

CORE SET

V8



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) Technological advances will enable high-performance athletes to move faster, jump higher, hit harder, and improve their consistency. However, some advances may also carry increased (A)[**benefit / risk**] to the athlete's body, which may not stand up to the increased forces of movement. As a result, injury monitoring is critical in order to prevent harm to elite athletes who (B)[**embrace / resist**] new technology. A good example can be found in the rush to install synthetic turf on football fields some 30 years ago. Athletes could run faster and jump higher on the artificial turf, but the rate of injuries exploded because human joints simply could not withstand the force. As a result, athletes and coaches (C)[**forced / prohibited**] a return to natural grass fields in order to protect athletes' careers and health.

*turf 잔디

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|---------|------------|
| ① | benefit | embrace | forced |
| ② | benefit | resist | forced |
| ③ | risk | embrace | forced |
| ④ | risk | resist | prohibited |
| ⑤ | risk | embrace | prohibited |

2) Tom dislikes his navigation system, even though he agrees that at times it would be useful. But he has no way to ①**interact** with the system to tailor it to his needs. Even if he can make some high-level choices—"fastest," "shortest," "most scenic," or "avoid toll road"—he can't discuss with the system why a ②**particular** route is chosen. He can't know why the system thinks route A is better than route B. Does it take into account the long traffic signals and the large number of stop signs? And what if two routes barely ③**differ**, perhaps by just a minute out of an hour's journey? He isn't given ④**alternatives** that he might well prefer despite a slight cost in time. The system's methods remain ⑤**evident** so that even if Tom were tempted to trust it, the silence and secrecy promotes distrust, just as top-down business decisions made without collaboration are distrusted.

3) If trees are weakened, it could be that they lose their conversational skills along with their ability to ①**defend** themselves. Otherwise, it's difficult to explain why insect pests ②**specifically** seek out trees whose health is already compromised. It's conceivable that to do this, insects listen to trees' urgent chemical warnings and then ③**test** trees that don't pass the message on by taking a bite out of their leaves or bark. A tree's ④**silence** could be because of a serious illness or, perhaps, the loss of its fungal network, which would leave the tree completely cut off from the latest news. The tree no longer registers approaching disaster, and the doors are ⑤**closed** for the caterpillar and beetle buffet.

*fungal 균류[곰팡이]에 의한 **caterpillar 애벌레

4) There is a constant tension between science and politics. From the perspective of science, policies should reflect careful consideration of the scientific data, and should be in line with the findings and recommendations of science. Scientists who offer advice to policy makers, however, often complain that their (A)[**input / output**] is ignored or distorted during the policy making process. Political values and necessities may conflict sharply with the data presented by scientists. A policy may be developed that represents a (B)[**comparison / compromise**] between the criteria determined by science and the pragmatic needs of politics. An effective policy should be cost-effective and fair, place limited demands on government, and provide assurance to the public that the goals will be met. If an administration's position is not supported by the data, it may ask for further studies rather than (C)[**accept / uncover**] what is offered. In extreme cases, scientific data might be buried in the face of the apparent demands of politics.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------|------------------|---------------|
| ① | input | compromise | accept |
| ② | input | comparison | accept |
| ③ | input | compromise | uncover |
| ④ | output | comparison | uncover |
| ⑤ | output | compromise | uncover |

5) As a general rule, language extinction occurs gradually when two tongues, belonging to two peoples with ①**different** levels of economic development, come into contact. Speakers in the less economically advanced group who are familiar with the language of the more economically advanced group are at an obvious ②**disadvantage**. Their bilingualism gives them access to the economy of the more advanced group, with all the ③**benefits** that flow from it—such as employment, salary and access to goods and services. As a result, they tend to consider their own language as less useful and to neglect it, using the other language with ④**increasing** frequency and encouraging their own children to learn it. However, languages begin to die when children no longer learn them. This is how French dialects and numerous minority languages in the former USSR, continental China, Taiwan and Australia, for example, have ⑤**disappeared**.

*bilingualism 2개 국어 상용(常用)

6) Tourism takes place simultaneously in the realm of the ①**imagination** and that of the physical world. In contrast to literature or film, it leads to 'real,' tangible worlds, while nevertheless remaining tied to the sphere of fantasies, dreams, wishes—and myth. It thereby ②**allows** the ritual enactment of mythological ideas. There is a considerable difference as to whether people watch a film about the Himalayas on television and become excited by the 'untouched nature' of the majestic mountain peaks, or whether they get up and go on a trek to Nepal. Even in the latter case, they ③**remain**, at least partly, in an imaginary world. They experience moments that they have already seen at home in books, brochures and films. Their notions of untouched nature and friendly, innocent indigenous people will probably be ④**confirmed**. But now this confirmation is anchored in a ⑤**mystical** experience. The myth is thus transmitted in a much more powerful way than by television, movies or books.

*tangible 감지할 수 있는, 유형의 **indigenous 토착의

7) The speaker who is too slow not only loses track of the matter, he also ①**harms** the listener. Some people report that when they have to listen to very slow speakers, they very soon get headaches and cannot enjoy the contents of the speech. Keeping in mind physiological speech limits, we do not ②**recommend** a fantastically speedy speech, but an extremely slow speech is also of no use. ③**Similar** is the case with reading. Too fantastic a reading speed crossing physiological perceptual limits is of no use because it impedes comprehension. Too slow a reading is altogether ④**hopeless** since it does not help in comprehension. There is no support in research for the popular notion that slow reading leads to ⑤**poorer** comprehension.

*physiological 생리적인 **impede 방해하다

8) Today, in the world's urban centers, such as New York, Tokyo, London, and Rio de Janeiro, the very rich and very poor live next to one another even while they exist in different worlds. Despite ①**physical** proximity, they have little in common. Many of the rich are members of a growing globalized business elite that is psychologically ②**distant** from the poor whom they pass on the street every day. Members of this elite often work for giant ③**transnational** corporations like IBM. Regardless of nationality, most speak English as their common language, dress the same, have the same customs, take holidays together, share the same views on economics and politics, and send their children to the same universities. They travel ④**widely** and stay in touch with one another constantly by means of e-mail, fax machines, and telephone. Overall, they have more in common with and feel a greater kinship toward one another than to their ⑤**wealthy** countrymen.

*proximity 근접성

9) The most direct way of undoing the damage caused by social exclusion is to bring the shy, lonely, and alienated back into the embrace of society. Unfortunately, such people tend to be regarded as (A)**[desirable / undesirable]** interaction partners by those with greater social skills. This is because they are objectively less rewarding to spend time with and because associating with them carries with it a social stigma. What is necessary, therefore, are policies to ensure that social cohesion is (B)**[maintained / disregarded]** within various social institutions, and in society at large. Small-scale programs to get lonely schoolchildren more involved can work exceedingly well. However, finding ways to reverse the increasingly individualistic trend in Western societies is a much taller order. Yet, if we value our (C)**[collective / individual]** well-being, we should do something about it; a lack of social integration goes hand in hand with a host of other social pathologies.

*stigma 부정적 인식 **pathology 병리, 병적 측면

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|-------|-------------|------------------|
| ① desirable | | maintained | collective |
| ② desirable | | disregarded | collective |
| ③ undesirable | | maintained | collective |
| ④ undesirable | | disregarded | individual |
| ⑤ undesirable | | maintained | individual |

10) It seems that bacteria can actually communicate with one another, and can even do so with other bacterial species. Bacteria can sense the ①**presence** of other bacteria, and even whether their number is sufficiently great, referred to as a quorum, to produce the malign effects that they are so ②**skilled** in eliciting. Small numbers of bacteria don't produce much harm, but when a quorum is reached, the large number of bacteria will coordinate the ③**absorption** of chemicals that make us ill. There are efforts being made to determine what chemical stimuli are being detected by bacteria to make them ④**engage** in a coordinated release of their chemicals, as well as what genes on a bacteria are being activated that cause them to behave as they do. Once this is determined, it may be ⑤**possible** to develop antidotes, so to speak, to prevent or reverse the effects of bacterial infection.

*elicit 유발하다 **antidote 해독제

11) Recently published textbooks on art of the post-World War II era include more women, artists of color, and other previously excluded groups than ever before. The call for cultural equity has reached a point where most authors (A)**[disregard / recognize]** the need to include at least some diversity in their selection of artists. However, inclusion alone does not eliminate the differential treatment of art. Many surveys of contemporary art (B)**[contain / skip]** a section that clusters artists of color, women, and other groups in a discrete chapter on identity or "alternative" art. The problem here is not only one of segregation in the guise of integration but also one of point of view: who decides what is an "alternative"? In other cases, gendered or racialized themes provide the pretext for such segregation, such as addressing the theme of domesticity exclusively with works by women. Often this approach wrenches artists and artworks out of their historical contexts in order to have them (C)**[oppose / support]** a particular theme.

*pretext 구실, 핑계 **wrench 떼어 내다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|---------|---------|
| ① | disregard | contain | oppose |
| ② | recognize | skip | support |
| ③ | recognize | contain | support |
| ④ | recognize | skip | oppose |
| ⑤ | disregard | contain | support |

12) A company might find a market ①**attractive** if it fits the company's long-term vision and objectives. While short-term profits may be constrained, the long-term profitability picture may look more favorable. General Electric's participation in the market for medical imaging devices (called CT scanners) in the 1970s ②**reflects** this mode of thinking. During the 1970s, GE acquired other companies that made CT scanners, but were ③**uninterested** in remaining active in the market due to declining sales volumes and market saturation. By purchasing these assets, GE obtained a dominant ④**short-term** position in the market. Although the market exhibited no immediate signs of growth at that time, its subsequent return to growth and profitability made GE a ⑤**powerful** player in the CT scanner market, especially in the United States.

*market saturation 시장 포화(상태)

13) Considerations about print size may eventually become (A)[**outmoded / up-to-date**] because of the rise in availability of talking books or the talking text option found in some e-books. For example, Bouchard Ryan and her colleagues observed that older adults with visual problems were more likely to change from reading newspapers and magazines (which typically have small print and poor contrast) to listening to talking books. They also noted that about a quarter of their sample used computer technology to (B)[**enlarge / reduce**] print. However, although talking books offer a solution to people with sight difficulties, they are not, as is commonly supposed, a direct substitute for reading. Two reasons can be cited. First, the narrator will almost certainly place emphases upon what is being read out that may not (C)[**contradict / match**] what the listener would emphasize were he or she reading for themselves. Second, in reading it is easy to move back over a passage of print just read, or to skim through a section of prose. This is either very difficult or impossible to do when using a talking book.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|---------|------------|
| ① | outmoded | enlarge | contradict |
| ② | outmoded | enlarge | match |
| ③ | outmoded | reduce | ontradict |
| ④ | up-to-date | enlarge | contradict |
| ⑤ | up-to-date | reduce | match |

14) Why do some in society always want more? One obvious answer is the boredom of comfort. In a rich economy, material comfort is easily ①**achieved**. The pleasure of satisfying the simple wants, so difficult to do in a poor society, is removed. Every day is a ②**feast** day. Tensions are aroused by only the new and the novel. In an otherwise boring world, stimulation and arousal are ③**sought** through new and novel consumption experiences. Once incorporated into daily routines, the novelty of new consumer items wears off and the pleasure of acquiring and making use of them ④**diminishes**. Playing a new computer game sparks arousal and creates tension; learning to play the game and succeeding at it brings the pleasure of tension reduction. As the experience is repeated, the level of arousal diminishes, and so does ⑤**boredom**.

