

CORE SET

S2 (60)



NAME

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

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

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

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

※ 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

1) When I was in eighth grade, we were studying longitude and latitude in geography class. Every day for a week, we had a quiz, and I kept getting longitude and latitude confused. I went home and almost cried because I was so frustrated and embarrassed that I couldn't keep them straight in my mind. I stared and stared at those words until suddenly I figured out what to do. I told myself, when you see that *n* in longitude it will remind you of the word *north*. Therefore, it will be easy to remember that longitude lines go from north to south. It worked; I got them all right on the next quiz, and the next, and on the test.

*longitude 경도 **latitude 위도



The above story suggests that ___(A)___ what you are learning with what you already know helps you ___(B)___ the learning material.

(A) (B)

- ① associating memorize
- ② associating publish
- ③ presenting publish
- ④ replacing evaluate
- ⑤ replacing memorize

2) Imagine that you just walked into your favorite Italian restaurant. When you first walk through the door, the delicious smell of garlic and tomatoes is almost overwhelming. You sit down to wait for a table, and after a few minutes the scents begin to fade until you barely notice them. Sensory adaptation is a common aspect of everyday life. If you put on a piece of jewelry, such as a bracelet, you will initially notice the feel of it on your skin. Within minutes, sensory adaptation comes into play and you no longer notice the feel of the bracelet on your wrist. However, you can recapture the attention of your skin receptors by moving the bracelet higher up on your wrist, only to have sensory adaptation happen again after a few minutes.

*receptor 감각 수용기



If our senses are presented with a(n) ___(A)___ stimulus, the sensation of it will ___(B)___ in time.

(A) (B)

- ① new endure
- ② constant endure
- ③ constant disappear
- ④ instant disappear
- ⑤ instant reappear

3) In a recent study, researchers recruited parents and their children aged 10 months to 16 months. Each family received two sets of toys. One set included electronic toys, such as a baby laptop. The other set contained traditional toys, including wooden puzzles and rubber blocks. After six months of study, researchers found that the electronic toys produced a lower quantity and quality of language among the babies than other traditional toys. The babies produced fewer content-specific words while playing with noisy electronic toys than while they played with puzzles or blocks. Researchers also found that while the babies were playing with electronic toys, their parents talked less to their babies. There were also fewer storytelling plays between the parents and their babies. On the contrary, traditional toys stimulated more talking and storytelling plays.



Babies playing with noisy electronic toys were less ___(A)___ in making verbal activities and they had fewer ___(B)___ contacts with their parents than the babies with traditional toys.

(A) (B)

- ① productive verbal
- ② productive bodily
- ③ imaginative bodily
- ④ emotional verbal
- ⑤ emotional playful

4) In a recent study, Stanford University psychologists Marily Oppezzo and Daniel Schwartz divided participants into two groups: walkers and sitters. They then administered something called Guilford's Alternative Uses test, in which participants come up with alternative uses for everyday objects. It's designed to measure "divergent thinking," an important component of creativity. Divergent thinking is when we come up with multiple, unexpected solutions to problems. The results confirm that creativity levels were higher for walkers versus the sitters. Curiously, it didn't matter whether participants walked outdoors in the fresh air or indoors on a treadmill staring at a blank wall. They still produced twice as many creative responses compared with the sedentary group. The light and sound of the settings didn't affect the results significantly, suggesting that the only meaningful factor was the movement of the lower body.

*divergent thinking 확산적 사고 **sedentary 앉아 있는



A study showed that ___(A)___ stimulated more creative responses from the participants regardless of the ___(B)___ at which they were tested.

(A) (B)

- ① walking place
- ② talking speed
- ③ thinking place
- ④ walking speed
- ⑤ talking time

5) The weather outside is quite warm and pleasant. However, you feel colder inside the house because you've been sitting out for some time. But when you enter the same house after being outside in the cold air, the house feels much warmer than it actually is. Let's look at another situation. If you visit a cave in the summer, you will likely feel very cool, even cold. But if you visit the same cave in the winter, you will probably feel warm. The cave is cool throughout the year but your reaction is completely different depending on the time of the year. In this way, we do not perceive the actual temperature of a place due to external factors. This is why a room at 74 degrees F will feel warm to a skier but cold to a surfer who's been surfing in the tropical ocean.



The temperature we may feel in a certain location is ___(A)___ because we sense the temperature of a new place ___(B)___ the temperature of a place we were used to.

(A) (B)

- ① accurate regardless of
- ② accurate in comparison to
- ③ relative in comparison to
- ④ relative prior to
- ⑤ normal regardless of

6) Music aptitude is a product of both innate gifts and environmental factors, or nature and nurture. Children are born with a certain degree of music aptitude. If they grow up in a poor musical environment, their level of aptitude—their potential to achieve in music later in life—will decrease. It is highly probable that a child's level of music aptitude is at its highest when the child is born, and it decreases shortly after birth due to the lack of a nurturing musical environment. Imagine how significantly a child's language aptitude would decrease if, after birth, she were not exposed to an environment rich in spoken language. Perhaps, if the child is exposed to a rich musical environment, her aptitude level may increase to the point that it was when she was born. But it will never increase beyond that level. It will, however, fluctuate with the quality of the child's musical environment.

*aptitude 재능, 적성 **fluctuate 오르내리다



Children constantly change their ___(A)___ levels in terms of musical aptitude, depending upon the kind of ___(B)___ that is interacting with their nature.

(A) (B)

- ① favorite work
- ② favorite nurture
- ③ present character
- ④ relative character
- ⑤ relative nurture

7) A wolf that gets a bone for a treat may eat some now, then bury the rest for later. Your own dog may try the same trick, digging fruitlessly into your living room carpet, trying to keep the bone for a rainy day. In the wild, jackals, coyotes, foxes, bears, wolverines, minks, martens, and weasels have all been known to lay aside what they can't eat right now. Other animals save food by scattering it throughout their territory or piling it in one safe spot. Burrowing rodents deposit their food in underground chambers so they can eat in peace, away from predators' hungry eyes. Animals that must contend with winter, such as Arctic foxes, squirrels, pikas, beavers, and acorn woodpeckers, diligently save food to get them through hard times. To find out if a zoo animal is a food saver, watch for it putting bits of food in the corners and crannies of its enclosure.

*cranny 구멍, 틈



When there is a ___(A)___ of food, some animals show their habit of ___(B)___ food in various ways.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|----------|-------|---------|
| ① | surplus | ..... | storing |
| ② | surplus | ..... | sharing |
| ③ | safety | ..... | sharing |
| ④ | shortage | ..... | storing |
| ⑤ | shortage | ..... | wasting |

8) You'd think that whenever more than one person makes a decision, they'd draw on collective wisdom. Surely, a group of minds can do better than an individual. Unfortunately, that's not always the case. The wisdom of a crowd partly relies on the fact that all judgments are independent. If people guess the weight of a cow and put it on a slip of paper, or estimate the likelihood of a revolution in Pakistan and enter it into a website, the average of their views is highly accurate. But, surprisingly, if those people talk about these questions in a group, the answers that they come to are increasingly incorrect. More specifically, researchers have found an effect of group polarization. Whatever bias people may have as individuals gets multiplied when they discuss things as a group. If individuals lean slightly toward taking a risk, the group leaps toward it.

