrology and ghosts, I am confident that I more than make up for it by embracing reality with great enthusiasm. All scientific discoveries to date and all the mysteries still to be solved excite me, and I find plenty of reason for optimism and hope, even amid harsh realities. I understand that it may feel comforting or stabilizing to believe that invisible forces influence us, but it can also be comforting and stabilizing to realize that as humans we are smart enough and strong enough to face up to the universe as it really is and get on with our lives.

\*paranormal 불가사의한 \*\*pseudoscientific 유사 과학적인 \*\*\*amid ~ 속에서

- ① must ② reality ③ benefit ④ pleasure ⑤ sacrifice

15) Have you ever thought that your child's friends can be a positive influence on him or her? Children are quick to \_\_\_\_\_. The following is not the most pleasant example, but it makes the point. A mother had difficulty with her 9-year-old picking her nose in public. Mom's scoldings didn't do any good. Then one day her daughter and a friend were bowling. As her daughter unconsciously picked her nose, the other 9-year-old cried, "Oh Callie! That is so *gross!* I'm never bowling with you again if you pick your nose!" That ended Callie's nose picking right then and there. At this age, children tell "the truth" because they don't have the skills to be tactful. Your daughter may come home in tears because little Melissa said your daughter was a lousy speller. More than likely, Melissa is right, even though there are more subtle ways to convey the information. Friends are a great opportunity for your child to develop a give-and-take relationship with peers.

\*lousy 엉망인

- ① follow their friends' habits
- ② accept their parents' advice
- ③ point out unacceptable behavior
- ④ make friends easily with strangers
- ⑤ be offended by what their parents say



16) Railroads allowed the North to benefit from its industrial advantages during the Civil War. Military trains carried mobile artillery. This allowed commanders to reposition heavy guns for both defensive and offensive purposes. As the war went on, the military began to keep some artillery permanently mounted on railcars. This reduced the preparation time for combat. Railcar artillery pieces were almost always ready to be thrust into battle. This was a marked improvement over the use of horses to haul big guns. Guns that were pulled by horses required artillery platforms that had to be constructed and placed before the guns could engage in battle. With a gun on a railway car, the bed of the car served as the artillery platform. In some cases, the rails allowed the car to absorb the shock of the gun's firing by allowing the car to slide back on the rails. This innovation eliminated the need for the continual \_\_\_\_\_ of a platform each time a military force moved an artillery piece.

\*artillery 대포 \*\*be thrust into ~으로 투입되다 \*\*\*haul (힘들여) 끌다

- ① rediscovery ② observation ③ advancement ④ measurement ⑤ reconstruction

17) Since the early seventeenth century, humans have tried to find ways to live peacefully and prosperously with one another in the absence of a common notion of the good. This effort has been identified with liberalism, which has emphasized toleration, individual choice, and maximizing general utility through market mechanisms and government constraints. To this end, liberalism has treated all goods as effectively equal, interpreting them as merely the subjective preferences of individuals. This move entails recognizing and admitting that \_\_\_\_\_. My preference for justice or a moral life is thus essentially no different from my preference for an apple. Thus no good (thing, process, activity, way of life, etc.) in itself is special, sacred, or necessary. In principle, then, there can be no rational (as opposed to affective) ground for preferring one good over another.

\*entail 필연적으로 ~을 의미하다

- ① no good is better than any other good  
 ② no good comes from tolerating injustice  
 ③ the good is the ultimate aim of our desires  
 ④ the highest good consists in practicing virtue  
 ⑤ no good gives us real and lasting satisfaction

18) Here's a simple thought experiment to illustrate the absurdity of claiming to know \_\_\_\_\_ based on current appearance or ability. To visualize this, consider a physical example. Imagine a massive bodybuilder standing next to an extraordinarily skinny man. One of them looks like freshly shaved King Kong and the other looks like the slightest gust of wind might knock him over. At first glance, most people probably would assume that the large, muscular man has the genetic advantage for success in competitive bodybuilding over the skinny man. But we can't assume this to be the case. It could easily be the skinny guy who had been born with the superior genes for bodybuilding. But maybe nothing in his environment activated those genes. Maybe he was deprived of something in childhood—good nutrition perhaps—and those genetic gifts were muted. Maybe he grew up in a place that had no gyms and he never had the opportunity to train with weights. Or, maybe he thought bodybuilding was weird or too difficult so he never even tried.

\*absurdity 불합리성 \*\*gust of wind 돌풍 \*\*\*mute 약화시키다

- ① one's overall health condition  
 ② the limits of genetic technology  
 ③ an individual's genetic potential  
 ④ the symptoms of genetic disorders  
 ⑤ the adverse effects of bodybuilding

19) Broadly speaking, art exists as a consequence of the universal human desire for \_\_\_\_\_. Man is forever endeavoring to break down the wall which separates him from his fellows. Whether we call it egotism or simply humanity, we all know the wish to make others appreciate our feelings; to show them how we suffer, how we enjoy. We batter our fellowmen with our opinions sufficiently often, but this is nothing in comparison to the insistence with which we pour out our feelings. A friend is the most valued of earthly possessions largely because he is willing to receive without appearance of impatience the unending story of our mental sensations. We are all more or less conscious of the constant impulse which urges us on to expression; of the inner necessity which moves us to continual endeavors to make others share our thoughts, our experiences, but most of all our emotions. It seems to me that if we trace this instinctive desire back far enough, we reach the beginnings of art.

\*batter 난타하다, 연타하다

- ① progress ② pleasure ③ creativity ④ sympathy ⑤ uniqueness

20) I found, when I took up land in India and learned what the people of the country know, that the diseases of plants and animals were very useful agents for keeping me in order, and for teaching me agriculture. I have learned more from the diseases of plants and animals than I have from all the professors of Cambridge, Rothamsted and other places who gave me my preliminary training. I argued the matter in this way. If diseases attacked my crops, it was because I was doing something wrong. I therefore used diseases to teach me. In this way I really learned agriculture. I think if we used diseases more instead of running to sprays and killing off pests, and if we let diseases rip and then found out what is wrong and then tried to put it right, we should get much deeper into agricultural problems than we shall do by calling in all these artificial aids. After all, \_\_\_\_\_ is the evasion of, rather than the solution of, all agricultural problems.

\*evasion 회피

- ① the disease left alone  
② the destruction of a pest  
③ the overemphasis on theory  
④ the dependence on a few crops  
⑤ the crop production without chemicals

21) The tourism sector's reaction to climate change has involved two different but related responses: mitigation and adaptation strategies. Mitigation refers to attempts to reduce the impact of tourism on climate change, while adaptation refers to attempts to adapt tourism to climate changes and minimize climate change risks. The tourism sector will also need to make adaptations in response to national mitigation strategies related to greenhouse gas emissions, hence the concepts are related. For instance, as a sector totally reliant on transport, national and international mitigation policies related to greenhouse gas emissions are likely to increase costs of transport and impact tourism mobility. There are implications for slow travel which emphasizes traveling to destinations more slowly and staying longer in one place rather than cramming in as many places as possible in a short space of time. For example, it could be argued that slow travel should become a major mitigation response, as part of a cultural change, associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

\*mitigation 완화

- ① travel and trip distance reduction  
② removal of unnecessary regulations  
③ provision of fast and safe transport  
④ diverse tourism products to choose from  
⑤ reducing conflicts between locals and tourists

22) Over the past decade there has been a surge of empathic thinking and action around the globe driven by political activists, advice columnists, and religious leaders. Protesters in the Occupy movement in Britain and the United States erected Empathy Tents and ran workshops on empathic activism. Hundreds of thousands of schoolchildren have been taught empathy skills through Roots of Empathy, a Canadian education program that has spread to Britain, New Zealand, and other countries, that brings babies into the classroom and turns them into teachers. A German social entrepreneur has established a worldwide network of museums where blind guides have taken more than seven million visitors around exhibits that are in total darkness, to give them the experience of being visually impaired. All these initiatives are part of a historic wave of empathy that is challenging our highly individualistic, self-obsessed cultures, in which most of us have become far too absorbed in our own lives to \_\_\_\_\_.

\*surge 급증, 급등 \*\*visually impaired 시각 장애가 있는

- ① participate in leisure activities
- ② pay attention to artistic trends
- ③ find our potential to be a leader
- ④ get things done properly on time
- ⑤ give much thought to anyone else

23) Scientific ideas are often counterintuitive to everyday thinking. For example, when you place your hand on a piece of metal in a room, it feels cool to your touch. When you place your hand on a piece of wood in the same room it feels warmer to the touch. Many people will deduce that the temperature of the metal is cooler than that of the wood. Yet, if the objects have been in the same room for any length of time, their temperatures will be equal. It turns out that when you place your hand on metal, it conducts heat out of your hand quickly, thus giving the impression that it is cold. The wood does not conduct heat as rapidly as the metal and therefore "feels" warmer than the metal. In other words, \_\_\_\_\_ that instead of everything in the room being at room temperature, the metal is cooler than anything else. Therefore our erroneous conclusion: Metal objects are always cooler than other objects in a room. Indeed, if you go from room to room and touch many objects, your idea is reinforced and becomes more and more resistant to change.

\*counterintuitive 직관에 반대되는

- ① our biases have distorted the truth
- ② the reality has changed our feeling
- ③ our senses have fooled us into thinking
- ④ objective data have helped us to believe
- ⑤ our intuition has prevented us from admitting

24) The function of *thought* is to translate and interpret communications from the emotions and senses. Thought is often used inappropriately, to ignore rather than interpret communications. There are countless times when I've had a feeling or intuition that later turned out to be correct, but I "logic-ed" myself out of it and failed to take advantage of the insight. A good example is when a person is driving and has an impulse to take an alternate route. Rather than simply taking the other route, she tells herself it would be silly to do so because that road is longer and has more stoplights. She goes her usual way and encounters a traffic jam due to road construction or an accident. The habit of using logic to \_\_\_\_\_ inner communications is like a one-person version of the humorous question, "Are you going to believe what you see or what I tell you?" We tend to believe what we tell ourselves rather than what we perceive with our inner senses and our physical senses.

