

CORE SET

B8



NAME

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사 용 매 뉴 얼

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B 빈칸 추론	B1-B3	하	99	297	·빈칸 문제 모음입니다. ·고3은 수준에 따라 B5부터 선택 가능합니다.
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	V5-V8	상	99	396	
A 순서 배열	A1	하	66	66	
	A2	중	66	66	
	A3-A5	상	99	297	
L 위치 찾기	L1	하	66	66	
	L2	중	66	66	
	L3-L5	상	99	297	
T 주제 추론	T1	하	66	66	·T3는 선택지가 우리말로 되어 있습니다.
	T2	중	66	66	
	T3	중	66	66	
	T4-T5	상	99	198	
U 무관한 문장	U1	하	66	66	
	U2	중	66	66	
	U3-U5	상	99	297	
H 제목 추론	H1	하	66	66	
	H2	중	66	66	
	H3-H4	상	99	198	
HM 함축 의미 추론	HM3-HM4	상	60	120	
S 문단 요약	S1	하	60	60	
	S2	중	60	60	
	S3	상	100	100	
2Q 장문 독해 (2문제 유형)	2Q1	하	100	100	·장문 독해 중 2문항 유형(41-42번)을 모아 놓았습니다.
	2Q2	중	100	100	
	2Q3	상	100	100	

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

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

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1) Writing is not psychology. A writer does not discuss feelings. Instead, the writer feels, and through her words, awakens those feelings in the reader. The writer takes the reader's hand and guides him through the valley of sorrow and joy without ever having to mention those words. Suppose you are present at the birth of a child. You might write a general line: "I want to write about my newborn granddaughter." or "This is a story about the birth of a baby." For effective writing, skip that line and go right into life in your writing. Describe what you see: the mother's face, the rush of energy when the baby finally enters the world after many attempts, the husband breathing with his wife, applying a wet washcloth to her forehead. Just make sure to back each one with a concrete picture. The reader will understand without your ever having to discuss the nature of life. Always remember an old adage in writing: "_____."

- ① Don't tell, but show
- ② Write what you know
- ③ Keep your feelings under control
- ④ Avoid detailed descriptions of characters
- ⑤ Leave out the part that readers tend to skip

2) If you have bought a television that keeps breaking down and you have paid many hundreds of dollars to have it repaired, you may be tempted to keep fixing it on the grounds that you have already invested this money in it. This is probably foolish. You might, on environmental grounds, be concerned about throwing out a television set that could be repaired, but if your reason for keeping it is solely that you have already invested in it by having it repaired again and again, then you have fallen for the self-destructive tendency called the sunk cost fallacy. Just because you have invested large sums of money in it, it doesn't follow that the best course of action is to keep channelling funds in this direction. You need therapy that will make you realize that, to quote a saying, you are simply _____.

- ① getting what you pay for
- ② throwing good money after bad
- ③ putting your eggs in multiple baskets
- ④ cutting your coat according to your cloth
- ⑤ counting your chickens before they're hatched

3) One of the most important aims of education is developing _____ in people. For example, Swami Vivekananda's wide travels in India have given him first-hand knowledge of the socioeconomic conditions of the people of the country. He is deeply distressed by the utter poverty and backwardness of the people. He remarked, "So long as the millions live in hunger and ignorance, I hold every man a traitor who, having been educated at their expense, pays not the least heed to them. I call him a saint who feels for the poor. Let these people be your master—think of them, work for them."

- ① the vocational skills
- ② creativity in students
- ③ the intelligence of children
- ④ the spirit of social service
- ⑤ the ability to withstand hardships

4) On the surface, it appears that many procrastinators are not competitive. Their constant delaying takes them out of the running, so they don't really compete—or do they? Randy, a contractor who often delays submitting bids until it is too late, makes a typical comment: "I'm not interested in competing for jobs. I'll find a job without going through that conventional rigmarole. I like to run on my own track." The truth is that many perfectionists hate losing so much that they avoid any activity that would bring them into direct competition with others. Like Randy's refusal to play the game, an apparent disinterest in competition covers the feeling that competition is dangerous. Randy hates to lose because not winning means he has failed, and failing means he is worthless. He can't lose because _____.

*rigmarole 복잡한 과정

- ① he never looks before he leaps
- ② he never really enters the race
- ③ he tries until he achieves something
- ④ he will make up for his failure anyhow
- ⑤ he has analyzed his opponents thoroughly

5) When we are children, our bodies grow automatically. A year goes by, and we become taller, stronger, more capable of doing new things and facing new challenges. I think many people carry into adulthood a subconscious belief that mental, spiritual, and emotional growth follows a similar pattern. Time goes by, and we simply get better. We're like Charlie Brown in Charles Schulz's *Peanuts* comic strip, who once said, "I think I've discovered the secret of life—you just hang around until you get used to it." The problem is that we don't improve by simply living. We have to be _____ about it. Musician Bruce Springsteen commented, "A time comes when you need to stop waiting for the man you want to become and start being the man you want to be." No one improves by accident. Personal growth doesn't just happen on its own.

- ① content
- ② defensive
- ③ intentional
- ④ thankful
- ⑤ self-confident

6) Suppose you are attending an NBA basketball game. If everyone is sitting, someone who stands has a superior view. Spectators usually can see well if everyone sits or if everyone stands. Sitting in seats is more comfortable than standing. When there is no cooperation, everyone stands; each spectator does what is best for himself or herself given the actions of other spectators. If all spectators sit, someone, taking what the others will do as a given, will stand. If all spectators are standing, then it is best to remain standing. With spectator cooperation, the solution is for everyone to sit. The problem is that each spectator may be tempted to get a better view by standing. The cooperative solution needs to be attained—in this situation, _____.

- ① some of them stand up
- ② each cheers his or her team
- ③ everyone remains seated
- ④ all know basketball game rules
- ⑤ people do what they want

7) Can you recall what you bought for your dinner on the same day last month? Probably not. How about this then: herdsmen of the Swazi tribe of East Africa are able to remember in great detail each cow or bull bought a year ago, including who sold the animal, whether it was a bull, a cow, or a calf, its age and appearance, and what it was bartered for. Impressive, huh? Cattle have tremendous social and economic importance in the Swazi tribe. When the psychologist Barlett tested these same men on other kinds of detail, their memory wasn't better than the average person's. The conclusion we can draw from this is that we tend to _____.

*barter 물물교환하다

- ① follow others' opinions
- ② stick to what we believe
- ③ expect our future positively
- ④ learn better by imitating others
- ⑤ remember what matters most to us

8) Table manners help us to see that politeness is not, after all, a disadvantage. Although the ill-mannered person can grab more of the food, he will receive less of the affection; and fellowship is the real meaning of the meal. Next time, he will not be invited. Politeness makes you a part of things and so gives you an enduring edge over those who never acquired it. And this gives us a clue to the real nature of rudeness: to be rude is not just to be selfish, in the way that children (until taught otherwise) and animals are instinctively selfish; it is to be _____. Even in the friendliest gathering, the rude person will reveal, by some word or gesture, that he is not really part of it. Of course he is there, a living organism, with wants and needs. But he does not belong in the conversation.

- ① clever
- ② alone
- ③ talkative
- ④ impatient
- ⑤ curious

9) Aristotle learned a lesson in wisdom in fourth-century B.C. Athens, watching the carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, and boat pilots. Their work was not governed by systematically applying rules or following rigid procedures. The materials they worked with were too irregular, and each task posed new problems. Aristotle thought the choices craftsmen made in acting on the material world provided clues to the kind of knowhow citizens needed to make moral choices in the social world. Aristotle was particularly fascinated with how the masons on the Isle of Lesbos used rulers. A normal, straight-edged ruler was of little use to the masons who were carving round columns from slabs of stone and needed to measure the circumference of the columns. Unless you bent the ruler. Which is exactly what the masons did. They fashioned a flexible ruler out of lead, a forerunner of today's tape measure. For Aristotle, knowing _____ was exactly what practical wisdom was all about.

*circumference 원의 둘레

- ① how to bend the rule to fit the circumstance
- ② what to do to relieve stress from work
- ③ when to stop and when to begin
- ④ where to apply rigid procedures
- ⑤ whom to help with one's skills

10) In one experiment researchers had people sit at computers and review two online articles describing opposing theories of learning. One article laid out an argument that "knowledge is objective"; the other made the case that "knowledge is relative." Each article was set up in the same way, with similar headings, and each had links to the other article, allowing a reader to jump quickly between the two to compare the theories. The researchers hypothesized that people who used the links would gain a richer understanding of the two theories and their differences than would people who read the pages sequentially, completing one before going on to the other. They were wrong. The test subjects who read the pages linearly actually scored considerably higher on a subsequent comprehension test than those who clicked back and forth between the pages. _____, the researchers concluded.

- ① The links helped to organize information
- ② Using the links got in the way of learning
- ③ Attitude is more important than knowledge
- ④ The more links, the higher level of popularity
- ⑤ The Web motivates people to read more articles

11) For a hunter-gatherer ancestor, it would have been useful to make plans and be able to follow through with them. It might be very advantageous to carefully and deliberately develop skills in tool-making, a development whose payoff might be years away, rather than just try to use whatever can be grabbed when a tool is needed. However, much of hunter-gatherer life is unplannable because of events. It would really not be a good response, observing a passing herd of wildebeest, to say, "Actually, Wednesday is my honey-gathering day." Life for a hunter-gatherer would be a series of urgent improvisations on the stimuli occurring right now, be they passing prey, the lack of passing prey, attacks by others, changes in the makeup of the group, or countless other possibilities. People would do well who could _____ and quickly mobilize an energetic, spontaneous, physical response to whatever happened to turn up.

