

CORE SET

V4



NAME

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사 용 매 뉴 얼

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인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

※ (A)~(C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 단어를 골라 알맞게 짝지은 것, 또는 밑줄 친 ①~⑤ 중 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것을 고르시오.

1) Can vitamin pills be dangerous to your health? Yes, if you take too many. With certain vitamins, the body uses as much as it needs and passes the rest out. Other vitamins, especially Vitamins A and D, (A)[**accumulate / stimulate**] in the body and can cause damage if taken in extremely high amounts over a period of time. Extremely high amounts of Vitamin A, for example, can eventually lead to liver damage and blurred (B)[**version / vision**]. On the other hand, it is safe to take a multiple-vitamin pill regularly, and some vitamins are even (C)[**prescribed / subscribed**] for medical purposes. For instance, niacin is used in very large dosages, under strict medical supervision, to lower cholesterol levels.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|---------------|------------------|
| ① | accumulate | vision | prescribed |
| ② | accumulate | vision | subscribed |
| ③ | accumulate | version | subscribed |
| ④ | stimulate | vision | prescribed |
| ⑤ | stimulate | version | prescribed |

2) People throughout Central America are living in extreme poverty. They often don't have enough food. There are days when they just have one meal a day. When Erika Vohman, a biologist and environmentalist, first came to Guatemala, it was incredible to see people cutting down rain forests to plant crops. It was (A)[**decorative / destructive**], so she decided to help people produce enough food without ruining nature. She said, "I came across the Maya nut tree in Guatemala. It provided the main food for the Mayans. For some reason, people have stopped eating this food. As a matter of fact, it is one of the most (B)[**nutritious / unhealthy**] foods they can get. And it's free. They can just collect it off the ground, but they don't eat it because they don't know about it." She wanted to inform people of the forgotten Maya nut for food and for the (C)[**deception / conservation**] of nature.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|------------------|--------------------|
| ① | decorative | nutritious | deception |
| ② | decorative | unhealthy | conservation |
| ③ | destructive | unhealthy | deception |
| ④ | destructive | nutritious | conservation |
| ⑤ | destructive | unhealthy | conservation |

3) The person who borrows money often finds himself nervous in the presence of the lender. Picture the borrower at a party when his ①**lender** walks in. Although there are no words being spoken between the two on the subject of the loan, the borrower begins to feel ②**proud** about enjoying himself. It could be something as small as the new tie the ③**borrower** bought with the money to wear for the occasion. The mere sight of the lender reminds him that he should have spent the money on other things that might be more ④**important**. Buying a new tie to wear to a party is not normally a cause for ⑤**shame**, but if the lender thinks the money was needed to pay medical bills or finance the expansion of the borrower's business, he may have doubts about trusting the borrower's judgment.

4) When architect Sir Christopher Wren designed the interior of Windsor Town Hall near London in 1689, he built a ceiling supported by pillars. After city elders had (A)[**inspected / installed**] the finished building, they decided the ceiling would not stay up and ordered Wren to put in some more pillars. England's greatest architect didn't think the ceiling (B)[**required / acquired**] any more support, but he didn't want to upset the city elders so he solved the conflict by coming up with an idea. He (C)[**added / removed**] four pillars that did not do anything—they don't even reach the ceiling. The optical illusion fooled the city elders, and today the four pillars amuse many tourists.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① inspected required added
- ② inspected required removed
- ③ inspected acquired added
- ④ installed required added
- ⑤ installed acquired removed

5) Have you ever seen any pictures of deserts that have clouds in them? By the time air masses reach the desert, they will have ①**lost** their moisture. So there are rarely clouds over deserts to ②**block** the sun. The sun beats down relentlessly on the already dry earth, ③**evaporating** any moisture and keeping it a desert. The lack of clouds over deserts also explains why they are so cold at night. In other places, clouds help ④**trap** the hot air that rises from the earth's surface as it cools at night. But in the desert, without a blanket of clouds hot air from the ground escapes very quickly into the atmosphere, and the desert ⑤**warms** rapidly.

6) The debate over intelligence and intelligence testing focuses on the question of whether it is useful to (A)[**evaluate / eliminate**] people according to a single major dimension of cognitive competence. Is there indeed a general mental ability we commonly call "intelligence," and is it important in the practical affairs of life? The answer, based on decades of intelligence research, is (B)[**positive / negative**]. Regardless of their form or content, tests of mental skills invariably point to the existence of a global factor that affects all aspects of cognition. And this factor seems to have a (C)[**great / slight**] influence on a person's practical quality of life. Intelligence as measured by IQ tests is the single most effective predictor known of individual performance at school and on the job.

*cognitive 인지의

(A) (B) (C)

- ① evaluate positive great
- ② evaluate positive slight
- ③ evaluate negative great
- ④ eliminate negative slight
- ⑤ eliminate positive great

7) I've always been the kind of person to exhaust almost everything that I have. I sometimes use my possessions until they've gone ①**beyond** the point at which the original object could be recognized. From dolls to laptops, my motto has always been: what are things for if not to be ②**used**? As a journalist, I have a tendency to do the same thing with the bag that I carry with me. No matter what its natural capacity, the bag is filled to the ③**limit** with notebooks, pens, recording devices, batteries, magazines, ripped-out newspaper articles and printouts. And just in case the pens run dry and the recording devices ④**work**, I always have backups. The same kind of backup would be ⑤**ideal** for my laptop, another must that I always manage to pack in my bag.

8) The leaders I know tend to be (A)[**patient / impatient**]. They look ahead, think ahead, and want to move ahead. That can be good. Being one step ahead makes you a leader. However, that can also be bad. Few worthwhile things in life come quickly. There is no such thing as (B)[**constant / instant**] greatness. Becoming a leader doesn't happen overnight. Leadership takes time, but the end product is worth the wait. Leaders need to remember that the point of leading is not to cross the finish line first, but to take people across the finish line with you. For that reason, leaders must deliberately (C)[**slow / quicken**] their pace, stay connected to their people, and keep people going. You can't do that if you're running too far ahead of your people.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① patient constant slow
- ② patient instant quicken
- ③ impatient constant quicken
- ④ impatient instant slow
- ⑤ impatient instant quicken

9) A major reason why relationships break down is that one or more of the parties ①**involved** haven't learned to listen. Listening is a learned skill and when we develop it to the fullest, we not only increase our capacity to learn but also increase our ability to ②**maintain** healthy relationships. Ironically, deaf people are often better listeners than those of us who can hear. When deaf people communicate, they must remain focused on the ③**movement** of each other's hands. Those of us who can hear, must develop that high level of ④**concentration** in order to be good listeners. Frankly speaking, most of us are good at ⑤**attentive** listening. We appear to be listening when, in fact, our minds have wandered off to the movie we saw last night or what we're going to wear tomorrow.

10) Sleeping for less than six hours a night greatly increases the risk of dying from a heart attack or stroke. The modern tendency to ①**delay** going to bed in order to get through more of the items on the 'to do' list has serious health consequences. Researchers found that those who slept for less than six hours were almost 50 percent more likely to ②**suffer** a heart attack and 15 percent more at risk of strokes. Not having enough sleep ③**restores** the balance of two key hormones, ghrelin and leptin, which control the appetite. As a result, poor sleepers tend to eat more and are more likely to be obese, so they are at ④**greater** risk of high blood pressure and heart disease, which often lead to heart attacks and strokes. Experts recommend adults get at least six or seven hours' shut-eye a night to stay ⑤**healthy**.

11) One of the most frustrating things I find as a language teacher is the situation where I ask a question and nobody (A)**avoids / volunteers** a response. However, when I ask a student the same question directly, I discover that they know the correct answer! I think what happens is that many students in class prefer to stay in their "comfort zone." They just let things happen around them, feeling relaxed sitting (B)**quietly / noisily** in class. They don't want to be thrust into the spotlight. Sometimes it's a question of character; shy people will never want to push themselves forward. But when you're learning a language, (C)**forwardness / backwardness** pays off. So if you're one of those shy types, step out of the comfort zone and into the limelight.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① volunteers quietly forwardness
- ② volunteers quietly backwardness
- ③ volunteers noisily forwardness
- ④ avoids noisily awkwardness
- ⑤ avoids noisily forwardness

12) There are two basic types of sunscreen lotions on the market: products that penetrate the outermost layer of skin to absorb ultraviolet rays, and products which coat the surface of the skin to act as physical (A)**barriers / passages** to ultraviolet rays. Both of these types are rated with a sun protection factor(SPF). The SPF of a product is the ratio of the time required for a person's protected skin to redden after being (B)**expanded / exposed** to sun-light, compared to the time required for the same person's unprotected skin to redden. For example, a product with SPF15 means that people whose unprotected skin would redden in ten minutes can (C)**apply / wipe** the product and stay in the sun 15 times longer, or 150 minutes, before they get a sunburn.

*redden 붉어지다

(A) (B) (C)

- ① barriers expanded apply
- ② barriers exposed apply
- ③ barriers exposed wipe
- ④ passages expanded apply
- ⑤ passages expanded wipe

13) As a young adult, I found I had a taste for drawing and painting. But like a stream that is lost in the sands, I forgot my ①liking for art for a long period. Only 20 years later, at the age of 40, did the “water” surface again. At this stage of life, I was having a hard time making both ends meet. Then one day, I felt a ②declining desire in me to paint something. I bought a small box of watercolors for beginners and sat in the middle of a field ③sketching trees near and far. The result was not terrific, but I had just experienced my first hour of true ④happiness. What a revelation! Joy was there, within reaches of my finger at the end of the brush. Unknown to me, a ⑤birth was about to happen.

