

COMBO

326-350



NAME

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

사 용 매 뉴 얼

- ◆ 표지에 이름을 적고 회차마다 문제를 푸 날짜를 꼭 적습니다.
- ◆ 1회분 6문제를 모두 푸는 시간은 실력에 맞춰 15~30분 정도로 정하면 됩니다.
- ◆ 채점은 다음과 같이 합니다.
 - 각 문제 번호에 맞은 문제는 ○표, 틀린 문제는 √표를 합니다.
 - 맞은 갯수를 좌측 상단 표의 HITS 옆 칸에 적습니다.
 - 틀린 문제는 맞을 때까지 최소 2회 더 풀어봅니다.
 - 다시 풀어 맞은 문제에는 ○표를 추가합니다.
 - 처음에 틀렸던 문제는 답지를 참고해 반드시 오답 노트를 합니다. 오답 노트는 문제 옆에 논리적으로 적습니다.
 - ⇒ 오답 노트를 하는 과정은 문제 푸는 논리를 내 것으로 만드는 과정입니다.
 - 여러 회차의 시험지가 모이면, 자신이 약한 문제 유형을 확인할 수 있습니다. 보강이 필요한 유형은 《코어셋 CORE SET》 시리즈를 통해 해결합니다.
- ◆ 문제를 푸는 도중 모르는 단어가 나오더라도 바로 사전을 찾지 말고 위쪽에 표시만 하고 계속 읽어 나갑니다.
 - ⇒ 첫 번째 채점을 하고 난 다음 모르는 단어를 찾아 확인합니다. 새로 알게 된 단어들은 단어장을 만들어 정리해 둡니다.
- ◆ 답지의 해설을 보고도 이해가 되지 않는 경우, 담당 교사나 《인사이트온웹 수능영어카페 <https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb>》에 문의해서 해결합니다.
- ◆ 교재 오류 관련(오탈자, 오답, 편집 오류, 문제 및 해설 오류 등) 신고도 《인사이트온웹 수능영어카페 <https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb>》에서 가능합니다.

인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

- * 이외에도 저난도 문제 유형 모음인 《HAPPY SET series *해피셋 시리즈*》와 중등부 수능 대비 프로그램인 《COMBO Jr series *콤보 주니어 시리즈*》가 있습니다.
- * 수정 작업 중인 교재가 있을 수 있으니, 필요한 교재가 있을 『인사이트온웹』의 홈페이지(<https://insightonweb.com>)에서 확인하시기 바랍니다.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?1)

An experiment done on men in North Carolina shows how helpless we can be in the face of praise. The men in the study received comments about themselves from another person who needed a favor from them. Some of the men got only positive comments, some got only negative comments, and some got a mixture of good and bad. There were three interesting findings. First, the evaluator who provided only praise was liked best by the men. Second, this was the case even though the men fully realized that the flatterer stood to gain from their liking him. Finally, unlike the other types of comments, pure praise did not have to be accurate to work. Positive comments produced just as much liking for the flatterer when they were untrue as when they were true.



In an experiment on reactions to praise, it was found that the most ____ (A) ____ person was the one who had given praise only, regardless of the ____ (B) ____ of the compliment.

(A) (B)

- ① favored sincerity
- ② favored magnitude
- ③ disliked frequency
- ④ disliked speaker
- ⑤ respected timing

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Many ships stay steady because weight is added to the hull. This weight is called ballast. Ships usually use water as ballast. Ballast water is very useful for ships. But it can cause problems, too. Water pumped into the ship at a port may have plant or animal species living in it. When the ship arrives at another port

and dumps ballast water, those species are unloaded, too. But they can harm the native species already living there. One example of an animal that can cause problems if brought to a new area is the spiny water flea. This tiny animal breeds quickly, and it eats the same food that many young fish eat. When the spiny water flea enters a new area, if the native fish cannot get enough food, they die. To help solve this kind of problem, some nations ask ships to follow certain rules when pumping ballast water.

*hull (배의) 선체

- ① Ships and Sea Creatures: Neighborhood Helpers
- ② Ballast Water: A Threat to Native Species
- ③ Mysterious Life of the Spiny Water Flea
- ④ How Ballast Water Works for Ships
- ⑤ Secret of Sea Animal Reproduction

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Most people know what a check is: an authorization to pay a designated amount of money out of an established account. But what does a check look like? The obvious answer is that it is a piece of paper and specially imprinted with the name and number of the bank. Although most checks would meet this description, not all checks have been so _____. Unless specific laws or regulations specify otherwise, any legitimate written authorization to pay money out of an account is an acceptable check. Thus, checks have been written on newspapers, handkerchiefs, and countless other unusual materials. A Canadian bank cashed a check written on the shell of a hard-boiled egg. A check of Manhattan Bank made of solid steel was so heavy that it had to be carried by two men.

- ① touchable ② diverse ③ counterfeit
- ④ inconvenient ⑤ conventional

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)
It may seem odd to think that _____. After all, we tend to assume that it's the mind that controls the body, not the other way around. But there are direct connections running from the body to the mind. For example, when people are asked to hold a golf tee between their eyebrows in such a way that they have to furrow their brow, they report being in a bad mood. People also judge stories, pictures, and cartoons to be less funny when they are asked to hold a pencil between pursed lips so that their face makes a frown. The opposite is also true: when you hold a pencil in your teeth so that you are smiling, you feel happier. And it's not just facial expressions that send feedback to our brains about our feelings and emotions. When you sit in a slumped position (as opposed to straight, with shoulders back), you don't feel as good about your accomplishments, such as how you just performed on a test or in a presentation.

① what we feel or how we feel is not important to others
② appearance is the most reliable standard to evaluate people
③ the expressions we produce outwardly can affect our internal state
④ a first impression is enough to know about a person's character
⑤ mental energy is immeasurable in any ordinary or physical way

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)
In his best-selling book *Emotional Intelligence*, psychologist Daniel Goleman argues that a concept of intelligence that is based solely on cognitive abilities is too limiting. ① He notes that even people with relatively high IQs can fail to succeed in life and sometimes do things that appear to be downright unintelligent. ② For example, a gifted student with a perfect score on the SAT may turn out to be a poor college student who fails most of his classes. ③ According to Goleman, the reason for this is that many times our actions are guided not by our intellectual abilities but by our emotions.

④ Regarding the relationship between emotional intelligence and cognitive intelligence, most empirical studies have not found any link between them. ⑤ Goleman contends that just as some of us are intellectually gifted, some of us are endowed with emotional ability—an ability he calls emotional intelligence.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

If an environment changes, organisms whose forms can adapt best to the new conditions have a better chance of surviving.

- (A) But some kinds of sticklebacks live in ponds where there are no other fish to worry about. Instead, there are huge insects, such as dragonflies, that can grab sticklebacks by their spines and eat them like you would hold a Popsicle by the stick and eat it.
- (B) For instance, fish called sticklebacks have spines that keep bigger fish from swallowing them. They usually live in the ocean, where escaping from big fish is a problem, and spineless fish would quickly be eaten up.
- (C) In that case, having spines is bad. Some sticklebacks that live in these ponds have lost their spines over time. Now the dragonflies have nothing to hold on to, making this spineless fish "fitter" and able to produce more offspring than fish with spines who would get eaten by the dragonflies.

*Popsicle 아이스캔디

- ① (A)-(B)-(C) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Getting first-rate health care will always be quite different from ordering something from an online bookstore. We're talking about the most precious part of life—one's health—not buying a book. But the common thread is the power of information and individualization. We are embarking on a time when each individual will have all their own medical data and the computing power to process it in the context of their own world. There will be comprehensive medical information about a person that is highly accessible, analyzable, and transferable. This will set up a fundamental power shift, putting the individual at center stage. No longer will MD stand for medical deity. What have been called the six most powerful words of the English language—"The doctor will see you now"—will no longer be true. Indeed you will still be seeing doctors, but the relationship will be radically altered.

*embark on ~에 들어가다
**deity 신



The ___(A)___ of medical information will be greatly improved, which will give more power to ___(B)___ than ever before.

- | | | | |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | availability | ..... | patients |
| ② | availability | ..... | doctors |
| ③ | credibility | ..... | researchers |
| ④ | credibility | ..... | patients |
| ⑤ | productivity | ..... | doctors |

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)
A mountain floats on the Earth's semiliquid mantle with only its tip showing. So, like floating icebergs, mountains are deeper than they are high. From this fact comes another

interesting fact about mountains. ① If you could shave off the top of an iceberg, the iceberg would be lighter and would be raised to nearly its original height before being shaved. ② Likewise, when mountains erode, they are lighter, and they are pushed from below to float to nearly their original heights. ③ A method of computing the heights of mountains from sea level became popular among many scientists. ④ So, when a kilometer of mountain erodes away, some 85% of a kilometer of mountain pushes up from below. ⑤ That is why it takes so long for mountains to weather away.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)
Studies of brain activity support the notion that aspects of language development related to grammar are _____. When studies have assessed event-related brain potentials, which provide indications about the processing of information in the brain, different patterns have been found for early versus late language learners. Among Chinese-English bilingual speakers, the parts of the brain that deal with semantic aspects of language (e.g., nouns and verbs) were relatively unaffected by delays in exposure, but the parts of the brain that process grammatical markers of language (e.g., prepositions and conjunctions) were markedly different, depending on the delay in exposure to the second language. This finding suggests that the parts of the brain that deal with grammar are more modifiable, and thus more vulnerable to variations in language exposure, than the parts that deal with meaning.

*semantic 의미론적인

- | | | |
|---------------|----------------|-------------|
| ① fragile | ② unknown | ③ emotional |
| ④ impractical | ⑤ inaccessible | |

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)
 During World War II, a physician named Henry Beecher was stationed on Italy's Anzio beachhead, where he treated 201 wounded soldiers. In recording his treatments, he observed that only three-quarters of the wounded soldiers requested pain medication, although they had suffered serious injuries ranging from penetrating wounds to extensive surgical wounds. Beecher compared these observations to treatments of his civilian patients who had been hurt in all kinds of accidents, and he found that people with civilian injuries requested more medication than the soldiers injured in battle did. Beecher concluded that there was no direct relationship between the severity of the wound and the intensity of pain. He was among the first to propose that _____ greatly determines the level of pain. For soldiers, the wound meant surviving combat and returning home.

*beachhead [군사] 해안 교두보

- ① the kind of drug used for treatment
- ② the previous experience of severe pain
- ③ the meaning our minds give to an injury
- ④ the way caregivers interact with patients
- ⑤ the quality of medical information given to patients

5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Most of us know very little about the chemicals we use. Many can be dangerous if (A)[using / used] improperly. Chemicals should not just be dumped down the sink, but should be disposed of in such a way that the material is converted to a harmless product or stored in a secure place. Unfortunately, most people do not know how to dispose of unwanted chemicals. For this reason, many manufacturers of household chemicals that have the potential to cause harm (B)[print / to print] statements on the containers explaining how to properly dispose of the unused product and the container. In addition, many communities have regular cleanup efforts for dangerous household waste, (C)[which / in which] volunteers who

know the contents of such products help determine how to dispose of them properly.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① using print in which
- ② using to print which
- ③ used print which
- ④ used to print which
- ⑤ used print in which

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

It is remarkable that people voluntarily eat very spicy chili which can give us pain, because hardly anything is programmed so deeply into our brains as our enjoyment of certain flavors and our aversion to others.

- (A) In Mexico, rats will starve before eating the spicy remains from garbage cans. And lab experiments that tried to rid animals of their aversion simply failed.
- (B) Human feelings, on the other hand, are flexible. We can learn to enjoy things to which we're innately indifferent—and even those that we find disgusting.
- (C) We savor sweetness, and make a face when we taste something overly bitter. These preferences are an evolutionary legacy and we share them with mice, cats, and monkeys. But no animal would ever touch a dish that gave it pain, as we can see in the following example.

*aversion 반감, 혐오

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
- ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Hollywood producers buy the remake rights to Asian films as a shortcut around the uncertainties of coming up with ideas from the very beginning. This remake trend can be seen as a(n) (A)[**contradiction / acknowledgment**] of the ascendance of Asian popular cinema as a global cultural and economic force. For the first time in two decades, domestic productions (B)[**exceeded / maximized**] Hollywood imports at the Japanese box office in 2006. Even though the Korean government agreed in the same year to double the screen time allowed to foreign films, Korean movies continued their long-running trend of topping Korea's own box office as well. These successes prove the quality of the popular movies being made there. Meanwhile, Hollywood, even at home, hasn't found a way to reliably (C)[**attract / exclude**] dwindling audiences increasingly turning to television, the Web, and video games for their entertainment.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|---------------|-------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | contradiction | ... exceeded | ... attract |
| ② | contradiction | ... maximized | ... exclude |
| ③ | acknowledgement | ... exceeded | ... exclude |
| ④ | acknowledgement | ... maximized | ... exclude |
| ⑤ | acknowledgement | ... exceeded | ... attract |

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?2)

Asian-American students are reported to score much higher on math exams than their White ①**counterparts** and the percentage of the U.S. scientists who are Asian-American is two to three times the percentage of Asian-Americans in American total population. Asian-American high school students of all backgrounds ②**complain** that teachers often counsel them to go into math and sciences. Some teachers respond that they do this so that immigrants

will not have to ③**struggle** with language problems. Asian-Americans argue that some teachers continue to do this even to those who are ④**fluent** in English and that the reason why teachers do this is that they perceive Asians as not being free thinking or extroverted. The "model minority" stereotype is too narrow and limited. A ⑤**larger** percentage of Asian-American students are encouraged to enter the creative fields of art and theater or the management field.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Companies once provided not only economic security but social identity. Many towns were literally company towns, with a few big corporations providing most of the employment, and the social and economic infrastructure built around them. You were a company man, identifying with the company and often moving largely in the circles created or dictated by it. However, people don't stay tied to companies anymore. Instead of moving up through the ranks of one organization, they move laterally from company to company in search of what they want. The playing field is horizontal and people are always on the move. Now workers have traded security and stability that companies used to provide for greater autonomy, often accepting far greater levels of personal exposure and risk.

- ① Career Stability or Technology Skill Growth?
- ② Lifestyle in the Interdependent Global Societies
- ③ Optimistic Expectations for the New Labor Market
- ④ Private Company: Oppressor or Advocate to Laborers?
- ⑤ Horizontal Mobility: A New Trend in the Labor Market

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

A few years ago, the animal researcher Maxine Morris spotted some curious behavior while observing a group of Asian elephants at Washington Park Zoo in Indiana. At feeding time, each elephant was given a big bundle of hay. Morris noticed that a couple of the elephants tended to eat their own hay quickly, approach their slower-eating companions, and then start swinging their trunks from side to side in a seemingly aimless way. To the uninformed, it appeared that these elephants were just passing the time of day. However, Morris's repeated observations suggested that _____. Once the trunk-swinging elephants were sufficiently close to another elephant, they would suddenly grab some of the uneaten hay and quickly gobble it up. Elephants are notoriously nearsighted, and so the slow-eating elephants were often completely unaware of the theft.

