

CORE SET

B6



NAME

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

사 용 매 뉴 얼

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■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

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

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

※ 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1) Wildlife management in North America is complicated because most land is owned by individuals who can restrict public access. Wildlife, however, is not owned by individuals or landowners but by society. This is the result of English common law, which stated that wildlife was owned by the crown. When English colonies were established in America, colonial governments administered on the crown's behalf, and they owned the wildlife. When the colonies gained their independence following the American Revolution and became states, they continued to own wildlife. Consequently, in North America, we have this interesting phenomenon in which society owns and manages the wildlife, but private individuals own and manage the land and habitat on which wildlife depend. Clearly _____ if the wildlife resource is going to be managed wisely.

- ① there should be free competition among the animals
- ② outrage over landowners' cruelty to wild animals will increase
- ③ a partnership is required between landowners and government
- ④ a different perspective should be accepted by the general public
- ⑤ fair distribution of land ownership is needed among individual citizens

2) Music connects people to one another not only through a shared interest or hobby, but also through emotional connections to particular songs, communities, and artists. The significance of others in the search for the self is meaningful; as Agger, a sociology professor, states, "identities are largely social products, formed in relation to others and how we think they view us." And Frith, a socio-musicologist, argues that popular music has such connections. For music fans, the genres, artists, and songs in which people find meaning, thus, function as potential "places" through which one's identity can be positioned in relation to others: they act as chains that hold at least parts of one's identity in place. The connections made through shared musical passions provide a sense of safety and security in the notion that there are groups of similar people who can provide _____.

- ① the foundation for social reform
- ② the feedback for pop culture
- ③ the feeling of a community
- ④ the access to traditional songs
- ⑤ the solution for copyright issues

3) The acceleration of human migration toward the shores is a contemporary phenomenon, but the knowledge and understanding of the potential risks regarding coastal living are not. Indeed, even at a time when human-induced greenhouse-gas emissions were not exponentially altering the climate, warming the oceans, and leading to rising seas, our ancestors knew how to better listen to and respect the many movements and warnings of the seas, thus _____. For instance, along Japan's coast, hundreds of so-called tsunami stones, some more than six centuries old, were put in place to warn people not to build homes below a certain point. Over the world, moon and tides, winds, rains and hurricanes were naturally guiding humans' settlement choice.

*exponentially 기하급수적으로

- ① ruining natural habitats
- ② leveling the ground evenly
- ③ forming primitive superstitions
- ④ blaming their ancestors
- ⑤ settling farther inland

4) We like to make a show of how much our decisions are based on rational considerations, but the truth is that we are largely governed by our emotions, which continually influence our perceptions. What this means is that the people around you, constantly under the pull of their emotions, change their ideas by the day or by the hour, depending on their mood. You must never assume that what people say or do in a particular moment is a statement of their permanent desires. Yesterday they were in love with your idea; today they seem cold. This will confuse you and if you are not careful, you will waste valuable mental space trying to figure out their real feelings, their mood of the moment, and their fleeting motivations. It is best to _____ from their shifting emotions so that you are not caught up in the process.

*fleeting 빨리 지나가는

- ① cultivate both distance and a degree of detachment
- ② find out some clues or hints to their occupation
- ③ learn to be more empathetic for them
- ④ discover honesty in their character
- ⑤ relieve their anxiety and worries

5) Traditionally, the wooden spoon is a quiet player in so many meals that we take it for granted. We do not give it credit for the eggs it has scrambled and the onions it has saved from burning with a quick move. But if you look closer at one of your wooden spoons, you'll see it is founded on _____ properties. Wood is nonabrasive and therefore gentle on pans—you can scrape away without fear of scarring the metal surface. It is nonreactive: you need not worry that it will leave a metallic taste or that its surface will degrade on contact with acidic lemons or tomatoes. It is also a poor conductor of heat, which is why you can stir hot soup with a wooden spoon without burning your hand. Due to these characteristics, although the wooden spoon does not look particularly sophisticated, it is the perfect tool for our kitchen.

*nonabrasive 마모시키지 않는 **conductor 전도체

- ① artificial
- ② scientific
- ③ imaginary
- ④ medicinal
- ⑤ emotional

6) Power is in many ways a game of appearances, and when you _____, you inevitably appear greater and more powerful than you are. Humans are machines of interpretation and explanation; they have to know what you are thinking. When you carefully control what you reveal, they cannot pierce your intentions or your meaning. Your short answers and silences will put them on the defensive, and they will jump in, nervously filling the silence with all kinds of comments that will reveal valuable information about them and their weaknesses. They will leave a meeting with you feeling as if they have been robbed, and they will go home and ponder your every word. This extra attention to your brief comments will only add to your power.

- ① say less than necessary
- ② show your true feelings
- ③ make others keep silent
- ④ remember what others say
- ⑤ show others your generosity

7) Big winners leave an escape route for the small mistakes of their friends or others by _____. It's an old strategy that makes everybody love you, especially when they realize it was not your fault. Residents of Toronto have a well-earned reputation for grace in this respect. They demonstrated it last year at a downtown Toronto drugstore. A shopper walked out through the security system with an unpaid object in his pocket. Instead of a shrill alarm disturbing all the shoppers, as occurs in many American cities, a tasteful little chime sounded. A charming voice came across the public address system. "Excuse me, we have failed to deactivate the inventory control system. Thank you for your patience while you wait for a customer care representative to come help you." Isn't that a nicer way of saying, "Freeze while we come and look through your bag!"?

*inventory 재고

- ① readily tolerating the expected loss
- ② acknowledging the influence of them
- ③ hiring a third party for serious issues
- ④ joking and laughing about the mistake
- ⑤ intentionally taking the blame themselves

8) In every society, _____ are socially recognized. The distinction between male and female is everywhere a basic building block of social organization, and most societies have far more elaborate and differentiated expectations of behavior appropriate to the sexes than do contemporary western societies. Similarly, every society distinguishes age groups—the minimum the young, the old, and those in between—and attaches different expectations to each. The blind and the deaf, the physically handicapped, and the severely mentally retarded are always socially recognized as different, and as requiring special treatment—though not necessarily kind treatment. Again, every society recognizes relations of marriage and kinship, and attaches normative expectations to the roles of husbands and wives, parents and children, and often many additional relationships within extended families.

- ① rights
- ② values
- ③ manners
- ④ differences
- ⑤ personalities

9) Food is important, and usually the most important thing, in maintaining body temperature. It is the fuel we burn. Many groups exposed to rough weather adjust by developing high and fast metabolic activity so that they can burn food instead of having to wear layers of clothing. When I worked with the Nuu-chah-nulth of western Canada, I noticed that they ate a great deal but wore very light clothes when working in the almost permanent cold rain of their habitat. The rain soaked everything, so heavier clothing would have been worse, not better. Before the twentieth century, they used to drink straight whale oil by the cupful. They had adapted. Their bodies had learned, through experience, to _____.

- ① burn more calories to keep warm
- ② more efficiently remove excess fat
- ③ cope with food shortages
- ④ lose heat, not conserve it
- ⑤ survive on raw meat

10) An African proverb, from the Ganda tribe in central Uganda, states, "He who never visits thinks his mother is the only cook." As with most proverbs, its meaning is greater than taking it at face value. It suggests that a person is much the poorer for not having had exposure to and acquaintance with the ways of other people. He who knows only one familiar thing doesn't understand others. If a visit is to be fruitful, the "traveler" must do more than just move from place to place. The person must respond to and experience what he or she sees. It is because our perception shapes the way we respond to new experiences. Here we must consider what the African proverb says about life in general—that is, we sacrifice much if _____.

- ① it benefits us in the long run
- ② our actions are against ourselves
- ③ we confine ourselves to the familiar
- ④ we want to achieve something great
- ⑤ we are willing to sacrifice for a cause

11) Companies using resources to provide goods for consumers generally are not required to _____. For example, fishing companies pay for the costs of catching fish but do not pay for the depletion of fish stocks. Timber companies pay for the cost of clear-cutting forests but do not pay for the resulting environmental degradation and loss of wildlife habitat. The primary goal of these companies is to maximize profits for their owners or stockholders, which is how capitalism works. Indeed, it would be economic suicide for them to add these costs to their prices unless governments created a level playing field by using taxes or regulations to require all businesses to pay for the environmental costs of producing their products.

- ① prove most of what they say about their products
- ② assess the problems posed by their routine sales activities
- ③ collect sales taxes from consumers making online purchases
- ④ pay for the harmful environmental costs of supplying such goods
- ⑤ tell consumers what information on consumer behavior they gather

12) Changing our food habits is one of the hardest things we can do, because the impulses governing our preferences are often hidden, even from ourselves. And yet adjusting what you eat is entirely possible. We do it all the time. Were this not the case, the food companies that launch new products each year would be wasting their money. After the fall of the Berlin Wall, housewives from East and West Germany tried each other's food products for the first time in decades. It didn't take long for those from the East to realize that they preferred Western yogurt to their own. Equally, those from the West discovered a liking for the honey and vanilla wafer biscuits of the East. From both sides of the wall, these German housewives showed a remarkable _____ in their food preferences.

- ① simplicity
- ② flexibility
- ③ difference
- ④ resistance
- ⑤ consistency

13) Life is a balancing act, and so is our sense of morality. Research suggests that when we view ourselves as morally deficient in one part of our lives, we search for moral actions that will balance out the scale. Maybe you know you should be recycling but just never get around to gathering up your glass, paper, and plastics in time for the recycling truck. One day you happen to be walking through a hardware store and notice a rack of energy-efficient light bulbs, and you instantly decide to buy twenty of them and change out every bulb in your house. The moral deficiency (not recycling) is, in your view, balanced by a moral action (installing energy-efficient bulbs). The problem is that the seesaw can also tip the other way: If we believe we are doing enough, morally speaking, then there's little reason to do more. The scale _____.