- ① deliver
- ② require
- ③ simplify
- ④ facilitate
- ⑤ contradict

25) Jack Welch, a great business leader, who transformed General Electric into one of the world's leading powerhouses, was constantly evolving tools and methods in search of continuing growth. He encouraged managers to start each day as if it was the first day in the job. He frequently said that managers were often afraid of change, the very change they must embrace. And Richard Branson, the CEO of Virgin Atlantic, agrees with Jack on this very important reasoning because at his airline company, people never rest upon past achievements but keep on trying to improve things. Interestingly, the moment the airline was voted as having the best business class seats in the world in the UK airline awards, their designer was already beginning to work on the next seats to beat their own expectations rather than their competitors. You must either stay ahead of other people or stay ahead of yourself all the time. If you really put your mind to it you are normally going to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① find a better way
- ② carry unnecessary burdens
- ③ feel hurt by others' criticism
- ④ provide more options to your employees
- ⑤ keep the balance between reward and punishment

26) Stanislavski warned, "Young actor, fear your admirers!" After you enter the magic circle of self-deception, it is difficult to escape the mendacity. It is pleasant to hear the flattery and praise of your adoring admirers because you desperately want to believe them. However, you should not enter into this profession simply to amuse your followers, and do not discuss your artistic process with anyone other than trusted mentors and colleagues. The naive compliments of friends and family—who are not actors—will not help you grow as an artist. Talk to your admirers, but listen, understand, and even love the observations of a true professional. There is nothing more beneficial to your growth than the brutally honest words of someone who knows. Unfortunately, however, you will not always be lucky enough to have an acting coach who knows or cares standing over your shoulder giving you expert advice. Therefore, you must know how to \_\_\_\_\_.

\*magic circle 마법의 동그라미(마법사가 땅에 그리는 원으로 그 안의 사람은 마술에 걸리게 됨)

\*\*mendacity 거짓, 허위

- ① eventually surpass your rivals
- ② improve in your audition skills
- ③ manage your fans' expectations
- ④ objectively observe your own work
- ⑤ negotiate with your coach to achieve your goals

27) When we purchase a lunch from a food vendor, we exchange money for the material food. At the same time we exchange information regarding the relationship between the vendor and ourselves, ranging from happiness to indifference to anger. Although the food will be consumed and require further material exchanges for additional consumption, the relationship between the vendor and us has the capacity to evolve and grow. The relationship will most likely grow towards greater cooperation and shared oneness through intentionally communicating in loving manners that acknowledge and appreciate the value the vendor adds to our lives in these material and relationship exchanges. Consequently, the food provides physical nourishment, while the relationship can evolve to provide emotional, social, and spiritual nourishment. Future purchases exchange similar quantities of money, while \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① economic transactions will affect how personal data is handled
- ② the self-interest of each person will act against the mutual interest
- ③ the relationship can increase qualitatively in a variety of important ways
- ④ conflicts will likely arise due to differences in thoughts and relational goals
- ⑤ the social relationship will interfere with the openness of advice and opinion

28) If leadership ability is inherited, the selection and recruitment of managers as potential leaders would only focus on the candidate's parents and ancestors—evidence of work experience would not be valued. Moreover, if leaders are born and not developed, then high-performing people would always emerge regardless of the business context, their management ability or the company's willingness to recruit and select well, or coach, mentor, train, develop and evaluate employees. Furthermore, attempts to improve performance would be a wasteful exercise. Such an idea should not be taken too seriously, so why, then, have I mentioned it? Simply because, in my experience, some managers manage their people based on this idea, and it prevents them from applying the person-management skills and techniques that lead to improved performance. I feel that it is far better to accept that the work environment, including management action, shapes people's behaviour and abilities and that every manager can improve the way they manage people regardless of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① emotional intensity
- ② cultural differences
- ③ innate characteristics
- ④ management strategies
- ⑤ academic achievements

29) To the human brain, playing a game is more like actually running a race than watching a film or reading a short story about a race. When I run, I make a series of choices about actions I will take that might affect whether I win. I feel a sense of mastery or failure depending on whether I successfully execute the actions in the ways I intended. My emotions ebb and flow as I make these choices and see what happens as a result. I feel a sense of consequence and responsibility for my choices. In the end, I am to blame for the outcomes, because they arise from my own actions. This rich set of feelings that I have about the solo experience of running depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ role that I play in the experience.

\*ebb and flow 밀려왔다 밀려갔다 하다, 변동하다

- ① active
- ② physical
- ③ supporting
- ④ sympathetic
- ⑤ unconscious

30) Since the nineteenth century, Europeans have got used to seeing their economies surpassed by the Americans. However, since the Cold War, the United States has been challenged by a resurgent and unifying Europe, and, more recently, by the vigorous "rise" of several nations in the "developing" world—China in particular. Current measurements clearly show the United States economy to have been in relative decline in comparison with these rising economies. Should America's relative decline also be considered a symptom of *morbid* decline? Does it indicate a wasting sickness of the American economy? It might well. Nations \_\_\_\_\_. Our colleague, Lanxin Xiang, reminds us that China possessed the world's leading economy for the greater part of the previous millennium. In the end, however, its past success did not prevent China from being pillaged throughout most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

\*resurgent 재기하는 \*\*morbid 병약한 \*\*\*pillage 약탈하다

- ① seem unified
- ② do rise and fall
- ③ may revive unexpectedly
- ④ do develop interdependently
- ⑤ may face a population decline

31) Science is ubiquitous. Its boundaries are unclear, its range confusing. Distinctions have been drawn between different *types* of science, natural versus social, hard versus soft, historical versus experimental, and so on. Disagreement reigns over whether economics is science, whether anthropology is science, whether history is science. Creation science calls itself science, but many call foul. Politicians have suggested—what sounds thoroughly reasonable—that policy should utilize *sound science* and avoid *junk science*. Scientific discoveries are reported in the media; scientific concepts are utilized in novels, film and television. Science is popularized and demonized. It offers explanations of our most common observations, but in terms that are peculiar and hard to comprehend. Scientific developments are integral to some of society's most remarkable achievements, but also some of our most horrifying tragedies. Thus, science is both utterly familiar and an immediate source of \_\_\_\_\_.

\*demonize 악마로 묘사하다

- ① controversy and debate
- ② comfort and confidence
- ③ entertainment and pleasure
- ④ discrimination and injustice
- ⑤ informed and uninformed judgment

32) The entrepreneurial journey brings with it \_\_\_\_\_. When you work for an established organization you are used to certain things. You know how much money you will bring home each month; how many hours you are expected to work. You are entitled to a certain number of paid holidays and your employer may make contributions toward healthcare costs and pension plans. Entrepreneurs, on the other hand, work around the clock and at least in the early years cannot expect the same kind of security. These are just some of the challenges that many aspiring entrepreneurs are *not* tuned into. Since everything is down to you (and your co-founders if this is applicable), you have to take charge and use tact to solve these challenges. This journey doesn't move forward unless there is planning and a methodological approach.

\*entrepreneurial (특히 모험적인) 기업가의, 기업가적인 \*\*tact 재치, 요령

- ① a considerable change in lifestyle
- ② a pleasing sense of accomplishment
- ③ a liberty to work whenever you want to
- ④ a fierce competition with established companies
- ⑤ an obligation to contribute to the local community

33) Observation can offer ethnographers solid evidence of demonstrated behaviors occurring within a specific environment at a specific time. Observational skills help, for instance, when we want to use people's actions to independently verify their spoken claims; describe and make sense of what is happening when no one can—or will—talk with us; and better capture higher-level patterns of behavior especially regarding objects and environments. Systematic, observation-based data can help us both find out what is actually going on and justify our claims to others. But \_\_\_\_\_ as to *why* things happen and the meanings actors attribute to them. This is why direct observation should be combined with other methods of understanding to address most ethnographers' problems of interest.

\*ethnographer 민족지학자(民族誌學者) \*\*verify 입증하다, (진실인지) 확인하다

- ① ethnographers have little interest
- ② indirect observation is not always required
- ③ observation only gives clues and partial answers
- ④ observation provides specific and relevant evidence
- ⑤ ethnographers need to incorporate new observations



34) The analogy below allows us to recognize that moral \_\_\_\_\_ is possible. Before the invention of the microscope, people had no tools for seeing microscopic creatures and, consequently, made inaccurate judgments regarding the causes of disease. With the invention of the microscope, however, scientists were able to perceive entities they'd previously been unable to and, as a result, were able to make improved judgments—many of which we still accept today. Similarly, in the moral sphere, when people don't have the tools needed for perceiving the rightness or wrongness of something, they make judgments that are less accurate than they would be if they had such tools. We can see then, for instance, how the limited perspective of some people in 19th-century America led them to conclude that racism was acceptable and how our wider perspective these days enables us to recognize how terribly mistaken that earlier judgment was.

\*analogy 유추

- ① conflict ② progress ③ obligation ④ judgement ⑤ misconception

35) Numbers obtained by measurement are always inexact. There are always inherent limitations in the equipment used to measure quantities (equipment errors), and there are differences in how different people make the same measurement (human errors). Suppose that 10 students with 10 balances are given the same coin and told to determine its mass. The 10 measurements will probably vary slightly from one another for various reasons. The balances might be calibrated slightly differently, and there might be differences in how each student reads the mass from the balance. Remember: \_\_\_\_\_. Counting very large numbers of objects usually has some associated error as well. Consider, for example, how difficult it is to obtain accurate census information for a city or vote counts for an election.