- ① this behavior often turned into a fierce fight for mates
- ② their friendly nature was hidden behind this behavior
- ③ the trunk-swinging ensured their dominant position
- ④ their trunks were used to warn outside danger
- ⑤ this behavior masked a dishonest intent

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Babies understand others' intentions much better when _____. Think about reaching out for an object: what exactly we reach for tells others something about our intentions. Do we want to pick up a book, a stuffed bear, or a ball? If these toys are all in the same toy box, it's basically the same movement to reach each one, but the intention is different. Babies come to realize this only when they can pick up toys themselves. It seems obvious to you and me, but not to a three-month-old. Babies who can't yet reach out and grab objects on their own aren't as adept at noticing when a person switches from grabbing one toy to grabbing another. Babies need the opportunity

to pick up the toys themselves. Wearing a pair of "sticky mittens," which have Velcro on the palms, lets them easily pick up toys by batting at them. All of a sudden they start to notice when someone picks up a new toy.

- ① there are various things they can see
- ② their parents are very attentive to them
- ③ they are emotionally stable and relaxed
- ④ they can do what they are seeing others do
- ⑤ the messages they receive are simple and clear

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Our modern age of information, technology, and social media means that we learn from the experiences of other people. You might take into account the ratings of others when booking a holiday, hotel, or restaurant. ① We trust the judgments of others, to some extent at least, because they have information about an experience that we do not. ② If lots of people have had a specific experience, you can look at the average response as well as the range of responses. ③ It has been shown that the wisdom of crowds can actually provide a great deal of insight. ④ But if a group gets beyond a certain size, it would simply take too long and be too difficult to give members of the group a genuine say in problem solving. ⑤ Social norms affect your behavior through your unconscious attention and your automatic inclination to put people into groups.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
One of the most dramatic, if less scientific, illustrations of the power of _____ comes from the television show *Who Wants to Be a Millionaire?* This is a game show in which contestants can win large sums of money by giving only correct answers to a series of questions. Each multiple-choice question has four possible answers. When stumped, the contestant can either call an expert—selected in advance, usually the smartest person the contestant knows—or poll the studio audience. Calling an expert is usually pretty good, producing the correct answer about two-thirds (65%) of the time. But polling the studio audience yields the right answer 91% of the time! Thus, a crowd of random people sitting in a television studio is more likely to get the right answer than a carefully chosen expert.

- ① material rewards
- ② collective wisdom
- ③ intuitive thinking
- ④ creative visualization
- ⑤ social innovation

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
When people try to control situations that are essentially uncontrollable, they are inclined to experience high levels of stress. Thus, suggesting that they need to take active control is bad advice in those situations. What they need to do is to accept that some things are beyond their control. Similarly, teaching people to accept a situation that could readily be changed could be bad advice; sometimes the only way to get what you want is to take active control. Research has shown that when people who feel helpless fail to take control, they experience negative emotional states such as anxiety and depression. Like stress, these negative emotions can damage the immune response. We can see from this that health is

not linearly related to control. For optimum health, people should be encouraged to take control to a point _____.

- ① but to yield to the situations within their control
- ② but to disregard immune response when stressed
- ③ but to recognize when further control is impossible
- ④ and to fight against uncontrollable situations persistently
- ⑤ and to try harder to conquer uncontrollable stressful situations

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)
Children who spend all day sitting in front of a computer, television, or video game system aren't giving their bodies and brain the workout ① **which** walking on uneven surfaces, playing outdoors, and interacting with other children provide. Research shows that being sedentary and repeating a narrow range of tasks over and over again means ② **depending** on the same circuits in the brain instead of creating new ones. In addition to lowering the blood supply to the brain, these activities make children ③ **become** less able to burn new circuits and think in innovative ways. The first and obvious reason exercise has an impact on insight is ④ **that** it increases blood flow to the brain. Research indicates regular exercise facilitates the generation of new brain cells and ⑤ **have** positive influences on areas responsible for learning and memory.

*sedentary 앉은 자세의

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Nowadays many people demand citizens be able to make as many political decisions as possible. The idea dates back to ancient Athens, where citizens could vote on virtually all laws. Actually, some countries still aim to have more direct systems, allowing their citizens to call for referendums on any policies which concern them. However, direct democracy would lead to worse decision-making and could harm many people in our modern society. Deciding laws simply on majority vote could lead to minority groups being afflicted. People may be easily swayed by some media or advertising companies, even if the law in question is not good for them. Worse, referendums could be passed by minority groups who care a lot about the issue in question because most people care less and don't bother to vote. It's natural that modern nations are run as representative democracies, where elected politicians make decisions on behalf of citizens.

- ① 정책 결정은 민주적인 토론과 타협의 결과물이다.
- ② 현대 사회에서 직접 민주주의는 적절하지 않다.
- ③ 투표를 통한 정책 결정은 실보다 득이 많다.
- ④ 시민의 권리를 존중하는 법을 확대해야 한다.
- ⑤ 법은 시민 전체에 평등하게 적용되고 있다.

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Many countries use wealth tax basically. Taxes on wealth can take many forms, but they usually involve taxing a person's possessions.

- (A) These might include a house or houses, land, antiques, or other valuable goods.
- (B) A person was taxed if he had over ten windows in his house. That is why some old English houses have bricked-up windows, which can still be seen.
- (C) An interesting historical example of a wealth tax from England was the Window Tax that was in force from 1696 to 1857.

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
- ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

As electric cars run on electricity generated from a battery and do not give out air pollutants, this vehicles are termed as zero (A)[**emission / admission**] vehicles. Air pollutants are a result of fossil fuel used in internal combustion engines, which can be (B)[**eliminated / supported**] by using electric cars. Also driving an electric car will feel very familiar to driving a gasoline car but without the internal combustion have the potential to be quieter. As a (C)[**drawback / benefit**], electric cars are more costly than conventional gas vehicles. As an alternative, conversions of gas car to electric is a less expensive option and at the same time a form of consumer recycling.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------|------------|-------|
| ① emission | | eliminated | ..... |
| ② emission | | supported | ..... |
| ③ emission | | eliminated | ..... |
| ④ admission | | supported | ..... |
| ⑤ admission | | eliminated | ..... |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?1)
Active citizens have become a central element of government attempts to build community cohesion, give power to a community, engage people in democratic processes, and help identify and meet local needs. ① Individuals may be active in a number of ways through the essential task for the development of strong communities and a way of avoiding a fragmented society. ② On an individual level this may be involvement in political processes through voting and by helping as a volunteer. ③ When in conflict, a community's moral standards should be valued above an individual's freedom of speech. ④ Individuals can also participate through existing, formed structures, such as serving as school governors or on management committees of voluntary organizations. ⑤ They may also participate in natural groups, such as campaigning groups at a local, national and global level, actively challenging unequal relations of power, promoting social solidarity and social justice.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
A good deal of the information stored in working memory is encoded in an auditory form, especially when the information is language based. For example, in an early study by Conrad, adults were shown six-letter sequences, with letters being presented visually, one at a time, at intervals of three-fourths of a second. As soon as the last letter of a sequence had been presented, participants in the study wrote down all six of the letters they had seen, guessing at any letters they couldn't easily recall. When people recalled letters incorrectly, the letters they said they had seen were more likely to resemble the actual stimuli in terms of _____. For example, the letter *F* was "remembered" as the auditorially similar letter *S* 131 times but as the visually

similar letter *P* only 14 times. Similarly, the letter *V* was remembered as *B* 56 times but as *X* only 5 times.

- ① how the letters were visually represented
- ② how the letters sounded than how they looked
- ③ how the length of the letter sequence was recognized
- ④ how the letters were ordered than how they were pronounced
- ⑤ how often the letters appeared than how long they were shown

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)
People set up shelter where they will be safe from the wind, storms and high seas, places where the elements—rivers, bays, oceans—will provide food for them. Sometimes the very same reason why humans settled in the city is a reason why _____. Port-au-Prince is a city in Haiti that was settled because the high mountains around the city protected ships in the bay and offered its visitors wood for building and cooking fuel. The same is true for San Francisco, in California. Indeed, both cities have their high mountains, but both are susceptible to earthquakes, the very same earth forces that produced the protective mountains. Places that seem safe to us in the short term can, on occasion, be dangerous. If you walked through the streets of Port-au-Prince in the beginning of the twentieth century, after it was hit by a devastating earthquake, you saw a city with little water, with no safety for men, women or children.

- ① the city becomes larger
- ② they are hurt by the place
- ③ the city destroys the nature
- ④ they suffer from congestion
- ⑤ the city protects them in return

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

If you suddenly lost your capacity for olfaction (the sense of smell), you might think, "This isn't so bad. I can't smell flowers or food, but I no longer have to endure the foul odors of life." However, your olfactory system—the technical name for the organs and brain structures involved in the sense of smell—aids your survival. You smell smoke and can escape before the flames of a fire envelop you. Your nose sends an odor alarm to the brain when certain poisonous gases are present. Smell, aided by taste, provides your line of defense against putting spoiled food or drink into your body. Olfactory experiences also influence your emotional states; that is, taking advice such as "stop and smell the roses" literally could actually cheer you up when you're feeling down. As you also probably know, distinctive odors can serve as pleasant memory cues. For instance, the smell of peanut butter may transport you back to your elementary school lunchroom and remind you of the best friend who sat next to you every day.

- ① roles of the sense of smell
- ② effects of smell on emotions
- ③ the process of perceiving smell
- ④ the link between smell and memory
- ⑤ characteristics of the olfactory system

5. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

When you estimate how common something is, you usually start by thinking of examples. If you remember enjoying your astronomy class more times than you remember enjoying any other class, probably that astronomy class was really interesting. If you remember many summer days when mosquitoes bit you and no winter days when they bit you, you conclude that mosquitoes are more common in summer. You remember a few highly publicized cases of shootings in schools or colleges, and greatly overestimate the risk of danger. Also, how would you feel if your favorite team won its next game? How would you feel if you missed

your bus? Most people overestimate how good they would feel after good events and how bad they would feel after bad events. One reason for this is that you try to remember how you felt after similar experiences in the past, and memories of your most extreme experiences are easily available.



People tend to estimate the ___(A)___ of an event by the ease with which ___(B)___ instances come to mind.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|-------|----------|
| | (A) | | (B) |
| ① | likelihood | ..... | relevant |
| ② | likelihood | ..... | unusual |
| ③ | familiarity | ..... | unusual |
| ④ | importance | ..... | relevant |
| ⑤ | familiarity | ..... | specific |

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?6)

Symbols were designed that night and were posted on a blog the next day by Matt Jones, complete with instructions and a downloadable document depicting the new icons.

The early years of the 21st century witnessed new activity known as wardriving. ① It consisted of people searching for a wireless connection to the Internet through Wi-Fi. ② If they could connect, they'd found a hot spot, a locale that allowed users to log on to the Internet without being plugged in to anything. ③ In June 2002, a group of wardrivers were discussing the state of Wi-Fi and decided to create a code for identifying hot spots. ④ The people who frequented the blog called the communication system *warchalking* and the icons began to appear, written in chalk or charcoal, on walls and sidewalks and signposts to designate hot spots to the initiated. ⑤ The icons became so popular so quickly that commercial enterprises began to incorporate them into their advertising and promotional materials.

*the initiated 비법을 전수받은 사람들

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짝지은 것은?1)

Although a fish does drink water, its primary method of obtaining water is through osmosis. The water seeps into its body through tiny holes in its skin. Osmosis is simply the movement of a solution such as salt and water through a membrane such as a fish's skin until the concentration of the solution becomes equal on both sides of the membrane. When a fish lives in salt water, the ocean water contains more salt than does the liquid in the fish. Thus, osmosis draws water out of the fish and the fish needs continually to drink water to refill the liquid being drawn out of its body. When a fish lives in fresh water, the water has less salt than does the liquid in the fish and water is drawn through the fish's skin into its body. Therefore, a freshwater fish does not need to drink water.

*membrane 세포막



A fish in salt water drinks water to ___(A)___ the solution in and out of itself through osmosis, but there is no ___(B)___ for a freshwater fish to drink water.

(A) (B)

- ① balance necessity
- ② provide opportunity
- ③ balance externality
- ④ integrate externality
- ⑤ provide necessity

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?2)

Yet they are rarely recognized as a great fortune and we can't see their potential.

Something big always comes from something which is small to start with. ① Small causes, small products, small firms, small markets, small systems: all of these are often the start of

something big. ② Our attention is usually on the mass of what already exists, not on the trend evident in small phenomena. ③ We usually only notice something after it has already become big, when the growth is already decelerating. ④ Fortunes are made by the very few who seize growth when it is still small and accelerating. ⑤ Even those who are experiencing the growth rarely realize its significance or potential to make a fortune.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Did you know that the phenomenal growth of global wireless Internet usage broadens the scope for hacking? More than 50% of the household networks in Korea are now wireless. And wireless networks in London have increased by 160 percent from 2006. These statistics clearly indicate the phenomenal growth in wireless Internet usage across the globe. While this may seem like a technological achievement to make lives easier, it also provides hackers with almost unlimited loopholes to hack poorly secured networks. Hacked computers are used by hackers to steal online identity, make fake banking transactions and even send terror emails to the media after bomb blasts to claim responsibility!

*loophole 허점

- ① Dangers with Going Wireless
- ② Fast Spreading of Internet Usage
- ③ Convenience of Wireless Internet
- ④ Problems of Online Banking System
- ⑤ Preventive Measures Against Hacking

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)
In a study, hundreds of participants were asked to watch a short film and then discuss it with another participant. Half the participants were given an "impression management goal" to appear outgoing, smart, or happy. After the discussions, participants rated themselves and the person they had chatted with across several personality traits. Those with an impression management goal rated their conversation partner significantly lower on the trait they were trying to show in themselves, but not on other personality traits. This seems to happen because when we focus on exaggerating a particular trait in ourselves, we unconsciously increase the standard for that trait in others—and they usually fall short. So just because someone you're trying to impress doesn't seem as active, friendly or positive as you are, don't assume that they truly aren't. It could just be that _____ has changed the game.

- ① how many partners you have to rate
- ② what kind of movie you'd like to see
- ③ what personality traits your partner possesses
- ④ how different your opinions about the movie are
- ⑤ what impression you are trying to give to others

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)
The journey to healing after heartbreak always involves exile and trials, loss of the ego and rebirth. Symbolically, we are in exile because when we are broken-hearted we are divided, and our search to return home to ourselves represents our healing journey. To be an exile is to be apart from others, divided within, and forced into a search for belonging. So we have to undergo the dark night of the soul. Part of the journey _____. The dark night is like death in that everything we know is dissolved. Our castles are destroyed and our troops are killed. The battle has been fought and lost. Our dreams are smashed and our hopes are dashed. And our old heart has to die along with the relationship that is no

longer. Only after all these can we be reborn and begin a new voyage to our ultimate destination.

*exile 유배(자)

- ① involves the willingness to suffer and endure with all
- ② includes the relationship with others who are in a like exile
- ③ accompanies the pleasure and joy the past life has brought
- ④ brings about a triumph of expectations over failed experiences
- ⑤ sometimes asks for others' help along with the passing of time

6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

How animals perceive death has been a longstanding puzzle. That animals understand death and grieve for their losses (A)[is / are] no longer a question. For example, in her *Coming of Age With Elephants*, biologist Joyce Poole describes a mother elephant grieving for a stillborn baby who cried, and (B)[spends / spent] days on end desperately trying to revive her child. On another occasion Poole saw a troop moving through the forest when one of them fell over and died. The elephants spent a long time trying to revive their companion before moving off into the jungle, only to return the next day for further ceremony. Mark Bekoff, a professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Colorado, meanwhile, (C)[has / having] observed both magpies and llamas grieving.