- ① is already level
- ② demands sacrifice
- ③ is energy-efficient
- ④ cannot be measured
- ⑤ will read the true weight

14) The gap between the reality of online life and how we experience it prevents our discussion of Internet privacy. Consider email. People "know" email is not private. And yet many will use email, at least sometimes, for intimate correspondence. Over decades, I have asked why. The answer is always the same: When you stare at a screen, you feel completely alone. That sense of being alone with the person to whom you are writing—as though you were the only two people in the world—often blocks out what you know to be true. Email can be seen; it will be stored; and then it can be seen again. The seeming ephemerality of what is on the screen masks the truth: What you write is not erasable. More generally, the experience of the net _____.

*ephemerality 단명, 덧없음

- ① weakens intimacy and trust
- ② undermines the reality of the net
- ③ boosts our cooperation on the net
- ④ makes us aware of privacy issues
- ⑤ helps to recognize things as they are

15) So many people have missed their targeted harvest or delayed it by doing a lot of things at the same time. When you are working on your most important goal, anything else you could do is a relative waste of time. This is the key to success. So, identify the biggest and most important single task or goal that you may have now. Whatever it is, clear aside everything else and pour your whole heart into completing it. Close the door behind you and against every other goal or project. The hen incubates the eggs for 21 days without doing any other thing. If she leaves the eggs for two days, what will happen? The eggs will go rotten. The same thing happens when we allow anything to distract us from the making of our miracle. There is a targeted harvest for you. All you need is _____!

- ① empathy
- ② focus
- ③ wisdom
- ④ cooperation
- ⑤ tolerance

16) People lie for two reasons—to make a gain or avoid pain. However, most lies can be detected because they usually involve emotions that leak out as visual and verbal red lights. The bigger the lie and the more emotions involved, the more clues will be leaked by the liar. Trying to conceal these leaks creates an emotional struggle for most of us. The closer you are to a person, the harder it is to lie to them because of the emotions involved. For example, a husband will have difficulty lying to his wife if he truly loves her but would have no difficulty lying to an enemy if captured in warfare. Herein lies the key to the habitual liar around you—they _____, so all lying is easy for them.

- ① are born to tell a lie anytime
- ② always want to be a skilled liar
- ③ are sure their lies won't be detected
- ④ don't realize how harmful a lie can be
- ⑤ have no emotional attachment to anyone

17) Somehow we group our income and expenditure into separate mental "funds" or "budgets" that are not easily combined. Money received as part of our salary is treated differently from money received as a bonus. Similarly, money spent to buy a fixed asset is viewed differently from the same amount of money spent to treat ourselves to a dinner at a luxury restaurant. From an economic perspective, these mental accounting rules violate the economic principle that _____. A dollar is still a dollar whether you get it as a gift from a friend or from your salary. Hence, when this principle is violated, people act in economically irrational ways. If you receive a pay raise of \$500 per month, you are less likely to buy luxury items compared to a situation where you receive a bonus of \$500.

- ① nothing is free
- ② money buys things
- ③ all money is equal
- ④ money changes hands
- ⑤ money makes the world go around

18) People often look to the crowd to see how they respond and therefore fail to interpret an event as an emergency themselves. When people are in a new or unfamiliar situation, they often look to see how other people are responding. So, if you are unsure whether a person is truly in need of help, you may look to see what other people are doing to decide how you should act. Unfortunately, this can lead to a state of pluralistic ignorance, in which people look to each other's public behavior to determine how they should act. However, if each person is looking to others to judge how to interpret the situation, and no one wants to be seen as the person who overreacts, the person in need may receive no help at all simply because each person may assume that _____.

*pluralistic 다원적

- ① they appear to be experiencing serious problems
- ② there is no emergency because others are not reacting
- ③ few people encounter emergencies on a regular basis
- ④ he knows more than others do when nobody knows anything
- ⑤ people who are busy don't notice what is happening around them

19) Telling someone to be _____ creates an immediate conundrum—a mission impossible situation—since the request is inherently self-contradictory. Nonetheless, this earnest encouragement occurs in interpersonal communication situations more than you might think. Here's an example of what I mean. Let's say a woman feels that her husband is neglecting her. One day she complains to her husband that he hasn't given her flowers in years. Realizing that his wife has a point, the very next day the husband brings home the most expensive bouquet of flowers he can find. But this doesn't make the woman happy for the simple reason that such a gift would only be meaningful if it came from the heart. And since she had to prompt her husband to buy the flowers, his gesture could not possibly have come from the heart. Thus the flowers have no more meaning to the woman than a dead houseplant.

- ① flexible
- ② generous
- ③ optimistic
- ④ spontaneous
- ⑤ sympathetic

20) The combination of your body clock and music is a powerful one. The hornpipe was designed to help sailors raise an anchor in time with one another; marching music was used to coordinate vast numbers of soldiers; chain-gang songs helped prisoners coordinate their labors. All of these things have a natural pulse, a preferred timing at which the activity works at its most efficient, and the music reflects that timing. Of course, many of these preferred timings are actually the speeds at which our bodies carry out physical tasks most comfortably. There are obvious natural rates of movement for walking, marching, swinging a sledgehammer, or pulling a heavy rope. To some extent, our 'sense of pulse' is often comprised of physical sensations that translates themselves into _____.

- ① abstract symbols
- ② positive emotions
- ③ logical expressions
- ④ more violent actions
- ⑤ easily memorable rhythms

21) If people are to be able to make enlightened decisions to improve the quality of their lives, they need to learn _____. For example, if they are on a diet to lose weight, they should be able to keep track of the calories and fat they consume by reading the labels of food products. They should also be aware of acceptable cholesterol levels in their blood and know how the fat content listed on food labels may affect those levels. To save money, they should know how to interpret the cost per ounce of food products displayed on supermarket shelves and how to construct and interpret a household budget. They should also understand how to use and read a thermometer to determine body temperature and to interpret their findings. Most important, they should know how to seek the advice of a professional when they have difficulty interpreting objective evidence and to get a second and perhaps a third professional opinion when they are in doubt.

- ① to allocate time to their work or task
- ② to identify and consider objective evidence
- ③ to deal with stress in an advantageous way
- ④ to set boundaries in ways they communicate
- ⑤ to appreciate and respect the value of money

22) To fight in a defensive manner is not a sign of weakness; it is the height of strategic wisdom, a powerful style of waging war. In a world that frowns on displays of overt aggression, the ability to fight defensively will bring you untold power. Because you waste neither energy nor time, you are always ready for the next inevitable battle. Your career will be long and fruitful. To fight this way, you must master the arts of _____. By seeming weaker than you are, you can draw the enemy into an ill-advised attack; by seeming stronger than you are—perhaps through an occasional act that is reckless and bold—you can deter the enemy from attacking you. In defensive warfare you are essentially transforming your weaknesses and limitations into power and victory.

- ① deception
- ② refusal
- ③ empathy
- ④ persuasion
- ⑤ criticism

23) Cultural selection can result in members of one sex _____. Take the sense of hearing. Women appear to have a keener sense of hearing, as measured by their ability to detect pure tones at various wavelengths. This disparity between the sexes appears to increase with age. Men begin to lose their hearing when they reach thirty-two years of age; women, when they reach thirty-seven. Despite greater hearing impairment among males, a glance at the sex ratio of any major symphony orchestra will show that male musicians greatly outnumber female musicians. I admit that a keen sense of hearing is not the only requirement for playing a musical instrument, but we can observe many other similar cases.

- ① activating specific genes for their fixed social roles
- ② outperforming members of the genetically favored sex
- ③ becoming fierce rivals of members of the opposite sex
- ④ considering themselves intellectually superior to the opposite sex
- ⑤ being attracted to genetically different members of the opposite sex

24) As a consultant, there is a fine line between advising clients and telling them what to do. Advice is an opinion or recommendation offered as a guide to action. An order is an authoritative direction or instruction. Consultants might assume the expert label and arrogantly tell clients what they should do. A client is more likely to be receptive to advice made as a suggestion backed up by well thought-out logic that shows how it will benefit their organization. There is a difference between confidence and arrogance. Confidence can be demonstrated modestly, while arrogance is annoying and disrespectful. It's easy to develop a big ego when people see you as the expert. As you progress through your career as a consultant, you will develop deeper knowledge and a higher confidence level. It is the consultant's responsibility not to let higher levels of knowledge and confidence lead to a superior manner. Don't _____.

- ① let others ignore your ego
- ② let wrong information hurt you
- ③ hesitate to ask for what you want
- ④ let your altitude affect your attitude
- ⑤ take other people's advice too seriously

25) As a *New York Times* article points out, failure has been transformed from an action (I failed) to an identity (I am a failure). In fifth grade, I was the best speller in my school. The principal wanted me to go to a citywide competition, but I refused. In ninth grade, I excelled in French, and my teacher wanted me to enter a citywide competition. Again, I refused. _____? Ernie Els, the great golfer, worried about this too. Els finally won a major tournament after a five-year dry spell, in which match after match slipped away from him. What if he had lost this tournament, too? "I would have been a different person," he tells us. He would have been a loser.

- ① Why would I risk turning from a success into a failure
- ② Where could I find the courage to make a decision of my own
- ③ Who would miss a great opportunity to show his true brilliance
- ④ How could I learn the importance of failure in the whole life
- ⑤ What could be more important than expanding my career path

26) Mathematical models of flocks of birds and schools of fish and swarms of insects that move in unison demonstrate the same point: there is no central control of the movement of the group, but the group manifests a kind of _____ that helps all within it to flee or discourage predators. This behavior does not reside within individual creatures but, rather, is a property of groups. Examination of flocks of birds "deciding" where to fly reveals that they move in a way that accounts for the intentions of all the birds, and, even more important, the direction of movement is usually the best choice for the flock. Each bird contributes a bit, and the flock's concerted choice is better than an individual bird's would be.