15) Most people believe that it's important to wash regularly and to keep clean. Is this a perfectionistic belief or realistic high standard? For most people, the standards for cleanliness are defined in a way that can be met with little effort, and, for most people, keeping clean has more benefits than costs. For example, with ①**minimal** effort, keeping clean makes it more likely that others will want to spend time with you. Most people are also able to be ②**strict** regarding their standards for cleanliness. Surgeons may raise the standard and wash their hands more carefully before doing surgery, whereas people who are camping in the wilderness may lower their standards and ③**tolerate** being less clean. In contrast, a person who has perfectionistic thoughts about cleanliness may have ④**excessive** beliefs that are inaccurate, inflexible, and cause more harm than good. For example, in our clinic we see some individuals who wash their hands hundreds of times each day. This ⑤**repetitive** washing may be triggered by perfectionistic beliefs about avoiding contamination from germs, toxins, and other substances.

16) Following feelings, impulses, and impressions is ① **fashionable** today. Some people go so far as to say that feelings are a *better* guide than thoughts. This is a comforting idea, but in order to believe it you have to ② **overlook** the many times when feelings led you astray. Consider a time when you were trying to lose weight and your feelings said, "Order the double hot fudge sundae." Or another time when you felt the ③ **urge** to tell your instructor or the boss what you *really* thought of her. Or occasions when you felt the impulse to go to a party instead of studying for a test, ④ **charge** an expensive item you didn't need and couldn't afford, or drive 30 miles an hour over the speed limit to avoid being late. No doubt you can think of many additional examples of feelings that, if followed, would have ⑤ **saved** you pain or misfortune.

17) One reason for fear can be explained by the 'Monte Carlo Fallacy.' The Monte Carlo Fallacy (or Gambler's Fallacy) is the mistaken belief that if something happens more frequently than normal during some period, then it will happen (A) **[less / more]** frequently in the future, presumably as a means of balancing nature. So if someone tossing a coin got six consecutive heads, one is likely to (B) **[believe / deny]** that the next result will be tails. The truth is that the odds haven't changed. The odds of the next toss are still 50:50. The problem with the Monte Carlo Fallacy is that someone who has had a spate of good luck automatically tends to believe that his next venture will be unlucky or vice versa. In effect, the Monte Carlo Fallacy (C) **[prevents / reinforces]** irrational behaviour.

*a spate of 잇따라 나오는

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------|---------|------------|
| ① | less | believe | prevents |
| ② | less | believe | reinforces |
| ③ | less | deny | reinforces |
| ④ | more | deny | prevents |
| ⑤ | more | believe | prevents |

18) The term *stacking the deck* derives from card games in which the dealer arranges the cards to cheat one or more of the players. This form of ① **manipulation** often occurs on TV talk shows about controversial issues. A typical format features a host and two guests with different views of an issue. ② **Fairness** demands that the host remain neutral and give each guest an equal opportunity to present his or her case. Sometimes, however, the host will become a ③ **bystander** in the discussion, thus creating a two-against-one situation. Even more unfair is the practice of choosing guests of unequal stature and ability—in other words, inviting a well-known, highly ④ **accomplished** person to represent the favored view and a relative unknown to represent the unfavored view. If, by chance, the relative unknown seems to be ⑤ **excelling** in the discussion, the host will give him or her less time to speak.

19) One of the most destructive myths of all is the one that tells us intelligence is innate and fixed. It has been widely believed for centuries, and still is, that a person is either born smart or not, that education, opportunity, motivation, and hard work can only carry one so far because most intellectual ability is tightly ①**confined** by inherited or genetic restraints. Worse, these limits are believed to be ②**identifiable** by a test, a few report cards, or maybe by nothing more than a mere glance at one's physical appearance. Alfred Binet, the French psychologist who developed the intelligence quotient (IQ) test in the early 1900s, would surely be one of its most vocal ③**supporters** today if he were still alive. He created the test specifically for the purpose of identifying children who suffered from severe mental problems or learning disabilities so that they could receive special ④**attention** early on. Binet never intended or imagined that his test would be seen as a ⑤**valid** way to measure innate intelligence and grounds for making sweeping assumptions about the innate intelligence of large groups of people.

20) Differentiated instruction can provide students with the opportunities needed to succeed in a fast-paced class in spite of any learning deficiencies. The essence behind differentiated instruction is to provide ①**multiple** avenues for a student to learn content that considers the uniqueness of each individual student. It is based upon the premises that no two students are ②**identical** even when similar in interests, appearance, culture and surrounding environments. Students at various academic levels within the classroom can be provided with alternative assignments that ③**forbid** students to perform at their current level. Differentiated instruction is ④**effective** because it expels the myth and practice of "preaching to the choir" and "cookie cutter education." It provides students with the ⑤**opportunities** to demonstrate the skills they have without being penalized for the ones they do not have.

*premise (주장의) 전제 **penalize 불리하게 하다

21) How nurses saw their work was often at odds with how others viewed it. Many physicians insisted on a (A)**blurred / distinct** separation between their work and nurses' work, and a privileging of one over the other. Even the slightest suggestion that some nurses, such as nurse administrators, might exert control over medical work elicited stinging blame. At times, nursing work seemed to prioritize the (B)**disorder / order** of the hospital ward over patient comfort. One example comes from a poem written by a nurse bemoaning that good nursing before the 1970s usually meant running a ward with neatly made beds, uncluttered bedside tables, uniformly drawn window shades, and "the patient clean, quiet and dependent." When a 1950s study asked student nurses about the importance of "tender, loving care" as a technique in good nursing care, the majority responded that it "ought not to be overdone" and perhaps reserved for only some patients. This suggests that the students equated caring with sentimentality. But whatever the students' analysis, they clearly (C)**accepted / rejected** caring as the first or most highly valued aspect of nursing.

*bemoan 한탄하다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|----------|----------|
| ① | distinct | order | rejected |
| ② | distinct | order | accepted |
| ③ | distinct | disorder | rejected |
| ④ | blurred | disorder | accepted |
| ⑤ | blurred | disorder | rejected |

22) What do you do when you know there is a (A)[**weakness / strength**] in your argument? Do you wait to see if someone will bring it up? Research says no. As long as it does not completely destroy your point, beating others to the punch actually gives you *more* credibility. Stealing thunder is a tactic whereby you are the first to introduce information that is injurious to your position. It is shown to successfully lessen the impact of negative information. Interestingly, one such study, utilizing a mock trial, found that only one thing invalidated the effectiveness of this technique: when the opposing counsel (B)[**denied / revealed**] to the mock jurors that the stealing thunder tactic had been used on them. The success of this technique depends on our integrity as evidenced by the fact that in the interest of true justice, we are bringing up, ourselves, information that hurts our own case. However, when this tactic is exposed, it has a boomerang effect, and this very credibility is (C)[**reinforced / undermined**] because the other party feels manipulated.

*stealing thunder 선수 치기 **mock 모의의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|----------|------------|
| ① | weakness | denied | reinforced |
| ② | strength | denied | reinforced |
| ③ | weakness | revealed | undermined |
| ④ | strength | revealed | undermined |
| ⑤ | weakness | revealed | reinforced |

23) A study that makes claims ①**contrary** to the existing consensus needs to provide sufficiently strong evidence to meet the burden of proof established by that consensus. For example, people who claim there are sasquatches or that the Loch Ness Monster exists must provide considerable evidence to ②**overturn** the current view that there are no such creatures. The responsibility is on the believer in such curious creatures to come up with evidence, not on the ③**skeptic** to “disprove” the existence of such creatures. Often the responsibility is on the person who claims the existence of something because it is usually much ④**easier** to prove that something exists (if it does!) than to prove that it doesn’t exist. All it would take would be to find and display a sasquatch to prove the existence of one; but even a great deal of looking in the right sort of places and ⑤**managing** to find that creature still leaves open some reasonable doubt: maybe we haven’t looked enough.

*sasquatch 새스콰치, 빅풋 (미국 북서부 산속에 산다는 사람 같은 큰 짐승)

24) In the United States, we tend to equate creativity with novelty and originality. But the high value that we place on novelty is not ①**shared** universally in all cultures. In performance, for example, we find that in almost all cultures—including our own—improvisation is allowed only in informal performances; in formal settings, in contrast, improvisation is not allowed. Formal performances must ②**follow** the movements of the dance or the words of the script. In most cultures, rituals ③**involve** improvisation. This seems to be related to the power of ritual; a ritual can only perform its supernatural function if performed exactly, and a divergence from the appropriate dance or script would result in an ④**ineffective** ritual. In a traditional U.S. Christian wedding, the religious official is expected to say “I now pronounce you husband and wife”; an unexpected creative improvisation such as “I exclaim that you are now joined for life” or even “From now on you will be married” would be ⑤**disturbing**, generally not welcomed by the participants and audience.

*improvisation 즉흥적인 행위

25) Friendship depends almost exclusively on the ongoing emotional links between us. This spontaneity is part of friendship's ①**charm**. Friends don't have to keep in touch; friends *choose* to spend time together. Our relationship grows and deepens not because it should but because we both ②**genuinely** want it to. But this lack of structure can also imperil our relationship. Responsibilities at work or in our marriage and family seem clearer and more ③**compelling** than the demands of friendship. The claims of other commitments easily crowd out the time we might spend with friends. ④**Increasing** energy and attention, these concerns leave us drained when we do find time to be together. Friendship then becomes a ⑤**refreshing** diversion from "real life," with no legitimate demands of its own.

26) In order to be persuasive and to increase self-confidence in the job application process, it is generally necessary to do a thorough self-inventory. A self-inventory involves listing all of the skills, experiences, and abilities you have that may be (A)**[inapplicable / transferable]** in a workplace situation. For those who have held relevant jobs, this process can be relatively simple, since they should have many of the skills that are needed if they are applying for a similar position. However, for those entering the professional workplace or changing jobs, this task can be more (B)**[challenging / straightforward]**. It is not uncommon for first-time applicants to believe they have little to offer beyond some attractive personal characteristics and the proper college degree. However, performing a thoughtful self-inventory can often (C)**[eliminate / illuminate]** other needed skills and abilities.

*self-inventory 자기 조사

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|-----------------------|------------------|
| ① inapplicable | challenging | eliminate |
| ② inapplicable | straightforward | eliminate |
| ③ transferable | challenging | illuminate |
| ④ transferable | straightforward | illuminate |
| ⑤ transferable | challenging | eliminate |

27) Ever since I became interested in politics, my parents, my brother, and I have had many political disagreements that were never left ①**un-debated**. In fact, our dinner table has seen its fair share of heated arguments. Interestingly, our debates ②**rarely** centered around electoral politics—for reasons that I still don't understand, my father was never willing to reveal who he was voting for. However, he and my mother never ③**hesitated** to express policy preferences, with which I often disagreed. And my brother was not always on my side! While often quite animated, these dinner debates were never unpleasant, and they taught me to believe that ④**disagreement** serves a useful purpose. They forced me to think carefully about my own policy positions, and about the way that I present these positions to others. Occasionally, they made me change my mind. In a sense, our dinner table was a small pluralist society and it undoubtedly ⑤**discouraged** me.