*polarization 극단화



When people ___(A)___ work with others, the wisdom of the crowd often turns into the ___(B)___ of the group.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | dependently | ..... | stupidity |
| ② | dependently | ..... | superiority |
| ③ | independently | ..... | selfishness |
| ④ | independently | ..... | morality |
| ⑤ | accidentally | ..... | prejudice |

9) Consider a 2009 study where subjects performed cognitively demanding computer tests and then jumped on a stationary bike. The control group also exercised on the bike, except they had just watched an emotionally neutral documentary on a nineteenth-century passenger train or an Italian sports car (the detailed contents of these videos were not reported). The differences between the two groups on the cycle-to-exhaustion test were remarkable: the mentally tired group gave up quickly, having reached a maximal level of perceived exertion much faster, and reported their perception of effort to be significantly higher during the exercise than their counterparts in the control group. Obviously, this provides an explanation as to why it is so difficult for many mentally overworked adults to get out and exercise.



According to the study, ___(A)___ caused by mental effort is fully capable of ___(B)___ physical performance.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|-------------|-------------------|
| ① | fatigue | impairing |
| ② | fatigue | improving |
| ③ | distraction | impairing |
| ④ | boredom | improving |
| ⑤ | boredom | identifying |

10) A community with fewer wants does not have many economic ties, and is considered backward in economic literature. Multiple and diverse wants lead to increasing economic activities, promoting greater economic prosperity. Therefore, it can be said that the main purpose of economic activity is the satisfaction of human wants. Where wants are relatively few, as in a primitive community, economic activities will be restricted to those needed to fulfil man's basic needs such as food and clothes. In a highly developed society, economic activity will be of a very high order, reflecting the many and varied wants of the population. One basic reason why countries such as India have remained poor for many centuries could be the tendencies of their people to be satisfied with what little they had and not overreach themselves to acquire too many worldly things.



The level of ___(A)___ economic activities depends on that of the group's ___(B)___.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|--------------|----------------------|
| ① | boosting | desire |
| ② | boosting | responsibility |
| ③ | planning | desire |
| ④ | diversifying | responsibility |
| ⑤ | diversifying | experience |

11) Because no one in England had been bombed before, Londoners assumed the experience would be terrifying. What frightened them was their prediction about how they would feel once the bombing started. Then German bombs dropped like hail for months and months, and millions of people who had predicted that they would be terrified of bombing came to understand that their fears were overblown. They were fine. And what happened? The conquering of fear produces excitement. The contrast between the previous fear and the present relief and feeling of security promotes a self-confidence that is the very father and mother of courage. Courage is not something that you already have that makes you brave when the tough times start. Courage is what you earn when you've been through the tough times and you discover they aren't so tough after all.



As in the example of Londoners who ___(A)___ German bombings, courage is something that you ___(B)___ when you've experienced hard times and find out they aren't as tough as you expected.

(A) (B)

- ① criticized acquire
- ② resisted avoid
- ③ survived acquire
- ④ criticized pursue
- ⑤ survived avoid

12) A recent study shows that dogs appear to form mental images of people's faces. Scientists placed some dogs in front of a computer monitor blocked by an opaque screen. Then they played a recording of the dog's human guardian or a stranger saying the dog's name five times through speakers. Finally, the screen was removed to reveal either the face of the dog's human companion or a stranger's face. Naturally, the dogs were attentive to the sound of their name, and they typically stared about six seconds at the face after the screen was removed. But they spent significantly more time gazing at a strange face after they had heard the familiar voice of their guardian. That they paused for an extra second or two suggests that they realized something was wrong. Dogs form a picture in their mind, and they can think about it and make predictions based on that picture.

*opaque 불투명한



It seems that dogs become ___(A)___ when what they see or hear doesn't agree with what they are ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① puzzled expecting
- ② puzzled demanding
- ③ pleased understanding
- ④ pleased expecting
- ⑤ indifferent demanding

13) Some companies provide their employees with cafeteria incentive programs. The term cafeteria is used because choices are similar to those in a cafeteria, in which a diner proceeds down the line and chooses those foods that he or she would like and leaves the others. Cafeteria incentives take a variety of forms. In many cases, the company will put aside a pool of money that each individual can spend on these options, such as \$3,000 annually. Then, if one person has a family with two small children and wants to use some of this money for a child-care program, the costs are automatically deducted from that employee's pool of money. Another individual might purchase additional life insurance or medical coverage to meet his or her specific needs. At Lincoln Electric, for example, all payments for worker medical insurance come from the bonus pool. The employees decide what type of coverage they want and the cost is deducted from their bonus.

*deduct 공제하다



Cafeteria incentive programs provide employees with ___(A)___ choices, and employees' selections are based on their ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① open needs
- ② open performance
- ③ financial reputation
- ④ limited ranks
- ⑤ limited improvement

14) No one has invented a "utility meter," but assume we could connect such a meter to your brain. Like taking your temperature, we could read the marginal utility each time you eat a Big Mac. Marginal utility is the change in total utility from one additional unit of a good or service. Instead of the total pleasure from eating X number of Big Macs, the question is how much extra satisfaction the first, second, or third Big Mac gives you. You eat up the first Big Mac. Ah, the utility meter hits an 8. You grab another Big Mac and eat it a little more slowly. The utility meter hits 4 this time. You're starting to feel full, but you eat the third Big Mac. This one gets a 2. Even though you're pretty full, there is room for one more. You eat the fourth Big Mac very slowly, and it gives you less satisfaction than any of the previous burgers. Your utility meter reads 1.



As an individual ___(A)___ the consumption of a given product, the marginal utility gained from the consumption eventually ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① increases equalizes
- ② increases declines
- ③ reduces declines
- ④ reduces strengthens
- ⑤ postpones strengthens

15) As a poor and hungry graduate student, I often read cookbooks with color pictures at bedtime in an attempt to soothe the hunger; it sometimes worked. It is true that imagination can affect your body chemistry. Last week I watched a neighbor's child climbing his ten-foot garden wall. Automatically I imagined him stumbling, falling, and injuring himself. I saw these things in my mind, like a video; and the imagined event made my mouth dry, my palms damp, and my heart race. These were physical reactions to an imagined event. If this can happen with negative emotions, it is clear that it can happen with positive emotions. Imagining something positive should have a similar effect, flooding our system with helpful chemicals. A colleague with high blood pressure was told to imagine little men with paintbrushes swimming through his arteries, stroking away the accumulated cholesterol. His blood pressure did return to normal levels.