*stillborn 사산된

- | | | | |
|---|-----|--------------|--------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | is | spends | has |
| ② | are | spends | having |
| ③ | is | spends | having |
| ④ | are | spent | having |
| ⑤ | is | spent | has |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
Love is an attitude, an orientation of character which _____, not toward one 'object' of love. If a person loves only one other person and is indifferent to the rest of his fellow men, his love is not love but a symbiotic attachment, or an enlarged egotism. Yet, most people believe that love is constituted by the object, not by the faculty. They believe that all that is necessary to find is the right object—and that everything goes by itself afterward. This attitude can be compared to that of a man who wants to paint but who, instead of learning the art, claims that he has just to wait for the right object, and that he will paint beautifully when he finds it. If I truly love one person, I love all persons, I love the world, and I love life. If I can say to somebody else, "I love you," I must be able to say, "I love in you everybody, I love through you the world, and I love in you also myself."

*symbiotic 공생의, 공생하는

- ① is closely related to intense attachment to oneself
- ② directs one's resentment and anger toward oneself
- ③ has as its ultimate goal to add variety to a person's life
- ④ primarily serves to guide an individual toward a specific goal
- ⑤ determines the relatedness of a person to the world as a whole

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
Farmers plant more seeds than are necessary to ensure full breeding. If more plants sprout than are necessary, the extra plants should be pulled out, before they choke out the most promising sprout. It can be difficult for farmers to kill their own offspring, even though they know it's for the best. Writers sometimes face the same dilemma. You are faced with tough

choices where certain scenes you love and worked hard on just don't fit into the story. Maybe there is a character you adore, but he does nothing to move the story along. If you are getting good sound advice from all around you that certain materials don't work, think about being flexible in order to _____.

- ① find a way to make your story more complex
- ② gather as many details as possible for your work
- ③ make sure you don't choke out the story with them
- ④ conceal the place you want to go with your readers
- ⑤ have a good opportunity to analyze other people's works

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)
Have you ever wondered how George Washington on a coin will never look you in the eye? What's his problem? In fact, look at most of the world's coins and you will see a face on the "heads" side staring off to the side. Could these political movers and shakers really be so shy? In truth, it's technology, not psychology that turns the heads on coins. Manufacturing coins on a mass scale at a reasonable cost requires that the relief on its surface be no more than about sixteen-thousandths of an inch. That doesn't give the designer much space in which to work. Think about the wear from circulation and you'll understand that a full-face George Washington would end up with a flattened nose.

*relief 부조, 양각

- ① A Secret of Portraits on Coins
- ② The Origin of Portraits on Coins
- ③ Public Image: Portraits on Coins
- ④ Cultural Characteristics on Coins
- ⑤ Reasons for Collecting Old Coins

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Although Richard and Mac McDonald introduced the division of labor to the restaurant business, it was McDonald's executive named Fred Turner who created a production system of unusual thoroughness and attention to detail. In 1958, Turner put together operations and training manual for the company that was seventy-five pages long, (A)[**specifying / falsifying**] how almost everything should be done. Hamburgers were always to be placed on the grill in six neat rows. Known within the company as 'the Bible,' the McDonald's operations manual today contains (B)[**precise / imprecise**] instructions on how various appliances should be used. Operators who (C)[**observe / disobey**] these rules can lose their franchises.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|-----------|-------|---------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | specifying | ..... | imprecise | ..... | observe |
| ② | specifying | ..... | precise | ..... | disobey |
| ③ | specifying | ..... | precise | ..... | observe |
| ④ | falsifying | ..... | precise | ..... | disobey |
| ⑤ | falsifying | ..... | imprecise | ..... | observe |

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Genomic imprinting, in which certain genes are (a)**silenced** by mothers and others by fathers, adds a layer of complexity to the traditional idea of inheritance. When imprinting goes wrong, it causes terrible neurological problems. So why did it evolve in the first place? Evolutionary biologists have come up with several theories, one of which was developed by Harvard University biologist David Haig. This theory is based on the following premise: that our ancestors, over time, evolved behaviors that helped them to (b)**pass on** as many of their genes as possible to future generations. If this assumption is true, it is in a male's evolutionary interest to create a baby that demands as much nourishment and attention as it can from its mother at the (c)**expense** of her other children, who presumably had different fathers. Conversely, it is in a female's best interest to have children that are not

overly demanding, because her goal is to distribute her resources (d)**equally** among all her children so that they have the same chance of surviving. These opposing forces, Haig says, battle one another through genomic imprinting. Mothers tend to silence genes that promote growth and demanding behavior, whereas fathers tend to silence genes that temper growth and demanding behavior. "There's this (e)**similarity** in what they want from the pregnancy," says Anthony R. Isles, a behavioral geneticist at Cardiff University in Wales.

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① Genomic Imprinting: The Battle of the Sexes
- ② Motherhood Stronger than Fatherhood
- ③ Is Inheritance Natural or Artificial?
- ④ Could There Be Motherhood?
- ⑤ Endless Process of Evolution

6. 윗글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?6)

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
Temporal resolution is particularly interesting in the context of satellite remote sensing. The temporal density of remotely sensed imagery is large, impressive, and growing. Satellites are collecting a great deal of imagery as you read this sentence. However, most applications in geography and environmental studies do not require extremely fine-grained temporal resolution. Meteorologists may require visible, infrared, and radar information at sub-hourly temporal resolution; urban planners might require imagery at monthly or annual resolution; and transportation planners may not need any time series information at all for some applications. Again, the temporal resolution of imagery used should _____
Sometimes researchers have to search archives of aerial photographs to get information from that past that pre-date the collection of satellite imagery.

*meteorologist 기상학자
**infrared 적외선의

- ① be selected for general purposes
- ② meet the requirements of your inquiry
- ③ be as high as possible for any occasion
- ④ be applied to new technology by experts
- ⑤ rely exclusively upon satellite information

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
When we analyze the data collected from various sources, anonymizing the data, or removing the private information from the data, is the first step. History shows that _____
In the US in the 1990s, privacy was not given sufficient consideration when large quantities of medical data were released for medical research. Anonymizing data was accomplished by simply filtering personal information from the data. Later, however, it was demonstrated that by combining various data sources, re-identification (retracing data back to

individuals) was very simple. Latanya Sweeney, a graduate student who has since gone on to become a Harvard professor of Government and Technology, proved that in a high-profile court case by finding (with little difficulty) the medical data of the then Governor of Massachusetts, William Weld, who had just previously become ill and collapsed during a public appearance. Anonymizing data requires more than filtering personal information.

- ① attempts to identify personal data can be effectively defeated
- ② moral codes become ambiguous when it comes to categorizing data
- ③ the huge volume of data makes the anonymizing process sufficient
- ④ data contaminated with wrong information can threaten national security
- ⑤ being diligent when anonymizing data is far from an unnecessary luxury

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)
Learning a new culture as an adult requires that one ① use new parts of the brain, at least for language. Brain scans show that people who learn one language and then, after a while, learn another store the languages in separate areas. When bilingual people have strokes, they sometimes lose the ability to speak one language but not ② the other. Such people have distinct neuronal networks for their two languages and perhaps for other aspects of their two cultures. But brain scans also show that children ③ are raised learning two languages simultaneously during the critical period develop an auditory cortex that represents both languages together. This is ④ why Michael Merzenich advocates learning as many different language sounds as possible in early childhood: such children develop a single, large cortical library of sounds and have an easier time ⑤ learning languages later in life.

*cortex 피질

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The growing season in the Arctic region is short as well as cool, and plants must make the most of what warmth there is. One (A)[**addiction / adaptation**] by many arctic plants to the short growing season is *wintergreen*, or semi-evergreen, leaves. They are leaves that develop late in the summer and survive through winter without drying up and dying. They remain green and can start photosynthesis as soon as the weather is warm enough in spring, before there has been time for the new season's leaves to expand and start functioning. They finally (B)[**wither / prosper**] after the new leaves have taken over. There are many common arctic plants with wintergreen leaves. Among them are arctic poppy, thrift, alpine saxifrage, and several kinds of chickweeds and starworts. Wintergreen leaves are not (C)[**limited / accustomed**] to the Arctic; many plants of the northern forests have them, too.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|---------|-------|------------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | addiction | ..... | wither | ..... | accustomed |
| ② | addiction | ..... | prosper | ..... | limited |
| ③ | adaptation | ..... | wither | ..... | limited |
| ④ | adaptation | ..... | prosper | ..... | limited |
| ⑤ | adaptation | ..... | prosper | ..... | accustomed |

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

It turns out that most of concept formation skills found in dolphins should perhaps not be considered all that exceptional. For example, like dolphins, many species perform well on tests of relative quantity judgment (that is, the ability to classify groups of items as being less/fewer), including sea lions, black bears, squirrel monkeys, and mosquitofish. ① Salamanders are able to differentiate between small quantities of items (as long as they are fewer than four), and honeybees keep a running count of landmarks that they fly over in order to help them navigate. ② Dogs, cats, and numerous other animals like to play, feel joy as they run here and there, and get lonely and sad. ③ Like dolphins, pigeons can easily learn the concept of *same/different*, and learn to

discriminate and categorize object concepts like *chair, human, car, and flower*. ④ Pigeons can even learn to discriminate between paintings by Van Gogh and Chagall with the same accuracy as college undergraduates. ⑤ All of these studies suggest that many animals, not just dolphins, can be taught to classify the world in surprisingly human-like ways, and that basic numerosity is possibly an evolutionarily ancient skill that is found across the taxa.

*taxa 분류군(taxon의 복수형)

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

With more people eating out and becoming increasingly obese, several city and state governments are trying to help people eat healthier by forcing fast-food restaurants to include nutritional information on their menus.

- (A) Researchers found that the menu labeling doesn't have much impact on diners' choices. They are not discouraged by the results, however, noting that providing nutritional and calorie information on menus may still benefit consumers indirectly.
- (B) The idea is simple: putting calorie and fat counts on display should prompt consumers to opt for healthier, lighter food. But it turns out that eating habits die hard.
- (C) It means that as more local authorities mandate such changes, food vendors are voluntarily modifying the menus to both lighten existing options and add healthier foods.
- | | | |
|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| ① (A)-(B)-(C) | ② (B)-(A)-(C) | ③ (B)-(C)-(A) |
| ④ (C)-(A)-(B) | ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A) | |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

The old maxim "I'll sleep when I'm dead" is unfortunate. (A)[**Adopt / Adopting**] this mind-set, and you will be dead sooner and the quality of that life will be worse. The elastic band of sleep deprivation can stretch only so far before it snaps. Sadly, human beings are in fact the only species that will deliberately deprive (B)[**them / themselves**] of sleep without legitimate gain. Every component of wellness, and countless seams of societal fabric, are being eroded by our costly state of sleep neglect: human and financial alike. So much so that the World Health Organization (WHO) has now declared a sleep loss epidemic throughout industrialized nations. It is no coincidence that countries (C)[**where / which**] sleep time has declined most dramatically over the past century, such as the US, the UK, Japan, and South Korea, and several in Western Europe, are also those suffering the greatest increase in rates of physical diseases and mental disorders.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|------------|-------|-------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | Adopt | ..... | them | ..... | where |
| ② | Adopt | ..... | themselves | ..... | where |
| ③ | Adopt | ..... | themselves | ..... | which |
| ④ | Adopting | ..... | themselves | ..... | which |
| ⑤ | Adopting | ..... | them | ..... | which |

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Habits form when the brain takes a shortcut and stops actively deliberating over what to do next. The brain quickly learns to codify behaviors that (A)[**provide / deprive**] a solution to whatever situation it encounters. For example, nail biting is a common behavior that occurs with little or no conscious thought. Initially, the biter might start chomping on her fingernail for a reason—to remove an unsightly hangnail, for example. However, when the

behavior occurs as an (B)[**automatic / alternate**] response to a cue, the habit is in control. For many persistent nail-biters, the unconscious trigger is the unpleasant feeling of stress. The more the biter associates the act of nail chomping with the temporary relief it brings, the (C)[**harder / easier**] it becomes to change the conditioned response. Like nail biting, many of our daily habits are made simply because that was the way we have found resolution in the past.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | provide | ..... | automatic | ..... | harder |
| ② | provide | ..... | alternate | ..... | easier |
| ③ | provide | ..... | automatic | ..... | easier |
| ④ | deprive | ..... | alternate | ..... | harder |
| ⑤ | deprive | ..... | automatic | ..... | easier |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Stress is the feeling you have when facing many challenges at the same time. Imagine every worry, such as a tough homework assignment, health concern, relationship problem, computer failure, and disagreement, is a separate rubber band around your head. ① That would be very uncomfortable, but it can get worse. ② As more stressors show up, more rubber bands get layered on until your head is completely covered. ③ The pressure you feel on the inside of this thick layer of rubber bands is stress. ④ Stress is positive in that it can be a great motivating force at times and this is probably partly why we developed stress in the first place. ⑤ Knowing which band to remove can be difficult because the rubber bands get stuck and now they are intertwined together.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The BMW shined brightly in the parking lot of the used car dealership. Although it had a few miles on the odometer, it looked in perfect condition. I know a little about used cars, and to me it was worth \$40,000. However, the salesman was demanding \$50,000. When he called the next week to say he would accept \$40,000 after all, I bought it. The next day, I took it out for a drive and stopped at a gas station. The owner came out to admire the car and offered me \$53,000 in cash. I politely declined. Only on the way home did I realize how ridiculous I was to have said no. Something that I considered worth \$40,000 had passed into my possession and suddenly taken on a value of more than \$53,000. If I had been thinking rationally, I would have sold the car immediately. However, the moment I owned the car, my mind changed. As we know based on my case, we think _____. So, if we're selling something, we charge more for it.

*odometer 주행 기록계

- ① other people share our own feelings and attitudes
- ② we can control outcomes when in fact we cannot
- ③ our lives will magically turn out the way we want
- ④ we search for information that confirms our beliefs
- ⑤ things are more valuable the moment we own them

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

One unspoken truth about creativity—it isn't about wild talent so much as it is about _____. To find a few ideas that work, you need to try a lot that don't. It's a pure numbers game. Geniuses don't necessarily have a higher success rate than other creators; they simply do more—and they do a range of different things. They have more successes *and* more failures. That goes for teams and companies too. It's impossible to generate a lot of good ideas without also generating a lot of bad ideas. The thing about creativity is that at

the outset, you can't tell which ideas will succeed and which will fail. So the only thing you can do is try to fail faster so that you can move onto the next idea.

*at the outset 처음에

- ① sensitivity
- ② superiority
- ③ imagination
- ④ productivity
- ⑤ achievement

6. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

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



When we judge past experiences, we tend to be influenced by how they ___(A)___, not by their ___(B)___.

- (A) (B)
- ① ended length
- ② originated length
- ③ ended variety
- ④ improved variety
- ⑤ originated quality

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Recent research has proven that people have a prodigious ability to lie to themselves and avoid seeing the truth. Duke University professor Dan Ariely describes a clever experiment.