\*calibrate (계기 등에) 눈금을 매기다 \*\*census 인구 조사

- ① uncertainties always exist in measured quantities  
 ② few measurement errors are due to equipment failure  
 ③ only trained scientists can make accurate measurements  
 ④ you must be able to get the same measurement each time  
 ⑤ different measurements result from following incorrect procedures

36) Why have visual artists looked so often and so insistently at dance? In its largest sense, dance has interested visual artists as part of the moving surface of the world, and it is clear that the dancer's will to move has been, in many cases, no less urgent than the visual artist's will to record that movement. The visual artist has often been faced with the paradox of trying to fix—to make permanent—an image of the dance, while at the same time \_\_\_\_\_. All of this resonates across American culture to find a literary echo in William Faulkner's famous assertion that "the aim of every artist is to arrest motion, which is life, by artificial means and hold it fixed so that a hundred years later, when a stranger looks at it, it moves again since it is life." Thus, in their paintings, sculptures, prints, and photographs, American artists have struggled with the essence of movement, asking probing visual questions about how dance movements differ from other forms of movement.

\*resonate 반향을 일으키다 \*\*probing 진실을 캐기 위한

- ① preparing for its destruction  
 ② sustaining the fiction of motion  
 ③ triggering sudden bodily changes  
 ④ highlighting its potential weaknesses  
 ⑤ isolating visual elements from others



37) The appearance of language, some time long ago in the prehistory of our species, made possible the kind of \_\_\_\_\_ which we take for granted. It gave us a crucial evolutionary advantage over other animals, partly because it became possible for us to share useful information with a new clarity and explicitness, within and across generations. Through the evolution of language, we also became capable of thinking constructively and rationally together. Other relatively intelligent species (such as chimpanzees and dolphins) have never developed comparable ways of sharing their mental resources, with the result that each individual animal can only learn from others by observation, imitation and taking part in joint activity; and most of the knowledge each chimpanzee or dolphin accumulates over a lifetime is lost when they die.

- ① social existence
- ② unique decision
- ③ logical reasoning
- ④ status acquisition
- ⑤ emotional engagement

38) Empathy could be a highly generalized characteristic in that people who are empathic toward animals would be more likely to be empathic toward people. This makes sense if we assume that many of the processes underlying empathy (a living creature is involved, distress cues can be perceived and correctly identified, relieving the distress of another is a valued trait) are applicable to both people and animals. Unfortunately, a *lack* of empathy may also be a general characteristic of some people; little concern or care is shown toward victims of distress, human or animal. There is also the possibility that \_\_\_\_\_. Some people may be highly empathic toward the suffering of other human beings but insensible to or unconcerned with animal distress. The opposite may also occur in cases where a person has great affection and empathy for animals but cares little for the concerns and welfare of other people.

- ① animals are often abused
- ② empathy is more specific
- ③ empathy heals individuals
- ④ empathy is an innate human trait
- ⑤ animals are empathic toward humans

39) When we expect others to act in our interests, we do not expect them to act against their own interests. As political scientist Russell Hardin proposes in his account of trust, we must believe that their interests incorporate ours. When a parent sends a child on an errand to buy a loaf of bread, the coincidence of interest is all but total. Both are concerned before all else with the safety of the child; both want to obtain the loaf, which they will both consume. The potential conflicts of interest are \_\_\_\_\_ and matters of interpretation: the child might prefer not to bother, or might prefer the tastier white bread over the healthier brown, but his mother will readily make the case for why doing as she asks is good for his health and character. Negotiations such as these will help to embed her preferences within his.

\*embed (마음, 기억 등에) 깊이 새겨 두다

- ① stressful
- ② marginal
- ③ enormous
- ④ ambiguous
- ⑤ conventional

40) Good communication is often mistakenly defined by the communicator as "agreement" instead of "clarity of understanding." If someone disagrees with us, many of us assume the person just didn't fully understand our position. In other words, many of us define good communication as having someone accept our views. But a person can understand very clearly what you mean and not agree with what you say. In fact, when a manager concludes that a lack of communication must exist because a conflict between two employees has continued for an extended period of time, a closer examination often reveals that there is plenty of effective communication going on. Each fully understands the other's position. The problem is one of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① misunderstanding what the other person means
- ② equating effective communication with agreement
- ③ a lack of clear communication between employees
- ④ defining good communication as giving some advice
- ⑤ disagreement about what will be discussed and decided

41) Why did mass extinctions not occur in the plant kingdom? The answer to this question reveals something about the versatility of plants and why they are so successful. Most animal species are very mobile, and if their habitat becomes less suitable for survival, they can simply move to a new region. However, if the changes are far-reaching, it may not be within the organism's capacity to move beyond the stressed habitat and death or extinction is likely. These major extinction events are all likely to have been global disasters resulting in major changes in the world's climate; therefore, escape would have been impossible. Plants, however, have always had to \_\_\_\_\_; therefore they have evolved to be adaptable to survive local disasters. These survival mechanisms appear to have been so effective that even after global disasters plants appear to have bounced back very rapidly.

\*versatility 가전성(何轉性), 다른 것으로 바뀌는 가능성

- ① depend on animals to sustain themselves
- ② develop ways to reproduce in hostile conditions
- ③ tolerate the inconvenience of not being able to move
- ④ make their habitats more resistant to natural disasters
- ⑤ defend themselves against greedy plant-eating animals

42) Why do insects become resistant to a particular pesticide? In any population of plants and insects there will always be that rare individual which survives exposure to a toxic agent. For example, if the pesticide works by blocking a specific enzyme, then it might be that this one individual has a slightly different arrangement of atoms around the enzyme's active site, and this prevents the toxin from gaining access. That being so, then its descendants will also have that \_\_\_\_\_ and within a few years a significant population of resistant insects will defeat the efforts of the farmer to kill them off. However, the resistant gene has to be fit for purpose, or it will fail to spread among the population. More worrying is that the resistant gene not only blocks this particular pesticide but may block other pesticides as well.

\*enzyme 효소 \*\*toxin 독소

- ① addiction ② obedience ③ protection ④ abundance ⑤ independence

43) Many psychotherapists believe it's exceedingly difficult for people to give up smoking on their own. Yet research demonstrates that many, if not most, smokers manage to stop without formal psychological treatment. These psychotherapists are probably falling prey to what Patricia and Jacob Cohen termed the *clinician's illusion*—the tendency for practitioners to overestimate how chronic (long-standing) a psychological problem is because of their \_\_\_\_\_ a chronic sample. That is, because clinicians who treat cigarette smokers tend to see only those individuals who can't stop smoking on their own—otherwise, these smokers presumably wouldn't have sought out a clinician in the first place—these clinicians tend to overestimate how difficult smokers find it to give up without treatment.

\*psychotherapist 심리 치료사 \*\*clinician 임상 의

- ① excessive interest in
- ② selective exposure to
- ③ alternative treatment for
- ④ personal relationship with
- ⑤ scientific attitudes towards

44) Indeed, abstracting is difficult for people in every discipline. Many famous novelists—Mark Twain and Ernest Hemingway come to mind—have written to their editors that they regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts; if they had had more time, the work would have been half as long. Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes to speak. The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to lengthy works as he got older, remarking, "I am over sixty now, and short poems require too much effort." The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① bringing thoughts out into the open
- ② converting brain signals into speech
- ③ making the choice between good and bad
- ④ learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones
- ⑤ using the resources of other people to deal with problems

45) The underlying force behind popular psychology is the need for constant \_\_\_\_\_. By teaching us to structure our experience exclusively in terms of problems (or 'challenges') and solutions, the self-help industry keeps us on a never-ending treadmill. There is no sense that you can relax, that things might actually be good enough as they are, or that even if they aren't so great right now, this might be something to be tolerated and endured rather than fixed. Although I suspect he was referring to the problems of the Middle East, the Israeli politician Shimon Peres once said something profoundly true: 'If a problem has no solution, it may not be a problem, but a fact—not to be solved, but to be coped with over time.' However, popular psychology is having none of that. Instead it feeds off our dissatisfaction with ourselves and our lot. It tells us not only that things can be improved but also that it is our responsibility to improve them.

\*treadmill 트레드밀(회전식 벨트 위를 달리는 운동기구)

- ① change ② conformity ③ interaction ④ preparedness ⑤ encouragement

46) Herbert Spencer, an English sociologist, had a different view of how society works. He believed that a society can be compared to a living organism. Each part of an animal—its heart, lungs, brain, and so on—has its own function to perform, yet all the parts are interdependent; a change in one part affects all the others. Moreover, each part contributes to the survival and health of the animal as a whole. If one organ becomes diseased, the others adapt by working harder to ensure the animal's survival. Similarly, in Spencer's view, each part of a society performs its own function and contributes to the survival and stability of the whole. Family, religion, government, and industry are all seen as \_\_\_\_\_.

\*sociologist 사회학자

- ① means of expressing identity
- ② parts of one organism: society
- ③ social devices for ensuring security
- ④ various forms of human endeavors to survive
- ⑤ different forms of a single phenomenon: ideology

47) One of the best ways to escape the confines of our worldview is to shirk our peer group and talk to people whose work experiences and daily lives are very different from our own. If you really want to pursue a new career, it might be wise to spend less time with your current colleagues, good company though they may be. More specifically, you can learn an enormous amount by having conversations with people who have made career changes that \_\_\_\_\_. If you really are drawn to teaching at a Steiner school, can you find a Steiner teacher who was once a lawyer or doctor and take them out to lunch? If you are a bored academic hoping to become a garden designer, you should do everything you can to find a fellow scholar who has made this same move, or some other big change.

