

COMBO

526-550



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# 인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

## ■ COMBO Series *콤보 시리즈*

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

## ■ CORE SET Series *코어셋 시리즈*

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

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

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

Most people think that if they had more money, they would be happier. There is a (A)[**negative / positive**] correlation between income and feelings of happiness, but the association is surprisingly weak. Admittedly, being very poor can make people unhappy, but once people ascend above the poverty level, there is little relation between income and happiness. One reason for this weak association is that a disconnect seems to exist between actual income and how people feel about their financial situation. Recent research suggests that the correlation between actual wealth and people's (B)[**objective / subjective**] perceptions of whether they have enough money to meet their own needs is surprisingly modest. Another problem with money is that in this era of voracious consumption, rising income contributes to escalating material desires. When these growing material desires exceed what people can afford, (C)[**dissatisfaction / satisfaction**] is likely to arise.

- |            |                  |                       |
|------------|------------------|-----------------------|
| (A)        | (B)              | (C)                   |
| ① negative | ..... objective  | ..... dissatisfaction |
| ② negative | ..... subjective | ..... satisfaction    |
| ③ positive | ..... objective  | ..... satisfaction    |
| ④ positive | ..... subjective | ..... dissatisfaction |
| ⑤ positive | ..... subjective | ..... satisfaction    |

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

In the 16th century, when black people from Africa were being sold as slaves, some Europeans believed that skin color could be changed depending on \_\_\_\_\_. They assumed that if a black person left Africa and moved to those areas where the sun would have a less powerful effect, he or she might end up becoming yellow. However, after Columbus discovered the New World, this assumption turned out to be wrong. It was

found that the natives in North America were dark-skinned, despite a climate similar to that of Europe. The skin color of black people from Africa who ended up in Europe and the New World has not become light at all.

- ① which ancestors a person has
- ② when a person starts making up
- ③ how much sunlight a person receives
- ④ which tribe a person belongs to
- ⑤ what kind of occupation a person has

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

An executive team decides on a new strategy. The team enthusiastically celebrates any sign that the strategy is a success. Everywhere the executives look, they see plenty of confirming evidence, while indications to the contrary remain unseen or are quickly dismissed as "exceptions" or "special cases." They have become blind to disconfirming evidence. What can you do? If the word "exception" crops up, lift up your ears. Often it hides the presence of disconfirming evidence. It pays to listen to Charles Darwin: In his youth, he set out to fight the *confirmation bias* systematically. Whenever observations were inconsistent with his theory, he took them very seriously and noted them down immediately. He knew that the brain actively "forgets" disconfirming evidence after a short time. The more correct he judged his theory to be, the more actively he looked for \_\_\_\_\_.

\*disconfirm 부당성을 증명하다

- ① illustrations
- ② neutrals
- ③ opportunities
- ④ supporters
- ⑤ contradictions

4. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Children are often jealous of the better possessions of other children and become rapidly dissatisfied. One of the tasks of parenthood is to help children to learn to be satisfied with (A)[what / that] they have rather than demanding the possessions of others. It is a difficult task, and few of us grow to be adults without this childish voice still making itself (B)[hear / heard]. You hear of a friend's success, and instead of feeling happy you're annoyed by it. Is this your inner child playing: "I want yours"? Perhaps you have observed in yourself, or seen in the behavior of others, the desire to have everything that others have, (C)[ranges / ranging] from a new-style potato peeler or bottle opener to a new car; from gadgets to status symbols of all kinds.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① what ..... heard ..... ranges
- ② what ..... heard ..... ranging
- ③ what ..... hear ..... ranges
- ④ that ..... hear ..... ranges
- ⑤ that ..... heard ..... ranging

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

But empathy is not just about an awareness of the pain and suffering around us.

We empathize much more frequently than we would ever imagine. ① Most of us exercise our empathic brains every day, although we are often not conscious of doing so. ② When you notice a new work colleague is nervous before giving a presentation, you might try to imagine the anxiety and uncertainty she is feeling, and give her the reassurance she needs. ③ You see someone begging under a bridge, and rather than just pitying him (remember, that's sympathy), you may think about what it feels like to sleep out on a cold winter night or to have people walk straight past you without even bothering to look you in the eye. ④ Even when choosing a birthday present for your favorite aunt, you think about the kind of gift that would really delight her, not what you

might personally wish for as a present. ⑤ I am convinced that we cannot explain vast realms of social life without acknowledging the reality and importance of everyday empathy.

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

Earth abounds with many, many different kinds of living things. Nearly one and a half million species of living things are known. All the species on Earth look very different, yet all of them are related. The mold growing on your bread, the trees growing on your street, the insects buzzing around in your room, the pets sleeping by your bed, and you, yourself, are all members of a single type of life that descended from the same source. The evidence for this conclusion is provided by the fact that all living things share the following properties. All life on Earth is made of single cells or groups of cooperating cells. All life on earth uses the same biochemicals to construct cell parts and to store and use energy. All life on Earth uses the same chemical "language" and chemical structure (DNA) to store and pass on genetic information.



There is an underlying \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to the \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of life on Earth.

(A) (B)

- ① unity ..... diversity
- ② unity ..... evolution
- ③ purpose ..... origin
- ④ purpose ..... diversity
- ⑤ order ..... evolution

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1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?1)  
Understanding the messages included in vocal traits takes some practice and requires that you pay close attention. ① More than other traits, tone of voice shifts from second to second depending on the environment and circumstances, and so if you're not alert, you can miss something critical. ② While permanent traits such as a loud, booming voice may be easy to interpret, other, more temporary characteristics such as pitch and pace of speech can be harder to grasp. ③ People with loud voices usually tend to be indifferent to the atmosphere, and don't realize it until they are asked to talk softer. ④ Also, a given tone can sometimes have the opposite meaning. ⑤ So pay special attention to whether the tone matches or conflicts with the person's body language and words.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
In a penalty situation in soccer, the ball takes less than 0.3 seconds to travel from the player who kicks the ball to the goal. There is not enough time for the goalkeeper to watch the ball's trajectory. He must make a decision before the ball is kicked. Soccer players who take penalty kicks shoot one third of the time at the middle of the goal, one third of the time at the left, and one third of the time at the right. Surely goalkeepers have spotted this, but what do they do? They dive either to the left or to the right. Rarely do they stay standing in the middle—even though roughly a third of all balls land there. Why would they jeopardize saving these penalties? The simple answer: \_\_\_\_\_. It looks more impressive and feels less embarrassing to dive to the wrong side than to freeze on the spot and watch the ball sail past.

① agility      ② appearance      ③ indecision  
④ accuracy      ⑤ impatience

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)  
The feeling of \_\_\_\_\_ has powerful motivational qualities. For example, a real estate agent who is trying to sell a house to a "hesitating" prospect sometimes will call the prospect with news of another potential buyer who has seen the house, liked it, and is scheduled to return the following day to talk about terms. The potential buyer is commonly described as an outsider with plenty of money: "an out-of-state investor buying for tax purposes" and "a rich physician and his wife moving into town" are favorites. The tactic can work very well. The thought of losing out to a rival frequently turns the prospect from hesitant to zealous.

① respecting others' lives  
② keeping company with outsiders  
③ donating valuable things to a charity organization  
④ changing a situation or an environment  
⑤ being in competition with others

## 4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Caring for their child while they are in the hospital can place a much greater burden on parents than caring for their child at home. Travelling to and from the hospital means juggling visiting and caring for the child, with the rest of their lives. If the family has other children, parents' contact with them and the child's contact with their siblings will be disrupted when one child is hospitalized long term. Similarly, relationships between parents and with other family members and friends may be affected and parents may have relatively little opportunity for social support. Friends and relatives may have to travel a greater distance than they otherwise would to visit the child, and restrictions on the number of visitors can mean that the child and their parents cannot see groups of their family or friends together.

\*juggle (두 가지 이상의 일을 동시에) 곡예하듯 하다

- ① necessity of constantly encouraging a child in the hospital
- ② parents' absolute roles in caring for a child in the hospital
- ③ factors you have to consider in taking care of your relatives
- ④ economic burden the hospitalization of a child places on parents
- ⑤ effects of hospitalization of a child on family members and friends

## 5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

The lack of real, direct experience in and with nature has caused many children to regard the natural world as mere abstraction, that fantastic, beautifully filmed place ① **filled** with endangered rainforests and polar bears in peril. This overstated, often fictionalized version of nature is no more real—and yet no less real—to them than the everyday nature right outside their doors, ② **waits** to be discovered in a child's way, at a child's pace. Consider the University of Cambridge study which found that a group of eight-year-old children was able to identify ③ **substantially** more characters from animations

than common wildlife species. One wonders whether our children's inherent capacity to recognize, classify, and order information about their environment—abilities once essential to our very survival—is slowly devolving to facilitate life in ④ **their** increasingly virtualized world. It's all part of ⑤ **what** Robert Pyle first called "the extinction of experience."

\*peril 위험

\*\*devolve 퇴화하다

## 6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

There is nothing more likely to annoy people than a mis-spelling of their name; and nothing more likely to fascinate them than an account of their name's origins.

- (A) Nonetheless, thanks to over a century of academic study of personal names, a great deal of reliable information now exists, and is available for consultation in name dictionaries.
- (B) Very few, however, know where their name comes from. The study of personal names, in any case, suffers from the same kinds of research difficulties as does the study of place names. The earlier forms of a name are often uncertain.
- (C) That's because scribes may have introduced errors while copying from one document to another, or different dialect pronunciations may have led to various spellings of the same name. In one study, over 130 kinds of the name *Mainwaring* were found among the documents belonging to that family.

\*scribe 필경사

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



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1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?1)

When it comes to reducing childhood obesity and diabetes across America, a new study finds that early ① **intervention** in school can help. In many schools, foods that are served to school students are high in fat and calories. However, changes are slowly taking place, resulting in these foods being replaced by healthier ② **alternatives**. Researchers followed up to 4,600 students from 42 middle schools, which were randomly ③ **assigned** to begin offering healthier foods, or to remain offering high calorie foods. Children attending the schools serving healthier foods were much less likely to be ④ **obese** by the end of the 8th grade. The study shows that a school-based program can ⑤ **increase** obesity and certain risk factors for type 2 diabetes in youth at high risk for the disease.

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

It is not difficult to understand why supermarkets are so popular. ① They display a wide range of different products, including ready-made meals alongside fresh food, and even many different brands of the same product. ② They promise guaranteed quality at reasonable prices. ③ Consumers are attracted by the idea that they can save money by buying extra quantities of special offers or by "earning" points according to the amount that they spend. ④ They appreciate the time they can save by buying everything they need under one roof and at one cash register, rather than having to make a series of small purchases at different specialist shops. ⑤ Supermarkets drive out the independent family-run shops that provide a focus for local communities.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Loss of \_\_\_\_\_ is perhaps the most obvious shadow side of technological cooperation systems. In order to cooperate with more people, we need to know more about them, and that means that they will know more about us. The tools that enable cooperation also transmit to a large number of others a constellation of intimate data about each of us. In the recent past, it was said that digital information technology, such as the magnetic strips on credit cards, leaves a "trail of electronic breadcrumbs" that can be used to track individuals. In the future, the trail will become a moving cloud as individuals broadcast information about themselves to devices within ten yards, a city block, or the entire world.

\*breadcrumbs 빵 부스러기

- ① privacy                      ② diversity                      ③ affection
- ④ efficiency                    ⑤ consistency



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
When I am out for an evening walk with my five-year-old daughter and three-year-old son, we often play games with our shadows on the street as the sun sets. If either of my children walks into the path of my much larger shadow, their image disappears. When my son steps into his big sister's shadow, he has to move a bit faster to escape. What my kids love most is being able to see their full image projected on the street ahead, which grows in size as the sun sets in the background. While we have fun with this, I can't help but think about what this imagery represents. For me, it is a great reminder of \_\_\_\_\_. As a parent, I need to avoid the temptation and ease of treating my children the same. I have to avoid pressuring them into boxes created by society's expectations or my own. My role is to help my children be more of who they already are.

- ① why we have so much conflict in our lives
- ② how dynamic and diverse this universe really is
- ③ the basic human need to carve out one's own image
- ④ the importance of trial and error and making mistakes
- ⑤ the power of positive thoughts and verbal reinforcement

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

The spoonful of 95°C soup hitting your foot hurts, but not as badly as it would if you accidentally spilled the entire pot of 95°C soup on your foot.

Heat and temperature are two quantities that can be easily confused. Imagine cooking a very large pot of chicken soup on the stove. Let's suppose you heat the soup until it is 95°C, quite hot. ① You grab a spoon and take out a spoonful of soup to taste. ② As you remove the spoonful of soup from the pot, it has the same temperature as the larger sample. ③ Unfortunately, as you bring the soup towards your mouth to taste it, the spoon slips from your hand, pouring its contents on your

bare foot. ④ If both the spoonful and the pot full of soup have the same temperature, why would the larger sample cause more damage if it came in contact with your skin? ⑤ The answer to the question lies in the difference between temperature and heat.

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

Researchers found a significantly different natural history of milk allergy than what had been reported in the previous studies. The existing result would have said that the vast majority of milk allergies are outgrown by age 3 and if not by 3, certainly by 5 or 6. However, according to a new study, which examined children who had been sent to a pediatric allergy center because of a milk allergy when they were infants, the prediction for developing tolerance to milk is worse than previously estimated. The study found that 42 percent of the group outgrew their allergy to milk by the age of 8 and 64 percent by the age of 12. The study found that 79 percent of the group outgrew their allergy to milk by the age of 16, which means one in five did not outgrow the milk allergy by that age.



A milk allergy may now truly be a \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ disease and the majority of children may not \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the disease before entering elementary school.

- |                          |                |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| (A)                      | (B)            |
| ① more persistent        | ..... overcome |
| ② more persistent        | ..... realize  |
| ③ rather life-long       | ..... realize  |
| ④ genetically influenced | ..... develop  |
| ⑤ genetically influenced | ..... overcome |

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Human growth is a process of experimentation, trial, and error, ultimately leading to wisdom. Each time you choose to trust yourself and take action, you can never quite be certain how the situation will turn out. Sometimes you are victorious, and sometimes you become disillusioned. The failed experiments, however, are no less valuable than the experiments that ultimately prove successful; in fact, you usually learn more from the perceived "failures" than you do from your perceived "successes." Most people feel great disappointment and anger when their plans in which they've invested a great deal of energy, time, and money fall through. The first reaction of most of us is to feel that we have failed. While it is easy enough to jump to this depressing conclusion, it will impede your ability to progress with your life lessons.

Rather than viewing your own mistakes as failures and others' mistakes as slights, you can view them as opportunities to learn. Every situation in which you do not live up to your own expectations is an opportunity to learn something important about your own thoughts. Every calamity is a spur and a precious hint. Every situation in which you feel "wronged" by another person is a chance to learn something about your reactions. Whether it is your own wrongdoing or someone else's, a \_\_\_\_\_ is simply an opportunity to evolve further along your spiritual path.