*pluralist 다원적인

28) In 1938, a Nazi psychologist named Erich Jaensch published *Der Gegentypus*, an odious text in which he described certainty as a sign of mental health. To Jaensch, the very (A)[**tolerance / intolerance**] of doubt was evidence of psychological illness. After the war, Else Frenkel-Brunswik, a psychologist at the University of California, introduced the concept of *ambiguity intolerance*. In one experiment, she showed subjects a progression of images, starting with a sketch of a dog. The images gradually morphed slide by slide into the image of a cat. Subjects intolerant of ambiguity—people who tended to see the world in (B)[**rigid / flexible**] categories—would insist stubbornly that the image was still a dog. Neatly reversing Jaensch, Frenkel-Brunswik suggested that the intolerance of unclear information was what characterized the (C)[**healthy / unhealthy**] mind.

*odious 혐오스러운, 끔찍한 **morph into ~으로 바뀌다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|----------------|-----------------|
| ① | tolerance | rigid | healthy |
| ② | tolerance | rigid | unhealthy |
| ③ | tolerance | flexible | unhealthy |
| ④ | intolerance | flexible | healthy |
| ⑤ | intolerance | rigid | unhealthy |

29) The external triggers of depressed mood can be like tigers hiding in the grass: You may hardly be aware of their effect on your mood because you're ①**unaware** of them or you've become used to them. Or maybe you don't fully appreciate their negative effect; you know these problems exist, but you ②**overestimate** their negative impact on you. Or you may be very aware of your depressed feelings, but what is causing them may not be nearly so ③**obvious**. And some external triggers can simply be subtle and transitory. It can be easy to be aware that a fight with your spouse or a poor performance review at work got you down, but much ④**harder** to see that a scratch on a new piece of furniture or an unkind comment by a close friend really got to you. Also, a trigger may not have occurred just now, but instead may be caused by thinking back to a past ⑤**negative** event.

*transitory 일시적인

30) Various efforts are being made to halt desertification in the sandy lands, including planting of trees as shelter belts to stop the wind, the growing of crops that tolerate extreme arid sandy conditions, and restrictions on grazing. Many of the trees have died—and in any case they are proving (A)[**effective / ineffective**] in stopping the movement of mobile dunes. Yuanchun Shi, former President of China Agricultural University, suggests another solution, namely that 'over-cultivation, grazing and logging must be (B)[**permitted / restrained**] in the source area of desertification. Grazing should be forbidden in those seriously degenerated and desertified grasslands... The purpose of stopping cultivation and grazing is to activate the ecosystem's self-repair function, so that vegetation cover and soil conditions can be improved on a large scale'. In a few exceptional cases, the (C)[**inclusion / exclusion**] of grazing has resulted in grassland regeneration; however, this outcome appears to be the exception rather than the rule. Where soil conditions are less favourable, keeping the animals away has not resulted in significant recovery.

*desertification 사막화 **arid 매우 건조한 ***dune 모래 언덕

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|------------------|-----------------|
| ① | effective | permitted | exclusion |
| ② | effective | restrained | exclusion |
| ③ | ineffective | restrained | inclusion |
| ④ | ineffective | permitted | inclusion |
| ⑤ | ineffective | restrained | exclusion |

31) Researchers in psychology follow the scientific method to perform studies that help explain and may predict human behavior. This is a much more challenging task than studying snails or sound waves. It often requires (A)[**competitions / compromises**], such as testing behavior within laboratories rather than natural settings, and asking those readily available (such as introduction to psychology students) to participate rather than collecting data from a true cross-section of the population. It often requires great cleverness to conceive of measures that tap into what people are thinking without (B)[**altering / maintaining**] their thinking, called reactivity. Simply knowing they are being observed may cause people to behave differently (such as more politely!). People may give answers that they feel are more socially desirable than their true feelings. But for all of these difficulties for psychology, the payoff of the scientific method is that the findings are replicable; that is, if you run the same study again following the same procedures, you will be very (C)[**likely / unlikely**] to get the same results.

*replicable 반복 가능한

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------|
| ① competitions | altering | likely |
| ② competitions | maintaining | unlikely |
| ③ compromises | altering | likely |
| ④ compromises | maintaining | unlikely |
| ⑤ compromises | altering | unlikely |

32) Many animals, including warm-blooded mammals, change body position or posture to help regulate internal temperature. This, too, is a familiar behavior in the cold when animals curl up to ①**conserve** heat and groups of animals, such as puppies and kittens, huddle together for protection from the cold. The same types of postural ②**adjustments** are seen in the heat. Retracted postures lessen heat loss to the environment by decreasing the surface area available to exchange heat. They are ③**ineffective** when surrounding temperature is much colder than body temperature. Extended postures increase heat loss by increasing the surface area of the body exposed to the environment. They are ④**useful** to dissipate heat when the environment is hot but still below the body temperature. However, body ⑤**extension** does not work when surrounding temperature is warmer than body temperature, because heat accumulates faster. Hence, physiological strategies, such as sweating, must be called into play.

*retract 움츠리다 **dissipate 소멸시키다

33) One way to evaluate potential bias on a mental health website is to see if products or services are being promoted or sold. If they are, the information may be ①**selective**; it may include only information that supports the positions/ approaches being marketed. For information posted by individuals, often those who have or have had a disorder, keeping the potential bias of the author in mind is ②**wise**. An individual may post his/her own story, or a chronicle of his/her own experience with the disorder, with the ostensible goal of helping others by providing an example. Whether intentional or not, such postings are also ways to ③**avoid** attention or validation, and the material may include or exclude relevant details. The user of such information should approach it with an understanding that these accounts may be more ④**helpful** to the author than to the reader. There are ⑤**few** mental disorders for which there is only one road to recovery; those who have been helped may believe their own path is the map for others.

*ostensible 표면상의

34) Problem definition is affected by social context in any domain. Individuals can become unable to redefine problems or evaluate progress on current problems due to the attitudes of the group. For example, in an office environment, individuals may be (A)**[familiar / unfamiliar]** with a particular computer application for word processing. However, the program eventually may become outdated or unsupported. Initially, the group may simply go through the process of converting files or rewriting documents, rather than (B)**[retaining / abandoning]** the program for one that is more appropriate. Here the problem has become not word processing, but rather the word processing program itself. The problem is not particularly difficult to spot, but the ways of the group may be so entrenched that changing programs becomes an (C)**[acceptable / unacceptable]** option. In other words, the attitudes of a group can be pervasive in the decision process of the individual.

*entrenched 깊게 뿌리박힌

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|------------|--------------|
| ① | familiar | retaining | acceptable |
| ② | familiar | abandoning | unacceptable |
| ③ | familiar | retaining | unacceptable |
| ④ | unfamiliar | retaining | unacceptable |
| ⑤ | unfamiliar | abandoning | acceptable |

35) The intense tropical sunlight warms the air, and tropical latitudes are characterized by warm temperatures. Since daylength is more or less constant through the tropical year, there is relatively little fluctuation in temperatures through the year. Those of us who live in the temperate zones are accustomed to heatwaves during the summer and cold spells during the winter, both of which are consequences of (A)**[varying / identical]** daylengths. The long summer days heat the air, and if the air is stagnant, this heat accumulates and can't be lost during the short nights. The everlasting darkness in the Arctic region during the northern winters (B)**[allows / blocks]** ample opportunity for air to lose its heat, and when this frigid air pushes into our more temperate latitudes it can cause devastating cold spells. But in the tropics the (C)**[diversity / uniformity]** of daylength means that there are no such opportunities for heat to build up or be lost. Although there may be seasonal fluctuations in temperature, they tend to be minor.

*stagnant 정체된 **ample 충분한 ***frigid 몹시 추운

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|--------|------------|
| ① | varying | allows | diversity |
| ② | varying | blocks | uniformity |
| ③ | varying | allows | uniformity |
| ④ | identical | blocks | diversity |
| ⑤ | identical | allows | uniformity |

36) In some cases development may be necessary for the conservation and/or preservation of natural resources. Establishing a conservation easement in a rural area, for example, typically requires ①**financial** resources. Conservation programs can be very costly and many of these costs may be forced on local communities. Thus, it may be more ②**difficult** for a very poor area to conserve its natural amenities. There is a large body of literature suggesting that the poor are likely to ③**exploit** their natural environment if there are no other opportunities to improve their livelihoods. Thus, many conservation programs today ④**dismiss** the need to provide economic opportunities for rural residents in order to build a successful conservation program. In this instance, there is a mutual relationship between the environment and ⑤**jobs**.

*conservation easement 보전 지역권

37) The *door-in-the-face (DITF)* technique involves making a large request that is likely to be turned down in order to increase the chances that people will agree to a smaller request later. The strategy's name is derived from the expectation that an initial request will be quickly (A)**accepted / rejected**. For example, a wife who wants to coax her frugal husband into buying a \$30,000 sports car might begin by proposing purchasing a \$40,000 sports car. After talking his wife out of the more expensive car, the \$30,000 price tag may look quite (B)**reasonable / unaffordable** to him. For the DITF to work, there must be no delay between the two requests. Guéguen, Jacob, and Meineri found that restaurant customers who declined to order dessert were (C)**less / more** likely to order coffee or tea when the waitress proposed a beverage immediately rather than a few minutes later.

*coax 구슬리다 **frugal 검소한

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------------|------|
| ① | accepted | reasonable | less |
| ② | accepted | unaffordable | less |
| ③ | rejected | reasonable | less |
| ④ | rejected | unaffordable | more |
| ⑤ | rejected | reasonable | more |

38) The printing press boosted the power of ideas to copy themselves. Prior to low-cost printing, ideas could and did spread by word of mouth. While this was tremendously powerful, it ①**limited** the complexity of the ideas that could be propagated to those that a single person could remember. It also added a certain amount of guaranteed ②**error**. The spread of ideas by word of mouth was equivalent to a game of telephone on a global scale. The advent of literacy and the creation of handwritten scrolls and, eventually, handwritten books ③**weakened** the ability of large and complex ideas to spread with high fidelity. But the incredible amount of time required to copy a scroll or book by hand limited the ④**speed** with which information could spread this way. A well-trained monk could transcribe around four pages of text per day. A printing press could copy information thousands of times faster, ⑤**allowing** knowledge to spread far more quickly, with full fidelity, than ever before.

*propagate 전파하다 **fidelity 정확도, 충실도

39) Racially, South Africa is a nation deeply divided. Sport has helped to break down this division, at least in part. When the whites in South Africa held an election to decide whether to put an end to apartheid, 69 percent voted to give up their privilege, marking a rare peaceful transition of power. One reason for the (A)**favorable / hostile** vote was South African President F. W. de Klerk's warning that failure to pass the measure would return the country to isolation in business and sport. South Africa had last participated in the Olympics in 1960 and had been (B)**barred / invited** since then from international competition. Its apartheid racial policies had made it a pariah country in everything from politics to sports for three decades. With apartheid undone, South Africans could once again show their (C)**athletic / political** ability. This was a compelling argument for many whites. Subsequently, South Africa has been allowed to compete in the Olympics and in other worldwide competitions, especially in rugby, which is very important to its people.