*artery 동맥



Your ___(A)___ is a powerful tool because it directly influences every aspect of your ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① imagination body
- ② imagination wealth
- ③ house family
- ④ clothing wealth
- ⑤ clothing body

16) Being able to sustain one's own interest is considered a core building block in learning. Then how can you keep children interested in and focused on an activity? Parents usually think of urging their child to pay attention, to be obedient to a teacher. They recognize that a child can't learn unless she has the ability to avoid distraction. But when kids are allowed to plan their own roles in the play, they won't be distracted because they're so consumed in the activities they have chosen. By acting out the roles they have adopted in their play plans, the kids are thoroughly in the moment. In one famous Russian study from the 1950s, children were told to stand still as long as they could—they lasted two minutes. Then a second group of children chose to pretend they were soldiers on guard who had to stand still at their posts—they lasted eleven minutes.



Children can remain ___(A)___ for longer when they are allowed to plan the ___(B)___ in their activities.

(A) (B)

- ① engaged roles
- ② engaged times
- ③ calm roles
- ④ obedient times
- ⑤ obedient rewards

17) Inappropriate precision means giving information or figures to a greater degree of apparent accuracy than suits the context. For example, advertisers often use the results of surveys to prove what they say about their products. Sometimes they claim a level of precision not based reliably on evidence. So, if a company selling washing powder claims 95.45% of British adults agree that this powder washes whiter than any other, then this level of precision is clearly inappropriate. It is unlikely that all British adults were surveyed, so the results are based only on a sample and not the whole population. At best the company should be claiming that over 95% of those asked agreed that their powder washes whiter than any other. Even if the whole population had been surveyed, to have given the result to two decimal points would have been absurd. The effect is to propose a high degree of scientific precision in the research. Frequently, however, inappropriate precision is an attempt to mask the unscientific nature of a study.

*decimal point 소수점



Advertisers often give us information with a(n) ___(A)___ precision, but it can be considered as an intention to conceal the lack of ___(B)___ of their research.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|--------------------|
| ① excessive | reliability |
| ② excessive | popularity |
| ③ sufficient | investment |
| ④ reasonable | integrity |
| ⑤ reasonable | availability |

18) When a child experiences painful, disappointing, or scary moments, it can be overwhelming, with intense emotions and bodily sensations flooding the right brain. When this happens, we as parents can help bring the left hemisphere into the picture so that the child can begin to understand what's happening. One of the best ways to promote this type of integration is to help retell the story of the frightening or painful experience. Bella, for instance, was nine years old when the toilet overflowed when she flushed, and the experience of watching the water rise and pour onto the floor left her unwilling to flush the toilet afterward. When Bella's father, Doug, learned about the "name it to tame it" technique, he sat down with his daughter and retold the story of the time the toilet overflowed. He allowed her to tell as much of the story as she could and helped to fill in the details. After retelling the story several times, Bella's fears lessened and eventually went away.



We may enable a child to ___(A)___ their painful, frightening experience by having them ___(B)___ as much of the painful story as possible.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|--------------|
| ① recall | adapt |
| ② recall | repeat |
| ③ overcome | erase |
| ④ overcome | repeat |
| ⑤ prevent | erase |

19) Researchers wanted to test whether making choices affects subsequent self-control. So in one study, they went to a mall and asked shoppers to complete a questionnaire about how many choices they had made throughout their shopping trip that day. Then they asked the same shoppers to complete as many 3 digit + 3 digit addition problems as they could. A second group of researchers secretly recorded the length of time spent on the math problems. This measure, in addition to the number of problems attempted, was the indicator of self-control ability. As expected, the shoppers who had made many choices were less patient with the math problems, both in terms of the number of problems attempted and the duration, than were the shoppers who had made fewer choices. This effect held even when statistically controlling for the amount of time spent on shopping and other variables such as age and gender.



The shoppers who had made ___(A)___ choices in the study had less ___(B)___ in solving math problems than their counterparts.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | multiple | ..... | persistence |
| ② | multiple | ..... | confidence |
| ③ | expensive | ..... | difficulty |
| ④ | expensive | ..... | persistence |
| ⑤ | unexpected | ..... | difficulty |

20) A predator is less likely to encounter bunched than scattered animals in the same range. Moreover, when a group of prey is attacked, only one or a few of its members are likely to be killed; the rest usually escape. The danger is diluted by numbers, the principle at work being the gain from maximizing competition for the bad things in life. If an unprepared student is afraid that a teacher will call on her, she will be more secure in a large class than in a small one because she is then protected by potential substitute victims. Protection by dilution is mathematically verifiable; it falls as the proportion of victims in the group increases and as the attack rate rises. (The latter is not linear: a herd of 100 antelopes does not get attacked 100 times more often than a lone animal.)

*dilute 희석하다



As the ___(A)___ of prey increases, its chances of being attacked ___(B)___.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------|-------|----------|
| ① | number | ..... | increase |
| ② | number | ..... | decrease |
| ③ | power | ..... | increase |
| ④ | variety | ..... | decrease |
| ⑤ | variety | ..... | arise |

21) For many people, red is an exciting, attractive color. Whether it is a suit or a sports car, the color red tells the world, "Look at this." In nature, red can be a warning color. An animal with red coloration is telling other creatures, "Stay away from me. I'm dangerous." Warning colors are useful only if they are seen. Animals with warning coloration do not hide; they show off their colors. The female black widow spider, for example, has a bright red mark on her abdomen to warn other animals of her deadly venom. Insects, such as wasps and bees, may have brilliant yellow-and-black-striped bodies, which warn of their painful sting. The skunk's apparent white stripe is clearly visible at night and alerts would-be predators to the foul-smelling odor they will get if they bother the skunk. The deadly South American arrow-poison frog has striking, shiny, black, and red-orange stripes. Many snakes, such as the Arizona coral snake, have bright colors to warn of their venom.

*abdomen 복부 **venom 독



Some animals have ___(A)___ that tell other animals that they are ___(B)___

(A) (B)

- ① noticeable colors attractive
- ② noticeable colors dangerous
- ③ human-like emotions mature
- ④ imitating behaviors attractive
- ⑤ imitating behaviors mature

22) Some psychologists argue that there is little convincing evidence for stable personality characteristics, and point out how unpredictable the same person can be in different situations. Instead of stable internal characteristics they argue that it is the similarities in the situational demands in which people find themselves that create apparent stability in behavior. For example, Lambie and Marcel challenge the notion of a unified self, and consider multiple selves. Each different self is appropriate for and responds to different aspects of the individual's emotional life; for example, professional self, mother self, daughter self, etc. According to this view, there are critical features in all everyday situations that dictate the behavior of the person. Any consistency in the person's behavior is due to the common area in the features of situations, not to any stable personality traits.



People create ___(A)___ behavior patterns, because there is a(n) ___(B)___ in the critical features of their everyday situations.