When you consider the hardships of life—the disappointments, hurts, losses, illnesses, and all the tragedies you may suffer—and shift your perception to see them as opportunities for learning and growth, you become empowered. You can take charge of your life and rise to its challenges, instead of feeling defeated, victimized, or cast adrift.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① There Is No Education Like Discipline
- ② There Are No Failures in Life, Only Lessons
- ③ Every Human Life Has Sorrow and Joy
- ④ No Success or Failure Is Necessarily Final
- ⑤ Luck Is Where Opportunity Meets Preparation

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① refusal      ② mistake      ③ temptation
- ④ retreat      ⑤ challenge

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Rice paddies are "built," not "opened up" the way a wheat field is. You don't just clear the trees, underbrush, and stones, and then plow.

- ① Rice paddies are carved into mountainsides in an elaborate series of terraces, or painstakingly constructed from marshland and river plains.
- ② The crops turn a magical green, and by the time of the first harvest, the land becomes an unending sea of yellow.
- ③ They have to be irrigated, so a complex system of channels must be dug from the nearest water source.
- ④ The paddy itself, meanwhile, has to have a hard clay floor; otherwise the water will simply seep into the ground.
- ⑤ And the paddy has to be carefully engineered so that it will drain properly and also keep the plants submerged at the optimum level.

\*rice paddy 논

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

More has been written about honeybees than any other species of insect. All honeybees are social and cooperative insects. They have a bright color pattern to warn potential predators or honey thieves that they have a weapon to defend themselves. However, do you know that honeybees die after they sting you? Their stings have special barbs, attached to a poison sac, that lodge so firmly in a victim's skin that when the bee flies off, both sting and sac, together with a large part of the abdomen, are fatally ripped off from its body. But it's not \_\_\_\_\_, for honeybees are nature's kamikaze pilots. The poison sac is surrounded by muscles that allow it to continue pumping venom into the victim for up to 20 minutes after the bee has gone, making it a very effective warning to anything thinking of threatening the bee's 50,000-plus colleagues in the hive.

\*barb 갈고리, 가시

- ① a solemn sacrifice
- ② a pointless death
- ③ an intentional behavior
- ④ a natural consequence
- ⑤ a remarkable phenomenon

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

Nowadays, travelers who want a visual record of their vacations ① **pack** a camera. But before 1900, ② **when** George Eastman first introduced the Brownie camera, travelers recorded their impressions of the places they visited in a notebook with ink, pencils, or watercolors. ③ **Think** of Charles Darwin, who might not have come up with his theory of evolution without thousands of sketches he made of his trip to the Galápagos Islands. Travel sketchers really "see" the places they visit, and not just in a superficial way. Let's take the famous lone cypress tree ④ **overlooks** Pebble Beach near Carmel, California, as an example. Today's camera-carrying tourists generally think, "Oh, that's pretty," and proceed to snap a quick digital photo. But a travel sketcher would take the time ⑤ **to notice** its trunk's subtle shading and its lengthening shadow.

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

In 1990 a team of psychologists investigated the facial features that determined male facial attractiveness. Among many features, mustaches and beards were associated with lower attractiveness ratings. However, in one of their trials, the researchers ran across a positive correlation of attractiveness with stubble. The study deliberately excluded faces with mustaches or beards from the experimental sample, but some of the photographed faces nonetheless appeared smoother (more clean-shaved) than others. The women's responses showed a surprising preference for faces with a more visible (though shaved) beard. The researchers interpreted this to mean that the capacity to grow a beard was a favorable mature feature, whereas an actual beard would obscure the desirable young qualities of the face. In short, stubble was the sort of balance women were looking for: masculine, but not too much.

\*stubble (최근에 면도를 하지 않아서) 거뭇거뭇한 수염자국

- ① Hair on Men's Faces Was Affected by Power
- ② Beards: Positive to Men, Negative to Women
- ③ Why Women Prefer Young Looks in Men's Faces
- ④ Shaving: A Sign of Men's Diligence and Self-control
- ⑤ Attractive Balance Between Hairy and Smooth Faces

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

But equally evidently a late-acting lethal will be more stable in the gene pool than an early-acting lethal.

Any gene exerts its maximum effect on bodies at some particular stage of life, and lethals and semilethals are not exceptions. ① Most genes exert their influence during foetal life, others during childhood, others during young adulthood, others in middle age, and yet others in old age. ② Obviously lethal genes will tend to be removed from the gene pool. ③ A gene that is lethal in an older body may still be successful in the gene pool, provided its lethal effect does not show itself until after the body has had time to do at least some reproducing. ④ For instance, a gene that made old bodies develop cancer could be passed on to numerous offspring because the individuals would reproduce before they got cancer. ⑤ On the other hand, a gene that made young adult bodies develop cancer would not be passed on to very many offspring, and a gene that made young children develop fatal cancer would not be passed on to any offspring at all.

\*lethal 치사 유전자

\*\*foetal 태아의

\*\*\*gene pool 유전자 풀(어떤 종속의 유전자 총체)

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

The purpose of education has been defined as making people happier. The assumption that it does make people happier \_\_\_\_\_. Those who are conscious of their lack of education are discontented, simply because they have been given to understand that more education would have made them happier. On the other hand, to be educated above the level of those

whose social habits and tastes one has inherited, may cause a division within a man which interferes with happiness; even though, when the individual is of superior intellect, it may bring him a fuller and more useful life. And to be trained, taught or instructed above the level of one's abilities and strength may be disastrous; for education is a strain, and can impose greater burdens upon a mind than that mind can bear. Too much education, like too little education, can produce unhappiness.

- ① varies in regions and cultures
- ② needs to be considered separately
- ③ is bound to be realized at any cost
- ④ is true only if accompanied by efforts
- ⑤ has long been supported by intellectuals

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?3)

Common wisdom says that Internet social networking allows us to expand our circle of friends. However, a recent study says we're as ① **limited** in our social contacts as we ever were. About twenty years ago, the British anthropologist, Robin Dunbar, observed a ② **correlation** between the sizes of primate brains and the number of social contacts. He concluded that humans can ③ **handle** regular contact with a number of friends somewhere between 100 and 200, and 150 became the standard Dunbar number for our species. Dunbar went on to say that this number has been ④ **changeable** throughout human history. For example, prehistoric hunter-gatherer groups would split when they ⑤ **surpassed** 150 individuals in size, as well as other groupings such as academic subspecialties or working groups within corporations.

\*primate 영장류

4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?4)

The need to feel cared for and secure has its origins at the earliest stages of our development, which makes biological sense. Without ① **being cared for**, we wouldn't survive. In a fascinating series of studies, Michael Meaney, a professor at McGill University, found that the quality of nurturing a mother rat gives to her offspring literally ② **altering** the way the DNA in the offspring's genes is expressed. ③ **Exposed** to stress, baby rats who've received a lot of licking and grooming from their mothers later produce fewer stress hormones than rats who receive less care. The more nurtured rats also grow up ④ **to be** more alert, confident, and bold in their behaviors and more likely to nurture their own offspring. The same pattern is true, Meaney believes, of all species. More than any species, however, human beings carry this need for nurturing forward throughout their lives, at home and at work, the intensity of the need influenced by the degree ⑤ **to which** it was met early in their lives.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Our sense of smell is particularly vulnerable to outside influence. A team of scientists at Oxford has shown that a simple word label can profoundly alter what we think our noses are telling us. When an experimental subject is given odorless air to smell but told he is smelling cheddar cheese, his olfactory areas light up in hungry anticipation. But when the same air arrives with a "body-odor" label, the subject unwittingly shuts down the smell areas of his brain. Although the sensation hasn't changed—it's still just purified air—the mind has completely revised its olfactory response. We unknowingly deceive ourselves. In reality, our olfactory sensations \_\_\_\_\_.

\*olfactory 후각의

- ① control our overall mood
- ② bring about old memories
- ③ keep us from enjoying food
- ④ are influenced by their context
- ⑤ compensate for the loss of sight

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

We think of pain as one thing subjectively, but evolutionarily there are two kinds: there is acute pain and there is chronic pain. Acute pain occurs when you touch a flame or a hot kettle and you say "Ouch!" and you withdraw your hand. Chronic pain occurs when there's a fracture, and there's severe pain caused by the fracture and your hand becomes immobilized—you can't withdraw it. Even though they feel the same perceptually, evolutionarily they're very different. The function of acute pain is to mobilize the hand and remove it from the source of tissue injury to protect the hand. Chronic pain is the exact opposite. When there's an injury to a metacarpal bone, your hand freezes up and gets "paralyzed" temporarily. Any attempt to move it is painful so you don't move the arm—because moving it would cause further tissue injury. It's a protective reflex—immobilization. And then, as the injury heals, you start moving your hand again and the pain goes away.

\*metacarpal bone 손바닥 뼈



Acute pain and chronic pain produce \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ behavior, and by doing so, the pain contributes to our \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① opposing ..... protection
- ② opposing ..... patience
- ③ unexpected ..... cooperation
- ④ aggressive ..... cooperation
- ⑤ aggressive ..... protection



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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
Why does Seattle \_\_\_\_\_ than Spokane? If you look at a map of the state, you will find the Cascade Mountains between Seattle and Spokane. This mountain range runs in a north-south direction through the entire state. The prevailing winds across North America blow from west to east. The air reaching Seattle, which is on the western side of the mountain range, contains a lot of water vapor due to evaporation of water from the Pacific Ocean. As a result, the climate is relatively rainy. However, as this moist air reaches the Cascade Mountains and is forced upward, it expands due to lower pressure and its temperature drops. At the lower temperature, water condenses to form rain. The western slopes of these mountains tend to receive a lot of rain. As the air passes beyond the mountains, it carries with it much less water vapor than it had before.

- ① get more rain
- ② have less moisture
- ③ become warmer
- ④ enjoy finer weather
- ⑤ have lower pressure

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
Many years ago, the media critic Marshall McLuhan famously said, "\_\_\_\_\_." The form itself, no matter what its content, creates the relationship between the participant and the medium, so much so that the relationship goes beyond the connection between an individual and program—movie, television show, website—and becomes part of an entire cultural event. As far back as the advent of books in the Renaissance, or as close as the invention of movies at the turn of the twentieth century, the popularity of radio in the 1920s, television in the early 1950s, and the Internet at the end of the twentieth century,

media have made and remade society in important and lasting ways. We are changed, individually and collectively, by the history of media, by the introduction of new media, and by the variety of ways we interact with it all.

- ① History repeats itself
- ② The medium is the message
- ③ The content changes the form
- ④ Relationships depend on the number
- ⑤ Culture determines the quality of life

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)  
Once upon a time, I represented the buyer of an apartment complex. I went to tour this apartment complex and I inquired as to the asking price. The owner said "It is \$1,000,000." I employed a technique called cringing. I said "A million! My buyer can't pay that. That's too much!" And then I was silent. He kind of shifted uncomfortably for a few seconds as the silence became unbearable, and then he said "Well, the best I can do is \$900,000." He cut down the price by \$100,000 in less than 20 seconds. Suppose that, rather than staying silent and letting the seller speak next, I began talking again. What do you suppose the odds would have been of him conceding a significant chunk of money? Probably not very high. It is likely he would have let me keep talking and tell him what my buyer would pay and then use the cringe tactic on me if I had not initiated cringing.

- ① Silence in Strategic Negotiations
- ② The Role of the Real Estate Agent
- ③ The Advantage of Hiring the Agent
- ④ The Best Home: Price vs. Ambience
- ⑤ How to Sell the House at a High Price

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

College and university professors often see lack of effort as laziness. Not going to tutoring or taking advantage of a professor's office hours is seen as irresponsible or immature.

- (A) A person with this mindset sees tutoring and extra work as wasted effort. Other students with similar mindsets may work hard but tell themselves, "This is hard... I can't get it... Maybe I should drop the class."
- (B) In contrast, those with growth mindsets work hard, even on work for classes they don't like, and because they know the effort will likely produce improved results, they see greater success. Those students are not smarter; they just see themselves differently.
- (C) In fact, it may be that a student's fixed mindset is causing many of his or her problems. If you have always struggled with reading, you may believe it is because you are simply "bad at reading" or "not smart in that way."

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

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

But there's no guarantee that the changes will always benefit workers or expand the middle class.

The impact of modern technology may be felt more in the distribution of jobs than in the overall employment figures. ① The mechanization of manual labor during the Industrial Revolution destroyed some good jobs, but it led to the creation of vast new categories of middle-class occupations. ② As companies expanded to serve bigger and more distant markets, they hired a number of supervisors and accountants, designers and marketers. ③ Demand grew for teachers, doctors, lawyers, librarians, pilots, and all sorts of other professionals. ④ The makeup of the job market

is never static; it changes in response to technological and social trends. ⑤ With computers being programmed to take over white-collar work, many professionals are being forced into lower-paying jobs or made to trade full-time posts for part-time ones.

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

All well-designed spaces are comforting because they meet psychological needs for perceived control of our environment (including whether to be alone or with other people) and refreshment. Without communication, humans become animals, and without comfort, humans are greatly diminished. We lose our ability to process information in a sophisticated way. We become so stressed ① **that** the tension distracts us from things we need to focus on. In a well-designed place, people can concentrate when they need to and ② **relaxed** as desired. They can adjust the temperature and lighting levels without any concern about ③ **what** other people might think about the choices they have made. People can also restock their mental energy in a well-designed space. Every day, we use our minds ④ **repeatedly** to solve complicated problems. This runs down our cognitive batteries, and after a while we need to recharge those batteries. Our infinitely rechargeable mental batteries can be restocked through experiences such as looking at fish tanks or being in an ⑤ **absorbing** place that is effortlessly interesting, such as a museum.



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1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Anyone who has tried to complete a jigsaw puzzle as the clock ticked on toward a deadline knows that the more they struggle to find the missing pieces, the harder it is to find them. As soon as the clock stops, on the other hand, the pieces virtually find each other. Why do the answers we missed in an exam so often occur to us as soon as we turn in the test? The answer, surely, is that we are trying too hard. We are trying in an anxious or frustrated way, and not surprisingly, this makes us tense up. This kind of trying results from doubt. If we didn't doubt our ability to perform the task at hand, we wouldn't need to try. You don't "try" to sit down and pick up the newspaper when you get home from work, do you?

- ① 스트레스 유발 요인은 사람마다 다양하다.
- ② 적당한 긴장감은 집중력과 수행 속도를 향상한다.
- ③ 과도한 경쟁의식은 성급한 상황 판단을 부추긴다.
- ④ 적절한 휴식은 암기력을 향상하는 데 도움이 된다.
- ⑤ 자기 능력을 의심하면 과도하게 애쓰다가 일을 그르친다.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

One of the most important factors that influences an organization's response to its external environment is its culture. Organization culture is the set of important assumptions about the organization and its goals and practices that members of the company share. In this way, company's culture provides a framework that organizes and directs people's behavior on the job. Thus, the culture of an organization \_\_\_\_\_. For example, the way people dress and behave, the way they interact with each other and with customers, and the qualities that are likely to be valued by their managers are usually quite

different at a bank than they are at a rock-music company, and different again at a law firm or an advertising agency.