*apartheid 아파르트헤이트(예전 남아프리카공화국의 인종차별 정책) **pariah 따돌림받는 사람

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|---------|-----------|
| ① | favorable | barred | athletic |
| ② | hostile | barred | political |
| ③ | favorable | barred | political |
| ④ | hostile | invited | athletic |
| ⑤ | favorable | invited | athletic |

40) Of greater importance than the slight reduction in gravity's pull is the so-called thin air that is ①**present** at high altitudes. Although air contains the same proportions of oxygen, nitrogen, and other gases at high altitudes as at sea level, in a similar volume of air there is ②**less** of each the higher up in altitude you go. This characteristic greatly affected athletes who competed in the 1968 Olympic Games in Mexico City, which is 7,350 ft (2,240 m) above sea level. In Mexico City, athletes had to breathe more vigorously and more ③**often** to get the oxygen they needed. This caused a serious problem for athletes in endurance events, but it ④**assisted** athletes in short sprints because they ran on their bodies' stored energy supplies. When Bob Beamon set his world record in the long jump in Mexico City, he ⑤**suffered** from a slight reduction in gravity, reduced air resistance from less dense air, and the fact that his approach was a short sprint and not a distance run.

*vigorously 힘차게

41) The equipment of the kitchen can seem unimportant compared to the history of food itself. It is all very well fussing over the details of table settings and jelly moulds, but what does this matter compared to a basic hunger for bread? Perhaps this explains why kitchen tools have been so (A)**[neglected / emphasized]** in histories of food. Culinary history has become a hot subject over the past two decades. But the focus of these new histories, with a few notable exceptions, has (B)**[overwhelmingly / scarcely]** been ingredients rather than technique: *what* we cooked rather than *how* we cooked it. There have been books on potatoes, cod and chocolate and histories of cookbooks, restaurants and cooks. The kitchen and its tools are more or less (C)**[focused / absent]**—and as a result, half the story is missing. This matters: we change the texture, the taste, the nutritional content and the cultural associations of ingredients simply by using different tools and techniques to prepare them.

*fuss 법석[야단/호들갑]을 떨다 **culinary 요리의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|----------------|---------|
| ① | neglected | overwhelmingly | focused |
| ② | neglected | scarcely | focused |
| ③ | neglected | overwhelmingly | absent |
| ④ | emphasized | scarcely | focused |
| ⑤ | emphasized | overwhelmingly | absent |

42) Loneliness and lack of self-esteem are among the most obvious conditions which can be alleviated by living with an animal friend. You are never alone with a dog or cat: walking the dog brings you into contact with other people and makes it infinitely ①**easier** to strike up a conversation with strangers. Local cat owners often get to know one another too, as it is ②**common** for cats to wander into their neighbours' gardens (and houses!) and for neighbours to exchange cat-sitting duties during holiday times. Having the responsibility for a pet can ③**increase** your sense of your own value and importance. Caring for an animal reminds you that however low you might feel, you are ④**capable**. When you're tempted to stay in bed and pull the covers over your head, you *have* to get up and feed the cat or walk the dog. That everyday routine with a creature who needs you can be extremely ⑤**annoying**.

*alleviate 완화시키다, 경감시키다

43) Solar power and wind power are considered alternatives to fossil-fuel-based energy generation from coal, petroleum, and natural gas, which predominate worldwide energy production at the start of the 21st century. Both of them (A)[**solve / cause**] what is seen as the most prevalent negative consequence of fossil-fuel-based energy generation: air pollution. This includes air pollution from chemicals, particulate matter, organic compounds, toxic materials, and the emissions that lead to climate change. Solar power and wind power are also popular because they are renewable sources of energy production and so do not suffer the negative consequence of (B)[**diminishing / increasing**] supplies. They are also domestic sources of energy production and so are not dependent on imports from what may be hostile countries. Finally, solar power and wind power have the technical capability to be distributed, meaning they are what is sometimes referred to as decentralized energy generation sources. They can be placed on individual homes and in small areas and do not rely on large, single generation stations that can be subject to largescale blackouts, terrorist attacks, or other (C)[**centralized / decentralized**] vulnerabilities.

*particulate matter 입자상 물질(대기 중에 떠다니는 고체 또는 액체 상태의 미세 입자)
**vulnerability 취약성

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|-------------|---------------|
| ① | solve | diminishing | centralized |
| ② | solve | increasing | centralized |
| ③ | solve | diminishing | decentralized |
| ④ | cause | increasing | decentralized |
| ⑤ | cause | diminishing | decentralized |

44) Many thought that Hans Monderman, a Dutch traffic engineer, had hit his head on a mental speed bump during his early years. Wouldn't the ①**lack** of signs, markings, and barriers cause destruction and death? Yet the engineer persisted in his belief that traffic signals, crosswalks, warning signs, curbs, and even lines painted down the middle of the road are not just annoying, but downright ②**dangerous** to drivers and pedestrians alike. He proposed integrating vehicle and foot traffic, in order to ③**create** a more holistic driving environment. Few would listen; however, Monderman was ④**patient**. By the early twenty-first century, Dutch officials finally gave him the green light to test his theories in a number of small towns there. The data astonished skeptics. Within several years, he showed statistically significant ⑤**increases** in accidents and lost lives, causing his revolutionary ideas to reverberate around a traffic-clogged world.

*reverberate 반향을 불러일으키다

45) The amount of information entering our consciousness at any instant is referred to as our cognitive load. When our cognitive load ①**exceeds** the capacity of our working memory, our intellectual abilities take a hit. Information zips into and out of our mind so ②**quickly** that we never gain a good mental grip on it. (Which is why you can't remember what you went to the kitchen to do.) The information ③**vanishes** before we've had an opportunity to transfer it into our long-term memory and weave it into knowledge. We remember less, and our ability to think critically and conceptually ④**strengthens**. An overloaded working memory also tends to increase our distractedness. After all, as the neuroscientist Torkel Klingberg has pointed out, "We have to remember what it is we are to concentrate on." Lose your hold on that and you'll find "distractions more ⑤**distracting**."

*zip (어떤 방향으로) 썩하고 가다

46) Landscape ecology focuses on the ecological relationships at the landscape scale. According to ecologists Richard Forman and Michel Godron, landscape ecology is “a study of the structure, function, and change in a heterogeneous land area composed of interacting ecosystems.” European scientists advanced landscape ecology before their American counterparts. The landscapes of Europe have been more densely settled than in North America, and, as a result, the human influence was recognized (A)[**slowly / quickly**] by European scientists. American ecologists are more accustomed to studying relatively pristine landscapes. The refinement of the landscape ecology discipline, coupled with increased suburban sprawl nationwide, has changed this situation as more American ecologists (B)[**acknowledge / overlook**] human interactions with natural systems. As landscape ecology has evolved through multiple interactions among European, American, and Australian contributors, it has crystallized into something new and powerful. Richard Forman observes that human settlements form mosaic-like patterns on landscapes and that this land mosaic vision makes the landscape readily (C)[**accessible / resistant**] to scientists, especially ecologists.

*heterogeneous 여러 다른 종들로 이루어진 **pristine 자연 그대로의
***sprawl (도시 교외 지역의) 무질서한 확산

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------|
| ① slowly | acknowledge | accessible |
| ② slowly | overlook | resistant |
| ③ quickly | acknowledge | accessible |
| ④ quickly | acknowledge | resistant |
| ⑤ quickly | overlook | resistant |

47) Even the peasant family defines its own identity at the table. “To live on one bread and one wine,” that is, to share food, is in medieval language an almost technical way of signifying that one ①**belongs** to the same family. Even today in different dialectal expressions, the house is identified with the ②**food** that allows the domestic community to live there together: “Let’s go home” (*andiamo in casa*) in the traditional vocabulary of the Romagna region meant, “Let’s go into the kitchen.” On all social levels ③**sharing** a table is the first sign of membership in a group. That might be the family but also a broader community—each brotherhood, guild, or association reasserts its own ④**collective** identity at the table. Every monastic community demonstrates its ⑤**hostility** in the refectory where all are supposed to share the meal from which are temporarily excluded only the excommunicated—those who are impure because they have some guilt.

*monastic 수도원의 **refectory (특히 수도원의) 식당 ***excommunicate 파문시키다

48) Notation was more than a practical method for preserving an expanding repertoire of music. It changed the nature of the art itself. To write something down means that people far away in space and time can ①**recreate** it. At the same time, there are ②**downsides**. Written notes freeze the music rather than allowing it to develop in the hands of individuals, and it ③**discourages** improvisation. Partly because of notation, modern classical performance ④**exhibits** the depth of nuance that is part of aural tradition. Before notation arrived, in all history music was largely carried on as an aural tradition. Most world music is still basically aural, including sophisticated musical traditions such as Indian and Balinese. Most jazz musicians can read music but often don’t bother, and their art is much ⑤**involved** with improvisation. Many modern pop musicians, one example being Paul McCartney, can’t read music at all.

*improvisation 즉흥 연주 **nuance 뉘앙스, 미묘한 차이 ***aural 청각의

49) Very briefly, the complex individual is one who can see things from another person's point of view and who is (A)[flexible / stubborn] in his/her thought processes. For example, they are able to change their minds on an issue in the light of new information rather than rigidly "sticking to their guns." They also tend to (B)[prefer / avoid] what might be called "black and white" thinking. For example, the positions of others on an issue are not lumped into the two categories of those for them and those against them but rather shades of differences or gradations of opinion are recognized and taken into account. Thus, they (C)[realize / deny] that the truth of a matter often lies somewhere in between two extremes. Last but not least, the complex person seems better able to hold off on a decision allowing more information to be taken into consideration.

*lump 일률적으로 다루다 **gradation 단계적 차이[변화]

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|--------|---------|
| ① | flexible | prefer | realize |
| ② | flexible | avoid | realize |
| ③ | flexible | avoid | deny |
| ④ | stubborn | prefer | deny |
| ⑤ | stubborn | avoid | deny |

50) The average tree grows its branches out until it encounters the branch tips of a neighboring tree of the same height. It doesn't grow any wider because the air and better light in this space are already taken. However, it heavily (A)[reduces / reinforces] the branches it has extended, so you get the impression that there's quite a shoving match going on up there. But a pair of true friends is careful right from the outset not to grow overly (B)[slender / thick] branches in each other's direction. The trees don't want to take anything away from each other, and so they develop sturdy branches only at the outer edges of their crowns, that is to say, only in the direction of "non-friends." Such partners are often so (C)[tightly / loosely] connected at the roots that sometimes they even die together.