- (A) Surprisingly, the half of the group that scored higher with cheat sheets predicted higher results for the next test. The cheaters wanted to believe they were very smart, even though their incorrect predictions of success would cost them money.
- (B) Needless to say, they scored above the rest. Next, everybody was asked to predict their grades on the next IQ test, for which there would be absolutely no cheat sheets—and those who predicted correctly would get paid.
- (C) A group of people were given an intelligence test, but half of them were “accidentally” shown a response sheet, allowing them to look up correct answers before recording their own.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
 Suppose you were asked: “What is the square root of 143641?” If you know how to calculate square roots, you would eventually arrive at the answer 379. But suppose you were worried that you might have made a mistake in your calculations. Then the obvious way of checking on them would be to go into reverse and to ask yourself: “What is the square of 379?” Provided you ended up with the number that you started with, you could be pretty sure your answer was correct. Indeed if all you wanted was a rough and ready check, you might simply observe that since the last digit of 379

is a 9, and the square of 9 is 81, 379 can be the square root only of a number ending with a 1. By just _____, you could in fact quickly detect on average 80 percent of all random errors.

*square root 제곱근

- ① adding the same number twice
 ② squaring the last digit of your answer
 ③ dividing the answer into two equal numbers
 ④ calculating the difference between the two numbers
 ⑤ checking the first digit of the number you started with

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)
 The standard written language that we know today was established during the early part of the Modern English period. The standardization of the language was due in the first place to the need of the central government for regular procedures by which to conduct its business, to keep its records, and to communicate with the citizens of the land. John H. Fisher argues that standard English was first the language of the Court of Chancery, founded in the fifteenth century to give prompt justice to English citizens and to consolidate the King’s influence in the nation. Standard languages are _____, developed to meet a specific administrative need rather than spontaneous developments of the folk or the artifice of writers and scholars.

*the Court of Chancery (영국의) 대법관 법정

- ① the reflection of modern technology
 ② the voice of the common people
 ③ the results of foreign influences
 ④ the byproducts of bureaucracy
 ⑤ the basis of ancient literature

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)
The existential vacuum manifested itself mainly in a state of boredom. Now we can understand Schopenhauer when he said that mankind was apparently doomed to vacillate eternally between the two extremes of distress and boredom. In actual fact, boredom is now causing, and certainly bringing to psychiatrists, more problems to solve than distress. And these problems are growing increasingly crucial, for progressive automation will probably lead to an enormous increase in the leisure hours available to average workers. The pity of it is that many of these workers _____. Let us consider, for instance, "Sunday neurosis," that kind of depression which afflicts people who become aware of the lack of content in their lives when the rush of the busy week is over and the void within themselves becomes manifest. Not a few cases of suicide can be traced back to this existential vacuum.

*vacillate 흔들리다, 동요하다

- ① try to take work home and do it even during weekends
- ② will spend their leisure time improving their existing skills
- ③ are not aware of their appropriate role as parents at home
- ④ will not know what to do with all their newly acquired free time
- ⑤ do not understand the problem of not being able to get promoted

5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The new Rose Restaurant, which opened at Brisbane's Southbank last Friday, is almost as (A)[famous / infamous] for what it puts on its walls as for what it puts on its plates. Cartoons, caricatures and portraits cover the walls in all 12 Rose locations. Each time a new Rose opens, the public relations firm retained in that market chooses 200 local (B)[notables / portables] whose faces will be turned into portraits. A smaller group of national celebrities, your Mel Gibson, Olivia Newton-John and the likes, goes up there with them. It's a marketing

thing: make people (C)[patrons / employers] by making them pleased. Wouldn't you want to take family members or friends to the restaurant that shows hospitality to you by putting your face up on the wall?

- | | | | |
|------------|-------|-----------|-----------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① famous | ..... | notables | patrons |
| ② famous | ..... | notables | employers |
| ③ famous | ..... | portables | patrons |
| ④ infamous | ..... | portables | employers |
| ⑤ infamous | ..... | portables | patrons |

6. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한 다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Many of us view illness as an enemy that needs to be quickly vanquished. It brings inconvenience to our busy lives and hinders our daily responsibilities. Therefore, when we get sick, all we can think of is how to quickly get rid of whatever ails us so we can go on with our lives. However, if we investigate deeply, we will discover that illness can serve as a necessary messenger to alarm us of unseen events that may harm us. It can be seen as a bridge we can cross from one state of being to another. It helps us reset our priorities, reconsider our purpose of living, and reinstate our ability to rise above adversity. It is an imperative tool for self-discovery, discipline and spiritual development.

↓

Illness can be considered not so much _____(A)_____ as _____(B)_____.

- | | | |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| ① a friend | ..... | a messenger |
| ② a messenger | ..... | a friend |
| ③ an enemy | ..... | a friend |
| ④ a friend | ..... | an enemy |
| ⑤ a tool | ..... | a friend |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

A man walks into a bar and asks for a glass of water. The bartender points a gun at the man. The man says, "Thank you," and walks out. Obviously, something critical happened between two events. Can you guess what happened?

- (A) In comparison, the solvers spent more time in bringing in new information, and when they finally found the missing piece of information (cure for hiccups), the solution arrived suddenly.
- (B) Some people solved this problem quickly, while others couldn't solve the problem in the two-hour time limit. You couldn't solve the problem until you read the hint: The man had hiccups.
- (C) There was a difference between nonsolvers and solvers in the cognitive strategy they used. The nonsolvers focused on the obvious elements, such as man, bartender, gun, and glass of water, and not on new concepts (hiccups, cure) that led to a solution.
- ① (A)-(B)-(C) ② (A)-(C)-(B) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

A large office is pointless unless it is arranged so that anybody who comes into your office has to walk the (A)[**maximum / minimum**] number of steps to get to your desk. Even if you have a relatively small office, you can still accomplish this feat by placing as many (B)[**obstacles / supporters**] as possible in the path of anybody entering your office. Coffee tables, chairs, and sofas can all serve the purpose of exploiting the size of your office. Remember, the bigger your office, the more tactical power you have. In your larger office,

always have the visitors' chairs facing toward you so that you're separated from them by the width of the desk to (C)[**lessen / preserve**] your tactical position.

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① maximum obstacles lessen
 ② maximum supporters preserve
 ③ maximum obstacles preserve
 ④ minimum obstacles preserve
 ⑤ minimum supporters lessen

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

One day I was walking around my house in frustration, picking up my kid's shoes and schoolbooks and musical instruments and art projects that were scattered all over the house. Why did I always have to pick up after her? In a thundering clap of clarity, I realized why: because I am always picking up after her! Holding her accountable for her own messes was more work at first, but in the long run it was better for both of us. Similarly, citizens shouldn't be running around, picking up after and reinforcing the bad behavior of companies that persist in making poorly designed, excessively packaged toxic junk that breaks too easily and is hard to recycle. If the companies that designed and produced this stuff were held responsible, they'd be making better, longer-lasting, and less toxic stuff in the first place.

- ① Better Late Than Never
 ② Learn from Your Mistakes
 ③ Let 'Them' Be Responsible
 ④ Don't Take Unnecessary Risks
 ⑤ Make the Best of a Bad Situation

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

We humans have a particular limitation to our reasoning powers that causes us endless problems: when we are thinking about someone or about something that has happened to us, we generally opt for the most easily digestible interpretation. An acquaintance is considerate or mean and his or her intentions are noble or nefarious; an event is positive or negative, beneficial or harmful; we are happy or sad. The truth is that most of the things in life don't really follow the way of thinking. People are invariably a mix of good and bad qualities, strengths and weaknesses. Their intentions in doing something can be helpful and harmful to us at the same time, a result of their ambivalent feelings toward us. Even the most positive event has a downside. And we often feel happy and anxious at the same time. Reducing things to a few terms makes them easier for us to handle, but because it is not related to reality, it also means we are constantly misunderstanding and misreading. It would be of infinite benefit for us to _____.

*nefarious 사악한

- ① use our minds to interpret what we have experienced
- ② comprehend what's completely beyond human understanding
- ③ know what result an action will bring before we actually implement it
- ④ explain complicated ideas in simple terms even a child can understand
- ⑤ allow more nuances and ambiguities into our judgments of people and events

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Collectors of everything from comic books to antique automobiles know that the sale value of an item will increase as it becomes less common. Knowing this general rule, we are susceptible to the claims of a salesperson who can convince us that this will be our "last opportunity" to do or buy something, either because the product is being discontinued or because it is becoming unavailable in our area.

People who would not ordinarily be interested in borrowing a recording by a particular musical group, much less buying one of the group's records, will nonetheless pay twice the price of an album to attend the group's "last concert tour." Cialdini suggests that one explanation for _____ effects is psychological resistance: behavioral freedoms that are threatened become more valuable.

- ① group ② scarcity ③ exposure
- ④ causality ⑤ contrast

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?6)

But as time went on, students started naming others with similar attitudes as their friends.

In a classic study of friendship formation, Theodore M. Newcomb provided free housing for male transfer students in exchange for their taking part in his study. ① Since the students were transfers from other schools, none of them knew each other before taking up residence in Newcomb's dormitory. ② Upon their arrival, Newcomb measured their attitudes toward such topics as politics and then each student was randomly assigned to share a room with another student. ③ Every few weeks Newcomb asked the students to state who their friends were. ④ At first, proximity determined friendship; roommates named each other. ⑤ Newcomb found that the similar attitudes of transfer students predicted the formation of friendships.

*proximity 근접(성)

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Interaction between places (tourism) is a function of time and cost. In general, as distance increases (technically known as the friction of distance), tourism interaction between places decreases.

- (A) There are exceptions to the general cost and distance rule, however. Faraway places may evoke special feelings, making those places seem more exotic and attractive, thus attracting visitors and creating long-distance tourism.
- (B) The same is also true of costs: as costs increase, tourism interaction between places decreases. Time and cost combine to explain much of the general pattern of international tourism.
- (C) The consequence of increasing cost and distance is that as distance and cost decrease, tourism between two places increases. This explains why most travel is within the same region of the world. An example of this is that more than 80 percent of international tourism arrivals in individual European countries are from other European countries.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

In early modern Europe, transport by water was usually much cheaper than transport by land. An Italian printer calculated in 1550 ① **that** to send a load of books from Rome to Lyons would cost 18 scudi by land compared with 4 by sea. Letters were normally carried overland, but a system of transporting letters and newspapers, as well as people, by canal boat ② **developed** in the Dutch Republic in the seventeenth century. The average speed of the boats was a little over four miles an hour,

③ **slow** compared to a rider on horseback. On the other hand, the service was regular, frequent and cheap, and allowed communication not only between Amsterdam and the smaller towns, but also between one small town and another, thus ④ **equalizing** accessibility to information. It was only in 1837, with the invention of the electric telegraph, that the traditional link between transport and the communication of messages ⑤ **were** broken.

*scudi 이탈리아의 옛 은화
단위(scudo)의 복수형

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

The fields of medicine and public health have traditionally acknowledged environmental causes of illness and assigned risk to specific exposures. ① In the past decade, biologists, ecologists, and physicians have also developed a concept of ecosystem health. ② This idea recognizes that humans are participants in complex ecosystems and that their potential for health is proportional to the health function of those ecosystems. ③ In crowded farming areas, people often abandon traditional and sustainable land-use practices in favor of short-term survival strategies, such as farming on steep slopes. ④ An ecosystem-based health perspective takes into account the health-related services that the natural environment provides and acknowledges the fundamental connection between an intact environment and human health. ⑤ An ecosystem health stance is a nonanthropocentric, holistic world view increasingly shared by biological scientists.

*nonanthropocentric 인간 중심적이 아닌

4. 밑줄 친 "a link in a chain, a phase in a process"가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Psychologist Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi suggests that the common idea of a creative individual coming up with great insights, discoveries, works, or inventions in isolation is wrong. Creativity results from a complex interaction between a person and his or her environment or culture, and also depends on timing. For instance, if the great Renaissance artists like Ghiberti or Michelangelo had been born only 50 years before they were, the culture of artistic patronage would not have been in place to fund or shape their great achievements. Consider also individual astronomers: Their discoveries could not have happened unless centuries of technological development of the telescope and evolving knowledge of the universe had come before them. Csikszentmihalyi's point is that we should devote as much attention to the development of a domain as we do to the people working within it, as only this can properly explain how advances are made. Individuals are only "a link in a chain, a phase in a process," he notes.

*patronage 보호, 후원, 찬조

- ① Individuals' creativity results only from good fortune.
- ② Discoveries can be made only due to existing knowledge.
- ③ One's genius is a key element of a series of breakthroughs.
- ④ Individuals receive no credit for their creative achievements.
- ⑤ Individual creativity emerges only in its necessary conditions.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Damage to the shape pathway of the cortex leads to specialized deficits. An inability to _____ despite otherwise satisfactory vision is called visual agnosia (meaning "visual lack of knowledge"). It usually results from damage in the temporal cortex. Someone might be able to point to visual objects and slowly describe them but fail to know what they are. For

example, one patient, when shown a key, said, "I don't know what that is. Perhaps a file or a tool of some sort." When shown a stethoscope, he said that it was "a long cord with a round thing at the end." When he could not identify a smoker's pipe, the examiner told him what it was. He then replied, "Yes, I can see it now," and pointed out the stem and bowl of the pipe. Then the examiner asked, "Suppose I told you that the last object was not really a pipe?" The patient replied, "I would take your word for it. Perhaps it's not really a pipe."

*cortex (대뇌) 피질

**stethoscope 청진기

- ① accept uncertainty
- ② describe details
- ③ recognize objects
- ④ compare features
- ⑤ remember situations

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

It is not true that we have only one life to live. To have read *Gulliver's Travels* is to have had the experience, with Jonathan Swift, of learning about man's inhumanity to man. To read *Huckleberry Finn* is to feel what it is like to drift down the Mississippi River on a raft. To have read Byron is to have suffered his rebellions with him and to have enjoyed his scorn for society. To have read *Native Son* is to know how it feels to be frustrated in the particular way in which blacks in Chicago were frustrated. It enables us to feel as others feel about life, even if they lived thousands of miles away and centuries ago. If we read, we can _____.

- ① go ahead the times
- ② live many more lives
- ③ have a great personality
- ④ be specialists in some fields
- ⑤ deal with social problems effectively

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Why don't my parents love me as much as they love my younger sister? Why don't my children love me as much as they love their father? Why doesn't my family get along as well with each other as my friend's family does? We all ask questions like these. But it's not because we're unloved or unlovable. It's because human beings have competitive feelings all the time, even when the situation doesn't warrant it. We constantly question our position relative to others, and constantly worry that we're somehow falling behind. While we may not be able to stop ourselves from having these feelings, we can recognize them for what they are—automatic insecurities that have nothing to do with reality—and steer ourselves back to reality.



That we are conscious of and ____(A)___ of others is a kind of emotion that takes place ____(B)___, so it's possible that when we recognize the nature of these emotions, we can get back our securities.

- | | |
|-----------|----------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① afraid | automatically |
| ② jealous | simultaneously |
| ③ aware | unexpectedly |
| ④ aware | constantly |
| ⑤ jealous | unconsciously |

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

Prepare some questions in advance of your job interview, and practice answering ① **them**. Make sure your outfit is washed and ready and fits well. Shine your shoes. Don't be late. Make sure your first questions aren't ② **when** you get paid, how much you get paid, and how many vacation days you get! Ask about the kind of

work you would be doing and the skills the employer is looking for. Try to appear ③ **confident**. Most people are very nervous in a job interview, but the successful job seeker is the one who shows nervousness least. The better prepared you are, the ④ **less** nervous you will be. Listen to what the interviewer is saying, and answer honestly and completely the questions you are ⑤ **asking**.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

A study conducted by Peter Borkebau of Bielefeld University and others has revealed that happy people move in a very different way than unhappy people do. You can use this information to increase your sense of happiness by acting like a happy person. Try walking in a more relaxed way, swinging your arms slightly more and putting more of a spring in your step. Also, try making more expressive hand gestures during conversations, nod your head more when others are speaking, use more positively charged emotional words, use fewer self-references, have a larger variation in the pitch of your voice, speak slightly faster, and have a significantly firmer handshake. Incorporating these behaviors into your everyday actions will enhance your happiness.