- ① becomes easily ignored by people
- ② aligns with the cooperative environment
- ③ promotes members' loyalty to the group
- ④ shows variety depending on the workplace
- ⑤ influences the relationship between members

3. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Some linguists thought that some "primitive" languages were intermediate between animal languages and civilized ones. They (A)[**adopted / abandoned**] this idea when they discovered that grammatical rules varied in complexity independently of social development. An American Indian language, for example, has twice as many case endings as Latin. Other proposed characteristics of "primitive" languages, such as the (B)[**abuse / absence**] of appropriately general words, proved to be unreliable indicators of evolutionary grades. The Agta of the Philippines have thirty-one different verbs that refer to particular types of fishing. Yet they lack a generic word meaning "to fish." In fact, they have no need to refer to fishing as a general activity for their living. Linguists realize that the failure of a language to have a general word is (C)[**relevant / irrelevant**] to its evolutionary standing.

\*case ending 격 변화 어미

- |   | (A)       | (B)     | (C)        |
|---|-----------|---------|------------|
| ① | adopted   | abuse   | relevant   |
| ② | adopted   | absence | relevant   |
| ③ | abandoned | absence | irrelevant |
| ④ | abandoned | absence | relevant   |
| ⑤ | abandoned | abuse   | irrelevant |

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

I believe that it is as citizens of the world that we can flourish in the coming generation. As individuals we will find the maximum outlet for our creative energies and income-earning potential when we are part of global networks, at work and at play. Workers in enterprises that are active on the global stage, in finance, tourism, information technology, or manufacturing, will have more opportunities in the growing global economy. An expanding world market will offer avenues of advancement for professionals engaged with China, India, and other emerging markets. Being part of such global networks will let each of us be able to know the global trends. We can understand much better the forces of global politics, demography, economics, and ecology that are reshaping the world and that will provoke new forms of global cooperation.

- ① cooperative qualities as citizens of the world
- ② technology and its positive effects on the world
- ③ necessity of trading with emerging markets
- ④ interconnectedness of humans, nature, and the world
- ⑤ potential benefits of being part of the global networks

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

What is seen as the eyes move about, depends in part, on who is doing the seeing. Men, for instance, have been shown to notice different things from ① **those** that women do. When viewing a mock purse snatching by a male thief, for instance, women tended to notice the appearance and actions of the woman ② **whose** purse was being snatched. Men, on the other hand, were more accurate regarding details about the thief. In the same way, right-handed people have also been shown to remember the orientation of certain objects they have seen more accurately than left-handers ③ **do**. Years ago, after the Hale-Bopp comet made a spectacular appearance in the skies, investigators in England asked left and right-handers ④ **if** they could remember which way the comet

had been facing when they saw it. Right-handers were significantly more likely than left-handers ⑤ **remembered** that the comet had been facing to the left.

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

But if it flows directly from the source to consumers, surely it must output vast amounts of garbage.

The Internet is profoundly shifting how we get information. Whether it's through social-networking sites, blogs, or discussion groups, it is increasingly the resource of choice. ① And one of its key features is that it is unedited and devoted to open contribution, so the Internet has become the main way we interact with the world when we're not face-to-face with it. ② It cannot be waved aside by saying that we should just become our own editors and think more critically. ③ Our decisions are only as good as the information, and no amount of caution will defeat misinformation if we end up acting on it, or use it to justify our deepest beliefs. ④ Nor can it be dismissed by saying that perhaps a little misinformation is the price we pay for introducing democracy to the distribution of knowledge. ⑤

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Gregory Norris, an industrial ecologist, is working with an elementary school in York, Maine, to help it grow its environmentally friendly footprint.

- (A) Those two schools will repeat the process, each giving blankets to two other schools, in an ever-expanding sequence. The math of such geometric progression starts a ripple effect throughout the region and, potentially, far beyond.
- (B) Houses that get the blankets will share part of their fuel savings with the school, which can use that cash to make improvements at the school and still have plenty left over to buy water blankets to give away to two other schools.
- (C) Norris got Owens-Corning, a giant glass products corporation, to donate three hundred fiberglass blankets for water heaters to the school. In Maine, those blankets can reduce carbon emissions by a significant amount—and save households around seventy dollars a year in utility bills.

\*geometric progression 등비수열

- 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)

By the late 1700s, light began to separate country from city more fully. Little by little, the city night \_\_\_\_\_. The privileged and wealthy, who had always been profligate with light—the more their parties and dances were brilliantly illuminated, the greater seemed their position and power—now habitually rose late in the day, so that rising late, too, became a mark of prestige. One of their contemporaries complained that the courtiers altered “the order of nature by making the day into night and

the night into day, namely when they stay awake in order to indulge in their entertainments, though other people sleep: afterwards to restore the vigor lost by their sensual pleasure, they sleep while other people are awake and attend to their business.” As more people stayed up later at night, the hours of the market shifted: merchants’ stalls in Paris, which had previously opened at four in the morning, now began opening at seven o’clock, and shops stayed open after daylight began to fail.

\*profligate 낭비하는

\*\*courtier (특히 과거 왕을 보필하던) 조신

- ① mixed economic and religious life
- ② eliminated the boundary between classes
- ③ began to influence the rhythms of its day
- ④ distinguished the industrious from the lazy
- ⑤ showed the effects of entertainment on leisure

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Your room is small and it feels confined? Try one of these: Place mirrors side by side or from floor to ceiling. Or let them face each other on opposite walls to create an infinity effect. Also you can try painting three walls in a light color, with one wall in a dark color. This will extend the look of the space. You can also space out artwork. Start at the floor and measure 164 centimeters up the wall. The center of your artwork or photo should hang on that mark. This measure is about eye height for most people, which opens up more space above the work, making the room seem taller.

- ① Your Room Can Look Larger
- ② Hide Your Own Secret Space
- ③ Colors Can Make You Happy
- ④ Enjoy Artwork in Your Own Room
- ⑤ Mirror Reflects Everything in Sight

4. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?4)

The bread was made of grains ground on rough stones, which caused small stones to become incorporated into the bread dough.

One of the greatest civilizations of ancient times was the Egyptians. The ancient Egyptians excelled in many areas of science, one of these being dentistry. ① However, they suffered from rather unique types of dental problems due to their culture. ② The basic diet of Egyptians consisted mainly of plants and breads. ③ This produced a bread which was very coarse in consistency and difficult to chew. ④ The plants in their diet were also quite gritty as the area in which they lived was very sandy. ⑤ The combination of these two conditions caused extensive wear and abrasion of their teeth, leading to problems such as nerve exposure.

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

In most wilderness, the majority of groups ① **visiting** the area are small—usually between two and four people. But large groups do visit wilderness, and their potential to disturb campsites differs from ② **that** of small groups. Although the effect of party size on campsites has never been formally studied, it makes sense that a large group can cause impacts on an undisturbed site more ③ **rapidly** than a small group. For example, along the New River in West Virginia, the area of vegetation loss on sites used by large commercial rafting companies ④ **were** more than four times larger than the area on sites used by small groups of fishermen. At well-established campsites, however, a big group need not be a problem, as long as activities are ⑤ **confined** within the boundaries of the existing site.

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

While most people think of salmon as food, some ecologists think of them as a (A)[**carrier / destroyer**] of nutrients. Born in fresh water, salmon swim hundreds of miles to grow and mature in the ocean before returning to their birthplace to start the next generation. When they head inland to lay eggs, they bring more with them than the desire to reproduce. They bring phosphorus and nitrogen from the sea. Because most salmon die immediately after laying eggs, their bodies (B)[**absorb / provide**] these nutrients in the ecosystems around the streams. Scientists can measure the signature of marine nutrients in plants and animals in streams and forests distant from the shore. Thus the loss or decline of salmon may translate into less (C)[**fertilizer / polluter**] for the areas where they once laid eggs.

\*phosphorus (화학) 인

- |   | (A)       | (B)           | (C)              |
|---|-----------|---------------|------------------|
| ① | carrier   | ..... absorb  | ..... fertilizer |
| ② | destroyer | ..... absorb  | ..... polluter   |
| ③ | carrier   | ..... provide | ..... polluter   |
| ④ | carrier   | ..... provide | ..... fertilizer |
| ⑤ | destroyer | ..... absorb  | ..... fertilizer |

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
How many people have told you that the key to success is to \_\_\_\_\_? I'd bet it's a lot. Giving that advice to someone who's struggling to figure out what to do with his or her life is easy. However, that advice is actually misleading. Don't get me wrong. I agree with the advice and think it's incredibly important to know what drives you. But it certainly isn't enough. It is only a starting point. You also need to know your talents and how the world values them. If you're into something but not particularly good at it, then it's going to be pretty frustrating to try to craft a career in that area. Say you love basketball but aren't tall enough to compete, or you're enthralled by jazz but can't carry a tune. In both cases, you can engage in both endeavors as a fan, going to games and concerts, without being a professional.

- ① follow your passions
- ② listen to the advice of others
- ③ separate work and play
- ④ make a list of things you have to do
- ⑤ find a big market for your skills

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
What issues are promoted and society's receptiveness to different individuals and messages can be \_\_\_\_\_. Compelling images and powerful narratives get certain issues into the news, while other equally important issues languish. "Man Bites Dog" is a much more attention-grabbing headline than "Dog Bites Man." Some issues, such as drought leading to starvation in Africa or humans dying from mad cow disease, become trendy for a while and are prominently covered by the media. Then public interest wanes, and reporters move on to other stories, making it seem as though the problem has disappeared, although suffering continues. The media itself is a stakeholder

because newspapers and magazines want to increase their circulation; radio and television programs want to improve their ratings; and websites want to increase the traffic through them. As a result, the media often fails to present what we should hear, but instead, presents what they think we want to hear.

\*languish 무시되다, 퇴색되다

- ① dull                      ② private              ③ critical
- ④ effective              ⑤ arbitrary

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)  
People seeking legal advice should be assured, when discussing their rights or obligations with a lawyer, ①which the latter will not disclose to third parties the information provided. Only if this duty of confidentiality is respected ②will people feel free to consult lawyers and provide the information required for the lawyer to prepare the client's defense. Regardless of the type of information ③disclosed, clients must be certain that it will not be used against them in a court of law, by the authorities or by any other party. It is generally considered to be a condition of the good functioning of the legal system and, thus, in the general interest. Legal professional privilege is ④much more than an ordinary rule of evidence, limited in its application to the facts of a particular case. It is a fundamental condition on which the administration of justice as a whole ⑤rests.

\*confidentiality 비밀 유지

4. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?4)

I was talking to a friend of mine about the problem one night, and he told me about his own, very effective method and it was so obvious, really.

I have been very sensitive to the smell of raw onions since I was a child. ① In fact, whenever my mother chopped onions, I had to run out of the kitchen. ② When I began to live on my own, this became a problem because I enjoyed cooking and loved the taste of onions in my food. ③ Unfortunately, until recently, I hadn't found a way of chopping or slicing the raw ingredient without my eyes filling with tears. ④ I have been told many strange remedies, such as holding a spoon in your mouth or chewing gum while chopping onions, but none of them worked, of course. ⑤ Now whenever I have to chop some onions, I follow his advice and wear my swimming goggles!

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

In Korea, rice paddies don't only produce rice. As the rice season coincides with the rainy season on the Korean Peninsula, rice paddies greatly help to reduce the negative effects of floods. If water is stored at a height of 27 centimeters over rice fields nationwide, the total will exceed 2.5 billion cubic meters. Water stored in a rice paddy also soaks through the soil and fills up an underground reservoir. In addition, the water sitting over rice paddies evaporates in the heat of summer and helps to cool the air. The rice paddies can also play an important role in reducing greenhouse gases because carbon dioxide emissions are absorbed as the rice grows to maturity—up to 13.8 million tons of carbon dioxide nationwide on average.

\*rice paddy 논

- ① 한국의 홍수 방지 대책
- ② 한국 논이 저수 능력
- ③ 한국 논이 다양한 기능
- ④ 한국 논농사의 변천 과정
- ⑤ 한국 논농사의 생산성 향상

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

All art is creation, regardless of how closely the imitation approximates the original. Even the most rigorous attempt to create an absolute likeness is ultimately selective. Doing a portrait, for example, the artist may ask the subject to look serious, not smile—selecting a certain aspect of the person. We know Mona Lisa Gioconda, the subject of the most famous portrait in the world, through her mysterious smile; but we will never know what the entire person was like. The treasure of art, however, is that its reality lives forever. The final product is really an addition to reality, not simply a way of totally reproducing it. The artist always contributes something new, something that never was put together in precisely that way before. Leonardo's Mona Lisa is not Mona Lisa. The latter has long since gone to her reward; the former will never die.



Every work of art, no matter how precisely it \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ the original, is not a mere reproduction, but a unique creation that exists on its own and never \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① reveals ..... compromises
- ② imitates ..... perishes
- ③ illustrates ..... returns
- ④ recalls ..... stands alone
- ⑤ verifies ..... goes unnoticed



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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Why did billions of dollars start flowing from governments and businesses into labs and universities? In academic circles, many are naive enough to believe in pure science. They believe that government and business altruistically give them money to pursue whatever research projects strike their fancy. But this hardly describes the realities of science funding.

Most scientific studies are funded because somebody believes they can help attain some political, economic, or religious goal. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ in the sixteenth century, kings and bankers channelled enormous resources to finance geographical expeditions around the world but not a penny for studying child psychology. This is because kings and bankers surmised that the discovery of new geographical knowledge would enable them to conquer new lands and set up trade empires, whereas they couldn't see any profit in understanding child psychology. In the 1940s the governments of America and the Soviet Union channelled enormous resources to the study of nuclear physics rather than underwater archaeology. They surmised that studying nuclear physics would enable them to develop nuclear weapons, whereas underwater archaeology was unlikely to help win wars. Scientists themselves are not always aware of the political, economic, and religious interests that control the flow of money. Many scientists do, in fact, act out of pure intellectual curiosity. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, only rarely do scientists dictate the scientific agenda.