- ① warning call
- ② social pressure
- ③ moral leadership
- ④ absolute authority
- ⑤ collective intelligence

27) The Neanderthals would have faced a problem when it was daylight: the light quality is much poorer at high latitudes and this would have meant that they couldn't see things in the distance so well. For a hunter, this is a serious problem, because you really don't want to make the mistake of not noticing the mother rhinoceros hiding in a dark corner of the forest edge when trying to spear her calf. Living under low light conditions places a much heavier premium on vision than most researchers imagine. The evolutionary response to low light levels is _____. It is the familiar principle from conventional star-gazing telescopes: under the dim lighting of the night sky, a larger mirror allows you to gather more of the light from whatever you want to look at. By the same token, a larger retina allows you to receive more light to compensate for poor light levels.

- ① to get big enough to frighten animals
- ② to move their habitats to lower latitudes
- ③ to increase the size of the visual processing system
- ④ to develop auditory sense rather than visual system
- ⑤ to focus our attention on what we perceive to be the threat

28) It's possible to lie with numbers, even those that are accurate, because numbers rarely speak for themselves. They need to be interpreted by writers. And writers almost always have purposes that shape the interpretations. For example, you might want to announce the good news that unemployment in the United States stands at just a little over 5 percent. That means 95 percent of Americans have jobs, an employment rate much higher than that of most other industrial nations. But let's spin the figure another way. In a country as populous as the United States, unemployment at 5 percent means that millions of Americans don't earn a daily wage. Indeed, one out of every twenty adults who wants work can't find it. Suddenly that's a sobering number. And, as you can see, the same statistic can _____.

*sobering 정신이 번쩍 들게 하는

- ① be influenced by the data collection strategy
- ② be cited as a cause for celebration or shame
- ③ be obtained from different experimental data
- ④ cause various social problems in many cases
- ⑤ trigger minimum wage protests across the U.S.

29) When Charles Darwin developed his theory of natural selection, he created a picture of the evolutionary process in which organismic adaptation was ultimately caused by competition for survival and reproduction. This biological "struggle for existence" bears considerable resemblance to the human struggle between businessmen who are striving for economic success in competitive markets. Long before Darwin published his work, social scientist Adam Smith had already considered that in business life, competition is the driving force behind economic efficiency and adaptation. It is indeed very striking how _____ the ideas are on which the founders of modern theory in evolutionary biology and economics based their main thoughts.

*organismic 유기체의

- ① similar
- ② confusing
- ③ unrealistic
- ④ conventional
- ⑤ complex

30) In 1944 the German rocket-bomb attacks on London suddenly escalated. Over two thousand V-1 flying bombs fell on the city, killing more than five thousand people and wounding many more. Somehow, however, the Germans consistently missed their targets. Bombs that were intended for Tower Bridge, or Piccadilly, would fall well short of the city, landing in the less populated suburbs. This was because, in fixing their targets, the Germans relied on secret agents they had planted in England. They did not know that these agents had been discovered, and that in their place, English-controlled agents were giving them subtly deceptive information. The bombs would hit farther and farther from their targets every time they fell. By the end of the attack they were landing on cows in the country. By _____, the English army gained a strong advantage.

- ① being honest with the public
- ② giving the enemy a chance to retreat
- ③ feeding the enemy wrong information
- ④ focusing on one goal consistently
- ⑤ exploring the unknown places

31) Most people _____. If you really stop and think about it, most of what average people spend their money on revolves around the consumption of commodities. When you wake up in the morning, you might drink a cup of coffee. On the way to work, you might put gasoline in your car. When you pay your electric bills, buy a car, buy clothes, or even bake a cake, you are spending money on commodity-related expenses. The prices of these items are dependent on the prices of the physical commodities. For instance, when crude oil prices rise because of increased tensions in the Middle East, you can easily see this in gasoline prices. When excessive heat drives up demand for natural gas, you can also see this in your utility bill.

- ① interact with commodities on a daily basis
- ② spend too much and regret later
- ③ are in debt to some extent
- ④ feel the need for energy conservation
- ⑤ understand the importance of natural resources

32) Our sense of _____ is *relative*. This is an observation that is both obvious and (upon exploration) deeply profound, and it explains all kinds of otherwise puzzling observations. Which do you think, for example, has a higher suicide rate: countries whose citizens declare themselves to be very happy, such as Switzerland, Denmark, Iceland, the Netherlands, and Canada, or countries like Greece, Italy, Portugal, and Spain, whose citizens describe themselves as not very happy at all? Answer: the so-called happy countries. If you are depressed in a place where most people are pretty unhappy, you compare yourself to those around you and you don't feel all that bad. But can you imagine how difficult it must be to be depressed in a country where everyone else has a big smile on their face?

- ① who is to blame
- ② how deprived we are
- ③ what is truly worth doing
- ④ when we should help others
- ⑤ which countries have more power

33) I remember that I was first learning to tie my shoes when I was a kid. My dad would sit next to me and show me how he tied his. As I sat there and watched, I then started to mimic his actions and learn as I visually inspected and examined his every move. After a few failed attempts and after devoting some time and energy to mastering this skill, I was excited when I noticed that my shoelaces were tied! That was an unforgettable lesson that I learned from my father. When you repeat something, the brain sends a signal through your nervous system to your muscles, telling them to react in a certain calculated way. The more this happens in any given action, the more developed this action gets. The better you get at it, the more you master it. So, what's the point I'm trying to make? The point is this: _____ is the mother of all skills.

- ① Practice
- ② Intelligence
- ③ Creativity
- ④ Inspiration
- ⑤ Confidence

34) Some researchers from the University of Groningen conducted an experiment to see if _____ would encourage people to break a certain social rule. Their study was done in an alley that is frequently used to park bicycles. The researchers created two conditions: In one area, the walls of the alley were freshly painted; in the other one, they were covered with graffiti. In both areas, a large sign prohibiting graffiti was put up, and all the bikes then had an advertising flyer attached to their handlebars. When bike owners returned, their behavior was secretly observed. There were no wastebaskets in the alley, so a rider had three choices. He could take the flyer with him, hang it on another bicycle, or throw it to the floor. When the alley contained graffiti, 69% of the riders threw it compared with 33% when the walls were clean.

*graffiti 낙서

- ① crime rates
- ② social customs
- ③ signs of disorder
- ④ unique talents
- ⑤ types of advertisements

35) There are two boxes. Box A contains 100 balls: 50 red and 50 black. Box B also holds 100 balls, but you don't know how many are red and how many black. If you reach into one of the boxes without looking and draw out a red ball, you win \$100. Which box will you choose: A or B? The majority will opt for A. Let's play again, using exactly the same boxes. This time, you win \$100 if you draw out a black ball. Which box will you go for now? Most likely you'll choose A again. But that's illogical! In the first round, you assumed that B contained fewer red balls and more black balls, so, rationally, you would have to opt for B this time around. Don't worry; you're not alone in this error. This result is known as the *Ellsberg Paradox*—named after Daniel Ellsberg, a former Harvard psychologist. The Ellsberg Paradox offers empirical proof that we _____.

*empirical 경험상의

- ① focus more on evidence than on opinion
- ② favor known probabilities over unknown ones
- ③ rely too heavily on too little information
- ④ make external features for our performances
- ⑤ underestimate the probabilities of events repeating

36) All the large social primates are fruit-eaters in one form or another. Fruits, seeds and tubers (the underground storage organs of certain plants) are the most energy-rich of all vegetable foods, and their energy is in the form most accessible to primates. As fruit-eating apes, the ancestral hominids could not have significantly improved their diet as a way to reduce their gut size. Only one source of food available to them was more nutrient-rich, and that was meat. Flesh is energy-rich, and the energy is in a form particularly easy to absorb during digestion. As a result, carnivores _____. By switching to a meat diet, the ancestral hominids were able to make significant savings in gut volume without sacrificing any of their energy intake.

*hominid 원인(原人), 사람과 비슷한 동물 **carnivore 육식 동물

- ① generally consume balanced diets
- ② play an important role as partners
- ③ regulate prey populations to some extent
- ④ prey on smaller animals than large animals
- ⑤ have rather small guts for their body size

37) In some countries, making others wait is the essence of _____. In a survey in Brazil, my colleagues and I asked people how much they thought punctuality for appointments was tied to success. To my surprise, Brazilians rated people who are always late for appointments as most successful and punctual people as least successful. Our data also showed that Brazilians rated a person who was always late for appointments as more relaxed, happy, and likeable—all of which tend to be associated with being successful. These answers threw me at first. Even in a country of seemingly infinite temporal tolerance, this appeared to be going overboard. It is one thing to be flexible, but another to believe that not getting there on time actually pays off.

- ① status
- ② morality
- ③ leadership
- ④ negotiation
- ⑤ management

38) The main objection to light automobiles is that they are less safe than heavier cars. Many people feel that a heavy car protects them, and they are partially right. In a heavy car, you are more likely to injure people in the car you hit than to be injured yourself. Ironically, if _____, then everyone's safety would be improved. This is an example of a phenomenon known as the paradox of the commons. If everyone cooperated, then everyone would be better off, but anyone who departed from the common agreement and picked a heavier car would be safer, although the average safety would decrease. Unless a law regulates size, the market will push toward larger cars. The easiest way to have such a law is to prescribe efficiency, because lighter cars are more fuel-efficient.