14) Based on the fossil evidence, researchers have long (A)[denied / acknowledged] Australopithecus afarensis, the species whose most famous member is 3.2-million-year-old Lucy, was among the first to spend the majority of its day on two feet. Problem is, Lucy’s skeleton is missing key foot bones, which left researchers to debate how much time Lucy spent upright. Now scientists have found a crucial clue: a fourth metatarsal, one of the long bones connecting the toes to the ankle, from one of Lucy’s (B)[temporaries / contemporaries]. The bone shows signs of an arch, both from front to back and from side to side, which suggests the foot could absorb shock and bear the weight of an animal that stood upright for long periods. It is strong and stiffer than those found in most apes’ (C)[flexible / rigid], handlike feet, which can curl around branches—the better to sustain a tree-based existence.

*metatarsal 척골

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|----------------------|----------------|
| ① | denied | temporarie | rigid |
| ② | denied | contemporaries | flexible |
| ③ | acknowledged | temporaries | flexible |
| ④ | acknowledged | temporaries | rigid |
| ⑤ | acknowledged | contemporaries | flexible |

15) A ①big animal can be safe from predators and kill prey easily. Let’s take an example. Gazelles are ②easy prey for lions, hyenas and hunting dogs, but adult elephants and rhinos are nearly safe, and their young benefit from the protection of their huge parents. For animals feeding on plants, being gigantic means being taller and therefore able to access ③higher leaves. Giraffes and elephants can reach over 18 feet high, and elephants can use their great bodies to push over even taller trees. But there are ④advantages to being big. Because big animals eat more, there cannot be many of them. Before human hunting, the population of elephants and rhinos in Africa was in the low millions. Small rodents, in contrast, number in the ⑤countless billions. Nor can giants do a lot of things that smaller creatures can do, such as dig into the ground, climb trees or fly.

*rodent 설치류

16) For most people, it's saying "no" that's really hard. We don't like to say "no"—and people don't like to hear it. However, we should not (A)[**continue / postpone**] delivering bad news. When it comes to rejection, a quick response is almost always (B)[**appreciated / despised**]. The sooner you can finish it, the better both parties feel. Leaving the door open doesn't help, either. Responding to an email request with an absolute "There's just no way I can do that, but good luck" is a greater (C)[**insult / favor**] than answering with a "Maybe" that's never going to happen.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① continue appreciated insult
- ② continue despised favor
- ③ postpone appreciated favor
- ④ postpone appreciated insult
- ⑤ postpone despised insult

17) New research has shown that Neanderthals cooked and ate grains and plants. American researchers came to that conclusion after they had found cooked grains and plants in the teeth of ①**preserved** Neanderthal specimens. Their diet was more varied than previously thought. Before, Neanderthals were widely believed to be great meat eaters. Some had believed that they had gone ②**extinct** when the Ice Age began because they relied on meat. Now, the new evidence has ③**supported** this theory. Although grains had been found at Neanderthal sites before, it wasn't known whether they were ④**cultivated** for food or perhaps for some other reason. The new findings show that the food was actually being ⑤**consumed** as it was found in the mouth of a Neanderthal.

18) When tragedy or misfortune comes our way, it can be very helpful to make a (A)[**confusion / comparison**] with another event, or to call to mind a similar or worse situation that has happened to others. If we can shift our focus away from self and toward others, we experience a freeing effect. There is something about the dynamics of self-absorption, or worrying about ourselves too much, which tends to (B)[**magnify / diminish**] our suffering. Conversely, when we come to see our suffering in relation to others' suffering, we begin to recognize that our suffering is not all that (C)[**bearable / unbearable**]. This enables us to maintain our peace of mind much more easily than if we concentrate on our problems to the exclusion of all else.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① confusion magnify bearable
- ② confusion diminish unbearable
- ③ comparison magnify unbearable
- ④ comparison magnify bearable
- ⑤ comparison diminish bearable

19) Poet Carl Sandburg advised, "Time is the most ①valuable coin in your life. You alone will determine how that coin will be spent. Be careful that you do not let other people spend it for you." Early in my career I allowed others to influence how I spent that "coin." As a result, I was busy but ②effective. I was fulfilling others' expectation instead of doing what I was gifted to do! I want to make a ③difference. I want to make an impact. Don't you? My life went to a new level when I focused more on fulfilling my vision than fulfilling others' ④anticipation. I believe I have been put on earth to do some special things. I need to make my ⑤unique contribution. No one else can do that for me.

20) Testing a new idea on a small scale reduces the risk of investing many resources into an idea that might need to be (A)**[abandoned / utilized]**. In the late 1920's, Richard Hollingshead Jr. tested an idea: watching a movie from the front seat of a car. He set up a movie screen in front of the car and put the movie projector on top of his car. The (B)**[arrangement / advancement]** worked fine. Then Hollingshead began to wonder about the practicality of building a large outdoor movie theater. He realized he needed some assurance that rain wouldn't interfere with viewing the movie, so he set up a lawn sprinkler to (C)**[simulate / stimulate]** rain on his car window. However, Hollingshead didn't immediately assume that his idea would be practical. He first tested his "automobile movie theater" idea on a small scale.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|-------------|-----------|
| ① | abandoned | arrangement | simulate |
| ② | abandoned | advancement | stimulate |
| ③ | abandoned | arrangement | stimulate |
| ④ | utilized | advancement | stimulate |
| ⑤ | utilized | arrangement | simulate |

21) Our children are our captive audience. We are able to give whatever knowledge we think will benefit them at some point in their lives. Ironically, however, this is where the school system (A)**[fails / feeds]** us. That's because we try to make schools do a lot of other things at the same time. We want schools to act as cheap child care centers, to keep our children occupied while we adults are occupied. So, we want school days to start early and (B)**[compress / stretch]** them throughout the day, even when we don't really need to. We also want our schools to separate clever kids so that we can teach them (C)**[complicated / simple]** subjects like calculus and chemistry. Apart from mathematicians and chemists, very few of us have any use for those subjects in the years ahead.

*captive audience 싫지만 듣지 않을 수 없는 청중

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|----------|-------------|
| ① | fails | compress | complicated |
| ② | fails | stretch | complicated |
| ③ | fails | stretch | simple |
| ④ | feeds | stretch | complicated |
| ⑤ | feeds | compress | simple |

22) Subsidy is the money that is paid by a government to reduce the costs of services or of producing goods so that their prices can be kept ①**low**. This can be used in the case of things like renewable energy, to help the technology ②**mature** to the point where it can stand without subsidies. Take green technology for example. As it becomes available in the market and its cost is still high, the subsidies on the technology should be given, which can ③**increase** the speed at which the price of green technology naturally lowers. But subsidies are an artificial ④**control** of the market and they can hurt the market if they are left for too long. So subsidies should generally, if situations allow it, be ⑤**continuous** in the market.

*subsidy (국가의) 보조금

23) As for a school code of conduct, I would like to start with the issue of showing respect. We believe in ①**mutual** respect: it is equally important for teachers and all school personnel to show respect for students, and vice versa. The most important way to show respect to students is to ②**involve** them in problem-solving. When students are engaged in creating a code of conduct, they are ③**motivated** to cooperate and have an investment in it. Instead of punishment for ④**negative** behavior we have found it much more effective to allow students to use problems as an opportunity to learn problem-solving skills. Students who misbehaved feel empowered to ⑤**maintain** the behavior when they have their thoughts and ideas taken seriously and approved.

24) Spending lots of free time glued to the TV or computer screen can hurt your heart, a new study suggests. The link between screen time and heart problems (A)**[remained / changed]** when the researchers considered the amount of moderate-to-vigorous exercise the study participants did. The researchers suggest that exercise cannot fix the health problem caused by spending too much time in front of the TV or computer. The study does not prove that watching TV or playing computer games is inherently unhealthy. The real (B)**[reason / solution]** may be what people tend to do during those activities: sit. Why is sitting harmful? It is not entirely clear, but animal studies have shown that prolonged sitting (C)**[accelerates / slows]** the action of an enzyme, lipoprotein lipase, that breaks down fats in the blood, such as cholesterol and triglycerides, which in turn causes the levels of those substances to climb.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① remained reason slows
- ② remained solution slows
- ③ changed reason accelerates
- ④ changed solution accelerates
- ⑤ changed reason slows

25) Today there is a (A)**[dropping / growing]** demand for pink laptops in the market. These pink laptops are attracting a lot of young, working women. These days the color pink is the first choice for women when it comes to not only laptops but also other devices like MP3 players, mobile phones, etc. These laptops are designed for a specific group. They are also manufactured only at a particular period of the year. As a result, these laptops come as special (B)**[declinations / editions]** unlike general laptops, and their prices are on the higher side. These laptops come with pink exteriors and specially designed pink cases to hold them. There are also special pink accessories such as a pink colored mouse and ear buds that are considered to be able to (C)**[complement / impair]** the laptop's appearance.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------------|------------|
| ① | dropping | declinations | complement |
| ② | dropping | editions | impair |
| ③ | growing | declinations | complement |
| ④ | growing | editions | complement |
| ⑤ | growing | editions | impair |

26) When people are asked what would increase their personal happiness, the most common answer is to have more money. In fact, however, money has only a ①**weak** correlation to happiness. Getting more money does not really raise happiness, because people quickly become ②**accustomed** to the new level of wealth and gradually come to take it for granted. One secret to happiness is to compare ③**upward**. People may be satisfied with their salary if they feel that they make more money than their peers. One researcher saw that there is no amount of money that will ④**guarantee** happiness, and concluded, "What people really want is to have more money than other people." In other words, money makes you happy if you have more than your ⑤**comparison** standard, such as what others have.