(A) (B)

- ① steady newness
- ② steady overlap
- ③ temporary limit
- ④ irregular difference
- ⑤ irregular unexpectedness

23) Intergroup contact is more likely to reduce stereotyping and create favorable attitudes if it is backed by social norms that promote equality among groups. If the norms support openness, friendliness, and mutual respect, the contact has a greater chance of changing attitudes and reducing prejudice than if they do not. Institutionally supported intergroup contact—that is, contact sanctioned by an outside authority or by established customs—is more likely to produce positive changes than unsupported contact. Without institutional support, members of an in-group may be reluctant to interact with outsiders because they feel doing so is deviant or simply inappropriate. With the presence of institutional support, however, contact between groups is more likely to be seen as appropriate, expected, and worthwhile. For instance, with respect to desegregation in elementary schools, there is evidence that students were more highly motivated and learned more in classes conducted by teachers (that is, authority figures) who supported rather than opposed desegregation.

*sanction 승인하다 **desegregation 인종 차별 폐지



Backed by social norms that pursue intergroup equality, intergroup contact tends to weaken ___(A)___ more, especially when it is led by ___(B)___ support.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|---------|----------------------|
| ① | bias | organizational |
| ② | bias | individualized |
| ③ | bias | financial |
| ④ | balance | organizational |
| ⑤ | balance | individualized |

24) Although the Netherlands had some of the most rigid environmental laws in the world, they weren't working well. Because of this, the government took a bold step: it admitted that there are limitations to regulating complex and interdependent environmental problems on an issue-by-issue basis. In place of this unworkable system of rules and regulations, the government decided to meet with the key players (industries and citizen groups, for example) to reach agreement on establishing bold new targets and timetables for drastically reducing pollution. The government let the companies select ways to reduce pollution; all that it asked of industry was a commitment to meet ambitious government targets and timetables. Industry groups happily signed the agreements, recognizing that the responsibility of meeting the targets was theirs and that failure to meet the goals would result in stiff penalties. The Dutch, therefore, used the carrot (incentive) and stick (penalty) approach in hopes of restructuring industry for sustainability.



The Dutch government had ___(A)___ environmental laws that weren't working well, so it met with relevant groups and had them ___(B)___ participate in modifying the existing laws to make them more effective.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|-----------|--------------------|
| ① | strict | directly |
| ② | strict | indirectly |
| ③ | written | carefully |
| ④ | different | politically |
| ⑤ | different | individually |

25) Whenever I consider buying a car, I check out the estimated fuel consumption. Manufacturers are obliged to provide figures, but I find that the numbers never quite work out in practice. The reason for this is due to the fact that the conditions under which a vehicle is tested for fuel consumption are different from the conditions under which it will actually be used. Manufacturers use test tracks and rolling roads. I have access to neither of these and neither would take me to work, the supermarket or the beach. I drive in a range of weather conditions and temperatures, with one, two, three or four people in the car with or without baggage or goods. Sometimes my windows are open, sometimes closed. I don't check my tires as often as I should. The point is that while the car I drive is of the same design as that tested by the maker, the conditions in which it operates are not, and so the manner in which it behaves is both different and, to a certain extent, unpredictable.



The ___(A)___ between a manufacturer's test conditions and a consumer's real-world driving conditions makes it difficult to ___(B)___ the fuel efficiency of a car.

(A) (B)

- ① mismatch predict
- ② mismatch improve
- ③ balance predict
- ④ interaction improve
- ⑤ interaction evaluate

26) Beneath all of the wild surface variety in all the fiction that people tell—no matter where, no matter when—there is a common structure. Fiction is almost always about people (or personified animals) with problems. The people want something badly—to survive, to win the girl or the boy, to find a lost child. But big obstacles lie between the heroes and what they want. Just about any story, including comic, tragic, and romantic ones, is about a hero's efforts to secure, usually at some cost, what he desires. While characters frequently do live happily ever after in fiction, they must always earn their good fortune by flirting with disaster. The more complicated the obstacle faced by the hero, the more we like the story.

*flirt with 두려워하지 않고 덤비다



In fiction, heroes confronting troubles is a ___(A)___ pattern because readers think heroes overcoming them makes the story more ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① cultural attractive
- ② cultural pointless
- ③ regional emotional
- ④ universal attractive
- ⑤ universal pointless

27) Polls are often used to indicate how citizens will vote in an election, and the way that a poll's sample group is selected has much to do with its results. A poll of random citizens will be less exact than a poll of registered voters (those not registered will not vote), and a poll of voters who intend to vote will be more exact than a poll of registered voters (many registered voters will not vote). Put simply, a properly chosen sample will more closely reflect the opinions of the target group. At one university a poll was taken asking students if they were satisfied with their classes, and a large percentage of the sampled students indicated that they were satisfied. Later it was revealed that the survey had been taken at an event for graduating students. Obviously, those who were not satisfied were not adequately represented because they may have left the university or failed to graduate.



To make an opinion poll ____(A)____, you should make sure that sampling ____(B)____ the target group.

(A) (B)

- ① accurate represents
- ② political represents
- ③ influential protects
- ④ political registers
- ⑤ accurate registers

28) Psychologist John Bargh did an experiment showing human perception and behavior can be influenced by external factors. He told a bunch of healthy undergraduates that he was testing their language abilities. He presented them with a list of words and asked them to create a coherent sentence from it. One of the lists was "DOWN SAT LONELY THE MAN WRINKLED BITTERLY THE WITH FACE OLD". "Bitterly, the lonely old man with the wrinkled face sat down" is one possible solution. But this was no linguistics test. Bargh was interested in how long it took the students to leave the lab and walk down the hall after they were exposed to the words. What he found was extraordinary. Those students who had been exposed to an "elderly" mix of words took almost 40 percent longer to walk down the hall than those who had been exposed to "random" words. Some students even walked with their shoulders bent forwards, dragging their feet as they left, as if they were 50 years older than they actually were.



In an experiment about human perception and behavior, participants who experienced ____(A)____ to words related to "elderly" showed pace, and some of them even showed posture, ____(B)____ to what the words suggested.

(A) (B)

- ① exposure corresponding
- ② resistance irrelevant
- ③ exposure contrary
- ④ resistance similar
- ⑤ preference comparable

29) Baby ducks following their mothers are a familiar sight to anyone who has read kindergarten storybooks. But how, Lorenz wondered, do the baby ducks know whom to follow? As a boy, Lorenz was delighted to see that they would trail after him instead of their mothers. As a scientist, Lorenz found that the baby ducks would follow anything—no matter how unlikely a mother—if they saw it move early in their lives. Lorenz realized that when baby geese in the wild follow a mother goose, they do so not because they recognize a parent who will lead them to food and away from danger, but because they instinctively follow anything seen early in life and moving. The first thing a newly born bird normally sees is its mother, and the baby bird's brain is programmed to recognize only a few of her characteristics before attaching to her.