- ① cars were strictly prohibited
- ② the roads were too crowded
- ③ all traffic signs were removed
- ④ the price of oil became cheaper
- ⑤ all cars were required to be light

39) One of the most obvious methods in which the capitalist would assist the petty merchant would be _____. Take the case of a wholesale merchant, a capitalist. Suppose such a merchant were to import \$200,000 worth of goods into a large city. If he looks for the individuals who may need his wares, it may be a year or two before his sales are completed. There may, however, be fifty retail merchants, of small capital, in the surrounding towns, who are not able to pay in cash for his commodities. However, if they can obtain them on the condition that they clear off their debts several months later, they will be able to sell the goods, and also refund the money in three or six months. It will be of advantage to both parties. This is the manner in which very much of this business is commonly transacted.

*capitalist 자본가 **petty 소규모의, 보잘것없는

- ① to give him a full-time job
- ② to sell him goods on credit
- ③ to introduce him to a bank
- ④ to attract customers for him
- ⑤ to open up a market for him

40) To achieve a goal, _____. While some people are self-motivated and do not need others to push them towards a goal, most others are motivated to achieve their goals by creating social expectations. Over the last few years, I have watched several good friends use a special strategy to their advantage. One friend emailed a group of her closest friends to tell them she was planning to run a half-marathon. She announced it six months in advance, which helped her to stay on track with her training. She knew that once she put it out there, she would follow through. It worked. Another friend posted his goal of completing a triathlon on Facebook. That worked as well. What's more, by this method both of them inspired others to join in achieving their goals.

*triathlon 3종 경기

- ① share it with someone who cares
- ② get as much information as possible
- ③ set it a bit more difficult than expected
- ④ develop the ability to clearly focus on it
- ⑤ be willing to give up or sacrifice something

41) Psychologist Michael Tomasello argues that the ability to think about why things happen is a crucial reason humans have complex cultures and chimps do not. Imagine that you are watching someone use a new tool. You don't just focus on the movements she is making and the outcomes of those movements. You are also interested in a variety of _____ aspects of the situation. You want to understand the goal that someone is trying to achieve by using the tool. You want to understand something about how the tool works. You may not understand all of the details, but you do try to get some sense of why the tool succeeds in achieving the goal.

- ① causal
- ② positive
- ③ emotional
- ④ economic
- ⑤ seasonal

42) Many marketers are unsure who the "real" competition is or decide for themselves based on the information gathered in the market survey research, or they just go by those listed on the existing market survey. Challenge that information! Many market surveys are outdated and were determined by past staff or marketers. It is not up to the staff or marketers to determine who the competition is anyway. It is only up to the customers. If you want to establish who your "real" competition is, spend at least thirty days asking every customer to name the competition they are interested in. It is that easy to find out and yet many marketers continue to decide who their competition is, in absence of _____.

- ① using outdated data
- ② asking the right people
- ③ preparing for rainy days
- ④ having constant market goals
- ⑤ analyzing the competitor's products

43) Because individuals are literally part of the social situations in which they behave, those situations cannot be understood independently of the people in them. Have you ever been amazed that you perceived a situation, such as a job interview, much differently than a friend? Perhaps you approached the interview with optimism and confidence, regarding it as a potentially positive step in your career goals. Your friend, however, may have viewed the same scenario as threatening and bemoaned how it would never work out. This illustrates how differently social situations can be constructed and maintained by people. We project our own attitudes, feelings, expectations, and fears onto the situations we encounter, and differences in our perceptions come into being accordingly. So, diversity in our lives is created by _____.

*bemoan 슬퍼하다

- ① our objective analysis of what we experience
- ② our optimistic projections about our surroundings
- ③ the shared perception of the situations we encounter
- ④ our individual ways of thinking and emotional needs
- ⑤ the function of the different social contexts we are in

44) Making a design as effective as possible usually involves altering a number of different factors, such as size, material composition, and form, and studying the resultant effects on costs and benefits. If, for instance, we wish to improve the gas mileage of a car, we might alter the design to improve the aerodynamics. We might also alter the form by pushing and pulling the roof line, lowering a skirt close to the ground, and extending the line of the rear window to reduce turbulence. But these changes incur costs of various types; for instance, lowering the roof line reduces passenger space. As we move to lighter materials to reduce the weight of the car, we improve gas mileage—but might reduce crash safety. When refining a form to improve its performance relative to several criteria, the designer realizes that improvements to one aspect of the design might be at the expense of another. Optimization is, consequently, _____.

*aerodynamics 기체 역학

- ① striking a proper balance between them
- ② rarely used at the detailed design stage
- ③ increased by the need to focus on accuracy
- ④ making all aspects improved without exception
- ⑤ a critical ingredient to sustaining growth over time

45) Social psychologists often mislead the participants in their studies about the true purpose of their research. They do this to create the psychological states they wish to study. Indeed, social psychologists use _____ in their research more than any other scientists do. In his obedience studies, Milgram told the participants that they were taking part in a study on learning and that their role was to deliver increasingly high voltage electric shocks to another participant with a heart condition. In fact, the purpose of the study was to investigate obedience. No shocks were actually delivered, and the apparently suffering "other participant" was a secret helper for the experimenter acting according to a prearranged script. This was what many people believe stepped beyond ethical bounds.

- ① illusion
- ② deception
- ③ analysis
- ④ observation
- ⑤ comparison

46) As people age they buy things less often. A pair of shoes that used to be worn for a year suddenly lasts much longer. A coat that used to go out of style after a year or two now seems to last for many years. Shirts, pants, tops, and sweaters that previously were put in storage after a year or so of use now continue to be used for several years. In the world of the older person, time passes by faster and faster. As it does, shopping takes place less and less. "I thought I just bought that last year," might be the phrase used to describe a dress that is three years old. "That's nearly brand-new," might be used to describe a suit that is five years old. As time passes by more quickly, purchased items _____.

- ① are left behind unnoticed
- ② are replaced more frequently
- ③ have their shelf life extended
- ④ become relatively high in value
- ⑤ are given a chance to be in fashion

47) Once your children realize that all of the information that they could ever require is readily at hand and that they can use them, they will experience a new sense of boldness and confidence. I can still remember when I first grasped that concept. I was sitting in the library, where I had just completed a research assignment on a topic about which I had been totally ignorant only a few hours earlier. As I reflected on my achievement, it suddenly occurred to me that I should also be able to find any information that I need on any topic. As I compared the vastness of the information and knowledge at my disposal to the shallowness of my problems, I gained a new perspective on my world. I realized that I didn't have to be afraid of venturing into unknown areas! With _____ I could boldly and confidently deal with any problem.

- ① the guidance from teachers
- ② my coworkers' cooperation
- ③ the resources available to me
- ④ more knowledge in my brain
- ⑤ my loved ones supporting me

48) Do you happen to know that _____? Suppose that you came home from work to find that you got a letter from the Internal Revenue Service. Would this be your first thought? "Great! I just can't wait to open this envelope. I'll bet it contains a notice that I am entitled to a huge tax refund." If this is what you would think, you are amazingly positive, because most people would think something closer to "Uh-oh, I hope this isn't a notice that I owe more money," or "Oh no, I'll bet this is a notice of a tax inspection." Here's another example. If your son unexpectedly brings home a note issued from the principal's office, you are more likely to ask him "What did you do wrong?" than to assume the envelope contains an invitation to a Parent-Teacher Association meeting.

*Internal Revenue Service (미국의) 국세청

- ① we lose our judgment when it comes to spending extra money
- ② a written notice is more persuasive than a spoken announcement
- ③ we cannot be in a state of mental peace without feeling any tension
- ④ our mind is likely to leap toward pessimism rather than optimism
- ⑤ it is almost impossible to get rid of the first impression completely

49) One of the best times for insightful thoughts is in the early morning, shortly after waking up. The drowsy brain is unwound and disorganized, open to all sorts of unconventional ideas. However, the problem with the morning is that we're always so rushed. We've got to get the kids ready for school, so we leap out of bed. If you're stuck on a difficult problem, set the alarm clock a few minutes early so that you have time to lie in bed doing nothing. We can gain good insights while we're still half asleep. One of the surprising lessons of this idea is that trying to force an insight can actually prevent it. While it's commonly assumed that the best way to solve a difficult problem is to _____, this state of mind comes with a hidden cost: it inhibits the sort of creative connections that lead to sudden breakthroughs.

- ① focus
- ② relax
- ④ imagine
- ⑤ negotiate
- ③ expect

50) The phenomenon of _____ applied to education is called—appropriately enough—the “Big-Fish-Little-Pond Effect.” The more elite an educational institution is, the worse students feel about their own academic abilities. Students who would be at the top of their class at a good school can easily fall to the bottom of a really good school. Students who would feel that they have mastered a subject at a good school can have the feeling that they are falling further and further behind in a *really* good school. And that feeling—as subjective and ridiculous and irrational as it may be—*matters*. How you feel about your abilities—your academic “self-concept”—in the context of your classroom shapes your willingness to tackle challenges and finish difficult tasks. It's a crucial element in your motivation and confidence.

- ① endless sacrifice
- ② unequal opportunity
- ③ unexpected success
- ④ subjective tendency
- ⑤ relative deprivation

51) Studies that measure predictions over time in anticipation of a result illustrate _____. For instance, students in one study estimated the score they would receive on an in-class exam at four periods in time. At Time 1, a month prior to the exam, students were quite optimistic about the scores they predicted they would get. At Time 2, just after they had completed the exam, students were more realistic in their estimates, and they remained realistic at Time 3, five days later at the beginning of class on the day the graded exams were to be returned. However, at Time 4 (50 minutes later), as the professor called students by name to return the graded exams, the students revised their final predictions significantly below the predictions they made at Times 2 and 3 and significantly below the scores they actually received.