\*surmise 추측하다

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① How Curiosity Leads to Discovery
- ② Does Science Provide a Better Life?
- ③ What Motivates the Funding for Science?
- ④ The Greatest Scientific Studies of All Time
- ⑤ Nuclear Physics: A Promising Field of Science

2. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

- |               |                   |
|---------------|-------------------|
| (A)           | (B)               |
| ① For example | ..... Similarly   |
| ② For example | ..... However     |
| ③ Accordingly | ..... Moreover    |
| ④ Furthermore | ..... In contrast |
| ⑤ Furthermore | ..... Therefore   |

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

In Greek mythology, Tantalus was the son of Zeus. A favorite of the gods, he was often invited to dine at their feasts. But Tantalus angered the gods. Some stories say that he betrayed their secrets to mortals, while others claim that he stole the food of the gods. To punish Tantalus, the gods placed him in a pool of water in the underworld. Hanging from the bough of a fruit tree, Tantalus was doomed to suffer from burning thirst and hunger. Although the tree's fruit seemed within his reach, a wind would blow the bough away from his desperate fingers whenever Tantalus attempted to grasp a piece. The bough on which Tantalus hung hovered over the pool of water. Though this water rose up to his waist and sometimes as high as his chin, it receded whenever he would bend his head to take a drink. Today anything that \_\_\_\_\_ is tantalizing.

- ① is tempting but unobtainable
- ② happens, but not frequently
- ③ is attractive but lacks truth
- ④ is necessary but not abundant
- ⑤ smells good but tastes horrible



4. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?4)

However, this is what males and females may do on average—not all males and females behave in full conformity to Taylor’s hypothesis.

According to Shelley Taylor, a social psychologist at the University of California, Los Angeles, males show a “fight-or-flight” response to social stress: they either run away, to avoid the stressor, or stay and fight. ① Females, on the other hand, “tend and befriend”: they stay put and behave nicely to try to win over the enemy. ② Taylor is probably right. ③ If two male monkeys are trapped together in a cage with no opportunity for escape, there is a good chance that they will kill each other. ④ Two female monkeys in the same situation might instead try to be nice to each other and work together to reduce the tension. ⑤ In reality, the line that divides the male and female strategies is crossed all the time—in both directions.

5. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

In professional sports these days, it is not unusual ① **to hear** players and coaches talking about process. They talk about focusing on the process and following the process. Rarely ② **do they** talk about scoring a goal, a touchdown, a home run, a point, or achieving a good shot. It’s all about process. So, what do they mean by this? What they mean by focusing on the process is that they focus on the actions they need to ③ **be taken** in order to achieve their desired result. They don’t focus on the result itself. The reasoning here is ④ **that** if you follow the steps required, then the result will look after itself. This is one of the big differences between professional and amateur sportspeople. Amateurs often focus on the result and forget about ⑤ **doing** all the things that would almost automatically lead to the result.

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

It used to be thought that learning two languages was harmful to a child’s cognitive abilities. This was due to the idea that the two languages were learned independently. ① It was thought that as more was learned in one language, less could be learned in the other. ② This gives the idea of there being a total amount of language acquisition. ③ For this reason, parents and teachers tried to force children to cultivate the ability to learn both instead of learning one language. ④ When we look at this theory today, it clearly does not make sense. ⑤ The idea that knowledge in the two languages would be kept separate instead of influencing each other isn’t logical. Rather, the knowledge of one language can accelerate our understanding of another.

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Consider a 25-year-old person who is considering saving \$1,000. If they put this money in a savings account that earns 8 percent and leave it there, they would have \$21,720 when they retire at age 65. Yet if the government taxes one-quarter of their interest income each year, the effective interest rate is only 6 percent. After 40 years of earning 6 percent, the \$1,000 grows to only \$10,290, less than half of what it would have been without taxation. Thus, because interest income is taxed, saving is much less attractive. Some economists advocate eliminating the current tax system's disincentive toward saving by changing the basis of taxation. Rather than taxing the amount of income that people earn, the government could tax the amount that people spend. Under this proposal, all income that is saved would not be taxed until the saving is later spent. This alternative system, called a *consumption tax*, would not distort people's saving decisions.

- ① Why Do We Have to Pay Income Tax?
- ② Economic Consequences of Tax Reform
- ③ Consumption Tax: A Double-edged Sword
- ④ Should Income Be Taxed, or Consumption?
- ⑤ The Positive Effect of Income Tax on Consumption

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

One reason we can't be good at everything is because some skills are simply not compatible with others. For example, there are two editors I often work with at my publishers. Sometimes, inevitably, there are disagreements among the team of accountants, salespeople, marketing people and so on. When it comes to resolving these, one of my editors is a brilliant diplomat, and the other is terrific at making a stand for the things she believes are important, even if that means being blunt at times. These two

sets of skills can both be extremely useful—but are incompatible with each other. The diplomat couldn't possibly bring herself to be so outspoken. And if my outspoken editor was enough of a diplomat to worry all the time about other people's agendas, she'd lose the ability to lay it on the line when that's what is needed. If she sought 'always to improve' her diplomatic skills \_\_\_\_\_.

\*blunt 통명스러운

- ① she'd feel detached from diplomats at work
- ② she'd have to abandon her existing strength
- ③ her social network would compensate her loss
- ④ the competition with her colleague would be fierce
- ⑤ unhappy authors would file complaints to her boss

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

There are some areas of mathematics where long, unpleasant but basically routine calculations have to be done, and there are some good computer programs for doing them. ① Thus, computers can be very useful time-saving devices, sometimes so much so that they enable mathematicians to discover results that they could not have discovered on their own. ② Nevertheless, the kind of help that computers can provide is very limited. ③ One point that deserves to be made is that the lack of women in mathematics is another statistical phenomenon. ④ If it happens that your problem, or more usually sub-problem, is one of the small minority that can be solved by a long and repetitive search, then well and good. ⑤ If, on the other hand, you are stuck and need a bright idea, then, in the present state of technology, a computer will be no help whatsoever.

4. 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈 칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

Despite being an undoubted force for good, evidence-based medicine is occasionally treated with suspicion. Some people perceive it as being a strategy for allowing the medical establishment to defend its own members and their treatments, while excluding outsiders who offer alternative treatments. In fact, as we have seen many times, the opposite is often true, because evidence-based medicine actually allows outsiders to be heard—it endorses any treatment that turns out to be effective, regardless of who is behind it, and regardless of how strange it might appear to be. Lemon juice as a treatment for scurvy was an implausible remedy, but the establishment had to accept it because it was backed up by evidence from trials. Bloodletting, on the other hand, was very much a standard treatment, but the establishment eventually had to reject its own practice because it was undermined by evidence from trials.

\*scurvy 괴혈병



Contrary to some people's suspicion, evidence-based medicine is \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ to new treatments from any source, but it accepts the treatment only if \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ show that it is effective.

- |             |                  |
|-------------|------------------|
| (A)         | (B)              |
| ① open      | ..... tests      |
| ② open      | ..... outsiders  |
| ③ opposed   | ..... tests      |
| ④ opposed   | ..... institutes |
| ⑤ adaptable | ..... outsiders  |

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

Because of our desire to feel good about ourselves, we often use strategies to help maintain our ① **positive** self-views. One such strategy is "self-handicapping." For example, the night before an exam students can avoid studying and stay out really late. Then, if they do badly, they can blame their poor performance on their ② **lack** of preparation. On

the other hand, if they happen to do well, people say, "Wow, they must be really ③ **smart** because they have not studied but they still have done so well." This is one reason that some people choose to put off a given assignment. This strategy provides a ready ④ **excuse** for failure that protects self-esteem. After all, if you can get a C on a paper you wrote the night before, just imagine how well you could do if you'd really tried your hardest? By ⑤ **overcoming** such obstacles, individuals can blame failure on external factors rather than internal factors.

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Many people who hoard objects refuse help because they don't believe they can really change. This is particularly true for people with severe hoarding problems ① **who** have acquired and saved for thirty or forty years or more. The idea of clearing a home filled with decades of possessions is indeed ② **overwhelmed**. The task would likely take many days, if not weeks, of effort by many people. People who hoard tell you that they've tried to solve their hoarding problem. They remember ③ **working** many hours each day organizing, moving, or going through their possessions with the goal of clearing their homes, yet their homes largely remained the same. They feel hopeless that any real change can happen, and they give up. Other people who hoard objects ④ **accept** help clearing out their possessions, but soon find that the problem creeps back. As they grow older, it becomes harder and harder to try again, and they become more and more hopeless that any real and ⑤ **sustained** change is possible.

\*hoard (물건을 몰래) 쌓아두다

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)

Regret is sometimes used to manipulate decisions. If someone wants you to do A, but you are more inclined to do B, then the person's job is to make you ① **believe** that doing B instead of A will result in regret. It's accurate to describe this argument as a manipulation of "pre-regret," because you have not done anything yet ② **to regret**. This regret scenario is being painted for you as a worst possible outcome ③ **that** you can avoid, if you choose, by making the "right" decision. At times, someone ④ **makes** you aware of impending regret is a good thing. If your friend is about to drive her car while drunk, you are doing her a great service by making her aware of ⑤ **why** the right decision is to give you the keys. But when a salesperson at an electronics store is trying to sell you a new product by telling you how much you'll eventually regret not buying it—that's a manipulation.

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

Suppose Sally grows up on a farm and is a whiz at plowing. But she is also a successful country singer who earns \$4,000 per performance. Should Sally turn down singing ① **engagements** to leave time to work the fields? Of course not. Instead, she should hire Alfie, a much less ② **efficient** farmer, to do the plowing for her. Sally may be better at plowing, but she earns so much more by singing that it makes sense for her to ③ **specialize** in that and leave the farming to Alfie. Although Alfie is a less skilled farmer than Sally, he is an even worse singer. So Alfie earns his living from the job at which he at least has a comparative ④ **advantage** (his farming is not as inferior as his singing), and both Alfie and Sally gain. The same is true of

two countries. Even if one of them is more efficient at everything, both countries can gain by producing the things they do best ⑤ **absolutely**.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

\_\_\_\_\_ is an integral part of all art, and sometimes, even where it seems the least likely, one finds a comprehensive communication between the artist and the audience very difficult. For example, not just in abstract painting, but in the most straightforward painting. Just take one of the best-known paintings, the *Mona Lisa*, painted by Leonardo da Vinci. No one mistakes that this painting is the portrait of a woman; that much we know. However, the intriguing smile in this painting is interpreted in so many different ways, pertaining to what state of mind this smile depicts. As such, an audience can never be exactly sure what the artist had in mind. This holds true on all levels, and thus, perfect communication cannot occur between most artists and their audiences through their art alone.

① Simplicity    ② Subjectivity    ③ Adaptability  
④ Consistency    ⑤ Universality

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
In my writing experience, ideas usually surface in the course of \_\_\_\_\_. You might think I'd try to find a good place to encourage creativity or inspiration—this may mean finding a quiet place, a comfortable place, or somewhere that is just far away from my daily schedule. A darkened room lit only by a dim and solitary lamp may sound romantic but will probably do nothing for your creative fluids. Instead, go out into the world—walk the streets, visit cafeterias, or play sport. Do the usual things ... and here's the secret. While you are doing all these, observe people and situations. Imagine a handsome man or a beautiful woman walking into your cafe. While jogging in the park, look at the people around you. What do they think and feel? Do they have secrets to hide? In a flash, the creative fluids will flow. Your mind will be bursting with ideas.

- ① writing in a quiet and comfortable place
- ② striving to come up with creative ideas
- ③ doing routine activities unrelated to writing
- ④ asking a question in the same way
- ⑤ expressing your feelings in productive ways

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?5)  
Neuroscientist Saber Sami, of Birmingham University and Harvard Medical School, is one of those seeking to map the activities of our "resting" brains. In one of his experiments, volunteers were asked to lie inside an MRI scanner while holding a keypad, and then were asked to push buttons that matched various images flashing before their eyes. They were given several rest periods during the task, during which their brains were scanned. Everyone got faster at the task over the course of six hours, and the researchers could see which brain areas were engaged as they got better at it. However, the key finding was that researchers saw new and stronger connections developing between those brain areas during the volunteers' rest periods, suggesting that their brains continued to process all that they were performing while not actively engaged in

the task. In other words, they didn't just improve because they had more practice. Their downtime played an important role in their improvement, too.

- ① reasons why multitasking reduces our productivity
- ② importance of rest time in enhancing performance
- ③ effects of familiarity on memory for real-life experiences
- ④ necessity of boosting brain power through image training
- ⑤ how mental fatigue leads to making poorer decisions

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

Settled people, by contrast, became reliant on a much smaller range of foods, which all but ensured dietary insufficiencies.

There is little truth in the idea that farming brought a great improvement in living standards. ① A typical hunter-gatherer enjoyed a more varied diet and consumed more protein and calories than settled people, and took in five times as much vitamin C as the average person today. ② Even in the bitterest depths of the Ice Ages, nomadic people ate surprisingly well—and surprisingly healthily. ③ Their three great domesticated crops were rice, wheat, and maize, but all had significant drawbacks as staples. ④ As the journalist John Lanchester explains: "Rice inhibits the activity of Vitamin A; wheat has a chemical that interferes with the action of zinc; maize is deficient in essential amino acids." ⑤ The average height of people actually fell by almost six inches in the early days of farming in the Near East.



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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Your arteries have three layers, each one with a unique job. The innermost layer, the one in contact with the blood as it flows through, is called the intima.

- (A) It's also where the initial action of heart disease takes place. This inner lining also helps protect the middle layer, called the media, which supports the structure of the artery.
- (B) This layer is nice and slippery, so the blood can easily flow over it. In a normal state, this interior layer lined with a layer of cells is perfectly smooth, keeping the trains moving fast and efficiently.
- (C) The media is muscular, so it can respond to what's going on in your head or somewhere else in your body: it spasms when you're depressed or anxious, and opens up when you exercise to allow more blood through to supply the individual muscles. The outer layer is the adventitia, and it's like a sausage casing; it holds your artery together from the outside, within a kind of cellophane wrap.

\*artery 동맥

\*\*spasm 경련을 일으키다

- 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)

Security is the first and foremost reason for social life. This brings me to the false origin myth: that human society is the voluntary creation of autonomous men. The illusion here is that our ancestors had no need for anybody else. They led uncommitted lives. Their only problem was that they were so competitive that the cost of strife became unbearable. Being intelligent animals, they decided to give

up a few liberties in return for community life. This origin story, proposed by French philosopher Jean-Jacques Rousseau as the *social contract*, inspired America's founding fathers to create the "land of the free." It is a myth that remains immensely popular in political science departments and law schools, since it presents society as \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① an organization born automatically by human selfish nature
- ② the sum of the economic benefits and costs for all parties involved
- ③ a system forming a cultural totality in a specific geographical area
- ④ a negotiated compromise rather than something that came naturally to us
- ⑤ something that can be steered and managed by an enlightened government

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Learning how to set boundaries at work is incredibly difficult for most people. You want to attend all of the meetings because your values tell you that they're all important. Your spouse and your kids, however, start saying, "We never see you." We suffer the stress of infinite opportunity. There are so many things that we could do, and all we see are people who seem to be performing at star quality. It's very hard not to try to be like them. The problem is, if you get wrapped up in that game, you'll get eaten alive. You can do anything—but not everything. So, if you really care about quality of life, if you want to relax, then don't focus on values. Just \_\_\_\_\_.

That will simplify things.