- ① inspire your creative mind
- ② involve more than one step
- ③ seem to be impossible to attain
- ④ match where you hope to be heading
- ⑤ allow them to reach their goals sooner

48) Protected area policy and practice have changed dramatically over the past century, in response to shifting societal values, conservation politics, and scientific understanding, and ever-increasing human environmental impacts. Public enjoyment and scenic beauty were once the highest priority in U.S. national parks. At the start of the twentieth century, only the "desirable" native species were protected, while others were exterminated; "undesirable" ecosystem elements, such as fire, were controlled wherever possible. But by the latter half of the twentieth century, parks and wilderness began to embrace all native species and ecosystem processes, and protected areas became increasingly viewed as critical cornerstones of biodiversity conservation. At the same time, conservation advocates argued that active management should be kept to a minimum, to allow nature to take its course free from \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① climate change
- ② invasive species
- ③ human intervention
- ④ technical limitations
- ⑤ the danger of extinction

49) Margaret E. Kemeny, professor of psychiatry at the University of San Francisco, has for decades done extensive research exploring the connection between our emotional life and our immune system. She found that “negative” and “positive” feelings influence the immune system in exactly the same way, as long as these feelings are permitted and expressed spontaneously. Her research showed that each feeling, when spontaneously generated and allowed, increased the activity of the immune system in general and of the T cells in particular. The body showed heightened resistance for the duration of the experienced feeling—this was observed with joy, fear, anger, and sadness! The idea that \_\_\_\_\_ clearly does not hold up. On the contrary! The immune system apparently reacts in the same way to spontaneously created and expressed sadness as it does to joy, to anger, and to fear.

- ① feelings should not be suppressed
- ② negative feelings are hard to define
- ③ negative feelings are harmful to us
- ④ negative feelings come to us naturally
- ⑤ there remains much to be done in psychology

50) It is unfortunate that a lot of people find it extremely difficult to build trust in their created relationships, like in a spouse, and yet find it extremely natural and safe to trust their parents or siblings. Sometimes it is necessary to wonder if this trust stems from some biological connection in the blood or basically has been built over the years of growing up together. But then there are situations when people who may not have grown up together or even met before (as in cases of cousins and distant relatives) still find it easy to trust and depend upon each other as when they say, “Oh, but he is family”, as if that is supposed to indicate a certain sense of togetherness to justify \_\_\_\_\_ even in a total stranger.

- ① pointing out an error
- ② entrusting one’s faith
- ③ sticking to old customs
- ④ demanding contribution
- ⑤ identifying different genes

51) Creative writers can strengthen their work with allusions without explaining them. The trick is not to annoy readers with the unexplained: Either it does not matter or the allusion \_\_\_\_\_. For example, we could safely write, without explaining who W. C. Fields was: “Like W. C. Fields, she hated children and animals.” Most readers will know about Fields, but those who don’t will know that whoever he was, he hated children and animals. Obviously, the world is richer for those who can pick apart layers of meaning. The unexplained allusion is sort of a subterranean communication between writer and reader—a salute to a world of shared information. The reader who recognizes an allusion is twice blessed, but the reader who doesn’t recognize will still understand it if it is carefully presented.

\*allusion 인유(引喻) \*\*subterranean 숨은, 비밀의

- ① elaborates the theme
- ② implies a tragic ending
- ③ contains its own explanation
- ④ lists minor details one by one
- ⑤ makes a new ending for the story

52) Resist the temptation of leaning too much towards the use of convergent thinking to the exclusion of divergent thinking. It's easy for us to fall into the trap of telling our children what is right and wrong even when it comes to ideas and suggestions which may be relatively open-ended and highly subjective. We also need to look at the way we phrase our questions, making sure we ask questions which promote divergent thinking. For example, instead of saying 'Let's use some glue to stick the pictures to make a collage,' you may say 'I wonder how we can attach this to this so that we can make it special.' Simply by rephrasing what we say, we are not just suggesting one correct solution, but rather, we can encourage children \_\_\_\_\_.

\*convergent (의견 등이) 수렴하는 \*\*divergent (의견 등이) 확산하는

- ① to read as many good books as possible
- ② to put themselves in someone else's shoes
- ③ to elaborate their thoughts on the same idea
- ④ to think about different solutions to a problem
- ⑤ to insist on applying their ideas in actual situations

53) I was surprised to learn that the notion of a \_\_\_\_\_ is not the norm around the world, even among other industrialized societies. For example, in Southern European countries like Italy, Spain, and Greece, children are typically allowed to participate in the family's late evening life, falling asleep in cars or laps instead of their own rooms, and there is no specified time for going to bed. The same is often true for families in Central and South America. In many tribal cultures, such as the Mayan or the Balinese, infants and toddlers are held, carried, or accompanied continuously by a series of caretakers. They are able to doze, fall asleep, stir, and waken under many circumstances, even in the middle of noisy, all-night ritual observances, with little need for special sleep aids like pacifiers, blankets, or stuffed animals.

\*pacifier 고무 젓꼭지, 달래는 사람

- ① gift ② house ③ bedtime ④ pastime ⑤ ceremony

54) Animals may switch \_\_\_\_\_ depending on circumstances. If a zebra foal gets lost from her family group within the herd, family members frantically rush around in search of the youngster. The foal runs from one zebra to another, calling. Hans and Ute Klingel, who studied zebras for most of the 1960s, concluded that zebras can recognize one another by sight, voice, and smell. They use their unique stripe patterns by day, and it is only at night, in large concentrations of other zebras or in dense bush, that they resort to vocal recognition. Smell functions effectively only at close range. The Klingels observed that lost foals would touch noses with other zebras, but that when the foal saw its mother it would walk up to her without touching noses. Zebras who had been subjected to the disorientation of being immobilized with a tranquilizer dart also would walk in a straight line back to their family group within the herd.

\*foal (말·나귀 따위의) 새끼 \*\*frantically 미친 듯이, 극도로 흥분하여 \*\*\*tranquilizer 진정제

- ① forms of deception
- ② identification modes
- ③ pathfinding strategies
- ④ gestures and movements
- ⑤ structures of alarm calls



55) At the office, it is important not only to look good and to fit in; it's also usual for men and women to try to outdress their coworkers. Thus there is the woman who somehow manages to wear a new outfit to the office just about every week. Similarly, there is the man who seems to have an endless number of different new suits. If nothing else, employees must at least make an effort to keep up with office norms and office trendsetters. Conforming to office dress codes is an expensive proposition, and as trends and fashions change, many employees are hard-pressed to keep up with the times. Nevertheless, there is a definite air of \_\_\_\_\_ and there always seem to be some employees who are more determined than others to keep up with fashion trends. There are personal bragging rights to be had by being a trendsetter and these can be achieved through appropriate dress.

\*trendsetter 유행의 선도자 \*\*proposition (처리해야 할) 문제, 일

- ① isolation ② expectation ③ competition ④ transformation ⑤ interdependence

56) Our first lessons in empathy begin in infancy, when we are held in our mother's or father's arms. These primary emotional bonds lay the groundwork for learning how to cooperate and be welcomed into a game or group. The extent to which we master this emotional curriculum determines our level of social competence. Take children on the playground who don't pick up the crucial cues for smooth interaction; when they want to join a game, they'll often just wade in and thereby disrupt it. More socially skilled children, on the other hand, wait and watch awhile. They tune in to the game first and then enter seamlessly at a natural opening. It's the same with adults: \_\_\_\_\_ is essential.

\*wade in (싸움·토론·게임 등에) 마구 뛰어들다(덤벼들다] \*\*seamlessly 매끄럽게, 이음매가 없이

- ① Reading the political and social currents in an organization  
 ② Having a lot of opportunities for self-improvement and growth  
 ③ Picking up the social rhythm and timing of those we work with  
 ④ Anticipating and recognizing the future needs of their community  
 ⑤ Sensing others, development needs and strengthening their abilities

57) Humans have never been alone on the Earth. Their lives—culture, technology, and art—have been immeasurably enriched because they learned to watch, listen to, and imitate the other animals that shared the land and sea with them. So the ancient Greek philosopher Democritus thought. He speculated that people learned to weave from spiders, and how to sing from songbirds, swans, and nightingales. They got the inspiration to build houses of clay from watching swallows at work on their nests. "In the most important concerns," he wrote, "we are pupils of the animals." A recent author, Steven Lonsdale, argued in a book filled with examples from every part of the world that dance owes its origin and elaboration to human imitation of the varied movements of mammals, reptiles, fish, birds, etc. The idea of the impacts of other forms of life on humans can be followed even further. Our species, from earliest times down through history, \_\_\_\_\_. Interaction with countless kinds of animals and plants largely created the shapes of human bodies and minds, gave direction to cultures, and in an important sense made us what we are.

\*immeasurably 헤아릴 수 없을 정도로

- ① required bonding rather than competing  
 ② lived in closely-bonded tribal communities  
 ③ struggled to survive powerful natural forces  
 ④ developed the system of hunting and gathering  
 ⑤ gained more from the others than a few crafts



58) A scientist's first step in solving a natural mystery is to propose a reasonable explanation based on what is known so far. This proposal, called a hypothesis, is a single assertion or statement that must then be tested through observation and experimentation. From the time of Aristotle, philosophers believed that food spoiled as a result of the spontaneous generation of life—for example, mold out of drying bread. French chemist Louis Pasteur (1822-1895) hypothesized that microorganisms were not spontaneously generated but were carried through the air. To test his hypothesis he sealed an uncontaminated nutrient broth in glass, completely protecting it from the mold spores and dust particles in the air; no mold grew, effectively \_\_\_\_\_ spontaneous generation. Although others had argued against spontaneous generation before Pasteur, it was Pasteur's thorough testing of his hypothesis through experimentation that finally convinced the scientific community.