Lorenz found that baby ducks and geese may consider any ___(A)___ object to be their mother if it ___(B)___.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ① feeding | looks like a mother |
| ② feeding | treats them kindly |
| ③ moving | is seen early in life |
| ④ moving | looks like a mother |
| ⑤ shining | is seen early in life |

30) Some natural resource-rich developing countries tend to create an excessive dependence on their natural resources, which generates a lower productive diversification and a lower rate of growth. Resource abundance in itself need not do any harm: many countries have abundant natural resources and have managed to outgrow their dependence on them by diversifying their economic activity. That is the case of Canada, Australia, or the US, to name the most important ones. But some developing countries are trapped in their dependence on their large natural resources. They suffer from a series of problems since a heavy dependence on natural capital tends to exclude other types of capital and thereby interfere with economic growth.



Relying on rich natural resources without ___(A)___ economic activities can be a ___(B)___ to economic growth.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------|-----------|
| ① varying | barrier |
| ② varying | shortcut |
| ③ limiting | challenge |
| ④ limiting | barrier |
| ⑤ connecting | shortcut |

31) Why do we help? One widely held view is that self-interest underlies all human interactions, that our constant goal is to maximize rewards and minimize costs. Accountants call it *cost-benefit analysis*. Philosophers call it *utilitarianism*. Social psychologists call it social exchange theory. If you are considering whether to donate blood, you may weigh the costs of doing so (time, discomfort, and anxiety) against the benefits (reduced guilt, social approval, and good feelings). If the rewards exceed the costs, you will help. Others believe that we help because we have been socialized to do so, through norms that prescribe how we ought to behave. Through socialization, we learn the reciprocity norm: the expectation that we should return help, not harm, to those who have helped us. In our relations with others of similar status, the reciprocity norm compels us to give (in favors, gifts, or social invitations) about as much as we receive.



People help because helping gives them ___(A)___, but also because they are socially learned to ___(B)___ what others have done for them.

(A) (B)

- ① advantages repay
- ② patience evaluate
- ③ wisdom forget
- ④ advantages accept
- ⑤ patience appreciate

32) Some researchers at Sheffield University recruited 129 hobbyists to look at how the time spent on their hobbies shaped their work life. To begin with, the team measured the seriousness of each participant's hobby, asking them to rate their agreement with statements like "I regularly train for this activity," and also assessed how similar the demands of their job and hobby were. Then, each month for seven months, participants recorded how many hours they had dedicated to their activity, and completed a scale measuring their belief in their ability to effectively do their job, or their "self-efficacy." The researchers found that when participants spent longer than normal doing their leisure activity, their belief in their ability to perform their job increased. But this was only the case when they had a serious hobby that was dissimilar to their job. When their hobby was both serious and similar to their job, then spending more time on it actually decreased their self-efficacy.



Research suggests that spending more time on serious hobbies can boost ___(A)___ at work if the hobbies and the job are sufficiently ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① confidence different
- ② productivity connected
- ③ relationships balanced
- ④ creativity separate
- ⑤ dedication similar

33) In 2011, Micah Edelson and his colleagues conducted an interesting experiment about external factors of memory manipulation. In their experiment, participants were shown a two minute documentary film and then asked a series of questions about the video. Directly after viewing the videos, participants made few errors in their responses and were correctly able to recall the details. Four days later, they could still remember the details and didn't allow their memories to be swayed when they were presented with any false information about the film. This changed, however, when participants were shown fake responses about the film made by other participants. Upon seeing the incorrect answers of others, participants were also drawn toward the wrong answers themselves. Even after they found out that the other answers had been fabricated and didn't have anything to do with the documentary, it was too late. The participants were no longer able to distinguish between truth and fiction. They had already modified their memories to fit the group.



According to the experiment, when participants were given false information itself, their memories remained ___(A)___, but their memories were ___(B)___ when they were exposed to other participants' fake responses.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|-------------------|
| ① stable | falsified |
| ② fragile | modified |
| ③ stable | intensified |
| ④ fragile | solidified |
| ⑤ concrete | maintained |

34) To feel empathy for another person, that is, to feel the same way as others, we do indeed often go back to the reason for his feeling thus or thus and ask for example: why is he troubled? —so as then for the same reason to become troubled ourselves. But it is much more usual to omit to do this and instead to produce the feeling in ourselves after the effects it exerts and displays on the other person by copying with our own body the expression of his eyes, his voice, his walk, his bearing. Then a similar feeling arises in us in consequence of an ancient association between movement and sensation, which has been trained to move backwards or forwards in either direction. We have brought our skill in understanding the feelings of others to a high state of perfection and in the presence of another person we are always almost involuntarily practicing this skill.



To understand other people's feelings, we try to consider the ___(A)___ of the person's troubles, but more often, we automatically ___(B)___ their bodily movements first.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|---------------|
| ① types | analyze |
| ② causes | imitate |
| ③ causes | ignore |
| ④ types | imitate |
| ⑤ consequences | ignore |

35) In a series of laboratory studies, some researchers first induced good or bad moods by exposing participants to music, and then allowed them to select either cheerful or depressing reading material. Some participants expected to meet and talk with someone new; these participants chose reading material opposite to their current mood, probably as a way to bring them out of their current feeling and bring them into a cool, neutral mood. In those cases, happy people chose sad readings, and sad people chose happy ones. In contrast, people who did not anticipate an interaction chose mood-congruent readings—happy people chose happy readings, and sad people chose sad ones. People get ready for social interaction with a new partner by trying to get out of either a bad or good mood and into a neutral state.

*congruent 일치하는



Studies show that people often seek to ___(A)___ neutral moods ___(B)___ new social interactions.

(A) (B)

- ① cultivate prior to
- ② cultivate after
- ③ destroy prior to
- ④ destroy during
- ⑤ avoid after

36) Are you more likely to use a drug with a 90% success rate or one with a 10% failure rate? These numbers both describe the same effectiveness rate, yet somehow a 90% success rate sounds better than a 10% failure rate. People consider a medical treatment with a 50% success rate as more effective and are more likely to recommend it to their family members than a treatment with a 50% failure rate. In one study, researchers examined the effects of expressing something in words on participants' perceptions of the healthiness of different foods. They compared two foods, one with 5% of calories from fat, the other with 25%. Each food was described in terms of either how fat-free it was (95% fat-free or 75% fat-free) or how much fat was in the food (5% or 25%). As predicted, more participants saw the food as healthy when it was described in terms of how fat-free it was than in terms of how much fat it contained.



The way in which information is ___(A)___ can make a big difference to how it is ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① processed stored
- ② collected stored
- ③ collected interpreted
- ④ presented interpreted
- ⑤ presented reduced

37) Husbands are often guilty of pushing their wives into exercise that is too exhausting. When they work out side by side, at the same rate, he runs slower for her, and she runs faster for him. One is underexercised, the other is overexercised. Moreover, the wife can face a risk of injury, because her muscles are overworked. Men and women should think twice about exercising together because of the difference in their muscle mass. The average man has 20 percent more muscle than the average woman, so he needs higher tension and speeds when he exercises. In the rare cases the man is quite out of condition and the woman is really fit, then "coed" running seems to work well. In most cases, however, women will get more reward from their exercise if they slow down and exercise alone or with another woman.