- ① act in advance
- ② review outcome lists
- ③ take all opportunities
- ④ control your aspirations
- ⑤ understand others' desires

4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?4)

We should not be too surprised when we discover ① **that** self-help techniques and well-meaning advice don't necessarily deliver the changes they promise. The bottom line is that often the techniques don't work simply because there is no reason why ② **they** should. There is precious little quality control in the world of self-help, ③ **where** conviction is all too often a willing stand-in for reasonable proof. The biologist Thomas Huxley once stated that "The deepest sin against the human mind is to believe things without evidence." If he is right, the self-help section of the bookstore is truly sinful. We may roll our eyes at the medical practices of times gone by, when drilling holes in people's heads ④ **to be** seen as the best way of letting out the demons. But while contemporary remedies for the mental and emotional ills of our age may be less dramatic, many of our own psychological cures and theories boast ⑤ **scarcely** more scientific validity.

\*stand-in 대역

\*\*boast 자랑할 만한 ~을 갖고 있다

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

Yet the subjective nature of this process is rarely highlighted during court cases and is badly understood by most jurors.

Fingerprint analysis is a fundamentally subjective process. ① That means that when identifying distorted prints, examiners must choose which features to highlight, and even highly trained experts can be swayed by outside information. ② Christophe Champod, a professor at the University of Lausanne in Switzerland, thinks the language of certainty that examiners are forced to use hides the element of subjective judgment from the court. ③ He proposes that fingerprint evidence be presented in probabilistic terms and that examiners should be free to talk about probable or possible matches. ④ In a criminal case, for example, an examiner could testify that there was a 95 percent chance of a match if the defender left the mark but a

one-in-a-billion chance of a match if someone else left it. ⑤ "Once certainty is quantified," says Champod, "it becomes clear."

\*probabilistic 확률적인

6. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

For many decades there has been a common misconception that immigrant families can help their children by dropping their native tongue in favor of an English-only approach. Many have believed this will give their children a better chance at a successful future. However, negative consequences have been reported by many research studies, and one of the biggest negative consequences of immigrant students' native language loss is the destruction of family relationships. Students lose their native language because the use of the host country's language dominates in the home; also the children in these families make their parents, who do not know the host language, less authoritative by "putting them into a secondary position of decision making" in their school life. As a result of this, these children and parents do not communicate well due to an increasing language gap caused by the children's native language loss.

- ① 부모와 자녀의 관계를 회복하려면 더 많은 대화가 필요하다.
- ② 모국어의 상실은 모국의 문화와 정체성의 상실을 의미한다.
- ③ 이민자 학생의 모국어 상실은 그의 가족 관계를 파괴한다.
- ④ 이민 온 부모들은 자녀의 사회적 성공에 집착하는 경향이 있다.
- ⑤ 이민에서 성공하기 위해서는 목표 언어 습득이 중요하다.





4. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

Omission bias has been found in numerous situations. For example, British parents were asked questions about having their children vaccinated against various diseases. They were willing to accept a higher risk of their children having a disease than of their children suffering adverse reactions to vaccination. In a similar study, parents argued that the level of anticipated responsibility and regret would potentially be higher if they had their child vaccinated than if they did not. Even experts exhibit omission bias. Aberegg and others gave pulmonologists (experts in treating lung disease) scenarios involving evaluation of pulmonary embolism and treatment of septic shock. When these experts had the option of doing nothing, they were less likely to select the best management strategy than when this option was unavailable (40% vs. 59%, respectively). Thus, these experts showed strong evidence of omission bias.

\*pulmonary embolism 폐색전

\*\*septic 패혈성의



People have a tendency to choose \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ rather than deciding upon the best management strategy when they consider both options might have their own \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ effect.

(A) (B)

- ① gains ..... functional
- ② inactions ..... harmful
- ③ risks ..... suitable
- ④ alternatives ..... probable
- ⑤ rewards ..... profitable

5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 네모 안에서 어법에 맞는 표현으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

Choosing a college major can be a demanding task. Unfortunately, many students today pick their major (A)[because / because of] the potential earning power of a profession, even though they have no personal interest in that field. Selecting a college major is a personal

decision that involves you to spend time reflecting on your goals, likes, dislikes, skills, and aptitudes. Not only must you identify the kind of career you want to pursue, but you also have to know clearly (B)[that / what] you enjoy and value right here and now. In addition, by understanding your own skills, you can choose the kind of college degree program that could help you launch your career. Although the point of an education is (C)[developed / to develop] new skills, the most successful college students select a major that allows them to build on skills they have already developed.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① because ..... that ..... developed
- ② because ..... what ..... to develop
- ③ because of ..... that ..... developed
- ④ because of ..... what ..... developed
- ⑤ because of ..... what ..... to develop

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>6)</sup>

One way to accomplish this is to have the noisemaker remotely controlled by someone who fires it only when an animal is nearby.

According to research on wildlife damage management, the more animals are exposed to a fear-provoking stimulus, the faster they will adjust to it. ① For this reason, firecrackers should be used sparingly and propane cannons should be set so that they fire only a couple of times per hour. ② Ideally, a propane cannon or other auditory stimuli should fire only when wild animals come close. ③ This, however, is too labor-intensive to be practical for most wildlife damage problems. ④ An alternative is to connect a noisemaker to a motion detector, auditory sensor, or infrared sensor that activates the noisemaker whenever an animal is detected. ⑤ It was found that deer adjusted more slowly to motion-activated gas exploders than to those that fired at timed intervals.

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
 Consider how praise functions as an extrinsic event sometimes to negatively control an individual's behavior and sometimes to positively inform his or her competence about a job well done. A supervisor using praise, for example, might communicate praise in an informational way, saying, "Excellent job, you did just as you should." Tagging phrases such as "you should," "you must," "you have to," and "you ought to" onto the praise gives the feedback a negative tone of pressure. In contrast, providing clear, specific, and competence-diagnosing feedback typically gives praise a highly informative function. For example, the praise, "Excellent job. I noticed that you greeted the customer warmly and with a sincere tone in your voice," is to speak informatively about an employee's competence in a way that a simple "Excellent job," does not. In short, the most effective way to praise an individual is to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① give the person pressure and challenge about the work
- ② let the person know exactly what he or she did so well
- ③ focus on the process of the work, not the result of it
- ④ tell the person the rewards about his or her great job
- ⑤ offer in front of others when the person is not around

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
 Here are two multiplication problems; Question1: What is the product of  $1 \times 2 \times 3 \times 4 \times 5 \times 6 \times 7 \times 8$ ? and Question2: What is the product of  $8 \times 7 \times 6 \times 5 \times 4 \times 3 \times 2 \times 1$ ? Instead of calculating the answer, take two or three seconds to make a rough estimate. If we put these questions side by side, the numbers are the same. So if we were truly logical beings our answer should be the same for both. However,

we are psychological beings so we take shortcuts. When we are asked to answer the first question by itself, the answers average about 500. But when the order of the numbers is reversed, the answers average well above 2,000. In the second problem, the product of the first three numbers is high, and in the first it is low, resulting in hugely different projections. This shows that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the way we avoid problems controls the way we think
- ② the attention-grabbing effort has a good result on life
- ③ the first information has a large influence on what follows
- ④ the close observation of the result makes right judgement
- ⑤ the answer to the first question misleads the next question

3. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?3)

However, the lapse between the stimulus and flowering is eight days in one species, nine in another, and 10 in the third.

Many species are kept separate by temporal (timing) barriers. ① For example, two species may occupy the same habitat but mate or flower at different times of day, in different seasons, or in different years (not all species mate every year). ② In a dramatic example, three tropical orchid species in the genus *Dendrobium* bloom for a single day, with the flowers opening at dawn and withering in the evening. ③ Flowering in all three species occurs in response to various stimuli in the weather. ④ Because of this difference in timing, the three species remain reproductively isolated even though they live in the same habitat. ⑤ As another example of temporal isolation, species of giant silkworm moths fly and mate at different times during the day.

\*genus 속

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?4)

Marital relationships need care and attention. Even the strongest ones are rarely ① **stable** for long periods of time. In fairy tales a couple may live happily ever after, but in real life this sort of relationship is less common. Consider a husband and wife who have been married for some time. Although they have formally ② **bonded**, their relationship will probably jump back and forth through stages. Sometimes the partners will feel the need to differentiate from each other, and at other times they will seek ③ **intimacy**. Sometimes they will feel comfortable in the predictable behavior patterns they have established, and at other times one or both will be hungry for ④ **familiarity**. Marital relationships need fuel and ⑤ **maintenance**. They may sometimes become stagnant. With effort, however, the partners may move from stagnating to bonding.

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

You are always moving toward healing all those places in you that are wounded. But the progress is not always obvious or smooth. Love will deliver everything unlike itself to your doorstep for healing. If we ask the universe to make (A)[**us / ourselves**] more loving, it may not send loving people to us that day. Instead, it may bring hard-to-love people into our lives. (B)[**Struggle / Struggling**] to deal with these people, we have the opportunity to become more affectionate. So often, the very people we find ourselves in relationships with make us lose our temper like no one else can. (C)[**Frustrating / Frustrated**] as these people are, they may be just the ones we need. The "wrong" people can often be our greatest teachers.

- |             | (A)   | (B)        | (C)               |
|-------------|-------|------------|-------------------|
| ① us        | ..... | Struggle   | ..... Frustrating |
| ② us        | ..... | Struggling | ..... Frustrated  |
| ③ us        | ..... | Struggling | ..... Frustrating |
| ④ ourselves | ..... | Struggling | ..... Frustrated  |
| ⑤ ourselves | ..... | Struggle   | ..... Frustrated  |

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Although no one questions the power of the majority, it's a mistake to assume that it always wins. Minorities often fail to carry the day, but they succeed far more frequently than most of us realize and affect the society they are a part of. The conflict that minorities create often rouses the majority to resistance, but it also can provoke new ways of thinking that can boost creativity and innovation, and sometimes it promotes real advances in the society. Positive minority-based changes are not all that rare, so it is important to recognize the productive features of minorities and to understand why some succeed where most fail. They can and do stir the pot, and when they do, it is true that good things sometimes happen without being noticed. Some social scientists insist that minority groups are responsible for all major social innovations although there is almost no one who exactly explains it.

- ① Majority Rule and the Wisdom of Crowds
- ② Why Do Minorities Want to Be Majorities?
- ③ Minority: The Hidden Power Influencing Society
- ④ Majorities vs. Minorities: Which Do You Support?
- ⑤ So Many People, So Many Minorities

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1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

In order to successfully release himself from the control of his parents, a child must be secure in his parents' power, as represented by their loving authority. The more effectively they communicate that authority, the more secure the child feels, and the better able he is to move away from them toward a life of his own. During this lengthy process, whenever he feels threatened, he turns back toward the safety of his parents' love and authority. In other words, it is impossible for a child to successfully release himself unless he knows exactly where his parents stand, both literally and figuratively. That requires, of course, that his parents know where they themselves stand. If they don't know where they stand—if, in other words, they are insecure in their authority—they cannot communicate security to their child, and he cannot move successfully away from them. Under the circumstances, he will become clingy, or disobedient, or both.

- ① necessity of parental intervention in ensuring children's safety
- ② roles of parental authority in children's social skills development
- ③ consequences of offering parental supervision for children's independence
- ④ requirements for preventing children from being disobedient to their parents
- ⑤ importance of communicating parental authority to children for their independence

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>2)</sup>

The Rose of Jericho is famous for being a resurrection plant. After the rainy season, the plant dries up, dropping leaves and curling branches into a tight ball, and hibernates.

- ① When deprived of water, the plant does not die, instead it enters a dormant state, and can remain this way for many years.
- ② The Rose of Jericho is a tumbleweed, and so when it has

curled up, it retracts its roots and is carried across the desert sands by strong winds, often rolling for decades until it finds a fresh source of water. ③ When the plant finally reaches a fresh source of water, the ball begins to unfold and the resurrection plant really lives up to its name. ④ The Rose of Jericho is no rose at all but a small thorny shrub, and it is used in rituals for protecting, healing, good luck or success. ⑤ After appearing dead for years, it will "wake up" from its dormant state, open up and disperse its seeds.

3. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>3)</sup>

But whether it is a fact about the book or the world, you have gained nothing but information if you have exercised only your memory.

Now we must consider the difference between reading for information and reading for understanding. Getting more information is learning, and so is coming to understand what you did not understand before. But to be informed is to know simply that something is the case. ① To be enlightened is to know, in addition, what it is all about: why it is the case, what its connections are with other facts, in what respects it is the same and different, and so forth. ② Most of us are acquainted with this distinction in terms of the difference between being able to remember something and being able to explain it. ③ If you remember what an author says, you have learned something from reading him. ④ If what he says is true, you have even learned something about the world. ⑤ Enlightenment happens only when, in addition to knowing what an author says, you know what he means and why he says it.



4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?4)

Digital communication provides users with instant access to others on an unprecedented level. Many businesses prefer using email over a phone call ① **because** email provides a record of the message. But there are consequences to this built-in record-keeping feature. Users forget that even though they may delete a message, it is usually stored on a server or is backed up for future review. This means users need to think about ② **what** they say when using email. This is the same for many other communication methods like texting and social networking sites: even after the information is deleted it continues to "live on" in cyberspace. Any of these technologies can be used inappropriately. Too often, people send emails, texts, or posts without ③ **consideration** who might see them or how they might be interpreted. It is easy to write the first thing that comes to mind and then ④ **send** it before thinking about the long-term consequences. In some situations ⑤ **speaking** to someone face-to-face can solve a situation faster than multiple emails or other communication methods.

\*unprecedented 전례 없는

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Drawing on their experience in using operant conditioning to train animals for circuses, TV, and film stunts, Keller Breland and Marian Breland described a number of situations in which their attempts to condition an animal's behavior ran head-on into the animal's built-in instincts. For example, according to the theory of operant conditioning, rewarding a behavior should increase its frequency. However, when the Brelands attempted to train a raccoon to drop two coins in a piggy bank by rewarding this response with food, the raccoon did not cooperate. After the raccoon was rewarded with food for dropping two coins into the bank, it took the next two coins and began rubbing them together, just as they do to remove the shells of newly caught crayfish. Eventually, the coin-rubbing response overpowered the coin-dropping response, and the Brelands had

to abandon their attempt to condition the raccoon. The Brelands used this example to emphasize \_\_\_\_\_.

\*operant conditioning 조작적 조건 형성

\*\*crayfish 가재

- ① positive reinforcement's advantage over negative reinforcement
- ② the importance of biologically programmed behavior
- ③ the validity of operant conditioning to train animals
- ④ the possibility of animals' cooperation with humans
- ⑤ the accuracy of animal senses in looking for food

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

We are flooded with too much data every day to pay equal attention to everything. There are several factors that cause us to notice some messages and ignore others. Much of this process is psychological and often unconscious. In general, \_\_\_\_\_ attract our attention. Something that is louder, larger, or brighter stands out. This explains why, other things being equal, we're more likely to remember extremely tall or short people and why someone who laughs or talks loudly at a party attracts more attention (not always favorable) than do quiet guests. What is the most impressive food you remember from a trip abroad? It might be the spiciest food you've tasted, or the strong-smelling food which made you feel nauseous.