- ① the loss of predictability
- ② the surrender of optimism
- ③ the increase of self-confidence
- ④ the formation of positive attitudes
- ⑤ the development of self-regulation

52) Culture is omnipresent in all technological advancements over the course of history, whether it is the result of intrinsic societal dynamics or the extrinsic factors of the environment. As history clearly documents, whenever technology changes, some pressing force of culture has had an effect on it. Moreover, there is a sort of invisible complementary system between culture and technology. That is, whenever technology changes, the culture will _____. For example, with the invention of the technology necessary for agriculture, cultures worldwide changed their hunting and gathering way of life in order to use the new technology and expand its horizons. This would be expected with the information technology, too. In essence, culture indeed influences human technology, but technology also simultaneously molds the way in which cultures function.

*omnipresent 어디에나 존재하는

- ① exert more influence on other cultures
- ② block the way for promising possibilities
- ③ adapt its way of life to fit the technology
- ④ bring about positive changes in many domains
- ⑤ seek its identity apart from the technological advances

53) Consider the fascinating experiment conducted in 1987 by George Loewenstein, a professor of economics and psychology. A group of undergraduates were asked to indicate the most they would pay now to obtain or avoid certain outcomes. One outcome was gaining \$4. The participants then stated the most they would pay to get the \$4 now or to get it at some point in the future. Three hours, one day, three days, a year or even ten years later. As you can imagine, the results showed that people preferred _____ results. What they were willing to pay gradually declined as the reward(the \$4) was delayed. The same was true for avoiding the loss of \$1,000. Again people would pay more not to lose now and were less concerned about losing it in the future—say, in ten years.

- ① increased
- ② immediate
- ③ humorous
- ④ continuous
- ⑤ unexpected

54) Is variety in your diet a good thing? From a nutritional standpoint, of course, it's essential that you eat foods that deliver needed vitamins and other nutrients. But from a psychological standpoint, variety within a meal can actually make you _____. One common reason people give for finishing a meal is that they're tired of the food, and variety, of course, works against this tendency. From a practical standpoint, if you want to eat less, try reducing the amount of variety on your plate. Suppose you are given one of your favorite flavors of ice cream, as much as you like, and how much you eat is recorded; in a second case, you are given several different types of ice cream and, again, allowed to eat to your heart's desire. The evidence indicates you'll eat significantly more in the second instance.

- ① lose weight
- ② eat more food
- ③ less creative
- ④ more healthy
- ⑤ feel exhausted

55) John Rawls was a tremendously influential political philosopher whose book, *A Theory of Justice*, has had an enormous impact on people of all academic disciplines and all walks of life throughout many countries. One of Rawls' gems is this question: "Would the best off accept the arrangements if they believed at any moment they might find themselves in the place of the worst off?" He is undoubtedly thinking in broader terms, but the question can aptly apply to the process of building and maintaining relationships on a more personal level. Rawls sounds a lot like Kant and Goethe, and they all sound a lot like the "golden rule": treat others, not as you are treated, but as you would like to be treated. And the other side of this coin is, treat yourself as you want others to treat you. Any genuine attempt at building and maintaining relationships should start with considering what it might be like to _____.

- ① compete against everyone else
- ② be in the place of another person
- ③ be compensated for all your risks
- ④ pay attention to what benefits you
- ⑤ raise your voice under all circumstances

56) Many political economists who study how possession of large amounts of money has a bearing on power have tried to trace the origin of *monetary policy*. According to them, it may be inappropriate to speak of *monetary policy* in antiquity or even in the Middle Ages, but there is evidence that, from earliest times, those in power already knew how to _____. Priests established great banking empires and religious cults sprang up to protect these. Monarchs debased currency to meet the financial requirements of extravagant courts. Cleopatra devalued the drachma by seventy-five percent to finance her life of luxury, and Charles the Bad, king of Navarre, debased his country's coinage by one-third in 1383, with the object of securing funds to celebrate the release of the heir to the throne from French captivity.

*debase (가치를) 떨어뜨리다 **drachma 드라크마(옛 그리스 금화 이름)

- ① dispense with the union of religion and politics
- ② control the amount of money for the good of all
- ③ prevent the political corruption caused by money
- ④ manipulate the value of currency to their advantage
- ⑤ vitalize the freewheeling conversation with the public

57) There are countless examples of scientific inventions that have been generated by accident. However, often this accident has required a person with above-average knowledge in the field to interpret it. One of the better-known examples of the cooperation between _____ is the invention of penicillin. In 1928, Scottish biologist Alexander Fleming went on a vacation. As a slightly careless man, Fleming left some bacterial cultures on his desk. When he returned, he noticed mold in one of his cultures, with a bacteria-free zone around it. The mold was from the penicillium notatum species, which had killed the bacteria on the Petri dish. This was a lucky coincidence. For a person who does not have expert knowledge, the bacteria-free zone would not have had much significance, but Fleming understood the magical effect of the mold. The result was penicillin—a medication that has saved countless people on the planet.

*culture (세균 등의) 배양균 **mold 곰팡이

- ① trial and error
- ② idea and a critic
- ③ risk and stability
- ④ chance and a researcher
- ⑤ a professional and an amateur

58) Honeybees have evolved what we call “swarm intelligence,” with up to 50,000 workers in a single colony coming together to make democratic decisions. When a hive gets too crowded in springtime, colonies send scouts to look for a new home. If any scouts disagree on where the colony should build its next hive, they argue their case the civilized way: through a dance-off. Each scout performs a “waggle dance” for other scouts in an attempt to convince them of their spot’s merit. The more enthusiastic the dance is, the happier the scout is with his spot. The remainder of the colony _____, flying to the spot they prefer and joining in the dance until one potential hive overcomes all other dances of the neighborhood. It would be great if Congress settled their disagreements the same way.

*colony (개미, 벌 등의) 집단, 군집

- ① votes with their bodies
- ② invades other bees’ hives
- ③ searches for more flowers
- ④ shows more concern for mates
- ⑤ improves their communication skills

59) Confident leaders are not afraid to ask the basic questions: the questions to which you may feel embarrassed about not already knowing the answers. When you don’t know something, admit it as quickly as possible and immediately take action—ask a question. If you have forgotten who the governor is or how many hydrogen atoms are in a molecule of water, quietly ask a friend but one way or the other, quit hiding, and take action. Paradoxically, when you ask basic questions, you will more than likely be perceived by others to be smarter. And more importantly, you’ll end up knowing far more over your lifetime. This approach will cause you to be more successful than you would have been had you employed the common practice of _____. To make good leaders, effective teachers encourage, invite, and even force their students to ask those fundamental questions.

- ① showing caring attitudes to others
- ② admitting you are less than perfect
- ③ wanting to feel triumph over reality
- ④ arguing against any opposing opinion
- ⑤ pretending to know more than you do

60) We are extremely responsive to what we perceive people around us to be doing. This unconscious function has helped us make quick and good life-saving decisions throughout history. A study has shown how powerful this factor is. One practical experiment was an experiment conducted where a hotel wished their guests to reuse the towels in their rooms. They decided to put out a few signs. The first sign cited environmental reasons and the second sign said the hotel would donate a portion of end-of-year laundry savings. The third sign showed the majority of guests reused their towels at least once during their stay. To their surprise, guests responded most positively to the third sign. If you want to influence people to act a certain way, there are few more powerful methods than to give the impression that _____.

- ① others are doing the action you desire them to do
- ② humans support the policy meeting their personal needs
- ③ people are encouraged to reuse their towels in most hotels
- ④ you are expected to have positive influence in the world
- ⑤ hotels are not providing guests with valuable services

61) Studies that measure predictions over time in anticipation of approaching feedback illustrate the surrender of _____. For instance, students in one study estimated the score they would receive on an in-class exam at four periods in time. At Time 1, a month prior to the exam, students were hopeful and confident about the scores they predicted receiving. At Time 2, just after they had completed the exam, students were more realistic in their estimates, and they remained realistic at Time 3, five days later at the beginning of class on the day the graded exams were returned. However, at Time 4 (50 minutes later), as the professor called students by name to return the graded exams, the students revised their final predictions significantly below the predictions they made at Times 2 and 3 and significantly below the scores they actually received.

- ① honor
- ② patience
- ③ creativity
- ④ optimism
- ⑤ kindness

62) Foreign species can exhibit ecologically dominant behavior, causing extinctions of native species. The brown tree snake, native to the South Pacific, was accidentally introduced into Guam after World War II. Prior to that introduction, only one species of snake existed on Guam, and that snake was a specialized resident of termite nests. In contrast, the brown tree snake is a cruel predator on birds, against which the birds of Guam have no evolved defense. Ten of the 12 forest birds that were native to Guam are now extinct. Because forest plants on Guam depended on these birds for pollination and seed spread, the effects of the snake echoed through the ecosystem. The brown tree snake has proven unstoppable, a clear indicator of _____.

*termite 흰개미

- ① the powerful instinct to survive by oneself
- ② the defense strategy from invasive predators
- ③ the extinction dangers by species introductions
- ④ the negative effects of keeping native plants alive
- ⑤ the collaboration process to protect natural habitats

63) There is a new mode of thought in the shopping environment. No longer is it enough to identify simple consumer demands and try to satisfy them. The new consumer is operating on a fresh plane of needs that is totally different from that used by his predecessors. The new consumer shops for reasons that seem strange from a conventional point of view. Modern shoppers buy things to reward themselves, to satisfy psychological needs, or to make themselves feel good. Modern shoppers buy things because they are expensive. They buy things to make a statement, to show off their personality, or to boost their self-esteem. Purchased items have become a way to show who you are. Buying an item because you have a real physical necessity for it, in the way that our parents used to shop, _____.