\*nutrient broth (세균 등을 배양하기 위한) 영양액 \*\*spore 흄씨, 포자

- ① delaying ② facilitating ③ concealing ④ disproving ⑤ demonstrating

59) Sometimes the results of scientific inquiry are unsatisfactory. This may be due to our expectations: They may be unrealistic. For example, if you asked a biologist to tell you what a goby fish eats, I am certain that any ichthyologist, a biologist who studies fish, could let you know the favorite meals of the goby quite easily. If, however, you produced a goby from a bowl and asked an ichthyologist to tell you what this specific fish ate yesterday, you would have a different story. The sentences would be full of "probably" and "likely" meals for the fish. Science is pretty good at describing and predicting trends for larger groups, but the more specific you get, the more problems there are. Things get fuzzier the more specific your demands. It is the same for planets, plants, and people. Astronomy, too, is much better at \_\_\_\_\_. We can say more confidently, for example, how planets come to be than how our planet, the Earth, came to be.

\*goby 망둑어 \*\*fuzzy 불분명한

- ① applying rules to strange phenomena  
 ② explaining the general than the specific  
 ③ finding alternative solutions to a problem  
 ④ making hypotheses than solving problems  
 ⑤ tracing the origins of events in heavenly bodies

60) Think about how a parent teaches a child to ride a bike. First, the child watches while the parent does it. Second, the parent runs alongside holding onto the bike while the child pedals and steers. Finally, the parent lets go and allows the child to carry on independently. This process can be described as the "I do, and you watch. Then we all do together. Then you do, and I watch." sequence. Too often, teachers forget the vital second stage. They model a sample question and response on the board, then set students to work independently, missing the "we do" phase in which students work together, with teacher facilitation, to familiarize themselves with the process. This is where collaborative learning and other small-group approaches find their place. Within a unit and within a lesson, it is best to begin with some teacher modelling and \_\_\_\_\_ before asking students to independently apply their learning.

- ① explain some basic principles  
 ② set a specific goal to achieve  
 ③ allow some time to work alone  
 ④ move to cooperative discovery  
 ⑤ give a quiz on their knowledge

61) Today most of us believe that artistic creativity is spontaneous, not overly planned or organized, and that artists reject tradition and convention. We like to think of our artists as strong individualists, working in isolation, not influenced by the prevailing ideas taught in art schools or by stuffy white-haired museum curators. But like so much about our contemporary creativity myths, this idea only emerged in the 19th century. In the second half of the 20th century, the idea that the artist is a person who rejects convention took an even stronger hold on the popular consciousness. Ironically, at the same time, artists were entering art schools in increasingly large numbers to be trained in the conventions of the art world. In the United States today, a greater proportion of artists have the MFA degree than at any other time in history. Yet \_\_\_\_\_ in fine art. In general, when the facts clash with our creativity myths, the facts are ignored.

\*MFA(Master of Fine Arts) 예술 석사

- ① ordinary people are now able to communicate with masters
- ② creativity does not emerge from formal teaching and learning
- ③ art schools place more and more emphasis on creative thinking
- ④ artists form their own community and actively share their ideas
- ⑤ few of us are aware of the growing influence of formal schooling

62) One of my earliest life lessons was about \_\_\_\_\_. As a child, I was a mischief magnet. I didn't mean to be. I was just a curious kid. When I was 7, the police caught me "breaking and entering" into the vacant house across the street. I thought I was exploring. The following year, I killed my pet hamster—it was an accident. At 9, I set the living room sofa on fire while conducting experiments with my dad's cigarette lighter and lighter fluid. I was sorry about that. My parents were wise. They knew that punishment ran the risk of turning their well-intentioned little troublemaker into a dissatisfied, rebellious teen. They reasoned that the more I told them about my antics, the better chance they had of gently guiding my energies toward more productive outlets. So, instead of yelling at me, they showed me that truth was the best way out of trouble. Finding and telling the truth has been my credo ever since.

\*mischief 장난, 나쁜 짓 \*\*antics 우스꽝스러운 짓 \*\*\*credo 신조

- ① balance ② honesty ③ reflection ④ sympathy ⑤ reasoning

63) Considered by many to be the father of Impressionism, Claude Monet was one of a group of avant-garde painters who rebelled against traditional concepts of artistic merit. Until the invention of photography, a work of art was judged by its realism. When artists realized that it was impossible to be more realistic than a photograph, they sought new ways of artistic expression. Monet said it best when he told a journalist: "I paint what I see; I paint what I remember and I paint what I feel." It was what an artist felt about a subject that broke with tradition. Because this new style of painting was so different from classical art, and represented what an artist saw \_\_\_\_\_, it took a long time for the public to appreciate its value. Until his mid-forties Monet struggled to earn a living. Only when his work began to sell to American collectors was he able to purchase his own home in Giverny and live the good life of a largely self-sufficient lifestyle.

\*avant-garde 전위적인, 실험적인

- ① with his inner eye
- ② in his sympathy with others
- ③ with impressive consistency
- ④ in terms of traditional practices
- ⑤ through the photographer's lens

64) Mysteries, however small, are fascinating because there's always the possibility that their solution may \_\_\_\_\_. Copernicus's thoughts in the sixteenth century on a relatively minor problem concerning the geometry of the Ptolemaic Earth-centered model of the solar system, for instance, led him to shift the center of gravity of the entire universe away from humankind. Darwin's obsession with the geographical distribution of animal species and the mystery of why isolated island species of finches and mockingbirds tend to be so specialized led him to propose his theory of evolution. And German physicist Max Planck's solution to the mystery of blackbody radiation, concerning the way warm objects emit heat, led him to suggest that energy came in lumps called "quanta," leading to the birth of quantum theory in the year 1900.

\*finch 핀치(되새) \*\*blackbody radiation 흑체 복사 \*\*\*quantum 양자(pl. quanta)

- ① lead us to focus on minor things, neglecting big things
- ② suggest ways to help out people in serious difficulties
- ③ make great use of scientific and technological resources
- ④ lead to a fundamental shift in our understanding of the world
- ⑤ suggest that evolution is a far better solution than revolution

65) The behaviour of social animals may be influenced by environmental factors and individual peculiarities. Nevertheless, in a given environment, animals of the same species will tend to behave in a similar way. Significant changes in social behaviour cannot occur, in general, without genetic mutations. For example, common chimpanzees have a genetic tendency to live in hierarchical groups headed by an alpha male. Members of a closely related chimpanzee species, bonobos, usually live in more egalitarian groups dominated by female alliances. Female common chimpanzees cannot take lessons from their bonobo relatives and stage a feminist revolution. Male chimpanzees cannot gather in a constitutional assembly to abolish the office of alpha male and declare that from here on out all chimpanzees are to be treated as equals. Such dramatic changes in behaviour would occur only if \_\_\_\_\_.

\*mutation 돌연변이 \*\*alpha male 우두머리 수컷 \*\*\*egalitarian 평등주의의

- ① the alpha male made a firm decision
- ② the alpha position were taken by a female
- ③ something changed in the chimpanzees' DNA
- ④ chimpanzees and bonobos formed an alliance
- ⑤ the genetic diversity within chimpanzees were lower

66) Contemporary Western athletes speak in their own terms about time \_\_\_\_\_. Tennis great Jimmy Connors has described transcendent occasions when his game rose to a level where he felt he'd entered a "zone." At these moments, he recalls, the ball would appear huge as it came over the net and seem suspended in slow motion. In this rarified air, Connors felt he had all the time in the world to decide how, when, and where to hit the ball. In truth, of course, his seeming eternity lasted only a fraction of a second. Basketball chatter is also laced with mystical-sounding references to "getting into zones" where time stands still. Players describe unexplainable occasions when everyone around them seems to move in slow motion. During these moments they report a feeling of being able to move around, between, and through their opponents at will.

\*transcendent 초월적인, 탁월한 \*\*rarified 심원한, 고상한

- ① limit ② waste ③ pressure ④ expansion ⑤ management

67) From tropical to temperate environments, most contemporary foragers have highly diverse diets in comparison with agriculturalists in the same regions; they are even more diverse than some industrialized societies. This diversity is well illustrated in the !Kung San of the southern African Kalahari Desert, who regularly hunt thirty-four different species of animals, and occasionally hunt another twenty-four species. The San identify fourteen edible fruits and nuts, fifteen edible berries, forty-one roots and bulbs, and another seventeen vegetables that a westerner might find in his or her salad. Prior to settlement, the Ache of Paraguay hunted fifty-six animal species and gathered another forty-four plant species as well as honey. Studies of the Australian Anbarra, the East African Hadza, and the Central African Efe reveal similarly diverse diets. The diversity of these diets increases the likelihood of meeting all nutritional requirements for health in general, and healthy immunity in particular. Thus, we should not be surprised to find evidence that our species has evolved physiological "incentives" for \_\_\_\_\_.