According to the text, it is ___(A)___ for men and women to try to exercise ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① inefficient together
- ② inefficient regularly
- ③ desirable regularly
- ④ motivating together
- ⑤ motivating individually

38) There was a series of experiments about factors which affect the way of people's behaviors. In the first of the experiments, commuters gave more money to a charity collector at the top of an escalator than to one at the bottom. In another experiment 60 volunteers were asked to give out an amount of hot chilli sauce to be eaten by a stranger who they were told disliked hot food. Those who had been taken up to a stage dished out less than half the amount than those who had been taken down to an orchestra pit. And in a third, people were less likely to inflict punishment on another person after they ascended steps—and were crueler after they went down stairs. The link between where we are and how we behave may sound unlikely, but psychologists say there are plenty of clues linking the two in real life.



According to the experiments above, people's ___(A)___ is likely to be influenced by the ___(B)___ of the place where they are located.

(A) (B)

- ① patience atmosphere
- ② generosity height
- ③ patience height
- ④ generosity size
- ⑤ honesty atmosphere

39) The white polyester suit John Travolta wore in the movie *Saturday Night Fever* sold for \$145,000 at an auction. Quite similar suits could easily be purchased for a couple of dollars at a second-hand store, but the fact that it had been worn by a star in a hit movie made this particular suit seem special, even unique. In one study, participants were each given a cookie to taste and rate. Some participants received the cookie from a jar containing 10 cookies, whereas others received the cookie from a jar containing two cookies. Even though the cookies came from the same Nabisco box, the people who took the cookie from the jar containing only two cookies rated it higher than did the people who took the cookie from the jar containing 10 cookies.



The perceived ___(A)___ of things changes according to how ___(B)___ they are.

(A) (B)

- ① beauty useful
- ② value useful
- ③ value scarce
- ④ risk scarce
- ⑤ risk safe

40) In an experiment, researcher Kathleen Vohns and her team invited subjects to take part in a "get acquainted" conversation. The subjects and experimenters met near a desk with a computer running a screen saver. The first screen saver had fish swimming, the second was a blank screen, and the third showed a shower of money. They were not asked anything about the screen saver. It was just flashing away in the background. Even so, the people who had money in their peripheral vision put a significantly greater distance between their own chair and that of the experimenter. When they were asked if they would like to work on a task alone or with other people, 72 percent of the money-screen group chose to be alone. Only 16 percent of the other groups did the same.

*peripheral 주변부의



Even the slightest ___(A)___ of money makes people more socially ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① lack attractive
- ② lack distant
- ③ fear active
- ④ hint distant
- ⑤ hint active

41) There is a story of a tool company that manufactured drill bits. Faced with financial losses, company executives gathered to discuss the problem: a declining demand for drill bits. After a silence, one member of the executive team opened his mouth: "The market isn't for bits—it's for holes that the drill makes!" The story does illustrate a basic but often overlooked truth: "There are no markets for products—only markets for what products can do." In contemporary industry, the Xerox Corp. shows this principle in action. Xerox successfully pioneered the copy machine industry by renting out copiers at a "per copy" price rather than selling machines outright. They correctly saw the market was for copies, not machines.

*drill bit 드릴에 끼우는 날



Companies need to figure out that customers do not want ___(A)___ themselves, but only the ___(B)___ that they can create or produce.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------------|--------------------|
| ① products | result |
| ② products | profit |
| ③ discounts | result |
| ④ advertisements | profit |
| ⑤ advertisements | satisfaction |

42) For most of us, the pain of losing a dollar is far more powerful than the pleasure of winning a dollar. Marketing and advertising executives follow this principle. A study of insurance policies, for instance, found that consumers switch companies twice as often when their carrier raises rates, as opposed to when the competition decreases its rate by the same amount. In everyday life, people make poor choices when they try to avoid loss. Many home owners looking to sell their houses right now would rather keep them on the market for an extra year than drop the price to \$5,000 less than they paid, even though keeping the home for an extra year will surely cost them more than \$5,000. The idea of a loss was just too painful for them. In contrast, home owners facing a gain on a house often sold too early and for too little. The gain didn't matter as much as long as there wasn't a loss.



People tend to let the fear of loss ___(A)___ rational decision-making, which causes them to be ___(B)___.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-------------|--------------------------|
| ① overpower | worse off |
| ② encourage | more careful |
| ③ prevent | well informed |
| ④ change | open-minded |
| ⑤ disrupt | rather indifferent |

43) Mr. A and Mr. B were scheduled to leave the airport on different flights at the same time. They traveled from town in the same limousine, were caught in a traffic jam, and arrived at the airport 30 minutes after the scheduled departure time of their flights. Mr. A is told that his flight left on time. Mr. B is told that his flight was delayed and left just 5 minutes ago. Who is more upset? When they were presented with this scenario, 96 percent of the respondents thought Mr. B would be more upset than Mr. A. You can almost feel the same frustration as Mr. B experiences. "If only I had left home earlier." "If only we had used Main Street instead of Elm Street." There are so many ways to imagine a different outcome. When you miss your objective by a lot, it is hard to imagine that small differences would have led to a successful result. However, when you miss by a little, it hurts.



One factor that affects our ___(A)___ is how close we come to ___(B)___ our desired result.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|------------------|
| ① regret | dismissing |
| ② insight | dismissing |
| ③ regret | achieving |
| ④ satisfaction | confirming |
| ⑤ satisfaction | achieving |

44) What's bothering you? Do you have many "what if" thoughts? Sometimes your mind is obsessed with an imaginary situation to come after the present, which often creates fear and concern. There is no way that you can cope with such a situation because it doesn't exist. However, you can stop such thoughts, simply by acknowledging this moment. Become aware of your breathing and feel the air flowing in and out of your body. All that you ever have to deal with in real life is this moment. Ask yourself what "problem" you have right now, not next year, tomorrow, or five minutes from now. You can always cope with the now, but you can never cope with the future. The answer will be there when you need it.



You should concentrate on the ___(A)___, realizing that caring about the future too much will only bring ___(B)___.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|---------------------------|
| ① past | loss of confidence |
| ② past | unreliable answers |
| ③ present | loss of confidence |
| ④ present | unnecessary worries |
| ⑤ impossible | unnecessary worries |

45) If you want to get someone to do what you want, try asking them first if they'd mind babysitting your pet elephant! This sneaky technique is a more effective version of the classic 'foot-in-the-door' approach, according to the study at the Warsaw School in Poland. In an office context, a boss might ask an employee to work weekends for a whole year and take a pay cut. When that request gets turned down, the manager should get better results with the follow-up asking for a report to be turned in by Friday. The bizarre or extreme question effectively reframes the real request to make it sound much more reasonable. It is because the weird question throws off our usual refusal script. Instead of instinctively saying no, we question why we are being asked something so out of the ordinary and wonder whether we should have been so quick to refuse.