*shove 거칠게 밀치다 **sturdy 튼튼한

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|---------|---------|
| ① | reduces | slender | tightly |
| ② | reduces | thick | tightly |
| ③ | reinforces | thick | tightly |
| ④ | reinforces | thick | loosely |
| ⑤ | reinforces | slender | loosely |

51) For leaders, eternally in the spotlight, the most important ingredient for gaining followers' confidence is to live up to expectations, particularly the expectations they have ①created themselves. Leaders need to do what they promise and practice what they preach. Followers are very ②sympathetic to leaders who seem to go back on their word and/or don't take their own medicine. In many languages, the saying is that confidence "comes by foot and leaves by horse," which goes to show that the ③speed at which confidence can crumble has been known to humanity for a long time. Therefore, leaders need to ④safeguard the faith that people have in them by acting in accordance with the expectations they have raised themselves—they need to "walk the talk" instead of only being the "sage on stage" who has all the wise words but ⑤exhibits few of the wise deeds.

*crumble 허물어지다, 바스러지다

52) Although bees and bee-pollinated flowering plants depend on each other, both operate (A)[**selfishly / aggressively**]. For each, there is a cost/benefit equation that must balance in its favour. Nectar and pollen production are costly to a plant and must be balanced for maximum return (that is, maximum chance of successful reproduction) for the energy spent to produce them. For example, individual flowers must contain enough nectar to attract pollinators, but little enough to keep pollinators motivated to (B)[**visit / avoid**] many flowers, thus accomplishing pollination. Some plants accomplish this strategy by putting heavy nectar loads in only a few (5-8%) of their flowers. These (C)[**exclude / constitute**] the so-called 'lucky hits' for a bee that motivate it to keep foraging on the plant. Flight and foraging activity are energetically costly to a bee and must be balanced against the calories derived from nectar and pollen.

*pollinate 수분시키다 **nectar 꿀, 과즙 ***forage (식량 등을) 찾아다니다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|-------|------------|
| ① | selfishly | visit | constitute |
| ② | selfishly | avoid | exclude |
| ③ | selfishly | visit | exclude |
| ④ | aggressively | avoid | exclude |
| ⑤ | aggressively | visit | constitute |

53) One impact of the growth of the older population is the increased (A)[**visibility / invisibility**] of aging, which results in more awareness among the general population about older people, and about the diversity and uniqueness among older individuals. As older people become more numerous and visible, stereotypical attitudes and discriminatory practices that disadvantage older people are more likely to be (B)[**established / challenged**]. For example, in comparing magazine advertisements in the year 2014 to those from 1980, we see a marked increase in both the number of ads that feature older people and in the average age of many models. While most people in ads are still young, our images of aging are changing along with (C)[**diminished / heightened**] awareness of the aging of society. There may be no better example of this trend than the skyrocketing popularity of TV personality Betty White, age 92 at the time of this writing.

*skyrocketing 치솟는, 급등하는

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|-------------|------------|
| ① | visibility | established | diminished |
| ② | invisibility | established | heightened |
| ③ | visibility | challenged | heightened |
| ④ | invisibility | challenged | diminished |
| ⑤ | visibility | challenged | diminished |

54) Food is, indeed, rather like language, but one can be more ①**free** with food. It is not so tightly structured as the elements of language are. Consider the simplest case: the ②**similarity** of combining phonemes into a word and ingredients into a dish. "Tree" has three phonemes: /t/, /r/, and /i/ (/i/ is used to write the "ee" sound in standard sound transcriptions). A minimal sort of Texas chili might have three ingredients: beans, chili, and meat. With the word, if you ③**mispronounce** it (dree), drag out one sound (treeee), write it, yell it, or otherwise mangle it, it is still "the same word" to an English speaker. With the food, tripling the chili, or using a different type of bean, changes the dish materially and provides a quite different experience. To that extent, food is less ④**weakly** structured. One does not automatically ⑤**reduce** a range of different experiences to "the same thing."

*phoneme 음소 **mangle 불분명하게[부정확하게] 말하거나 쓰다

55) On a trip to the grocery store, a shopper may not be interested in locating new produce that has just started to be distributed locally or other new foodstuffs that have been introduced. Instead, this shopper may simply (A)[**abandon / exploit**] existing knowledge about what already-known food is appropriately nourishing, inexpensive, and pleasing to the taste. Such a shopper would probably be able to remember where such foods are located within the store, allowing a supply of groceries to be quickly gathered. The result is (B)[**efficient / inefficient**], but we should not expect culinary breakthroughs or novelty in diet from a person who always makes full use of existing knowledge in this way. A shopper who does not wish to look around even within a store, and certainly not beyond that store to a new farmer's market or specialty shop, will be good at (C)[**ignoring / continuing**] past successes (and failures) and will also have a harder time discovering new options.

*culinary 요리의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|-------------|------------|
| ① | abandon | efficient | continuing |
| ② | abandon | inefficient | ignoring |
| ③ | exploit | inefficient | continuing |
| ④ | exploit | efficient | ignoring |
| ⑤ | exploit | efficient | continuing |

56) When a dog is trained to detect drugs, explosives, contraband, or other items, the trainer doesn't actually teach the dog how to smell; the dog already knows how to ①**discriminate** one scent from another. Rather, the dog is trained to become ②**emotionally** aroused by one smell versus another. In the step-by-step training process, the trainer attaches an "emotional charge" to a particular ③**scent** so that the dog is drawn to it above all others. And then the dog is trained to search out the desired item on cue, so that the trainer can control or release the behavior. This emotional arousal is also why playing tug with a dog is a more powerful emotional ④**reward** in a training regime than just giving a dog a food treat, since the trainer invests more emotion into a game of tug. From a dog's point of view, the tug toy is ⑤**uninteresting** because the trainer is "upset" by the toy.

*contraband 밀수품

57) Humans evolved in an environment of scarcity where hunger and famine were constant companions. Individuals who learned to stock up on fats, sugars, and salts when they were available were more likely to survive and reproduce than those who did not. As a result, evolutionary biologists discovered, over the ages our brain circuits (A)[**restrained / rewarded**] such binges. In the twenty-first century, the food industry has put sugar, fat, and salt within arm's reach of much of the world's population. So the hedonic impulses that once conferred survival benefits now (B)[**encourage / prevent**] the overeating that puts people at risk of diet-related chronic diseases. Technologists now work in food industry laboratories to exploit this evolutionary lag to create products that promise continued profitability. As Harvard evolutionary biologist Daniel Lieberman put it, "The food industry has made a fortune because we (C)[**lack / retain**] Stone Age bodies that crave sugar but live in a Space Age world in which sugar is cheap and plentiful."

*binge 폭식 **hedonic 쾌락의

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|-----------|--------|
| ① | restrained | encourage | lack |
| ② | restrained | prevent | lack |
| ③ | restrained | encourage | retain |
| ④ | rewarded | prevent | retain |
| ⑤ | rewarded | encourage | retain |

58) An excellent example of the importance of making accurate predictions has to do with the Marshall Plan. After World War II, some staffers in the U.S. State Department had come up with a novel plan designed to ①**avoid** the depression that followed most wars. Quite simply, the plan was for the U.S. to give financial support to the European countries so they could get back on their feet ②**economically**. They wanted to call it the Truman Plan. When they suggested this to the President, he ③**rejected** the idea of using his name. He sensed that many members of Congress were ④**hostile** and would vote down a good idea because his name was associated with it. He recommended a different name: The Marshall Plan. If the original label had been used and Congress had ⑤**approved** the measure, the world could very well have been worse off today.

59) In filmmaking, the benefits of using professionals are obvious. They have the experience to provide useful suggestions and solutions to creative or practical dilemmas; and they work quickly, efficiently, and reliably. They deliver what they say they can deliver and they rarely make stupid mistakes. However, seasoned veterans can become a (A)**[challenge / prey]** for the director-in-training because many professionals feel that their experience excels the instincts of the inexperienced director. If the newbie director maintains the courage of their convictions and communicates ideas clearly and convincingly, the professional will respond by being a team player. If the young director becomes (B)**[secure / insecure]**, the professional crew member or actor may take matters into their own hands and call the shots. In this case, the leaderless project loses its rudder and everyone starts making a different film—their own film. Faced with people who have much (C)**[more / less]** experience, a young director must remain an active and confident leader who knows what they want at every moment (even if it feels like a bit of a performance at the beginning).

*newbie 초보자 **rudder (배의) 키

- | | | | | | |
|---|-----------|-------|----------|-------|------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | challenge | ..... | secure | ..... | more |
| ② | prey | ..... | secure | ..... | less |
| ③ | challenge | ..... | insecure | ..... | less |
| ④ | prey | ..... | insecure | ..... | less |
| ⑤ | challenge | ..... | insecure | ..... | more |

60) Citizenship education is usually associated with educational institutions, where it is often (A)**[disregarded / implemented]** as a subject matter, but sometimes as cross-curricular approaches, as extracurricular programs or as a broader institutional project that shapes most activities. Although schools are important sites of citizenship learning, the acquisition of (and reflection on) citizenship knowledge, skills, attitudes and values constitutes a complex process that spans from cradle to grave, and (B)**[includes / lacks]** a broad variety of settings. For instance, the family, media, community associations, workplaces and social movements are powerful socialization agencies for the development of citizenship values and political competencies. The 'cradle to grave' metaphor may suggest a chronological sequence, but lifelong citizenship learning is (C)**[usually / seldom]** a continuous, uninterrupted and linear accumulation of learning experiences. It is a messy complex of learning experiences that complement and contradict each other, challenging some of our prior assumptions and creating significant tensions in our consciousness.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|----------|-------|---------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | disregarded | ..... | lacks | ..... | usually |
| ② | disregarded | ..... | includes | ..... | seldom |
| ③ | implemented | ..... | includes | ..... | usually |
| ④ | implemented | ..... | includes | ..... | seldom |
| ⑤ | implemented | ..... | lacks | ..... | seldom |

61) When detecting shoplifters in a store, one of the areas you focus in on is called the point of deviation. When a legitimate customer and a shoplifter enter a store, they look ①**identical**. There is no way to differentiate or prevent a shoplifter from ②**entering** a store. However, if the one person is really a legitimate customer and the other person is a shoplifter, at some point their actions will have to ③**harmonize**. For example, the normal customer will put an item in their shopping cart, but the shoplifter would put the item in their pocket. If the shoplifter acts like the legitimate customer the entire time they are in the store, including when they leave, guess what; they are not a shoplifter and they are a ④**normal** customer. A shoplifter can be very clever and tricky but at the end of the day, their entry pattern looks identical but their exit pattern has to be different; otherwise they would not be committing a ⑤**crime**.

*deviation 일탈, 벗어남

62) Our species is facing a crisis: as the global population swells, just how are we going to feed billions more people on a planet already suffering from a shortage of natural resources? Humanity's population has doubled since 1960, but our (A)[**importation / consumption**] of animal products has risen fivefold, and it's projected by the United Nations to keep rising. Complicating matters further, as poorer nations like China and India (which are also the most populous in the world) become richer, many of their citizens who'd previously managed to live on a largely (B)[**plant-based / animal-based**] diet will start to demand a more conventionally American regimen, heavy in meat, eggs, and dairy—products previously reserved for the wealthy but which they can now afford. As many sustainability experts observe, given how (C)[**innovative / inefficient**] it is to raise animals rather than plants for our food, the earth just can't accommodate such an increase in animal-product demand. The change in climate will be too great, the deforestation too severe, the water use too massive, and the animal cruelty too unbearable.