27) If you must remember something when you are tired, the best thing to do is to (A)**[utilize / avoid]** one of the old remedies, such as writing yourself a note or setting a reminder on an electronic organizer. Besides, you could also ask someone to say to you, "Bill, remind me to ask Mr. Hodges about the Barnes account, will you?" However, the danger here is twofold: The person that you're asking could be just as tired as you, or they could be extremely (B)**[watchful / forgetful]** as well. The best thing to do when you feel so exhausted that your concentration is decreasing is to take a short nap, for around ten minutes. This will help you focus. If conditions are (C)**[suitable / unsuitable]** for sleeping, then try doing some relaxation exercises. Your memory will thank you for it!

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-----------|------------|
| ① | utilize | watchful | suitable |
| ② | utilize | forgetful | suitable |
| ③ | utilize | forgetful | unsuitable |
| ④ | avoid | watchful | suitable |
| ⑤ | avoid | watchful | unsuitable |

28) If you have been taking drugs in order to ①**restore** bodily functions or stop your body deterioration, then you are probably wasting your time. Body deterioration is not due to a ②**deficiency** of any drug, and taking drugs only hides symptoms rather than treating the underlying problem. Instead, bad ③**nutrition** is to blame. If you are not getting the right diet, then your body will be weak, resulting in diseases or defects with impaired cartilage structure. Whereas drugs may interfere with your metabolic paths, proper diet supports them. With this fact in mind, it is clear that you can ④**develop** many diseases by giving your body the raw materials that it needs to fight them off. With the right nutrients, your body is more capable of functioning as a unit, and therefore keeping you ⑤**healthy**.

*cartilage 연골(조직)

29) In the United States, certain labor and trade laws protect workers and employees from unethical, unfair and unsafe work conditions. These laws allow U.S. citizens to make a certain minimum wage and protect them from (A)**[exploitation / exploration]** by their employers. However, regulating factory and workplace conditions of companies that produce goods and services in foreign nations, and import their products into the United States is more difficult. Fair Trade products are meant to (B)**[remedy / worsen]** some of these problems. Fair Trade began in the 1950s as a collaboration among retailers, nonprofit importers and small-scale producers struggling against dependencies on middlemen and low market prices in developing nations. As a sign of participating in the Fair Trade campaign, a Dutch non-governmental organization (C)**[devised / detached]** a label for consumer products that guaranteed they met certain environmental standards.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① exploitation remedy devised
- ② exploitation remedy detached
- ③ exploration worsen detached
- ④ exploration remedy devised
- ⑤ exploration worsen devised

30) It seems to be ①**natural** that everyone gets cold hands and feet sometimes, especially during winter. However, there are other causes why one might experience cold hands and feet. Believe or not, it could also be the sign of a ②**lack** of iron. This condition is called anemia. Anemia, one of the most common blood disorders, occurs when the number of healthy red blood cells decreases. It generally causes extreme fatigue, pale skin, shortness of breath, and often cold hands and feet. Initially, iron deficiency anemia can be so mild that it goes ③**unnoticed**. However, as the body becomes more deficient in iron and anemia progresses, the signs and symptoms ④**weaken**. Therefore, it would be advisable to try to ⑤**consume** more iron when you want to counteract your cold hands and feet.

31) You know about procrastination; you play just one more computer game ①**before** you practice your flute; you talk on the phone when your room has to be cleaned up. Do you know what all these have in common? Putting off the work you need to do. One reason for procrastination is that people find a particular job unpleasant, and try to ②**avoid** it because of that. Most jobs have unpleasant or boring aspects to them, and often the best way of dealing with these is to get them over and done with quickly. While you're procrastinating, you're just making the suffering of your mind ③**shorter**. Just think how much ④**better** you'll feel after you get your homework done. Then you really can enjoy talking on the phone, instead of ⑤**dreading** what comes next.

32) English psychologist Donald Winnicott observed that children who stay close to their mothers display higher levels of creativity in their games than those who do not. It means that highly creative children are more likely to play (A)**[beyond / within]** their mothers' reach. The circle of creativity is a space in which children can take risks and try things out, fall and stand up again, and fail and succeed—because they feel (B)**[secure / uneasy]** in the presence of a person who loves them unconditionally. Knowing that they are being loved unconditionally creates a psychological space of safety. Unconditional love creates a parallel circle of happiness—in which we are encouraged to pursue the things that are meaningful and pleasurable for us. In short, unconditional love is the (C)**[achievement / foundation]** of a happy relationship.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① beyond secure achievement
- ② beyond uneasy foundation
- ③ within secure foundation
- ④ within secure achievement
- ⑤ within uneasy foundation

33) A comprehensive anthropological study of how people use mobile phones in some countries shows some of the (A)**[similarities / differences]** in how Europeans and Americans relate to the new wireless technology. In Sweden, for example, they view someone talking on their mobile as though the person with whom they're speaking is physically in the room. As a result, chatting on a mobile phone while eating lunch alone in a restaurant is perfectly (B)**[acceptable / unacceptable]** behavior. Italians have no reservations about using mobile phones in any public setting. Americans are a bit more careful in their use of mobile phones. New Yorkers, for example, tend to use their mobile phones more to accomplish tasks and believe that having wireless conversations in public is often (C)**[pleasant / unpleasant]** and a violation of others' private space.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① similarities acceptable unpleasant
- ② similarities unacceptable pleasant
- ③ differences acceptable pleasant
- ④ differences acceptable unpleasant
- ⑤ differences unacceptable pleasant

34) Have you ever heard of the so-called crowd funding? It can be a way of ①**involving** yourself in making songs and earning money at the same time. Here's how it works: A company ②**posts** demos and videos of pop artists on its website. And users are invited to invest anywhere from \$16 to \$1,600 in the ones that they think are most likely to score a hit. Once an act reaches \$160,000, the financing is ③**over**, and the money is used to pay for recording or possibly a tour. Net revenue resulting from sales, concerts, etc. is ④**split** in three parts: 40% given to investors, 40% to the company and 20% to the artist. One band hit the jackpot in a mere seven weeks. The ⑤**loss** can be huge. One fan who invested \$6,850 in as many as 11 acts got his money back 22 times over.

*net revenue 순수익

35) Once upon a time, working with technology provided an outlet for brilliant but antisocial people who found comfort in machines by themselves. Now, technology plays the (A)[**identical / opposite**] role. In fact, even the solitary act of listening to your own music in headphones is about to become part of a social community. The social uses of technology, with its new emphasis on (B)[**connection / disconnection**], have far surpassed the antisocial, individual purposes that technology used to serve. Being good at technology was once socially (C)[**ignored / respected**]. However, now it is at the center of organizing friends, parties, and the social life of the family.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① identical connection ignored
- ② identical disconnection respected
- ③ opposite disconnection ignored
- ④ opposite connection ignored
- ⑤ opposite connection respected

36) A research on the ways people personalize their workspaces suggests that personalization is generally good for both employees and employers. People who decorate their offices tend to have ①**lower** levels of job satisfaction. So companies that allow their employees to personalize their workspaces should be ②**rewarded** with faithful employees. Indeed, the research showed that the degree of personalization in an office is a signal of how ③**loyal** an occupant is to the organization. Particularly committed workers tend to ④**display** items related to their family and friends. In other words, these dedicated workers ⑤**combine** their private selves with their work lives, rather than keeping the two strictly separate.

37) In many bird species, early in the mating season, females choose brilliantly colored males that sing vigorously from the treetops. In several species, females also prefer males with especially long tails. From an evolutionary standpoint, these may be (A)[**vocational / irrational**] choices. The popular males are those that risk their lives by singing loudly from the treetops where they call the attention of hawks and eagles. They waste energy by growing bright feathers. A long tail may look pretty, but it interferes with flying. Why does the female prefer a mate that wastes energy and (B)[**endangers / defends**] its life? Biologists eventually concluded that wasting energy and risking life were precisely the point. Only a healthy, vigorous male has enough energy to make bright, colorful feathers. Only a strong male can fly despite a long tail, and only a strong male risks predation by singing from the (C)[**submerged / exposed**] treetops.

- | | | | |
|---|------------|-----------|-----------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | vocational | endangers | submerged |
| ② | vocational | defends | exposed |
| ③ | irrational | endangers | submerged |
| ④ | irrational | defends | exposed |
| ⑤ | irrational | endangers | exposed |

38) Water boils when it begins to turn into steam. The bubbles are caused by the steam rising from the bottom of the saucepan to the water surface. The ①**temperature** of 100°C which is normally the boiling point of water is only correct if you are cooking at sea level. As you go ②**higher**, the atmospheric pressure falls, which causes the boiling point of water to fall. So extra cooking time in both a saucepan and a pressure cooker is ③**needed**. The summit of Mt. Everest is nearly 30,000 feet high, and the atmospheric pressure there is ④**lower** than the sea-level pressure. Water boils at only 70°C. This is not nearly high enough to extract the best flavor from tea leaves and the result is a ⑤**tasty** cup of tea.