- ① Act Happy to Be Happy
- ② Secrets of Body Language
- ③ Happiness Breeds Success
- ④ Actions Speak Louder than Words
- ⑤ Your Body Reveals Your Emotions

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁾

In 1649, Jan Baptista Van Helmont did the first biological experiment. He began by transplanting the shoot of a young willow tree into a large bucket of soil.

- (A) In five years the willow tree had added 164 pounds to its original weight. Then, for the second part of the experiment, he dried and weighed the soil. Had it lost 164 pounds to the weight of the tree? No. It had only lost 2 ounces!
- (B) He weighed the willow and then the soil separately. If the willow tree formed its tissues by absorbing the nutrients from the soil then the soil should lose weight as the plant grew. He carefully kept the soil covered so that absolutely nothing could interfere with his experiment.
- (C) Naturally, he had to water the willow tree or else it wouldn't grow. For five years, he waited patiently, watching the tree grow until finally he removed it from the pot, shook off all the soil and weighed the plant.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾
 Translators can leave foreign names unchanged, and this non-translation can _____. Some feel this could make it difficult for the reader to identify with the characters. Moreover, original names that are too difficult to read may spoil the mere pleasure of reading. If the name of a well-known person remains unchanged in the translation, the name will function differently if the reader of the translation is not familiar with the person to whom the name refers. The name does not then have the same identifying function. Context can be used to partially bridge this gap. In *Juist en Tweemeter*, the Dutch translation of the work by Norwegian author Kjersti Wold, the context makes it clear to the reader of the translation that the character Ole Gunnar Solskjaer is a heroic football player.

Still, the translation is likely to have a different emotional impact, because few Dutch-speaking children will associate the name Solskjaer with that of a national hero.

- ① usher the reader to the clear context
 ② bring identical emotions to the reader
 ③ estrange the reader from the translation
 ④ render the intention of the translator intact
 ⑤ impede the different interpretations of names

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁾
 Ideas or theories about human nature have a unique place in the sciences. We don't have to worry that the cosmos will be changed by our theories about the cosmos. The planets really don't care what we think or how we theorize about them. However, we do have to worry that human nature will be changed by our theories of human nature. Forty years ago, the distinguished anthropologist Clifford Geertz suggested that there is no human nature independent of circumstances. Human beings have developed in close interaction with culture; we are "incomplete or unfinished animals" who complete or finish ourselves through constantly changing culture as the collective programming of the human mind. What he meant is that it is human nature to have a human nature that is very much the product of the society that surrounds us. That human nature is _____. So we must ask ourselves just what kind of a human nature we want to help design.

- ① more avoided than sought
 ② more celebrated than blamed
 ③ more created than discovered
 ④ more questioned than answered
 ⑤ more maintained than overturned

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Pride of creation and ownership runs deep in human beings. Take cooking for instance. At the low end of the creation scale are things such as instant macaroni and cheese. No unique skill is required to make it, and the effort involved is minimal: pick up a package, pay for it, take it home, open the box, boil the water, cook and drain the noodles, stir them together with butter, milk, and flavoring, and serve. Accordingly, it is very hard to take any pride of ownership in such a creation. At the other end of the scale, there's a meal, such as your grandmother's lovingly made chicken noodle soup, which you begin to make from the basic ingredients such as flour, meat, butter, and so forth. There are no pre-made components in such meals. In those cases, we justifiably feel ownership and pride in our creation.



People can enjoy a feeling of ___(A)___ by making their own food without using ___(B)___ ingredients.

(A) (B)

- ① achievement expensive
- ② freshness chemical
- ③ achievement pre-processed
- ④ freshness spicy
- ⑤ relief harmful

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?2)

Experiments have found that humans will go against their best interests if the situation ① **violates** their sense of fairness. For instance, two players in an experimental game are told that one of them will be given a sum of money such as \$10 and must ② **divide** it with

the second player. If the second player refuses the offer, then neither player gets anything. The first person decides how much of the money he will offer to the receiver. He may think that even if he offered the smallest possible amount the receiver would agree to that, since ③ **getting** something is better than nothing. However, if the receiver feels that the amount offered is ④ **fair**, he is likely to refuse it, ensuring that no one gets anything. The deals that work out best are the ones where the money is divided ⑤ **equally**, appealing to their sense of fairness.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

_____. Just as the Japanese are the masters of micro-culture because they must fit a huge number of people into a small space, Americans are the masters of macro-culture. They want everything in abundance, from their cars to their homes to their meals. Americans don't want to hear that they need to downsize or scale back. Recently, an American car manufacturer planned a new version of one of their classic cars that was five inches smaller. This was a mistake. While five inches is a minimal difference, five inches larger would send a much more powerful message. They have never taken the notion of cutting back well. How many of Americans listen to their doctors when they tell them to eat smaller portions?

- ① Bigger is better in American culture
- ② Americans need both diversity and unity
- ③ Cars are more than a means of transportation
- ④ There are many reasons for blaming Americans
- ⑤ Now national boundaries exist only in Americans' minds

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)
Making decisions about the future is something we have to do all the time yet we are consistently bad at it. How often have you chosen a hamburger over a vegetable salad or stayed in and watched TV as opposed to going for a run in the cold? In short, we are biased to favoring short-term rewards over long-term gains. In one business survey of 400 CEOs, four-fifths of respondents stated that they would reduce current marketing and product development expenditure even if it compromised long-term performance. From MRI, we know that different parts of our brains deal with time-based decisions differently and more often than not it is the part of the brain that errs towards shortterm decisions that wins. As a result, we are prone to making poor decisions that _____.

*err 실수를 범하다

- ① value the immediate over the long-term
- ② have a negative influence on body image
- ③ confuse personal profit with that of a group
- ④ make us concentrate on previous experience
- ⑤ praise ourselves and criticize others around us

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)
During the early stages when the aquaculture industry was rapidly expanding, mistakes were made and these were costly both in terms of direct losses and in respect of the industry's image. High-density rearing led to outbreaks of infectious diseases that in some cases ① **devastated** not just the caged fish, but local wild fish populations too. The negative impact on local wildlife inhabiting areas ② **close** to the fish farms continues to be an ongoing public relations problem for the industry. Furthermore, a general lack of knowledge and insufficient care being taken when fish pens were initially constructed ③ **meaning** that pollution from excess feed and fish waste created huge barren underwater deserts. These were costly lessons to learn, but now stricter regulations are in place to ensure that fish pens are placed in sites ④ **where** there is good water flow to

remove fish waste. This, in addition to other methods that decrease the overall amount of uneaten food, ⑤ **has** helped aquaculture to clean up its act.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

People who are highly motivated often tense their muscles as they get ready to spring into action. But is the opposite also true?

- (A) Each of them was designed to make the participants behave as if they were trying hard to exert self-control. It was found that those carrying out the exercises were more likely to keep their hand in the bucket of ice for longer, down more vinegar or buy healthier food.
- (B) Several groups of people were asked to keep their hands submerged in an ice bucket for as long as possible, consume a healthy but terrible-tasting vinegar drink, or visit a local cafeteria and buy healthy food rather than sugary snacks.
- (C) Every time, half of the participants were asked to tighten certain muscles by making their hand into a fist, sitting down and lifting their heels off the floor, or holding a pen by tightly weaving it between their fingers.

*submerge 물속에 넣다

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
- ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

It is remarkable how plants grow in the most unlikely places. We can observe them clinging to steep cliff faces, springing from the cracks between paving slabs, or pushing up through the gravel alongside railway tracks. The plant itself does not dislike growing there, nor does it give up. Often it will actually (A)**[wither / thrive]** on very little soil indeed. All of us can learn from this: learn not to give up because of the difficult circumstances in which we find ourselves, but to achieve in spite of the given circumstances. These humble plants with their incredible (B)**[fragrance / persistence]** teach us a great deal about fortitude, faith, and hope. They teach us what can be achieved if we're prepared to see things through with courage. They teach us that we can grow and become strong no matter how serious the (C)**[external / artificial]** limitations placed upon us.

- | | | | |
|---|--------|-------------|------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | wither | fragrance | external |
| ② | wither | persistence | artificial |
| ③ | thrive | fragrance | external |
| ④ | thrive | persistence | external |
| ⑤ | thrive | fragrance | artificial |

2. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

I once watched a raven and his mate having a meal. The meal consisted of raw flesh, some of it tender, some of it tough. The male bird first ate all the tender portions, administering savage pecks to the female if she dared to approach. It was only when nothing fit to eat (A)**[remaining / remained]** that the female was allowed to satisfy her appetite as best she might. I was led to consider (B)**[that / what]** human meals would be like if they were conducted in this fashion. From the point of view of vigorous young men, the result might

be quite agreeable, but for women, children, and old men the rules of polite behavior (C)**[is / are]** more advantageous.

*raven 갈까마귀

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|------|-----|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | remaining | that | is |
| ② | remaining | what | are |
| ③ | remained | that | is |
| ④ | remained | what | is |
| ⑤ | remained | what | are |

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

The ability to recognize oneself in the other and the other in oneself is a deeply democratizing experience. We call this activity empathy, which is an acknowledgment that each life is unique, unalienable, and deserving of equal consideration in the public square. The evolution of empathy and the evolution of democracy have gone hand in hand throughout history. The more empathic the culture, the more democratic its values and governing institutions. The less empathic the culture, the more totalitarian its values and governing institutions. While apparent, it's strange how little attention has been paid to the relationship between empathic extension and democratic expansion in the study of history and evolution of governance.

- ① Democracy for the Public Good
- ② Empathy: The Soul of Democracy
- ③ Culture: National Competitiveness
- ④ History and Its Impact on Culture
- ⑤ Experience as an Evolutionary Drive

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Imagine that you just played "Happy Birthday" on a tuba. Next, you play it on a high-pitched violin. None of the tuba's sounds are duplicated by the violin.

- (A) The German word *Gestalt* means form, pattern, or whole. Gestalt psychologists studied thinking, learning, and perception in whole units, not by analyzing experiences into parts. Their slogan was, "The whole is greater than the sum of its parts."
- (B) Yet, we notice something interesting: The melody is still recognizable—as long as the *relationship* between notes remains the same. Now, what would happen if you played the notes of "Happy Birthday" in the correct order, but at a rate of one per hour? What would we have? Nothing!
- (C) The separate notes would no longer be a melody. Perceptually, the melody is somehow more than the individual notes that define it. It was observations like these that launched the Gestalt school of thought.

*tuba 튜바(금관 악기의 일종)

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
- ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Advances in human productivity have been associated with the extension or elaboration of the labor processes that culminate in the creation of some particular product. This increased productivity has resulted from producing new tools. When these tools are subsequently used in production, it appears that the tools themselves are partly responsible for the subsequent production. Thus, it is said that both "capital(tools)" and labor contribute equally to subsequent production. Adam Smith, however, recognized the obvious fact that tools are _____ and that the contribution they make to production is, in reality, simply that human contribution made by the producers of the tools. Let us say, a worker making a loom is really contributing one of the several series of labor expenditures that

culminate in the production of cloth. Smith said, "Labor was the first price, the original purchase money that was paid for all things, not gold or silver."

- ① the subsequent output
- ② the ultimate objectives
- ③ the products of labor
- ④ belongings of their consumers
- ⑤ essential means of consumption

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Every fall you see geese heading south for the winter, flying along in V formation. By flying in V formation the whole flock adds at least 71% greater flying range, than if each bird flew on its own. When the head goose gets tired, another goose in the formation takes turns flying first. When a goose gets sick or is wounded by gunshots, and falls out of formation, two other geese fall out with that goose and follow it down to lend help and protection. They stay with the fallen goose until it is able to fly or until it dies, and then they launch out to catch up with their group. If we have the sense of a goose, we _____.

- ① won't enjoy hunting it any more
- ② can cope with stress successfully
- ③ will stand by each other like that
- ④ have a hard time overcoming sadness
- ⑤ see it heading back north for the summer

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. (A), (B), (C) 의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

A blind spot is not the same as a simple lack of knowledge. A blind spot emerges from a (A)[**resistance / connection**] to learning in a particular area. At the root of many of our blind spots are a number of emotions or attitudes—fear being the most obvious, but also pride, self-satisfaction, and anxiety. A manager, for example, might have unsurpassed knowledge in the financial field, but her understanding of people management might be (B)[**flooded / limited**]. Her people find her cold and aloof and want her to become more consultative and involved with the team. She, however, is not willing to accept feedback about her management style and refuses to even consider the (C)[**prospect / retrospect**] of changing her management style.

*aloof 냉담한

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|---------------|------------------|
| ① | resistance | limited | prospect |
| ② | resistance | flooded | retrospect |
| ③ | resistance | limited | retrospect |
| ④ | connection | flooded | prospect |
| ⑤ | connection | limited | retrospect |

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

We are crafty, always able to find new ways to complicate our lives: "If only, if only, if only... if only I had a bigger house, if only I could meet the right person to get me in the door, if only I had a stock portfolio, if only I had the money to join the club, if only I could get a better paying job, if only I... my problems would be solved and my life would be great, if only." We desperately "seek a solution outside ourselves." Fancying this and itching for that, we wander. The belief that we can find the good life externally ruins our lives. A pleasant, comfortable life consists in living the circumstances of your life as they are as only

you can. We really want a natural life, a stripped-down life that does not focus on competition and achievement. Dreams of people and things that will make us happy always end in frustration and disappointment. Look within. It's all there. And you know it.

*stripped-down 불필요한 것을 모두 뺀

- ① the importance of having a dream
- ② the final destination of success
- ③ how to avoid competition and frustration
- ④ the right point of view for finding a happy life
- ⑤ the effects of circumstances on our happiness

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Many of us have a big fear of making mistakes because we're taught from a young age NOT to make them. That becomes a big mental barrier when we're trying to come up with ideas. I use the typical symbol of a light bulb over a person's head to show him or her getting an idea But trash would also be a great symbol, because a whole bunch of ideas need to get trashed before we can get to that great idea. When Albert Einstein went to teach at Princeton University and was asked what he wanted for his office, he replied, "A desk, some memo pads and a pencil, and a large wastebasket to hold all of my mistakes." Einstein realized the importance of mistakes and wasn't afraid to make them. In fact, his most famous formula, $E=mc^2$, started out that way. In his manuscripts you can see that he first wrote $N=l/c^2$. He eventually realized his mistake and scribbled in $E=mc^2$. The rest is history. So, if you want a new, great idea, think of more small ideas that will go into the wastebasket. You've got to _____.

- ① just do what you love and believe in
- ② follow your heart, not your surroundings
- ③ first produce garbage to end up with gold
- ④ think wide and draw a quick conclusion
- ⑤ know your specialty and then focus on it

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Interest in extremely long periods of time sets geology and astronomy apart from other sciences. Geologists think in terms of billions of years for the age of Earth and its oldest rocks—numbers that, like the national debt, are not easily comprehended. Nevertheless, the _____ are important for environmental geologists because they provide a way to measure human impacts on the natural world. For example, we would like to know the rate of natural soil formation from solid rock to determine whether topsoil erosion from agriculture is too great. Likewise, understanding how climate has changed over millions of years is vital to properly assess current global warming trends. Clues to past environmental change are well preserved in many different kinds of rocks.