- ① decide to work independently
- ② choose wise leaders to guide them
- ③ abandon plans at the moment's notice
- ④ follow the footsteps of their ancestors
- ⑤ make a lot of friends in their line of work

12) With snakes slithering around, looking for a tasty meal, baya weaver birds have to be extra careful to keep their eggs safe. To make their nests snake-proof, they build a secret room inside each nest with its own secret entrance. If you happen to see their nest hanging from a tree branch, you may think the entrance is at the top of the nest. That's what the birds want the snakes to think. That way, if a snake were to come crawling along the branch and stick its head into the hole at the top, it would find the nest empty. The real entrance is down near the bottom of the nest and is well camouflaged. There the eggs remain safe from unwanted guests. In addition to building a secret entrance, the baya weaver birds hang their nest from a thin branch. That keeps some of the snakes away because they can't crawl out to the nest. The baya weaver birds are very _____.

- ① smart
- ② greedy
- ③ lucky
- ④ flexible
- ⑤ cruel

13) Music invites us to _____. Unlike an academic subject such as mathematics, music never limits us to only one correct answer. There are as many different ways to perform a piece as there are many musicians. The degree of freedom of expression may depend on the type of music, but even a relatively conservative type of music, such as classical, welcomes different interpretations of the same piece. For the music listener, as well, there is a great deal of freedom. Each person is able to choose the groups, musicians, or composers which interest him or her most. These choices are often direct expressions of who people see themselves to be, what they think, or how life feels to them.

- ① focus on pleasure
- ② make our decisions
- ③ obey hidden rules
- ④ understand the world
- ⑤ follow the examples

14) Don always wanted to be the first to complete any task. This was true in art class when they were painting or using clay. It was true in math class when they had timed quizzes. This was true in the lunchroom, too, when he wanted to finish ahead of everyone and go out for recess. Don usually met his goal, but he was never really happy with the result. His art looked sloppy or unfinished. He always missed problems on the quizzes. And sometimes he ate so fast that his stomach hurt. Don's teacher tried to get him to realize that there were things more important than being first. "If you slow down a little, you'll do better and you'll feel better," she told him. "You have to realize that _____."

- ① haste makes waste
- ② time is money
- ③ no news is good news
- ④ practice makes perfect
- ⑤ first come, first served

15) As you become skilled in a task, its demand for energy diminishes. Studies of the brain have shown that the pattern of activity associated with an action changes as skill increases, with fewer brain regions involved. Talent has similar effects. Highly intelligent individuals need less effort to solve the same problems, as indicated by both pupil size and brain activity. A general "law of least effort" applies to cognitive as well as physical exertion. The law eventually gravitates to the least demanding course of action. In the economy of action, effort is a cost, and the acquisition of skill is driven by the balance of benefits and costs. _____ is built deep into our nature.

- ① Laziness
- ② Creativity
- ③ Patience
- ④ Compassion
- ⑤ Cooperation

16) Animals, including people, fight harder to _____. In the world of territorial animals, this principle explains the success of defenders. A biologist observed that “when a territory holder is challenged by a rival, the owner almost always wins the contest—usually within a matter of seconds.” In human affairs, the same simple rule explains much of what happens when institutions attempt to reform themselves such as rationalizing a bureaucracy or reducing medical costs. Plans for reforms almost always produce many winners and some losers while achieving an overall improvement. If the affected parties have any political influence, however, potential losers will be more active and determined than potential winners; the outcome will be biased in their favor and inevitably more expensive and less effective than initially planned.

- ① prove they are happier than others
- ② prevent losses than to achieve gains
- ③ win recognition than equal treatment
- ④ survive in the face of economic change
- ⑤ understand what’s happening around them

17) Hindsight bias occurs in a variety of settings, with all sorts of people. Most of the time, people are not aware of the way their explanations are distorted by the fact that the outcome is already known. The research on hindsight bias offers a rich array of findings on how the knowledge of an outcome biases the way people think about its causes. For example, when college students were told the results of hypothetical experiments, each group of students could “explain” why the studies turned out the way they did, even though different groups were given opposite results to explain. The students believed that the results of the studies were obvious when they were told what the experimenter found, but when they were given only the information that was available before the outcome was known—it was not obvious at all. This bias is also called the “_____” effect.

*hindsight bias 후판단 편파

- ① it doesn’t make sense
- ② I knew it all along
- ③ knowledge is power
- ④ I wish I had their luck
- ⑤ great minds think alike

18) Too often in science we operate under the principle that “to name it is to tame it,” or so we think. One of the easiest mistakes, even among working scientists, is to believe that labeling something has somehow or other added to an explanation or understanding of it. Worse than that, we use it all the time when we’re teaching, leading students to believe that a phenomenon named is a phenomenon known, and that to know the name is to know the phenomenon. It’s what I and others have called the *nominal fallacy*. In biology especially, we have labels for everything—molecules, anatomical parts, physiological functions, organisms, hypotheses. The nominal fallacy is the error of believing that _____.

- ① science is not for only scientists
- ② all scientific phenomena have utility
- ③ the label carries explanatory information
- ④ mistakes cannot be avoided in science
- ⑤ there is something beyond explanation

19) Before the war, although the word recycling was seldom heard, Americans individually recycled food, clothing and other things so thoroughly that what was left could truly be called garbage and trash. Torn stockings wound up not in the trash but in the sewing basket. Food especially got treated as if there would never be quite enough. Yesterday's leftover vegetable wound up with bones in soups and stews. "Waste not" was more than a motto; it was law. Then, suddenly, old-fashioned frugality was out of style. What happened? The answer is that the consumer society got born. Growing production and high employment were the aims, and high and growing consumption was indispensable to the formula. In the late 1950s, somebody asked President Eisenhower what citizens could do to help the situation. His short reply: "_____."

- ① Don't waste
- ② Buy anything
- ③ Do it yourself
- ④ Recycle things
- ⑤ Accept reality

20) Jokes are an enormously effective means of expressing a _____. The most impressive feature of comedy is that it's a lesson while it may only seem to entertain. Talented comics never deliver sermons forcefully; instead, they send a message to their audience through laughter and enjoyment. Furthermore, the apparent innocence of jokes enables comics to safely convey messages that might be dangerous or impossible to state directly. In his *Jokes and Their Relationship to the Unconscious*, Freud explained, "A joke will allow us to exploit something ridiculous in our enemy which we could not bring forward openly or consciously. That is why jokes are especially favored in order to make unfavorable judgment possible against persons in high positions."

- ① criticism
- ② friendship
- ③ conscience
- ④ prejudice
- ⑤ sympathy

21) In general, businesses hate regulations. George Stigler, a U.S. economist, however, has added another possible answer: Businesses want regulations because it protects them from _____. How does this work? Consider a state's Board of Barbers. The board insists on certain rules and standards. For example, all barbers are required to sterilize their combs and reject any customers who look like dogs. The board's intervention may slightly bother some barbers, but they may persuade the board to adopt other rules that benefit them in the end, especially by restricting entry. The board may hinder new barbers from moving to the state by demanding that they intern for minimum wage for three years at an accredited dandruff clinic. This regulation may be offered under the guise of protecting the public against inexperienced barbers, but the public does not recognize this.

*sterilize 살균하다

- ① claims made by customers
- ② excessive debt payment burdens
- ③ the risks of dynamic competition
- ④ lagging behind business fashion trends
- ⑤ the highly commercialized environment

22) Mission statements are vital to successful organizations. But there is a difference between a mission statement created by everyone involved in the organization and one written by a few top executives. One of the fundamental problems in organizations is that people are not committed to the determinations of other people. Many times as I work with organizations, I find that the employees have goals that are totally different from that of the enterprise. When I begin work with companies that have already developed some kind of mission statement, I ask them, "How many of the employees here know that you have a mission statement? How many were involved in creating it?" In short, _____. To be effective, the mission statement has to come from everyone in the organization. He or she should all take part in a meaningful way—not just the top executives, but everyone.

- ① an organizational goal that is clearly defined is important
- ② success depends more on capacity than on attitude
- ③ a mission statement creates powerful leadership
- ④ without involvement, there is no commitment
- ⑤ a vocal minority always beats a silent majority

23) If you've ever received a useless present, a terrible tie or some kind of bowl, you'd know that when people buy Christmas presents, they can blunder badly. Chances are pretty good that whatever you end up getting people this year, and however hard you try, some of your friends and family members aren't going to think that the gift is worth what you paid for it. University of Minnesota economist Joel Waldfogel, author of *Scroogenomics*, finds that Americans spend about \$65 billion on winter holiday presents every year and that many of those billions are simply wasted because a lot of people don't much like what they get. Typically the value of a gift, to the recipient, is _____.

- ① higher than the giver's efforts
- ② much lower than its original cost
- ③ almost proportional to its market price
- ④ measured by the intention to buy the present
- ⑤ recognized differently according to the situation

24) For many relief agencies seeking to relieve famine and cope with Africa's crippling level of poverty, globalization is a controversial issue. Those who favor the process of globalization argue that it will lead to the modernization of economies, the removal of trade barriers, and the elimination of poverty. But critics say that the freer trade, especially in agricultural products, has worked to _____. Imports of cheap sugar from Britain undercut the prices Kenyan sugar farmers need to survive, so they are becoming poorer and having to grow other crops. One Kenyan official says that the liberalization of trade has been a disaster for many in Kenya. "Globalization is a curse to many sectors, especially agriculture, in this country," he says.

