

# CORE SET

S3 (100)



NAME

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

## 사용매뉴얼

- ◆ 페이지마다 2문제가 있습니다. 풀어야 할 문제의 개수도 2의 배수로 정해서 매번 일정한 개수를 풀어나갑니다.
- ◆ 2문제당 5~10분 정도로 시간을 정해서 풉니다.
- ◆ 채점은 다음과 같이 합니다.
  - 각 문제 번호에 맞은 문제는 ○표, 틀린 문제는 √표를 합니다.
  - 마지막으로 푼 문제의 아래쪽에 문제를 푼 날짜와 맞은 개수를 표시합니다.  
예) 1월 31일에 12개 중 10개 맞았을 경우 ⇒ 1.31 10/12
  - 틀린 문제는 맞을 때까지 최소 2회 더 풀어봅니다.
  - 다시 풀어 맞은 문제에는 ○표를 추가합니다.
  - 처음에 틀렸던 문제는 답지를 참고해 반드시 오답 노트를 합니다. 오답 노트는 문제 옆에 논리적으로 적습니다.  
⇒ 오답 노트를 하는 과정은 문제 푸는 논리를 내 것으로 만드는 과정입니다.
  - 일정 기간이 지나면 날짜별로 맞은 개수를 퍼센트로 환산해서, 어떻게 나아지고 있는지 확인합니다.
- ◆ 문제를 푸는 과정에 모르는 단어가 나오더라도 바로 사전을 찾지 말고 위쪽에 표시만 하고 계속 읽어 나갑니다.  
⇒ 첫 번째 채점을 하고 난 다음 모르는 단어를 찾아 확인합니다. 새로 알게 된 단어들은 단어장을 만들어 정리해 둡니다.
- ◆ 답지의 해설을 보고도 이해가 되지 않는 경우, 담당 교사나 [《인사이트온웹 수능영어카페 https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb》](https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb)에 문의해서 해결합니다.
- ◆ 교재 오류 관련(오탈자, 오답, 편집 오류, 문제 및 해설 오류 등) 신고도 [《인사이트온웹 수능영어카페 https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb》](https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb)에서 가능합니다.

# 인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

## ■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

## ■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

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

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

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

1) In one study, the researchers took advantage of a real incident that occurred on a university campus. During the incident, the university's e-mail system allowed users only to e-mail campus addresses. The researchers handed out surveys to MBA students asking them the extent to which they believed that the Office of Information Technology (OIT), which managed the university's computer network, should be held accountable for this disruption. Before responding to the survey, half of the MBA students were told that the disruption was 'believed to be the result of a computer error that consequently fried the server,' whereas the other half were told that the disruption was 'believed to be the result of an operator's mistake that consequently fried the server.' The results revealed that participants assigned greater blame to the OIT, including suggesting more substantial penalties, when they believed the disruption was caused by an operator's mistake than by a computer error.



When \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ was recognized as the main cause of the university's e-mail system accident, the university was more likely to be held \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ for the accident.

- | (A)           | (B)                 |
|---------------|---------------------|
| ① technology  | ..... reliable      |
| ② technology  | ..... responsible   |
| ③ overload    | ..... unaccountable |
| ④ human error | ..... unaccountable |
| ⑤ human error | ..... responsible   |

2) Experts have found that reading classical texts benefits the mind by catching the reader's attention and triggering moments of self-reflection. The brain activity of volunteers was monitored as they read classical works. These same texts were then "translated" into more straightforward, modern language and again the readers' brains were monitored as they read the words. Scans showed that the more challenging prose and poetry set off far more electrical activity in the brain than the more pedestrian versions. Scientists were able to study the brain activity as it responded to each word and record how it lit up as the readers encountered unusual words, surprising phrases or difficult sentence structures. This lighting up lasts long enough to shift the brain into a higher gear, encouraging further reading. The research also found that reading the more challenging version of poetry, in particular, increases activity in the right hemisphere of the brain, helping the readers to reflect on and reevaluate their own experiences in light of what they have read. The academics said this meant the classics were more useful than self-help books.



Original versions of classical texts are helpful to readers because they contain \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ language that inspires further reading and \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ readers' self-reflection.

- | (A)              | (B)              |
|------------------|------------------|
| ① challenging    | ..... distorts   |
| ② demanding      | ..... activates  |
| ③ comprehensible | ..... increases  |
| ④ difficult      | ..... hinders    |
| ⑤ accessible     | ..... stimulates |

3) When your favorite sports team won the national championship last year, did you wear the team cap? When your best friend won that special award, do you remember how often you told others the good news about him? Robert Cialdini and his colleagues first observed enjoying reflected glory at colleges with powerful football teams. The researchers found that, when asked how their team had fared in a recent football game, the students were more likely to say, "We won," when their team had been successful than to respond "We lost," when it had been defeated. In another study, the researchers counted the number of people wearing clothes with their school name at a number of large universities on the Mondays after football games. On the Monday following a win by the football team, 64% of those observed were wearing school colors, compared to only 44% after a loss.



People tend to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the glory of a successful other with whom they are in some way \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A)                      (B)

- ① hide ..... unfamiliar
- ② hide ..... associated
- ③ ignore ..... dissatisfied
- ④ share ..... dissatisfied
- ⑤ share ..... associated

4) Chenbo Zhong at the University of Toronto has shown that subjects who are asked to wash their hands with soap before filling out questionnaires become more moralistic about issues related to moral purity. Once you're clean, you want to keep dirty things far away. Zhong has also shown the reverse process: immorality makes people want to get clean. People who are asked to recall their own moral violations or merely copy by hand an account of someone else's moral violation find themselves thinking about cleanliness more often, and wanting more strongly to clean themselves. They are more likely to select hand wipes and other cleaning products when given a choice of consumer products to take home after the experiment. Zhong calls this the Macbeth effect, named for Lady Macbeth's obsession with water and cleaning after she encourages her husband to murder King Duncan. (She says "A little water clears us of this deed.")



Cleaning ourselves can make us more \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ guarding our moral purity, and immorality makes us feel \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A)                      (B)

- ① concerned with ..... socially isolated
- ② concerned with ..... physically dirty
- ③ optimistic about ..... socially isolated
- ④ indifferent to ..... physically dirty
- ⑤ indifferent to ..... emotionally exhausted

5) Centuries ago, philosophers regarded memory as a soft wax tablet that would preserve anything imprinted on it. With the advent of the printing press, people began to think of memory as a library that stores events and facts for later retrieval. (Those of us of a certain age still think of it that way, muttering about where we "filed" information in our mental cabinets.) With the inventions of movies and tape recorders, people started thinking of memory as a video camera, clicking on at the moment of birth and automatically recording every moment thereafter. Nowadays we think of memory in computer terms, and although some of us wish for more RAM, we assume that just about everything that happens to us is "saved." Your brain might not choose to screen all those memories, but they are in there, just waiting for you to retrieve them.

\*wax tablet 밀랍을 칠한 서자판(書字板)



Memory has been \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the objects that reflect our times and \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A)

(B)

- ① enhanced by ..... philosophy
- ② compared to ..... language
- ③ cherished by ..... language
- ④ compared to ..... technology
- ⑤ enhanced by ..... technology

6) Norbett Mintz, a researcher at Brandeis University, and his mentor, the renowned psychologist Abraham Maslow conducted an interesting experiment regarding a unique behavioral pattern in people. Their methodology consisted of a study using three rooms: a "beautiful" room (BR), an "ugly" room (UR), and an "average" room (AR). Subjects were twenty-six male and sixteen female undergraduates, who were tested by one male and one female examiner. Testing consisted of the viewing and rating of negative-print photographs for the evaluation of "energy" and "well-being" as the subjects sat within the environments of the three different rooms. The results of an analysis of variance on the differences in the rating scores obtained in the three rooms showed that the average ratings for "energy" and "wellbeing" in the BR were significantly higher than ratings in the UR. Students in the UR rated the images of the photographs weary and irritable. The ratings in the BR were also higher than ratings in the AR.



How you \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ a person or an object is affected by your \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ surroundings.

(A)

(B)

- ① remember ..... aesthetic
- ② remember ..... cultural
- ③ define ..... familiar
- ④ perceive ..... cultural
- ⑤ perceive ..... aesthetic

7) Parents often do not provide the number of repeated exposures required and fail to offer foods that are rejected by their children. In one study, the average number of exposures provided before mothers decided their children liked or disliked a food was less than three. In examining a large sample of children with feeding problems, we have found a significant inverse relationship between the caregiver's willingness to offer foods to their children other than those served during family meals and the number of foods eaten by their children. Children who reject foods eaten by the family are often offered other foods. However, children who are offered alternative meals that typically consist only of preferred foods, never have the opportunity to taste different foods (since other foods are not offered). Thus, these children never develop preferences for various foods.



Children who are offered \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ foods may lose the opportunity to increase their diet \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- |               | (A)   |           | (B) |
|---------------|-------|-----------|-----|
| ① healthy     | ..... | diversity |     |
| ② healthy     | ..... | intake    |     |
| ③ alternative | ..... | diversity |     |
| ④ alternative | ..... | intake    |     |
| ⑤ organic     | ..... | quality   |     |

8) The child-care centers in Israel faced a problem: parents sometimes came late to pick up their children. A teacher had to stay with the children until the tardy parents arrived. To solve this problem, the centers imposed a fine for late pickups. What do you suppose happened? Late pickups actually increased. Now if you assume that people respond to incentives, this is a puzzling result. You would expect the fine to reduce, not increase, the incidence of late pickups. So what actually happened? Before, parents who came late felt guilty. They felt they were imposing an inconvenience on the teachers. Now, parents considered a late pickup as a service for which they were willing to pay. They treated the fine as if it were a fee. Rather than imposing on the teacher, they were simply paying him or her to work longer.



Contrary to the intentions of child-care centers in Israel, \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ punishment for parents' late pickups functioned not as an incentive but as a tool of \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- |            | (A)   |               | (B) |
|------------|-------|---------------|-----|
| ① monetary | ..... | correction    |     |
| ② monetary | ..... | justification |     |
| ③ moral    | ..... | evaluation    |     |
| ④ moral    | ..... | persuasion    |     |
| ⑤ physical | ..... | discipline    |     |

9) We were hired to study how potato chips are sold in employee cafeterias. In one, the rack of chips and pretzels was positioned at the head of the line, right where you picked up your tray. In another, the chips were down at the end of the line, just before the cashier. Did it make much of a difference? When the chips were near the end, sales were dramatically higher than at the head. How can you decide what kind of chips you want before you've chosen your sandwich? Similarly, one December we studied a department store where a Christmas wrapping paper fixture was positioned just inside the entrance, and it wasn't selling much because nobody buys the paper before they buy the gifts. It was moved so that it was one of the last things shoppers came upon, and sales went up.



The \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ of goods display can have much effect on sales because customers may find some goods' uses after \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ have been made.

(A)

(B)

- ① sequence ..... main purchases
- ② sequence ..... price comparisons
- ③ frequency ..... advertisement analyses
- ④ frequency ..... main purchases
- ⑤ harmony ..... price comparisons

10) Your experience with competition probably comes from sports and games, where one side wins and the other loses. Market exchange is not like that. Neither buyers nor sellers would participate in the market unless they expected to become better off. A buyer values the product purchased at least as much as the money paid for it. A seller values the money received at least as much as the price at which the product was sold. For example, a consumer pays \$9 for a pizza only if he or she expects the marginal benefit of that pizza to be worth at least the best alternative use of that \$9. The producer supplies a pizza for \$9 only if he or she expects its marginal cost to be no more than \$9. Again, market exchange usually makes both sides better off. It is done because both sides want to do it, and the result is typically win-win.



Market exchange is a \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ activity in which both sides of the market are likely to \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A)

(B)

- ① risky ..... fail
- ② risky ..... compete
- ③ forced ..... negotiate
- ④ voluntary ..... benefit
- ⑤ voluntary ..... fight



11) Plato and Tolstoy both assume that it can be firmly established that certain works have certain effects. Plato is sure that the representation of cowardly people makes us cowardly; the only way to prevent this effect is to suppress such representations. Tolstoy is confident that the artist who sincerely expresses feelings of pride will pass those feelings on to us; we can no more escape than we could escape an infectious disease. In fact, however, the effects of art are neither so certain nor so direct. People vary a great deal both in the intensity of their response to art and in the form which that response takes. Some people may indulge fantasies of violence by watching a film instead of working out those fantasies in real life. Others may be disgusted by even glamorous representations of violence. Still others may be left unmoved, neither attracted nor disgusted.



Although Plato and Tolstoy claim that works of art have a(n) \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ impact on people's feelings, the degrees and forms of people's actual responses \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ greatly.

- | (A)           | (B)             |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ① unavoidable | ..... differ    |
| ② direct      | ..... converge  |
| ③ temporary   | ..... fluctuate |
| ④ unexpected  | ..... converge  |
| ⑤ favorable   | ..... differ    |

12) When a new queen bee is ready to fly off and mate, there's an interesting ceremony in the beehive that looks like a royal wedding. Suddenly thousands of worker bees pour out of the hive at once. Those that can fly take to the air, flying excitedly in circles above the hive. They are not aggressive, and you could almost interpret their behavior as celebratory. However, this grouping and flying has survived as a behavior because it helps them pass their genes down to the next generation. It's dangerous to leave the hive, especially for a big, juicy, slow-moving queen, because many birds love eating bees. By coming out in large numbers, there're a variety of tasty looking targets, so the queen has a much better chance of avoiding the predators, even if a hundred bees get eaten during that time. If the queen is only one of 10,000 or more crawling and flying around, the odds are only one in a hundred that she'll be one of the unlucky ones.