- ① simple acts
- ② intense stimuli
- ③ sudden alarms
- ④ repeated signals
- ⑤ unexpected responses

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1. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?1)

Researchers at a university in America have come up with a novel and ingenious way to help kids stay trim and avoid childhood obesity. ① The simple trick they propose is to make toys heavier, thus requiring children to exert more effort during playtime, and burn more calories as a result. ② In their study, children played with specially adapted toys in which steel blocks had been inserted, which increased the weight of each toy by one-and-a-half kilograms. ③ Unaware that the toys were heavier, the children burned more calories than the other children who played with regular toys. ④ With the rising prevalence of obesity in children and its many adverse health effects, it is becoming recognized as a serious public health concern. ⑤ The study about weighted toys could lead to a revolution in the way kids exercise, and would also have the side effect of giving parents a chance to build their muscles while tidying up after their children.

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Behavioral psychology is characterized by its central stimulus-response theory, which Pavlov confirmed when he got dogs to salivate at the sound of a bell. S-R theory regards a person as a kind of machine that can be conditioned or programmed for any desired result—you just need to find and use the right stimulus. But much is elided by that hyphen between S and R. All the rich, important parts of psychology—and of humanity—are disregarded in the simple cause-and-effect logic. Thinking of a human as no more than a creature responding in controllable ways to specific stimuli diminishes our humanness. It disregards the psyche—the very subject of study in psychology. We are much more than just our conditioning; there is more to our lives than a series of set

responses. Unfortunately, much of modern psychology—psychology as a science—is descended from or influenced by behavioral psychology and its attendant impoverishment of human experience.

\*elide 생략하다

- ① use of humanities knowledge in psychology
- ② the way a stimulus leads to the same response
- ③ problems and limits of behavioral psychology
- ④ reasons psychology belongs to behavioral science
- ⑤ danger of manipulation of emotions in experiments

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

The symbol of success often involves living in a big house. According to a new survey, however, more than three quarters of participants consider having sidewalks and places to take a walk one of their top priorities when deciding where to live. Six in ten people also said they would sacrifice a bigger house to live in a neighborhood that featured a mix of houses, stores, and businesses within an easy walk. Regardless of our financial situation, living in \_\_\_\_\_ is just better for us. There have been numerous studies concluding that suburban and rural lifestyles are actually less healthy than cities, while New York City enjoys a record-high life expectancy. Urban planners are already trying to figure out ways to design suburbs that necessitate less driving.

- ① quiet places
- ② small houses
- ③ walkable areas
- ④ safe neighborhoods
- ⑤ modernized suburbs



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

Thousands of years ago humans moved for the first time into the Tibetan plateau, a vast expanse of steppelands that towers some 14,000 feet above sea level. Although these trailblazers would have had the (A)[**cost / benefit**] of entering a new ecosystem free of competition with other people, the low oxygen levels at that altitude would have placed severe stresses on the body, resulting in chronic altitude sickness and high infant mortality. Two years ago some genetic studies identified a gene variant that is common in Tibetans but (B)[**rare / widespread**] in other peoples. This variant, which adjusts red blood cell production in Tibetans, helps to explain how this group adapted to those harsh conditions. The discovery, which made headlines around the world, provided a dramatic example of how humans have undergone (C)[**rapid / slow**] biological adaptation to new environmental circumstances in the recent past. One study estimated that the beneficial variant spread to high frequency within the past 3,000 years—a mere instant in evolutionary terms.

- |           | (A)   | (B)        | (C)         |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------------|
| ① cost    | ..... | widespread | ..... rapid |
| ② cost    | ..... | rare       | ..... slow  |
| ③ benefit | ..... | rare       | ..... rapid |
| ④ benefit | ..... | rare       | ..... slow  |
| ⑤ benefit | ..... | widespread | ..... rapid |

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

No matter how experienced and no matter how proficient, a trapeze artist will not attempt a totally new death-defying leap without first trying it with a net below him. Depending on how death-defying the trick is, he may insist on always having a net when performing the trick. Besides its obvious advantage of catching you if you fall, the net also provides a psychological benefit. Knowing it is there gives the trapeze artist the confidence to try something he's never done before, or to do it again and again. Remove the net, and he will only do the safe tricks. The more he trusts the

quality of the net, the more he will take personal risks to make his act better.

The trust the circus management gives him by providing him a net is probably afforded to other performers too. Soon all the performers will feel confident to try new things and push themselves further. That collection of personal confidence and personal risk results in the entire circus putting on a much better show. An overall better show means more customers. This way the system thrives, but none of it is possible without trust. For those within a community or an organization, they must trust that their leaders provide a net—practical or emotional. With that feeling of \_\_\_\_\_, those in the organization are more likely to put in extra effort that ultimately benefits the group as a whole.

\*trapeze 공중 그네

\*\*death-defying 아슬아슬한

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① Fear: The Cause of Negative Emotion
- ② The More Risk, the More Satisfaction
- ③ Trust: The Driving Force of Advancement
- ④ Trapeze Artists Performing Without a Break
- ⑤ Safety Nets Blocking Excellent Performances

6. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?6)

- ① achievement
- ② authority
- ③ independence
- ④ responsibility
- ⑤ support

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

We categorize items based on their history. Imagine encountering a piece of fruit that seems to be a lemon. It has the right shape, the right smell, the right color, and the right texture.

- (A) It's a perfect replica, to your eyes, of a real \$20. It looks right, it feels right, it even smells right. So is it a \$20 bill? Of course not. It's a fake \$20 bill. It's because it is not made by the government.
- (B) "It's a lemon," you think. But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it flat. Is it still a lemon? Of course it is. It's just a lemon that has been abused.
- (C) But note that it is no longer similar in any obvious ways to other members of the category. What makes it a lemon is a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now. Or consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just seen come off your friend's color laser printer.
- 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)  
 The Greek philosopher Aristotle was the first to introduce the theory that art imitates nature. However, one of the difficulties with the idea of art as imitation is the fact that each person who is viewing, hearing, reading, etc. comes from a different perspective. It would be difficult to evaluate art if one had never seen or heard what is being imitated. A person who had spent his or her entire life in a remote part of Alaska could look at a painting of a palm tree and not consider it to be an imitation of nature. A counterpart in the

Caribbean may recognize the painting as an excellent imitation of a palm tree. This inconsistency represents a major flaw in Aristotle's theory: it lacks more refined ideas about \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① artistic talent  
 ② public criticism  
 ③ viewer response  
 ④ historical background  
 ⑤ weather diversity

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)  
 Allied to our desire to find patterns is the tendency to want to create stories as a way of making sense of the world and creating order and meaning. The problem is that a story represents a particular interpretation of events and of course, \_\_\_\_\_. This is nicely illustrated by the classic 'choice blindness' experiment, which showed participants two pictures of different people of the opposite sex: the participant had to choose which they considered more attractive. The experimenter then took the photos away and showed them their 'choice' a minute or two later, asking them to explain their selection. Little did the participant know that the experimenter had switched the photos and they were now busy explaining their choice but for the wrong photo, completely oblivious to the fact they were finding a story to fit the photo they had rejected. This highlights the dangers of the way in which we can be oblivious to the determinants of our decisions, busily post-rationalizing a possibly arbitrary choice.

\*oblivious 의식하지 못하는

- ① often becomes a target of critics  
 ② is seldom accepted by the public  
 ③ is rarely told in a consistent way  
 ④ hardly looks for a suitable subject  
 ⑤ is put forward as a basis for argument

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?4)

There are many words that can describe the message triggered by the sense of home. For us Americans, all these words ①share a single prefix. When we think of home, we think of words that begin with "re-." Words like return, reunite, and renew. This sends a very powerful message to us about what it means to be home. Home is a place where we can do things repeatedly and have a good sense of the ②outcome. Unlike the outside world, where everything can be so ③predictable, home is a place where doing things again gives us added meaning. This is why coming home has such a powerful dimension in American culture and why we have such a strong ④emotional reaction when we think about bringing home our troops or our astronauts. We want them to experience their lives again, ⑤surrounded by the people who mean the most to them.

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

A symphony was to be performed in Philadelphia. One of the movements featured a flute solo. The conductor wanted the effect of a flute in the distance, so he had the flutist ①play the solo from back stage. It worked ②perfectly in rehearsal. However, on the night of the performance, the flutist began the solo and it appeared to be going fine. Suddenly, there was a squeaking sound and the flutist stopped ③to play. The conductor was furious. After the performance, he looked for the flutist to talk angrily to him. "Maestro," the flutist said, "before you say anything, let me tell you ④what happened. I came in right on time, and everything was going fine, until this enormous stagehand grabbed my flute, ⑤threw it down, grabbed me by the collar, and said, "You idiot! Don't you know there's a concert going on out there?"

\*stagehand 무대 담당자

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

The weakness of local networks lies in their self-containment, for they lack input as well as outreach. In a classic study of urban politics, Herbert Gans found that neighborhoods with the highest levels of solidarity often were unable to block unfavorable policies and programs for lack of ties to possible allies elsewhere in the city. It was for this reason that Gans referred to them as "urban villagers." As the opposite of local networks, cosmopolitan networks offer little solidarity and have little capacity to comfort and sustain members. But members benefit from a constant flow of new information and from the great reach of their influence, even if it tends to be somewhat lacking in strength. Local networks tend to be small. In contrast, cosmopolitan networks can be huge. Thus, while the "urban villagers" lacked ties even to their local city government, cosmopolitan network ties often lead into the White House.

\*ally 동맹국, 협력자



Unlike the "urban villagers," whose \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ ties to the outside restrict them within their boundaries, cosmopolitan networks \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ from exposure to new information and a more extensive range of relationships.

- (A) (B)
- ① loose ..... profit
  - ② loose ..... stem
  - ③ loose ..... withdraw
  - ④ close ..... profit
  - ⑤ close ..... stem

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

Early in my leadership years, I realized that my ability to (A)[**maximize / minimize**] my time would be essential to my productivity and my effectiveness as a leader. As Peter Drucker said, "Nothing else distinguishes effective executives as much as their loving care of time." Because I knew I needed to improve in this area, I attended a time-management seminar. I learned many (B)[**intolerable / invaluable**] lessons that day. One of the things that struck me and that has stuck with me for more than thirty years was the analogy the presenter used to describe time. He said that our days are like (C)[**loaded / identical**] suitcases. Even though they are all the same size, some people are able to pack more into them than others. What's the reason? They know what to pack. We spent most of that day learning about what to pack in the time available to us.

- |   |          |       |             |       |           |
|---|----------|-------|-------------|-------|-----------|
|   | (A)      |       | (B)         |       | (C)       |
| ① | maximize | ..... | intolerable | ..... | loaded    |
| ② | maximize | ..... | invaluable  | ..... | identical |
| ③ | maximize | ..... | intolerable | ..... | identical |
| ④ | minimize | ..... | invaluable  | ..... | loaded    |
| ⑤ | minimize | ..... | intolerable | ..... | identical |

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

This may also tell why we are not usually sensitive to our own smells that we simply do not need to be.

Some people find that they can smell one type of flower but not another. This may be because some people do not have the genes necessary to generate particular smell receptors in the nose. ① These receptors are the cells which sense smells and send messages to the brain. ② However, even people insensitive to a certain smell at first can suddenly become

sensitive to it when exposed to it often enough. ③ The explanation for insensitivity to smell seems to be that the brain finds it inefficient to keep all smell receptors working all the time but can trigger new receptors if necessary. ④ We are not aware of the usual smell of our own house but we notice new smells when we visit someone else's. ⑤ The brain finds it best to keep smell receptors available for unfamiliar and emergency signals such as the smell of smoke, which might indicate the danger of fire.

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Not just information but also people may move between societies, taking their knowledge and cultural practices with them. Like war, migration is an ancient phenomenon and very common throughout history. Although it is often regarded with suspicion, immigration tends to confer benefits on the host group. In recent history, countries with the highest net inward migration have also had the highest growth rates, the two factors clearly being linked in harmony. The complaint that immigrants take people's jobs is, like similar complaints about technology, based on an erroneously static view of the world. In fact, immigrants increase the size of the market and thus create jobs. Furthermore, they arrive as already productive adults having never been dependent on the host country. They also tend to be motivated and intelligent individuals with a talent for the creation of economic organization.

\*net inward migration 순 유입

- ① necessity of consistently educating immigrants
- ② endless controversy over worldwide immigration
- ③ difficulties in creating a new economic organization
- ④ positive effects of immigration on the host country
- ⑤ efficient ways to activate movement between societies

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?4)

During the 1997 Kyoto negotiations, Brazil made a suggestion that has since become known as the Brazilian Proposal. ① Its idea was that countries should now share the burden of emissions cuts according to how historically responsible they were for the problem. ② In other words, we should calculate what concentration of greenhouse gases each country has put into the atmosphere over time and use those figures to allocate emissions cuts. ③ That would mean, for instance, that countries such as Germany and the United Kingdom, which have been emitting for longer than most countries, would bear a larger share than their current emissions implied. ④ Greenhouse gases have been known to absorb heat and hold this heat in the atmosphere, instead of reflecting it back into space. ⑤ It would also mean that big emitters that had developed their industries more recently, such as Australia, would bear less of a share.

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

We take it for granted that film directors are in the game of recycling. Adapting novels ① is one of the most respectable of movie projects, while a book that calls itself the novelization of a film is considered barbarous. Being a hybrid art as well as a late one, film has always been in a dialogue with ② other narrative genres. Movies were first seen as an exceptionally potent kind of illusionist theatre, the rectangle of the screen corresponding to the proscenium of a stage, ③ which appear actors. Starting in the early silent period, plays were regularly "turned into" films. But ④ filming plays did not encourage the evolution of what truly was distinctive about a movie: the intervention of the camera—its mobility of vision. As a source of plot, character, and dialogue, the novel seemed more ⑤ suitable. Many early successes of cinema were adaptations of popular novels.

\*proscenium 앞 무대

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Chimpanzee nut cracking is fascinating, because it is a rare example of a culturally transmitted tradition among non-humans. This behavior has only been observed among certain groups of chimps in West Africa. They crack nuts by a technique of placing the nut on a large flat rock and striking it repeatedly with an appropriately shaped heavy stick. Young chimps require years of practice, and before they become skilled, their mothers assist them. Researchers observed that a mother took the stick from her daughter and then very slowly and deliberately turned the stick around so that the better surface was facing downward, and then proceeded to crack several nuts while the daughter watched. After that, the daughter held the stick just as her mother had, and tried cracking a nut. Thus nut cracking in these groups of chimps \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① enables adult females to find their mates
- ② is considered the most entertaining activity
- ③ serves as a way of frightening enemies away
- ④ is passed along from generation to generation
- ⑤ is learned from humans through intensive training

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)  
 If the dream you had last night perfectly predicted something unusual that actually happened today, ① **put** it in proper context. How many dreams have you had in your lifetime that failed to predict events accurately? You also have to think of all the other people on Earth who had a dream last night that didn't come true. The odds are that somebody's dream would hit the mark just by chance. It's like the lottery: the odds of winning may be low, but *somebody* ② **does** win. So, if billions of people are having dreams every night, shouldn't ③ **this** be expected that some of them will "come true" just by chance? If millions of people buy lottery tickets, don't we expect that someone out of the crowd will pick the winning numbers? If we want to think clearly, we have to accept the fact ④ **that** coincidences happen all the time. In isolation, many of them can seem eerie and supernatural. ⑤ **Placed** into proper context, however, they usually seem inevitable more than anything else.