- ① modernize the African countries
- ② keep the global wealth from spreading
- ③ simplify the traditional crops Africans grow
- ④ greatly decrease genetic diversities of food crops
- ⑤ threaten the livelihoods of millions of African farmers

25) Thousands of Canadian boys begin to play ice hockey at the “novice” level, before they are even in kindergarten. From that point on, there are leagues for every age class, and at each of those levels, the players are sifted, sorted and evaluated with the most talented separated out and prepared for the next level. By the time players reach their mid-teens, the very best of the best have been channeled into an elite league known as Major Junior A, which is the top of the leagues. You can’t buy your way into Major Junior A hockey. It doesn’t matter who your father or mother is or what business your family is in. Nor does it matter if you live in the most remote corner of the most northerly province in Canada. If you have ability, the vast network of hockey scouts will find you, and if you are willing to work to develop that ability, the system will reward you. _____.

- ① Social networks dominate the sports world
- ② Success in hockey is based on individual talent
- ③ Family tradition plays an important role in hockey
- ④ The earlier the training, the higher the chance of success
- ⑤ The neighborhood the hockey players grow up in matters

26) A ratio is a way of expressing the relationship between one number and another. If there is one teacher to fifty students, the teacher/student ratio is one to fifty, and the student/teacher ratio is fifty to one. If a very wealthy prince were being tutored by fifty teachers, the teacher/student ratio would be fifty to one, and the student/teacher ratio would be one to fifty. As you can see, the _____ in which the numbers are compared is important. That is, if the arrangement of the two items, teacher and student, changes, the ratio of the items will change, too.

- ① time
- ② order
- ③ speed
- ④ height
- ⑤ movement

27) Our health is certainly a matter of how we feel, but it is a lot more besides. We must always factor in _____. An individual may feel fine, but if significant others in his or her community keep saying things like, “You don’t seem like yourself,” or “Is there something wrong?” that person may feel impelled to go to the doctor to get checked out. The doctor, in turn, may perform various tests that indicate that there is, indeed, something wrong even if the person is as yet experiencing no overt symptoms. Once the doctor has confirmed one’s friends’ evaluation that something is wrong, the person is very likely to start feeling a lot less lively.

- ① what the people around us think
- ② how doctors react to our thoughts
- ③ the clear symptoms we often have
- ④ results of regular medical checkups
- ⑤ when others feel they are unhealthy

28) Many of us spend time finding faults in the people we deal with in our lives. If, instead, we try to search their character for what we like about them, we'll like them more; and, as a result, they'll like us more. My friend had a very difficult relationship with her boss. Worse still, she truly disliked him as a person. One day, however, she decided to _____. Even though her manager was not a kind person in the office, he was a very devoted family man. After focusing on this quality, a little at a time, she started to like him gradually. One day, she told him honestly that she admired how family-oriented he was. Surprisingly the next day, he was in her office, giving her some information that was very useful to her.

- ① acknowledge his strengths
- ② convince him to work harder
- ③ point out his wrong behaviors
- ④ force him to endure the conditions
- ⑤ make a complaint about her company

29) Imagine that you are lying on a bed in a dental clinic. If you were told "only two times more" versus "only ten times more," wouldn't you use different mental strategies to try to cope? With either scenario, you would pull out the comforting thought of "only one more and then it's the last one" at different times; you would save your most distracting fantasy for a different point. _____ information lets us know what internal coping strategy is likely to work best during a stressor. A simple example: you have some minor surgery. You are told that on the first post-surgical day there is going to be a lot of pain, whereas by the second day, you will just feel a bit achy. Armed with that information, you are more likely to plan on watching distracting videos on the first day and to devote day two to writing poems.

- ① Tentative
- ② Deceptive
- ③ Predictive
- ④ Subjective
- ⑤ Alternative

30) Dozens of studies have demonstrated the _____ nature of self-supervision. For instance, people who were asked to make tricky choices and trade-offs—such as setting up a wedding registry or ordering a new computer—were worse at focusing and solving problems than others who had not made the tough choices. In one study, some people were asked to restrain their emotions while watching a sad movie about sick animals. Afterward, they exhibited less physical endurance than others who had let the tears flow freely. The research shows that we burn up self-control in a wide variety of situations: managing the impression we are making on others; coping with fears; controlling our spending; trying to focus on simple instructions such as "Don't think of a white bear"; and many, many others.

- ① nurturing
- ② hesitating
- ③ rewarding
- ④ misleading
- ⑤ exhausting

31) Contentment is not supposed to be the same thing as apathy. Contentment is emotionally accepting your present as being what it is, without being filled with resentment, frustration, or irritation at anything you are undergoing. But that is thoroughly compatible with _____. You aspire to be better or to accomplish more. You are not satisfied to stay where you are existentially, with no further growth and no further effects for good on your world. You want to be and do more. This is the dissatisfaction of aspiration. It can be a very healthy goad to personal growth and fulfillment. As Saint Augustine put it, "Be always displeased at what you are, if you desire to attain to what you are not."

*goad 자극

- ① refusing to let negative emotions out
- ② acknowledging what you have achieved
- ③ wanting the future to be quite different
- ④ abandoning our efforts to make progress
- ⑤ recalling a pleasant moment from the past

32) If you stand still in vertical rain, you will only get wet on top of your head, but once you start to move, your front starts getting wet as well. But, crucially, _____! Think about it this way: in every volume of space, there is a certain density of raindrops. Your front will meet that density of drops when you get to it no matter what your speed, so going more slowly does not help. It turns out that real-world effects do give runners a small increase in dampness—maybe the air currents caused by running suck in more rain than they repel, or heavier footsteps cause more splashing—but that is a drop in the bucket, so to speak, compared to the wetness you will prevent by getting to shelter quicker.

- ① there is no way for you to get to shelter
- ② you have to consider the direction of the wind
- ③ the density of raindrops affects walking speed
- ④ you don't hit fewer raindrops by moving slower
- ⑤ wetness will be prevented by careful footsteps

33) We naturally think in terms of cause and effect. And this helps organize our experience of the world. We think of ourselves as seeing some things cause other things to happen, but in terms of our raw sense experience, we just see certain things happen before other things, and remember having seen such before-and-after sequences at earlier times. For example, a rock hits a window, and then the window breaks. We don't see a third thing called *causation*. But we believe it has happened. The rock hitting the window caused it to break. But this is not experienced like the flight of the rock or the shattering of the glass. Experience does not seem to force the concept of causation on us. We just use it to interpret what we experience. Cause and effect are categories that could never be read out of our experience and must therefore be _____ to attribute such a connection.

- ① learned from the accumulated knowledge of humankind
- ② made use of as compensation for our lack of imagination
- ③ clearly distinguished from each other as separate entities
- ④ brought to that experience by our prior mental disposition
- ⑤ considered as independent sensory experiences themselves

34) Imagine that you just played "Happy Birthday" on a low-pitched tuba. Next, you play it on a high-pitched flute. The flute duplicates none of the tuba's sounds. Yet we notice that the melody is still recognizable—as long as the relationship between the notes remains the same. Now, what would happen if you played the notes of "Happy Birthday" in the correct order, but at a rate of one per hour? What would we have? Nothing! The separate notes would no longer be a melody. It was observations like these that launched the Gestalt school of thought. German psychologist Max Wertheimer was the first to advance the Gestalt viewpoint. It is inaccurate, he said, to analyze psychological events in pieces, or "elements." Accordingly, Gestalt psychologists argue that perception of stimuli goes beyond the mere piecing together of the individual elements that we sense. Their slogan was, "_____."

- ① It is not the strongest that survive and thrive
- ② The whole is greater than the sum of its parts
- ③ Cooperation and competition are not opposites
- ④ The hidden part is better than the obvious
- ⑤ The only constant is change, continuing change

35) One of the lesser-known benefits of letter writing is how well you can _____. In order to explain to someone else what's going on inside you, you first need to have your own firm grasp of it. When writing, you set aside quality time with yourself and end up examining your relationship with the receiver. Before delivering the message, you'll confirm that this is, in fact, how you feel. Sometimes seeing your thoughts out in the open offers a comfort in itself, and you realize it was you who needed the clarification. Other times you can reread what you wrote and thank God you never sent it because it was written hastily and in a moment of anger. Herein lies the comfort people get from keeping a diary or journal.

- ① improve your writing skills
- ② be persuasive and believable
- ③ strengthen the existing relationship
- ④ get to know yourself in the process
- ⑤ get your hands on a variety of information

36) What contributes to high expectations, above and beyond the quality of past experience, is, I think, the amount of choice and control we now have over most aspects of our lives. When I was away on vacation a few years ago in a tiny seaside town on the Oregon coast, I went into the small local grocery store to buy some ingredients for dinner. When it came to buying wine, they had about a dozen options. What I got wasn't very good, but I didn't expect to be able to get something very good, and so I was satisfied with what I got. If instead I'd been shopping in a store that offered hundreds, even thousands of options, my expectations would have been a good deal higher. Had I ended up choosing a bottle of wine of the same quality as the one that satisfied me in Oregon, I'd have _____.

- ① asked for a discount
- ② been seriously blamed
- ③ recommended it strongly
- ④ been sorely disappointed
- ⑤ started my own business

37) According to one theory of pain, the nervous system can process only a limited number of sensory signals at once. When the system is full, a neural "gate" in the spinal cord either blocks or allows the upward passage of additional signals to the brain. This theory has a valuable practical implication: that you can partially shut the gate on pain by creating competing sensations. If you fall and hurt your knee, rubbing it hard will send new impulses into the spinal cord—and inhibit other pain signals. That's one reason it often helps to put ice on a bruise or to scratch the skin near a mosquito bite. For chronic pain, such interventions as deep massage, electrical stimulation, and acupuncture may provide temporary relief in the same way. It seems paradoxical, but as the theory correctly suggests, you can ease the pain by _____.