39) When there are many buyers and sellers of labor, each buyer or seller has a(n) (A)[**significant / insignificant**] effect on the wage. Yet imagine the labor market in a small town dominated by a single large employer. That employer can have a large influence on the going wage, and it may begin to use its market power to control the market. Such a market in which there is a single employer is called a monopsony. The sole employer in the market usually (B)[**hires / fires**] fewer workers and shows its domination over the labor market. By decreasing the number of jobs available, the employer saves the wage it pays, and raises its profits. But the sole employer results in (C)[**reducing / enlarging**] the scale of the labor market in the town.

*monopsony 구매자 독점

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|-----------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | significant | hires | reducing |
| ② | significant | fires | reducing |
| ③ | significant | hires | enlarging |
| ④ | insignificant | hires | reducing |
| ⑤ | insignificant | fires | enlarging |

40) It's a proven fact that human beings tend to mimic each other's emotional behavior. A researcher noted that in a two-person exchange one person's verbal expression of anger led to an ①**increase** in the other person's anger. This reciprocal response serves to ②**reduce** anger to the point where it's difficult to control it. It works the same with happiness. Hence, there is the saying, "Smile and the whole world smiles with you." The point is that positive emotions are just as ③**contagious** as negative ones. Smile at the next ten people you see and pay attention to how many ④**smile** back at you. Then frown at ten people in a row and see how many smile at you. I bet you'll ⑤**notice** a difference.

*reciprocal 상호간의

41) Millions of people have stiff, painful knees thanks to osteoarthritis. Remedies range from keeping active and reducing excess weight to steroid injections and even surgery. But research shows that you can take a (A)**[tasty / bitter]** route to improvement. According to Oklahoma State University research, people with knee pain reported less discomfort and used (B)**[fewer / more]** pain medicines after eating soy protein daily for three months. Study participants consumed a powdered soy drink mix that contained 40 grams of protein, but, says study author Bahram H. Arjmandi, Ph.D., you can get the same (C)**[harm / benefit]** from sources like flavored soy milk and soy burgers.

*osteoarthritis 골관절염

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-------|---------|
| ① | tasty | fewer | benefit |
| ② | tasty | more | harm |
| ③ | tasty | fewer | harm |
| ④ | bitter | more | benefit |
| ⑤ | bitter | fewer | harm |

42) No wonder heavy smokers try to kick the habit many times. Nicotine causes changes in brain structure believed to lead to addiction. What's more, according to one study, from 1998 to 2004 U.S. tobacco companies ①**increased** the nicotine delivered in each smoke by about 11 percent. Addiction can come ②**slowly**. In a four-year study of 1,264 young people, of those who became hooked, one in ten showed signs within only two days of first smoking. Even smokers of relatively few cigarettes had withdrawal symptoms when ③**deprived** of nicotine. New medications may help. Varenicline blocks nicotine receptors, ④**reducing** the urge to smoke. The vaccine NicVax ⑤**stimulates** the immune system to make antibodies that keep nicotine from entering the brain.

*withdrawal symptoms 금단 증상

43) Suppose you earn \$30 a week from a part-time job, so \$30 is your money income. Suppose you spend all that money on pizza, buying three a week at \$10 each. What if the price drops to \$6? At the ①**lower** price, you can now afford five pizzas a week. Your ②**money** income remains at \$30 per week, but the decrease in the price has increased your real income—that is, your income measured in terms of what it can buy. The price reduction, if other things are constant, increases the ③**purchasing** power of your income, thus increasing your ability to buy pizza and other goods. You may not increase your ④**quantity** demanded to five pizzas, but you can now afford five. If you purchase four pizzas a week when the price drops to \$6, you will still have \$6 left to buy other goods. Thus, the income effect of a lower price ⑤**decreases** your real income.

44) Sensory adaptation takes place when sense organs (A)**[reduce / increase]** their response to a stimulus after repeated or continuous exposure. Sense organs are designed to detect changes in stimuli rather than sameness. When they are accustomed to a situation, they respond less, making us less (B)**[aware / envious]** of a stimulus to which we are constantly exposed. Sensory adaptation helps us deal with hundreds of stimuli constantly bombarding our senses. The fact that you do not constantly feel the touch of your clothes on your body is the result of sensory adaptation. The fact that you no longer notice an aroma after spending a few minutes in a room is also the result of sensory adaptation. The smell itself is not gone. Rather, sensory adaptation has (C)**[disappeared / occurred]**.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|---------|-------------|
| ① | reduce | aware | disappeared |
| ② | reduce | envious | occurred |
| ③ | reduce | aware | occurred |
| ④ | increase | envious | disappeared |
| ⑤ | increase | aware | occurred |

45) Radar was invented and used for the first time during World War II to detect Nazi airplanes crossing the English Channel. It ①**saved** Britain from invasion in the following way. During the early parts of the Battle of Britain, the Nazis sent numerous bombers to ②**attack** London and other cities. Every time they reached the English shore, however, they were met by British fighter airplanes. The Nazis assumed incorrectly that Britain had thousands of such airplanes because they seemed to be ③**everywhere**. In fact, there were not very many planes, but radar told the planes where to go to meet the ④**incoming** attackers. As a result of this deception, the Nazis ⑤**underestimated** the British military strength and postponed an invasion that otherwise might have succeeded.

46) Do you know the expression, "starting from scratch"? It came from the rules of eighteenth-century English horse racing, which (A)[permitted / forbade] gentlemen to manipulate races so that, in theory, all the horses could cross the finish line together—with the winner only beating his competition by a nose. In order to (B)[destroy / maintain] the illusion of "an exciting show," the horse considered the finest was sent to the back and had to start the race behind a line scratched on the ground. In modern horse racing, the champion doesn't start from behind but is loaded down with heavy saddlebags in order to equalize the competition. The more races a horse wins, the (C)[more / less] weight it has to carry.

*manipulate 조작하다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|----------------|------------|
| ① | permitted | destroy | more |
| ② | permitted | maintain | more |
| ③ | permitted | maintain | less |
| ④ | forbade | maintain | less |
| ⑤ | forbade | destroy | less |

47) When we truly accept sorrow and pain as inevitable, we actually suffer less. Nathaniel Branden refers to self-esteem—for which ①self-acceptance is central—as the immune system of consciousness. A strong immune system does not mean that we do not get sick but rather that we get sick less often and that when we do get sick, we recover ②faster. Similarly, suffering is unlikely to ever go away completely, but as the immune system of our consciousness ③strengthens, we suffer less often. The fact that accepting the suffering ④eliminates benefits does not imply that we ought to seek it actively. We naturally seek pleasure in our lives and try to ⑤minimize the amount of pain we endure. The imperfect world provides us lots of opportunities, without us actively looking for them, to improve our immune system.

48) Have you ever gone to the shops not intending to buy anything, only to come home with an armful of goods that you were powerless to ①accept? It turns out that you weren't being greedy; clever marketing strategies were at ②work to use your most prime urge. The hard sell starts long before you arrive at the mall. Advertisers use product placement in movies and TV shows to get us to ③buy their goods. Once you arrive at the mall, their efforts to make you spend cash begin in earnest. There are confusing layouts designed to keep you browsing for as ④long as possible, aromas that put you in a carefree holiday mood and clothes that are simply begging to be touched and tried on. The possibility of leaving the mall without buying anything is ⑤slim.

*product placement (영화·TV 프로그램을 이용한) 작품 속 광고

49) A great belt of desert stretches nearly halfway around the world. Starting in North India, it passes west through Pakistan and Afghanistan, ①**continues** through the Near East, crosses Africa as the Sahara, and leaping the Atlantic, ends in Mexico and the Southwest United States. In and near this and similar zones, perhaps one quarter of the world's population lives in buildings constructed of sun-dried mud. The desert is both ②**harsh** and generous. The intense heat, cold, and scarcity of water in this environment are well known; but the desert also provides ③**insufficient** means with which people can shelter themselves against these extremes. For thousands of years, earth has been used as ④**building** material in the desert and dry savannah. Mud architecture is highly ⑤**resistant** to temperature change and insulates against the day's heat and the night's cold.

*insulate 차단하다

50) All human beings need food and shelter, but how many people do you know who hunt or grow all their own food and build their own houses? One person can't do all of those things alone. Instead, each person performs one highly (A)**[specialized / urgent]** job such as growing vegetables, designing a building or composing music. The advantage of this division of labor is that everyone can learn to perform one job well. Thus every task can be done by an expert, and everything gets done (B)**[better / worse]**. If you built your own house and grew your own food, your shelter and food would probably be (C)**[inferior / superior]** to what you normally enjoy in a society with division of labor.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① specialized better inferior
- ② specialized worse inferior
- ③ specialized better superior
- ④ urgent worse superior
- ⑤ urgent better superior

51) Clichés are words or ①**expressions** that become boring from overuse. Clichés often take the form of metaphors, such as "nerves of steel". They show a lack of ②**originality** in writing. Some clichés have different meaning from their ③**literal** meaning. For example, the phrase "sweaty palms" has come to mean more than the fact that your palms are just sweaty. When you say someone has sweaty palms, everyone knows you mean "he is nervous". Clichés are just so ④**common** that they really have lost the power to convey much meaning to the reader. Therefore, when you write, avoid clichés by writing exactly what you want to convey. After you've written your first draft, clarify your message by ⑤**adding** clichés. Be creative in your writing. If you need to make a comparison, try to make a fresh one.