When the queen bee flies to mate, many worker bees try to preserve their \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ by dramatically reducing the probability of her \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- | (A)        | (B)                    |
|------------|------------------------|
| ① genes    | ..... being eaten      |
| ② genes    | ..... starving herself |
| ③ position | ..... losing the way   |
| ④ honey    | ..... losing the way   |
| ⑤ honey    | ..... being eaten      |

13) Performance must be judged in terms of what is under the control of the individuals being evaluated rather than those influences on performance that are beyond their control. There can be broad, influential factors, sometimes of an economic nature, that hold down the performance of everyone being judged. One example is in sales. If there is a general downturn in the economy and products or services are not being purchased with the same frequency as in the previous year, sales could be down, for example, by an average of 15%. This 15% (actually -15%) figure would then represent "average" performance. Perhaps the best salesperson in the year had only a 3% drop in sales over the previous year. Thus, "good" performance in this situation is a smaller loss compared to some average or norm group.



In performance evaluation, we should consider \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ factors affecting the individual's performance rather than \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ figures only.

(A)                      (B)

- ① contextual       ..... put aside
- ② contextual       ..... rely on
- ③ controllable     ..... put aside
- ④ positive          ..... ignore
- ⑤ positive          ..... rely on

14) Perceptions of forest use and the value of forests as standing timber vary considerably from indigenous peoples to national governments and Western scientists. These differences in attitudes and values lie at the root of conflicting management strategies and stimulate protest groups such as the Chipko movement. For example, the cultivators of the Himalayas and Karakoram view forests as essentially a convertible resource. That is, under increasing population pressure and growing demands for cultivable land, the conversion of forest into cultivated terraces means a much higher productivity can be extracted from the same area. Compensation in the form of planting on terrace edges occurs to make up for the clearance. This contrasts with the national view of the value of forests as a renewable resource, with the need or desire to keep a forest cover over the land for soil conservation, and with a global view of protection for biodiversity and climate change purposes, irrespective of the local people's needs.

\*timber (목재가 되는) 수목 \*\*indigenous 토착의



For indigenous peoples forests serve as a source of \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ resources, while national and global perspectives prioritize the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of forests, despite the local needs.

(A)                      (B)

- ① transformable    ..... preservation
- ② transformable    ..... practicality
- ③ consumable       ..... manipulation
- ④ restorable        ..... potential
- ⑤ restorable        ..... recovery

15) It would be easy to dismiss a distrust of established knowledge by attributing it to the stereotype of suspicious, uneducated people rejecting the mysterious intellectuals. However, the reality is unsettling: campaigns against established knowledge are being led by people who should know better. In the case of vaccines, for example, low rates of participation in child vaccination programs are actually not a problem among small-town mothers with little schooling. Those mothers have to accept vaccinations for their kids because of the requirements in the public schools. The parents more likely to resist vaccines, as it turns out, are found among educated San Francisco residents. While these mothers and fathers are not doctors, they are educated just enough to believe they have the background to challenge established medical science. Thus, in a counterintuitive irony, educated parents are actually making worse decisions than those with far less schooling, and they are putting everyone's children at risk. Indeed, ignorance has become sensible, with some Americans now wearing their rejection of expert advice as a badge of cultural refinement.



As exemplified by the \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ parents who resist vaccination of their children, rejecting established knowledge, though dangerous, is considered \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ by some Americans.

(A) (B)

- ① learned ..... sophisticated
- ② learned ..... democratic
- ③ religious ..... intuitive
- ④ rural ..... tolerable
- ⑤ rural ..... inferior

16) A recent argument in the language-ecology literature has compared language and biological diversity. Since most would agree that diversity of all stripes can contribute to a richer and more nuanced world, the connection is interesting—at a metaphorical level. If we intervene to save snails and whales, to maintain historic buildings, and to preserve rare literary and cultural artifacts, should we not also attempt to stop language decline and to prevent larger languages from swallowing smaller ones? In fact, some have argued that the connection is more than metaphorical, and that linguistic and biological diversity are actually connected. However, there is, in any event, a practical problem: it is more difficult to save languages than to save species. The preservation of flora and fauna is hard enough, of course but, still, with sufficient will, we can exercise a degree of control that, short of dictatorial imposition, is impossible with human cultures and languages.

\*flora and fauna (한 지역의) 동식물



The \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ between linguistic diversity and biological diversity seems real, but the practical problem is that the former is more difficult to \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ compared to the latter.

(A) (B)

- ① association ..... preserve
- ② association ..... identify
- ③ difference ..... preserve
- ④ difference ..... measure
- ⑤ boundary ..... measure

17) Which of these two American states has more tornadoes each year: Nebraska or Kansas? Even though they both average the same number, most American people, may have answered Kansas. For most of them, thinking about the frequency of tornadoes in Kansas immediately brings to mind the one in the classic film *The Wizard of Oz*. It is easier to think of a tornado in Kansas than one in Nebraska, so we conclude that Kansas probably has more tornadoes. The implicit logic seems compelling; if examples can be quickly recalled, there must be many of them. It's easier to think of male presidents of Fortune 500 companies than female presidents, successful Russian novelists than successful Norwegian novelists, and instances of German military aggression than Swiss military aggression precisely because there are more male presidents, more successful Russian novelists, and more instances of German military aggression.



The \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ with which relevant examples can be brought to mind may be a guide to overall \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- |            | (A)   |              | (B) |
|------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| ① ease     | ..... | probability  |     |
| ② ease     | ..... | conformity   |     |
| ③ means    | ..... | availability |     |
| ④ accuracy | ..... | consistency  |     |
| ⑤ accuracy | ..... | reliability  |     |

18) Child-rearing advice of the 1920s from the psychologist John B. Watson (the founder of the psychological movement called behaviorism) cautioned parents about spoiling their children with physical affection: "Let your behavior always be objective and kindly firm. Never hug and kiss them. Never let them sit on your lap. If you must, kiss them once on the forehead when they say goodnight. Shake hands with them in the morning. Give them a pat on the head if they have made an extraordinarily good job of a difficult task." While most parents today do not restrict contact with their children to an occasional pat on the head, it's a different story outside the family. In our zeal to protect kids, we have promoted no-touch policies for teachers, coaches, and other supervisory adults that, while well meaning, have the inadvertent effect of adding to the touch deprivation of our children. As these kids have grown up in a touch-phobic environment and propagated these fears to their own children, our society as a whole has become further impoverished.



Although today's parents don't follow John B. Watson's advice—which didn't \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the role of touch in early development—in regards to their children, interpersonal touch outside the family has been \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, which has made our society deprived of the social power of touch.

- |              | (A)   |                        | (B) |
|--------------|-------|------------------------|-----|
| ① appreciate | ..... | severely prohibited    |     |
| ② appreciate | ..... | subjectively evaluated |     |
| ③ clarify    | ..... | severely prohibited    |     |
| ④ criticize  | ..... | subjectively evaluated |     |
| ⑤ criticize  | ..... | wrongly recommended    |     |

19) Sri Lanka is an island country with some 2,825 kilometers of coastline and 500,750 square kilometers of surrounding waters in its Exclusive Economic Zone. Given the island's relatively small land area of 65,000 square kilometers, the entire population lives within 100 kilometers of the coast. The coastal zone consists of diverse shoreline and near-shore habitats and an important resource base in the marine environment surrounding the island. In their natural state, these ecosystems not only support marine life but also provide a buffer against the erosive forces of the ocean. The physical and ecological characteristics of many of Sri Lanka's coastal ecosystems—particularly the lagoons—make them susceptible to degradation. They lack resilience and have a low threshold for irreversible damage. Once degradation exceeds this point, rehabilitation becomes enormously expensive or environmentally impossible. Population growth has increased human settlements and raised the development demands on coastal zone resources, augmenting the stresses on these unique ecosystems.



Sri Lanka's coastal ecosystems are \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to environmental degradation, and the increase of population concentrated within 100 kilometers of the coast \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the situation.

(A)                      (B)

- ① immune        ..... handles
- ② immune        ..... reverses
- ③ vulnerable    ..... stabilizes
- ④ vulnerable    ..... deteriorates
- ⑤ insensitive    ..... complicates

20) Consider the website Pandora, which allows users to identify a favorite song or singer and devises a kind of default music station on the basis of that choice. The website has many virtues, and it is a lot of fun. But there is a risk to learning and self-development in any situation in which people are defaulted into a kind of echo chamber, even if they themselves took the initial step to devise it. The same might be said about Netflix, which assembles a set of suggestions, based on users' previous choices (and evaluations). Netflix's kind of fine-tuning, which allows a great deal of precision in the resulting suggestions, obviously offers a great convenience, because people see what they are highly likely to enjoy. The question is whether the conveniences come at a cost, in the form of inevitable self-narrowing, simply because the relevant suggestions are based on previous choices and do not encourage people to branch out.

\*default (컴퓨터에서) 자동적으로 주어지는 설정; 자동으로 설정하다



Both Pandora and Netflix have the ability to serve their users with music or movies \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to their initial or previous choices, which can have the effect of \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the scope of their experiences to what the world has to offer in music or movies.

(A)                      (B)

- ① similar        ..... limiting
- ② similar        ..... expanding
- ③ superior      ..... defining
- ④ superior      ..... expanding
- ⑤ unrelated     ..... limiting

21) Biological organisms, including human societies both with and without market systems, discount distant outputs over those available at the present time based on risks associated with an uncertain future. As the timing of inputs and outputs varies greatly depending on the type of energy, there is a strong case to incorporate time when assessing energy alternatives. For example, the energy output from solar panels or wind power engines, where most investment happens before they begin producing, may need to be assessed differently when compared to most fossil fuel extraction technologies, where a large proportion of the energy output comes much sooner, and a larger (relative) proportion of inputs is applied during the extraction process, and not upfront. Thus fossil fuels, particularly oil and natural gas, in addition to having energy quality advantages (cost, storability, transportability, etc.) over many renewable technologies, also have a "temporal advantage" after accounting for human behavioral preference for current consumption/return.

\*upfront 선행 투자의



Due to the fact that people tend to favor more \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ outputs, fossil fuels are more \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ than renewable energy alternatives in regards to the distance between inputs and outputs.

- | (A)          | (B)               |
|--------------|-------------------|
| ① immediate  | ..... competitive |
| ② available  | ..... expensive   |
| ③ delayed    | ..... competitive |
| ④ convenient | ..... expensive   |
| ⑤ abundant   | ..... competitive |

22) The conflict between "thinking" and "feeling" can lead to bizarre results: the irrationality of human behaviors. Psychologists at the University of Massachusetts filled a small bowl and a large bowl with jellybeans. The small bowl held 10 jellybeans, of which 9 were always white and 1 red. The large bowl contained 100 jellybeans; on each run of the experiment, between 91 and 95 were white, and the rest were red. The people taking part in the experiment could earn one dollar if they were able to draw a red jellybean out of either of the two bowls. First, however, they were reminded that red jellybeans made up 10% of the total in the small bowl but no more than 9% of the total in the big one. Which bowl did people pick from? Someone using the reflective system to think analytically would always choose from the small bowl, since it offered a constant 10% chance of success, while the odds of getting a red jellybean out of the big bowl could never go above 9%. Nevertheless, just under two-thirds of people preferred to pick from the big bowl when it contained 9% red jellybeans, because they "felt" it offered more ways to win.



According to the experiment, most of the participants \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to pick a red jellybean from the big bowl that they knew had lower odds of success than vice versa, which illustrated people have a tendency to act \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- | (A)         | (B)                |
|-------------|--------------------|
| ① refused   | ..... emotionally  |
| ② refused   | ..... rationally   |
| ③ preferred | ..... logically    |
| ④ chose     | ..... carefully    |
| ⑤ chose     | ..... irrationally |

23) Providing people with more and better information is unlikely to improve matters. Scientists hope to dispel wrong views by better science education, and hope to sway public opinion on issues such as medical reform or global warming by presenting the public with accurate facts and expert reports. Such hopes are grounded in a misunderstanding of how humans actually think. Most of our views are shaped by communal groupthink rather than individual rationality, and we hold on to these views due to group loyalty. Bombarding people with facts and exposing their individual ignorance is likely to have the opposite result of what was desired. Most people don't like too many facts, and they certainly don't like to feel stupid. Don't be so sure that you can convince Tea Party supporters of the truth of global warming by presenting them with sheets of statistical data.

\*Tea Party supporter 극우 반정부 운동 지지자



Because \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ groupthink plays a larger role in influencing people's views on issues than individual thoughts and opinions, providing people with relevant facts or data is likely to be \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- | (A)           | ..... | (B)               |
|---------------|-------|-------------------|
| ① communal    | ..... | convincing        |
| ② communal    | ..... | counterproductive |
| ③ logical     | ..... | misleading        |
| ④ logical     | ..... | temporary         |
| ⑤ traditional | ..... | demanding         |

24) Some musicians resent having their music compared to that of other groups, but doing so accomplishes important goals. By accurately referencing a few similar bands, you help set expectations for those people who have just discovered you and are curious about your sound. But make sure you actually sound like the bands you mention. You should aim to cultivate listeners who already like the type of music you make. They'll make better fans. Also, by making these comparisons, you're leveraging the marketing efforts of those more popular bands. When people search for those bands—whether through search engines or through dedicated music services—your music might come up as a recommendation. Even better, because your band does actually sound like the comparison band, the people who discover your music this way will be just the sort of people who are most likely to become new fans.

\*leverage 강화하다



Being compared to other musical groups can lead to more \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to potential fans and \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ people's interest in your music.