- ① causing additional pain
- ② ignoring the root cause
- ③ starting thinking of pain
- ④ thinking of the sad times
- ⑤ moving the sore muscles

38) For a fluid undergoing steady flow, the pressure is lower _____. This principle is based on the conservation of energy. A fluid under pressure has what can be called pressure potential energy. The higher the pressure, the greater the potential energy of any given volume of fluid. When you open a faucet, water rushes out as the potential energy that results from pressure is converted into the kinetic energy of running water. Low water pressure makes the water come out slowly, with low kinetic energy, because it starts with low potential energy. Moving fluids have both kinetic and potential energy. When a fluid speeds up, its kinetic energy increases. Its total energy remains constant, so its potential energy, and therefore its pressure, decrease.

*potential energy 위치 에너지 **kinetic energy 운동 에너지

- ① where the fluid is cooled
- ② where the fluid is flowing faster
- ③ when the fluid becomes too thin
- ④ when the fluid is confined inside
- ⑤ when the fluid increases in amount

39) Many people believe that sharks can smell human blood in the water from a mile away. One would have to assume that traces of blood could circulate to distances of a mile in order for the shark to have the opportunity to detect it. This is highly unlikely unless you are bleeding enormously. In some experiments, sharks swam through water with a large amount of human blood without getting excited at all. They had the same response to rat blood. However, when dead rats were soaked with fish blood they were immediately attacked by the sharks. Humans are not a normal part of the shark's diet, and so we do not command particular attention. Actually, sharks are more attracted to vibrations and movement in the water near the surface where disabled or dying fish might be located. Perhaps this accounts for the many shark attacks on humans.

- ① Sharks are changing their diet
- ② It may be a case of mistaken identity
- ③ Maybe they were swimming too deep
- ④ They died of fear, not of exhaustion
- ⑤ Sharks are excited by the smell of fish blood

40) After World War II, the US government found itself with a tremendous surplus of ammonium nitrate, the principal ingredient used in the making of explosives for the war. Ammonium nitrate also happens to be an excellent source of nitrogen for plants. Serious thought was given to spraying America's forests with the surplus chemical, to help the timber industry. But scientists in the Department of Agriculture had a better idea: spread the ammonium nitrate on farmland as fertilizer. Ultimately, they made this idea reality. The chemical fertilizer industry (along with the industry for pesticides, which are based on the poison gases developed for war) is the result of the government's effort to _____. As the Indian farmer activist Vandana Shiva says in her speeches, "We're still eating the leftovers of World War II."

*nitrate 질산염 **nitrogen 질소

- ① analyze the defects of chemical fertilizers
- ② decrease the amount of chemical fertilizers
- ③ restore citizens' mental deterioration by war
- ④ correct the corruption of the chemical industry
- ⑤ convert its war equipment to serve peacetime purposes

41) Pain sensations may be particularly hard to suppress. Almost regardless of where we are, whom we're with, and what we're doing, pain has a way of stealing the spotlight of our attention. Fortunately, there's a solution: _____. In studies of pain tolerance, researchers have found that people can best manage the effects of intense physical discomfort—and exhibit less activation in pain-responsive areas of the brain—by focusing their attention on something else, preferably something pleasant like a picture, music, film, odor, or even just a mental image of a familiar place. That is why expectant mothers in prepared-childbirth classes are taught to cope with labor pains by staring at a "focal point" (a key chain, a wall hanging, a doorknob, or anything else) and concentrating on special breathing techniques.

- ① negation
- ② flexibility
- ③ curiosity
- ④ patience
- ⑤ distraction

42) One percent of people will always be honest and never steal. Another one percent will always be dishonest and try to pick your lock and steal your things. And the rest will be honest as long as the conditions are right . but if they are tempted enough, they'll be dishonest too. Locks won't do much to protect you from the thieves, who can get into your house if they really want to. The purpose of locks is to protect you from the 98% of mostly honest people who might be tempted to try your door if it had no lock. In short, locks are on doors only to _____.

- ① ensure family's safety
- ② preserve private wealth
- ③ restrict personal freedom
- ④ protect individual privacy
- ⑤ keep honest people honest

43) Unfortunately, poverty cannot be solved through government handouts because handout programs tend to further enslave the poor to government support. The government programs teach them that they can do just as well on welfare as they can at entry-level jobs. They don't have to work because the government will care for them. They often do not want to learn how to provide for themselves. Even if the government temporarily delivers people from poverty, those who are not willing to earn a living for themselves to escape poverty will soon be back in poverty, looking for someone to bail them out again. Give-away programs, unless they are carefully administered, will _____ among the poor people.

- ① create a sense of ownership
- ② give an inspiration to try again
- ③ establish government dependency
- ④ make a sea of financial uncertainty
- ⑤ provide a chance to earn their way

44) In our technological efforts to gain ultimate control of nature we have transformed our society and ourselves along with nature. We have unwittingly become the servants of the technology we have created, and we have fashioned a throw-away society to sustain the goal of unlimited growth. The ultimate control and domination of nature is represented economically by our willingness not only to 'use nature up', but to throw it away. The commercial viability of a product on this model is that it is _____. If you can convince people that the products of technology can, with impunity, be gotten rid of, then you have already convinced them that the products of technology can, with impunity, be bought again. The truth, however, is that it can do neither. Nature is neither an infinite well nor an infinite drain.

*with impunity 벌을 받지 않고

- ① negotiable
- ② reasonable
- ③ disposable
- ④ predictable
- ⑤ measurable

45) The process of sensing and understanding our world begins when specific types of stimuli activate specialized sensory receptors. Whether the stimulus is light, sound waves, a chemical molecule, or pressure, your sensory receptors must translate this information into the only language your nervous system understands—the language of nerve impulses. Once this translation occurs, specialized neurons break down and analyze the specific features of the stimuli. At the next stage, these numerous stimulus "pieces" are reconstructed into a neural representation that is then compared with previously stored information, such as our knowledge of what particular objects look, smell, or feel like. This matching of a new stimulus with our internal storehouse of knowledge allows us to recognize the stimulus and give it meaning. We then _____.

- ① perceive objects in the visual field
- ② consciously experience a perception
- ③ often suffer from information overload
- ④ gather sensory information for the brain
- ⑤ look for a specific stimulus unconsciously

46) Like in other businesses, one of the important aspects of establishing a professional reputation in an online business is to _____. For example, a contents writer may have an interest in project management (a common career move for many contents writers); however, that does not necessarily mean that this person has the skills and experience to take on a huge content management project right off the bat. There is a huge difference between writing or editing content and managing a team of writers, developers, and others in order to get that content to users. Perhaps this writer needs to learn from an already experienced project manager, taking on some of the less important tasks while learning the ins and outs of project management. There is nothing wrong about admitting that you should learn more—in fact, it is a trait that many employers often look for.

- ① put new skills into practice, while learning them
- ② work independently rather than as a part of a team
- ③ meet people directly as well as to meet them online
- ④ seek for a new business rather than to keep the present one
- ⑤ be aware of your limitations, while striving to go beyond them

47) A study of patients who died in the intensive-care unit compared autopsy results with the diagnosis that physicians had provided while the patients were still alive. The result: "physicians who were 'completely certain' of the diagnosis before death were wrong 40% of the time." The study said that expert overconfidence is encouraged by their clients. Generally, it is considered a sign of weakness for physicians to appear unsure. _____. Experts who acknowledge the full extent of their ignorance may expect to be replaced by more confident competitors, who are better able to gain the trust of clients. An unbiased appreciation of uncertainty is a cornerstone of rationality, but it is not what people and organizations want.

*autopsy 부검

- ① Adversity is the first path to truth
- ② Confidence is valued over uncertainty
- ③ Sympathy is the first condition of criticism
- ④ Inaccuracy is the twin brother of dishonesty
- ⑤ Imagination is more important than knowledge

48) The Latin phrase "post hoc ergo propter hoc" means, literally, "after this, therefore because of this." The post hoc fallacy is committed when it is assumed that because one thing occurred after another, it must have occurred as a result of it. Mere temporal succession, however, does not entail causal succession. Just because one thing follows another it does not mean that it was caused by it. Superstitions often arise from people committing the post hoc fallacy. Consider, for example, a sportsman who adopts a pre-match ritual because one time when he did something before a game, he got a good result. The reasoning here is presumably that on the first occasion the activity preceded the success, and the activity must have contributed to the success, so repeating the activity is likely to lead to a recurrence of the success. This is a classic example of the post hoc fallacy in action. This argument ignores the possibility that the correlation is _____.

- ① classification
- ② inference
- ③ experience
- ④ remembrance
- ⑤ coincidence

49) How do you know on earth what the temperature is on a star which is 10 light years away? Perhaps you have heard the terms "white-hot and red-hot." These terms refer to the appearance of metal when it is heated to different temperatures. You can get a clue to the answer if you heat a paper clip. Hold one end of the wire with pliers. Heat the other end in a gas flame. As the metal gets hot, what happens? Its color changes from very dull red to bright red. If the flame is hot enough, the metal may go from bright red to white-hot. As the temperature changes, so does the color of a hot object, solid or liquid. Strangely enough, what the object is made of doesn't matter. So astronomers can determine the temperature of a star by _____.