*regimen 섭생법

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| ① | importation | plant-based | innovative |
| ② | importation | animal-based | innovative |
| ③ | consumption | plant-based | innovative |
| ④ | consumption | animal-based | inefficient |
| ⑤ | consumption | plant-based | inefficient |

63) One reason that some apparent sunk cost ventures may not be ①**irrational** is that the decision makers are choosing actions to project and preserve their reputations for being decisive or for not being wasteful. Just as the person who orders too much food might be labeled a poor judge of his or her own appetite and wasteful, these decision makers might be trying to ②**protect** their *future* reputations as morally consistent individuals or good decision makers. If, indeed, ③**continuation** of a sunk cost negatively affects future reputation, then it may be wise not to do it. The auto maker who abandons an unpopular model may be ridiculed for making a "gutless" decision and lose future authority and actual power within his or her organization. The skier who gives up after having already paid \$90 may be regarded not just as financially wasteful, but as confused or silly, and lose his or her friends' respect. Such future reputational ④**costs** are perfectly reasonable factors to consider in determining whether or not to abandon a particular course of action. So long as other people believe in ⑤**honoring** sunk costs, the person who does not may be regarded as weird.

*sunk cost 매몰 비용(이미 지출해서 회수할 수 없는 비용) **gutless 배짱 없는

64) A lack of leadership is not uncommon among traditional Appalachians because ascribed status is more important than achieved status and because there is an attempt to keep hierarchal relationships to a ①**minimum**. The Appalachian ethic of neutrality and values of individualism and nonassertiveness, with a strong people orientation, may pose a dichotomous perception at work for outsiders who may not be ②**familiar** with the Appalachian way of life. However, when conflicts occur, mutual collaboration for seeking agreement is ③**consistent** with their ethic of neutrality. In addition, because many Appalachians align themselves more closely with horizontal rather than hierarchical relationships, they are sometimes ④**willing** to take on management roles. When Appalachians do accept management roles, they take great pride in their work and in the organization as a whole. This is one case where the working manager may have more ⑤**respect** than someone in a straight management position.

*ascribed status 생득 지위 **dichotomous 양분된, 이분법적인

65) The imperative of a moral life is such that even immoral people try to justify their acts to themselves to (A)[**induce / suppress**] the guilt inside. Even confirmed criminals do not admit their role, to themselves or to those whom they love. Despite being aware that one is a rascal, deep down in one's heart one says: 'Indeed, this is only a minor aspect of my life; otherwise I am a good fellow.' One knows that one is lying but one still feels obliged to take a false position against oneself. This, therefore, is the mystery of man's moral life: somehow, even the evildoer (B)[**acknowledges / denies**] integrity as a superior value. Why is evil obliged to constantly pay this compliment to the good? Because somewhere in the inner being of a man the flame of an enduring goodness is (C)[**caged / extinguished**].

*rascal 악당

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------------|--------------------|--------------|
| ① | induce | acknowledges | caged |
| ② | induce | denies | extinguished |
| ③ | suppress | acknowledges | caged |
| ④ | suppress | denies | extinguished |
| ⑤ | suppress | acknowledges | extinguished |

66) Health is perhaps the most striking example of the paradoxical combination of smart elements and often-stupid results. We now ①**benefit** from vastly more access to information on diseases, diagnoses, and treatments on the Internet. But this is far from a golden age of healthy activity or intelligence about health. The information available through networks is frequently ②**misleading**. There are well over 150,000 health apps, yet only a tiny fraction can point to any evidence that they ③**harm** their users' health. The dominant media propagate half-truths and sometimes even lies as well as useful truths. And millions of people make choices every day that clearly ④**threaten** their own health. The world's health systems are in many ways pioneers of collective intelligence, but much doesn't work well. It's estimated that some 30 to 50 percent of antibiotic prescriptions are unnecessary, somewhere between 10 and 20 percent of diagnoses are incorrect, and each year 250,000 die in the United States alone because of medical ⑤**error**.

*propagate 전파하다

67) Mexico and Central America, vast and varied, both old and new, are some of the greatest places on earth to see and enjoy butterflies. Mexico offers a hard-to-beat combination of great diversity and amazing ①**abundance**. The more than 2,400 butterfly species found in Mexico and Central America (about 1,750 in Mexico alone) represent more than 10% of the world's total species. Many of these beautiful creatures can be found ②**nowhere** else. Just as importantly for your enjoyment, Mexico more consistently has greater ③**concentrations** of butterflies than perhaps anywhere else. In northern Mexico, there are times during peak butterfly seasons when one has very limited ④**visibility** looking down trails, because the warm, late summer air is saturated with butterflies! In Chiapas, as I walked down a trail to an ancient Mayan ruin set deep in the Lacandonan rain forest, butterflies actually ⑤**assisted** with my search for other butterflies, as scores of Many-banded, Pale and Ruddy Daggerwings and other large brushfoots such as Orion Cecropians, landed all over me, including on my face and arms.

*saturated 가득한, 포화 상태인 **brushfoot 네발나뭇과의 나비

68) It is likely that some children and young people have no idea of what needs to be changed in their life. The concept of having power and control over our lives to effect change is a fairly abstract one, and goal setting is not something we typically (A)**[encourage / forbid]** young people to do, aside from reaching academic goals or passing exams. Young people can feel (B)**[qualified / powerless]** to change their life circumstances because typically they are not in control of large portions of their day-to-day existence—they have to attend school, do what they're told to by parents, live where they are told to, and so forth. Certainly, some aspects of their lives will be predetermined or fixed. However, helping a child to acknowledge what they can change, and explore how to change the way they respond to permanent situations, will (C)**[create / prevent]** a shift in outlook and life experience. Above all, the process of setting and reaching goals is empowering, and builds lifelong skills and awareness.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① encourage powerless create
- ② encourage powerless prevent
- ③ encourage qualified prevent
- ④ forbid qualified create
- ⑤ forbid qualified prevent

69) There is no simple or categorical answer to the question of the relation between goodness and psychic health. Psychic health is ①**necessary** for certain kinds of goodness. But it is not a sufficient condition: psychic health is also ②**compatible** with badness. Similarly, certain kinds of psychic unhealth can ③**motivate** good behavior, for example, through excessive guilt or a neurotically anxious desire to please. But at the same time, an unhealthy psyche can be the source of considerable evil: consider a person whose experience as an abuse victim leaves him ④**able** to control his rage. Freud, who views healthy and unhealthy states of the soul on a kind of continuum, might argue that not only is each of these human types possible, but each of us individually in different ways at different times experiences each of the four possible ⑤**combinations** of goodness/badness and health/unhealth.

*categorical 단정적인

70) Hospitals used to be required to perform autopsies on a certain percentage of deaths at their institution as a quality control measure. However, that requirement was ①**dropped** years ago. Some new hospitals do not even have autopsy facilities. Today, autopsies are usually performed only in crimes or ②**unusual** deaths. Autopsies are rare with “natural” deaths. There are also several disincentives to performing this type of autopsy. One is cost—about \$2000 to \$3000 per autopsy. Insurance usually will not ③**cover** the procedure. Doctors also are not likely to encourage an autopsy because it might turn up something they missed in life, and families often see autopsies as ④**disrespectful** of their loved one. The biggest disincentive to autopsies, however, is our unending ⑤**disbelief** in medical technology. Why do an autopsy if tests have already confirmed the cause of death? There is little thought that anything else could have been involved.

*autopsy (사체의) 부검

71) Each species occupies both a niche and a habitat. In biology, the “niche” of a species is broadly defined by what it eats and how it ①**reproduces**, somewhat similar to how a species makes a living. Some species have specialized diets (they eat just a few things), while others have a ②**generalized** diet and eat many things (such as humans, who will eat almost anything that does not kill them). Some species (e.g., most fish) have large numbers of offspring but provide no care, but the number of offspring is so large that enough survive. Others will have far ③**fewer** offspring but give them a great deal of care (e.g., humans). A niche can also be ④**cultural** in that different people make a living in different ways. For example, some people may hunt bison, others gather shellfish, and still others are farmers, each a different niche. Like ecosystems, niches are ⑤**tightly** bounded and rather arbitrarily defined and may be expected to change.

*niche 생태적 지위, 적합한 환경

72) Some people are better than others at uncovering deception. For example, women are consistently more accurate than men at detecting lying and what the underlying truth is. A study showed that, as people become more intimate, their accuracy in detecting lies actually (A)**[declines / improves]**. This is a surprising fact: Intuition suggests that we ought to be better at judging honesty as we become more familiar with others. Perhaps an element of wishful thinking (B)**[harmonizes / interferes]** with our accurate decoding of these messages. After all, we would hate to think that a lover would lie to us. When intimates *do* become suspicious, however, their ability to recognize deception increases. Despite their overall accuracy at detecting lies, women are more (C)**[inclined / unlikely]** to fall for the deception of intimate partners than are men. No matter how skillful or inept we may be at interpreting nonverbal behavior, training can make us better.

*inept 서투른

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|----------|------------|----------|
| ① | declines | harmonizes | inclined |
| ② | decline | interferes | inclined |
| ③ | declines | interferes | unlikely |
| ④ | improves | interferes | unlikely |
| ⑤ | improves | harmonizes | unlikely |

73) Rebecca Cox documents how student fear and misunderstanding can ①undermine learning. The goals of students often differ from the goals of teachers, and conflict and miscommunication can result, even when both the student and teacher are well intentioned. Students may fail to perceive the goals of an assignment and see it as “busywork” or a hoop to jump through in order to get a passing grade. They may see the teacher as an ②obstacle to their goal of obtaining a degree rather than a facilitator of learning. They may see critical feedback not as an opportunity to reflect and improve, but a personal ③attack on their competence. Students shift easily from a learning mindset to one in which they simply want to do whatever is necessary to pass the course, to give the teacher what he or she wants. Then learning becomes ④relevant. For optimal learning, the students must have trust in the teacher; they must believe that the teacher wants them to learn and all the assignments and activities are designed to help them learn. Then students will work harder and ⑤persevere longer for teachers they trust.

74) The strategies and responses of human populations to massive outbreaks of disease have been remarkably similar. Because illness was so (A)**[rarely / oftenattributed]** to divine providence, many societies developed ceremonies, sacrifices, and processions designed to appease the gods. In Christian communities one of the most common responses to the (B)**[appearance / elimination]** of epidemic disease was the organization of religious processions during which clergy and laypeople removed the images of saints from their churches and carried them through the streets of the community, praying for divine mercy. During an epidemic in Paris in 1466, for example, thousands turned out to watch the remains of Saints Crepin and Crepinien being paraded through the streets. Ironically, bringing large numbers of people together for public gatherings actually (C)**[facilitated / hindered]** the spread of contagious illnesses and may, in fact, have worsened epidemics in many cases.