- | (A)          | ..... | (B)      |
|--------------|-------|----------|
| ① comparison | ..... | threaten |
| ② promotion  | ..... | threaten |
| ③ reviews    | ..... | sustain  |
| ④ objection  | ..... | generate |
| ⑤ exposure   | ..... | generate |



25) After the United Nations environmental conference in Rio de Janeiro in 1992 made the term "sustainability" widely known around the world, the word became a popular buzzword by those who wanted to be seen as pro-environmental but who did not really intend to change their behavior. It became a public relations term, an attempt to be seen as abreast with the latest thinking of what we must do to save our planet from widespread harm. But then, in a decade or so, some governments, industries, educational institutions, and organizations started to use the term in a serious manner. In the United States a number of large corporations appointed a vice president for sustainability. Not only were these officials interested in how their companies could profit by producing "green" products, but they were often given the task of making the company more efficient by reducing wastes and pollution and by reducing its carbon emissions.

\*buzzword 유행어 \*\*abreast 나란히



While the term "sustainability," in the initial phase, was popular among those who \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to be eco-conscious, it later came to be used by those who would \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ their pro-environmental thoughts.

(A) (B)

- ① pretended ..... actualize
- ② pretended ..... disregard
- ③ refused ..... realize
- ④ refused ..... idealize
- ⑤ attempted ..... mask

26) As a corollary to the need of excitement and its pleasure is the reaction to monotony. Monotony is one of the most dreaded factors in the life of man. The internal resources of most of us are but small; we can furnish excitement and interest from our own store for but a short time, and there then ensues an intense yearning for something that will take up our attention and give a direction to our thought and action. Under monotony the thought turns inward; there is daydreaming and introspection, which are pleasurable only at certain times for most of us and which grow less pleasurable as we grow older. Watch the faces of people thinking as they travel alone in cars—and rarely does one see a happy face. The lines of the face droop and sighs are frequent. Monotony and melancholy are not far apart; monotony and a restless seeking for excitement are almost synonymous.

\*corollary 필연적인 결과 \*\*ensue 계속해서 일어나다 \*\*\*droop 축 처지다



Excitement-seeking is a typical \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ monotony; people keep seeking external stimulation because their inner resources are too \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ to hold their interest.

(A) (B)

- ① response to ..... diverse
- ② response to ..... deficient
- ③ cause of ..... one-sided
- ④ cause of ..... sufficient
- ⑤ benefit of ..... complicated



27) When our ancestors heard rustling on the savanna and a lion jumped out, making a connection between "rustling" and "lions" could save their lives on later occasions. Finding predictable connections is, literally, how our species survived. That explains why we have historically looked for connections even if they were doubtful or false. Incorrectly interpreting rustling from the wind as an oncoming lion could put them in danger. Or hearing rustling and always assuming it was the wind would have gotten our ancestors eaten, and we wouldn't be here. Seeking certainty helped keep us alive all this time, but it can wreck havoc on our decisions in an uncertain world. When we work backward from results to figure out why those things happened, we are susceptible to a variety of cognitive traps, like assuming causation when there is only a correlation, or cherry-picking data to confirm the narrative we prefer. We will pound a lot of square pegs into round holes to maintain the illusion of a tight relationship between our outcomes and our decisions.

\*wreck havoc on ~에 피해를 입히다 \*\*peg 말뚝



Although creating \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ has been necessary for our survival, finding certainty in an uncertain world can be subject to \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ in decision-making.

(A)

(B)

- |                  |       |               |
|------------------|-------|---------------|
| ① chaos          | ..... | irrationality |
| ② order          | ..... | rationality   |
| ③ predictability | ..... | irrationality |
| ④ confirmation   | ..... | possibility   |
| ⑤ disconnection  | ..... | rationality   |

28) In a recently published study, Craig Roberts and Gillian Pepper of the University of Liverpool looked at the frequency of morning sickness across the world in relation to the kinds of diets typically eaten. They found that morning sickness frequencies were most strongly associated with the amount of meat, animal fats, milk, and eggs eaten. This suggests that it might well have been the risk of damaging infections that has played the major role in the evolution of morning sickness. The association between morning sickness and the amount of meat and dairy produce in your diet makes sense if the real problem is to avoid poisons. Meat and dairy produce are, after all, among the most nutritious foods available: they are rich in easily digestible nutrients. Why should one avoid them? The answer can only be the fact that they are prone to being contaminated with bacteria, and the load that this places on mother and baby may be enough to trigger a spontaneous abortion.

\*morning sickness 입덧



According to the above study, the frequency of morning sickness had \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to do with the amount of meat and dairy produce consumed, as they are \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ bacterial infection leading to a spontaneous abortion.

(A)

(B)

- |          |       |                   |
|----------|-------|-------------------|
| ① much   | ..... | exempt from       |
| ② little | ..... | irresponsible for |
| ③ much   | ..... | vulnerable to     |
| ④ little | ..... | compatible with   |
| ⑤ some   | ..... | insensitive to    |

29) To find out whether basketball players shoot in streaks, researchers obtained the shooting records of the Philadelphia 76ers during the 1980-81 season. (The 76ers are the only team who keep records of the order in which a player's hits and misses occurred, rather than simple totals.) The researchers then analyzed these data to determine whether players' hits tended to cluster together more than one would expect by chance. Contrary to the expectations expressed by the researchers' sample of fans, players were not more likely to make a shot after making their last one, two, or three shots than after missing their last one, two, or three shots. In fact, there was a slight tendency for players to shoot better after missing their last shot. They made 51% of their shots after making their previous shot, compared to 54% after missing their previous shot; 50% after making their previous two shots, compared to 53% after missing their previous two; 46% after making three in a row, compared to 56% after missing three in a row.

\*streak 연속



The data of the research above \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the expectation that, in basketball shooting, success is more likely to be followed by \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① contradict ..... distraction
- ② contradict ..... success
- ③ confirm ..... error
- ④ confirm ..... confidence
- ⑤ disprove ..... satisfaction

30) In general, there is remarkable ignorance and inaccurate perception of the dimensions of tourism. Few people, even decision makers, are aware of its true magnitude, economic and social linkages, and political significance. At present there is little evidence of any real ability to manage and control tourism at the international level, and even less ability to identify, accept, and maintain appropriate levels of tourism. Thus even if it were possible to determine the "optimal" visitation, there are few examples of how to achieve but not exceed this amount of tourism. The fundamental problem is a lack of recognition that tourism is, and behaves, like most other industries: it causes impacts and its development can be self-sustaining and not easily reversible. Tourism is also extremely dynamic, constantly changing and causing change. All these elements combine to produce, in many areas, virtual anarchy in coordination and planning of tourism.



The reason why we have no \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ in tourism is that we are \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of its scope, nature, and power.

(A) (B)

- ① governance ..... ignorant
- ② governance ..... aware
- ③ interest ..... ignorant
- ④ background ..... supportive
- ⑤ background ..... aware

31) Throughout U.S. history, the people, through their representative government, have had a social contract with the banks. This point is related to the observation that banking policy has always been deeply intertwined with politics. The best way to understand bank structure at any given point in time is to view it through the lens of the dominant political ideologies and bargains of a given era. Many scholars have articulated this point through political analysis, and it is an important and generally uncontested observation. If banks and governments are engaged in a partnership, it follows that different regimes will want banks to accomplish different goals. Economists Charles Calomiris and Stephen Haber dispel the notion that banking design has evolved throughout U.S. history based purely on economic forces. Therefore, the definition that the banking system is a by-product of economic forces is too narrow.



Throughout U.S. history, not only its economic forces but also its dominant \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ structure has \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ its banking system.

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)         |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | political    | ..... | distorted   |
| ② | hierarchical | ..... | rebuilt     |
| ③ | political    | ..... | influenced  |
| ④ | hierarchical | ..... | disregarded |
| ⑤ | political    | ..... | narrowed    |

32) Men are just as unhappy with their appearance as women, and in some cases more unhappy, according to recent research. That might come as a surprise. After all, according to popular belief, body image is a female concern. "Real men" are not supposed to worry about their appearance. Conventional wisdom says that a man is judged primarily in terms of qualities such as strength, ambition and dominance, not attractiveness. But was this notion ever entirely true? Stated differently, have men historically been concerned with appearance or is this a relatively recent development? The evidence is clear. Many other eras and cultures have focused on and been even obsessed with men's appearance. One example comes from the Woddabe tribe of Africa. Men in this primitive society are strong warriors and political leaders, yet they regularly groom and worry about their appearance. Woddabe men carry pocket mirrors and combs at all times. Woddabe men believe that physical beauty is the main measure of a man's self and social worth, and moreover, that men are more beautiful and more sexually appealing than women.



In contrast with what we usually think, men are very \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ with their appearance, which is quite a \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ phenomenon.

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)         |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | satisfied    | ..... | historical  |
| ② | satisfied    | ..... | recent      |
| ③ | dissatisfied | ..... | exceptional |
| ④ | concerned    | ..... | recent      |
| ⑤ | concerned    | ..... | historical  |

33) Among all of the changes brought on by the industrial revolution of the 19th and 20th centuries, the one that had the most impact on our story is what can be called a "mobility revolution." Many of you likely had ancestors who were living on a different continent at that time. Things were not always this way, though. Demographers, who study (among other things) births, marriages, and deaths, have examined the distance between spouses' birthplaces as a way to assess changes in mobility. They have done this by painstakingly combing through church records, as any good amateur genealogist would do today. What they have found is that in the late 18th century, spouses lived only a few miles from each other, which means that most people were marrying people from the same, or perhaps a neighboring, village. Today the average distance is ten times as far; we meet and marry people from completely different parts of the world.

\*demographer 인구통계학자 \*\*genealogist 계보학자



The ability to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ with great ease brought on by the industrial revolution \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the chance of people finding their spouses far away from their birthplaces.

(A) (B)

- ① relocate ..... increased
- ② relocate ..... decreased
- ③ evacuate ..... decreased
- ④ innovate ..... increased
- ⑤ innovate ..... eliminated

34) How is it possible to draw accurate conclusions about a population by studying only part of it? The secret lies in making sure that the sample is representative of the population as a whole. The sample should have the same mix of people as the larger population and in the same proportions. If the sample is representative, then the researcher can generalize what she finds from the sample to the entire population. For example, if she interviews a sample of 100 students and finds that 10 percent of them are in favor of a tuition increase, and if the sample is representative of the population, then she can conclude that about 10 percent of all the students at your school are in favor of a tuition increase. Note that a sample of 5 or 6 students would probably result in generalizations of poor quality, because the sample is not large enough to be representative.



In order for a sample to represent a population, the sample must have a similar \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to that of the population and meet a certain \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ requirement.

(A) (B)

- ① origin ..... size
- ② selection ..... performance
- ③ composition ..... size
- ④ view ..... performance
- ⑤ status ..... system

35) In recent years, a new theory of language learning has attracted more and more researchers of second language acquisition. According to the theory, speakers tend to adjust and adapt the conversation to each other until they reach some agreements in language patterns and meanings. Those agreements are generally witnessed as repeating and imitating the other's pronunciation, words, and sentences. In reaching the agreements, language outputs are closely tied to inputs, which is known as "structural coordination." The structural coordination enables language learners to acquire grammatical patterns and apply them in speaking and writing. Based on the theory, a researcher believes comprehension is a powerful potent engine to make for one's language achievement as comprehension always goes before the output. In writing, learners apply the language patterns acquired in reading, and try to make their written texts pretty close to the model ones.



A new theory of language learning explains that the second language can be acquired when learners try to \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ model language patterns of the input in their communicative output, \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the distance between inputs and outputs.

(A)                      (B)

- ① assess      ..... planning
- ② create      ..... restoring
- ③ predict     ..... measuring
- ④ imitate     ..... narrowing
- ⑤ change     ..... increasing

36) A large number of sports now allow participants to earn money if they are good enough. If they wish to keep their amateur status, they will do this through trust funds or similar arrangements. Some sports do not distinguish at all between amateurs and professionals. The participants are referred to as players or competitors, they all compete together, and the sport is known as an open sport. Unlike in the past, today it is possible for highly paid professionals, like basketball and tennis players, to compete in the Olympic Games. The concept of amateurism has been replaced by eligibility to take part. In the case of the Olympic Games, eligibility is decided upon by the relevant international sports federations. The relaxation of the traditional definition of amateurism has benefited most sportspersons. However, there is always the danger that if competitors are contracted directly to commercial organizations without the involvement of the sports organization, they may be unduly taken advantage of for profit interests.



In modern sports, the traditional concept of amateurism has become less \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, which benefits the athletes, with the potential danger of the athletes being \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A)                      (B)

- ① strict        ..... criticized
- ② strict        ..... exploited
- ③ popular     ..... underpaid
- ④ reassuring ..... corrupted
- ⑤ reassuring ..... disqualified

37) Over the past few decades, architecture as an idea and practice has increasingly limited its definition of itself. In the foreseeable future, the instrumentality of architecture in effecting actual change—that is, change that challenges the dominance of commercial institutions, their aims, and values—will diminish. While the present day seems to be a time of unparalleled innovation and freedom of choice, the reality is that architectural styles and forms are often the attractive packaging and repackaging of the same proven, marketable concepts. The speed with which “radical” designs by celebrity architects achieve acceptance and popularity demonstrates that formal innovation has itself become an important commodity. However, beneath the cloak of radicalism, the conventions of existing building typologies and programs, with all their comforting familiarity, still rule—and sell. What is needed desperately today are approaches to architecture that can free its potential to transform our ways of thinking and acting.

\*cloak 망토 \*\*typology 유형학



Seemingly innovative, architecture has actually become \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ in its own convention and commercialized environment, so efforts should be made to \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ its power to change us.