- ① observing its color
- ② finding out its origin
- ③ analyzing its element
- ④ measuring its energy
- ⑤ using its brightness

50) After you set up a paper tent and before you do any blowing, the air pressure inside and outside the tent is equal, and the paper doesn't go anywhere. Also, the molecules of air inside and outside the tent are in random motion. They are just as likely to be moving in one direction as another. Now you blow through the center of the paper tent. Instead of the air molecules moving about randomly inside the tent, a whole bunch of them are now moving parallel to the tent. In this situation, many fewer air molecules inside the tent are directed at the tent than before. This means that the air pressure against the inside of the paper tent is lower than the air pressure against the outside of the paper tent. Therefore, the paper tent collapses. This effect is known as the Bernoulli Effect, named after Daniel Bernoulli, a physicist who explained this phenomenon in 1738. In short, _____.

- ① faster moving air generates an area of lower pressure
- ② action and reaction forces always act on two objects
- ③ any moving object moves against the molecules of air
- ④ atoms or molecules move past one another continually
- ⑤ the pressure in a fluid at rest is equal in all directions

51) In people with panic disorder, _____ occurs in which physical symptoms, emotions, and thoughts interact with each other and escalate rapidly. For example, if a woman susceptible to panic attacks notices that her heart is beating more rapidly than "normal," she may think, "Maybe I'm having a heart attack." This thought leads to fear and anxiety and stimulates the release of adrenaline. The release of adrenaline further accelerates her heart rate, which can convince her that she is experiencing a heart attack. Thoughts about physical sensations can actually make the sensations more intense. Catastrophic thoughts and the more intense physical and emotional reactions which follow can lead to avoidance of activities or situations in which previous panic attacks occurred.

- ① a vicious circle
- ② an optical illusion
- ③ a sense of loneliness
- ④ an inferiority complex
- ⑤ an invasion of privacy

52) How can something make a big difference in whether or not you lose weight? Well, mini-meals make use of a primitive and powerful biological reflex, left over from our hunter-gatherer days before menus were invented, when food could be scarce. When the stomach is empty for extended periods of time—say, if you eat only one meal a day—that reflex orders the metabolism to burn fewer calories. (“Hey, body, slow down—we might not be eating for a couple of days.”) When the stomach has some food in it, that reflex tells the metabolism to speed up. (“Hey, body, get some calories while the getting is good.”) So when you eat a small amount of food every 3 to 4 hours, your metabolism _____—meaning that you can eat the same amount of food per day but lose more weight.

- ① helps you avoid overeating
- ② keeps burning extra calories
- ③ needs more food to feel full
- ④ makes you eat a huge meal
- ⑤ lets you get enough nutrients

53) Most of us spent twenty or more years in educational institutions where the intellect was all. Anything that counted, anything of any importance, occurred above the neck. Yet, in life, we were forced to learn that feelings were an equally important part of living. However, due largely to our education, we still tend to divide these two aspects. I have observed it so strongly in groups. If the group is assembled for an intellectual task, feelings are denied, though they are often painfully evident. If the group is assembled for personal encounter, ideas are often strongly rejected as having no place in such a group. It seems that _____. We are aware of, and express, what we think; or we are aware of, and express, our emotional reactions. Almost never are the two sides of our life brought together.

- ① ideas provoke feelings
- ② inspiration creates ideas
- ③ imagination precedes reality
- ④ we live on an either-or basis
- ⑤ intellect comes ahead of emotion

54) Virgil, a fifty-year-old man, had been blind since the age of six. Because Virgil could see light and faint shadows, a local ophthalmologist suggested that it might be possible to restore his eyesight through surgery. Starting with the right eye, the doctor removed a thick cataract that blanketed the retina, and inserted a new lens implant. The next day, the bandage was removed. It was the moment of truth. But Virgil did not cry out with joy or react in any other way. Instead, he stared blankly at the doctor, silent and bewildered. As Sacks put it, “The dramatic moment stayed vacant, and grew sagged.” Was the operation a success? Could Virgil see? In a manner of speaking, yes. He said he could detect light, forms, movement, and color, all mixed up in a confusing blur. But only when the doctor started to speak did Virgil realize that he was staring at a face. His retina was alive and well, but his brain could not make sense of the information. _____.

*cataract 백내장

- ① What he saw was a copy of the world
- ② There was sensation, but no perception
- ③ Pattern detection was somewhat subjective
- ④ Visual illusions fell into various categories
- ⑤ Sensory information was further processed

55) Fear can be your friend when fear of an outcome allows you to influence yourself to take action. For some people, imagining the shame of failure helps them to perform better than they think possible. If you are prone to move away from what you don't want more than you move towards what you do want, then you are using fear to spur yourself into action. Giving up smoking, for example, may be tough for you if you focus only on the benefits to your health. You can gain motivation by thinking instead about the negative consequences for continuing to choose to smoke. That is, you might be more _____ when your child appeals to you to stop because he or she doesn't want you to die.

- ① flexible
- ② reliable
- ③ relaxed
- ④ grateful
- ⑤ determined

56) Formerly, homes were built with high ceilings and second floors so that hot air could rise away from main living areas in summer. With air-conditioning, inexpensive one-level homes could be kept cool in the hottest weather. In addition, front porches became less common. Traditionally, many American homes had front porches where families gathered in the evening to escape the heat. Family members would talk to each other and to neighbors or people passing by. With air-conditioning, however, porches were not included in the design of new houses, and people moved indoors instead. Along with other factors, such as the invention of television, this led to _____.

*porch 현관

- ① the rise of house prices
- ② the decrease of housing areas
- ③ the problem of overpopulation
- ④ the weakening of the sense of community
- ⑤ the wave of protest against air-conditioning

57) Let's say a person is highly skilled at throwing a football, but terrible at rock climbing. A neuro-linguistic programmer will help this client become more aware of the processes he uses to organize the experience of football throwing so that he can apply these same processes to rock climbing. The client will be urged to recall how he breathes, where he looks, and what he imagines when he is throwing a football. He will then attempt to use the same sub-behavioral patterns and images the next time he climbs a rock. Neuro-linguistic programming is the practice of unpacking human behavior into communicable sequences and then repacking them so that they can _____. It brings subconscious processes into conscious awareness so they can be building blocks for new behaviors.

*neuro-linguistic 신경 언어학의

- ① be forgotten easily
- ② stick to one skill
- ③ be stopped suddenly
- ④ be used elsewhere
- ⑤ remove the old habit

58) Two-year-old Judy will feel bad when she sees two-year-old Becky crying, and she'll try to provide aid and comfort to Becky. What will she do? She'll take Becky's hand and walk her over to Judy's mother. You can almost see the wheels turning in Judy's little mind. "Becky is sad. When I'm sad, my mommy gives me a hug and makes me feel better. Maybe that's what Becky needs—a hug from my mommy." As kids develop, their ability to take another person's perspective grows more sophisticated, and they can act more effectively to relieve the suffering of others. "What does she need?" is a very different question from "What would I need if I were in her position?" _____ requires that we not confuse the two questions and that we be able to answer the first one.

- ① Genuine empathy
- ② Physical maturity
- ③ Linguistic ability
- ④ Rational curiosity
- ⑤ Extraordinary talent

59) It was for quite some time thought that when chickens hatched and immediately began pecking the ground for food, this behavior must have been instinctive. In the 1920s, a Chinese researcher named Zing-Yang Kuo overturned this idea. He found that rubbing heated Vaseline on a chicken egg caused it to become transparent enough so that he could see the embryo inside without disturbing it. In this way, he was able to make detailed observations of the chick's development. One of his observations was that in order for the growing embryo to fit properly in the egg, the neck is bent over the chest in such a way that the head rests on the chest just where the developing heart is encased. As the heart begins beating, the head of the chicken is moved up and down in a manner that precisely mimics the movement that will be used later for pecking the ground. Thus the "innate" pecking behavior that the chicken appears to know miraculously upon birth _____.

*embryo 태아

- ① has to do with its gender
- ② has been practiced within the egg
- ③ shows they are obviously suffering
- ④ helps it find its mother and mate easily
- ⑤ is soon replaced by more complex ones

60) It is possible to find examples where governments have _____. In 1982, Chile's government sponsored an effort to learn more about salmon farming and attract the best international companies to Chilean waters; over the next twenty-five years, Chile's salmon industry grew tenfold—with domestic firms also growing strongly—and it became the world's largest salmon exporter except Norway. Taiwan's government identified orchids as a possible crop for some of the agricultural land previously devoted to sugarcane—a smarter response to the cheapness of Brazilian sugar than imposing a trade tariff on it, as the EU and US did. They built the infrastructure—packing areas, roads, an exhibition hall and even a genetics laboratory—and invited private firms to show up and plug into it. Taiwan is now the world's largest orchid exporter.

- ① prevented wasting of the welfare money
- ② made successful attempts to steer the economy
- ③ adopted an environmentally responsible approach
- ④ been able to balance their budgets with various strategies
- ⑤ introduced laws to improve working conditions for workers

61) Some people are good at probability. A car insurance company that can't accurately determine the probabilities of accidents will go broke. In effect, when we pay premiums to insure ourselves against a rare event, we are buying into the insurance company's estimate of just how likely that event is. Driving a car, however, is one of those common but dangerous processes where human beings habitually think lightly of the chance of something bad happening. Accordingly, some are disinclined to obtain car insurance (perhaps not surprising, when the considerable majority of people rate themselves as better-than-average drivers). When a state government requires its citizens to buy car insurance, it does so because it figures rightly that _____.

- ① car insurance companies do not play their roles
- ② the number of car accidents decreases gradually
- ③ it is possible to estimate exact car accident rates
- ④ many drivers are literally asleep behind the wheel
- ⑤ people are underestimating the odds of an accident

62) It has often been the very creations intended to save time that have been most responsible for increasing the workload. A recent research indicates that farm wives in the 1920's, who were without electricity, spent significantly less time at housework than did suburban women, with all their modern machinery, in the latter half of the century. One reason for this is that almost every technical advance seems to be accompanied by a rise in _____. For example, when cheap window glass was introduced in Holland at the end of the seventeenth century it became impossible to ignore the dirt that accumulated indoors. Today's vacuum cleaners and other products have raised people's cleanliness standards even higher.