*Warsaw 바르샤바(폴란드의 수도)



According to the study, the good way to make people ___(A)___ with what you're asking for is to start with a(n) ___(B)___ demand first.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|---------|-------|------------|
| ① | comply | ..... | outrageous |
| ② | comply | ..... | ambiguous |
| ③ | begin | ..... | negotiable |
| ④ | begin | ..... | simple |
| ⑤ | come up | ..... | polite |

46) Formal organizations such as multinational corporations train workers to perform their jobs in a certain way and reward them for good performance. When workers are trained to respond mindlessly to the dictates of the job, however, they risk developing trained incapacity—the inability to respond to new or unusual circumstances or to recognize when official rules or procedures do not apply or may be doing harm. In other words, workers are trained to do their jobs in an efficient way to meet organizational goals while ignoring other important matters related to their health, the community, and the environment. At the root of trained incapacity is a job with little variety and repetitive tasks. Economist Thorstein Veblen argues that as variety in work decreases, the amount of thought and time needed to perform a job also decreases.



When the workers of organizations are trained to do ___(A)___ jobs, they possibly end up being ___(B)___ to deal with new or changing situations.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|---------|
| ① | complex | ..... | afraid |
| ② | repetitive | ..... | eager |
| ③ | demanding | ..... | prompt |
| ④ | monotonous | ..... | unable |
| ⑤ | professional | ..... | willing |

47) Rangel had 20 volunteers taste five wine samples which, they were told, were identified by their different retail prices: \$5, \$10, \$35, \$45, and \$90 per bottle. While the subjects tasted and evaluated the wines, their brains were scanned using fMRI which is a technique that directly measures the blood flow in the brain, thereby providing information on brain activity. There was a catch to the experiment, however. Although the subjects had been told that they would taste five different, variously priced wines, they actually had sampled only three wines. Wines 1 and 2 were used twice, but were labeled with two different prices. For example, wine 2 was presented as the \$90 wine (its actual retail price) and also as the \$10 wine. When the subjects were told the wine cost \$90 a bottle, they liked it; at \$10 a bottle, not so much. In a follow-up experiment, the subjects again tasted all five wine samples, but without any price information; this time, they rated the cheapest wine as their most preferred.



Rangel's wine experiment shows that ___(A)___ influences ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① price demand
- ② price taste
- ③ color taste
- ④ origin quality
- ⑤ origin demand

48) Have you ever wondered why car dealers often offer lower-cost accessories like tinted windows after you have negotiated the vehicle price? Several hundred dollars here and there at that point seems minimal after you have agreed to pay \$25,000 for a new car. Many studies show that, as psychologist Cialdini notes, "If the second item is fairly different from the first, we will tend to see it as more different than it actually is." When I bought a jacket, shirts, tie, and belt, it was no wonder that the store's owner presented the most expensive item first. The shirts, tie, and belt seemed much less expensive in comparison with the jacket. This also works the other way around. If you first look at a relatively inexpensive belt, then look at a jacket next, the jacket will seem that much more expensive.



The ___(A)___ of objects with others may influence how their prices are ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① contrast negotiated
- ② contrast perceived
- ③ exchange perceived
- ④ exchange designed
- ⑤ relation negotiated

49) Logically, music performers need listeners. In fact, they can't sell their performance without consumers. And as practically all research in music has demonstrated, musical ability is not spread uniformly across the population. Therefore, it is surely true that the vast majority of us are listeners rather than performers. Yet, we have spent so much of our time maintaining music education as performers and ignoring the need to develop intelligent listeners. Of course, all our students have the potential for being good performers, and we should encourage young people to develop their artistic skills. At the same time, we need to provide a more educationally relevant focus for the vast majority of students who give up performance classes in their mid-teens and never come into contact with music educators again!



Music education for good ___(A)___ is valuable but we must consider that music education should aim as much at producing intelligent and sophisticated ___(B)___ of music.

(A) (B)

- ① performance consumers
- ② performance producers
- ③ meditation consumers
- ④ interaction educators
- ⑤ interaction producers

50) Scientists now believe that human beings acquired the sense of taste as a way to avoid being poisoned. Edible plants generally taste sweet; deadly ones, bitter. Taste is supposed to help us differentiate food that's good for us from food that's not. The taste buds on our tongues can detect the presence of half a dozen or so basic tastes, including: sweet, sour, bitter, salty, astringent, and umami (a taste discovered by Japanese researchers, a rich and full sense of deliciousness triggered by amino acids in foods such as shellfish, mushrooms, potatoes, and seaweed). Taste buds offer a relatively limited means of detection, however, compared to the human olfactory system, which can perceive thousands of different chemical aromas. Indeed "flavor" is primarily the smell of gases being released by the chemicals you've just put in your mouth.

*taste bud 미뢰(혀의 미각 기관) **olfactory system 후각 기관



Although our tongues are supposed to play a role in differentiating food that's good for us from food that is not, the ___(A)___ of the food we take in is mostly determined by its ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① taste color
- ② taste smell
- ③ aroma nutrition
- ④ value chemicals
- ⑤ aroma recipe

51) Criticism is an everyday occurrence. Nearly every gossip session involves criticism of someone not present. Criticism can be painful. It can be tempting to counter-attack with an equally hostile tone. But instead of responding in the heat of the moment, decide on whether it's worth it. It is usually best not to reply when the critics have little credibility and their criticisms are published in a magazine with a small circulation. Think of a high-profile person, like Aung San SuuKy, (who is subject to political criticism). If the critics are obscure and publish their criticisms in little-read media, then she would be better off ignoring them. However, if the critics are high-profile and their criticisms are reported in widely read magazines, it is more risky not to respond. Suppose she is criticized by other Myanmar leaders and the criticisms are reported in leading newspapers. Then not responding might be interpreted as accepting the criticisms.



It is better to decide on whether to respond to criticisms or not, depending on the ___(A)___ of critics and ___(B)___ of the media where they publish their criticisms.

(A) (B)

- ① authority function
- ② authority influence
- ③ opinion influence
- ④ opinion history
- ⑤ intention function

52) Participants in a laboratory study were asked to listen to a pair of very loud, unpleasant noises played through headphones. One noise lasted for eight seconds. The other lasted sixteen. The first eight seconds of the second noise were identical to the first noise, whereas the second eight seconds, while still loud and unpleasant, were not as loud. Later, the participants were told that they would have to listen to one of the noises again, but that they could choose which one. Clearly the second noise is worse—the unpleasantness lasted twice as long. Nevertheless, the overwhelming majority of people chose the second to be repeated. Why? Because whereas both noises were unpleasant and had the same irritating peak, the second had a less unpleasant end, and so was remembered as less annoying than the first.