- | (A)              | (B)            |
|------------------|----------------|
| ① fixed          | ..... share    |
| ② trapped        | ..... activate |
| ③ standardized   | ..... control  |
| ④ localized      | ..... share    |
| ⑤ underestimated | ..... activate |

38) The human brain is, in large part, a machine for winning arguments, a machine for convincing others that its owner is in the right—and thus a machine for convincing its owner of the same thing. The brain is like a good lawyer: given any set of interests to defend, it sets about convincing the world of their moral and logical worth, regardless of whether they in fact have any of either. Like a lawyer, the human brain wants victory, not truth; and, like a lawyer, it is sometimes more admirable for skill than for virtue. Long before Trivers wrote about the selfish uses of self-deception, social scientists had gathered supporting data. In one experiment, people with strongly held positions on a social issue were exposed to four arguments, two pro and two con. On each side of the issue, the arguments were of two sorts: (a) quite plausible, and (b) implausible to the point of absurdity. People tended to remember the plausible arguments that supported their views and the implausible arguments that didn't, the net effect being to drive home the correctness of their position and the silliness of the alternative.



The human brain focuses on \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ its owner's position, which explains why the experiment participants were \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ in storing the information given in the two-sided argument.

- | (A)           | (B)             |
|---------------|-----------------|
| ① justifying  | ..... selective |
| ② justifying  | ..... emotional |
| ③ questioning | ..... critical  |
| ④ questioning | ..... selective |
| ⑤ restricting | ..... emotional |

39) Linguists today are much concerned over the loss of indigenous languages, as endangered tongues pass quietly from the scene when the few village elders still speaking them die. Already, youngsters in the community will be using a language with wider circulation, and no passionate campaign to save the fading language is mounted by locals. If such an effort is made, it is likely to come from outsiders aware of the particular significance of the syntax, grammar, or vocabulary as these relate to the ecological setting of a language, or the way the language reflects the "world" views of its speakers. The great majority of the languages being lost have never been written, but among them some are likely to contain crucial pieces of evidence concerning such matters as environmental change, early migration, ecology, and belief systems. A growing movement is under way to document as many such languages as research funds will allow, but the accelerating rate of loss will render it inevitably incomplete.



Foreigners who recognize the \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_ of endangered indigenous languages try to preserve them through \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_, which is not likely to be fully achieved due to their rapid loss.

- | (A)            |       | (B)         |
|----------------|-------|-------------|
| ① origins      | ..... | recording   |
| ② values       | ..... | recording   |
| ③ origins      | ..... | publicizing |
| ④ similarities | ..... | publicizing |
| ⑤ values       | ..... | speaking    |

40) Color has not always been synonymous with truth and reality. In the past, Plato and Aristotle both attacked the use of color in painting because they considered color to be an ornament that obstructed the truth. Even the word "color" contains a snub against it. The Latin *colorem* is related to *celare*, to hide or conceal; in Middle English to color is to adorn, to disguise, to render plausible, to misrepresent. Today most people prefer color pictures to black-and-white pictures. They assert that color photographs are more "real" than black-and-white photographs. This implies that people tend to conflate color photography and reality to an even greater extent than they do with black-and-white photographs. Many people have had the experience of someone pointing to an 8×10-inch color photograph and saying, "There's Mary. She sure looks good, doesn't she?" We know that it is not Mary, but such a typical response acts as a vivid reminder of how we expect photography to duplicate our reality for us.

\*snub 경멸 \*\*conflate 융합하다



In the past, color was considered an \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_ to the truth, while today it is seen as something that \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_ our reality as in the case of photography.

- | (A)        |       | (B)         |
|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① obstacle | ..... | projects    |
| ② approach | ..... | analyzes    |
| ③ analogy  | ..... | beautifies  |
| ④ obstacle | ..... | complicates |
| ⑤ approach | ..... | emphasizes  |



41) While there has been a tremendous increase in media there has been, at the same time, a decrease in available and viable 'democratic' channels of communication because the mass media are entirely one-way communication. For example, as a means of affecting public policy, the town meeting is dead. Significant community action is increasingly rare. Traditional forms of dissent and protest seem impractical. No one can reach many people unless he has access to the mass media. There was, for example, no operational two-way communication possible with respect to United States policies and procedures in the Vietnam War. The communication was virtually all one way: from the top down, via the mass media, especially TV. The pressure on everyone was to subscribe without question or other opinions to policies formulated in the Pentagon. The effect of this process on all of us was to leave no option but to accept policy, act on orders from above, and implement the policy.



The mass media are actually not \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_, which does not allow much room for \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_ opinions from the public.

- | (A)           | (B)               |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① independent | ..... private     |
| ② independent | ..... creative    |
| ③ interactive | ..... unified     |
| ④ collective  | ..... popular     |
| ⑤ interactive | ..... alternative |

42) As settlers arrived in Australia and began buying or leasing land from each other or from the government, land prices were set according to values prevailing back home in England, and justified there by the returns that could be obtained from England's productive soils. In Australia that has meant that land is "overcapitalized": that is, it sells or leases for more than can be justified by the financial returns from agricultural use of the land. When a farmer then buys or leases land and takes out a mortgage, the need to pay the interest on that high mortgage resulting from land overcapitalization pressures the farmer to try to extract more profit from the land. That practice, termed "flogging the land," has meant stocking too many sheep per acre, or planting too much land in wheat. Land overcapitalization resulting from the British value system has been a major contributor to the Australian practice of overstocking, which has led to overgrazing, soil erosion, and farmer bankruptcies and abandonments.

\*mortgage 용자, 대출 \*\*flog 채찍질하다



Since the value of Australia's land was initially set based on the expected \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_ of England's agriculture, Australian farmers have focused on \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_ land use, which has turned out to be unsustainable.

- | (A)      | (B)               |
|----------|-------------------|
| ① yields | ..... intensive   |
| ② yields | ..... diversified |
| ③ status | ..... organic     |
| ④ costs  | ..... intensive   |
| ⑤ costs  | ..... organic     |



43) During the 19th century, a complex issue about establishing a public market was that market vendors supplied residents insofar as they sustained reasonable profits. In practice this meant that there was a limit to the overall number of vendors in the city and at each marketplace, given that markets relied on a regular pool of customers from their respective neighborhoods. Market vendors, especially the best-organized trade of butchers, ardently protected their alleged spheres of interest, pressuring the council to ensure that the catchment areas of the individual markets did not overlap. Petitions to erect a new marketplace often triggered fierce protests from vendors at nearby locations. In fact, any change to the marketplaces prompted a cacophony of conflicting demands. By and large, the political mandate that all citizens were entitled to convenient access to food supplies had to be balanced by the legitimate business interests of various groups of vendors. In practice, it fell upon the council to negotiate the number, locations, and sizes of the public markets, thereby limiting the total supply of vendors, and all of this under the pressure of accelerating urbanization.

\*catchment area 상업권 \*\*cacophony 불협화음



In the 19th century, vendors demanded \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ regarding the number and scale of public markets, which made establishing a public market an issue that should be dealt with through the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ process.

(A)

(B)

- ① constraints ..... political
- ② constraints ..... economic
- ③ variations ..... economic
- ④ incentives ..... political
- ⑤ incentives ..... geographic

44) Some defenders of America's current level of inequality believe that for capitalism to work its wonders, inequality is an inevitable, even necessary feature of the economy. After all, those who work hard should be rewarded if they are to make the efforts and the investments from which all benefit. Some individuals will work harder and longer than others, and any well-functioning economic system has to reward them for these efforts. But both the magnitude of America's inequality today and the way it is generated actually undermine growth and impair efficiency. Part of the reason for this is that much of America's inequality is the result of market distortions, with incentives directed not at creating new wealth but at taking it from others. It is thus not surprising that our growth has been stronger in periods in which inequality has been lower and in which we have been growing together. This was true not only in the decades after World War II but, even in more recent times, in the 1990s.



Although America's inequality may be an \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ feature of a capitalistic economy, its current level is harmful for America's economy and its growth, because it results from a \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ market structure.

(A)

(B)

- ① uncommon ..... global
- ② uncommon ..... competitive
- ③ unavoidable ..... distorted
- ④ unavoidable ..... competitive
- ⑤ unpredictable ..... distorted

45) In one classic study conducted by Ellen Langer at Harvard University, half of the residents in a nursing home were given a houseplant and asked to look after it, while the other residents were given an identical plant but told that the staff would take responsibility for it. Six months later, the residents who had been robbed of even this small amount of control over their lives were significantly less happy, healthy, and active than the others. Even more distressing, 30 percent of the residents who had not looked after their plant had died, compared to 15 percent of those who had been allowed to exercise such control. Similar results have been found in many areas, including education, career, health, relationships, and dieting. The message is clear—those who do not feel in control of their lives are less successful, and less psychologically and physically healthy, than those who do feel in control.



The classic study above shows that even the smallest \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ of perceived control can have a dramatic effect on people's confidence, happiness, and \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- |            | (A)   |             | (B) |
|------------|-------|-------------|-----|
| ① loss     | ..... | honesty     |     |
| ② loss     | ..... | longevity   |     |
| ③ presence | ..... | simplicity  |     |
| ④ updating | ..... | patience    |     |
| ⑤ updating | ..... | fulfillment |     |

46) Because elephant groups break up and reunite very frequently—for instance, in response to variation in food availability—reunions are more important in elephant society than among primates. And the species has evolved elaborate greeting behaviors, the form of which reflects the strength of the social bond between the individuals (much like how you might merely shake hands with a long-standing acquaintance but hug a close friend you have not seen in a while, and maybe even tear up). Elephants may greet each other simply by reaching their trunks into each other's mouths, possibly equivalent to a human peck on the cheek. However, after long absences, members of family and bond groups greet one another with incredibly theatrical displays. The fact that the intensity reflects the duration of the separation as well as the level of intimacy suggests that elephants have a sense of time as well. To human eyes, these greetings strike a familiar chord. I'm reminded of the joyous reunions so visible in the arrivals area of an international airport terminal.

\*acquaintance 지인 \*\*peck 가벼운 입맞춤



The evolved greeting behaviors of elephants can serve as an indicator of how much they are socially \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ and how long they have been \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- |               | (A)   |              | (B) |
|---------------|-------|--------------|-----|
| ① competitive | ..... | disconnected |     |
| ② tied        | ..... | endangered   |     |
| ③ responsible | ..... | isolated     |     |
| ④ competitive | ..... | united       |     |
| ⑤ tied        | ..... | parted       |     |

47) If we look at Internet marketplaces and their many variations, it is clear that what they offer are digitally modernized versions of the good old second-hand shop. What's new about them is that thanks to the Internet, the supply of used goods finds its demand much more effectively and efficiently than ever before. There can be no doubt that this leads to a more efficient reuse of durable goods, thus contributing to a more sustainable allocation of resources. The same applies not only to rentals, particularly cars or bikes, but also to lots of other goods. The Internet and mobile digital technology made the centralized stockpiling of goods to be rented unnecessary which, again, saves resources. The fact that they are located in various places is not a problem any more but often rather adds to the convenience of the rental process—think of a car that you can pick up around the corner rather than having to travel to the nearest agent.



Now we can \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ more durable goods thanks to the Internet and mobile digital technology, and the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of goods for rental is an advantage.

(A) (B)

- ① reuse ..... dispersion
- ② produce ..... standardization
- ③ evaluate ..... dispersion
- ④ reuse ..... standardization
- ⑤ produce ..... disposability

48) Bringing a certain intellectual authority into a classroom does not need to silence the more insecure voices of the less confident students. Correcting the students requires a high level of sensitivity on the part of the teacher. It does not mean that there is no need to correct, but the correction should not lead to silencing the student. An authoritarian form of correction often prompts even the very brightest of students to withdraw from an uncomfortable situation, let alone those students who are less secure about their own intellectual potential. It also kills the willingness to entertain more risky interpretations. Instead of simply accepting any interpretation just for the sake of the freedom of expression, it is most advisable to question the student about how he/she arrived at their interpretation. This approach creates a community of thinkers, who demonstrate that what is at stake is not the superiority of the opinion based on the hierarchy of the author, but a realization that we belong together in our investigating the matter in question.



The teacher's intellectual authority should be exercised carefully without making individual students \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ and in a way that encourages them to share their own \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① withdrawn ..... understanding
- ② withdrawn ..... goals
- ③ sensitive ..... insecurity
- ④ competitive ..... achievements
- ⑤ competitive ..... feelings

49) An illustration can show how people might have different bases for conflict. Although many people think they can recall exactly who said what in a conversation, a research indicates otherwise. Researchers found that their participants could only recall about 9% of what they said the previous hour. Even when it comes to important issues, people only recall about 35% of what they talked about the previous hour. As you might have hypothesized, these low figures for conversational recall drop even lower over time. Given this research, it is ironic that many conflicts concern who said what to whom, why what the person said was merely in response to the other person's statement, and so forth. People sometimes state that they wish for a video recording to prove how accurate they are ("If only I had a video recording of this, you would see how right I am!"). However, it is likely that neither person will recall the conversation very accurately, and a video recording of their talk would show that inaccuracy.



Conflicts can arise from disagreements that are largely based on \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ facts and contrary to the expectations of the people in the conflicts, video recording will confirm that their memory is \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① imagined ..... erroneous
- ② imagined ..... accurate
- ③ general ..... implicit
- ④ scientific ..... reliable
- ⑤ scientific ..... failing

50) A few scientists from Duke University and University College London decided to find out what happens inside our brains when we lie. They put people into an fMRI machine and had them play a game where they lied to their partner. The first time people told a lie, the amygdala weighed in. It released chemicals that give us that familiar fear, that sinking sense of guilt we get when we lie. But then the researchers went one step further. They rewarded people for lying. They gave them a small monetary reward for deceiving their partner without them knowing they'd been lied to. Once people started getting rewarded for lying and not getting caught, that amygdala-driven sense of guilt started to fade. Interestingly, it faded most markedly when the lie would hurt someone else but help the person telling it. So people started telling bigger and bigger lies. Despite being small at the beginning, engagement in dishonest acts may trigger a process that leads to larger acts of dishonesty later on.