\*eerie 괴상한

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?2)  
 Women and men differ from each other in their ① **preferred** methods of communication. For instance, when an interviewer asks "Can you do the job?" a male candidate might say "yes," while a female candidate might simply say "I'll try." This is because American culture teaches men to speak ② **directly**, while women are taught to speak in a more roundabout way. Similarly, when asked about his or her accomplishments, a man might say, "Thanks to my hard work, the project was a great success," while a woman might say "The success was the result of our teamwork." Men exaggerate and take ③ **sole** credit for their

achievements. Women, on the other hand, are taught to talk about the importance of cooperation, and ④ **overstate** their own contributions to any success. These different ways of speaking show that we should consider more than just the ⑤ **literal** meaning when trying to interpret what someone says.

3. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?3)

They quickly pick out a whole series of items of the same type, making a handful of, say, small screws.

People make extensive use of searching images. One unexpected context is sorting. Suppose you have a bag of small hardware—screws, nails, and so on—and you decide to organize them into little jars. You dump the stuff out on a table and begin separating the items into coherent groups. ① It is possible to do this by randomly picking up individual objects, one by one, identifying each one, and then moving it to the appropriate jar. ② But what most people do is very different. ③ They put them in the jar and then go back and do the same for a different kind of item. ④ So the sorting sequence is nonrandom, producing runs of items of a single type. ⑤ It is a faster, more efficient technique, and much of the increased efficiency is due to the use of searching images.



4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

If you've ever seen the bank of flashing screens at a broker's desk, you have a sense of the information overload they are up against. When deciding whether to invest in a company, for example, they may take into account the people at the helm; the current and potential size of its market; net profits; and its past, present, and future stock value, among other pieces of information. Weighing all of these factors can take up so much of your working memory that it becomes overwhelmed. Think of having piles and piles of papers, sticky notes, and spreadsheets strewn about your desk, and you get a picture of what's going on inside the brain. When information overloads working memory this way, it can make brokers—and the rest of us—scrap all the strategizing and analyses and go for emotional, or gut, decisions.

\*at the helm 실권을 가진  
\*\*strewn 표면을 뒤덮은

- ① How Information Overload Can Cloud Your Judgment
- ② Multitasking Increases Your Working Memory!
- ③ How to Prevent Information Flood
- ④ Do Flashing Screens Reduce Information Overload?
- ⑤ Emotional Judgment: The Secret of Successful Brokers

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Statistics from the U.S. Department of Labor reveal that feeling \_\_\_\_\_ is the number-one reason that employees leave their work. This sentiment seems to be global in nature. For example, in a study done in Singapore, 3,000 employees were asked about their most important "want" from their job. The most popular response was recognition, followed by career training. Good pay came in third, followed by a better relationship with the manager. It is an essential truth that employees work harder when they feel valued for their contribution. One of the best indicators of a great manager and a very good organization is

their willingness to understand their employees' needs, maintain open communication in working toward meeting those needs, and recognize accomplishments along the way. Recognition is confirmation of achievement.

- ① uneasy
- ② uninformed
- ③ unsafe
- ④ unappreciated
- ⑤ unqualified

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Until the day my father, Shlomo Telushkin, had a stroke, he worked full-time as an accountant.

- (A) I expressed my puzzlement at the request. It was only a few days since my father had regained consciousness, and he was still somewhat confused. The Rabbi had said, "Ask Shlomo." When he was reminded how sick my father was, he repeated, "Ask Shlomo."
- (B) One of the clients whom he served was Rabbi Menachem Schneerson. One day while my father was still in the hospital, I received a call from the Rabbi, who had an accounting question he wished me to pose to my father.
- (C) So, I was obliged to go to my father's room and posed it to him. My father offered an immediate response. What I realized at that moment was the Rabbi's brilliance and compassion. He knew how sick my father was, but also understood how important it was for my father to still feel productive.

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

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

According to Peter Drucker's *Post-Capitalist Society*, the real, controlling resource and absolutely vital "factor of production" nowadays is neither capital nor land nor labor. The basic economic resource is and will continue to be knowledge. The traditional "factors of production"—land, labor and capital—have not disappeared, but they have become secondary. They can be obtained, and obtained easily, provided there is knowledge. And knowledge in this new sense means knowledge as a unity, knowledge as the means to obtain social and economic results. That knowledge has become *the* resource, rather than a resource. Neither the allocation of capital to productive uses nor labor—the two vehicles of 19th- and 20th-century economic growth—will be the central creators of wealth. Value is now created by "productivity" and "innovation," both of which are applications of knowledge to work.

① 20th Century: The Age of a Sudden Change  
 ② Knowledge: Today's Most Valuable Resource  
 ③ Do Not Stay in Your Most Glorious Memories  
 ④ Economics Is Always Longing for More Changes  
 ⑤ Why Don't You Save Resources for the Future?

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Demography is the subfield of sociology that studies how social conditions are distributed in human populations and how these populations are changing. ① When we ask how many people are affected by a particular condition—for example, when we want to know how many people are affected by crime or unemployment—we are asking a demographic question. ② The answers to such questions consist of numerical data about the people affected compared to those who are not affected.

③ However, data about population density do not necessarily say much about environmental impacts. ④ Demographers frequently supply data about the incidence of a social phenomenon—that is, how many people are affected and to what extent. ⑤ Incidence can be given in absolute numbers: for example, in 2003 there were 3,577 persons under sentence of death in the United States, of whom 1,932 were white and 1,645 were nonwhite.

3. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?3)

Unfortunately, frequent use of cosmetics can have negative consequences on health.

In American culture, many girls and women use makeup as a way of enhancing others' impressions of them. ① Furthermore, those most sensitive to others' impressions are more likely to wear makeup to enhance their appearance. ② It is estimated that one-third of adolescent girls who regularly use cosmetics develop facial blemishes caused solely by the cosmetics, and this can occur even in girls who are not otherwise prone to acne. ③ This problem can become cyclical when women apply additional makeup to cover their blemishes, which further causes the skin problem, leading to more covering makeup. ④ Although admittedly a minor affliction compared with drug abuse or skin cancer, acne creates a great deal of distress for many people. ⑤ Acne cosmetica is an example of a condition for which people seek medical attention that is triggered solely by attempts to manage one's images.

\*blemish (피부 등의) 잡티  
 \*\*acne 여드름

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Since animals lose body heat through surfaces, a higher surface-to-volume ratio would result in greater loss of body heat. For example, a mouse or a hummingbird must burn a lot of calories to maintain a constant body temperature. This is why smaller animals lose more body heat. Five hundred mice are equal in weight to a man, but if we put all the skins of these five hundred mice together, they will make seventeen times the area of a man's skin. So, the amount of food that these mice eat to keep their body temperature will also come to seventeen times the amount that a man eats. In fact, a mouse takes in about a quarter of its own weight in food every day while a man takes in about one fiftieth of his own weight in food daily, and this food is mostly used to keep it warm. For the same reason, smaller animals \_\_\_\_\_. In the arctic regions there are no small animals. The smallest mammal in Spitzbergen in northern Norway is the fox.

- ① feed on various plants and insects
- ② need less food than large animals
- ③ cannot live in very cold countries
- ④ can survive in almost any conditions
- ⑤ can live long compared to humans

5. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

When it comes to medical treatment, patients see choice as both a blessing and a burden. And the burden falls primarily on women, who are ① **typically** the guardians not only of their own health, but that of their husbands and children. "It is an overwhelming task for women, and consumers in general, ② **to be** able to sort through the information they find and make decisions," says Amy Allina, program director of the National Women's Health Network. And what makes it overwhelming is not only that the decision is ours, but that the number of sources of information ③ **which** we are to make the decisions has exploded. It's not just a matter of listening to your doctor lay out the options and ④ **making** a choice. We now have encyclopedic lay-people's guides to health, "better health" magazines, and the

Internet. So now the prospect of medical decisions ⑤ **has** become everyone's worst nightmare of a term paper assignment, with stakes infinitely higher than a grade in a course.

\*lay-people 비전문가

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

During World War II, London newspapers regularly published maps showing recent rocket strikes on the British capital, leading to elaborate theories about just who the Germans were—or were not—targeting. The most popular of these theories held that, because more missiles seemed to be striking working-class neighborhoods, the Germans must be aiming at them deliberately and sparing better-off Britons in the hope of inflaming class tensions. After the war, German rocketeers laughed at the idea that these early missiles were capable of such precision. They had simply pointed the missiles at London and hoped they hit something. Businesses fall victim to these sort of illusions just as readily as war-weary Londoners. And you? Have you ever seen faces in the clouds or the outlines of animals in rocks? Of course. This is perfectly normal. We are hardwired to see geometric shapes in our freckles, faces on Martian rocks, and religious icons in burned toast so that we often discern them as such, even though they are created by chance.



People or organizations tend to see \_\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_\_ in what is actually a \_\_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_\_ sequence of events.

(A) (B)

- ① illusions ..... logical
- ② patterns ..... logical
- ③ patterns ..... random
- ④ dangers ..... unique
- ⑤ dangers ..... random

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
Among the most fascinating natural temperature-regulating behaviors are those of social insects such as bees and ants. These insects are able to maintain a nearly constant temperature in their hives or mounds throughout the year. The constancy of these microclimates depends not just on the location and insulation of the habitat, but on \_\_\_\_\_. When the surrounding temperature increases, the activity in the hive decreases, which decreases the amount of heat generated by insect metabolism. In fact, many animals decrease their activity in the heat and increase it in the cold, and people who are allowed to choose levels of physical activity in hot or cold environments adjust their workload precisely to body temperature. This behavior serves to avoid both hypothermia and hyperthermia.

\*insulation 단열

\*\*hypothermia 저체온(증)

\*\*\*hyperthermia 고체온(증)

- ① the activity of the insects in the colony
- ② the interaction with other species
- ③ the change in colony population
- ④ the building materials of the habitat
- ⑤ the physical development of the inhabitants

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
Financiers say that there is no substitute for knowledge when it comes to investment success. To know which low-valued companies are genuinely undervalued, one has to know a lot about them to distinguish the future winners from the perennial losers. In the world of ideas, similarly, one needs to know a fair amount about the field in which one hopes to be creative. To surpass the contributions of the past, one needs to know what those contributions are. Otherwise, one risks reinventing the wheel. To toy imaginatively with notions and combinations of ideas, one needs

to know what the ideas are. Never to accept the accepted, one has to know what the accepted is. To question basic principles, one needs to know them. Creativity does not exist in a vacuum. Even when it consists of utterly rejecting conventional notions, it still requires knowing what those notions are.

\*perennial 영원한

- ① the uselessness of accepted facts
- ② a variety of definitions of creativity
- ③ how to deal with winners and losers
- ④ the importance of knowledge for creativity
- ⑤ the relationship of knowledge and investment

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

For decades, it was assumed that leaders were born, not made. Following this assumption, researchers attempted to identify the traits of effective leaders.

- (A) However, the study was effective in changing our understanding of leadership. This lack of identifiable leader traits led researchers to realize that leadership is not a set of personal qualities.
- (B) Personal qualities ranging from intelligence and height to emotional balance and physical energy were studied in an effort to understand the traits of born leaders. This line of study was unsuccessful in discovering any consistent traits.
- (C) Instead, leadership is a set of functions that assists groups in accomplishing tasks efficiently while maintaining a good climate. What is considered effective leadership varies across cultures and between organizations.

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

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

The human compulsion towards the community and communal life is revealed in institutions whose forms we do not need to understand fully; for example in religion, where group worship creates (A)[**disruption / solidarity**] between members of the congregation. Just as the conditions of our lives are determined in the first place by the facts of the universe, further conditions arise through the social and communal life of human beings and the laws and regulations springing from it. The needs of the community govern all human relationships. Communal life (B)[**predates / underscores**] the individual life of humanity. In the history of human civilization no way of life has emerged of which the foundations were not laid communally; human beings developed not singly but in communities. This is very easily explained. The whole animal kingdom demonstrates the fundamental law that species whose members are individually (C)[**capable / incapable**] of facing the battle for self-preservation gain the necessary strength through herd life.

- |   | (A)        | (B)               | (C)             |
|---|------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ① | solidarity | ..... predates    | ..... incapable |
| ② | solidarity | ..... underscores | ..... incapable |
| ③ | solidarity | ..... predates    | ..... capable   |
| ④ | disruption | ..... underscores | ..... capable   |
| ⑤ | disruption | ..... predates    | ..... incapable |

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?5)

In an ideal world, people would always make ① **optimal** decisions that provide them with the greatest benefit and satisfaction. In economics, rational choice theory states that when humans are presented with various options under the conditions of scarcity, they would choose the option that ② **maximizes** their individual satisfaction. This theory assumes that people, given their preferences and constraints, are capable of making rational decisions by effectively ③ **weighing** the costs and benefits of each option available to them. The final

decision made will be the best choice for the individual. The rational person has self-control and is ④ **unmoved** by emotions and external factors and, hence, knows what is best for himself. However, behavioral economics explains that humans are not rational and are incapable of making good decisions. Behavioral economics draws on psychology and economics to explore why people sometimes make irrational decisions, and why and how their behavior does not ⑤ **violate** the predictions of rational economic models.

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

Size-grading, for example, was once a very labor-intensive process requiring fish to be netted and handled, but now pumps and wide-diameter hoses fitted with counters are used to move fish of different size between tanks or ponds.

Fish welfare is something fish farmers have always strived for. ① Whatever the motivation, welfare is now on the fish farming agenda and several members of the aquaculture community have begun collaborating with fish scientists to identify which current practices adversely affect farmed fish. ② Researchers have already identified various routine handling practices that are stressful for the fish and in some cases this has led to changes in practice. ③ This decreases both the amount of direct handling and the time fish spend out of water. ④ The results are clearly beneficial for the fish: grading is now a less stressful process and the fish recover more quickly. ⑤ The positive experience of improving grading procedures had led to an interest in finding other ways of improving routine aspects of fish farming.