According to an experiment, what influences subjects' decisions about which noise to listen to again is not the ___(A)___ of the noise, but how they felt at the ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① length last moment
- ② length peak
- ③ loudness start
- ④ loudness last moment
- ⑤ pleasantness peak

53) In a study, two scientists found that the rates at which citizens agreed to donate their organs varied across different European countries. What was more impressive about these differences is that there were only two distinct groups. One group had very high organ donation rates, and the other had very low rates, with almost nothing in between. What could explain such a large difference? In Austria, becoming an organ donor is automatic; people have to make the choice not to be one. In Germany, in contrast, people have to make the decision to be an organ donor. The difference in policies seems to be small and unimportant. It is just a difference between having to send a simple document in the mail and not having to, but that difference is enough to change the rate of donors from 12 percent to 99.9 percent.



The difference in the ___(A)___ of organ donation between Austria and Germany comes from the ___(B)___ of the two nations.

(A) (B)

- ① risk policies
- ② rates histories
- ③ rates policies
- ④ timing histories
- ⑤ timing identities

54) In today's marketing and advertising-soaked world, people cannot escape brands. The younger they are when they start using a brand or product, the more likely they are to keep using it for years to come. But that's not the only reason companies are aiming their marketing and advertising at younger consumers. As James U. McNeal, a professor at Texas A&M University, puts it, "Seventy-five percent of spontaneous food purchases can be traced to a nagging child. And one out of two mothers will buy a food simply because her child requests it. To trigger desire in a child is to trigger desire in the whole family." In other words, kids have power over spending in their households, they have power over their grandparents and they have power over their baby-sitters. That's why companies use tricks to manipulate their minds.



Children can be ___(A)___ in marketing in and of themselves due to their ability to ___(B)___ their parents' purchases.

(A) (B)

- ① influential predict
- ② influential direct
- ③ analyzed calculate
- ④ analyzed overestimate
- ⑤ worthless underestimate

55) I'm sure everyone has heard the words, "I told you so" or "I knew that would happen." An example is when a letter comes in the mail informing an individual that he was accepted into a college. When he tells his mother, she says, "I really had a feeling that you were going to get in," even though she had expressed doubts to his father earlier that week. Here's another example. A student who is not visibly excellent in math somehow wins first place in a math contest. His friends and peers say that his win is not surprising based on his natural talents. This also holds true in history. When the horrific incident of 9/11 occurred, many people thought that such an event was bound to happen. But in reality, few warned that such an attack was going to occur.



Although they cannot ___(A)___ the outcome of an event, people tend to ___(B)___ their ability to do so once the event has occurred.

(A) (B)

- ① predict accept
- ② predict overestimate
- ③ change overestimate
- ④ control emphasize
- ⑤ control accept

56) Researchers have studied large herds of animals to better understand how change happens in the wild. The conventional wisdom had always held that pack leaders were responsible for a herd's shifts and direction changes. Researchers have repeatedly observed that this is not the case. Herd movement turns out to be less top-down—more democratic—than people previously believed. Any single animal within a herd can start a shift in the herd's direction. All it takes is one animal that senses a need, such as the threat of a predator, and moves away from it. Then a few others follow, forming a subgroup. Then other subgroups form and make the move, until the subgroups make up fifty-one percent of the herd. Fifty-one percent is the tipping point at which the whole herd then moves together.



Contrary to the common belief that herd movements are directed only by the ___(A)___ animal, they can be ___(B)___ by any individual whose movement others follow.

(A) (B)

- ① dominant hindered
- ② dominant initiated
- ③ subordinate completed
- ④ subordinate initiated
- ⑤ unknown hindered

57) Researchers have applied our present-day understanding of human physiology to estimate the dietary requirements of Neanderthals. From measuring chemical isotopes derived from their bones, it is known that Neanderthals consumed mostly protein and fat during the long winters and would have little access to fruit or vegetables. Judging from their body size and their skin area, one can calculate that a Neanderthal would need to consume 35% more calories than an average adult American male. But when one considers that these ancient people must have been very active because they had to hunt near an ice front, they must have burned more calories. Taking all these factors into account, a group of ten Neanderthals would have needed two reindeer each week.

*isotope 동위 원소



It has been found Neanderthals were great ___(A)___, because their bodies and lifestyle required more ___(B)___ than modern humans.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------------|------------------|
| ① inventors | energy |
| ② meat-eaters | space |
| ③ meat-eaters | energy |
| ④ hunter-gatherers | space |
| ⑤ hunter-gatherers | creativity |

58) Before the 1980s, the environmental movement was basically for small groups of people who were interested in the issues of their own communities. In the U.S., for example, there was a group of white, middle-class people saving species in the North, fighting for their own water supply locally. It protected special places and habitats, but it did not have a broad view. It did not have any minorities in it. It surely didn't include other regions beyond its own. That is, the environmental movement of that era was done regionally and locally, and was not a comprehensive movement. It was bound to fail because, for instance, whales travel around the world. They go all over the place. The world had already been globalized by the creatures on the planet, although it was not recognized.



Before the 1980s, the environmental movement was not very ___(A)___ because it lacked the ___(B)___ view.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|------------------|
| ① successful | global |
| ② successful | scientific |
| ③ systematic | scientific |
| ④ political | global |
| ⑤ political | ethical |

59) Research by Paul Slovic of Decision Research and the University of Oregon shows that people who are otherwise caring and would go out of their way to help another individual become indifferent to the suffering of the masses. In one experiment, people were given \$5 to donate to lessen hunger overseas. The first choice was to give the money to a particular child, Rokia, a seven-year-old in Mali. The second choice was to help twenty-one million hungry Africans. The third choice was to help Rokia, but as just one of many victims of hunger. Can you guess which choice was most popular? Slovic reported that donations to the individual, Rokia, were far greater than donations to the second choice, the statistical portrayal of the hunger crisis. That's not particularly surprising. But what is surprising, and some would say discouraging, is that adding the statistical realities of the larger hunger problem to Rokia's story significantly reduced the contributions to Rokia.



An experiment shows that while people are more willing to help ___(A)___ in need, they become indifferent when given the ___(B)___ perspective of hunger.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| ① | an individual | larger |
| ② | an individual | simpler |
| ③ | the masses | broader |
| ④ | the masses | fairer |
| ⑤ | a nation | clearer |

60) Human history contains many inspiring examples of courage. There are "freedom museums" in Norway, Denmark, and other European countries. They celebrate the efforts of a heroic few to resist the occupation of the Nazis or to attempt to help Jews escape from the Holocaust during World War II. Many of us tour such museums and admire the displays, certain that we, too, would exhibit such courage. But these acts of humanity and bravery, however encouraging, don't cover our tendency to obey authority. We keep the myth that we are not vulnerable to obedience pressures. We have seen how the forces of the actual situation can defeat those values and self- conceptions. Indeed, we often avoid taking action when presented with opportunities to help others out of danger.



Although we are certain that we would ___(A)___ the pressures of authority, we often ___(B)___ them in the actual situations.

- | | (A) | (B) |
|---|---------|--------------------|
| ① | admit | conform to |
| ② | admit | surrender to |
| ③ | escape | disregard |
| ④ | disobey | disregard |
| ⑤ | disobey | surrender to |