52) If one is driving along with a baby strapped into a car seat in the back of the car and the baby chokes, it seems entirely ①**appropriate** to stop and dive into the back seat to help the baby. This action will not seem acceptable to the person driving the car ②**behind**. Depending on the context of their day, they may just shake their head if they are having a ③**relaxing** day and are in no hurry. However, if they are late for a dental appointment that they have waited six weeks for, they may have an ④**emotional** response. In this circumstance, honking the horn for a long and continuous period of time might seem like a ⑤**friendly** gesture.

53) The value of working with people during your high school years is the experience you can get by submerging your efforts into a group. The teens are years when most young people are trying to find their own individuality. So they can sometimes get so (A)**[self-critical / self-involved]** that they tend to see only their own part in the action. However, you should know that championships are not usually won by only all-stars. The team of players who can make the (B)**[sacrifice / remark]** for the good of the team is the one that wins in the end. By working with others in group efforts such as plays, yearbooks and newspapers, clubs, and class projects, you can learn how to focus on the team to serve the big picture rather than yourself. You can also begin to realize you don't always have to work for things (C)**[alone / together]**. Developing teamwork skills is as important a lesson to learn during high school as is writing a good composition or passing math exams.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|-----------|----------|
| ① | self-critical | sacrifice | alone |
| ② | self-critical | remark | together |
| ③ | self-involved | sacrifice | alone |
| ④ | self-involved | remark | alone |
| ⑤ | self-involved | sacrifice | together |

54) To make a profit, you have to bring in more money from your business than you're spending. If you don't, you'll ①**lose** money. Always figure out your ②**expenses** when you are setting a price for work. For example, if you buy brownies at the supermarket for 50 cents each and sell them at your lemonade stand for 75 cents to make a quarter in profit, you aren't ③**cheating** your customers. The ④**extra** quarter is your payment for the time it took to get the brownies and make them available to your customers. If you look around, you might find a discount store where you can buy brownies for less than 50 cents each and ⑤**diminish** your profit.

55) Flattering your customer in a way that is (A)[**sincere / insincere**] has a high likelihood of backfiring. But legitimate flattery—appreciating and acknowledging someone’s genuine business skills from which you have benefited—can be quite tempting. If you think someone has done something “smart” and you have benefited from it, tell him how smart you think he is. But don’t call someone smart just because he bought from you. This falls into the category of false flattery and raises (B)[**suspicion / satisfaction**] rather than trust. One of the most effective forms of legitimate flattery is to make the person you are flattering look (C)[**competent / incompetent**] in the eyes of others in his company.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① sincere satisfaction incompetent
- ② sincere suspicion competent
- ③ insincere suspicion incompetent
- ④ insincere suspicion competent
- ⑤ insincere satisfaction incompetent

56) There may be nothing more ①**distracting** to your instructor and classmates than students who come late to class. Though your instructor may not say anything directly, coming late to class creates a poor impression of yourself. It also makes it ②**difficult** to keep up with lecture material since it puts you in the position of playing catch-up. You wouldn’t think of arriving at a movie theater in the middle of a movie, so why should you expect to be able to ③**drop** the lecture when you arrive after it starts? If you occasionally arrive late due to traffic congestion or some other pressing demand, drop your instructor a note of ④**apology** explaining the circumstances. However, if you have trouble regularly arriving on time, talk to your instructor about ⑤**arranging** a schedule that works better for you.

57) When we are consumed with a particular project, our attention tends to become quite narrow. In this state, our mind responds by trying to (A)[**increase / reduce**] the amount of external stimuli we have to deal with. We literally close ourselves off from the outside world in order to concentrate on what is necessary. This can have the unintended consequence of making it harder for us to see other possibilities, to be more open and creative with our ideas. When we are in a more (B)[**focused / relaxed**] state, our attention naturally broadens and we take in more stimuli. Many of the most interesting and profound discoveries in science occur when the thinker is not concentrating directly on the problem but is about to drift off to sleep, or hears a joke—moments of unstrained attention, when something unexpected enters the mental sphere and (C)[**blocks / stimulates**] a new and fertile connection.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① increase focused blocks
- ② increase relaxed stimulates
- ③ reduce focused blocks
- ④ reduce relaxed stimulates
- ⑤ reduce relaxed blocks

58) Did you think "a coat of arms" had more arms than a regular coat? Or did you picture it as a coat made out of arms? Both are wrong. In fact, coats of arms were originally used to help people ①**separate** friends from enemies on the battle field. In the 12th century, when knights wore armor and helmets in battle, it was ②**difficult** to tell one person from another. So knights painted their shields with various colors, patterns and figures to ③**identify** themselves. Then they could ④**confuse** who was friendly and who to fight. Later these designs were also painted on coats. These coats covered the knights' armor—and the term "a coat of arms" was ⑤**formed**. Although coats of arms aren't as important today as they once were, many people still use the term.

59) If you place in a bottle half a dozen bees and the same number of flies, and lay the bottle down horizontally, with its base to the window, you will find that the bees will (A)[**delay / continue**] their endeavor to look for an exit through the glass till they die of exhaustion; while the flies will soon escape the bottle through the neck on the opposite side. It is the bees' love of light, it is their very intelligence, that causes their (B)[**success / failure**] in this experiment. They evidently imagine that the exit from every prison must be there where the light shines clearest; and they act in accordance, and they persist in too logical action. The flies are careless of logic. They flutter wildly here and there disregarding the call of the light and end up (C)[**ignoring / discovering**] the opening that restores their liberty to them.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① delay success discovering
- ② delay failure ignoring
- ③ continue failure discovering
- ④ continue failure ignoring
- ⑤ continue success discovering

60) Suspense takes up a great share of our interest in life. A play or a novel is often robbed of much of its interest if you know the plot ①**beforehand**. We like to keep guessing as to the outcome. The circus acrobat employs this principle when he achieves a feat after purposely ②**failing** to perform it several times. Even the deliberate manner in which he arranges the opening scene ③**increases** our expectation. In the last act of a play, a little circus dog balances a ball on its nose. One night when the dog ④**hesitated** and worked with a long time before he would perform his feat, he got a lot more applause than when he did his trick at once. We not only like to wait, feeling ⑤**relieved**, but we appreciate what we wait for.

61) A proper appreciation of cause and effect suggests that far from being powerless, there is much we can do to ①**influence** our experience of suffering. Old age, sickness, and death are inevitable. However, as with the torments of negative thoughts and emotions, we certainly have a ②**choice** in the way we respond to the occurrence of suffering. If we wish, we can adopt a more dispassionate and rational approach, and on that basis we can discipline our response to it. On the other hand, we can simply worry about our misfortunes, but when we do, we become ③**frustrated**. As a result, tormenting emotions arise and our peace of mind is ④**destroyed**. When we don't restrain our tendency to respond negatively to suffering, it becomes a source of negative thoughts and emotions. There is thus a ⑤**vague** relationship between the impact that suffering has on our heart and mind and our practice of inner discipline.

62) You can try to gain as much clarity as possible about a given situation, and that's generally a good idea. But you can never ①**eliminate** all uncertainty. So you have two options: ②**deny** the unpredictability of life and create your own false sense of security, or accept the vagaries of life and learn to live with them. In the first case, you're drawing your map of reality the way you want it to be, regardless of what the ③**actual** area looks like. In the second case, you're striving to make your map as ④**accurate** as possible, even though you may dislike how it looks. The second option is better. When you ⑤**remove** the inherent uncertainty of life, your decisions will increase in accuracy.

*vagary 예측 불허의 변화

63) Whenever we perceive a lack of something such as food, money, or time, we become so absorbed by it that our thinking is altered. The impact is far greater than simple worry or stress. (A)[**Scarcity / Abundance**] captures our mind, which is oriented automatically towards unfilled needs. It's like a kind of tunnel vision that can help us focus on immediate needs but that can have (B)[**negative / positive**] long-term consequences in terms of making us neglect other important areas of our lives. Think of driving on a stormy night. We focus on the road ahead of us, and we drive carefully and well. But at the same time we become (C)[**ignorant / conscious**] of the periphery: We're less likely to notice billboards or what our passengers are saying.

*periphery 주변

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------|----------|-----------------|
| ① Scarcity | | negative | ignorant |
| ② Scarcity | | negative | conscious |
| ③ Scarcity | | positive | ignorant |
| ④ Abundance | | negative | conscious |
| ⑤ Abundance | | positive | ignorant |

64) On August 13, 1415, the English king Henry V led his army into France. After two months a French army ①**blocked** their escape to England. Most of the 7,000 English soldiers, who were lightly armed archers, ②**won** the battle against 20,000 to 30,000 heavily armored French men. A study by researchers now suggests that suits of armor might not be all that great for fighting. The researchers placed armor-clad volunteers on a treadmill and monitored their oxygen ③**consumption**. The armor commonly used in the 15th century weighed anywhere from 30 to 50 kilograms, spread from head to hand to toe. Because of the ④**distributed** mass, volunteers had to make a great effort to swing steel-plated legs through each stride. The researchers found that the suits of armor ⑤**reduced** the required energy for volunteers' metabolism.

*armor-clad 갑옷을 입은

65) We live in an age of constant interaction, and yet more of us are claiming we are "lonely" than ever before. Loneliness has nothing to do with how many people are physically around us, but has everything to do with our failure to get what we need from our relationships. Virtual personalities online and characters on television (A)**[fulfill / neglect]** our natural emotional needs artificially, and hence occupy the blurry margins in which our brains have difficulty distinguishing real from unreal. The more we rely on these personalities and characters to get a sense of "(B)**[isolation / connectedness]**," the more our brains encode them as "relevant." This means our brains can be tricked, and the irony is that we are complicit in the deception. As need-driven animals, we seek out the paths of (C)**[least / most]** resistance to get what we need, and electronic immersion provides the most accessible, nonchemical path yet invented.