- ① expectations
- ② creativity
- ③ prices
- ④ employment
- ⑤ disorder

63) The process of grouping makes life much easier. Instead of having to learn about every single car, we can group them all into the general group of "cars" and for some purposes (like crossing the road), treat them all as similar. Grouping and classification also allows us to make certain inferences about things. We identify something as belonging to a group (for example, a vehicle as belonging to the "car" group), and then we go on to infer that the object also possesses the properties of the group (that the vehicle has a steering wheel). This was the basis of classical philosophy. All we are really saying is that we expect certain bunches of properties to go together so that if we identify some properties we can _____.

- ① realize how they have been changed
- ② seek a more convenient life in the future
- ③ discover how much different each of them is
- ④ judge whether our choices are correct or not
- ⑤ predict the rest by using the established pattern

64) Today I learned a very important lesson in Mr. Gibson's math class. When he entered the classroom, he looked somewhat tired. Before starting the class, he excused us for his lifeless voice, adding he had a sore throat. He said he might finish the class earlier than usual, and we told him not to worry and mind his health. Then he started proceeding his class in a listless voice, which suddenly began to be energized when Julie asked him about his military life. He began to spit out all the episodes, seemingly excited, and didn't stop talking until the end of the class. At the end, he even seemed to have completely been restored. He left the classroom, apparently excited. Then I realized that _____.

*listless 무기력한

- ① teaching is a career worth pursuing
- ② experience is the best teacher in life
- ③ health is the most important thing in life
- ④ military service can make people stronger
- ⑤ physical pain can be healed by mental

65) Betsy Wiersma's clients ranged from large corporations to the mayor of Indianapolis. Her company, \$1.5-million Wiersma Event Marketing, once put on a city festival for 30,000 people. However, she refuses the request of would-be customers who won't _____ their business goals. For example, a large corporation all but begged Wiersma to take on its trade-show booth. It was a major show, and the budget was considerable. However, the corporation didn't want to explain the goals of the show: what it wanted the show to accomplish or how much traffic it expected the booth to generate. Its attitude was "read my mind," recalls Wiersma. When a customer dictates "Just do it!" it's a sure sign that time-consuming and expensive changes will be necessary after the planning stage is over.

- ① define
- ② change
- ③ achieve
- ④ compare
- ⑤ abandon

66) Among traditional small-scale societies, knowledge of the world beyond one's first or second neighbors was _____. For instance, New Guinea Highlanders received in trade marine shells and a few steel axes, which were prized. But those shells and axes were traded from one group to another and passed through many successive hands in covering the distance from the coast to the Highlands. Few New Guinea Highlanders living in the densely populated mountain valleys had seen or even heard of the ocean, lying at distances of only 50 to 120 miles. Just as in the children's game of telephone, in which children sit in a row or circle, one child whispers something to the next child, and what the last child hears bears no relation to what the first child said, all knowledge of the environment and people that supplied the shells and axes was lost by the time that they reached the Highlands.

- ① welcomed with curiosity
- ② useful and created wealth
- ③ often considered dangerous
- ④ non-existent or only second-hand
- ⑤ the obstacle to free trade among groups

67) Many of the pattern games that can be played with words can be played with images and structures, demonstrating that games can reveal general principles applicable to a wide range of creative and natural phenomena. Consider the word games that can be played with simple words such as "MOW" and "bid." Rotating "MOW" by 180 degrees results in the word becoming an inversion of itself. It therefore has rotational symmetry. The word "bid," on the other hand, can be read in a mirror to yield the same word and so represents an example of mirror-image symmetry. All geometric tilings, such as those executed by M. C. Escher, the great graphic artist, involve figures with either rotational or mirror-image symmetry, and much of the science of crystallography is built upon these bases. Many natural and fabricated objects have these same properties. If you rotate most flowers, the nut on a bolt, through some part of a circle, _____.

*crystallography 결정학

- ① the edges become distorted
- ② their appearance will not change
- ③ their image gets less clear
- ④ they will expose their opposite sides
- ⑤ you move them in the direction they're facing

68) Numbers change, often with disasters. Early high or low figures turn out wrong. The number was truly tragic for the Asian tsunami of 2004, where the eventual death toll grew to more than 250,000. The first numbers coming from Hurricane Katrina climbed to an estimated 10,000 deaths, with some reports saying the final toll might be as high as 100,000. We now know that the death toll was about 1,000. When the nuclear reactor in Chernobyl exploded in 1986, a few experts forecast that there would be as many as 800,000 cases of cancer-related deaths. New studies by the United Nations now reveal that 56 people have died from causes related to Chernobyl radiation. 47 of them were plant workers killed by the blast or the fire that followed. As for disasters, it is wise to _____.

- ① focus more on prevention
- ② acquire prior information
- ③ wait until reliable figures are in
- ④ let local people deal with them
- ⑤ help people escape more quickly

69) The fieldworker should _____ the research he or she is doing. This point cannot be stressed strongly enough, for we have known people who placed their own research in grave danger. One thoroughly conscientious and kind student researcher of whom we know was interested in studying elderly women. She hated to state the purpose of her interviews to informants, feeling that however she stated her purpose, it came out sounding depressingly like, "I want to interview you because you're old." She decided it would be kinder to say she was interviewing widows. When the student researcher wanted to continue her research on elderly women, no elderly single women, or married women whose husbands were still living were referred to her because she had defined her interest as "widows." Instead, widows in all age groups, including the ones in their twenties and thirties were brought to her.

- ① present honest statements about
- ② understand the cultural influence of
- ③ be responsible for the method used in
- ④ rely on the responses from subjects in
- ⑤ know the advantages and disadvantages of

70) Sometimes you might have to move to other continents where all the surroundings are totally different from where your family lives. Your child will be one of the most shocked members about such a big change. Especially the new school environment will be a great shock to him or her. For example, your child might face such a case as racial discrimination. You as parents must inform your children before they meet new students. They must know what to expect, why others look down on other races and what to do in such situations. These are the necessary things you should do for your children. _____ will result in having few adjustment problems in school.

- ① Praising them as much as you can
- ② Teaching them how to memorize
- ③ Persuading them to challenge
- ④ Preparing them in advance
- ⑤ Making various friends

71) LaChania Govan is a mother of two in her mid-twenties. In July 2005, her cable TV wouldn't work. She called the cable television company service line in her city but couldn't get through. During the course of four weeks, she called more than forty times. She was repeatedly disconnected, put on hold, or transferred to wrong representatives and technicians. "Calling the company became my second job," Govan said. "I had to ensure the cordless phone was fully charged. And I sat and called. I cooked and called. I cleaned and called, and just called." _____. Finally, she found a representative who heard her out and took her case in hand. A technician was sent to replace her cable box at no charge, and she was credited with a free month of service.

- ① It ended up with her victory
- ② She couldn't watch TV again
- ③ Her recommendation was welcomed
- ④ Nobody was satisfied with the service
- ⑤ The company succeeded in persuading her

72) Writing is, in many ways, much more powerful than speaking. It eliminates the need for both the speaker and listener to be in the same place at the same time. The reader can read whenever she likes, and can take up or put down the writing, reread and concentrate and compare versions, and make amendments. The power of writing made world religions possible. Once there was literacy, religious truths could be written down so that we would have what are known as the 'religions of the book,' that is Hinduism, Buddhism, Taoism, Judaism, Christianity and Islam. There is a written and definitive version of the standard truths. There is a universal and uniform message from the gods. There is a literate priesthood to interpret these truths. There are increasingly firm boundaries between good and evil. In this sense, religion as we know it is a _____.

- ① creation of myths
- ② by-product of writing
- ③ reflection of the reality
- ④ prediction of the future
- ⑤ storehouse of imagination

73) !Kung hunter-gatherers living in the Kalahari Desert consist of 19 bands, containing between 8 and 42 people per band, each band with its own "territory" of between about 100 and 250 square miles in area. Their territories are _____ because it is necessary and possible. Water is scarce, and each band needs to spend much of its time near a waterhole. But there is unpredictable variation in rainfall between the years. Many waterholes in the area go dry in the dry season. Hence, in the dry season, up to 200 people from various bands gather at a permanent waterhole with the permission of its owners, who in turn are permitted to visit and use resources of others' territories when those are abundant. It is pointless to offend potentially useful allies by keeping them out of your territory at a time when it is producing far more water or food than you need.

- ① exactly the same size
- ② occupied non-exclusively
- ③ defended by armed forces
- ④ divided into small sections
- ⑤ isolated from the rest of the world

74) Scientists have recently begun to understand the vital role played by top predators in ecosystems and the profound impacts that occur when those predators are wiped out. A reduction in lion populations in Ghana has led to an explosion of olive baboons. The release of them has inflicted damages around local villages, where baboons attack livestock and damage crops. On the other hand, ripple was watched in amazement as the wolf's reappearance to Yellowstone—an ecosystem where elk, a type of large deer, had had the browse of the place for 75 years—controlled the number of elks. It allowed willow and other trees a chance to take hold along stream banks, cooling water temperatures for trout and encouraging the return of the beaver, whose ponds host long-absent amphibians and songbirds. Yellowstone proved that damage to a terrestrial food web could be reversed with _____.