*divine providence 신의 섭리 **appease 달래다

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
| ① | rarely | appearance | facilitated |
| ② | rarely | elimination | hindered |
| ③ | often | appearance | facilitated |
| ④ | often | appearance | hindered |
| ⑤ | often | elimination | facilitated |

75) As with present-day hunter-gatherers, ancient nomadic societies were severely limited to only those objects that they could take with them; thus, they tended to develop simple ①portable technologies for hunting, gathering, cooking, transportation, and defense. Perhaps surprisingly, life does not seem to have been especially hard for hunter-gatherers. The secrets of their ②success seem to have been populations that did not exceed the food supply, simple and limited material needs, and the ability to move to another area when the local food supply ran out. Nomadic hunter-gatherer societies have ③persisted into the twentieth century in such diverse environments as the African desert, the tropical rain forest, and the Arctic tundra. Remoteness might be the key to ④promoting conversion to more technologically intensive ways of life. For the rest of us, our lives now deeply depend on widespread and ⑤complex technological systems.

76) A well-established home environment is critical to success of home lessons. Tell parents about the importance of establishing a routine and list some basic study skills. The place used for working with children must be well-lit and well-heated or cooled, depending on the season. Keep (A)**[distractions / instructions]** to an absolute minimum—no televisions, telephones, stereos or video games within earshot. Keep brothers or sisters out of the way for the duration of the lesson. It is hard enough to get children to sit down and read without the added burden of unnecessary interruptions. Do not (B)**[prolong / shorten]** the experience. Home lessons should not exceed 30 minutes, in fact 20 minutes is about enough. Encourage parents to conduct reading sessions in a warm and positive atmosphere. If their child has done something during the day that requires immediate (C)**[compliment / punishment]**, delay it until the lesson is over. It is almost impossible to work constructively with a child who suffers from bruised feelings.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|--------------|---------|------------|
| ① | distractions | prolong | compliment |
| ② | distractions | prolong | punishment |
| ③ | distractions | shorten | compliment |
| ④ | instructions | shorten | punishment |
| ⑤ | instructions | shorten | compliment |

77) For the sake of national security, China's government advocates food self-sufficiency and has a national grain reserve system. However, in recent years the grain reserves have ①**exceeded** expectations, due to bountiful harvests. Unfortunately, this has created two problems. The first is the massive increase in the government's administrative and maintenance costs of the excess reserve, thereby creating an ②**unnecessary** fiscal burden on the budget. The second problem is the consequent fall in grain prices, which has in turn ③**prevented** a big income gap between urban and rural residents. The Chinese government has been forced to find a way to ④**stabilize** grain prices and increase farmers' incomes. Consequently, ⑤**promotion** of the fuel ethanol industry has been a good option for the use of the excess grains, for increased grain consumption and farmers' welfare.

*bountiful 풍성한

78) Autonomous navigation for ground vehicles requires a very precise knowledge of the surroundings for safe driving. An essential requirement to understanding the surroundings is to ①**identify** obstacles and path boundaries. Depending on the type of environment in which the vehicle is located it is necessary to tackle these tasks ②**differently**. There are mainly two types of environments, urbanized and nonurbanized areas. Urbanized areas comprise urban and interurban environments, where the surroundings are ③**structured** to a greater extent. Curbs, traffic signs, lane lines, or buildings create a ④**distinguishable** pattern along the streets and roads where the vehicle circulates. On the other hand, off-road environments offer a greater complexity due to the ⑤**abundance** of reference elements.

79) Whatever the origin of the term, in practice rights have become a politically enforceable contract with demands and expectations. Sometimes the contract seems to be rather (A)[**one-sided / multi-dimensional**]. It is assumed that the basis of civilisation is that physiological existence as a human being by itself imposes on others the duty to do something about it. As a battle cry (as in women’s liberation movements) this is fine but once the obvious tyrannies have been removed the battle cry is (B)[**adequate / inadequate**] as an operating philosophy because rights without obligations are merely power-play. Just as freedom may need to be earned so rights need to be balanced by the second leg of the contract, that is by obligations. Obligations are, of course, no more than the receiving end of the rights demanded by others. The two should be so (C)[**different / inseparable**] that a demand for one is always accompanied by a statement of the other.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------------|------------|-------------|
| ① | one-sided | adequate | different |
| ② | one-sided | inadequate | different |
| ③ | one-sided | inadequate | inseparable |
| ④ | multi-dimensional | adequate | different |
| ⑤ | multi-dimensional | inadequate | inseparable |

80) Because education in the arts and aesthetics is so specialized, teachers of general subjects that should incorporate the arts and aesthetics—including social studies, language arts, and, yes, science and math—are ①**unable** to do so because of their own inadequate knowledge. Among nonspecialists, only teachers of primary grades are ②**required** to have instruction in the arts as part of their teacher training. If future teachers of social studies or English wish to incorporate the arts into their understanding of their disciplines, they have to ③**find** the instruction that will help them do so on their own. Usually such teachers have had only the required art survey course or two in college. In addition, arts specialists themselves tend to discourage ④**general** educators from teaching about the arts. Understandably they don’t want the few arts positions in the schools to lessen or disappear, so they often ⑤**deny** they are the only ones who can teach their subjects.

81) One reason our children may ignore our instructions is that if we have not been consistent about *following through* on instructions and rules in the past, our children will not assume that we really mean it this time. So they will just wait and see what happens, which buys them more time to do what they feel like doing. The (A)[**consistency / unpredictability**] of parents’ responses leaves a lot of room for subtle testing and outright misbehavior. Even children who are usually cooperative will test in situations where they sense, from their parents’ initial reaction, that parents are (B)[**comfortable / uncomfortable**] about *following through*. They may try to “bend the rules” without quite breaking them. This often happens in public, where children can see that the parents’ embarrassment is keeping them from *following through*. Sometimes what we think of as being (C)[**flexible / rigid**] about rules looks to the child as if we’re giving in. The more consistently we *follow through*, the more our children will listen to us, take our instructions seriously, and cooperate.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------------|---------------|----------|
| ① | consistency | comfortable | flexible |
| ② | consistency | uncomfortable | rigid |
| ③ | unpredictability | uncomfortable | flexible |
| ④ | unpredictability | uncomfortable | rigid |
| ⑤ | unpredictability | comfortable | rigid |

82) Pastures used for hay or animal grazing are generally inhospitable to bees, but there are ways to manage them in a manner consistent with a bee conservation programme. One way to do this is to make pastures more or less permanent. The ①**older** the pasture, the more likely it is to have suitable bee nest sites and numerous plant species. Temporary pastures, such as those grown in crop rotation, have very ②**low** plant diversity even though the cover crop may be a rich resource for one season. Overgrazing is inadvisable because it ③**promotes** invasion of fast-growing grasses that crowd out nectar-yielding herbaceous plants. Herbicides similarly can reduce the number of pasture plant species. It is ④**preferable** for land managers to delay cutting pasture for hay until after a certain period of bloom. Cutting forage plants before they bloom essentially renders the pasture nutritionally ⑤**useful** to bees.

*herbaceous 초본의, 풀 같은 **herbicide 제초제 ***forage plant 사료 작물

83) The role of science can sometimes be (A)[**overstated / underestimated**], its exponents slipping into scientism. Scientism is the view that the scientific description of reality is the only truth there is. With the advance of science, there has been a tendency to slip into scientism, and assume that any factual claim can be (B)[**authenticated / obscured**] if and only if the term 'scientific' can correctly be ascribed to it. The consequence is that non-scientific approaches to reality—and that can include all the arts, religion, and personal, emotional and value-laden ways of encountering the world—may become labelled as merely subjective, and therefore of little account in terms of describing the way the world is. The philosophy of science seeks to (C)[**avoid / pursue**] crude scientism and get a balanced view on what the scientific method can and cannot achieve.

*exponent 지지자

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------------|-------|---------------|-------|--------|
| ① | overstated | ..... | authenticated | ..... | avoid |
| ② | overstated | ..... | obscured | ..... | avoid |
| ③ | overstated | ..... | authenticated | ..... | pursue |
| ④ | underestimated | ..... | obscured | ..... | avoid |
| ⑤ | underestimated | ..... | authenticated | ..... | pursue |

84) In the early industrial era, those who controlled finance capital and the means of production exercised near-total control over the workings of the economy. For a while, during the mid-decades of the past century, they had to share some of that power with labor, whose critical role in production ①**assured** it some clout in decisions governing both the ways and means of doing business and the distribution of profits. Now that labor's clout has significantly ②**diminished**, knowledge workers have become the more important group in the economic equation. They are the catalysts of the Third Industrial Revolution and the ones ③**responsible** for keeping the high-tech economy running. For that reason, top management and investors have had increasingly to share at least some of their power with the creators of intellectual property, the men and women whose knowledge and ideas ④**fuel** the high-tech information society. It is no wonder, then, that intellectual-property rights have become even more important than finance in some industries. Having a monopoly over knowledge and ideas ⑤**hinders** competitive success and market position. Financing that success becomes almost secondary.

*clout 영향력 **catalyst 촉매제 ***monopoly 독점(권)

85) Yale psychologist Irving Janis showed that just about every group develops an agreed upon view of things—a consensus reality, the “PC” or politically correct view. Any evidence to the contrary is automatically (A)**[accepted / rejected]** without consideration, often ridiculed, and may lead to exclusion of the person presenting the un-PC data. So group members are careful not to rock the boat by disagreeing with the consensus—doing so can seriously damage their standing. In his classic book, *Groupthink*, Janis explained how panels of experts made enormous mistakes. People on the panels, he said, (B)**[forget / worry]** about their personal relevance and effectiveness, and feel that if they deviate too far from the consensus, they will not be taken seriously. People compete for stature, and the ideas often just tag along. Groupthink causes groups to get locked into their course of action, unable to explore alternatives, because no one (C)**[approves / questions]** the established course. The more cohesive the group, the greater the urge of the group members to avoid creating any discord.

*stature 위상, 지명도

- | | | |
|------------------|--------------|-----------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① accepted | forget | approves |
| ② rejected | forget | questions |
| ③ accepted | worry | questions |
| ④ rejected | worry | questions |
| ⑤ accepted | worry | approves |

86) The temperature of 54°F appears to be a magic threshold for several species. For example, at the height of summer, billowing meadows full of grasses and herbs are the habitat for grasshoppers and crickets, which ①**provide** an orchestral backdrop with their chirping. However, this soundscape is by no means constant. Because to really make a decent sound, the air temperature must be at least 54°F. If it is cooler, you’ll ②**barely** hear a squeak from these tiny musicians. As cold-blooded creatures, grasshoppers can’t regulate their own body temperature, and only really get going when it’s ③**warm** enough. Their body movements become faster with rising temperatures, resulting in ever ④**weaker** vibrations of the legs and wings, which produce the chirping sound, depending on the type. This also changes the frequency of the tone produced: the warmer it is, the ⑤**higher** the pitch.

*threshold 문턱, 한계점 **billow 물결치다 ***chirp 짹짹거리다

87) In America we have developed the Corporation Man. His life, his family, and his future lie with his corporation. His training, his social life, the kind of car he drives, the clothes he and his wife wear, the neighborhood he lives in, and the kind and cost of his house and furniture are all dictated by his corporate (A)**[history / status]**. His position in the pyramid of management is exactly defined by the size of his salary and bonuses. The pressures toward (B)**[conformity / creativity]** are subtle but irresistible, for his position and his hopes for promotion are keyed to performance of duties, activities, and even attitudes which make the corporation successful. In the areas of management, sales, and public relations, the position of the corporation man is (C)**[secure / unsafe]** only from one stockholders’ meeting to the next; a successful rebellion there may sweep out whole cadres of earnest men and replace them with others.