- ① time scales of geological activity
- ② global patterns in species diversity
- ③ regional differences in time perception
- ④ statistical methods for climate projections
- ⑤ criticisms of geological period classifications

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?5)

Under the supervision of the prison guards, the inmates then proceeded to tear down the old prison walls.

A new prison was completed with much of the labor done by the prisoners themselves.

① After the prisoners were moved into their new quarters, they spent long and tiring days stripping the old prison of lumber, electrical fixtures and plumbing. ② They were shocked to find that the walls had been made out of paper and clay painted to resemble stone and iron. ③ It was obvious to all the prisoners that during their imprisonment in the old prison, a hard kick would easily have knocked out the walls, allowing them to escape. ④ For years they had huddled in their locked cells, thinking escape was impossible. ⑤ Nobody had ever tried it because it seemed that freedom was beyond the reach of any prisoner.

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Once, an elderly general practitioner consulted me because of his severe depression. He could not overcome the loss of his wife who had died two years before and whom he had loved above all else. Now, how could I help him? Well, I refrained from telling him anything but instead confronted him with the question, "What would have happened, Doctor, if you had died first, and your wife would have had to survive you?" "Oh," he said, "for her this would have been terrible; how she would have suffered!" Whereupon I replied, "You see, Doctor, such a suffering has been spared her, and it was you who have spared her this suffering—to be sure, at the price that now you have to survive and mourn her." He said no word but shook my hand and calmly left my office. In some way, suffering ceases to be suffering at the moment it finds a meaning, such as the meaning of sacrifice.

- ① Sacrifice: A Meaningless Behavior
- ② Depression: An Inescapable Enemy
- ③ Can There Be Meaning in Suffering?
- ④ Simple Ways to Keep Doctors Away
- ⑤ How Long Can We Endure Suffering?

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Some families work better together if there is a set of house rules. These (A)**[prohibit / prescribe]** the expectations for behaviors and guidelines for the family to live together as a group. Well-defined house rules can become quite important during the adolescent years. Having these rules discussed and written down can avoid conflicts over what behaviors are acceptable. When there is a particular problem in following a rule, then the parents may want to implement associated consequences if the rule is (B)**[broken / obeyed]**. However, the rules should be fair and consistent and should involve input from the teen. Adolescents may be eager to participate in the (C)**[abolishment / establishment]** of such rules when they find out that they might include a rule they like such as, "No one will enter someone else's room without knocking first." Rules are mainly needed for teen or family member behaviors that are a problem.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① prohibit obeyed abolishment
- ② prohibit broken establishment
- ③ prescribe broken abolishment
- ④ prescribe obeyed abolishment
- ⑤ prescribe broken establishment

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Rudolph won't be the only reindeer glowing this winter since reflective collars and tags have been fitted on about 2,000 reindeer in Norway. Approximately 500 reindeer are killed in automobile accidents on Norwegian roads each year, and several people are injured in these collisions. There had been previous attempts to make the animals more visible. A reflective tape was tried but the glue was not effective in the cold. A reflective spray, applied to the body of animals, reduced their ability to keep warm.

The yellow collars and small antler tags appear to be much more successful, with the animals wearing one of these items being much more visible. "It really works," said Kristian Oevernes, the leader of the project at the Norwegian Public Roads Administration. She said that this is the first time marking has taken place on this scale.

- ① A Project Marking Reindeer More Visible
- ② Reasons for Wild Animals Dying on Roads
- ③ Reindeer, Most Favored Animal in Norway
- ④ Measures to Make Roads Safer for Walkers
- ⑤ Attempts to Save Reindeer from Severe Cold

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

Creativity expert Michael Michalko writes on his blog at *Psychology Today* that the most important thing students should be taught ①**is** that everyone "is born a creative, spontaneous thinker." If students are told they're creative, they become creative and start working to acquire the skills ②**needed** to express that creative identity. Conversely, students who accept that they're not creative ③**develop** mental blocks that keep them "from trying or attempting anything new." Michalko says students must also learn that "all creative geniuses work passionately hard and produce incredible numbers of ideas, and most of ④**which** are bad." For example, Thomas Edison came up with 3,000 ideas for lighting systems that didn't work, and of Shakespeare's 154 sonnets, some "were no better than his contemporaries ⑤**could have written**, and some were simply bad."

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)
Politics cannot be suppressed, whichever policy process is employed and however sensitive and respectful of differences it might be. In other words, there is no end to politics. It is wrong to think that proper institutions, knowledge, methods of consultation, or participatory mechanisms can make disagreement go away. Theories of all sorts promote the view that there are ways by which disagreement can be processed or managed so as to make it disappear. The assumption behind those theories is that disagreement is wrong and consensus is the desirable state of things. In fact, consensus rarely comes without some forms of subtle coercion and the absence of fear in expressing a disagreement is a source of genuine freedom. Debates cause disagreements to evolve, often for the better, but a positively evolving debate does not have to equal a reduction in disagreement. The suppression of disagreement should never be made into a goal in political deliberation. A defense is required against any suggestion that _____.

*consensus 합의
**coercion 강압

- ① political development results from the freedom of speech
- ② political disagreement is not the normal state of things
- ③ politics should not restrict any form of difference
- ④ freedom could be achieved only through tolerance
- ⑤ suppression could never be a desirable tool in politics

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)
A trim tab is a mini-rudder attached to the large rudder of a ship. How is it useful? In order to turn the ship, the rudder must be redirected. However, the rudder is a large flat plane that meets with a tremendous amount of resistance from the water pressure around it when it's moved. In fact, if the rudder is turned too much too soon, it can break. As a

small end piece, the trim tab is easy to turn in comparison to the larger rudder because of its size. Once it turns even a little bit, it breaks the flat plane of the rudder and creates a vacuum of low pressure into which the big rudder can then easily turn. The point is that _____ can redirect a huge ship that would otherwise require a tremendous amount of effort to turn.

*rudder (배의) 키

- ① an additional burden
- ② a really careful decision
- ③ a relatively small change
- ④ a decisive judgment
- ⑤ an unpredictable disaster

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)
Once, there was an effort to _____. Unlike other languages, English sometimes spells the same sounds in very different ways. For example, there is "light" but "white," "loan" but "phone," and there are seven different ways of pronouncing "ough": "though," "through," "bough," "cough," "enough," "ought" and "thorough." In 1906, to solve this problem, the American president Theodore Roosevelt tried to make the spelling of words nearest to the way they sound. For example, the word "though" would be spelt "tho" and "through" would become "thru." He even instructed the government printer to use simplified spelling in all government letters. However, American politicians didn't like it. And the president didn't want to have any problems with the politicians, so he changed his mind.

- ① revive the oldest version of English
- ② encourage people to coin new words
- ③ simplify the spelling of English words
- ④ create symbols to represent institutions
- ⑤ make English an international language

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A few years ago, I was teaching my "Introduction to Robotics" course in a large auditorium. There were about ninety students in a space that could seat four hundred. The students sat all over the auditorium, and most of them chose to sit toward the back. I repeatedly requested, during the first few weeks, that they sit toward the front when they came for the next class—they never did.

The class met three times a week for fifty-minute sessions, and I noticed that I was exhausted after each lecture. Even though I used a microphone, it felt like I was being drained by trying to reach this widely distributed mass of students. So I got a roll of yellow barricade tape, the type with large black letters reading CAUTION. I went into the auditorium a half hour before class and taped off the entire back half of the room. When the students arrived they naturally migrated to the front, and were even further biased toward the first few rows. Who would want to sit close to the taped-off section, with its unknown dangers?

I ended that lecture with more energy than when I started. Instead of the students draining me, I was being energized by this _____ mass of people who I could now easily interact with. They were there with me, and I could give to them and get from them. I repeated the taping for two weeks. After that the students were habituated to their new seats, and I did not need to close off the back anymore.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① Study Material: A Measure of Good Education
- ② Why Students Don't Want to Sit in the Front
- ③ Teaching: The Most Effective Way of Learning
- ④ Reducing Space Promotes Classroom Interaction
- ⑤ What We Don't Know About Cooperative Learning

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① captive ② impatient ③ carefree
- ④ aggressive ⑤ imaginative

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

There are small birds, called Clark's nutcrackers, that live in an area where almost no food is available in the winter. During autumn, nutcrackers hide stores of food in underground places in perhaps as many as 2,500 to 6,000 different locations. ① During winter, nutcrackers survive by finding and digging up their hidden stores of food. ② One reason nutcrackers have such phenomenal memories is that the areas of their brains involved in memory are larger than the same areas in birds that do not store food. ③ Researchers found that nutcrackers use natural landmarks to remember the locations of their hidden stores. ④ Specifically, the hippocampus, which is involved in transferring short-term memories into long-term memories, is larger in nutcrackers than in nonstoring birds. ⑤ Thus, the nutcracker is biologically prepared for surviving winters by having a larger hippocampus, which helps it better remember the locations of thousands of food stores.

*hippocampus (대뇌 측두엽의) 해마

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

We talk about the wonder of talent all the time. However, your talent does not always translate to success. Some years ago, I worked with a very good literary editor. She was an excellent judge of style and, above all, seemed to fall in love with books. Before that she was a concert pianist. I asked why she had changed professions. She said that she had been giving a concert with a distinguished conductor. After the concert, he mentioned how good her performance had been but added, "But you didn't enjoy it, did you?" She was taken aback. She said she hadn't enjoyed it particularly. He asked why she did it and she said, "Because I'm good at it." She was born into a musical family and showed talent. The conductor said, "Being good at something isn't a good enough reason to spend your life doing it." She finished the season of concerts, closed the piano lid, and never opened it again. Instead, she turned to books, the art form that she

- ① really took delight in
- ② rarely paid attention to
- ③ continuously kept on doing
- ④ actually had a low opinion of
- ⑤ seldom made the effort to understand

5. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 **Chew him out!**이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

In February 1987 on a Continental Airlines flight from Denver to Miami, passengers complained about the dinner. The meal consisted of a cold roast beef sandwich, potato chips, and an apple. As the complaining continued, the chief flight attendant announced he was "embarrassed" about the "substandard" food. "This is a Frontier airplane," he explained. "Frontier Airlines was recently bought by People's Express, which was bought by Texas Air, which also bought Continental. Continental Airlines' catering service is handling the flight, and their trays don't fit into our ovens." The passengers were then invited to send the comment cards from the in-flight magazine to Texas Air executives, but none of the

magazines had comment cards left. It appeared the previous passengers had faced a similar problem. Frustrated, the chief flight attendant gave out the office address of Texas Air chairman Frank Lorenzo and said, "He's responsible." So the passengers wrote letters to the chairman on the spot. Their battle cry was "**Chew him out!**"

- ① Prevent the problem from getting worse!
- ② Find the weakest point of your counterpart!
- ③ Blame the person who is in the highest position!
- ④ Figure out what the most immediate problem is!
- ⑤ Identify the main cause of the problem and remove it!

6. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?6)

One interesting example of self-control strategy imposed by a government is daylight saving time. Most people think that daylight saving time is a ① **great** idea, primarily because they enjoy the extra hour of daylight during the evening. Of course, the number of daylight hours on a given day is ② **fixed**. There is just only one small but influential change. It is just to set the clocks ahead one hour, which does nothing to ③ **increase** the amount of daylight. The simple change of the labels on the hours of the day, calling 'six o'clock' by the name 'seven o'clock,' affects us all into waking up an hour ④ **later**. Along with having more time to enjoy an evening, we end up saving energy too. Historically, the idea was first suggested by Benjamin Franklin as an American delegate in Paris. Known to be stingy, Franklin calculated that thousands of pounds of candle wax could be ⑤ **saved** with his idea.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
Everyone knew Jacob was a bitter old hermit who hated people. He lived by himself in a cabin in the woods. He never came to town, never talked to anyone, and never put up a mailbox or put in a phone. But he had one thing the townsfolk wanted—the very first Bible brought by a preacher when the town was first settled. They wanted it for their centennial celebration. Little Tom listened as the townsfolk complained daily about how much they wanted the old book to be put on display. One day, he walked on out to the little cabin and just asked the old man if he could borrow the book, just for a week. Imagine the surprise on the faces of the people when the boy wandered back to town with the old dusty book in hand. Aren't we like the towns people sometimes? Don't we assume _____?

*hermit 은둔자

- ① opportunity never knocks twice
- ② people ought to be treated differently
- ③ we can't eat our cake and have it too
- ④ everything in life happens for a reason
- ⑤ things won't work out without even trying

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
Sometimes it seems like the entire world is on sale. When three-quarters of the products at the mall are discounted, this sets up a credibility question so much that you no longer pay any notice to the stated "list" or "suggested retail" prices. Right? Wrong. In a study by marketing professor Joel Urbany and his colleagues, consumers were shown one of several variations of a supposed newspaper advertisement for the same RCA nineteen-inch television. In all the ads, the TV was offered at a sale price of \$319. The ads people saw differed, however, in what was given as the list price of the television. It was either \$359, \$419, a ridiculous \$799, or, in some cases, no list

price was indicated. Urbany wasn't too surprised to find that buyers who were shown a plausible list price—\$359 or \$419—thought the televisions were of better value than when people were shown no list price ... or that the \$419 retail price made the set even more attractive than the \$359 price. This simply confirmed what _____ theory has said all along.

- ① disgust ② contrast ③ imitation
- ④ scarcity ⑤ utility

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)
A study of popular design of any fashion period reveals close relationships between clothing and architecture of the period. ① For instance, the Greeks of the Archaic and later periods wore complicated draped clothes that played an important role in Greek art and are found duplicated in Greek architecture. ② The length of Gothic clothing corresponds in form and spirit to the heights of Gothic architecture. ③ In Japan, for example, political movements have been supported by dress. ④ Likewise, in the Renaissance period clothing was designed to broaden the body. ⑤ The wide, rectangular necklines, padded shoulders with detachable sleeves, and bulky shapes of short cloaks echoed the massive forms of Renaissance architecture.

*draped 주름이 잡혀 드리워진

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Pat Costner, an expert on waste issues, believes that our water-based sewage systems do us more harm than good. From the age at which we get potty-trained, we begin to think of water as a waste container and associate water with waste. Costner points out the absolute absurdity of using our most precious resource—water—to transport bodily eliminations to expensive high-tech plants where the water has to be “treated” to remove the sewage. There is a much better, cleaner, and saner solution: it’s called a composting toilet. The simple, waterless technology is perfectly ready to be implemented everywhere on earth, preventing our water from contamination and turning a would-be pollutant and health hazard into a valuable soil additive. Composting toilets are a win-win scenario. Good for the water. Good for soil.

*potty-train (유아에게) 변기 사용 훈련을 시키다

- ① Composting Toilets Save Water
- ② Health Benefits of Drinking Water
- ③ Toilet Seat Covers Keep Germs Away
- ④ Do Water Meters Reduce Water Waste?
- ⑤ What Is the Right Age for Potty-Training?

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?5)

However, recent studies of moderate eaters have shown that egg consumption has little influence on blood cholesterol.