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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.  
 Nothing you can find out about yourself is you. Nothing you can know about you is you. While some people do not want to know who they are because of fear, others have an incessant \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ about themselves and want to find out more. You may be so fascinated with yourself that you spend years in psychoanalysis, delve into every aspect of your childhood, uncover secret fears and desires, and find layers upon layers of complexity in the makeup of your personality and character. After ten years, the therapist may get tired of you and your story and tell you that your analysis is now complete. Perhaps he sends you away with a five-thousand-page dossier. As you carry the heavy file home, the initial satisfaction of at last knowing yourself gives way quickly to a feeling of incompleteness and a lurking suspicion that there must be more to who you are than this. And indeed there is more—not perhaps in quantitative terms of more facts but in the qualitative dimension of depth. There is nothing wrong with psychoanalysis or finding out about your past as long as you don't confuse knowing about yourself with knowing yourself. The five-thousand-page dossier is about yourself: the content of your mind which is conditioned by the past. Whatever you learn through psychoanalysis or self-observation is about you. It is not you. It is content, not essence. Going beyond ego is stepping out of content. Knowing yourself is being yourself, and being yourself is \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ to identify with content.

\*dossier (한 사람에 관한) 서류[자료] 일체

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>
  - ① Simple Steps to Improve Your Personality and Character
  - ② Facts about Yourself: The Door to Knowing Who You Are
  - ③ Knowing Yourself Is Different from Knowing about Yourself
  - ④ Know about Yourself Before You Try to Know about Others
  - ⑤ Your Present: The Combination of Your Childhood Experiences
  
2. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

(A)	(B)
-----	-----

  - ① curiosity ..... ceasing
  - ② anxiety ..... agreeing
  - ③ despair ..... refusing
  - ④ indifference ..... promising
  - ⑤ insight ..... demanding
  
3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

The challenge of creating an engaging presentation doesn't end when the last slide is saved. The real test of a presentation's success is how it is received by your audience. One way to gain the goodwill of your audience is \_\_\_\_\_. If you're a conference speaker, for example, you can refer to another presentation within the same event. It's so refreshing to hear a speaker say, "How many of you caught Laura's presentation here yesterday? That got me thinking about what I'm going to talk to you about today." This establishes the speaker as not just a presenter, but also a participant—one of the audience. You can establish immediate relationships with your audience, having something in common with them, if you begin your presentation like this.

  - ① to find common ground with them
  - ② to show them your strong points
  - ③ to avoid talking about serious topics
  - ④ to give your speech as briefly as possible
  - ⑤ to have superior knowledge on presented topics



4. 다음 글의 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?4)

Most English people, faced with unappetizing or even inedible food, are too embarrassed to complain at all. ① Complaining would be 'making a scene', 'making a fuss' or 'drawing attention to oneself' in public—all forbidden by the unwritten rules. ② It would involve a confrontation, an emotional engagement with another human being, which is unpleasant and uncomfortable and to be avoided if at all possible. ③ English customers may moan indignantly to their companions, push the offending food to the side of their plate and pull disgusted faces at each other, but when the waiter asks if everything is all right they smile politely, avoiding eye contact, and mutter, 'Yes, fine, thanks.' ④ English cuisine has a reputation for being very boring and bad but this is a common misconception. ⑤ They will not go back to that restaurant, and will tell all their friends how awful it is, but the poor manager will never even know that there was anything wrong.

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?5)

The pain barrier isn't always there just to be crashed through. Like all barriers, its message to us is, "Stop! Don't go any further" or, at the very least, "Proceed with caution." When you feel physical pain in your body and carry on regardless, sooner or later something is going to ① **break**. The same is true of your mind and heart. Yet because endurance has become such an aspirational activity, we don't always pay enough attention to the ② **warning** signs. No one wants to be called a "quitter" or a "loser" but the constant pressure to ③ **fulfill** this immeasurable potential of ours can prove extremely costly for us. People who pursue any objective with "single-minded" determination inevitably ④ **risk** becoming rather one-dimensional creatures. Dedication to our important mission sometimes leaves little room in our lives for anything else. Before we know it, other activities have been ⑤ **emphasized**.

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

Water molecules are polar; that is, one part of the molecule is slightly positive and the other is slightly negative.

Water in its liquid form is the material that makes life possible on Earth. All living organisms are composed of cells that contain at least 60 percent water. Furthermore, their metabolic activities take place in a water solution. ① Organisms can exist only where they have access to adequate supplies of water. ② Water is also unique because it has remarkable physical properties. ③ Because of this ambivalent characteristic, the water molecules tend to stick together, and they also have a great ability to separate other molecules from each other. ④ Water's ability to act as a solvent and its capacity to store heat are a direct consequence of its polar nature. ⑤ These abilities make water extremely valuable for societal and industrial activities.

\*ambivalent 양면적인

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
Assertiveness is the skill that will help you get along with people and get you what you want. When you're assertive, you're showing others that you're comfortable in your own skin. And when they see that, they respect you. Even if you don't know exactly what to say or do, you appear more assured and able to handle whatever situation the day brings. Consider this scenario: You go to a coffee shop and order a mocha latte. When you take a sip, you realize it's the wrong drink. It's some green thing! You might feel embarrassed to speak up and ask for what you ordered, or you may have the urge to respond with an angry "Hello! Did you not see this drink is green?" or with sarcasm. "Nice job with the mocha latte!" But assertiveness is not about being rude. It's about saying what needs to be said nicely—in this case, something like, "Excuse me. I know you're busy, but I actually ordered a different drink. Could you please remake it for me? Thank you!"

- ① Cultural Differences in Being Assertive
- ② Does Expressing Unhappiness Reduce Stress?
- ③ Feel Confident When You Speak Up for Others
- ④ Assertive People: Attractive, But Not Good Friends
- ⑤ Being Assertive: A Way to Gain Respect and Desires

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

Why does the "pure" acting of the movies not seem unnatural to the audience, who, after all, are accustomed in real life to people whose expression is more or less indistinct? Most people's perception in these matters is not very sharp. They are not in the habit of observing closely the play of features of their fellow men—either in real life or at the movies. They are

(A)[disappointed / satisfied] with grasping the meaning of what they see. Thus, they often take in the overemphasized expression of film actors more easily than any that is too naturalistic. And as far as lovers of art are concerned, they do not look at the movies for imitations of nature but for art. They know that (B)[artistic / real] representation is always explaining, refining, and making clear the object depicted. Things that in real life are imperfectly realized, merely hinted at, and entangled with other things appear in a work of art complete, entire, and (C)[free / inseparable] from irrelevant matters. This is also true of acting in film.

\*entangle 얽히게 하다

- |   |                    |                |             |
|---|--------------------|----------------|-------------|
|   | (A)                | (B)            | (C)         |
| ① | disappointed ..... | artistic ..... | free        |
| ② | disappointed ..... | real .....     | free        |
| ③ | satisfied .....    | artistic ..... | inseparable |
| ④ | satisfied .....    | real .....     | inseparable |
| ⑤ | satisfied .....    | artistic ..... | free        |

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

One approach used by hospitality and tourism firms to assess customer satisfaction involves having someone ① consume a service just like any other customer. The "secret shopper" can be an employee of the firm, an outside person chosen by the firm, or an employee of an outside firm that ② specializes in this service assessment activity. These shoppers are normally equipped with detailed evaluation forms based on company guidelines that can ③ use to record the desired information. It is often recommended that someone outside the firm ④ be used in an attempt to maintain some level of objectivity. It is important to have a particular operation evaluated by more than one shopper on several occasions throughout the desired period. ⑤ Doing so will result in a more representative sample of service experiences.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

In the foreword to *Amusing Ourselves to Death*, Neil Postman invokes George Orwell's *1984* and Aldous Huxley's *Brave New World*. In noting the contrast between their two dystopian visions of the future, Postman notes; Orwell warns that we will be overcome by an externally imposed oppression. But in Huxley's vision, no Big Brother is required to deprive people of their autonomy, maturity and history. As Huxley saw it, people will come to love their oppression, to adore the technologies that undo their capacities to think. What Orwell feared were those who would ban books. What Huxley feared was that there would be no reason to ban a book, for \_\_\_\_\_ . Orwell envisioned an external form of control that becomes internalized. Huxley envisioned an internal form of control that becomes externalized. And Postman thinks Huxley's was the more accurate prediction.

\*dystopian 반이상황의

- ① there would be no one who wanted to read one
- ② all the ideologies possible would be accepted freely
- ③ books broaden our horizon with diverse perspectives
- ④ it is a good means to convey knowledge to descendants
- ⑤ books strengthen our intellect in the easiest way possible

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

When someone is late, we tend to assume that he or she is a tardy person, rather than late on this one occasion. When someone does well on a test, we tend to assume that he or she is intelligent, rather than wondering whether the test was easy. When someone is friendly to us, we tend to assume that he or she is a friendly person and not just conforming to a norm of politeness. These are the examples of dispositional attribution, which is the explanation of individual behavior as a result

caused by internal characteristics that reside within the individual. As another example, in the Jones and Harris study, participants read speeches about Cuba's President Fidel Castro written by fellow students. The speeches were either pro-Castro or anti-Castro, and the writers had either freely chosen to write the speech or been instructed to do so. Where there was a choice, participants not surprisingly reasoned that those who had written a pro-Castro speech were in favor of Castro, and those who had written an anti-Castro speech were against Castro.



We tend to regard a person's behavior as being derived from his or her \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ traits even when this behavior is caused by \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ factors.

- |                       |               |
|-----------------------|---------------|
| (A)                   | (B)           |
| ① dispositional ..... | biological    |
| ② dispositional ..... | situational   |
| ③ external .....      | situational   |
| ④ external .....      | psychological |
| ⑤ intellectual .....  | psychological |

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

The way we think about something is often determined by language. This is often the case with the human interaction with animals. The words we use for meat help us avoid thinking about the ethical implications of our diet. ① In fact, it is easier to order a pound of beef from a butcher than a pound of cow. ② Partisans on both sides of the animal rights debate realize the power of words. ③ In describing the Canadian seal hunt, the government agency that oversees the hunt uses the words "harvest," "cull," and "management plan." ④ Even though seals are not considered to be in danger now, climate change could have a big impact on their future chances of survival because they rely so heavily on ice. ⑤ On the contrary, the language of seal hunt opponents is peppered with hot words: "slaughter," "massacre," and "atrocities."

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
Morality often expresses itself as a duty to perform an action that advances the interests of another, to the harm of one's own. However, moral actions usually do not occur in isolation, but rather as part of a generalized system of reciprocity (one that stands at the core of the social order in every human society). This system of reciprocity generates benefits for everyone involved (benefits such as freedom from worry of being robbed). If observance of one's own duties represents the price of admission into this generalized system of reciprocity, then it seems clear that respecting moral constraints also generates benefits. The primary difference between morality and prudence is simply that, in the latter case, the long-term benefits are secured through one's own agency, whereas in the former case, they are mediated through the agency of another, namely, the person whose reciprocity is secured \_\_\_\_\_.

\*reciprocity 호혜성, 상호의 이익

\*\*prudence 사려, 분별

- ① despite the absence of shared morality
- ② through the pursuit of personal liberation
- ③ in terms of the financial benefits of agents
- ④ thanks to one's compliance with the moral law
- ⑤ at the cost of collective interests of the society

2. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

One of the most difficult things many successful people do is to challenge their own beliefs. Convictions that may have once been true and useful may change. Friedrich Nietzsche said it well when he said, "It's not simply a question of having the courage of one's convictions, but at times having the courage to attack one's convictions." That's how you grow.

That's how you mature. That's how you develop. Look at Tolstoy himself, a great example of a man who was willing to grow because he realized that he had to attack, at times, his own convictions. Socrates said it well when he said, "The unexamined life is not worth living." But we need to add that the examined life is painful, risky, full of vulnerability. And, yet, to revitalize public conversation, we have to ensure that self-criticism and self-correction are accented in our individual lives, as well as in our society and world.

- ① 성장을 위해 자신의 신념에 도전하라.
- ② 성공을 위해 역경을 밑거름으로 삼으라.
- ③ 타인의 비판에 대해 수용적 태도를 가지라.
- ④ 타인을 비판하기 전에 자신을 먼저 돌아보라.
- ⑤ 자신의 신념을 실행에 옮기는 용기를 키우라.

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?3)

As the fathers of the early Christian church thought Roman society and its baths were so corrupt, they ①discouraged bathing. The hygienic practices of the Greeks and Romans were ②repressed to such an extent that Europe during the Middle Ages has been said to have gone a thousand years without a bath. However, religion wasn't the only reason why Europeans didn't bathe. Although royalty and the wealthy sometimes enjoyed bathing, commoners found it virtually ③impossible. With no running water, polluted rivers, and soap taxed as a ④luxury item, the ordinary citizen had little opportunity to bathe. As a result, people lived in filth, clothing was infected with harmful insects, and disease was ⑤restrained.

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

When !Kung hunters, armed with nothing more than small bows and poisoned arrows, succeed in wounding a deer, the small arrow does not kill by impact.

- (A) Nevertheless, !Kung hunters have been doing it dozens of times a year, for decades. They attempt to minimize their risks by challenging satisfied lions with visibly bulging bellies and likely to be ready to retreat, and by not challenging hungry lions that evidently just discovered the carcass and are likely to stand their ground.
- (B) Hunters who are not prepared to drive those predators off carcasses are guaranteed to starve. Few things impress me as more suicidal than the thought of walking up to a group of feasting lions while shaking a stick to intimidate them.
- (C) Instead, the prey runs off, the hunters track it, and by the time that the prey has collapsed from the slow-acting poison's effect many hours later, lions or hyenas are likely to have found the carcass first.

\*carcass 시체

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

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

Even though unemployment is painful to those who have no source of income, ① **reducing** unemployment is not costless. In the short run, a reduction in unemployment may come at the expense of a higher rate of inflation, especially if the economy is close to full capacity, ② **which** resources are almost fully employed. Moreover, trying to match employees with jobs can quickly lead to significant inefficiencies ③ **because of** mismatches between a worker's skill level and the level of skill required for a job. For example, the economy would be wasting resources ④ **subsidizing** education if people with PhDs in biochemistry were driving taxis or tending bars. That is, the skills of the employee may be higher than ⑤ **those** necessary for the job, resulting in what

economists call underemployment. Another source of inefficiencies is placing employees in jobs beyond their abilities.

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

The study also revealed the commanders had given more attention and praise to the crew members for whom they had the higher expectations.

Self-fulfilling prophecies can have a positive side. ① We know that students introduced to their teachers as "intellectual bloomers" often do better on achievement tests than do their counterparts who lack such a positive introduction. ② In a study of army tank crews, one set of tank commanders was told that some members of their assigned crews had exceptional abilities while others were only average. ③ In reality, the crew members had been assigned randomly so that the two test groups were equal in ability. ④ The commanders later reported that the so-called "exceptional" crew members performed better than the "average" ones. ⑤ The self-fulfilling effects in these cases strongly suggest that managers adopt positive and optimistic approaches toward others at work.

\*bloomer 재능을 발휘하는 사람