*cadre 간부, 핵심 그룹

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|--------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① history | conformity | secure |
| ② history | creativity | unsafe |
| ③ status | conformity | secure |
| ④ status | conformity | unsafe |
| ⑤ status | creativity | secure |

88) Unfortunately, there are some social scientists who refuse to admit the limitations of their field of study. They push hard to make social science ①**imitate** physical science. This is usually done by the use of all sorts of numbers, tables, charts, and graphs in order to give the impression of a ②**profound** quantification of the subject matter. Now, as a matter of fact, some things can be quantified and some things cannot. We cannot really quantify prejudice or love, for instance. When all is said and done, such attempted quantification is ③**meaningful**. What is often forgotten, even in the physical sciences, is that science is not primarily a matter of quantification. The use of ④**mathematical** techniques is not an end in itself but only a means to an end, namely, the discovery of what's true about the material world. The use of numbers is one way to be more ⑤**precise** in our effort to rationally understand causes.

89) Culture consists of the linked stock of ideas that define a set of commonsense beliefs about what is right, what is natural, what works. These commonsense beliefs are not universal, but are instead typically (A)**[bounded / unbounded]** by time as well as by space. Today's orthodoxy may be the heterodoxy of yesterday and tomorrow. Although cultural change is not usually perceptible from day to day, when we look over a longer time span it becomes (B)**[apparent / unclear]** that even the most fundamental assumptions about morality and the standards by which quality of life should be evaluated are subject to change. In his 1972 paper, Anthony Downs offers a vivid illustration of the extent of cultural change with his observation that "One hundred years ago, white Americans were eliminating whole Indian tribes without a blink. Today, many serious-minded citizens seek to make important issues out of the potential (C)**[harm / disappearance]** of the whooping crane, the timber wolf, and other exotic creatures."

*orthodoxy 정설, 통설 **heterodoxy 이설, 비정통적 학설

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-----------|----------------|---------------------|
| ① | bounded | apparent | harm |
| ② | bounded | unclear | disappearance |
| ③ | bounded | apparent | disappearance |
| ④ | unbounded | unclear | harm |
| ⑤ | unbounded | apparent | disappearance |

90) There is the question of the ①**innate** musicality of humans. We know that all normal humans ②**inherit** the ability to learn language—it is somehow "hardwired" in the human brain—but whether the same is true of music, whether all humans are basically musical is not clear, in part because cultures differ so much in their conception of "singing." Yet it seems ③**unlikely** that all humans can learn to sing minimally, to beat rhythms accurately, and to recognize simple pieces. Not all can attain professional proficiency; but then, although all humans can learn to speak, not all can become great orators. The world's societies differ in the degree to which they ④**encourage** individuals to participate in music. In some rural societies, most people are considered about equally good at singing, and everyone participates in music-making at public events. In many urban societies, musical ⑤**participation** is largely limited to listening to live music and even more to recordings, whereas performance is left to professionals.

*orator 연설가

91) Graham Allison intriguingly laid out his ideas about the Thucydides Trap, tensions between an established power and a rising one, in an essay for *The Atlantic*. As part of the Thucydides Trap Project, a team under Allison's direction examined sixteen cases where a rising power challenged an established one and determined the (A)[**cause / outcome**] of such challenges. The results are disturbing. Fourteen out of sixteen cases resulted in war. The worrying factor, according to Allison, is the fact that normal events or 'standard crises' that can otherwise be (B)[**resolved / worsened**], nevertheless trigger war. In the case of Athens and Sparta, it was the actions of smaller allies that drew them closer to war. This can easily happen in East Asia. Both Taiwan and Japan have the potential to draw the US closer to war with China. Arguably, the US's (C)[**allies / enemies**] might play a bigger role in the Thucydides Trap than fear of a rising power. This results in a situation where a great deal of effort is required to escape the Thucydides Trap.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|----------|---------|
| ① | cause | resolved | allies |
| ② | cause | worsened | enemies |
| ③ | outcome | resolved | enemies |
| ④ | outcome | resolved | allies |
| ⑤ | outcome | worsened | allies |

92) Mummification in Ancient Egypt was developed in response to a gradual change in the burial preferences of its deceased. The ①**artificial** preservation of bodies, both human and animal, was practised in Egypt from about 2686 BC until the beginning of the Christian era. The earliest Egyptians were buried in the sand, typically in the foetal position to ②**reduce** the size of the hole that would need to be dug, and the hot, dry climate would dehydrate the body. The physical features of the body would be ③**altered**, and this lifelike appearance of the corpse may have supported the belief of an afterlife. As burial practices became more ④**sophisticated**, with the construction of elaborate tombs and monuments to the dead, the bodies of the deceased were no longer buried in the desert sand. However, as belief in the afterlife and rebirth was fundamental to Egyptian burial practices, mummification was developed to artificially preserve the body in ⑤**readiness** for the journey to the underworld and to be judged by Osiris.

*the deceased 고인(故人) **foetal 태아의

93) Sixty-five million years ago a meteor the size of New York slammed into the Earth. The environmental ①**chaos** that ensued is widely believed to have put paid to the dinosaurs. But it also had a less well-known effect. According to Ken Caldeira at the Carnegie Institution of Washington in California, the meteor also threw up ②**vast** amounts of sulfur, which then rained down on the ocean as sulfuric acid. The upper ocean became acidified for a brief moment, perhaps only one or two years. But that was ③**enough**. More or less every sea creature that built shells or skeletons out of calcium carbonate became either rare or extinct. A handful of corals must have ④**survived**, or we would not still have them on Earth today. But they were nonetheless too scarce to leave their imprint; they did not ⑤**disappear** in the fossil record for a full two million years.

*ensue 뒤따르다 **put paid to ~을 멸종시키다

94) The ancient Greeks had a word that lies at the heart of procrastination: akrasia, which means doing something against our own better judgment. When we procrastinate, we act against our own self-interests, satisfying the desire for immediate gratification by (A)[**achieving / sacrificing**] our own longer-term goals and well-being. The essence of procrastination is to willingly put off something even though you expect the delay to make you (B)[**better / worse**] off. The pile of important papers you never quite get to. The new job you put off looking for even though going to your current place of employment is the bane of your existence. Whenever we knowingly delay doing what's necessary in favor of the easier, less important task, we (C)[**feed / starve**] the demon of procrastination.

*procrastination 미루는 버릇, 지연 **gratification 만족 ***bane 골칫거리

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|--------|--------|
| ① | achieving | better | feed |
| ② | achieving | worse | starve |
| ③ | sacrificing | better | feed |
| ④ | sacrificing | worse | feed |
| ⑤ | sacrificing | worse | starve |

95) Many of those who oppose globalization reserve their highest loyalties to the sovereign state, which they believe exists to ①**protect** their interests. They argue that in democratic states, such as those in Europe and North America, citizens have a voice in determining their own fates but have little or no voice in the boardrooms of giant transnational corporations, ②**remote** international bureaucracies like the EU or WTO, or economic markets, and such institutions are not accountable to citizens. Thus, anti-globalizers argue, globalization has created a democratic ③**deficit** by empowering institutions in which people have no voice and unleashing economic and cultural forces over which they have no control. Globalization, they believe, is ④**eroding** the rights and capacity of people to determine their own future. The result is alienation and anxiety, as people's lives are ⑤**supported** by remote forces beyond their control or understanding.

*sovereign state 주권 국가 **bureaucracy 관료 (체제)

96) Which comes first, the site or the plan for the house? I advise my clients to choose the site first. This (A)[**allows / forbids**] you to design a house to fit the land. You wouldn't buy a rug and then figure out what room it fits in later on. I believe a house should "grow" from its site and not look like it has been imported and dropped there haphazardly. If you have already selected your architect, bring him along to offer his opinion on the sites you are considering. He may well see things about a site that you may not see. The site you have in mind might not be (B)[**appropriate / inappropriate**] for the house you desire. How many times have we seen houses placed awkwardly on a slope when the house design would clearly have been more comfortable on a flat site? Developments of tract houses are fertile ground for examples of house designs that were (C)[**better / poorly**] fitted to their sites. These mismatches of house to site are akin to wearing a tuxedo with tennis shoes.

*haphazardly 아무렇게나 **tract house 규격형 주택

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|---------|---------------|--------|
| ① | allows | appropriate | better |
| ② | allows | inappropriate | poorly |
| ③ | allows | appropriate | poorly |
| ④ | forbids | inappropriate | poorly |
| ⑤ | forbids | appropriate | better |

97) When opposites blend, they are placed on the far ends of a continuum, and between the two extremes there is a ①**gradation** that mixes the two opposites. For instance, black and white blend into each other through shades of gray. As the amount of white decreases through shades of gray, the amount of black ②**increases**. The two opposites are always in a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is some amount of ③**each** (except at the very extremes). In contrast, a zero-sum game where the winner takes all also establishes a proportional relationship, but at any point along the continuum there is only one or the other, black or white, and each retains its ④**compromised** identity. In a blend, pure black and pure white are diluted when combined into gray. They both ⑤**lose** their identity; gray is not black and it is not white.

*continuum 연속(체) **dilute 희석하다

98) The MNM philosophy—Make New Mistakes—recognizes that mistakes are opportunities to learn. Of course, making the same old mistakes over and over isn't very smart. We should learn from our mistakes so that we don't ①**repeat** them. Yet making no mistakes isn't very smart either. Making no mistakes means that we ②**cease** to execute a familiar model or formula; making no mistakes means a lack of creativity and new strategies. Conversely, making new mistakes means that different activities and directions are being ③**attempted**. We should make mistakes when we try new things; if we don't do so, then we aren't being ambitious enough. The key is to learn from our new mistakes so that we ④**grow** as a result of them. If we want our teachers to learn from their experiences—to actively engage in anticipating, hypothesis testing, reflecting, and analyzing—they need to know that learning is ⑤**messy** and that it's all right to feel comfortable when they make a mistake.

99) Socially anxious people usually feel friendly towards others and certainly have their fair share of the positive characteristics that other people appreciate. They may have a sense of fun, be energetic and generous, kind and understanding, serious, amusing, quiet or lively, and they (A)**[deliberately / spontaneously]** behave in these ways when they feel at ease. But feeling at ease in company is so hard for them, and makes them so anxious, that these qualities are often hidden from view. The anxiety interferes with their expression, and the ability to (B)**[conceal / display]** them may have gone rusty from lack of use. Indeed, socially anxious people may have altogether lost belief in their likeable qualities together with their self-confidence. One of the rewards of learning to overcome social anxiety is that it enables you to express aspects of yourself that may previously have been stifled, and (C)**[allows / forbids]** you to enjoy, rather than to fear, being yourself.

*stifle 억누르다, 억압하다

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|---------------|-------|---------|-------|---------|
| ① | deliberately | ..... | conceal | ..... | allows |
| ② | deliberately | ..... | display | ..... | forbids |
| ③ | spontaneously | ..... | display | ..... | allows |
| ④ | spontaneously | ..... | display | ..... | forbids |
| ⑤ | spontaneously | ..... | conceal | ..... | allows |