\*fMRI 기능적 자기 공명 영상 \*\*amygdala 편도체



The experiment above suggests that when people receive a \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ for lying, their brain chemistry changes, affecting their sense of guilt and \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ engagement in bigger lies.

(A) (B)

- ① prize ..... facilitating
- ② prize ..... preventing
- ③ benefit ..... hindering
- ④ penalty ..... encouraging
- ⑤ penalty ..... inhibiting

51) Consider windmills. In the U.S. they have been estimated to kill at least 45,000 birds and bats each year. That sounds like a lot of birds and bats. To place that number in perspective, consider that pet cats that are allowed to wander in and out of their owners' houses have been measured to kill an average of more than 300 birds per year per cat. If the U.S. population of outdoor cats is estimated at about 100 million, then cats can be calculated to kill at least 30 billion birds per year in the U.S., compared to the mere 45,000 birds and bats killed per year by windmills. That windmill toll is equivalent to the work of just 150 cats. One could thus argue that, if we are seriously concerned about U.S. birds and bats, we should focus our attention on cats, rather than on windmills. In further defense of windmills over cats, please reflect that cats don't repay us for the damage they do to our birds by providing us with energy, unpolluted air, and relief from global warming, while windmills do provide all of those things.



Compared to pet cats, windmills have a \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ of impact on birds and bats that is far less \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A)                      (B)

- ① variety ..... measurable
- ② variety ..... sustainable
- ③ duration ..... significant
- ④ level ..... significant
- ⑤ level ..... sustainable

52) A finished piece is, in effect, a test of correspondence between imagination and execution. And perhaps surprisingly, the more common obstacle to achieving that correspondence is not undisciplined execution, but undisciplined imagination. It's altogether too tempting to approach your proposed work believing your materials to be more malleable than they really are, your ideas more compelling, and your execution more refined. As Stanley Kunitz once commented, "The poem in the head is always perfect. Resistance begins when you try to convert it into language." What artist has not experienced the joy of composing the *perfect* rough sketch, first draft, negative or melody—only to run headlong into a stone wall trying to convert that tantalizing hint into the finished novel, photograph, or sonata. It takes months, years, or decades of work that is done every day, every night to make that first thought into a finished piece. The artist's life is frustrating not because the passage is slow, but because he imagines it to be fast.

\*malleable 퍼 늘릴 수 있는 \*\*tantalizing 애타게 하는



Artists are tempted to think works of art exist in their head in a \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ form, and their not knowing that execution needs \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ is the true obstacle to achievement.

(A)                      (B)

- ① complete ..... persistence
- ② complete ..... assistance
- ③ flexible ..... knowledge
- ④ novel ..... experience
- ⑤ novel ..... practice

53) In an experiment, researchers presented a cross stimulus. The cross was presented for five trials, and the observer's task was to indicate which arm of the briefly flashed cross was longer, the horizontal or the vertical. On the sixth trial, a small outline of a square was added to the display. Immediately after the sixth trial, subjects were asked whether they noticed if anything had appeared on the screen that they had not seen before. Out of 20 subjects, only 2 reported that they had seen the square. In other words, most of the subjects were "blind" to the small square, even though it was located right next to the cross. Similar effects occur for more naturalistic stimuli that are visible for longer periods of time. For example, imagine looking at a display in a department store window. When you focus your attention on the display, you probably fail to notice the reflections on the surface of the window. Shift your attention to the reflections, and you become less aware of the display inside the window.



Visual processing can rarely occur in the absence of attention and \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ cannot proceed without attentional \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① memory ..... control
- ② perception ..... stability
- ③ perception ..... selection
- ④ adaptation ..... consciousness
- ⑤ adaptation ..... distraction

54) Pilots are fond of saying that "checklists are written in blood." When an airplane accident occurs, aviation investigators retrieve the black box and pinpoint the accident's cause. If the cause is novel, the investigators add a new item to the preflight checklist to prevent a similar accident in the future. Similarly, every surgeon knows that three of the top killers in surgery are bleeding, infection, and inappropriate anesthesia. Although these errors are common knowledge, taking measures to prevent them is not always common practice. Even in well-respected teaching hospitals, surgical teams sometimes forget to take small but crucial steps—such as confirming the patient's identity and procedure or ensuring the pulse oximeter is on the patient and functioning—that mitigate these well-understood risks. A surgical checklist of a few dozen specific rules ensures that basic steps are carried out with complete consistency.

\*anesthesia 마취 \*\*pulse oximeter 산소포화도 측정기



\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ checklists' criteria and ensuring \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ execution of the basic requirements help prevent accidents and errors.

(A) (B)

- ① Updating ..... consistent
- ② Updating ..... selective
- ③ Emphasizing ..... selective
- ④ Summarizing ..... creative
- ⑤ Summarizing ..... consistent

55) To a certain, though limited, extent the animal is capable of adjusting its behavior to a changing environment. Such unconventional modes of behavior are made possible by the animal's ability to form habits, also known as chained conditioned responses. Habits are conventional forms of behavior, too, yet they derive from the past experience of the individual, instead of being an innate gift of the species. A habit forms gradually as a result of the animal's repeated and stereotyped reaction to the same type of environmental change: wild animals learn to find their way back to places abundant in food, a dog may be trained to go shopping with a basket, and in the laboratory the rat learns its way through the maze and receives food as a reward. Circus training represents the peak achievement of the animal in terms of habit acquisition. Numerous habits form in man also, but a sudden change of external conditions may easily prove them ineffective. The point is that a habit is only a conventional form of adjustment to definite external conditions.



Through habit formation, animals show \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to changing environments, but they may not be able to effectively re-form habits when there are \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ changes in the environment.

(A)                      (B)

- ① adaptation ..... unexpected
- ② adaptation ..... subtle
- ③ aggression ..... quantitative
- ④ instinct ..... chemical
- ⑤ instinct ..... dynamic

56) One of the great abuses of the term "classical" has been its exclusive application to the architecture of Western Europe to the exclusion of all others by certain architectural theorists. Yet, the architectural forms of Egypt, China, Indonesia, and the Indian subcontinent are just as worthy of being identified as "classic." This Western bias has had a detrimental effect on the architectural development of other world cultures. Some have believed these theorists and have emulated the West to the exclusion of fully developing their own indigenous style. While this is the path of least resistance, it is not the path that leads to variety and diversity, much less to a culturally rich architecture that ennobles a people and creates a unique sense of place. Therefore, we need to have a more complete understanding of the classical ideal and of the very definition of classicism itself.

\*emulate 흉내 내다 \*\*ennoble 품위 있게 하다



The \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ use of the term "classical" in architecture has discouraged \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of architectural tradition.

(A)                      (B)

- ① restrictive ..... preservation
- ② restrictive ..... enrichment
- ③ innovative ..... preservation
- ④ comprehensive ..... enrichment
- ⑤ comprehensive ..... exchange



57) Some environments are more likely to lead to fossilization and subsequent discovery than others. Thus, we cannot assume that more fossil evidence from a particular period or place means that more individuals were present at that time, or in that place. It may just be that the circumstances at one period of time, or at one location, were more favourable for fossilization than they were at other times, or in other places. Likewise, the absence of hominin fossil evidence at a particular time or place does not have the same implication as its presence. As the saying goes, 'absence of evidence is not evidence of absence'. Similar logic suggests that taxa are likely to have arisen before they first appear in the fossil record, and they are likely to have survived beyond the time of their most recent appearance in the fossil record. Thus, the first appearance datum, and the last appearance datum of taxa in the hominin fossil record are likely to be conservative statements about the times of origin and extinction of a taxon.

\*subsequent 다음의 \*\*hominin fossil 인류 화석 \*\*\*taxa taxon(분류군)의 복수형



Since fossilization and fossil discovery are affected by \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ conditions, the fossil evidence of a taxon cannot definitely \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ its population size or the times of its appearance and extinction.

(A)

(B)

- ① experimental ..... confirm
- ② experimental ..... reveal
- ③ environmental ..... clarify
- ④ environmental ..... conceal
- ⑤ accidental ..... mask

58) An energy management system such as a demand rate monitors and controls what equipment can come on during certain hours of the day. It may block an electric water heater from starting until an air conditioner that is already running has completed its cycle. Most power companies allow residential customers to switch from the standard residential billing rate to a demand rate, which can be substantially lower if your peak usage is not high. When you change to a demand rate, you allow the power company to monitor your usage throughout the day, checking for peak demand. They will then bill you at a rate that is based on the highest peak they see. The energy management system suppresses peaks by controlling what is turned on, thus controlling your billing rate. You will not be using less electricity, but you will be using it at cheaper times, which will be contributing to the lowered electrical consumption.



A demand rate system \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ energy demand at peak times, leading to \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ electrical bill payment.

(A)

(B)

- ① restrains ..... reduced
- ② stimulates ..... increased
- ③ equalizes ..... reduced
- ④ offsets ..... delayed
- ⑤ estimates ..... delayed



59) In cultures throughout the world, the domestic side of food preparation has typically been the domain of women. Although celebrated at an emotional level, home cooking is typically thought of as traditional and conservative, and perhaps in the modern media age it is seen as more imitative than creative. Like textile arts such as quilting or knitting, the culinary creativity of domestic women has been unknown or lacking marked individuality. That's because how innovations are developed and propagated privately is totally different from how it is done in the public, male-dominated world of creative commerce. The source of domestic creativity is unknown in part because it is social and collaborative, involved in personal relationships. Creativity is often collaborative in the public sphere, but the collaboration is grounded in people's ranks or positions, so credit is given to whoever is at the top (e.g., the executive chef).

\*culinary 요리의 \*\*propagate 전파하다



The reason the creativity of women's home cooking remains \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ is that their domestic creativity is all about collaboration based on personal relationships, unlike the public, male-dominated sphere of creativity where the collaborative structure is \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A)

(B)

- ① anonymous ..... individualistic
- ② anonymous ..... hierarchical
- ③ inflexible ..... interactive
- ④ inflexible ..... hierarchical
- ⑤ limited ..... individualistic

60) In 2010 scientists conducted a rat experiment. They locked a rat in a tiny cage, placed the cage within a much larger cell and allowed another rat to roam freely through that cell. The caged rat gave out distress signals, which caused the free rat also to exhibit signs of anxiety and stress. In most cases, the free rat proceeded to help her trapped companion, and after several attempts usually succeeded in opening the cage and liberating the prisoner. The researchers then repeated the experiment, this time placing chocolate in the cell. The free rat now had to choose between either liberating the prisoner, or enjoying the chocolate all by herself. Many rats preferred to first free their companion and share the chocolate (though a few behaved more selfishly, proving perhaps that some rats are meaner than others).



In a series of experiments, when the free rats witnessed their fellow in a state of \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ in a cage, they tended to rescue their companion, even \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ eating chocolate.

(A)

(B)

- ① anguish ..... delaying
- ② anguish ..... prioritizing
- ③ excitement ..... prioritizing
- ④ boredom ..... rejecting
- ⑤ boredom ..... delaying



63) It is interesting to attend to the shift in pronouns. While the steel worker uses "I" when talking about activities that did or would make him proud and provide him with satisfaction ("I would be tempted to kick the carpenter ... I got tiny satisfaction when I loaded the truck"), he shifts to "you" when talking about what manual labor in a steel mill is like ("You can't take pride anymore ... It's hard to take pride in a bridge you're never going to cross ... In a steel mill, forget it. You don't see where anything goes"). Implicitly, there is less distance between the self and the activity when the activity is more meaningful. Reading through the full interview, moreover, it is noteworthy that the worker almost never refers to "we" when discussing work. There is no natural community of which he feels a part. In a few words, how the steelworker talks about work reveals as much about the distance of his self from his work and from others at work as does the content of what he says.



The use of pronouns that steel workers employ for talking about work is a(n) \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ of the meaning they derive from their work experiences and their \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ relationships.

(A) (B)

- ① distortion ..... formal
- ② distortion ..... helping
- ③ expansion ..... customer
- ④ indication ..... childhood
- ⑤ indication ..... interpersonal

64) In 2007, the Gallup organization asked people around the world whether they felt they were leading meaningful lives. It turns out that Liberia was the country where the most people felt a sense of meaning and purpose, while the Netherlands was the place where the lowest percentage of people did. Liberians possessed what Paul Froese calls "existential urgency." In the turmoil of their lives, they were compelled to make fierce commitments to one another merely to survive. They were willing to risk their lives for one another. And these fierce commitments gave their lives a sense of meaning. That's the paradox of privilege. When we are well-off, we chase the temporary pleasures that actually draw us apart. We use our wealth to buy big houses with big yards that separate us and make us lonely. But in crisis, we are compelled to hold closely to one another in ways that actually meet our deepest needs.



In a situation where people make a \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to survive crisis, they're more likely to feel their lives meaningful, while in a condition with wealth and privilege, they tend to live in a(n) \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ way, seeking instant enjoyment.

(A) (B)

- ① commitment ..... isolated
- ② deal ..... organized
- ③ commitment ..... passionate
- ④ deal ..... selfless
- ⑤ sacrifice ..... eco-friendly

65) Photographers, along with exhibit designers and museum curators, want to make viewers see things in a specific arrangement that they hope will push viewers to make certain comparisons along certain dimensions, generating particular moods. They understand that a single image is ambiguous and does not easily and unequivocally reveal "what it is about." When photographers make pictures for such other purposes as news and advertising, they usually compose them so as to exclude all "extraneous" detail, everything except the "point" of the news story or the product feature to which they want to call attention. They choose the details that surround that point carefully, to emphasize the story's main ideas or enhance the product's appeal. Pictures made for scientific purposes similarly restrict their content to what the maker (usually the author of the scientific article) wants users to know and rigorously exclude anything extraneous to that purpose.

