

COMBO

301-325



NAME

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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.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
It is easy to find examples of correlations which are far more systematic than could occur by chance and yet which it would be absurd to treat as evidence of a direct causal link. For instance, there is a high degree of correlation between shoe size and vocabulary size: people with larger shoe sizes tend to have much larger vocabularies than people with smaller shoe sizes. But having larger feet does not cause anyone to gain a larger vocabulary; nor does having a large vocabulary cause your feet to grow. The obvious explanation of the correlation is that children tend to have much smaller feet than adults, and, because children acquire their vocabularies gradually as they grow older, it is hardly surprising that, on average, people with smaller feet have smaller vocabularies. In other words, foot size and vocabulary size can be explained in terms of \_\_\_\_\_ from infancy to adulthood: a cause which both observed phenomena have in common.

① by-products of language acquisition  
② causal links between uncommon events  
③ contrasts between physical and mental growth  
④ cultural beliefs derived from social interactions  
⑤ features of the process of human development

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
It takes time for water to soften a sponge. When you are telling an employee, lawn service worker, your teenager, or anyone else, what it is that you want them to do, you may just have to repeat the order and instructions several times before the receiver really gets what it is you want done. That's not bad. That's normal communication lag. Be \_\_\_\_\_. When you are asking someone a question, in

an effort to learn a fact that you feel is important for you to know, but they just don't seem to be willing to give you an answer, take it as a signal that you need to rephrase your question a little and repeat it again, and again, and again, until finally you are heard and answered.

- ① patient                      ② honest                      ③ critical  
④ thankful                      ⑤ curious

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

The long-term consequences of any successful innovation cannot be foreseen.

- (A) And if you could decide your relationship to God, how much more logical to also be able to determine your relationship with the state! And that led to democratic movements. So, the printing press, invented originally simply to avoid the burdensome task of copying out by hand, led to democracy that still shapes our world.
- (B) History gives us many examples of the unpredictable consequences of innovation. The invention of the printing press led to mass literacy. For the first time in human history, it was possible to access knowledge directly, without the involvement and interpretations of third parties, such as priests and scholars.
- (C) People could decide for themselves what they thought about the world. This ability to question the established order led to the Protestant Reformation, which was based on an individual's right to make his own way to God.

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

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Tradition is a critical element that cannot be ignored in the creation of architecture. Tradition is the essential element that allows a new work to connect with people on an emotional and intellectual level. The recollection of the familiar is one aspect of design that produces pleasure. This feeling of pleasure or satisfaction exists because we enjoy a sense of security among things that we know and understand. References to a previous tradition are a common component of most major architectural movements. While these movements utilized new technologies and building materials, or invented new building forms, each evoked an emotional response having its roots in an earlier tradition.

- ① tradition as an important factor in architecture
- ② efforts to express feelings in various arts
- ③ innovation in the use of building materials
- ④ new technologies utilized in modern buildings
- ⑤ effects of technological innovations on tradition

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

People who struggle in retirement are those who still have a "get rich quick" mentality.

The most successful retirees are those who look at retirement as a long endeavor that can last 20 or 30 years or longer. ① They don't throw all of their years of preparation away by investing in the next "hot stock" or investment idea. ② They're very careful with their finances; they know they have to make sure that their money will last for the rest of their lives. ③ They stay conservative and focused on a finish line that is years and years away. ④ Even though they no longer have the comfort of a paycheck coming in, they still put their retirement nest egg at risk by chasing every hot tip that they get. ⑤ In other words, they are looking for short cuts to bring them financial stability and peace of mind.

\*nest egg 노후 자금

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

Water has no calories, but it takes up a space in your stomach, which creates a feeling of fullness. Recently, a study found (A)[that / what] people who drank two glasses of water before meals got full sooner, ate fewer calories, and lost more weight. You can put the same strategy to work by choosing foods that have a higher water content over those with less water. For example, the only difference between grapes and raisins (B)[is / are] that grapes have about 6 times as much water in them. That water makes a big difference in how much they fill you up. You'll feel much more satisfied after eating 100 calories' worth of grapes than you would after eating 100 calories' worth of raisins. Salad vegetables like lettuce, cucumbers, and tomatoes also have a very high water content, as (C)[are / do] broth-based soups.