\*temperate 온대의 \*\*forager 수렵 채집 생활을 하는 사람 \*\*\*physiological 생리적인

- ① settling in a new place
- ② seeking a variety of foods
- ③ maintaining muscular strength
- ④ restoring and maintaining stability
- ⑤ engaging in social and economic activities

68) Food is a common, though certainly not exclusive, vehicle for boycotts. There are both pragmatic and cultural factors that contribute to this, reflecting the fact that food is both a biological necessity and a powerful cultural symbol. Food, of course, is a basic human survival need, but food production, distribution, and consumption are also political, economic, and cultural activities. Food carries social, emotional, and spiritual meanings and embodies complex ideas about individual and group identity, justice, and ethics. The way in which food is marketed can either affirm or conflict with such ideas and values. Pragmatically, food is a high-volume, often perishable commodity that typically requires high turnover times on the retail market. Disruptions to this supply-and-demand chain, and the economic consequences for business, are felt very quickly. Food boycotts thus have \_\_\_\_\_.

\*perishable 상하기 쉬운 \*\*turnover (상품·자금의) 회전(율)

- ① both practical and symbolic value
- ② little or no effect on social change
- ③ an ambiguous position in the society
- ④ a cause closely tied to the public interest
- ⑤ the potential to harm many innocent parties

69) For years, Dr. Michael Breed at the University of Colorado has studied various forms of \_\_\_\_\_ in social insects. Focusing on neotropical ants in Panama, he has discovered that these ants have sentries posted at entrances into their colonies. The sentries perform a thorough "smell" check of each ant that enters the colony. In many ways, these ants have evolved their own TSA agents whose smell check is as thorough as any whole body scan at any airport. If the ant passes the test, it is allowed access to the colony, but if the wrong odor is detected, the sentries forcibly carry the offending individual out of the anthill to the outskirts of the colony's territory. Each colony has its own odor, called a "label," and the odor can arise from a genetic basis; it may be given to the workers from the queen ant or may arise from specific foods that are present in a particular colony.

\*sentry 보초, 초병 \*\*TSA(Transportation Security Administration) 교통보안청

- ① conflict
- ② immunity
- ③ recognition
- ④ cooperation
- ⑤ organization

70) Curiously, for all the value we ascribe to our ability to speak, language could \_\_\_\_\_. Humans have developed and refined a communication system that can convey extremely specific information. It's possible that as a result we have become less reliant on our other senses for gleaning information from our surroundings. If I can verbalize my anxiety, what need have you to focus on my body language, smells, or other physical or psychological signs that might accompany these feelings? If I tell you that I've just placed some fresh strawberries on the kitchen table, why should you have to detect their presence by sense of smell? In the absence of spoken language, other animals have to rely on their senses to detect sensory cues or the emotional states of others. It's one key reason why we may be less perceptive than many other animals.

\*ascribe ~ to ... ~이 ...에 있다고 여기다 \*\*glean 조금씩 수집하다

- ① not be explained only by the theory of evolution
- ② be produced in response to environmental stimuli
- ③ have a dulling effect on the rest of our perceptions
- ④ not express what's really going on inside our brain
- ⑤ mislead our own thoughts or provide false messages

71) Some medical schools offer electives in 'Poetry and Medicine'. These courses expose students to the poetry about medicine and healing and also offer opportunities for the students to write their own poetry. There is something surprising that arises when one is writing from the depths of one's own self rather than from the technical mind of the trained physician. Things come together in a different way through the logic of emotion and the conflict of existential issues. Learning and growth can occur in a way that is not linear and not technical. Poetic self-expression reflects an experience of suffering, joy, humanity and even death that does not find its way into the medical chart or progress note. Without the opportunity to learn and process the difficult material that arises during medical training in a different way, \_\_\_\_\_.

\*elective 선택과목

- ① even clinical trials cannot play a fundamental role in medicine
- ② medicine becomes less cost-effective and more time-consuming
- ③ people will use complementary medicines and alternative treatments
- ④ dimensions of the student's humanity become obscured and diminished
- ⑤ modern medicine cannot make use of technology and will rely on ancient traditions

72) One particular kind of consistency that's important in science is the definition and use of terminology, and it's not something that seems to come easily. Ordinary speech doesn't generally work that way. For example, "The ball spent a lot of time in the air," "We've been angry, and it's time to clear the air," "Sshh! We're on the air!" etc. In each case it seems clear what the speaker probably meant, and none of those meanings was of air as a form of matter. Everyday language is \_\_\_\_\_. In almost all situations, that's a very good thing: The context provides lots of information, and communication is much more efficient when it makes use of that information. So if you're sitting at a baseball game, and you hear someone say "the ball spent a lot of time in the air," it would be very strange for you to need clarification of which ball or the precise meaning of "air." If you're in a lab looking at a tarnished bead of copper, you wouldn't need clarification either, but the meanings would be different.

\*tarnished 변색된

- ① useful
- ② logical
- ③ flexible
- ④ constant
- ⑤ admirable

73) In the early 1990s, when e-mail first began gaining popularity, it was exciting to receive messages from other people and fun to write them back, knowing that our replies would reach them instantly. At some point, e-mail shifted from being a new way of communicating to being \_\_\_\_\_. It became the way people would give us our daily tasks. Soon, our bosses and coworkers were sending us messages such as, "I need the changes to these documents right away," "Where is my report?" and "You didn't get back to my previous e-mail message." E-mail became a little dictator. Now, the first thing people do when they arrive at work is read their e-mail messages. We all knew from the start that e-mail was meant to be a communication mechanism, but we didn't think it would become another demanding part of our job. Many people now use e-mail to structure their workday, even though they already know what their job is.

- ① an efficient marketing tool
- ② an automated work assigner
- ③ a reliable source of evidence
- ④ a dangerous virus distributor
- ⑤ a professional information gatherer

74) How we see ourselves, our life circumstances, the future, or even other people \_\_\_\_\_. Our past influences how we see the present and imagine the future. Some people are by nature more positive and optimistic, tending to focus on their positive characteristics and expecting that things will turn out fine. Other people are by nature more negative and pessimistic, focusing on their negative characteristics and thinking about the possibility of bad future outcomes. Whichever group you fall into, the way you see yourself and the world can't be perfectly clear and precise. We all see things through somewhat clouded lenses, and we naturally tend toward seeing either the rosy or the darkly tinted side of things. And as we process information and try to understand ourselves, the world around us, and our relationships, we all make *cognitive errors*, or mistakes in our thinking. These cognitive errors are especially evident when we are feeling down or depressed.

\*tint 색을 칠하다

- ① is never completely accurate
- ② reflects how we are seen by others
- ③ can be formed suddenly in our lives
- ④ gives others the right to see us that way
- ⑤ is more important than how others see us

75) It takes no special talent to create academic writing that is complex. All you have to do is throw a lot of big words at your topic, create overly complex sentences, dump information all over the page, and use subject-specific jargon. Anybody can do this. Textbooks and academic journals are often filled with this kind of writing. However, this is NOT the mark of an effective academic writer. An effective academic writer, like an effective teacher, \_\_\_\_\_. In your academic writing, always seek clarity and simplicity. The purpose of writing is not to show how smart you are, how much you know, or how many big words you can use; rather, it is to transmit an idea or convey meaning in the most efficient and effective way possible.

\*jargon 전문 용어

- ① makes decisions very rapidly
- ② has a strong sense of responsibility
- ③ makes complex things seem simple
- ④ inspires people to want to know more
- ⑤ takes full advantage of available resources



76) In recent times, biologists have begun to suggest that \_\_\_\_\_. Geoffrey Miller, now at Stanford University, suggests that clever creatures can attract more mates because they are more inventive and creative than the average. The British biologist Nick Humphrey (and, later, Robin Dunbar) has a broader thesis—that animals do well by living in big cooperative groups, and complex groups can cohere only if the individual members are socially aware. They must know who's who, and remember everyone's personal history, and how they can and should behave toward their fellows. They must know who they should defer to; who they should submit to; who they should avoid; who is worth mating with; and who they can reasonably hope to mate with, without being beaten up for their pains, either by the potential partner or by some superior.

\*cohere 긴밀히 협업하다 \*\*defer to ~을 따르다

- ① social animals practice democracy
- ② intelligent animals are more violent
- ③ animals are brainy for social reasons
- ④ some animals develop language-based cultures
- ⑤ smart animals have rituals to attract their mates

77) If you feel you are too short or too tall, there is nothing you can do about that. You might as well learn to look at the advantages of being short or tall. I saw Michael J. Fox interviewed on television early in his career. The interviewer asked Michael about how he felt about being so short, just 5'4". Michael became animated and shared how he has always seen his size as an advantage! Most of us know someone with a "Napoleonic complex" or feelings of inadequacy directly related to being short. Those people usually try to compensate by driving big cars, having big desks or acting just plain nasty. Instead, Michael J. Fox was proud of his height and shared how much he enjoys being smaller. He said when he was younger and his family got locked out of the house, he was the one who could squeeze through the basement window to let everyone in. He has \_\_\_\_\_ a characteristic over which he has no control.

- ① hidden
- ② removed
- ③ imagined
- ④ embraced
- ⑤ disregarded

78) It's rare that both the pilot and copilot will become incapacitated, save for something truly nefarious such as a hijacking. One exception? Food poisoning. As described by a *New York Times* article from March 1984, there have been numerous times when flights were put at risk by contaminated food. In 1982, for example, a flight from Boston to Lisbon had to return to Massachusetts after both the pilot and copilot (and six others) fell ill from eating bad pudding. In 1975, roughly a third of a 364-person flight going from Tokyo to Paris became ill after eating eggs containing harmful bacteria. The only reason the pilot and copilot didn't get sick? Their internal clocks were on a different schedule, and instead of eating breakfast, they dined on steak—dinner. The *Times* article advocated for rules that prevented pilot and copilot from \_\_\_\_\_, something not regulated at the time.