\*unequivocally 모호하지 않게 \*\*extraneous 관련 없는



In exhibition, photographers plan the \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ of images to let the viewers understand the message, and in news, ads, and articles, they \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ some details to make the main idea clear.

(A) (B)

- ① repetition ..... explain
- ② expansion ..... compare
- ③ expansion ..... repeat
- ④ arrangement ..... layer
- ⑤ arrangement ..... exclude

66) Companies that systematically reward for individual achievement are actually undercutting their success rates, says Peter Kuhn, an economics professor at UC Santa Barbara. He and his team found that compensation programs based on individual performance created a culture of bad-mouthing and colleagues hoarding information from one another. Men, he found, were especially likely to work individually toward their goals because they assumed that they were better than their peers. But when Kuhn teamed up with Marie Claire Villeval, an economics professor from the National Center for Scientific Research, they found that if you offered employees a 10 percent increase in pay to join a team instead of working individually, more men joined. The male employees who were now incentivized to cooperate began to share more information and take time to train their colleagues, which helped improve the success of their teams. We need to move away from just rewarding individual work and incentivize making others better.

\*bad-mouth 혹평하다 \*\*hoard (남이 모르게) 저장하다 \*\*\*incentivize (인센티브를 주어) 장려하다



While companies which implement compensation systems based on individual achievement can foster a \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ atmosphere at work, those which pursue the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ success tend to perform better.

(A) (B)

- ① competitive ..... initial
- ② competitive ..... collective
- ③ supportive ..... immediate
- ④ supportive ..... long-term
- ⑤ relaxing ..... financial

67) Today many companies aim to advertise through consumer-generated ads, viral videos, Facebook pages, Twitter feeds, and online games. Consumers who have interactive experiences with brands and products are more engaged than those who merely see or hear advertisements. Someone who shared a viral video with others will recall the experience much longer than someone who saw the same video as a TV commercial. Interactive websites also seem to be more effective. In one study, Dutch students viewed one of two websites for the fictional company HappyBev: one that simply displayed its corporate message and another that allowed users to comment on the message and then displayed those comments. Those who appreciated the interactivity of the comment-enabled site saw the company as more credible and identified with it more.



When consumers have an interactive experience with a company or product, they tend to \_\_ (A) \_\_ it more, especially if they felt a sense of \_\_ (B) \_\_.

- | (A)           | (B)               |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① analyze     | ..... anxiousness |
| ② remember    | ..... involvement |
| ③ reconstruct | ..... elevation   |
| ④ remember    | ..... anxiousness |
| ⑤ analyze     | ..... involvement |

68) More people means more genes. Not more genes in each individual, but more genes overall, as a simple result of there being more humans on Earth. While a larger population has obvious drawbacks, including overcrowding and high demand on resources such as clean water, it also has a sometimes overlooked benefit: more material for natural selection to act on. Evolution requires mutations, small alterations in the genes, to do its work. Beneficial traits, whether those are air-breathing lungs instead of gills or the ability to throw a spear, depend on new genes or combinations of genes, and the ultimate source of new genetic material is random mutation. As Cochran and Harpending point out, once the human population began expanding at great speed, "favorable mutations that had previously occurred every 100,000 years or so were now showing up every 400 years." And such favorable mutations spread more quickly in larger populations. Hence, a bigger population can evolve faster. John Hawks and his colleagues calculated that in the last 50,000 years, nearly 3,000 new adaptive mutations arose in Europeans.



A larger population \_\_ (A) \_\_ the genetic material for natural selection to act on, which makes evolution more \_\_ (B) \_\_.

- | (A)         | (B)             |
|-------------|-----------------|
| ① increases | ..... rapid     |
| ② increases | ..... exclusive |
| ③ sustains  | ..... difficult |
| ④ reduces   | ..... effective |
| ⑤ reduces   | ..... accesible |

69) Berkeley researcher Mary Main developed an interview called the "Adult Attachment Interview." In this interview, Main scored how people told the story of their childhoods, and whether or not these childhoods were painful and traumatic. She was less interested in the content of the stories than in how the stories were told. People who were able to tell coherent stories about their traumatic childhood were observed to be very different kinds of parents than people who had the same amount of childhood trauma but were somehow not done with it. They were anxious, preoccupied, dismissing, or simply incoherent in their account of these childhood events. When studying the babies of these two types of parents, Mary Main discovered an amazing effect. The people who were somehow done with the trauma, who could tell a coherent story about it, who were not disorganized and flooded with emotion while telling the story, had infants who were securely attached. On the other hand, the people who were not done with the trauma, who could not tell a coherent story about it, who were disorganized and flooded with emotion while telling the story, had infants who were insecurely attached.



Mary Main found out that whether or not parents \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ childhood trauma had an effect on the level of \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ infants felt in their attachment to their parents.

- | (A)           | (B)                  |
|---------------|----------------------|
| ① experienced | ..... security       |
| ② experienced | ..... maturity       |
| ③ forgot      | ..... responsibility |
| ④ overcame    | ..... responsibility |
| ⑤ overcame    | ..... security       |

70) Research from the Harwood Institute for Public Innovation in the USA shows that people feel that 'materialism' somehow comes between them and the satisfaction of their social needs. A report entitled *Yearning for Balance*, based on a nationwide survey of Americans, concluded that they were 'deeply ambivalent about wealth and material gain'. A large majority of people wanted society to 'move away from greed and excess toward a way of life more centred on values, community, and family'. But they also felt that these priorities were not shared by most of their fellow Americans, who, they believed, had become 'increasingly atomized, selfish, and irresponsible'. As a result they often felt isolated. However, the report says, that when brought together in focus groups to discuss these issues, people were 'surprised and excited to find that others share[d] their views'. Rather than uniting us with others in a common cause, the unease we feel about the loss of social values and the way we are drawn into the pursuit of material gain is often experienced as if it were a purely private ambivalence which cuts us off from others.

\*ambivalent 양면 가치의

\*\*focus group 초점 집단(시장 조사나 여론 조사를 위해 각 계층을 대표하도록 뽑은 소수의 사람으로 이뤄진 집단)



Many Americans, believing that materialism keeps them from \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ social values, feel detached from most others, but this is actually a fairly \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ concern.

- | (A)        | (B)               |
|------------|-------------------|
| ① pursuing | ..... unnecessary |
| ② pursuing | ..... common      |
| ③ holding  | ..... personal    |
| ④ denying  | ..... ethical     |
| ⑤ denying  | ..... primary     |

71) Since the 1980s, neoliberal economic theories have been a guideline for economic policy especially in the US, but also in many West European countries. According to the theories, it was believed that the freest possible operation of the markets would lead to better economic development than their regulation. The shift of focus in economic activity from real production to financialization and rent-seeking has not only led to an immense redistribution of wealth but also reinforced the economic cycles that are a normal aspect of capitalism. However, the world economy was in danger of collapse when the American mortgage and finance bubble burst in 2008. The banks that had recklessly financed the bubble economy were bailed out by governments with money from taxpayers. The laws of the market economy now apply only when profits are made. Losses are made up for from public funds. In this situation, the responsibility of investors and shareholders to bear the possible losses of investments ceases to exist.

\*mortgage 주택담보대출 \*\*bail out ~을 구제하다



Neoliberal economic theories based on the \_\_ (A) \_\_ of markets have caused a great change in economic activity, but they have made investors and shareholders, including banks, \_\_ (B) \_\_ for losses.

- | (A)             | (B)                 |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| ① autonomy      | ..... isolated      |
| ② autonomy      | ..... irresponsible |
| ③ regulation    | ..... isolated      |
| ④ globalization | ..... irresponsible |
| ⑤ globalization | ..... competitive   |

72) People typically consider the virtual, or imaginative, nature of cyberspace to be its unique characteristic. Although cyberspace involves imaginary characters and events of a kind and magnitude not seen before, less developed virtual realities have always been integral parts of human life. All forms of art, including cave drawings made by our Stone Age ancestors, involve some kind of virtual reality. In this sense, cyberspace does not offer a totally new dimension to human life. What is new about cyberspace is its interactive nature and this interactivity has made it a psychological reality as well as a social reality. It is a space where real people have actual interactions with other real people, while being able to shape, or even create, their own and other people's personalities. The move from passive imaginary reality to the interactive virtual reality of cyberspace is much more radical than the move from photographs to movies.



What makes cyberspace unique is not the \_\_ (A) \_\_ of its virtual reality but the interaction among people that gives cyberspace the feeling of \_\_ (B) \_\_.

- | (A)             | (B)                |
|-----------------|--------------------|
| ① novelty       | ..... authenticity |
| ② novelty       | ..... security     |
| ③ variety       | ..... completeness |
| ④ accessibility | ..... authority    |
| ⑤ accessibility | ..... hospitality  |



73) Although the aim of a prophecy is to remove uncertainty about the future, uncertainty in the form of randomness is frequently the mechanism used to generate prophecies. The random way in which tea leaves and yarrow stalks fall illustrates this. It's as if the randomness serves as a doorway to the powers divulging the "information." Théophile Gautier had a nice way of describing it. He said, "Chance is perhaps the pseudonym of God when he didn't want to sign." The tea-leaves and yarrow-stalks examples also show that often a special type of knowledge is required to interpret the supernatural messages. Indeed, mystics, priests, prophets, and oracles maintain their positions in societies in part thanks to their unique intermediary role as the only people able to understand the messages passed down from above. When the German priests of Tacitus's time made choices by randomly choosing bark strips inscribed with runes, and the Jews made important decisions by drawing lots, the random procedures apparently gave an opportunity for the will of the superior being to manifest itself. The Bible says, "The lot is cast into the lap, but its every decision is from the Lord."

\*yarrow 서양톱풀 \*\*divulge (비밀 등을) 알려주다 \*\*\*pseudonym 필명



Possessing the special knowledge to interpret \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ messages in random events enabled a few chosen individuals to \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ their position in society.

(A) (B)

- ① manipulated ..... hold
- ② manipulated ..... reject
- ③ ancient ..... change
- ④ divine ..... hold
- ⑤ divine ..... change

74) A popular picture of the Industrial Revolution depicts a wave of machines displacing groups of low-skilled workers from their roles—people who made their living spinning thread and weaving cloth with bare hands finding themselves without work. But this is not what happened. It was the high-skilled workers of the time who were under threat. Ned Ludd, the apocryphal leader of the Luddite uprising against automation, was a skilled worker of his age. If he actually existed, he would have been a professional of sorts—perhaps even a card-carrying member of the Worshipful Company of Clothworkers, a prestigious club for people of his trade. And the mechanical looms that displaced Ned meant that someone with less skill, without Ned's specialized training, could take his place. These new machines were "de-skilling", making it easier for less-skilled people to produce high-quality wares that would have required skilled workers in the past.

\*apocryphal 출처가 불분명한 \*\*loom 베틀



During Industrial Revolution, machines \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the importance of \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ workers in production, so the fear of losing jobs was prevalent among those workers.

(A) (B)

- ① reduced ..... high-skilled
- ② enhanced ..... professional
- ③ reduced ..... unskilled
- ④ enhanced ..... manual
- ⑤ explained ..... specialized



75) One advantage of thinking verbally is that language liberates you from the here and now. By virtue of language and meaning, you can think about possible future events, about people who are far away, about promises made in the distant past. A rat or insect essentially lives in the immediate present and can respond only on the basis of what it can see, hear, and taste. Language allows people to imagine possible events that have never occurred. This facility is powerfully helpful and liberating. As just one example, animals that have no language cannot possibly understand that some of this year's harvest has to be saved for planting next year, and they might eat their seed corn when they got hungry. They would feel better in the short run, but next year they would have nothing to plant and hence no crop at all. It is hardly an accident that our species is the only one to cultivate the land and reap the harvest, even though a great many species eat plants.



As opposed to animals, language gives humans the ability to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the immediate situation, which is exemplified by our engagement in \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- |   | (A)       | (B)               |
|---|-----------|-------------------|
| ① | exploit   | ..... education   |
| ② | improve   | ..... agriculture |
| ③ | improve   | ..... transaction |
| ④ | transcend | ..... agriculture |
| ⑤ | transcend | ..... education   |

76) Working memory and encoding processes are keys to understanding transience, but they are not the entire story. Whether an experience is quickly forgotten or remembered for years also depends on what happens after those first few seconds when a memory is born. Human beings are storytellers, and we tend to tell stories about ourselves. Thinking and talking about experiences not only helps to make sense of the past, but also changes the likelihood of subsequent remembering. Those episodes and incidents we discuss and rehearse are protected, at least partially, from transience; those that we don't ponder or mention tend to fade more quickly. Of course, the experiences that cause us to ponder and discuss them repeatedly might simply be more memorable in the first place. After the Loma Prieta earthquake struck the Bay Area in 1989, those who experienced it firsthand were so eager to relate their memories of this distinctive and disturbing event that others quickly became saturated by endless tales of "where I was when the earthquake hit." Soon a popular T-shirt appeared admonishing people to refrain from sharing their earthquake stories.

\*transience 일시성(기억에 대한 접근 가능성이 점차 감소하는 것)



Talking and thinking about a past event \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ our memory, and sometimes the event itself is so memorable that it \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ our talking and thinking in the aftermath.