- ① the deliberate conservation policy
- ② subsequent decrease of predators
- ③ the return of a single species
- ④ the increase of park rangers
- ⑤ the discouragement of constant competition

75) The importance of listening in language learning can hardly be overestimated. Through reception, we internalize linguistic information without which we could not produce language. It is no wonder, then, that in recent years the language-teaching profession has placed a emphasis on listening skills. However, listening comprehension has not always drawn the attention of educators to the extent that it now has. Perhaps human beings have a natural tendency to look at speaking as the major index of language proficiency. Consider, for example, our commonly used query, "Do you speak Japanese?" Of course we don't mean to _____ when we say that, but when we think of foreign language learning, we first think of speaking. This explains why in the 1950s and 1960s, language-teaching methodology was preoccupied with the spoken language.

- ① check reception
- ② inquire nationality
- ③ assess performance
- ④ exclude comprehension
- ⑤ emphasize communication

76) All of us have a face we show to the world, a closely shaved or nicely made-up face, a company face. When we put on this face, we get ready to perform, say and do the things that fit our image and help us fit in. We perform as expected. Playing a role is all right. But when we give the same performance day after day, month after month, and year after year, we sometimes become the role. Sometimes _____. A friend of mine had lamented how, after leaving from his previous firm, he was no longer invited to the events he had been included in before. He felt hurt. He need not have. Those people were never inviting him in the first place; they were always inviting his title. It is plain foolish of him to confuse who he is, his deepest essence, with the positions he holds and the roles he plays.

- ① time changes us, making us more conservative
- ② the role becomes our main source of identity
- ③ we feel compelled to assume another role
- ④ those around us figure out our real roles
- ⑤ people are judged by appearances alone

77) Without a doubt, my worst personal trait is _____. It was part of my early nature as a child, and it has become ingrained in me as a habit. When I was a child, we used to visit our grandfather and it never failed that at some point while we were there, he would sit my brother, Larry, and me down in two chairs and offer to pay us a nickel if we would sit quietly in those chairs for five minutes. Larry always earned his nickel. And I never did—not one time! I have learned that there are things in life that you have to work for and there are things you have to wait for. I'm still trying to grow when it comes to waiting. I suspect that this will be a goal of mine until the day I die.

- ① timidity
- ② impatience
- ③ stubbornness
- ④ indeterminateness
- ⑤ procrastination

78) Some years ago, a good friend of mine got married. He was a passionate golfer, and he regularly played golf five times a week. Within four years of marriage, he and his wife had three children. Nevertheless, he still tried to play golf several times a week. Finally, his wife confronted him and told him that he was not spending enough time with his young children. His golf was taking up many hours that would be better spent at home with her and with the children, especially during their most sensitive years. He suddenly realized that he should rechannel his time and energy into his family by giving up his favorite hobby. He told me later that it made a huge difference to the relationship with his family. What he realized was that the true nature of relationships is really _____."

- ① slow lifestyle
- ② well-balanced exercise
- ③ social interaction
- ④ household management
- ⑤ personal sacrifice

79) The saying " _____ " is used so frequently that you may already have encountered it in everyday life. For example, there would be a relationship between weekly flu medication sales and weekly coat sales because values of both variables would tend to be large in the winter and small in the summer. In most situations, the explanation for an observed relationship is not as obvious as it is in the flu medication and coat sales example. Suppose, for example, that the finding in an observational study is that people who use vitamin supplements get fewer colds than do people who don't use vitamin supplements. One possible explanation is that the use of vitamin supplements causes a reduced risk of a cold. It is easy, however, to think of other explanations for the observed association. Perhaps those who use supplements also sleep more and it is the sleep difference that is causing the difference in the frequency of colds.

- ① correlation does not imply causation
- ② theories are confirmed by evidence
- ③ without inference there is no order
- ④ logic will teach people to be critical
- ⑤ variables are correlated with each other

80) In taking a picture, _____ is often the key to telling a story with the image. If it's cluttered, busy, or has background distractions, the subject gets lost in the chaos. If the subject is lost, it's hard to convey the story. Reduce the components to just the basics. Find the angle where the subject stands out from the background. Try to throw the background out of focus. Use a special lens to minimize the chaos. Get down low to use the sky as a backdrop or get up high to find a more pleasing angle. The bottom line is you want the subject, not the details around it, and what the subject is doing to dominate the image.

- ① balance
- ② simplicity
- ③ flexibility
- ④ imagination
- ⑤ consistency

81) Now we are into the 21st century and feeling all the ill effects of our modern society, all the ill effects of all the modern conveniences that everyone is dependent on and all the ill effects of having everything done for us by a machine or appliance or a computer. In my opinion, we have become _____. Think about this: Who actually works for 10 hours a day doing hard manual labor? We have machines to do that for us now. Even most manufacturing jobs are so automated or robotic that most people again are sitting around watching the computer screen or sit there and press a few buttons and make sure the thing doesn't blow up or stop running. Then go home and sit some more in front of a TV or computer because there is nothing to do because everything is being done for us.

- ① a culturally various nation
- ② a society that never changes
- ③ a selfish and ignorant person
- ④ a very inactive and lazy society
- ⑤ a person addicted to work

82) The cost involved in sponsoring the arts is a worthwhile investment because _____ is received elsewhere. The arts may encourage people to live in a particular town and may encourage business people to set up factories or offices there because it is a desirable place to live and work. The arts are not only valued for their own sake but for what they can achieve for some other purpose. In the case of holiday areas and especially seaside towns, local governments have been willing to support the arts as an investment. Theaters and museums have a role to play in attracting tourists and therefore it is important that they should be available. The inflow of tourists generates income throughout the town and therefore the cost borne by local government as an investment is worthwhile.

- ① a good financial return
- ② the quality product
- ③ a well-rounded education
- ④ a chance for a cultural experience
- ⑤ the sophisticated art work

83) Counterfactual thinking is a set of _____. It is one of the ways in which we try to make sense of things. In particular, counterfactual thinking is important for judgments of causation. When making a judgment about whether A causes B, it is not enough that we repeatedly observe that B follows A, but we also make a judgment about whether B would have occurred in the absence of A. One of the most common triggers for counterfactual thinking is negative affect. For example, the worse parents feel shortly after the death of a child, the more they report counterfactual thinking over a year later. Another trigger for counterfactual thinking is outcome closeness, which is the perceived nearness to some outcome occurring. For instance, a traveller who missed his plane by five minutes is more likely to generate counterfactual thoughts than one who missed his plane by an hour.

- ① systematic techniques used to change concepts
- ② skills related to disciplined thought processes
- ③ assumptions about social reality and possibility
- ④ evaluative cognitions referring to past events
- ⑤ principles that can be applied to many problems

84) Don't agree or disagree with the other person until you _____. Don't do what most people do, saying all in one breath, "I don't know what you are talking about but I think you're wrong." The rule of discussion requires all of us to do something quite simple, yet it must be hard to do because we do it so infrequently. It requires you in the course of discussion to say to the other person, "Now let me see if I can say in my own words what you have just said." And then having done that, you turn to him and say, "Is that what you mean?" And if he says, "Yes, it is; that's exactly what I mean," then you are for the first time privileged to say to him, "I agree with you," or "I disagree with you," and not one moment sooner.

- ① receive the latest information
- ② reflect the view of the majority
- ③ consider effects of your response
- ④ understand what that person has said
- ⑤ use expert knowledge and experience

85) It is human nature that we are strongly motivated by _____. Retailers know this, which is why they perpetually scream "stocks won't last" to make us fear not getting something we were not sure we wanted anyway. When a film or book has been banned, Cialdini notes, demand for it usually increases sharply. According to his "Romeo and Juliet" effect, teenage lovers are much more likely to intensify their relationship if both parents oppose the union and it is difficult for them to meet. We fall victim to salespeople who "only have one left in stock" or real-estate agents who tell us about "a physician and his wife from out of town who are also interested in the house."

- ① the temptation of low prices
- ② the need to prove ourselves
- ③ the thought of losing something
- ④ the instinct for self-preservation
- ⑤ the feeling of satisfaction and achievement

86) *Chicken Soup for the Soul* is a book of powerful tales of ordinary people doing extraordinary things. The authors presented their manuscript to more than 140 publishers before finding one that agreed to publish it. Even the book's agent gave up on it. But authors Jack Canfield and Mark Victor Hansen believed in their book, and kept going. They eventually found a publisher, and went on to sell millions of books. When Sylvester Stallone finished writing the screenplay for *Rocky*, he tried to sell it with himself playing the lead role. He was unknown at the time, and some studios were interested in the film but would not allow Stallone to act in it. But Stallone held out, and eventually went on to play the boxer in the role that launched his career. These are just two examples of _____.

- ① leadership being severely tested
- ② rejections leading to great success
- ③ books and movies that entertain you
- ④ what to avoid doing in a job interview
- ⑤ how you can use critical thinking skills

87) Freedom, in education as in other things, must be _____. I met a lady once who maintained that no child should ever be forbidden to do anything, because a child ought to develop its nature from within. 'How about if its nature leads it to swallow pins?' I asked. Every child, left to itself, will sooner or later swallow pins, or drink poison out of medicine bottles, or fall out of an upper window. At a slightly later age, boys, when they have the opportunity, will go unwashed, overeat till they are sick, or catch colds from sitting in wet feet. Therefore, one who advocates freedom in education cannot mean that children should do exactly as they please all day long. An element of discipline and authority must exist; the question is as to the amount of it, and the way in which it is to be exercised.