\*incapacitated 무능력한 \*\*nefarious 범죄의 \*\*\*advocate 지지하다

- ① sharing meals
- ② eating fatty foods
- ③ taking medication
- ④ using the different table
- ⑤ drinking carbonated water



79) One of the most important things on the part of the teacher is a willingness to show some humility, to reveal her struggles, and to attempt to make her life and her message congruent. She doesn't have to be perfect, but she'll be a better teacher if she is using her own life as a laboratory for her ideals and methods. The most superb teachers are the "wounded healers"—the ones whose wisdom is tested in reality. Good teachers are always learning themselves, adapting what they know to a world that keeps changing. There's nothing worse than listening to someone who has polished a personal growth speech or a spiritual sermon that remains static over the years. While religious or academic training, degrees, books, and previous teaching positions are credentials that may indicate a highly trained teacher or therapist, equally important are the ways in which this person continually \_\_\_\_\_.

\*congruent 일치하는 \*\*credentials 증명서

- ① sets high expectations for her students
- ② maintains her physical and mental fitness
- ③ tests her knowledge in the world around her
- ④ collaborates with colleagues on an ongoing basis
- ⑤ creates a welcoming environment for all students

80) Because parents are the intended users of ratings, the ratings should be clearly understandable and easy for parents to use, and should provide information that parents find useful. Almost all parents agree that ratings are a good idea, but \_\_\_\_\_. Over three quarters of parents say they use the movie ratings to guide their family's movie choices. However, only about half of parents say they have *ever* used the music advisories, the video-game ratings, or the television ratings. Among parents who own televisions with V-Chips, over half are unaware of that feature, and few parents actively use it. In a recent review of television policy, the Federal Communications Commission concluded that the "evidence clearly points to one conclusion: the V-Chip is of limited effectiveness in protecting children from violent television content."

\*V-Chip 브이칩(텔레비전에서 폭력물 등을 제어하는 컴퓨터 칩)

- ① media try to avoid them with clever tactics
- ② children are not aware of the safety features
- ③ they are not as widely used as one might expect
- ④ movie ratings are becoming less strict than before
- ⑤ parents are only concerned about their own children

81) One objective factor in determining whether an argument is a good one for a person concerns whether the person is ignoring evidence that they already have, refusing to believe what the evidence clearly points to, or failing to seek out evidence that they could readily acquire if only they checked. People often don't want to look for evidence for something they don't want to believe. Maybe they fear they have a serious illness, but instead of having the doctor run tests, they refuse to even see a doctor. Some people react to threats to their worldviews by \_\_\_\_\_. But that doesn't absolve them from criticism for holding the typically false beliefs they end up with—for example, that I'm perfectly healthy, that my friends won't be hurt if I lie to them, and so on.

\*absolve 면하게 하다

- ① taking a different route
- ② barking up the wrong tree
- ③ following the herd like sheep
- ④ burying their heads in the sand
- ⑤ putting themselves in someone else's shoes

82) Believe it or not, even in this computerized world there are still many situations where a sheet of paper and a pencil are the best tools for the music composer. Many important modern composers, especially those born before 1940, won't work with anything *but* paper and pencil. So, never think you are too advanced for these humble tools. Writing music with only paper and pencil has some amazing advantages to composing at a piano or other instrument. For one thing, many composers find the actual sound of the instrument itself \_\_\_\_\_ to the composition process. Just imagine yourself deep in thought, hearing the perfect sequence of notes in your head, when suddenly, your finger touches the actual piano key, and it doesn't sound exactly like you imagined. Real sound is harsh, and hearing even the first note of your imagined phrase before you've written it down can cause you to lose an entire piece of music.

\*phrase 악구(樂句, 악절을 이루는 한 부분으로, 음악 주제가 비교적 완성된 두 소절에서 네 소절 정도까지의 부분)

- ① comparable ② interruptive ③ indispensable ④ complementary ⑤ recommendable

83) After you have a body fatness estimate, the question arises: What is the "ideal" amount of fat for a body to have? This prompts another question: Ideal for what? If the answer is "society's perfect body shape," be aware that fashion is fickle, and today's popular body shapes are not achievable by most people. If the answer is "health," then the ideal depends partly on your \_\_\_\_\_. For example, competitive endurance athletes need just enough body fat to provide fuel, insulate the body, and permit normal hormone activity but not so much as to weigh them down. An Alaskan fisherman, in contrast, needs a blanket of extra fat to insulate against the cold. For a woman starting pregnancy, the outcome may be compromised if she begins with too much or too little body fat.

\*fickle 변하기 쉬운 \*\*insulate 단열하다, 보호하다

- ① lifestyle and stage of life  
② cultural trends and norms  
③ ethnic and racial difference  
④ body composition and weight  
⑤ physical and mental development

84) What is the Zeigarnik effect? If you've ever watched the season finale of a TV series like "West Wing" or "Friends," the cliffhanger episode is a good example of the Zeigarnik effect. When the ending leaves questions unanswered, it creates a tension in the viewer's brain. It seems that it's the nature of people to be tormented by \_\_\_\_\_. It is this torment that will cause them to loyally tune in to the next episode—to get the questions answered and relieve the tension. Here's another example: If you've ever heard teasers for the 11 o'clock news that say something like, "What is President George W. Bush's secret agenda against the terrorists that he's not telling the American people? The answer will shock you. News at eleven." That's the Zeigarnik effect at work. It compels people to tune in just to find out the answer to the question.

\*cliffhanger 다음 회에 흥미를 갖게 할 만한 장면(에서 끝나는 연속 드라마)

- ① exaggerated fear  
② endless repetition  
③ constant distraction  
④ unexpected reversal  
⑤ incomplete information

85) When the ego cannot deal with information about itself, it will block out the information, thereby effectively blocking out a part of the self from the ego. That part does not cease to exist, but it is no longer allowed outside, visible for others. Now sometimes you meet another person who does allow that characteristic to be visible. That will lead to strong feelings of irritation, sometimes even of wishing the other person removed from your life. This is what the Medusa myth was all about. Medusa was a Gorgon who looked so terrible with snakes around her head, that if you looked at her directly you would turn into stone. The only way you could look at Medusa was if you looked at her in a mirror. Medusa is a symbol for that part of your self that you cannot meet. You have once decided that it was impossible for you to be like that and you blocked that part of yourself out. So you can only see that part of yourself in the mirror, \_\_\_\_\_.

\*Gorgon (그리스 신화) 고르곤, 세 자매 괴물의 하나

- ① bridging the gap between ego and spirit
- ② selectively filtered through the lens of myth
- ③ showing extreme affection and love for yourself
- ④ reflected in the irritating behavior of another person
- ⑤ forming your self-image, either positively or negatively

86) Ambiguity can occur when people refer to groups. Sometimes when you mention the name of a group, you intend to refer to parts of the group. At other times, you intend to refer to the group as a whole. The group as a whole often includes the parts and the structural arrangement of the parts. Suppose your chemistry major roommate excitedly announces that he has a beaker with some hydrogen atoms in it and he knows there's oxygen in the room since you are both breathing. You have what it takes to make H<sub>2</sub>O. But do you have any water? No. To become water, hydrogen and oxygen have to be put together in a particular structure. \_\_\_\_\_. Hydrogen and oxygen are gases when they appear alone, but a liquid when they combine to become water. Water is wet. Hydrogen and oxygen are not.

- ① You can not have a group without individual members
- ② What is true of a whole is always true of its components
- ③ The name of the group describes its ambiguous characteristics
- ④ The parts of a group may not have the same features as the group
- ⑤ Chemical composition varies when the ratio of substances changes

87) There are indications that the development of a new medium does not occur in a vacuum unrelated to the old media developments that have already taken place. It is tempting to accept the proposition that because they are "old," the old media have been developed by some point in time and do not change thereafter. Of course, this is untrue. Each of these old media is constantly evolving over time. For example, party lines in telephony give way to private lines as technology continually evolves. And the fact that old media change over time leads to the proposition that the old media "interact" with the new media during the process of the new media's development to make the new medium something other than it might have been in the \_\_\_\_\_ of the old media types. For example, Standage, a journalist and author from England, mentioned that the telegraph was a precursor to the Internet in terms of its two-way wired communication.

\*party line (전화의) 공동 가입선 \*\*precursor 선구자 격인 사람·사물

- ① absence
- ② popularity
- ③ framework
- ④ competition
- ⑤ improvement

88) We should all agree that "The Scarlet Letter" is literature and that the latest sensational novel is not—but are we sure what makes the difference? We know that Shakespeare wrote poetry and Tupper doggerel, but it by no means follows that we can always distinguish doggerel from poetry; and while it is not perhaps of consequence whether we are able to inform others why we respect the work of one or another, it is of much importance that we be in a position to justify our tastes to ourselves. It is not hard to discover whether we enjoy a book, and it is generally possible to tell why we like it; but this is not the whole of the matter. It is necessary that we be able to \_\_\_\_\_. We must remember that our liking or disliking is not only a test of the book—but is a test of us as well. There is no more accurate gauge of the moral character of a man than the nature of the books which he really cares for. He who would progress by the aid of literature must have reliable standards by which to judge his literary feelings and opinions.

\*doggerel 엉터리[서투른] 시

- ① learn the lesson from all-time classics
- ② estimate the justice of our preferences
- ③ understand what an author tries to convey
- ④ distinguish good works from popular ones
- ⑤ appreciate literary works considering genres

89) Slogans \_\_\_\_\_ the memory images. People frequently pick up slogans and headlines and repeat them during the course of conversation. Clever slogans like "*There is no substitute for wool*", "*It pays to advertise*", etc., frequently creep into general conversation. What happens, of course, is that the reader unconsciously repeats the name or slogan each time he reads the advertiser's announcements. And the more times he reads it, the greater will be the repetitive effect on his pattern of thought and action. As he reads a passage he tends to form the sounds of the words with his lips. Seeing a slogan or catchphrase repeated several times in the papers and on the hoardings causes the reader unconsciously to recite the words, either silently or aloud, and this physical movement of the mouth materially assists in the retention of the words in memory. Names of products are repeated and remembered in this way.