- |   | (A)          | (B)               |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| ① | consolidates | ..... facilitates |
| ② | consolidates | ..... inhibits    |
| ③ | distorts     | ..... directs     |
| ④ | distorts     | ..... renews      |
| ⑤ | modifies     | ..... enriches    |

77) From a cross-cultural perspective the equation between public leadership and dominance is questionable. What does one mean by 'dominance'? Does it indicate coercion? Or control over 'the most valued'? 'Political' systems may be about both, either, or conceivably neither. The idea of 'control' would be a bothersome one for many peoples, as for instance among many native peoples of Amazonia where all members of a community are fond of their personal autonomy and notably allergic to any obvious expression of control or coercion. The conception of political power as a *coercive* force, while it may be a Western fixation, is not a universal. It is very unusual for an Amazonian leader to give an order. If many peoples do not view political power as a coercive force, *nor as the most valued domain*, then the leap from 'the political' to 'domination' (as coercion), *and from there* to 'domination of women', is a shaky one. As Marilyn Strathern has remarked, the notions of 'the political' and 'political personhood' are cultural obsessions of our own, a bias long reflected in anthropological constructs.

\*coercion 강제 \*\*autonomy 자율 \*\*\*anthropological 인류학의



It is \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to understand political power in other cultures through our own notion of it because ideas of political power are not \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ across cultures.

(A) (B)

- |                |       |             |
|----------------|-------|-------------|
| ① rational     | ..... | flexible    |
| ② appropriate  | ..... | commonplace |
| ③ misguided    | ..... | uniform     |
| ④ unreasonable | ..... | varied      |
| ⑤ effective    | ..... | objective   |

78) The impact of climate change on animals and plants interacts with habitat loss and fragmentation. This is because the main effect of climate change is to shift the area of where any one species can live successfully. In a warming world, this habitable space moves either polewards across the landscape, to the North or South, or up in elevation, with species living higher up mountains than ever before. This happens because the area where the mean temperature is 15°C, for example, shifts in these directions under global warming. Survival then depends on whether a particular species can move, and if so, whether there is a suitable pathway for the movements to happen. Neither of these things can be assumed, and where habitats become too fragmented, a suitable pathway for organisms to move to other areas becomes less of a realistic possibility.

\*fragmentation 단편화



When a species' habitable space is shifted under the effect of climate change, survival depends on the \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ of the species and the availability of a route to new areas, the latter of which \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ where habitats become too fragmented.

(A) (B)

- |                |       |           |
|----------------|-------|-----------|
| ① vitality     | ..... | changes   |
| ② mobility     | ..... | decreases |
| ③ adaptability | ..... | decreases |
| ④ cooperation  | ..... | increases |
| ⑤ reproduction | ..... | increases |

79) If you have an activity where the results are nearly all skill, you don't need a large sample to draw reasonable conclusions. A world-class sprinter will beat an amateur every time, and it doesn't take a long time to figure that out. But as you move toward the luck side on the skill-luck continuum, you need an ever-larger sample to understand the contributions of skill (the causal factors) and luck. In a game of poker, a lucky amateur may beat a pro in a few hands but the pro's edge would become clear as they played more hands. If finding skill is like finding gold, the skill side of the continuum is like walking into Fort Knox, where the U.S. gold reserves are housed: the gold is right there for you to see. The luck side of the continuum is similar to the tedious work of panning for gold in the American River in California; you have to do a lot of sifting if you want to find the nuggets of gold.

\*continuum 연속(선) \*\*sift 가려내다 \*\*\*nugget 덩이



When we try to understand the outcomes of an event on the skill vs. luck continuum, a more \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ sample size is required for events on the luck side since the outcomes are less \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- | (A)         | (B)                |
|-------------|--------------------|
| ① limited   | ..... satisfactory |
| ② limited   | ..... predictable  |
| ③ diverse   | ..... variable     |
| ④ extensive | ..... predictable  |
| ⑤ extensive | ..... variable     |

80) A paradox of human culture is that many of the technological and biomedical breakthroughs that revolutionized how and how long we live have been strongly opposed at their inception. This is true not only of those who may not understand the science behind each breakthrough, but of scientists—a fact alluded to by the physicist Max Planck: "a new scientific truth does not triumph by convincing its opponents and making them see the light, but rather because its opponents eventually die, and a new generation grows up that is familiar with it." Most of us are alive today only because we have benefited from the innumerable advances in public health and medicine over the last century, from vaccines and antibiotics to modern surgical techniques and cancer therapies. Yet most transformative biomedical advances have met with significant resistance, from vaccines to organ transplants and in vitro fertilization, and today the same holds true for stem-cell research.

\*inception 초기 \*\*antibiotics 항생제 \*\*\*in vitro fertilization 시험관 수정



Technological and biomedical advancements, when introduced initially, have encountered strong \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ not only from lay people but even from scientists, but they have eventually been accepted as the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ shift of a society takes place.

- | (A)           | (B)                 |
|---------------|---------------------|
| ① alteration  | ..... generational  |
| ② alteration  | ..... attitudinal   |
| ③ competition | ..... institutional |
| ④ opposition  | ..... generational  |
| ⑤ opposition  | ..... institutional |

81) Finding themselves existentially homeless in the real world, many have found the experience of community online, especially in the form of social networks. The influence of online communities has drastically increased with the ubiquity of digital connectivity afforded by smartphones. The logic of modern technology drives addiction to digital distraction such that our immediate concerns are often ignored for the sake of minor matters that are magnified in importance. A state of semi-distractedness seems to permeate most of our existence within the digital twenty-first century. True individual character is vanishing because we are expected to flexibly redefine ourselves to consistently changing conditions. Mediated and representational existence contributes to the perceived flatness of reality by creating a numbness in the soul, which makes it difficult to perceive the differences of quality and gravitas between experiences.

\*permeate 퍼지다, 스며들다 \*\*gravitas 진지함



Absorbed in online communities, people are liable to dismiss their real-world problems and lose their \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ as well as fail to \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ reality as it is.

(A) (B)

- ① imagination ..... face
- ② concentration ..... create
- ③ individuality ..... express
- ④ concentration ..... reveal
- ⑤ individuality ..... recognize

82) One way to consider the self-other status of the popular person is to contrast it with that of the elitist. Popular people and elitists both stand out from other group members. There is, however, a critical difference. The popular person stands out from the group but remains inextricably linked to it and wishes to foster both of these conditions. In contrast, the elite person stands out from the group but is distinct from it rather than linked to it. The elitist wishes to foster this distinction but does not wish to foster a link to the group. The distinctiveness of the elite person comes not from the group itself but instead from an external criterion, such as being a champion athlete, a successful student, an extremely privileged, wealthy, or good-looking person, or a certified expert in something. The distinctiveness of the popular person, however, does come from the group itself. The group recognizes the popular person as distinct but also as a key member. In this way, the popular person stands out and fits in at the same time.

\*inextricably 불가분하게



Both elitists and popular people are distinct from other group members, but unlike elitists, popular people are \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ their group and their distinctiveness comes from being \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ by the members of the group.

(A) (B)

- ① identified with ..... criticized
- ② detached from ..... respected
- ③ detached from ..... regulated
- ④ connected to ..... monitored
- ⑤ connected to ..... acknowledged

83) Knowledge is stored in the collective, not in individual minds. Each discovery can be shared with everyone and then transmitted to the next generation. Without progress, the children born today would have to figure out for themselves how to make fire, how to hunt or grow food, and what to do with their own babies, whose very arrival would be a surprise. But the collective pooling of knowledge enables each generation to start where the last one left off. On a planet of more than 6 billion people, it is enough for one single person to invent the videocassette recorder, and then this knowledge is available to everyone. The next generation can figure out how to make a better VCR, or a cheaper one. The pace is remarkable. Even though we now have accumulated many centuries of knowledge, one recent study estimated that the world's total stock of information doubled between 2000 and 2002. That is, the amount of new information in the past couple of years was equivalent to the entire stock of knowledge in the history of the world.



Knowledge is stored in and \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ through the collective minds of people, and at the beginning of the 21st century, the speed at which it accumulated started to dramatically \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, affecting the growth in the overall amount of new information.

- | (A)         | (B)              |
|-------------|------------------|
| ① spread    | ..... decline    |
| ② spread    | ..... accelerate |
| ③ distorted | ..... accelerate |
| ④ distorted | ..... decline    |
| ⑤ managed   | ..... decline    |

84) Ellen Langer and Judith Rodin tested the importance of personal control by treating elderly patients in a highly-rated Connecticut nursing home in one of two ways. With one group, the benevolent caregivers emphasized "our responsibility to make this a home you can be proud of and happy in." They gave the patients their normal well-intentioned, sympathetic care and allowed them to assume a passive care-receiving role. Three weeks later, most of these patients were rated by themselves, by interviewers, and by nurses as further debilitated. Langer and Rodin's other treatment promoted personal control. It emphasized opportunities for choice, the possibilities for influencing nursing-home policy, and the person's responsibility "to make of your life whatever you want." These patients were given small decisions to make and responsibilities to fulfill. Over the following three weeks, 93 percent of this group showed improved alertness, activity, and happiness.

\*benevolent 인정 많은 \*\*debilitated 심신이 약해진



According to Langer and Rodin's study of two groups of elderly patients, the group \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ receiving care saw a decline in their health and well-being while the elderly patients given chances for \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ exhibited positive outcomes.

- | (A)           | (B)                      |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| ① rarely      | ..... self-sacrifice     |
| ② passively   | ..... self-sacrifice     |
| ③ rarely      | ..... self-determination |
| ④ passively   | ..... self-determination |
| ⑤ voluntarily | ..... attention          |

85) Despite the protection ants offer, aphids are not always content to stick around. When they want to leave, the next generation grows wings so that they can fly to greener pastures. This doesn't escape the notice of their guardians, and the ants end the aphids' dreams of flight by immediately biting off their transparent appendages. And as if that were not enough, the ants also use chemical means to prevent their domesticated herds from escaping. The ants exude compounds that slow the growth of the aphids' wings, and, for good measure, they also slow down the aphids: a research team from Imperial College London discovered that aphids move more slowly when they cross terrain that has previously been walked over by ants. The cause for the slowdown is a chemical message left by the ants that affects the behavior of the aphids and forces them to reduce speed. The beautiful symbiotic relationship between ants and aphids turns out to be not entirely voluntary, after all.

\*aphid 진딧물 \*\*appendage 부속 기관 \*\*\*exude 발산하다, 풍기다



Although ants protect aphids, they also \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the wings of aphids and emit compounds so that the aphids can't flee, which makes the symbiotic relationship of both parties partly \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① bend ..... complicated
- ② bend ..... involuntary
- ③ tighten ..... temporary
- ④ remove ..... involuntary
- ⑤ remove ..... temporary

86) A field of planted and weeded crops yields ten to one hundred times as much food—measured in calories—as the same area of naturally occurring plants, a benefit that would have been evident to early crop-planters. It also requires more labor, however, which was provided both by the greater number of people in the community and by those people working longer hours. In contrast to the twenty hours a week hunter-gatherers spent on obtaining food, farming peoples were often in the fields from dawn to dusk, particularly during planting and harvest time, but also during the rest of the growing year because weeding was a constant task. Neolithic farmers were also less healthy than hunter-gatherers were; although crop-raising gave them a more reliable food supply, their narrower range of foodstuffs made them more vulnerable to disease and nutritional deficiencies such as anemia.

\*Neolithic 신석기 시대의 \*\*anemia 빈혈증



Farming, compared to hunting and gathering, provided a more \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ food supply for early crop-planters, at the cost of much more labor for crop management, and poorer health caused by less \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ foods.

(A) (B)

- ① abundant ..... diverse
- ② abundant ..... pest-resistant
- ③ localized ..... diverse
- ④ fixed ..... pest-resistant
- ⑤ fixed ..... natural

87) In one experiment, a target individual who refused to complete a racist task was appreciated by neutral judges, but disliked by participants who had been asked to complete the racist task prior to the target—and who overwhelmingly did so without complaining. To participants who had willingly gone along with the problematic behavior, the otherwise exemplary stance of the rebel apparently represented a threat to their moral self-regard, which they addressed by putting him or her down, and reporting less respect for, and attraction to, the rebel. Demonstrating the role of the self-concept, participants whose self-concept had been secured before seeing the rebel (by reflecting on an important quality or value, and how they had recently demonstrated it) did not show the same backlash, even if they had done the racist task first. In fact, participants thus “self-affirmed” were able to learn from the rebel’s gesture. They admitted having had more freedom at the time of the task, and reported less comfort with their own choice.

\*backlash 반발



The reflexive defense of one’s moral self-regard can motivate him or her to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ morally exemplary others, and this effect can be \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ by affirming one’s values.

(A) (B)

- ① doubt ..... reinforced
- ② imitate ..... eliminated
- ③ imitate ..... reinforced
- ④ diminish ..... transferred
- ⑤ diminish ..... eliminated

88) A possible explanation for the value of writing is that it allows people to express themselves. If the driving process is self-expression, one could argue that both verbal and nonverbal forms of expression would provide comparable benefits. It should be noted, however, that traditional research on the venting of emotions has failed to support the clinical value of emotional expression in the absence of cognitive processing. A recent experiment by Anne Krantz and James W. Pennebaker sought to learn if the disclosure of a trauma through dance or bodily movement would bring about health improvements in ways comparable to writing. In the study, students were asked to express a traumatic experience using bodily movement, to express an experience using movement and then write about it, or to exercise in a prescribed manner for three days, ten minutes per day. Whereas the two movement expression groups reported that they felt happier and mentally healthier in the months after the study, only the movement plus write group evidenced significant improvements in physical health and grade point average.