- ① has led to the development of countless physical items
- ② has become the least of the modern shopper's concerns
- ③ has allowed us to empathize with our parents' decisions
- ④ has made all the companies listen to consumer demands
- ⑤ has strengthened a conventional view toward shopping

64) When _____, we tend to defy gravity by doing such things as rocking up and down on the balls of our feet. This is the brain expressing itself in our nonverbal behaviors. Recently I was watching a stranger talk on his cellphone. As he listened, his left foot, which had been resting flat on the ground, changed position. The heel of the foot remained on the ground, but the rest of his shoe moved up, so that his toes were pointing skyward. To the average person, that behavior would have gone unnoticed or been disregarded as insignificant. To the trained observer, however, that gravity-defying foot behavior can be translated to mean that the man on the phone had just heard something good. Sure enough, as I walked by I could hear him say that he was very impressed. His feet had already silently said the same thing.

*defy 저항하다

- ① we find ourselves in an unfamiliar circumstance
- ② the information being said is hard to understand
- ③ we are in good health mentally and physically
- ④ we feel very positive about our circumstances
- ⑤ the task at hand is too boring to concentrate on

65) Social sciences and natural sciences are _____. Recent advances in the fields of industry and technology have revolutionized social life in all parts of the world. These have extended man's vision from family to neighborhood, from neighborhood to town, from town to region, from region to nation, and even beyond expanding the area of human relationship from a local, regional, and national level to an international level. Therefore, the functional study of sciences like physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, and physiology, etc. is an important part of social studies programs. For example, while chemistry has helped to root out various diseases, history has helped chemistry in providing past human experiences dealing with those diseases.

- ① different
- ② preferred
- ③ complicated
- ④ interrelated
- ⑤ contradictory

66) Trust has a greater influence than most of us can imagine, and everyone has to trust others to do their jobs and do them well. Trusting others also affects a majority of the everyday things we do, most of which we take for granted. We deposit our money in banks and let the bankers make decisions about how much and to whom they should lend it to help us earn interest. We let our kids go to school assuming that someone else will educate them so that we are freed to earn an income. We divide the labor in running the household so that we can accomplish much more than any one person could on his or her own. The examples are endless, but they all share a common thread: more can be achieved by _____. That's why we trust—plain and simple.

- ① setting a high goal
- ② acquiring new experiences
- ③ working together than alone
- ④ adopting a variety of means
- ⑤ building a professional reputation

67) In a study, investigators interviewed 170 owners who shared their homes with both a dog and a cat and also observed behavior of the pets in a subset of 45 homes. Greater than 60 percent of owners in the study reported that their dog or cat was amicable toward their pet of the opposite species, and only 9 percent stated that their pet showed aggression toward the alternate-species housemate. The remaining pets were largely indifferent to each other. Interestingly, the type of relationship that existed _____. Dogs were just as likely to be friendly or aggressive toward their cat housemate as were cats likely to be friendly or aggressive toward the dog in their home. This result is in contrast to widely held beliefs that cats instantly dislike dogs and that dogs are more likely to want to either befriend or to chase or kill a cat.

*amicable 우호적인

- ① was strong in large houses
- ② was not affected by species
- ③ made the owners love their pets
- ④ disappeared as animals grew older
- ⑤ differed by the number of years together

68) Being a woman is both an asset and a liability in politics. The higher a woman aims, the riskier it gets. Women have been elected as governors, and a majority of Americans have told pollsters they would vote for a woman president if the right candidate came along. Yet women running for any public office know their gender _____. And polls show a minority still don't think a woman should be president. Journalists sometimes seem to play to the sentiments of that small minority in the way they frame stories, in the facts they select, and in the language they use to describe women politicians. As long as the media continue to emphasize gender at the expense of other qualifications, they are sending the wrong signals to voters. It's worth thinking over the answer that Christine Todd Whitman gives reporters who ask her what it's like to be a woman governor: "I am a governor who happens to be a woman."

*liability 부담

- ① becomes the least confusing thing about them
- ② becomes apparent from their physical features
- ③ is as likely to turn off voters as it is to attract them
- ④ is widely considered legitimate, both socially and legally
- ⑤ becomes flexible with different types of people they work with

69) Perhaps the greatest obstacle to human creativity is the natural _____ that sets in over time in any kind of medium or profession. In the sciences or in business, a certain way of thinking or acting that once had success quickly becomes a paradigm, an established procedure. As the years go by, people forget the initial reason for this paradigm and simply follow a lifeless set of techniques. In the arts, someone establishes a style that is new and vibrant, speaking to the particular spirit of the times. It has an edge because it is so different. Soon imitators pop up everywhere. It becomes a fashion, something to conform to, even if the conformity appears to be rebellious and edgy. This can drag on for ten or twenty years; it eventually becomes a cliché, pure style without any real emotion or need. Nothing in culture escapes this deadening dynamic.

*edgy 불안한

- ① fear
- ② decay
- ③ disaster
- ④ criticism
- ⑤ ignorance

70) The pioneers in any field have no maps to study, no guidebooks to read, and no pictures to view. They can only imagine the possibilities. As it was with the Vikings preparing for their first voyage, explorers can only dream. Without any previous experience to guide them, the first ones to explore may find that their dreams are fantasies. On the plus side, however, the absence of previous experience means that pioneers can make up the future that they wish to create or discover. Those in earlier centuries who set out in search of new lands just had small boats and insufficient provisions. But _____ didn't stop them from making the journey; in fact, it helped. Their dreams of what was possible fueled their enthusiasm and better enabled them to persuade others that many interests would be served.

- ① the lack of realism
- ② the passage of time
- ③ the waste of resources
- ④ the distraction of explorers
- ⑤ the misconception of the plan

71) The students with a fixed mindset who were facing a hard transition saw it as a threat. It threatened to unmask their flaws and turn them from winners into losers. In fact, in the fixed mindset, adolescence is one big test. *Am I smart or dumb? Am I good-looking or ugly? Am I cool or nerdy? Am I a winner or loser?* And in the fixed mindset, a loser is forever. It's no wonder that many adolescents mobilize their resources, not for learning, but to protect their egos. And one of the main ways they do this is by not trying. This is when some of the brightest students simply stop working. In fact, students with a fixed mindset tell us that their main goal in school is to _____.

*nerdy 촌스러운

- ① be the most unpopular student among their peers
- ② turn their attention to what they really like
- ③ not participate in sports activities at all
- ④ elevate their grades as soon as possible
- ⑤ exert as little effort as possible

72) Some people will see an appeal to their self-interest as ugly and ignoble. They actually prefer to be able to exercise charity, mercy, and justice, which are their ways of feeling superior to you: When you beg them for help, you emphasize their power and position. They are strong enough to need nothing from you except the chance to feel superior. This is the wine that intoxicates them. They are dying to fund your project, to introduce you to powerful people—provided, of course, that all this is done in public, and for a good cause (usually the more public, the better). Not everyone, then, can be approached through cynical self-interest. Some people will be put off by it, because they don't want to seem to be motivated by such things. They need opportunities to _____.

- ① display their good heart
- ② let others feel inferior to them
- ③ motivate people to join in their cause
- ④ defend themselves from groundless criticism
- ⑤ make close relationships with powerful people

73) My travels and encounters with diverse cultures taught me an important thing about miracles. I learned that the less people know about basic science, the more they talk about miracles. In places where there is little awareness of astronomy and medical science, for example, one hears much talk of miracle eclipses and healings from minor illnesses and injuries that most people recover from. In societies with higher levels of science literacy, I still heard claims of miracles, but it was less frequent and almost always limited to unusual events, such as people surviving a plane crash or the rescue of some lost hiker. The correlation is clear: more understanding of the natural world means less reliance on miracles to explain events. This can be seen in history as well. Centuries ago, things that are now widely understood were thought to be _____. It is likely that this trend will hold true in the future. Today's miraculous event will probably be tomorrow's routine occurrence, thanks to future generations' greater understanding of how the universe works.

- ① supernatural
- ② economical
- ③ childish
- ④ rational
- ⑤ extinct

74) One of the most meaningful findings in Darwin's theory of evolution is that difference in people, knowledge, activities, and organizational structures is crucial to creativity and innovation. Research by Dean Keith Simonton shows that the success of individual geniuses like Mozart, Shakespeare, Picasso, Einstein, and Darwin himself, is best understood from an evolutionary perspective, where excellence results from _____. These famous creators generated a wider scope of ideas and completed more products than their contemporaries. They didn't succeed at a higher rate than others. They simply did more. Some defy this trend, but they usually have less impact than their productive counterparts. The great artist Vermeer created fewer than 50 paintings in his lifetime, all in a similar style. He achieved a singular excellence that despite the stunning beauty of his art, adds something less than Picasso's astonishing range and history-changing influence.

- ① a range of variations
- ② consistent achievement of success
- ③ harmonious collaboration with others
- ④ completion of goals within a short time
- ⑤ a sharp focus on one expertise

75) You have no doubt heard the phrase "_____." Nothing could be truer when it comes to mood repair. To truly change the way you think so that you will feel less depressed, you need to change your behavior; that is, you need to act on your new alternative way of thinking. This is the most powerful approach that cognitive therapists use with their depressed patients to shift from negative automatic thinking to more positive, adaptive thinking. We call this *empirical hypothesis testing*, and it is designed to weaken belief in the negative, self-critical thoughts and strengthen belief in more positive alternative thinking. Essentially, this involves planning a series of activities that will constitute a test of your negative thinking versus the more realistic alternative. Some behavioral action plan forms can be used to challenge typical negative thinking.