\*hoarding (건물·도롯가의) 광고판

- ① distort
- ② confuse
- ③ separate
- ④ intensify
- ⑤ symbolize

90) The international economic institutions currently lack the enforcement mechanisms to prevent the dominant Western elect bodies from manipulating the rules of the free-market system to their advantage. However, as the forces of globalization gain strength and momentum, such violations of the philosophical formulation of the free market inevitably will diminish. In due course, the fundamental competitive dynamic of the global free-market system will compel all regimes to conform to free-trade rules. The impressive rise of China, India, and Brazil in the global marketplace signals a shift in global influence. When their economies and domestic consumer markets mature, they will be in a strong position to insist that Western elect bodies \_\_\_\_\_ or be denied access to the extraordinarily lucrative trade and investment opportunities they have to offer. A globalizing world will require the redesign of prevailing *international* institutions, which are currently dominated and governed by the interests of superpowers, into *global* institutions based on cooperation among equals and which benefit all societies equally.

\*elect body 특권을 가진 집단 \*\*lucrative 수익성이 좋은

- ① abide by the principles of the free-market system
- ② reinvest their profits for the welfare of their citizens
- ③ share their advanced technology with other countries
- ④ respect the well-established practice of the other party
- ⑤ keep up with regional trends and localize their products

91) A need can be defined in relation to a social standard. Since all people have a biological need for food in order to survive, this need may be seen as being independent of any social standard—but only if a person is considered simply to be a biological organism. But biological existence is not equivalent to human life. When socially organized efforts are undertaken to feed starving people, the efforts are not made merely to maintain the number of live human organisms on earth. Rather, they are undertaken because of the perception that it is worth helping people to stay alive; human life has a moral value that justifies the effort. To be human is to participate, in one way or another, in society, and to feed starving people is to acknowledge that their need for food is not merely a need to remain alive but a need to continue their participation in human society. Human beings seek to survive not merely as biological organisms but as individuals who can \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① survive in spite of scarce resources
- ② function in the society in which they live
- ③ take risks and explore the unknown world
- ④ adapt to the rapidly changing environment
- ⑤ get away from the crowds to reflect on themselves

92) Never-married people tend to be more willing to date than people who have lost spouses, and they tend to be more open to dating diverse partners. For example, in a sample of over 3,000 40- to 69-year-old middle-aged single people, never-married singles, especially men, were more willing to date someone in general, as well as date a person of another race, religion, and socioeconomic status than themselves. Over half of the never-married singles were willing to reach out and date those different from themselves. Fitzpatrick and her colleagues suggest two reasons for the never-marrieds' \_\_\_\_\_. First, they could be unconventional people since they are willing to forego the traditional societal expectation of marriage. Second, they could have been willing to broaden their pool of eligibles because they had not been able to find a spouse within their own social circles.

\*forego 버리다 \*\*eligible 적임자

- ① negligence ② carefulness ③ aggressiveness ④ self-moderation ⑤ open-mindedness

93) One of the oldest relationships on Earth is that between fact and fiction. It has not always been a happy one but over the centuries it has become apparent that one needs and inspires the other in more ways than we ever believed. The fact-loving subject of science is one of the most exciting disciplines in the world. The analytical nature of science gives us the ability to perceive the anatomy of the Universe and every molecule in it, but it is \_\_\_\_\_ that gives it life. Descriptions of the history of the Earth, the stars sparkling across the cosmos, worlds so far away we may never see them and the wonderment of what life forms potentially exist out there, contain more exotic characters and magical realms than any fictional tale. By using storytelling, the walls of science are being broken down and a self-conscious reading public, aware of and excited by its own progress and the rapidly changing world around it, can finally engage with a subject that makes the existence of such entities entirely possible.

\*anatomy (해부학적인) 구조 \*\*wonderment 호기심, 경이 \*\*\*entity 실제, 존재

- ① the integrated research
- ② the human imagination
- ③ the religious awakening
- ④ the digital transformation
- ⑤ the technological advance

94) Compared to their parents, baby boomers want to retire earlier, expect to live longer, and want to do more in their golden years. However, all of these goals require assets to replace the income they will leave behind when they stop working. The boomers are \_\_\_\_\_. Fewer than 35 percent of all tax filers make a Registered Retirement Savings Plan (RRSP) contribution. The median RRSP account holds less than \$50,000, and there is next to no savings in non-registered assets. The main reason for boomers making an RRSP contribution is to get a tax deduction, not to accumulate retirement savings. As they progress into the greying years, the generation that was going to change the world, and to some degree did, is realizing that just like their parents they are moving through to old age and many have not prepared properly for this time in their life.

\*median 중앙값의

- ① notoriously poor savers
- ② trained future wealth planners
- ③ potential supporters for the elderly
- ④ rightful recipients for state funding
- ⑤ successors to their parents' property

95) The extremely widespread view that the market only produces low quality mass culture is based on a misunderstanding of the way the market works. The market is an institution which responds to demand: if low quality art is asked for, it produces low quality art—but if high quality art is asked for, it produces high quality art. There is no reason to assume that such a demand for high quality culture does not exist. In reality, we observe that there are indeed persons spending money to enjoy good art. A case in point is the many art festivals (including film festivals) where art of the highest quality is performed. Some of these festivals cater for a small minority of lovers of a particular art form such as modern music, which does not find a sufficiently large audience in the established artistic venues. The market thus does *not* require a mass audience. The general and wildly popular statement that "\_\_\_\_\_ " is untenable.

\*cater for 요구를 충족시키다, 기대에 부응하다 \*\*venue 장소 \*\*\*untenable 옹호될 수 없는

- ① art is an isolated sector
- ② art is a degree for the elite
- ③ the market produces bad art
- ④ true art is born out of misery
- ⑤ art lovers are highly empathetic

96) One of the basic things that a well-designed place does is \_\_\_\_\_. If your plans include cooking dinner, the space that you are in must provide a mechanism to prepare the food you have collected in the manner you intend. It is hard to cook a roast in a bathtub or to walk on slick floors dotted with puddles. It is difficult to write a complex report in the waiting room at a train station. It is impossible to relax when you are in a space that has so much going on visually that your eyes race from one visual element to the next. A well-designed space also puts you in the sort of mood that's appropriate for the task at hand—a good mood when broad thinking is desired, a not-so-good mood when more straightforward thinking would be best.

\*slick 미끄러운 \*\*puddle 물웅덩이

- ① help people complete the task at hand
- ② support economic and cultural diversity
- ③ make objects seem more desirable to all
- ④ provide a good context for the community
- ⑤ change the way people feel about themselves



97) The way of learning the sport of rock climbing has changed considerably in past decades. While 20 years ago the first steps toward climbing were taken almost exclusively on natural rock surfaces—on crags, also called climbing gardens—nowadays the beginner uses mainly an indoor-climbing gym: available at all times and in any weather, always safe but still exciting. Eventually, however, almost every one of those indoor climbers feels the urge to combine climbing fun with \_\_\_\_\_. They want to swap the plastic grips for the varied structures of real rock and not be limited by the ceiling, but rather view the unending sky above them and experience the impressive feeling of looking down from on high. Because there are many climbing gardens and well-established climbing crags about, the first step out of the climbing gym and onto the rocks—apart from the journey to get there—is nowadays easy.

\*crag 가파른 암벽

- ① travel ② safety ③ nature ④ learning ⑤ competition

98) The electromagnetic force works between any two things that have electric charge. The more charge, the stronger the force. And, like gravity, the force depends on the separation between the objects. The further they are apart, the weaker the force. But unlike gravity, electromagnetism can be both attractive and repulsive; it can pull things together and push them apart. Opposite charges, one positive the other negative, attract. Like charges, both positive or both negative, repel. This means that a composite object that has an equal amount of positive and negative charge will push and pull in equal amounts and consequently experience and exert no electromagnetic force at all. This balance, \_\_\_\_\_, can never happen with gravity. There being no negative mass, there is no possibility of a mass-neutral object. You can't neutralize gravity as you can the electromagnetic force. This is why it is ever-present in our experiences.

\*electric charge 전하(電荷) \*\*repulsive 척력이 있는, 밀어내는 \*\*\*composite 합성의

- ① the result of charge neutrality  
② an equal amount of like charges  
③ a product of separation and distance  
④ the relation between force and mass  
⑤ the interaction between mass and volume

99) The skills exhibited in golf are based on our unique physical ability to maintain a highly stable upright stance while the arms and upper body perform powerful athletic tasks. This allowed our earliest ancestors to throw stones and swing sticks with great precision; and later to wield hammers, axes, and even golf clubs with precise purpose. Children as young as four \_\_\_\_\_. Some with exceptional athletic ability can drive a golf ball after watching a skilled golfer perform the task. Most can throw balls quite accurately underarm; by the age of six, without instruction, they naturally apply a stiff-arm swing, thereby reducing the number of degrees of freedom for increased repeatability when asked to throw underarm at targets. A precisely repeatable swing is of course of little value without the stability of the stance; in fact, none of the primates with much greater strength and agility, but without a stable upright stance, can accomplish any of these tasks. This is the essence of the golf swing and the putting swing.

\*wield 휘두르다 \*\*agility 민첩성

- ① show a tendency to build a strong defense  
② display abilities similar to those of primates  
③ have an innate ability to perform these tasks  
④ reveal their likes and dislikes about these tasks  
⑤ show an ability to make a swing without being upright