\*broth 뭍은 수프

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

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

People tell about their own experiences all the time, but they do not necessarily tell about the same experience in the same way every time. The telling process, even in the relating of a firsthand experience, can be a highly inventive process. That is, the art of storytelling involves finding good ways to express one's experiences in a way appropriate to the listener. A fine line exists, therefore, between invented stories and the relation of firsthand experiences. The entertainment factor exists in relating firsthand experiences just as it does in inventing stories. Nobody wants to listen to what happened to you today unless you can make what happened appear interesting. The process of livening up an experience can involve simply telling that experience in such a way as to eliminate the dullest parts, or it also can involve 'improving' the dull parts by playing with the facts.

\*relate 이야기하다



When we narrate our firsthand experiences, we tend to \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ what happened in order to make our story \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ for the listeners.

- |            |                      |
|------------|----------------------|
| (A)        | (B)                  |
| ① modify   | ..... reliable       |
| ② modify   | ..... enjoyable      |
| ③ reveal   | ..... reliable       |
| ④ memorize | ..... enjoyable      |
| ⑤ memorize | ..... comprehensible |

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
Diversity and independence are important because the best collective decisions are the product of disagreement and contest, not consensus or compromise. An intelligent group, especially when confronted with cognitive

problems, does not ask its members to modify their positions in order to let the group reach a decision everyone can be happy with. Instead, it figures out how to use mechanism—like market prices, or intelligent voting systems—to aggregate and produce collective judgments that represent not what any one person in the group thinks but rather, in some sense, what they all think. Paradoxically, the best way for a group to be smart is for each person in it to \_\_\_\_\_.

\*aggregate 종합하다

- ① try to escape from cognitive problems
- ② think and act as independently as possible
- ③ stay silent until the group's decision is made
- ④ change their opinions depending on the situation
- ⑤ say and behave as if they are committed to the group

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)  
History is a discipline. It is the art of \_\_\_\_\_. As historian John Tosh writes, "All the resources of scholarship and all the historian's powers of imagination must be harnessed to the task of bringing the past to life—or resurrecting it." The past is messy, but historians make sense of the mess by collecting evidence, making meaning of it, and organizing it into some kind of discernible pattern. History is an exciting act of interpretation—taking the facts of the past and weaving them into a compelling narrative. The historian works closely with the stuff that has been left behind—documents, oral testimony, objects—to make the past come alive. As John Arnold has noted, "The sources do not 'speak for themselves' and never have done so.... They come alive when the historian reanimates them."

\*discernible 식별할 수 있는

- ① predicting the future
- ② enlightening the youth
- ③ reconstructing the past
- ④ analyzing the present
- ⑤ improving humanity

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Gold is a relatively soft metal, so much so that rings are very rarely made from pure gold metal because they get scratched quickly.

- (A) The answer is that they sit inside the gold crystal structure, taking the place of a gold atom, and it is this atom substitution inside the crystal lattice of the gold that makes it stronger.
- (B) But if you alloy gold, by adding a small percentage of other metals such as silver or copper, you not only change the color of the gold—silver making the gold whiter, and copper making the gold redder—you make the gold harder, much harder.
- (C) This changing of the properties of metals by very small additions of other ingredients is what makes the study of metals so fascinating. In the case of gold alloys, you might wonder where the silver atoms go.

\*crystal lattice 결정격자

\*\*alloy 합금(하다)

- 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)

If we think deeply about our childhood, not just about our memories of it but how it actually felt, we realize how ① **differently** we experienced the world back then. Our minds were completely open, and we entertained all kinds of surprising, original ideas. The things that we now take for granted, things as simple as the night sky or our reflection in a mirror, often ② **causing** us to wonder. Our heads were filled with questions about the world around us. Not yet ③ **having commanded** language, we thought in ways that were preverbal—in images and sensations. When we attended the circus, a sporting event, or a movie, our eyes and ears took in the spectacle with utmost intensity. Colors seemed more vibrant and ④ **alive**. We had a powerful desire to turn everything around us into a game, ⑤ **to play** with circumstances.

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

There's no subject you don't have permission to write about. Students often avoid subjects close to their heart—skateboarding, cheer-leading, rock music, cars—because they assume that their teachers will regard these topics as 'stupid.' No area of life is stupid to someone who takes it seriously. If you follow your affections, you will write well and will engage your readers. I've read elegant books on fishing, mountain climbing, giant sea turtles and many other subjects I didn't think I was interested in. Write about your hobbies: cooking, gardening, photography, knitting, jogging, sailing, scuba diving. Write about your work: teaching, nursing, running a store. Write about a field you enjoyed in college and always meant to get back to: history, biography, art, archeology. No subject is too specialized if you make an honest connection with it when you write about it.