*complicit 공범인, 공모한

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|---------------|-------|
| ① | fulfill | isolation | least |
| ② | fulfill | connectedness | least |
| ③ | fulfill | connectedness | most |
| ④ | neglect | isolation | most |
| ⑤ | neglect | connectedness | most |

66) In perception, (A)**[context / timing]** is everything. Colors and shapes change with their surroundings. A black picture frame will make a gray painting look lighter; a white frame turns it darker. Put the same gray painting against a green background and it becomes pink. The (B)**[appearance / quality]** of an object is controlled by the background as much as by the features of the object itself. The artist Heinz Kusel, who taught color theory for twenty years, explained: "Color by itself doesn't exist. All that we see as color is created by (C)**[emotions / relationships]**—what the color is next to, what surrounds it."

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|------------|---------------|
| ① | context | appearance | emotions |
| ② | timing | appearance | relationships |
| ③ | context | appearance | relationships |
| ④ | timing | quality | emotions |
| ⑤ | context | quality | relationships |

67) Openness is important no matter what your business or venture. The Charity Water website ①**includes** a Google Map location and photographs of every well. When you look at the site, you can see what Charity Water is doing. Many people are ②**hesitant** to give to nonprofits, because they don't know where or how their money is actually going to be used. This is why it can be a good idea to get individuals or an organization to underwrite your operational costs. This way, all the donations you collect go straight to the people you are working to help—making your donors feel ③**uncertain** their dollars are doing good things—and that only creates more generosity on their part. Being open also ④**encourages** you to be responsible with the money you take in. If people are aware of where their money goes, you'll be ⑤**less** likely to spend it on a fancy office or high salaries.

68) Leaders live with a paradox. Sometimes leaders must (A)**[maintain / destroy]** the routines of organizational life because they dull our senses, damage our creativity, limit our thinking, remove us from stimulation, and reduce our ability to compete. Once-useful routines take the vitality from an organization and cause it to atrophy. Yet some routines are (B)**[essential / unsatisfying]** when we are under a definable, consistent, measurable, and efficient operation. We get annoyed when we can't figure out who reports to whom. We are at a loss when our employers keep changing routines. We get absolutely furious when we're taken off one project and put on another just when we're beginning to get used to it. There are no benefits in always changing; constant changes in direction and in the ways things are done can be (C)**[stimulating / confusing]** to everyone.

*atrophy 위축되다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------------|-------------|
| ① | maintain | essential | stimulating |
| ② | maintain | unsatisfying | confusing |
| ③ | destroy | essential | confusing |
| ④ | destroy | unsatisfying | confusing |
| ⑤ | destroy | essential | stimulating |

69) From the highway nearby, anyone driving past the garden plots could see people tending their crops there. Some plots were decently groomed. The produce growing on them (A)**[thrived / declined]**. Other plots, which may have had good beginnings, appeared to be headed for sad endings, with their plants shriveling up from (B)**[abundance / lack]** of moisture and with weeds crowding out their chances for survival. Could it be that the owners of these plots stopped caring? It appeared so. Being a sloth does this same sort of thing to our lives. It allows possibilities to die, hopes to be crowded out by weeds, insects to eat away and kill off good life. When a person stops caring, (C)**[passivity / sensitivity]** sets in and idleness prevails. Work goes undone. The possibilities for good that might have grown wither and die.

*garden plot 채소밭 *sloth 나태

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|-----------|-------------|
| ① | thrived | abundance | passivity |
| ② | thrived | lack | passivity |
| ③ | thrived | lack | sensitivity |
| ④ | declined | abundance | sensitivity |
| ⑤ | declined | lack | passivity |

70) Often, the line between passion and skill can be vague. That's because they're almost always ①**connected**. Pat Matthews, one of America's great impressionist painters, says he turned his passion for painting into a skill by simply painting one painting a day. Angelo Amorico, Italy's most outstanding tour guide, says he ②**developed** his skills and ultimately his business from his singular passion for his country. This is the story line for the stories of extraordinary ③**success**. Passion for something leads to disproportionate time practicing or working at it. That time ④**spent** eventually translates to skill, and when skill improves, results improve. Better results generally lead to more enjoyment, and more passion and more time is invested. It can be a ⑤**negative** cycle.

*disproportionate 균형이 맞지 않는

71) Even before we were born, we were compared with others. Through the latest medical technology parents may begin comparing their children with other babies before birth. For the rest of our lives, we are compared with others, and rather than (A)**[celebrating / neglecting]** our uniqueness, comparisons usually point up who is stronger, brighter, or more beautiful. Comparisons such as "He has more money than I have" or "She looks better than I look" are likely to (B)**[deflate / inflate]** our self-worth. Rather than finding others who seemingly are better off, focus on the unique attributes that make you who you are. (C)**[Avoid / Consider]** judging your own value by comparing yourself with others. A healthy, positive self-concept is fueled not by judgments of others, but by a genuine sense of worth that you recognize in yourself.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① celebrating deflate Avoid
- ② celebrating inflate Avoid
- ③ celebrating deflate Consider
- ④ neglecting deflate Consider
- ⑤ neglecting inflate Consider

72) The best thing I did as a manager was to make every person in the company responsible for doing just one thing. I had started doing this just to simplify the task of managing people. But then I noticed a deeper result: defining roles (A)**[increased / reduced]** conflict. Most fights inside a company happen when colleagues compete for the same responsibilities. Startup companies face an especially high risk of this since job roles are (B)**[fluid / solid]** at the early stages. Eliminating competition makes it easier for everyone to build the kinds of long-term relationships that transcend mere professionalism. More than that, internal peace is what enables a startup to survive at all. When a startup fails, we often imagine it surrendering to predatory rivals in a competitive ecosystem. But every company is also its own ecosystem, and internal conflict makes it (C)**[immune / vulnerable]** to outside threats.

*transcend 초월하다

(A) (B) (C)

- ① reduced fluid vulnerable
- ② reduced solid immune
- ③ reduced fluid immune
- ④ increased fluid immune
- ⑤ increased solid vulnerable

73) Most people do not choose their names, but names are closely linked to the self. People develop (A)[**contempt / affection**] for their names and for things that become connected to their names. One well-established finding is that people like the letters in their names more than they like other letters in the alphabet, and the more they like the letters, the more pride they have in themselves. Not liking your own name, therefore, is one sign of unconscious low (B)[**self-control / self-esteem**]. The fact that people like the letters in their names may seem silly and trivial, but it can actually affect major life decisions. For example, people tend to move to states that are (C)[**similar / different**] to their own names. People named George or Georgia are more likely to decide to live in Georgia than in Virginia, whereas people named Virginia are more likely to move to Virginia.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|--------------------|-----------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | contempt | self-control | similar |
| ② | contempt | self-esteem | different |
| ③ | affection | self-esteem | similar |
| ④ | affection | self-control | similar |
| ⑤ | affection | self-esteem | different |

74) Even if you expect the ①**majority** of your readers to understand your native language, you may be tempted to use English when writing about research work. Usually researchers all over the world know English and use it a lot, and often the relevant terminology is more ②**well-known** in English than in your own language. Thus, to ③**maximize** the number of interested people that can understand your text, you often select English even if a great number of your readers have the same native language as you. Alternatively, you might write your texts both in your native language and in English, and this ④**reduces** the work needed for writing your document and possibly maintaining it. The maintenance problem is especially important for documents on the Web—the information system where one crucial feature is the ability to keep things really ⑤**up-to-date**. Consequently, the use of English in essentially national environments tends to grow.

75) Among the strongest influences on food choices are ethnic heritage and regional cuisines. People tend to (A)[**exclude / prefer**] the foods they grew up eating. Every country, and in fact, every region of a country, has its own typical foods and ways of combining them into meals. These cuisines reflect a (B)[**common / unique**] combination of local ingredients and cooking styles. Chowder in New England is made with clams, but in the Florida Keys conch is the featured ingredient. The Pacific Northwest is as famous for its marionberry pie as Georgia is for its peach cobbler. The “American diet” includes many different ethnic foods and regional styles, all adding (C)[**simplicity / variety**] to the diet.

*conch 소라고둥

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | exclude | common | simplicity |
| ② | exclude | unique | variety |
| ③ | prefer | common | simplicity |
| ④ | prefer | unique | simplicity |
| ⑤ | prefer | unique | variety |

76) Traditionally, most ecologists assumed that community stability—the ability of a community to withstand environmental disturbances—is a consequence of community (A)[**complexity / simplicity**]. That is, a community with considerable species richness may function better and be more stable than a community with less species richness. According to this view, the greater the species richness, the less critically important any single species should be. With many possible interactions within the community, it is (B)[**likely / unlikely**] that any single disturbance could affect enough components of the system to make a significant difference in its functioning. Evidence for this hypothesis includes the fact that destructive outbreaks of pests are more (C)[**common / uncommon**] in cultivated fields, which are low-diversity communities, than in natural communities with greater species richness.