- ① a matter of degree
- ② put before finance
- ③ regarded as an ideal
- ④ a priority over truth
- ⑤ pursued consistently

88) Anyone who works in biology knows that it is not a dichotomy but an interaction between nature and nurture. We are a product of what we are biologically as well as of the environment we have been exposed to over the course of our lives. We need to know that _____. Nothing is ever likely to be all one thing or another; it is usually a mixture of many things. If everything were based on environment, we could say that someone who has had a terrible upbringing and was physically abused and grew up in poverty would definitely end up being a criminal, but this is certainly not the case. Many contributing members of society come from just such backgrounds; conversely, many criminals come from excellent homes. Assuming that it is all society or all biology is simply wrong, and no scientist accepts that argument.

- ① one's personality is influenced by biology
- ② biology and environment are closely linked
- ③ mental illness has a high genetic correlation
- ④ the debate about intelligence is still going on
- ⑤ we inherit certain weaknesses from our parents

89) Suppose you're playing a coin toss game with a fair coin and you are trying to predict the next outcome, heads or tails, after the coin has been tossed 8 times. Remarkably, the coin has come up heads on each toss, a run of 8 heads. If you're like most people, you'll have a feeling that tails is more likely on the ninth toss and you'd probably even bet some money on the prediction of tails. Another example of this feeling is the common, but incorrect advice about how to gamble: "When you're in Las Vegas and you see a roulette wheel come up with a run of eight reds, bet black. You're sure to win." There is even a rationale for this belief: Nine heads (or reds) in a row is very rare; the odds are strongly against this happening, so if you're looking at 8 in a row, it's very unlikely you'll get 9 in a row. This rationale is an error called the gambler's fallacy—the notion that _____ if they have not occurred for a while.

- ① gamblers bet on rare events
- ② events do not flow through series
- ③ chances of random events mature
- ④ games tend to be more aggressive
- ⑤ the odds are almost always constant

90) Implicit memory is a memory that is influenced by _____. One example of implicit memory: In an experiment, three hospital workers agreed to act in special ways toward a patient with amnesia. One was as pleasant as possible. The second was neutral. The third was stern, refused all requests, and made the patient perform boring tasks. After 5 days, the patient was asked to look at photos of the three workers and try to identify them. He said he did not recognize any of them. Then he was asked which one he would ask for help. He was asked this question repeatedly—it was possible to ask repeatedly because he never remembered being asked before—and he usually chose the photo of the "friendly" person and never chose the "unfriendly" person in spite of the fact that the unfriendly person was a beautiful woman. He could not say why he chose to avoid her.

- ① the availability of relevant content knowledge
- ② the physical properties of verbal information
- ③ the information associated with physical behavior
- ④ knowledge about the memory system of others
- ⑤ experiences of which the perceiver is unaware

91) As the structures of our world and the conditions of certainty have yielded to an avalanche of change, the extent of our longing for stable, definitive leadership _____. The fault lies not with leadership but rather with ourselves and our expectations. In the old days, leaders were supposed to make sense of chaos, to make certainty out of doubt, and to create positive action plans for the resolution of paradoxes. Good leaders straightened things out. Should chaos rear its ugly head, the leader was expected to restore normality immediately. But chaos is now considered normal, paradoxes cannot be resolved, and certainty is possible only to the level of high probability. Leadership that attempts to deliver in terms of fixing any of these can only fail. And that is exactly what is happening.

*an avalanche of 많은, 쇄도하는

- ① can only be measured by our will to establish it
- ② has made traditional leadership more irreplaceable
- ③ can create viable action plans for restoring normality
- ④ has vastly reduced the probability of resolving paradoxes
- ⑤ has been exceeded only by the impossibility of finding it

92) It is known that people are extremely limited in the amount of information that they can process at any given time. A common metaphor in early theories of attention is the concept of a bottleneck. This metaphor is especially appealing because it matches our understanding about attention. The narrow neck of a bottle restricts the flow into or out of the bottle. This kind of flow in the narrow passageway is similar to the way people process information. In other words, this bottleneck limits the _____ of information to which we can pay attention. Thus, when one message is currently flowing through a bottleneck, the other messages must be left behind.

*metaphor 은유

- ① value
- ② sources
- ③ quantity
- ④ reliability
- ⑤ familiarity

93) Many people have pointed out that personal responsibility can often be _____. Consider how often you've passed someone who is pulled over on the side of the road with car trouble. It is easy to justify your failure to help by telling yourself someone else will stop. Corporations add another layer of complication to the story of reduced personal responsibility in group settings because corporations are set up to assign legal responsibility to the corporation itself instead of to its members. There are other complex organizations in which the individual members are often not sure of their impact or power to bring about change. In this kind of culture, "someone else will do it" is a common excuse.

- ① lost in groups
- ② easily recognized
- ③ decreased by stress
- ④ strengthened by law
- ⑤ shaped at an early age

94) _____. Of course, some are arguing that it's not so. This is where the humanists in the education department at Seoul National University who wish to ban caning completely in Korea and behind the legislation in America and England which outlawed it years ago go awry. Caning administered according to a certain procedural process would cure the physical and emotional abuse that sometimes results. This would take the heat of the anger out of the teacher, would give the student clear direction as to what behaviors are unsatisfactory and most importantly a fair chance to correct his or her behavior. Some are advocating positive reinforcement as a substitute for corporal punishment, but this would work only in an ideal world where everyone thinks and reacts rationally at all time.

*caning 매질

- ① The time has come to think about corporal punishment in our schools
- ② We should take humanism into the regulations of our schools
- ③ Caning is not a necessary way to discipline a child for bad behavior
- ④ We should find an alternative punishment other than caning: positive reinforcement
- ⑤ The complete abolition of corporal punishment is overreaction

95) Appearance creates the first impression customers have of food, and first impressions are important. No matter how appealing the taste, an unattractive appearance is hard to overlook. As humans, we do "eat with our eyes" because our sense of sight is more highly developed than the other senses. The sense of sight is so highly developed in humans that messages received from other senses are often ignored if they conflict with what is seen. Yellow candy is expected to be lemon-flavored, and if it is grape-flavored, many people _____. Strawberry ice cream tinted with red food coloring seems to have a stronger strawberry flavor than one that has no added food coloring, even when there is no real difference.

- ① cannot correctly identify the flavor
- ② will not favor the grape-flavored candy
- ③ can clearly sense the difference in flavor
- ④ will be instantly attracted to the grape flavor
- ⑤ will enjoy the subtle difference between them

96) The Rust Belt is notorious for its poor air quality. For decades, coal plants, steel production, and auto emissions have pumped particulates like sulfate into the atmosphere over the eastern U.S. Especially before air quality laws began appearing in the 1970s, particulate pollution was behind acid rain, respiratory disease, and ozone depletion. But a new study from Harvard University suggests that the Rust Belt's thick particulate fog may have helped slow down the effects of climate change, particularly when it was thickest. Throughout the 20th century, global temperatures have gone up by just under one degree Celsius. But in the U.S., eastern and central states haven't seen the same rise. In fact, temperatures there actually decreased over the same period. The reason seems to be particulate pollution. Instead of trapping warm air in the atmosphere like carbon dioxide, fine particles like sulfate reflect the sun's light and heat. They may even group with watery cloud droplets, which do the same thing. The effect is _____.

*particulate 분진, 미립 물질

- ① an accumulation of carbon dioxide
- ② a net cooling across entire regions
- ③ a steep acceleration of global warming
- ④ a significant improvement in air quality
- ⑤ a slow but steady increase in temperatures

97) One mother used her microwave oven to teach her son a much-needed lesson about _____. She took a clear plastic mug, filled it with water, and set the microwave on high for three minutes. As she and her son watched the calm surface of the water become transformed into raging bubbles, she talked with him about handling his emotions. She asked her young son what made him boil over inside at times. Then she let her son push the "pause" button and they watched the water become calm again. Now the boy knew how to talk to his mother when things began frustrating him.

- ① hope
- ② guilt
- ③ anger
- ④ jealousy
- ⑤ satisfaction

98) Suppose a survivor from an airplane crash with severe injuries struggles for days through the jungle but dies just before reaching a village. It is tempting to think "if only he had managed to walk to the village, he would have been rescued." But suppose you must try to console the victim's relatives. What might you say? Or suppose you wish to defend the rescue team who got as far as the village but no further. Your motivation to console or defend may influence the alternative you imagine. You may decide to emphasize the severity of the victim's injuries and suggest "even if he had managed to walk to the village, he still would have died." Sometimes thoughts about what might have been change an antecedent event (the victim walked to the village) but leave the outcome unchanged (he still died). "Even if..." conditionals have been called "semifactual" because they combine a counterfactual antecedent and a factual consequence. Imagined semifactual alternatives are intriguing because, unlike other thoughts about what might have been, they suggest that _____.

- ① the consequence is unimaginable
- ② the antecedent is inevitable
- ③ the outcome is inevitable
- ④ the antecedent is unpredictable
- ⑤ the consequence is unpredictable

99) The so-called Mozart effect—listening to Mozart will make your child smarter—is a good example of _____ by the media through hype not warranted by the research. It all started when researchers reported that after exposure to a selection of Mozart's music, college students showed an increase in spatial reasoning for about 10 minutes on tasks like putting together pieces of a jigsaw puzzle. Note first that the research was done on college students, not infants, and that the effect was very brief. In addition, no one's been able to replicate the research. The increase in spatial reasoning, it turns out, can be generated by any auditory stimulation (e.g., listening to a short story or other types of music) that keeps people alert while being tested. However, none of this has stopped eager parents—spurred on by fantastic claims from unethical companies—from purchasing Mozart CDs for their babies.

*hype 과대 광고(선전)

- ① the bond between parents and children exaggerated
- ② a genuine scientific innovation being discarded
- ③ a scientific finding being distorted
- ④ the correlation between reasoning and music being rejected
- ⑤ the convergence of music and physiology made possible