- ① Good Reading Leads to Good Writing  
② Creativity Comes from Writing Regularly  
③ Cultivation of Reading as a Lifetime Habit  
④ Take Criticism from Your Readers Seriously  
⑤ Want to Write Well? Go with Your Interests

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	_____ / 6

※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

No matter how scary a roller coaster may be, no matter how radical its dips and twists and turns, there's good news—it's always attached to the track! Of course, you don't even have to enter an amusement park to know what it's like to ride a roller coaster. Most of us can testify that life is **a roller coaster**.

Look back on your life, and there are bound to be times you felt so down that you thought there was no way you could have carried on. But you made it anyway. There might also be times you were so happy, with seemingly everything going your way, that you took things for granted. You forgot about the bad times, and forgot to appreciate the good times. The point here is, life is basically a roller coaster which all of us have to ride. If life is constantly good, then chances are we will just take it for granted. Or maybe you feel that life is constantly bad—that cannot be true—but you've just got to look out for and take note of the good things in life.

So, when things are going well, appreciate it, enjoy it, but be conscious of the fact that things might go bad at any time, Don't let it become fear, because that will hamper your living in the present—just be mindful of the fact that life is unpredictable.

When you're feeling down, do not allow yourself to get bogged down by it. Remember that you've just got to survive that period—you've probably done it before. Know that things will get better someday, maybe soon, and realize that bad things are going to make you a stronger person. Once you have tasted the bitter, the sweet tastes much \_\_\_\_\_ when it comes around.

1. 윗글의 밑줄 친 **a roller coaster**가 상징하는 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① 인생의 굴곡
- ② 인생의 소중함
- ③ 인생의 목표
- ④ 인생의 무상함
- ⑤ 인생의 예찬

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① saltier                      ② cooler                      ③ weaker
- ④ duller                        ⑤ better

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

There is plenty of evidence that second-hand smoke—breathed when you are in the same room as someone smoking—can be harmful, particularly to children, and some parents adopt a strategy of never smoking in their child's presence. According to a researcher, however, this would not offer complete protection because there can be third-hand smoke. Toxic particles in cigarette smoke can remain on nearby surfaces, as well as the hair and clothing of the smoker, long after the cigarette has been put out, and small children are easily influenced because they are likely to breathe in close proximity, or even lick and suck them. Therefore, it is vital that people are made aware of the possible risks associated with smoking on the health of children.

\*proximity 근접

- ① Don't Smoke Your Life Away
- ② Air Pollution Caused by Smoking
- ③ Warning over Third-hand Smoke
- ④ Dangers of Breathing in Toxic Air
- ⑤ The Increase of Non-smoking Areas



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Scientists who are able to connect ideas that do not naturally go together are the ones who make the real breakthroughs. While in Bangladesh, Michele Barry, the Dean for Global Health at Stanford, discussed with Bangladeshi investigators why pregnant women in the region have a much higher rate of dangerously high blood pressure. The answer was not obvious at all. However, she and her colleagues are now trying to prove a correlation between this illness and rising sea levels caused by the greenhouse effect. The land in Bangladesh is sinking, causing ocean water to flow into the rice fields. As a result, the rice has a higher salt content. Since pregnant women are not good at flushing out salt via the kidneys, this increase in salt in their diet may lead to higher blood pressure. This is a great example of how two important issues—\_\_\_\_\_—intersect with each other.

- ① poverty and unemployment
- ② globalization and a low birth rate
- ③ global warming and public health
- ④ social change and women's rights
- ⑤ development and environmental protection

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

In a university, a survey was made of six hundred students in psychology courses. The students were asked to state their most difficult personal problem. Seventy-five percent listed lack of \_\_\_\_\_. It can safely be assumed that the same large proportion is true of the population generally. Everywhere you encounter people who are inwardly afraid, who shrink from life, who suffer from a deep sense of inadequacy and insecurity, and who doubt their own power. Deep within themselves they mistrust their ability to meet responsibilities or to grasp opportunities. They do not believe that they have it in them to be what they want to be, and so they try to make themselves content with something less than what they are capable of.