*community 군집, 군락

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|----------------|----------------|
| ① | complexity | likely | common |
| ② | complexity | unlikely | common |
| ③ | complexity | unlikely | uncommon |
| ④ | simplicity | likely | common |
| ⑤ | simplicity | unlikely | uncommon |

77) Maybe you've seen this scenario: There's a customer that's paying a company a lot of money. The company tries to ①**please** that customer in any way possible. It changes the product to meet this one customer's requests and starts to ②**satisfy** its general customer base. Then one day that big customer ends up leaving and the company is left holding the bag—and the bag is a product that's ideally ③**suited** to someone who's not there anymore. And now it's a bad fit for everyone else. When you ④**stick** with your current customers no matter what happens, you end up cutting yourself off from new ones. Your product or service becomes so tailored to your current customers that it stops ⑤**appealing** to new customers. And that's when your company starts to die.

78) Do you know one of the best remedies for coping with family tension? Two words: "I'm sorry." It's amazing how hard some people find them to say. They think it implies weakness or defeat. Nothing of the kind. In fact, it is exactly the (A)[**same / opposite**]. Another good way of relieving tension is a row! The sea is ever so much calmer after a storm. A row has another (B)[**advantage / disadvantage**]. When tempers are raised, unspoken truths usually come out. They may hurt a bit, especially at the time. Yet, at the end, you know each other a bit better. Lastly, most of the tensions and quarrels between children are (C)[**natural / risky**]. Even when they seem to be constant, wise parents don't worry too much.

*row 말다툼

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------------------|---------------|
| ① | same | advantage | natural |
| ② | opposite | advantage | natural |
| ③ | opposite | advantage | risky |
| ④ | opposite | disadvantage | risky |
| ⑤ | same | disadvantage | risky |

79) It is difficult to develop a relationship with radio or television reporters. They often move around a lot. However, it is not impossible that you find a reporter in the news organization with whom you can get to know. If the news organization is helpful to your organization and you have a good relationship with the news staff, consider (A)**[rewarding / neglecting]** that news organization. For example, if your community has four television stations and one in particular is very good to your organization, you might give them an (B)**[invented / exclusive]** story. You might offer information on a story in advance or some additional information only to them. Be careful that you don't show too much favoritism. (C)**[Break / Balance]** your relationships with the news organizations. You don't want to make an enemy and, ideally, you want all the news organizations to be friendly and helpful to your organization.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | rewarding | ..... | invented | ..... | Break |
| ② | rewarding | ..... | exclusive | ..... | Balance |
| ③ | rewarding | ..... | exclusive | ..... | Break |
| ④ | neglecting | ..... | invented | ..... | Balance |
| ⑤ | neglecting | ..... | exclusive | ..... | Break |

80) Many musicians work directly on their instrument of choice, usually a piano or guitar, and simply write down their musical ideas on paper while composing. The ability to work with pencil and paper is especially (A)**[useful / useless]** in this context—you don't have to wait for a computer to boot up, and you don't have to compose solely in the same room as your computer. Computers give you (B)**[neatness / hardships]** when you need a printed *score* (written music for all the instruments)—with a hand-written musical note, the task is quite messy, but you can take a pencil and paper anywhere. In order for the pencil and paper to be of use, though, you have to be able to translate what you hear in your head into music *notation*. A knowledge of *solfege* (the basic system of do, re, mi, fa, sol, la, ti) is (C)**[essential / unnecessary]**.

*notation 표기법, 기보법

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-----------|-------|-------------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | useful | ..... | neatness | ..... | essential |
| ② | useful | ..... | neatness | ..... | unnecessary |
| ③ | useful | ..... | hardships | ..... | essential |
| ④ | useless | ..... | neatness | ..... | essential |
| ⑤ | useless | ..... | hardships | ..... | unnecessary |

81) Early immigrants were offered cheap and ①**abundant** land on the frontier as long as they were willing to settle it. Not wanting to miss the boat, thousands rushed to take advantage of the government's generosity, ②**indifferent** to the fact that they were invading Indian territory. Soon, however, they complained that the Indians were too close for ③**comfort**. The government tried to remove the tribes by offering them land further west, and while some Indians agreed to move to new land, many ④**resisted** the relocation efforts. Those Indians who stayed were defenseless victims; ⑤**sympathy** toward them spread quickly throughout the new settlements, and most were killed.

82) When you design a computer game, there is one thing that you should remember: Games don't have to be (A)[**simple / complicated**] to make people want to play them over and over again. One of the first successful computer games was a tennis simulator called Pong. In fact, it didn't look like tennis. The ball was a white square and the racquets were white lines that could only move up and down. Although there were no fancy graphics, people (B)[**loved / hated**] Pong because it had great playability. They could compete against friends, just like in real tennis. To win the game, you needed more than a steady hand. It was just hard enough to (C)[**distract / demand**] intense concentration, leaving players always wanting another game.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① simple loved distract
- ② complicated loved demand
- ③ complicated loved distract
- ④ complicated hated demand
- ⑤ simple hated distract

83) Let us take a close look at some of the factors that would cause the demand for a product to change. Our (A)[**expectations / questions**] about the future price of a product influence our current decisions. For example, if you think that the price of automobiles is going to rise by 20 percent next month, this will increase your desire to buy now, before the price rises. In contrast, if you think that the price of a product is going to decrease, you will not buy now, as you attempt to extend your purchasing decision into the future, when prices are expected to be lower. Expansion in income also makes it possible for consumers to purchase more goods. They usually respond by (B)[**decreasing / increasing**] their spending on a wide variety of products. Changes in prices of closely related products also influence the choices of consumers. If the price of butter were to fall, many consumers would replace margarine with it. The demand for margarine would (C)[**decline / continue**] as a result.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① expectations decreasing decline
- ② expectations increasing decline
- ③ expectations increasing continue
- ④ questions decreasing decline
- ⑤ questions increasing continue

84) Sometimes jealousies arise between small neighboring communities because of some small interests. This can ①**interfere** with the progress of both communities. For example, it may be proposed to build a new high school in a county. It is natural that the communities in the county should each ②**welcome** it. But the interest of the entire county should be considered in determining the location of the school, not merely the ③**advantage** of one community. It sometimes happens that the people of a community where the new school will be built are free from taxation for a while because they will experience some ④**inconveniences** during its construction. However, this sort of thing also serves to ⑤**bind** the communities in the county.

85) When you make decisions from a certain state of mind and act upon them, you reinforce that same state, thereby increasing the likelihood you'll respond (A)[**similarly / differently**] in the future. For example, if you act out of anger, you'll strengthen your mind's anger response. If you act out of kindness, you'll reinforce a kind response. Any given level of awareness has a tendency to maintain itself, so you'll probably find yourself cycling through the same ones repeatedly. A significant part of personal development involves working to (B)[**release / strengthen**] your attachment to the lower states as you draw yourself into higher consciousness on a more consistent basis. On a practical level, this means letting go of addictions, negative emotions, and fear-based behaviors and (C)[**replacing / securing**] them with consciously chosen, principle-centered actions. And in order to successfully change your behaviors, you must first develop an awareness of your thoughts.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|------------|-----------|
| ① | similarly | release | replacing |
| ② | similarly | strengthen | securing |
| ③ | similarly | release | securing |
| ④ | differently | release | replacing |
| ⑤ | differently | strengthen | securing |

86) A relationship can be a push-pull affair. On one hand, we hunger for ①**contact**. We want the support and comfort that come from sharing our thoughts and feelings with others. However, at the same time, we also fear and avoid it. We like the ②**privacy** that comes from keeping thoughts to ourselves and from not having to explain or justify our actions. Even the strongest interpersonal relationships require some ③**distance**. Consider close friends whom you have known for a long time. They have times when they ④**hide** almost every feeling and idea, and then separate for days, months, or even longer. Similarly, lovers may also go through periods of strong ⑤**attachment** and periods of detachment.

87) The discovery that attitudes don't always reflect actions came as a great surprise. Richard LaPiere, a professor at Stanford University, gave a powerful demonstration of the (A)[**disconnect / similarity**] between attitude and behavior in the 1930s. He traveled around the US with some colleagues from China. At the time, many people in the US had a (B)[**positive / negative**] opinion of Chinese people. LaPiere wrote to hotels and restaurants along the route, asking whether they would accommodate him and his Chinese guests. Of the 128 who wrote back, 92 percent told him that they would refuse to serve Chinese customers. But when he traveled around the country, visiting the same hotels and restaurants, the Chinese travelers were treated with courtesy in 249 out of 250 establishments. Remarkably, the powerful unfavorable attitudes didn't (C)[**predict / improve**] actual behavior.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|----------|---------|
| ① | disconnect | positive | predict |
| ② | disconnect | negative | improve |
| ③ | disconnect | negative | predict |
| ④ | similarity | positive | improve |
| ⑤ | similarity | negative | predict |

88) It is better to look before you leap. Think of the (A)[consequences / intentions] of your actions before engaging in them. Sometimes, your acts could lead to tremendous damage to yourself as well as others. Peer pressure is usually the driver of getting involved in matters that one regrets later. However, in business, people usually console themselves with thoughts such as "Everyone does it, so why shouldn't I?" and "No one will catch me doing it, so why wouldn't I?" They (B)[conform / oppose] to the customs of the world. What they forget to consider is their conscience. A bothered conscience may trouble you so badly that you will not enjoy the fruits of the act you engaged in. You may carry this (C)[comfortable / guilty] feeling alongside your success, and it will bring about other unfavorable outcomes. If you had only considered the results beforehand, they could have been prevented.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|---------|-------------|
| ① | consequences | conform | comfortable |
| ② | consequences | oppose | comfortable |
| ③ | consequences | conform | guilty |
| ④ | intentions | oppose | comfortable |
| ⑤ | intentions | conform | guilty |

89) Energy conservation is often proposed as a partial alternative to increased exploitation of reserves or the search for new sources. If appliances and vehicles used energy more efficiently, it is argued, our ①demand for fuel would be correspondingly reduced. Unfortunately, the equation may not be so ②simple. If energy is used more efficiently, it will be made cheaper and this could ③discourage an increase in the use of appliances to restore the balance. People would be able to obtain more use for the same price and energy consumption would not ④decrease. When US cars became more economical in their fuel use, during the 1970s and 1980s, consumption remained fairly ⑤constant; people drove their cars more for the same cost.