*empirical 경험에 의거한

- ① Birds of a feather flock together
- ② Actions speak louder than words
- ③ Don't judge a book by its cover
- ④ Where there's smoke, there's fire
- ⑤ It's no use crying over spilt milk

76) We have heard stories that tell us about some of _____. Akio Morita's Sony Walkman, the precursor for modern personal stereos, is said to have met with adverse market research results, presumably because the consumers questioned could not grasp the concept of walking around with a hi-fi playing in their ears. Sony had a retail network and marketed the Walkman in spite of the bad survey results, to great success. Truly innovative marketing ideas require creative entrepreneurship and teach consumers new consumption concepts. They are beyond the scope of conventional market research techniques because consumers have nothing with which they can compare a truly innovative concept. *The Reader's Digest* journal once surveyed its huge readership to find out who readers intended to vote for in the US presidential election. Even though the survey population was very large, the result proved wrong because readers of that publication were not representative of the wider US voting population.

*hi-fi 하이파이(고성능 음악 재생 장치)

- ① the best customer retention strategies
- ② the limitations of questionnaire surveys
- ③ the most famous business success stories
- ④ the worst marketing and advertising failures
- ⑤ the accidental inventions that changed the world

77) We are the CEOs of our own lives. We work hard to urge ourselves to get up and go to work and do what we must do day after day. We also try to encourage the people working for and with us, those who are doing business with us, and even those who regulate us. We do this in our personal lives, too: From a very young age, kids try to persuade their parents to do things for them ("Dad, I'm too scared to do this!") with varying degrees of success. As adults, we try to encourage our significant others to do things for us ("Sweetie, I had such a stressful day today, can you please put the kids to bed and do the dishes?"). We attempt to get our kids to clean up their rooms. We try to induce our neighbors to help out with a neighborhood party. Whatever our official job descriptions, we are all part-time _____.

- ① judges
- ② motivators
- ③ inventors
- ④ analysts
- ⑤ observers

78) In many regions of Central America, native people can but do not grow green vegetables packed with vital nutrients such as vitamin A. Generally speaking, the people do not have a tradition of raising these crops. They often have limited education in general and almost no exposure to health and nutrition advice, and they grow what feeds the most people. They often have plenty of tortillas and beans, so they have sufficient protein, and they eat until full. Yet the lack of micronutrients leads to their children developing blindness, iron deficiency, and other growth disorders. In these situations, families have to be educated about nutrition, encouraged to diversify their diets, plant more green vegetables, and sometimes receive nutritional assistance to _____.

*micronutrient 미량 영양소

- ① eliminate obesity
- ② improve digestion
- ③ correct imbalances
- ④ consume more protein
- ⑤ preserve their tradition

79) One of the most curious paintings of the Renaissance is a careful depiction of a weedy patch of ground by Albrecht Dürer. Dürer extracts design and harmony from an apparently random collection of weeds and grasses that we would normally not think twice to look at. By taking such an ordinary thing, he is able to convey his artistry in a pure form. In a similar way, scientists often _____ when trying to understand the essence of a problem. Studying relatively simple systems avoids unnecessary complications, and can allow deeper insights to be obtained. This is particularly true when we are trying to understand something as problematic as our ability to learn. Human reactions are so complex that they can be difficult to interpret objectively. It sometimes helps to step back and consider how more modest creatures, like bacteria or weeds, deal with the challenges they face.

- ① depend on personal experience
- ② choose to study humble subjects
- ③ work in close cooperation with one another
- ④ look for solutions to problems from the past
- ⑤ test a hypothesis through lots of experiments

80) This true story is about a government-owned shoe factory in Poland in the days when the country had a much more socialist economy. Every month, the Polish government gave the factory materials, and the manager was told to produce a fixed number of shoes. Because there was no profit motive involved, the manager's basic goal was to meet the quota in the easiest possible way—by producing only small shoes. This production strategy created a problem for people who had big feet, and so the government revised the system. Now the factory received the same amount of materials, but instead of producing a fixed number of shoes, the factory was expected to produce a fixed number of tons of shoes. In other words, the factory's output would now be weighed rather than counted. And again, the factory's manager responded in the most efficient way, by producing nothing but huge shoes. In either situation, the government's strategy did not provide any motivation to _____.

- ① improve the working environment for employees
- ② simplify the production process to reduce costs
- ③ increase the number of factories to make more profit
- ④ produce shoes in various sizes that met people's needs
- ⑤ adopt new technology to compete against foreign shoes

81) Helen Keller refused to use her deafness and blindness as excuses for inaction. On the contrary, she said, "I cannot do everything, but still I can do something. And because I cannot do everything, I will not refuse to do the something that I can do." Helen Keller understood that if we want to get ahead, we have to get started. Do you ever get any good ideas? Sure you do! We all do. There's no shortage of good ideas, but there is a shortage of follow-through. Many of us have brilliant ideas, but fail to act on them. Ideas are valueless unless we breathe life into them. Unlike the rest of the animal kingdom that copes with what is, only humans create what is not. Airplanes, telephones, TV, computers, and books all came into being through the creative power of humanity. And that power was released by _____.

- ① knowledge
- ② action
- ③ inspiration
- ④ faith
- ⑤ cooperation

82) Jean Piaget was hugely influential in our understanding of children. According to him, children at 3-6 years of age _____. Among the many tasks that Piaget gave children at these ages are what he referred to as "conservation" tasks. In the most well-known task, he showed children two glasses of the same size that were both half-full of water. The children recognized that they both contained the same amount of water. Then he poured the water from one glass into a taller, thinner glass. The water level appeared to be higher, and despite the fact that the children saw the water being poured into the glass, they said that the taller glass contained more water than the shorter one. Piaget created quite a number of these small tasks and concluded that children at these ages did not yet understand about the world around them in a reasonable way.

- ① don't have an ability to think logically
- ② do their best to conserve what they own
- ③ are curious about everything around them
- ④ are not influenced by previous experiences
- ⑤ can distinguish what is right and what is wrong

83) Studies by researchers from the University of Washington and Northwestern University measured people's anticipation of, actual experiences in, and subsequent recollection of a twelve-day trip to Europe, a five-day Thanksgiving vacation, and a three-week California bike tour. Results showed that travelers' pre-event expectations and post-event recollections were significantly different from their actual experiences during their trips. Indeed, while just 5% of the bike tour participants expected to be disappointed, 61% expressed disappointment during the trip. That changed quickly after the trip: As early as a week later, only 11% remembered their disappointment on the trip. Likewise, researchers at the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign measured the expected, actual and remembered enjoyment of students' spring break trips. The students recollected experiencing more positive emotions than they actually reported during spring break. These examples show that we tend to _____.

- ① recollect exceptional events immediately
- ② review things through rose-colored glasses
- ③ overestimate the accuracy of our memory
- ④ forget the memories that are similar to one another
- ⑤ interpret things with artistic eyes and an open mind

84) An individual cannot help being affected by his or her surroundings. This is the aspect of the environment that needs the most attention. For example, if you go to a nice restaurant, expecting to have a nice meal, and a family is seated next to you with a toddler that is unruly, loud, and out of control, your enjoyment of the meal will be compromised. At that point, when the environment is interfering with your goal of having a nice meal without loud and unruly children, the important thing is _____. If you get excessively emotional and enraged, you may have a bad time even if the parents remove the toddler from the scene since you will be emotionally worked up. If, on the other hand, you take action by asking the waiter to seat you elsewhere where you will not be bothered by the toddler, then you may be able to overcome this obstacle and still have a nice meal.

- ① how you interact with the environment
- ② what you want to eat with your family
- ③ why you can't put up with unruly children
- ④ when you've reserved your seat for a fancy meal
- ⑤ who controls the situation in which they may be benefited

85) If you're having a difficult time with a boss, assess the situation objectively and pick your battles strategically. Before you start an overt conflict with your boss, examine your motives. Are you angry? Do you feel a compelling need for justice? Is revenge your motive? These are not solid motivations in the business world. Securing or advancing your career, saving your job, or getting fair compensation and recognition are more valid motivations for a battle. Even Sun Tzu, who was a ruthless general concerned only with winning, advocated caution and restraint. In *The Art of War* he warned that a battle should never be fought out of anger or resentment. "If not in the interests of the state, do not act," he cautioned. And so it goes in the world of work. If you don't stand to benefit from a confrontation with your boss, _____.

*overt 공공연한

- ① count your blessings
- ② take the justice's side
- ③ do not engage in battle
- ④ care about how others feel
- ⑤ warn others before the confrontation

86) Poetry is using words to create pictures. It is an effective tool for _____. That's because poems call for careful observation and a precise use of words. Writers of poetry must be attuned to patterns, sounds, and the subtle effect of words. Start out with free-verse poems before looking for rhyming patterns, syllable counts, or word sounds. Students who are not hindered by a particular form can focus on finding the best words to express their ideas. In free verse, students use words or phrases, but not complete sentences, to create a picture of an interesting or important person or event related to the integrated study. Another way to use poetry is to have students use only words taken from a textbook to create an interesting poem.

- ① teaching students about paragraphs
- ② advancing students' language skills
- ③ building up students' oral presentations
- ④ looking for details to support a statement
- ⑤ finding an interesting or important problem

87) People who live on family farms and in small communities need no reminder of the necessity for cooperation. Barn raisings, potlucks, and community harvests have been the norm for hundreds of years. However, those of us who live in more isolated family units are likely to forget that _____. We can forget, that is, as long as things go smoothly—until something happens that affects the whole. When a major employer closes a business in a community, everyone feels the economic, social, and personal impact. In 2004, when a landslide covered several homes in the small town of La Conchita, California, those of us in neighboring towns felt the impact and got involved, working together in order to support families who had lost homes and loved ones.