Since high blood cholesterol does increase the risk of heart disease, many medical associations have long recommended limiting our yolk consumption to two or three per week. ① This is partly because blood cholesterol is raised far more powerfully by saturated fats in the diet than by cholesterol itself, and most of the fat in egg yolk is unsaturated. ② It also appears that other fatty substances in the yolk, the phospholipids, interfere with our absorption of yolk cholesterol. ③ So there no longer seems to be any reason to bother counting our weekly yolks. ④ Of course, eggs shouldn’t displace positively heart-protective fruits and vegetables from the diet; and on a strict diet

to deal with serious heart disease or obesity, it may make sense to avoid egg yolks along with similarly fatty animal foods. ⑤ More than 60% of the calories in a whole egg come from fat, a third of them from saturated fat.

*saturated fat 포화 지방

**phospholipid 인지질(생체막의 주요 구성 성분)

6. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

For over a decade, scientists have become concerned about the bycatch of dolphins in Atlantic and other tuna fisheries. Bycatch is the word used to describe fish that are caught in the course of attempting to catch other kinds of fish. The World Wildlife fund has started a project to acquaint Atlantic fisheries with a device called the pinger, which emits an audible signal that keeps dolphins away from nets. The pinger has reduced dolphin bycatch in the Pacific by 98 percent. We feel the pinger should be used in all tuna fisheries. Regrettably, however, there are fisheries that ignore the bycatch problem. The need to feed millions of people has made Indonesian fisheries careless about bycatch. They say they have other priorities.



In spite of the efforts to ___(A)___ the bycatch of dolphins, the problem has not been ___(B)___.

- | | |
|---------------|-------------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① decrease | solved completely |
| ② decrease | estimated exactly |
| ③ distribute | solved completely |
| ④ distribute | estimated exactly |
| ⑤ investigate | solved completely |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Contact with the natural environment can provide an antidote to some of the unhealthy aspects of an urban lifestyle, and there is a growing realization that this should influence the way that our surroundings are planned and managed. Trees and other vegetation have been used in traditional, modern and alternative medicine as sources of pharmaceuticals and other chemicals. But they also help to moderate the effects of other physical environmental factors by acting as a biological buffer. They can filter potentially harmful air pollution and solar radiation, they provide natural shelter against the wind and they help to cool and moisten the air. Contact with nature and contact with animals and plants can have a powerful therapeutic or preventative effect on many people, by reducing stress and helping to improve both mental and physical ability.

*antidote 해독제

- ① Nature Is But Another Name for Health
- ② Environmental Education: Attractive But Ignored
- ③ Should We Intervene in Nature to Meet Our Needs?
- ④ Science: Efforts to Tame Uncontrollable Natural Forces
- ⑤ Nature vs. Science: Which Is the Better Force in the World?

2. (A), (B), (C) 의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Napoleon Bonaparte, on being told the (A)[vices / virtues] of a new general—the man’s heroism, bravery, skill in battle, and so on—waved his hand impatiently. “That’s all good for him,” he said, “but is he lucky?” Napoleon regarded luck as a personal attribute rather than a matter of chance. A lucky person would always win out over (B)[adverse / adaptable]

circumstances, he believed, whereas an unlucky person was fated to meet with failure and disaster on the battlefield. Optimists, of course, would claim that people make their own luck, and that success is the reward for hard work, (C)[persistence / perplexity], and the good fortune to be in the right place at the right time.

- | | | | |
|---|---------|-----------------|-------------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | vices | adverse | persistence |
| ② | vices | adaptable | perplexity |
| ③ | virtues | adverse | persistence |
| ④ | virtues | adaptable | perplexity |
| ⑤ | virtues | adverse | perplexity |

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

I stopped a taxi and got in. I stated my destination and prayed that I wouldn’t (A)[be / have been] late for my job interview, which was scheduled half an hour later. At that time there was a recession and jobs were scarce. The driver acknowledged my instructions but didn’t move off. Instead, he looked (B)[intently / intent] at me through his mirror. “Rachel?” he said, using my childhood nickname. Imagine my astonishment at being so familiarly (C)[addressed / addressing]. When the driver turned around, I had a better view of his face. It was Jensen! Even after two decades we still recognized each other. As I grasped his shoulder over the front seat, I felt a genuine affection, something which is hard to describe.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------------|------------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | be | intently | addressed |
| ② | be | intently | addressing |
| ③ | be | intent | addressing |
| ④ | have been | intently | addressed |
| ⑤ | have been | intent | addressing |

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

From Solomon's point of view, the change we experience as we adapt to things, is not from feeling good to feeling neutral; it's from feeling good to feeling bad. He argues that whenever we experience something that makes us feel either very good or very bad, that experience carries with it an automatic aftereffect that takes us in the opposite emotional direction. If being hot and sticky makes us feel bad, the aftereffect when that feeling ends will be pleasant. If we experience something extremely frightening (a horror movie, a ride on a roller coaster), the aftereffect of that experience will be a feeling of security and well-being, perhaps even euphoria. In general, every positive experience has negative aftereffects and every negative experience has positive aftereffects. The consequence of these aftereffects is to cancel out the initial effects and to move us in the direction of _____—to a state of comfort rather than a state of pleasure.

- ① emotional neutrality
- ② total indifference
- ③ momentary pleasure
- ④ less adaptation
- ⑤ endless curiosity

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

How we respond after our performance is just as important as what happens before and during it. Regardless of how well or poorly we did, the healthiest attitude is to reflect mindfully on our performance, and learn and grow from it. Can we bring an attitude of openness and curiosity as we reflect on the three questions: what worked, what didn't work, and what could we do differently next time?

If we are pleased with our performance, let's thoroughly celebrate and congratulate ourselves for all our hard work (while being careful not to vainly think "I am the greatest!"). If our performance didn't meet our expectations, we need to practice _____: face up to the reality, see exactly what happened as it happened, speak to ourselves kindly, come back to our values, and commit to learning

and growing from the experience. For most of us, this doesn't come naturally. When our minds start to criticize, we are easily hooked. Still, the moment that we realize we've been hooked, we can unhook ourselves and re-engage in the present.

Finally, everyone likes to be appreciated, so let's make sure that we actively appreciate ourselves. Appreciate your commitment, appreciate everything that worked reasonably well, appreciate your own willingness to take a risk, and especially appreciate anything that was an improvement last time, no matter how small it may be.

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은5)

- ① How Curiosity Leads to Creativity
- ② Set Goals for the Next Performance
- ③ Always Appreciate Your Inner Beauty
- ④ Why Our Expectations Are Unrealistic
- ⑤ Post-performance Responses Are Important

6. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?6)

- ① self-deception
- ② self-suggestion
- ③ self-acceptance
- ④ interdependence
- ⑤ time-management

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?1)

Companies by law have to get professional independent financial auditors to examine their books.

When you write a check or when you decide the budget for a holiday, you will more often than not take account of how much money you have in your bank account. ① You will also consider how much your monthly salary is or how much you can afford to put on your credit card and still keep up the payments without too much pain. ② This is a form of financial self-auditing. ③ They look into how much money was made during the previous financial year, how much of that was profitable, how much property and other assets the company owns, and how much debt it has. ④ They then produce a financial snapshot of the company at the end of their financial year in a document called the "year-end company accounts." ⑤ The intention to do so is to allow the shareholders, owners or the company's bankers to have good-quality and reliable information about the financial health of the company.

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Since the concept of a teddy bear is very obviously not a genetically inherited trait, we can be confident that we are looking at a cultural trait. However, it is a cultural trait that seems to be under the guidance of another, genuinely biological trait: the cues that attract us to babies (high foreheads and small faces). ① Cute, baby-like features are inherently appealing, producing a nurturing response in most humans. ② Teddy bears that had a more baby-like appearance—however slight this may have been initially—were thus more popular with customers. ③ Teddy bear manufacturers

obviously noticed which bears were selling best and so made more of these and fewer of the less popular models, to maximize their profits. ④ As a result, using animal images for commercial purposes was faced with severe criticism from animal rights activists. ⑤ In this way, the selection pressure built up by the customers resulted in the evolution of a more baby-like bear by the manufacturers.

3. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

According to Skinner, we, too, in most aspects of our lives, are like pigeons pecking at a button to receive little snacks. And this, according to the cognitive scientist Tom Stafford, explains the check-in impulse behind email and other online technologies. Unlike food, email isn't always rewarding; in fact, it is often annoying. Once upon a time, there could be no new email for days at a time. Much of what we get is uninteresting or indeed difficult to deal with. But every so often we get a message we are very glad to have. That such "rewarding" email comes unpredictably does not dim its attractiveness or keep us from looking for it. On the contrary, the most effective way of maintaining a behavior is not with a consistent, predictable reward, but rather with what is termed "variable reinforcement"—that is, rewards that vary in their frequency or magnitude.



In spite of the rare case of receiving rewarding email, we cannot ___(A)___ the impulse to check email because our behaviors are maintained with the reward presented in a(n) ___(B)___ way.

- (A) (B)
- ① resist consistent
 - ② resist unpredictable
 - ③ notice consistent
 - ④ follow unpredictable
 - ⑤ follow systematic

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

At the level of hours and minutes, the most relevant constants are human heart rates, which normally vary from 60 to 100 beats per minute, and the need to spend roughly one-third of our time sleeping in order to function properly. Biologists and physiologists still don't know why this is so. Moving down to the level of time that occurs at 1/1000 of a second are biological constants with respect to the temporal resolution of our senses. If a sound has a gap in it shorter than 10 milliseconds, we will tend not to hear it, because of resolution limits of the auditory system. For a similar reason, a series of clicks ceases to sound like clicks and becomes a musical note when the clicks are presented at a rate of about once every 25 milliseconds. If you're flipping through static (still) pictures, they must be presented slower than about once every 40 milliseconds in order for you to see them as separate images. Any faster than that and _____ and we perceive motion where there is none.

*constant 상수

- ① details become clearer than when seen one by one
- ② our biological rhythms change along with their speed
- ③ the biological constants of our auditory system disappear
- ④ our visual system and auditory system function together
- ⑤ they exceed the temporal resolution of our visual system

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

In our world of changing political and strategic relationships, maps become propaganda tools. Nowhere is the map more a national symbol and an intellectual weapon than in disputes over territory. When nation A and nation B both claim territory X, they are usually at war cartographically as well. Nation A, which defeated nation B several decades ago and now holds territory X, has incorporated X into A on its maps. If A's maps identify X at all,

they tend to mention it only when they label other provinces or subregions. If nation B was badly beaten, its maps might show X as a disputed territory. Unlike A's maps, B's maps always name X. If B feels better prepared for battle or believes internal troubles have weakened A, B's maps might more boldly deny political reality by _____.

*cartographically 지도 제작에 있어서

- ① graphically incorporating X
- ② putting X closer to A than it is
- ③ eliminating the disputed territory
- ④ distancing B further away from X
- ⑤ depicting the size of B bigger than it is

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

To make plans for the future, the brain must have an ability to take certain elements of prior experiences and reconfigure them in a way that does not copy any actual past experience or present reality exactly. To accomplish that, the organism must go beyond the mere ability to form internal representations, the models of the world outside. It must acquire the ability to _____. We can argue that tool-making, one of the fundamental distinguishing features of primate cognition, depends on this ability, since a tool does not exist in a ready-made form in the natural environment and has to be imagined in order to be made. The neural machinery for creating and holding 'images of the future' was a necessary prerequisite for tool-making, and thus for launching human civilization.

- ① mirror accurate images of the world outside
- ② manipulate and transform these models
- ③ visualize the present reality as it is
- ④ bring the models back from memory
- ⑤ identify and reproduce past experiences faithfully

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁾
 Years ago, I was involved in planning a police operation that was to take place in Lakeland, Florida. As the mission planner was describing the operation order, he seemed to have everything covered. His arms were outstretched over two chairs as he confidently explained the very detailed arrest plan. Suddenly someone asked, "Have you contacted the Lakeland ambulance crew?" Instantly the mission planner withdrew his arms and dropped them between his knees, palms together. He went from dominating a large space to being as narrow as possible, all because he had not made the necessary arrangements. He suddenly lost the initiative. This is a striking example of how quickly our behaviors ebb and flow depending on our level of _____.
 ① confidence ② intelligence ③ morality
 ④ patience ⑤ imagination

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾
 Since life began in the oceans, most life, including freshwater life, has a chemical composition more like the ocean than fresh water. It appears that most freshwater life did not originate in fresh water, but is secondarily adapted, having passed from ocean to land and then back again to fresh water. As improbable as this may seem, the bodily fluids of aquatic animals show a strong similarity to oceans, and indeed, most studies of ion balance in freshwater physiology document the complex regulatory mechanisms by which fish, amphibians and invertebrates attempt to _____. It is these sorts of unexpected complexities and apparent contradictions that make ecology so interesting. The idea of a fish in a freshwater lake struggling to accumulate salts inside its body to mimic the ocean reminds one of the other great contradiction of the biosphere: plants are bathed in an

atmosphere composed of roughly three-quarters nitrogen, yet their growth is frequently restricted by lack of nitrogen.

*amphibian 양서류

**invertebrate 무척추동물

- ① maintain an inner ocean in spite of surrounding fresh water
- ② attain ion balance by removing salts from inside their body
- ③ return to the ocean to escape from their natural enemies
- ④ rebuild their external environment to obtain resources
- ⑤ change their physiology in accord with their surroundings

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³⁾
 I was on vacation at the Disneyland Resort, ① **which** had a fantastic fitness center with some state-of-the-art strength-training equipment I'd never used before. I was ② **fascinated** by the hip-muscle weight machine; I just had to try it. But I started with weights that were too heavy, and I went too fast. I limped for two days after that. A safer approach would have been to start with a lower weight, do fewer repetitions, and do slower movements for a shorter time. I could have come back in two days and ③ **increase** the intensity of my workout. I had used (or abused) my hip muscles in ways I never had before and paid the painful price. If you are just beginning a strength program, words to keep in mind are *thoughtful, slow, and gradual*. Older muscles are more ④ **easily** injured if you do too much too fast. If you lift improperly and tear or injure a muscle, it usually takes at least six weeks ⑤ **to heal**, which is quite a setback. It's not worth the risk of injury.

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Taste is crucial to our survival. In a way, one might think of it as the most important of our senses—helping us to distinguish between that which is nutritious and that which may be poisonous. And yet, on closer inspection, it turns out not to be so important, at least not in terms of perception. While more than half of the brain is involved in processing what we see, only something like 1% of the cerebral cortex is directly involved in taste perception. The reason for this is that our brains pick up on the statistical regularities of the environment, and so we learn to predict the likely taste and nutritional properties of potential foodstuffs on the basis of other sensory cues, such as color and smell. This allows us to assess the likely consequences of ingesting a whole host of different foods without necessarily having to stick them into our mouths first in order to determine what they taste like.

*cerebral cortex 대뇌 피질
**ingest 섭취하다

- ① Good Looking Foods Taste Good As Well!
- ② Taste: The Most Critical Sense for Survival
- ③ Color & Smell: The Fake Cues for Nutrition
- ④ How We Perceive Foods Without Tasting Them
- ⑤ All of Our Senses Help Us Understand Our Surroundings

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?5)

On the other hand, those who are emotionally illiterate blunder their way through lives marked by misunderstanding, frustrations, and failed relationships.

What is the secret of human happiness and fulfillment? Philosophers, prophets, and other sages have debated this question since ancient times without arriving at a satisfactory resolution. ① The advance of psychology in the last century has raised the hope of a scientific answer to the secret. ② Perhaps, in psychological view, systematic, empirical study of human success and failure will tell us how we

should live. ③ Recently psychological experiments showed that understanding the emotions of oneself and others is the key to a satisfying life. ④ For example, those people who are self-aware and responsive to others manage their affairs with wisdom and grace, even in adverse circumstances. ⑤ A scientific understanding of this emotional intelligence may allow us to train our emotional skills so that we can live more fulfilling and productive lives.

6. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

In any organization, decision makers often find themselves working with simplified data that (A)**[lacks / clarifies]** any sort of context. They often deal with information in the abstract instead of experiencing it for themselves. In many cases, their disconnection from customers (B)**[forces / forbids]** them to rely on so-called authorities who are anything but. Having an intuitive understanding of other people can help overcome these challenges. Empathy for the people you serve can make the abstract more grounded and immediate because that information is now connected to a real person you know. It can provide context for the data we receive by (C)**[incorporating / excluding]** factors left off the map. And this kind of connection to other people can, over time, provide the kind of deep experience in a territory that people inside an organization need to identify new opportunities.

*off the map 중요하지 않은, 잊혀진

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------|---------|---------------------|
| ① lacks | | forces | incorporating |
| ② lacks | | forces | excluding |
| ③ lacks | | forbids | incorporating |
| ④ clarifies | | forbids | excluding |
| ⑤ clarifies | | forces | incorporating |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

The underlying idea of world history is that the interaction among human societies resembles not the relationships among billiard balls, but rather among bacteria.

- (A) Similarly, human societies in contact affect each other's development. World historians, recognizing this, seek to understand human history through studying both developments within societies and the way in which societies relate to each other.
- (B) Bacteria, however, fundamentally shape each other as they interact. Because the membranes covering bacteria are full of pores, bacteria can exchange genetic information and can even fundamentally alter each other's basic make-up when they touch.
- (C) Billiard balls rolling around the table may collide and affect each other's trajectories, but they do not actually change each other: The eight ball is an eight ball even after it is struck by the cue ball.

*membrane 얇은 막

**trajectory 궤도

- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
- ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

If taste receptors are sensitive to only four basic tastes: bitter, salty, sour, and sweet, how can we tell the difference between two sweet tastes, such as a brownie and vanilla ice cream, or between two sour tastes, such as lemon juice and vinegar? ① The truth is that a considerable percentage of the sensation we attribute to taste is actually contributed by our sense of smell. ② We experience flavor when we combine the sensations of taste and smell. ③ We no doubt experience the limitations of our taste buds' abilities when we have a cold,

which blocks the nose and cuts out the sense of smell. ④ The memory of a smell often lingers for a lifetime while a visual memory is not accurate after only a few months. ⑤ Since our taste of foods is greatly enhanced by the sense of smell, foods we usually love don't taste good without smell.

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

As the weather becomes too cool for the beach, some of the most enthusiastic sun lovers are flocking to tanning beds to preserve ① **their** summertime color. They are aware of the health risks tanning beds have. In fact, people younger than 30 who use tanning machines ② **to increase** their risk of skin cancer by 75%. The melanoma rate among young women nearly tripled from 1973 to 2004, a period ③ **in which** the use of tanning beds increased significantly. Then why do they use tanning beds? Studies show that tanning salon customers know more about skin cancer ④ **than** non-tanners. Yet emerging evidence shows that frequent tanners seek out ultraviolet radiation, not just because they want to look good but ⑤ **because** they want to feel good.

*melanoma 흑색종

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The words you speak to someone may have the potential to make or break that person, so it is important to choose words carefully. When it comes to benefitting the talk you intend to have with others, this becomes even more important. If you are someone who just says whatever crosses your mind without thinking about how those words might be taken by others, then you are setting yourself up for failure as a small talker. Most people keep away from people they consider too blunt and some will be even brave enough to leave your company if you are insensitive. Careful choice of words means that you would have thought about what you are going to say beforehand. Besides helping you keep the small talk going, thinking before speaking also helps prevent you from saying some embarrassing things you may end up wishing you could swallow.

- ① Never Let Your Friends Get Lonely
- ② Careful Listening: The Key to Success
- ③ Small Talk as an Effective Ice-Breaker
- ④ Be Mindful Before You Say Something
- ⑤ Silence Is Better Than Meaningless Words

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Convergent evolution is the appearance of similar structures in species that _____. It happens when similar mutations and similar environmental pressures produce similar adaptations in otherwise unrelated species. Wings are a classic example of convergent evolution at work. Both vertebrates and insects have them, and both use them to fly, but vertebrate wings and insect wings are "built" differently, develop differently, and function differently. Features produced by convergent evolution are said to be "analogous": similar in function and superficial appearance but different in structure. "Homologous" features, like human hands and whale flippers, are something else: they look similar but also have similar structures, because their "owners" share a common ancestor. Convergent evolution can also produce species that, though geographically and genetically distant from one

another, look similar because they evolved to fit similar environmental conditions. Ostriches and emus—large, flightless birds that live in Africa and Australia, respectively—are a familiar example of this rare phenomenon.

*vertebrate 척추동물

- ① happen to have the same natural enemies
- ② have no direct evolutionary relationship
- ③ have nothing in common in their life cycle
- ④ are biologically classified as the same species
- ⑤ are not geographically far away from one another

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Although keeping your aims to yourself helps ease the fear of failure, it also makes it easy to avoid changing your life and drift back into old habits and routines. This is in keeping with several key findings from psychology. People are more likely to stick to their views and promises if they have made a public commitment. In one classic study, students were asked to estimate the length of some lines that had been drawn on a pad, and either make a public announcement about their judgements, or keep the estimates to themselves. When the participants were informed that their estimates might be wrong, those who _____ were far more likely to stand by their opinion than those who had not told anyone.

- ① had gone public
- ② kept their words
- ③ were against others
- ④ believed in themselves
- ⑤ had gained clear proof

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁾

You may need to write a personal essay when applying to college or university. Personal experience essay focuses on a writer's experience and its importance and impact on you. The people who will read your personal essay are members of the admission committee and your task is to make your essay (A)[**appeal / contribute**] to them. To make your essay exciting you should start with choosing the relevant experience. Describe a situation you consider to be crucial in your development. Whatever topic you decide on, mind that your aim is to (B)[**convey / survey**] its importance to the audience. Your narration should give a deep insight into the details of the event and the readers must gain some meaning why this very experience is so (C)[**remarkable / recurrent**] to you.

- | | | | | | |
|---|------------|-------|--------|-------|------------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | appeal | ..... | convey | ..... | remarkable |
| ② | appeal | ..... | convey | ..... | recurrent |
| ③ | appeal | ..... | survey | ..... | remarkable |
| ④ | contribute | ..... | survey | ..... | recurrent |
| ⑤ | contribute | ..... | survey | ..... | remarkable |

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?²⁾

The news media are hungry for new findings, and reporters often acquire ideas from scientific laboratories before they have been fully tested. ① Also, a reporter who lacks a strong understanding of science may misunderstand or misreport complex scientific principles. ② To tell the truth, sometimes scientists get excited about their findings, too, and leak them to the press before they have been through a thorough review by the scientists' peers. ③ They do their best to evaluate the methods used in each study and assess each study in light of the evidence gathered from other studies. ④ As a result, the public is often

exposed to late-breaking nutrition news stories before the findings are fully confirmed. ⑤ Then, when the hypothesis being tested fails to hold up to a later challenge, consumers feel betrayed by what is simply the normal course of science at work.

3. 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁾

The consequences of a bad outcome resulting from the acceptance of a risk may be minor or catastrophic.

- (A) However, the consequences are not serious, and there are no lasting effects after the person recovers. Therefore, we are willing to use ammonia in our homes and accept the high probability of an exposure.
- (B) For example, ammonia is a common household product. Exposure to ammonia will result in 100 percent of people reacting with watery eyes and other symptoms. The probability of an exposure and the probability of an adverse effect are high.
- (C) In contrast, if a large dam were to fail, it would cause extensive property damage and the deaths of thousands of people downstream. Because the consequences of a failure are high, we insist on very high engineering standards so that the probability of a failure is extremely low.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

4. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁾

In the U.S. healthcare costs have become a dramatic part of the costs of employment. In 2009, the average cost for a company to cover a family was \$12,680. President Obama is now emphasizing that this is nearly the same as the full-time minimum wage. More importantly, the lifestyle choices of employees outside of work drive how much employers will have to pay in healthcare premiums. As much as 70 percent of healthcare costs are related to lifestyle. Employees who smoke or who are overweight cost their employers an extra \$2,000 to \$3,000 a year in health care and sick days. When you eat that extra cheeseburger at night, you are imposing real costs not just on your employer but on your fellow employees. With employer healthcare costs increasing out of control, employers have reacted by reducing coverage and increasing co-pays and deductibles for all employees.

*deductible 공제 금액



Workers who make ___(A)___ lifestyle choices ___(B)___ not just themselves but their employers and colleagues.

(A) (B)

- ① unhealthy entertain
- ② critical hurt
- ③ informed support
- ④ unhealthy hurt
- ⑤ critical entertain

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

Social scientists are uncovering new examples of _____ all the time. In 2012, a series of studies compared men in more "modern" marriages (whose wives worked outside the home full-time) to men in more "traditional" marriages (whose wives worked at home). The researchers wanted to determine if a man's home arrangement affected his professional behavior. It did. Compared to men in modern marriages, men in more traditional marriages

viewed the presence of women in the workplace less favorably. They also denied promotions to qualified female employees more often and were more likely to think that companies with a higher percentage of female employees ran less smoothly. The researchers speculated that men in traditional marriages are not overtly hostile toward women but instead are "benevolent sexists"—holding positive yet outdated views about women.

- ① biases ② progresses ③ commitments
- ④ motivations ⑤ specializations

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁾

A "pot-stirrer" is someone who brings up emotional issues that have already been resolved. Pot-stirrers want to feed the emotional fire and keep it burning for the excitement of the conflict. They can be subtle; they often even appear to be the "helpful" friend or "caring" listener. Let's say you've just let go of a minor conflict with your neighbor, when your other neighbor continues to bring up how annoying this person is, encouraging you _____. The same applies at work. A coworker keeps reminding you that it was you, not Gail, who really deserved the credit for that great idea. Every time he or she says it, it upsets you and opens your wound again.

- ① to cooperate with your competitors
- ② to find the virtues of your neighbor
- ③ not to lose your inner peace of mind
- ④ to hold on to your irritation with the person
- ⑤ not to be involved in your neighbor's business

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

A ship with properly trimmed sails can travel in any direction in relation to the wind except directly into it. While the set of the sails determines the most efficient use of the available wind, the rudder enables the ship to travel in a specific heading. Without a rudder, the ship can do little more than blow aimlessly downwind. What is true of the wind-powered boat is also true of people. There are many things you can do to contribute to your success. You can cultivate a charming personality, develop a dynamic appearance, and receive a fine education. Making these preparations is like setting your sails. However, without a rudder, a proper steering device, you still may fail to get anywhere in life. You need a goal that can steer you in the direction of your choice. A soul without an aim is like a ship without a rudder.

*rudder (배의) 키

- ① the value of taking a chance
- ② the way of choosing a career
- ③ the necessity of setting a goal
- ④ the purpose of going on a journey
- ⑤ the process of a lifelong education

2. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 **This**가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

When the ego cannot deal with information about itself, it will block out the information, thereby effectively blocking out a part of the self from the ego. That part does not cease to exist, but it is no longer allowed outside, visible for others. Now sometimes you meet another person who does allow that characteristic to be visible. That will lead to strong feelings of irritation, sometimes even of wishing the other person removed from your life. This is what the Medusa myth was all about. Medusa was a Gorgon who looked so terrible with snakes around her head, that if

you looked at her directly you would turn into stone. The only way you could look at Medusa was if you looked at her in a mirror. Medusa is a symbol for that part of your self that you cannot meet. You have once decided that it was impossible for you to be like that and you blocked that part of yourself out. So you can only see that part of yourself in the mirror, reflected in the irritating behavior of another person.

*Gorgon (그리스신화) 고르곤(세 자매 괴물)의 하나

- ① seeing the unwanted part of yourself through someone's behavior
- ② facing and analyzing external problems we have caused
- ③ enabling the ego to disguise yourself as a different person
- ④ resolving conflicts with others who irritate you
- ⑤ clarifying others' faults by disclosing them

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

We tend to consider water consumption in strictly immediate terms, such as taking a shower or doing the laundry. ① But it overlooks the inter-connectivity of water use and does not take into account "virtual water" consumption. ② Virtual water refers to water used in the production of an industrial or agricultural product. ③ A single cotton T-shirt, for example, requires over 700 gallons of water to be brought into being. ④ Fabrics made of Egyptian cotton are softer, finer and last longer than any other cotton in the world. ⑤ While purchasing a T-shirt involves no direct water expenditure, the garment is the product of a large investment of water resources.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)
A slippery slope fallacy is an argument in which a speaker claims that taking a first step in one direction will inevitably lead to undesirable further steps. Like a skier speeding down a hill without being able to stop, a slippery slope fallacy suggests that the momentum of one decision or action will cause others to follow. Here is an example of a slippery slope fallacy: If we allow our children to dress in any way they want at school, they soon will be wearing more and more outrageous clothing. They'll start trying to outdress one another. Then there'll be increasingly outrageous behaviors inside and outside the classrooms. Soon they'll turn to violence as they try to top one another. The speaker is making a slippery slope argument by suggesting that if one unwanted thing happens, others are sure to follow. The audience gets caught up in the momentum of this "snowball" argument. Before you accept the full claim made with a slippery slope argument, stop and consider whether _____.

- ① the chain of events really is inevitable
- ② the arguer introduces a familiar topic
- ③ the claim is made by a person of authority
- ④ the speaker diverts attention to other topics
- ⑤ the argument simplifies the existing issues

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?5)

Fortunately most marine mud is disturbed; it is being penetrated and redistributed by crustacea, lugworms and clams.

The very high densities of creatures living in marine mud are an indication of what a rich food source it is. ① This is something of a puzzle since mud is usually lacking in oxygen, upon which organic decomposition and hence nutrient release depends. ② In fact the depth to which the oxygen-loving bacteria responsible for most organic decay can flourish is a mere 1 to 6 millimeters, so most creatures cannot live in mud if the mud is not disturbed. ③ By their activity the muddy environment is transformed. ④ For example, lugworms drive

water through with their body contractions, bringing dissolved oxygen to bacteria, which allows them to break down organic debris, releasing nutrients. ⑤ As a consequence, the bacterial population flourishes and supports a food chain, enriching the mud on which the lugworms feed.

*crustacea 갑각류
**lugworm 갯지렁이

6. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Paul Wilson, a psychologist from the University of Queensland, introduced a fellow academic to different groups of students and asked them to assess how tall he was. Without providing any information to the students, Wilson changed the way in which he introduced the academic each time. On one occasion, he told the class that the man was a fellow student; the next time he said that he was a lecturer; then the man was introduced as an assistant professor; and finally as a full professor. When he was just a fellow student, he was seen as being about seventy inches tall. However, simply saying that he was a lecturer added about one inch, making him a seventy-one-inch tall man. Promoting him to the assistant professor meant that he gained another inch in the eyes of the students, and his rapid promotion to the full professor added an extra inch, bringing him up to about seventy-three inches.



The perceived ____(A)____ of a person can change with that person's apparent ____(B)____.

- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① intimacy | personality |
| ② height | appearance |
| ③ height | status |
| ④ intimacy | status |
| ⑤ wealth | appearance |