90) Public officials are often criticized for not being accessible to their constituents. They are busy people, and the fault sometimes lies in (A)[overgenerous / overprotective] assistants who don't want to overburden their bosses with too many visitors. Carl Langford, who has been mayor of Orlando, Florida, the home of Disney World, for many years, frequently admonished his staff to (B)[allow / forbid] people to see him. He claimed he had an "open-door" policy; yet the citizens of his community were blocked by secretaries and administrators when they called. Finally the mayor found the solution. He (C)[removed / redecorated] the door of his office! His aides got the message, and the mayor has had a truly open administration since the day his door was symbolically thrown away.

*constituent 선거구민

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------------|--------|-------------|
| ① | overgenerous | allow | removed |
| ② | overgenerous | forbid | removed |
| ③ | overprotective | allow | redecorated |
| ④ | overprotective | forbid | redecorated |
| ⑤ | overprotective | allow | removed |

91) When Marshall McLuhan coined the concept of the global village, he was referring to Plato's definition of the proper size for a city—the number of people who could hear the voice of the public speaker. By the global village, McLuhan meant that the new electric media of his time, such as telephone and television, abolished the (A)[time / spatial] dimension. By means of electricity, people everywhere could resume person-to-person relations, as if on the smallest village scale. Thus, McLuhan viewed electronic media as extensions of human beings. They (B)[enhance / regulate] people's activities; they do not make people the same. If you assume people are the same everywhere, global media extend homogeneity. If you realize that people are different, extensions reinforce the differences. McLuhan did not (C)[include / exclude] cultural convergence in the concept of the global village. In fact, he said the opposite: that uniqueness and diversity could be fostered under electronic conditions as never before.

*homogeneity 동질성 **convergence 집중(성)

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|----------------|---------------|
| ① | time | enhance | include |
| ② | time | regulate | exclude |
| ③ | spatial | enhance | exclude |
| ④ | spatial | regulate | exclude |
| ⑤ | spatial | enhance | include |

92) You probably walk the same route to your classes several times a week. As the term progresses, you begin to ①**recognize** some familiar faces on your route. Have you also found yourself smiling at these people? If so, you've experienced the mere exposure effect, or an ②**increase** in positive feelings toward a new stimulus based on frequent exposure to it. Note that the positive feelings arise just on the basis of seeing someone frequently—not because of any ③**interaction**. Generally, the more familiar someone is, the more you will like him or her. And greater liking increases the probability that you will strike up a conversation. There is, however, an important exception to the ④**familiarity** principle: If your initial reaction to someone is negative, increased exposure will only ⑤**lessen** your dislike.

93) Sadness in our culture is often considered an unnecessary and undesirable emotion. Numerous self-help books promote the benefits of positive thinking and positive behaviors, assigning negative affect in general, and sadness in particular, to the category of "problem emotions" that need to be (A)[**promoted / eliminated**]. Much of the psychology profession is employed in managing and relieving sadness. Yet some degree of sadness and depression has been far more (B)[**accepted / discouraged**] in previous historical ages than is the case today. From the classic philosophers through Shakespeare to the works of Chekhov, Ibsen, and the great novels of the 19th century, exploring the emotions of sadness, longing, and depression has long been considered (C)[**destructive / instructive**]. It is only recently that a thriving industry promoting positivity has managed to remove this earlier and more balanced view of human affectivity.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| ① | promoted | accepted | destructive |
| ② | promoted | discouraged | destructive |
| ③ | eliminated | accepted | destructive |
| ④ | eliminated | discouraged | instructive |
| ⑤ | eliminated | accepted | instructive |

94) African and Australian aboriginal infants have been carried for thousands of years on their mothers' hips, often without support of a sling. As an infant monkey who cannot cling to its mother will likely die, so too the infants who were (A)[able / unable] to support themselves on their mothers' hips. As a result, the majority of the motorically weak infants died, whereas the majority of the motorically strong survived, resulting in a high frequency of strong and alert infants born to tropical people. Selection for strong newborn infants may have been (B)[relaxed / tightened] as our forefathers moved into colder climates of northern Asia and Europe. Rather than being carried on their mother's hips, infants were well wrapped for protection from the cold and placed in a sling or back carrier. Motorically weak infants, therefore, would not be (C)[favorably / unfavorably] selected.

*motorically 근육운동으로

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|-----------|-------------|
| ① | able | relaxed | favorably |
| ② | able | tightened | favorably |
| ③ | unable | relaxed | favorably |
| ④ | unable | tightened | unfavorably |
| ⑤ | unable | relaxed | unfavorably |

95) As a boy in school, I was taught that there were essentially (A)[exhaustible / inexhaustible] supplies of fish protein in the world's oceans. It wasn't true. Today we worry about the end of ocean fishing and the extinction of many edible species. Supplies have to be (B)[conserved / consumed]. If they aren't, the result is not slow decline in fish catches but often sudden crashes in population. Off the North American Pacific coast the catch of sardines went from 500 million tons to zero in fifteen years. On the New England coast, in the "land of the bean and the cod," there is no cod. Overfishing has forced the (C)[closure / opening] of the last of the great cod-fishing banks. In turn, we might not catch cod any longer in the world's oceans.

*sardine 정어리 **cod 대구

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------------|-----------|---------|
| ① | exhaustible | conserved | closure |
| ② | exhaustible | consumed | opening |
| ③ | inexhaustible | conserved | closure |
| ④ | inexhaustible | conserved | opening |
| ⑤ | inexhaustible | consumed | opening |

96) We often tend to think of certain things as unlucky. Actually, such tendency is not ①**limited** to American culture. Take the fear of the number thirteen, for example. In early 2007, in response to countless customer complaints, Brussels Airlines of Belgium ②**altered** the thirteen dots in their airline logo to fourteen. If you want to sit in the thirteenth row on your Air France flight, you won't ③**succeed**, as there isn't one. Last year, on one Friday the thirteenth, the number of car accidents shot up by 51 percent in London and 32 percent in Germany—most likely due to drivers' ④**lowered** anxiety about the date. Other numbers, too, have been associated with bad luck. After two Flight 191s crashed, Delta and American each permanently ⑤**retired** the flight number.

97) Cognitive dissonance is a major area of study in social psychology, and it illustrates how people’s attempts to rationalize contradictory facts can lead to the most (A)**[irrational / rational]** beliefs and behaviors. For example, a supporter of animal rights who is given a pair of leather shoes as a gift might wear them—rationalizing the contradiction by arguing that since he didn’t buy the shoes, wearing them is (B)**[acceptable / inappropriate]**. In the 18th century, American politician Benjamin Franklin once used the technique to win over a political enemy by borrowing a book from him, and then returning it with most polite thanks. In doing his enemy a good turn, the other man was plunged into cognitive dissonance. This man (C)**[caused / resolved]** the conflict by deciding that he must like Franklin after all—and the two subsequently became great friends.

*dissonance 부조화, 불일치

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|---------------|----------|
| ① | irrational | acceptable | caused |
| ② | irrational | inappropriate | resolved |
| ③ | irrational | acceptable | resolved |
| ④ | rational | inappropriate | resolved |
| ⑤ | rational | acceptable | caused |

98) Even if lying doesn’t have any harmful effects in a particular case, it is still morally wrong because, if discovered, lying weakens the general practice of truth telling on which human communication relies. For instance, if I were to lie about my age on grounds of vanity, and my lying were discovered, even though no serious harm would have been done, I would have (A)**[undermined / upheld]** your trust generally. In that case you would be far less likely to believe anything I might say in the future. Thus all lying, when discovered, has indirect harmful effects. However, very occasionally, these harmful effects might possibly be outweighed by the (B)**[benefits / drawbacks]** which arise from a lie. For example, if someone is seriously ill, lying to them about their life expectancy might probably give them a chance of living longer. On the other hand, telling them the truth could possibly induce a depression that would (C)**[accelerate / decelerate]** their physical decline.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-----------|------------|
| ① | undermined | benefits | accelerate |
| ② | undermined | drawbacks | accelerate |
| ③ | undermined | benefits | decelerate |
| ④ | upheld | drawbacks | decelerate |
| ⑤ | upheld | drawbacks | accelerate |

99) Americans are increasingly aware of the dangers of noise, but we are ①**less** aware of the way it further handicaps those who already have hearing loss. If you have a hearing aid, the world is, paradoxically, far ②**noisier** than it is for a person with normal hearing. For example, in a noisy restaurant, a person with normal hearing will still be able to hear his companion. But in that ③**same** environment, a hearing-impaired person will hear chairs scraping, dishes clanking, waiters shouting, all of it bouncing off the high ceilings, the bare walls, the metallic tables and chairs—an anxiety-provoking wall of noise. Thus, we need to make things a bit ④**louder** for everyone, especially for hearing impaired people. Webster’s defines noise as sound “that lacks agreeable musical quality or is noticeably unpleasant.” That’s a ⑤**subjective** definition. What’s music to your ears is almost always noise to others.