\*venting 분출



The \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ of emotion on a merely physical level is not sufficient to bring about significant health improvements; health gains appear to require a mental process of putting experiences into \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① expression ..... memory
- ② expression ..... writing
- ③ concealment ..... writing
- ④ understanding ..... design
- ⑤ understanding ..... memory



89) People use self-presentation to advance their claims to identity. In some studies, participants were made to feel either secure or insecure about their claims. For example, among participants who aspired to become expert guitarists, some were told that their personality profiles differed markedly from those of expert guitarists, which conveyed the message that the participant was not on his or her way to becoming one of those experts. Others were told that they fit the profile precisely, which made them feel as if they were doing well on their project of becoming an expert guitarist. They were then asked whether they would like to give guitar lessons to beginners, and if so how many. The people who had been made to feel insecure about their claims to becoming expert guitarists wanted to teach many more lessons than the people who were told they were already looking like expert guitarists. The insecure ones wanted to strengthen their claims to being a guitarist by teaching guitar to others, because these others would view them as good guitarists.



Some studies suggest that those who are judged to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the qualities of an expert they want to become apply self-presentation to \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ their identity claims.

(A) (B)

- ① possess ..... justify
- ② possess ..... signify
- ③ develop ..... recognize
- ④ lack ..... reinforce
- ⑤ lack ..... withdraw

90) Violent and discriminatory conduct must be swiftly punished, and speech conveying discriminatory, hateful ideas should be strongly contradicted. But punishing ideas we consider hateful or discriminatory not only violates the fundamental free speech principles; it also may well increase intergroup distrust and discrimination rather than reducing them. Evidence suggests that none of us is immune from "implicit" or unconscious biases that pervade our society, with its entrenched structural discrimination. Therefore, speech that reflects discriminatory stereotypes can often result from ignorance or insensitivity rather than malevolence. Of course, we must vigorously combat bias, including the unintended variety. But the tools for doing so should be adjusted appropriately. Someone who negligently conveys stereotyped views is likely to respond more positively to constructive educational outreach than to accusations of and punishment for "hate speech." Indeed, even for people who consciously harbor and express hateful views, educational strategies are more promising than censorship for altering such views and curbing their influence.

\*entrenched 견고한 \*\*malevolence 악의 \*\*\*curb 억제하다



We should put up a vigorous fight against discriminatory ideas through \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ efforts, which will likely produce a positive response from those who use hate speech, regardless of whether they \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ express their views.

(A) (B)

- ① educational ..... intentionally
- ② educational ..... consistently
- ③ intergroup ..... habitually
- ④ conscious ..... violently
- ⑤ conscious ..... biasedly



91) Amotz Zahavi has suggested that all signals are an honest reflection of an individual's quality. Because it should not pay receivers to attend to dishonest signals, these would become ignored and only honest signals would prevail. Zahavi argued that honest signals are maintained because they are costly (in terms of strategic costs), such that only a genuinely 'good' individual can afford to make the signal. Consider tail length in birds and mate choice. Females may prefer males with longer tails, and only the fittest males can produce and maintain such tails because only they have the quality to cope with the costs that this incurs (increased risk of predation, loss of flight efficiency, and so on). Because the signal is costly, only the fittest individual can produce and maintain such a signal while coping with the costs, and tail length becomes an honest signal of quality.

\*incur 발생시키다



According to Zahavi, because animal signals are costly, \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ their honesty, the burden of such display like longer tails demonstrates the biological \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of the signaler.

(A) (B)

- ① disguising ..... need
- ② guaranteeing ..... strength
- ③ disguising ..... weakness
- ④ exaggerating ..... diversity
- ⑤ guaranteeing ..... defense

92) By 2030 most cars will be completely or partially driverless, depending on the rate of unmanned technology adoption. This means that by then, the special relationship that bonds fast car owners with their vehicle will have totally disappeared for a simple reason: car performance directly associated with acceleration and speed will have definitely vanished from a driverless environment and with it the values associated with fast or powerful cars. Furthermore, speed will most likely be automatically monitored or controlled, taking away some of the risks but also the feeling of freedom that drivers still enjoy. Then safety will remain a strong selling feature. Comfort and more generally the traveling experience will become increasingly important. What is interesting to notice is that when we look more carefully to these key selling features, they look strangely like values that a bus or train operator is promoting. This is to say that more and more the difference between public and private transport will shrink.



A driverless car is likely to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the control which car owners have over their car performance related to speed, making private transport more \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ public transport.

(A) (B)

- ① encourage ..... similar to
- ② restore ..... distinct from
- ③ eliminate ..... similar to
- ④ encourage ..... efficient than
- ⑤ eliminate ..... distinct from

93) *Fluency* is a term that refers to the ease associated with information processing. For example, a clear image is easy to process, or *fluent*. A feeling of disfluency while processing information leads people to take something of a "slow down, be careful" approach to making judgments and decisions. Researchers have examined this tendency using the Cognitive Reflection Test. In one study, the test was printed in either a normal, highly readable font or a degraded, hard-to-read font. Performing well on the Cognitive Reflection Test requires suppressing an immediate gut feeling to get the correct answer to each question. For example: "A bat and ball cost \$1.10 in total. The bat costs \$1 more than the ball. How much does the ball cost?" You need to think beyond the immediate response of 10 cents to arrive at the correct response of 5 cents ( $\$0.05 + \$1.05 = \$1.10$ ). Participants gave more correct answers when the questions were presented in a degraded, and hence disfluent, font. The difficulty of merely reading the question caused them to slow down, giving their more analytical, reflective cognitive processes a chance to catch up with their immediate intuitive response.

\*gut feeling 직감



If the level of fluency in processing information is \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, one is more likely to \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ immediate responses, leading to more correct answers through more analytical, reflective cognitive processes.

- | (A)          | (B)           |
|--------------|---------------|
| ① low        | ..... delay   |
| ② low        | ..... provide |
| ③ moderate   | ..... predict |
| ④ heightened | ..... control |
| ⑤ heightened | ..... record  |

94) Yale psychologist Patricia W. Linville noted that people vary in their self-complexity. Some have highly complex self-representations; their self-concepts include many distinct aspects. Others have less complex self-representations; their self-concepts include a small number of highly interrelated aspects. When people experience a negative event that challenges one aspect of their self, their self-complexity may determine the extent to which their negative feelings will spill over into other aspects of the self. If self-complexity is low and all aspects of the self are highly interrelated, a failure in one area can make one feel incompetent in all other areas as well; a poor grade may mean not only that one is a poor student but also that one is a lousy daughter. In contrast, if self-complexity is high and the different aspects of the self are quite distinct from one another, the negative fallout from failure in one area of the self will remain restricted to that area; one may feel like a poor student but still think of oneself as a fine daughter.



If a person has \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ self-aspects, negative experiences have smaller impacts on them because they have varied, distinct aspects of the self that remain \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- | (A)        | (B)                |
|------------|--------------------|
| ① multiple | ..... uninfluenced |
| ② multiple | ..... unprotected  |
| ③ stable   | ..... unprotected  |
| ④ simple   | ..... uninfluenced |
| ⑤ simple   | ..... competent    |

95) With the exception of the soap opera format, television dramas in Britain largely operate as short-run series, with as few as six episodes constituting a single "season," and only one or a handful of seasons making up the entirety of a program's run. As a result, writers for such series can plot out prescribed endpoints to stories before launching production. In contrast to this "definite end" model, American network television generally operates through the "infinite middle" model, wherein writers for successful programs have to continually devise ways to delay the narrative endpoint in order to keep the show running for over twenty episodes a season, year after year, while also bearing in mind that a show could be cancelled at virtually any time. As Russell Davies, the British screenwriter and television producer, said of the American remake of his own show: "The most important thing is to think of the U.S. version as a new show, a different show. Even before they'd written a word, a 22-episode series is a profoundly different thing, a different concept, to an eight-parter."



Unlike British television dramas with \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ narrative endpoints, the style of American television dramas requires writers to constantly seek ways to make a show \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

- | (A)           | (B)                  |
|---------------|----------------------|
| ① fixed       | ..... longer-running |
| ② unexpected  | ..... memorable      |
| ③ defined     | ..... educational    |
| ④ unforeseen  | ..... longer-running |
| ⑤ anticipated | ..... memorable      |

96) Thomas Wolf reports the experience of a distinguished piano teacher and sight-reader, Boris Goldovsky, who discovered a misprint in a much used edition of a Brahms *Capriccio* only when a relatively poor pupil played the (musically impossible) printed note at a lesson. Goldovsky stopped the pupil, thinking her to have misread, but soon discovered that it was *he*, and countless other pupils and colleagues, who had misread, inferring a sharp sign in front of a note because in the musical context it *had* to be a G sharp, not, as printed, a G natural. So struck was he with his misperception, that he devised the 'Goldovsky experiment', which consisted in telling skilled readers that there was a misprint somewhere in the piece and asking them to find it. He allowed them to play the piece as many times as they liked and in any way that they liked. No musician ever found the mistake. Only when he told his subjects which bar the mistake was in did most of them spot it.

\*sight-reader 시주자(악보를 보고 즉석에서 연주하는 사람) \*\*sharp 올림표 \*\*\*natural 제자리표



Boris Goldovsky's experience and his subsequent experiment demonstrate that \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ musicians are likely to have difficulty in \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ small inaccuracies in a printed score.

- | (A)            | (B)               |
|----------------|-------------------|
| ① gifted       | ..... ignoring    |
| ② innovative   | ..... accepting   |
| ③ experienced  | ..... recognizing |
| ④ incompetent  | ..... correcting  |
| ⑤ conventional | ..... eliminating |

97) As soon as we reveal our self-image to others, we open ourselves to attacks. Suppose that on learning of our self-image, someone questions whether it is an appropriate self-image—whether, that is, it corresponds to reality. If they challenge our self-image in private, their challenge can be quite painful: they might make us doubt that we are who we think we are. The attack on us, though not physical, is very real, inasmuch as it goes to the core of our self-perceived being. And if they challenge our self-image in public—by, say, creating a website that mocks us—the pain we experience is compounded: the challenge, besides making us doubt our self-image, can jeopardize our standing in the social hierarchy. Suppose we have been telling people that we should be admired for, say, being a gifted poet but that when they see our poems, they find them lacking. The people we were trying to impress, instead of looking up to us, will look down on us.

\*mock 조롱하다 \*\*jeopardize 위태롭게 하다



Done in private, an attack on our exposed self-image can cause us to doubt our \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ , but done in public, an attack can additionally damage our \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ in society.

(A) (B)

- ① identity ..... status
- ② identity ..... creativity
- ③ future ..... interests
- ④ education ..... acquaintances
- ⑤ education ..... commitment

98) A long-standing stereotype depicts women as more emotional than men. Women are supposed to be more readily overcome with feelings and to be more guided by them, as opposed to men, who make decisions based on cool, rational deliberation. Is this stereotype accurate? A large-scale study by Larson and Pleck had adult married men and women carry beepers around. Whenever they heard a beep they were supposed to stop what they were doing and fill out a quick rating of their current mood and emotional state. Thousands of emotional reports were obtained in this study of what men and women felt as they went about their daily activities. The result? No gender differences. Men and women were remarkably alike in the degree to which they reported feelings at any point on the emotional continuum—strong bad emotions, strong good ones, mild bad, mild good, neutral. "There was simply no evidence that the husbands were less emotional than their wives," concluded the researchers.

\*beeper 휴대용 무선 호출기



Larson and Pleck's study yielded a(n) \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ result to the traditional stereotype of gender differences in emotion and showed that men and women were almost \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ in their emotional states.

(A) (B)

- ① expected ..... identical
- ② expected ..... different
- ③ contradictory ..... identical
- ④ contradictory ..... consistent
- ⑤ stereotypical ..... different

99) When we see a car driver make a mistake, we tend to think that he or she is incompetent, rather than thinking that he or she has been deflected by his or her child screaming in the back seat, or has heard an alarmingly ominous noise coming from the engine, or has had to avoid another driver. We tend to attribute other people's behaviour to dispositional factors—and this is the fundamental attribution error. This was famously illustrated in an experiment in the 1960s when participants were asked to judge the attitude of students writing pro-or anti—essays about Castro. When participants were told that the writers had been free to write what they wanted, they inferred that the pro-Castro writers were genuinely pro. However, when it was made clear to the participants that writers had been told what position to take, they still inferred that the writers believed what they had written.

\*deflect 빗나가게 하다 \*\*ominous 불길한



When judging others' actions, we tend to assume that their individual \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ are the causes of their actions while \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ situational factors possible causes.

- | (A)             | (B)                   |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| ① inclinations  | ..... disregarding    |
| ② inclinations  | ..... exaggerating    |
| ③ objectives    | ..... considering     |
| ④ circumstances | ..... overestimating  |
| ⑤ circumstances | ..... underestimating |

100) A difference between technique and practical wisdom is the location of the end pursued by each. The characteristic common to the artifacts of technique is their external nature: the technician produces something external to himself. Material goods obviously qualify, but so do nonmaterial objects and states of external affairs. Even the method and operation of a technique can itself be the object of a technique. All that is required of a technique is that it produce some artifact external to the technician. In contrast, the end of practical wisdom is the *person himself*. Practical wisdom is personal in a way that technique is not. In exercising practical wisdom, the person directs himself toward his good in its entirety, as an integrated pursuit of human goods. This good does not preexist in the mind of the acting agent. It is not like a man building a house; instead, it is akin to a house building *itself*. Through practical wisdom a human being moves himself toward his fulfillment—the fulfillment of bodily needs as well as the construction of a life that he has reason to value.



The goal of technique is to produce something external to technicians, whether it is \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ or not, but that of practical wisdom is personal in the sense that it drives humans toward the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of what is good for them.

- | (A)        | (B)                 |
|------------|---------------------|
| ① common   | ..... realization   |
| ② material | ..... realization   |
| ③ material | ..... explanation   |
| ④ required | ..... justification |
| ⑤ required | ..... explanation   |