*potluck 참가자가 음식을 가져와서 하는 식사

- ① others may not have their best interests in mind
- ② we all walk on the ground of interconnectedness
- ③ we don't know where we're going or who we are
- ④ others have strong passions and good ideas as well
- ⑤ we spend most of our time stumbling around in the dark

88) A researcher asked American students to take a nonverbal intelligence test. Half the students had European backgrounds, and half had East-Asian backgrounds (including Korean, Chinese, Vietnamese, and Japanese). All the students completed half the intelligence test items in silence, and the other half while “thinking out loud,” that is, talking through their problem-solving process. The researcher found that the European Americans performed better when they were solving the problems while speaking. In contrast, the Asian Americans performed much worse when they solved the problems while thinking aloud. But when the Asian Americans were allowed to solve problems in silence, they performed better than the European Americans. For Asian Americans, then, silence is not a sign of giving up on the solution. Instead, it produces their best thinking. The belief that _____ proved to be right in Asian Americans.

- ① Asians are better at mathematics and logical subjects
- ② Westerners consider knowledge resides inside a person
- ③ silence means the learner’s passive attitude on learning
- ④ a person can have clear thoughts with their mouth shut
- ⑤ problem solving requires different strategies from memorization

89) It seems unreasonable to expect that the world, through the process of globalization, is moving relentlessly toward a single, benevolent, culturally homogeneous nation-state. The overwhelming power of any single nation-state—whether we are talking about the United States, China, India, or the European Union—is insufficient to change the rest of the world into its own likeness. At the turn of the millennium, the United States was unquestionably the most influential power (politically, economically, militarily, and culturally) on Earth, and yet its attempt to spread its influence to the rest of the world in recent decades has not been particularly successful. Its attempts to open trade relations with other nations, to spread democracy throughout the world, and to diffuse its popular culture into every corner of the planet have met with considerable _____. For example, even though some Austrians may appreciate the convenience of being able to drink a tall latte at a Starbucks in Vienna, they have no interest in becoming culturally indistinguishable from the residents of Seattle.

- ① success
- ② evidence
- ③ resistance
- ④ investment
- ⑤ anticipation

90) Einstein said, “Imagination is more important than knowledge,” but you’d be hard-pressed to find schools and corporations that invest in people with those priorities. Passive consumption of television and the Web has absorbed time we could be using for active hobbies and pastimes, age-old places for nurturing our creative selves. The systems of education and professional life, similar by design, push the idea-finding habits of fun and play to the corners of our minds, training us out of curiosity. We reward conformance of mind, not independent thought, in our systems—from school to college to the workplace to the home—yet we wonder why so few are willing to take creative risks. The truth is that we all have innate skills for solving problems and finding ideas: we’ve just _____.

- ① lost our way
- ② loved taking risks
- ③ tried to maintain them
- ④ forgotten our past failure
- ⑤ been busy with using imagination

91) In real life, people often fail to express their thoughts directly and completely. It is for others to look for cues or clues to draw more information. Otherwise, the real intent may remain unstated. For example, consider a case where in a welfare meeting with workers, a manager was told by an employee: "I have been working under a lot of tension." The manager replied, "Yes, we all have to work under tension. Targets have to be met." This response suggests that the manager missed the clue underlying the word "tension." The employee may not have been talking about tension at work. He may have been facing some serious personal problems, such as his spouse's health or his child's education. The manager should have instead asked him, "What kind of tension are you under?" This would have encouraged the employee to talk further about the nature of his problem. Instead of a skillful, controlled conversation, we have here a worker's general statement about his tension, met with another general statement made by the manager in response. There is no attempt to _____.

- ① work under the greatest tension
- ② inspire them to do something new
- ③ think things need to be unchanged
- ④ recognize their capabilities before they try
- ⑤ draw out more information about the problem

92) The environmental movement has been particularly guilty of making us discouraged, with seemingly endless tales of doom. And as we've seen, to put people in a place of hopelessness—to draw attention to danger without also giving an awareness that they are able to make choices and decisions to influence events, and to have an impact on their world—does nothing but render them lifeless, rebellious, or depressed. It can actually make people ill, as Victor Frankl observed. Worse, when environmental groups do suggest solutions, they tend to be presented as duties—we are given lists of things we must not do, joys we must surrender. This can be counter-productive. In recognizing what drives us, we must accept that other people too are more likely to pursue personal interests rather than duty. So the great challenge is to make duty coincide with personal interest. To ask: how can we _____?

- ① be truly objective if we don't have a complete view
- ② get our hands clean while doing what we ought to do
- ③ trust each other when we don't seem to have common ground
- ④ expect justice if we're not willing to sacrifice our own needs
- ⑤ make doing the right thing appealing, rather than merely necessary

93) What is the true nature of the brain? The brain is a slow-changing machine, and that's a good thing. If your brain could completely change overnight, you would be unstable. Let's just say that your norm is to wake up, read the paper with coffee and a bagel, walk your dog, and watch the news. This is your habitual routine. Then one night, you get a phone call at 3 a.m. and have to run outside in your underwear to check on your neighbors. What if your brain latched on to this new routine and you continued to run outside at 3 a.m. every night in your underwear? Nobody would want that, so it's a good thing our brains require more repetition than that! Let's accept and be thankful for the _____ our slow-changing brains provide us.

*latch on to ~을 자기 것으로 하다

- ① stability
- ② maturity
- ③ curiosity
- ④ variability
- ⑤ productivity

94) Hearing is basically _____. Sound is simply vibrating air which the ear picks up and converts to electrical signals, which are then interpreted by the brain. The sense of hearing is not the only sense that can do this; touch can do this too. If you are standing by the road and a large truck goes by, do you hear or feel the vibration? The answer is both. With very low frequency vibration the ear starts becoming inefficient and the rest of the body's sense of touch starts to take over. For some reason we tend to make a distinction between hearing a sound and feeling a vibration, but in reality they are the same thing. Deafness does not mean that you can't hear, only that there is something wrong with the ears. Even someone who is totally deaf can still hear/feel sounds.

- ① a specialized form of touch
- ② an instinct rather than a learnt skill
- ③ a sense resistant to frequency changes
- ④ an excellent way to build better understanding
- ⑤ an experience different from feeling vibrations

95) Veblen goods are named after Thorstein Veblen, a US economist who formulated the theory of "conspicuous consumption". They are strange because demand for them increases as their price rises. According to Veblen, these goods must signal high status. A willingness to pay higher prices is due to a desire to advertise wealth rather than to acquire better quality. A true Veblen good, therefore, should not be noticeably higher quality than the lower-priced equivalents. If the price falls so much that _____, the rich will stop buying it. There is much evidence of this behavior in the markets for luxury cars, champagne, watches, and certain clothing labels. A reduction in prices might see a temporary increase in sales for the seller, but then sales will begin to fall.

*conspicuous 과시적인

- ① the government starts to get involved in the industry
- ② manufacturers finally decide not to supply the market
- ③ the law of supply and demand does not work anymore
- ④ there is no quality competition remaining in the market
- ⑤ it is no longer high enough to exclude the less well off

96) Though all our knowledge begins with experience, it by no means follows that all arises out of experience. For it is quite possible that our empirical knowledge is a compound of that which we receive through impressions, and that which the faculty of cognition (incited only by sensory impressions) supplies from itself, a supplement which we do not distinguish from that raw material, until long practice has roused our attention and rendered us capable of separating one from the other. It is, therefore, a question which requires close investigation, and is not to be answered at first sight, whether there exists _____, and even of all impressions of senses. Such knowledge is called *à priori*, and distinguished from empirical knowledge, which has its sources *à posteriori*, that is, in experience.

- ① an emotion exclusive of everyday experiences
- ② a particular consequence expected of experiences
- ③ a knowledge comprised of thorough scrutinization
- ④ a knowledge altogether independent of experience
- ⑤ a series of causal experiences consisting of knowledge

97) The brain is especially sensitive to perceptual features such as lines, shapes, edges, spots, and colors. At least some of this sensitivity appears to be _____. Colin Blake and Graham Cooper raised kittens in a room with only vertical stripes on the walls. Another set of kittens saw only horizontal stripes. When returned to normal environments, the "horizontal" cats could easily jump onto a chair, but when walking on the floor, they bumped into chair legs. "Vertical" cats, on the other hand, easily avoided chair legs, but they missed when trying to jump to horizontal surfaces. The cats raised with vertical stripes were blind to horizontal lines, and the "horizontal" cats acted as if vertical lines were invisible. In such cases, there is an actual decrease in brain cells tuned to the missing features.

- ① fixed
- ② learned
- ③ useful
- ④ regular
- ⑤ reduced

98) A father came home from work, and his little boy wanted to play ball with him, but the father was too busy. The father explained, "I'd love to play, but I have too much work to do. But son, I want you to know that I love you." The little boy responded, "Daddy, I don't want you to love me. I want you to play ball with me." The guilty father masked his pain in a childish outburst, "Why don't you grow up?" The innocent boy shyly answered, "That's what I'm trying to do." The father immediately softened to his son's profound reply. He picked him up in one arm, and with the bat and ball in the other, they headed to the park. One hour later, his sweet little boy had taught him the importance of _____.

- ① being needed
- ② setting goals
- ③ being organized
- ④ being firm but fair
- ⑤ careful observation

99) The gambler's fallacy is that there is a swinging pendulum of chance and it swings in the region of bad outcomes for a while, loses momentum, and swings back into a region of good outcomes for a while. The problem with following this mindset is that luck, as it applies to games of pure chance, is a series of independent events, with each individual outcome unrelated to the outcome that came before. In other words, the location of the pendulum in a good region or bad region is unrelated to where it was a second before, and here's the rub: there isn't even a pendulum. The fickle finger of fate pops randomly from possible outcome to possible outcome, and the probability of it appearing at any outcome is the probability associated with each outcome. There is no momentum. This truth is often summarized as "_____."

- ① the dice have no memory
- ② nothing in life is a gamble
- ③ probability is the guide of life
- ④ luck is believing you're lucky
- ⑤ the truth has no room to grow