- ① confidence    ② innocence    ③ knowledge
- ④ hesitation    ⑤ imagination

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

When asked how he maintains balance on a wire with nothing but earth beneath him, a famous tightrope walker said, "The reality is that you are never actually balanced; you are constantly making small adjustments, moving back and forth, and it's those constant movements that keep you on the wire. The truth is that if you stand still, you fall." The same is true of harmonizing our personal and professional worlds. We are never actually balanced, nor should we try to be. To ensure a more harmonious existence, we must keep ourselves moving, carefully walking between work and life activities. Like a tightrope walker, we must regularly make adjustments back and forth to keep ourselves standing. Instead of aiming for equitable division of our work and life time, we should strive for purposeful give-and-take.

- ① the various benefits of give-and-take
- ② the necessity of adjusting work and life activities in harmony
- ③ the effect of settlement of conflicts in the workplace
- ④ the risk of causing misunderstanding among people
- ⑤ the difficulty of getting a job and supporting a family

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
 Cultural historians have attempted to explain why some societies, in some historical periods, seem to be more creative overall than others. In Renaissance Florence, an incredible creative explosion resulted in novel products that we still admire today, in architecture, sculpture, painting, and science. Why did this occur in Florence, and not Paris or London? No one thinks it's because Florence just happened to get lucky, and suddenly had a lot of children born who were naturally brilliant. Explaining it requires a consideration of many complex societal factors; the economic and political strength of Florence, the cultural values of the community, the system of patronage that emerged among the wealthy, the apprenticeship systems that were established to train new artists. In cases like these, we could say that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① moral values depend on society
- ② history repeats itself in many ways
- ③ an entire society is the creative force
- ④ nature is the true masterpiece of creation
- ⑤ creativity is the source of innovative processes

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
 Trying to do a little bit of everything leads to doing nothing of importance. When you let the demands of a day pull you 20 different directions, they do exactly that—causing you to react to a bunch of small things instead of doing anything big. Working while distracted has also been shown to decrease performance and quality level. In most cases, the human mind really functions better when it is highly focused. \_\_\_\_\_ can be challenging, but it is something you need to do for the sake of focusing on the things that matter most. The rare occasions when I have been able to completely disconnect from other things for a

full day of writing have been some of the most peaceful, productive, and liberating days of my life. Oddly enough, everything around me continues to go smoothly without missing a beat.

- ① Saying no to distractions
- ② Accepting others' criticism
- ③ Paying attention to routines
- ④ Conforming to social norms
- ⑤ Excelling in many different fields

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)  
 Your employees in their personal lives spend large amounts of money on their homes, cars, children's education, etc., in a responsible manner. ① Why wouldn't they spend the organization's money just as responsibly? ② How often have your organization's approval procedures for spending money become an obstacle? ③ Simplify your purchasing procedures to eliminate as many unnecessary documents as possible. ④ It is also desirable that every organization take their growth potential into consideration when they recruit new employees. ⑤ Company credit cards, credit accounts, or on-line purchasing approvals are a few of the ways in which simplified purchasing practices could be achieved.

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The surface of the earth *is* different from place to place. Places differ in terms of population size, language, resources, environmental factors, industrial specialization, local history, and human activities. It is these differences from place to place that generate the demand for transportation. People want commodities that are not produced locally—for example, fruits, vegetables, televisions, shoes, paper, and thousands of other goods—and this desire generates the demand for transportation. Businesses need resources that are often not available locally, and this need generates the demand for transportation. We work, shop, and seek entertainment, for the most part, outside our own neighborhoods, necessitating a journey to work, to shop, and to visit the multiplex. Transportation enables us to carry out all these activities.

- ① 지역 간 차이 때문에 수송의 필요성이 생긴다.
- ② 경제가 발전한 나라일수록 수송 수단이 다양하다.
- ③ 경제 수준이 상승하면 여가 활동 시간이 증가한다.
- ④ 상품 가격에서 수송비가 차지하는 비중이 줄어들고 있다.
- ⑤ 환경 보호를 염두에 두고 교통수단을 개발할 필요가 있다.

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

If we look at Internet marketplaces and their many variations, it is clear that what they offer are digitally modernized versions of the good old second-hand shop. What's new about them is that thanks to the Internet, the supply of used goods finds its demand much more effectively and efficiently than ever before. There can be no doubt that this leads to a more efficient reuse of durable goods, thus contributing to a more sustainable allocation of resources. The same applies not only to rentals, particularly cars or bikes, but also to lots of other goods. The Internet and mobile digital technology made the centralized stockpiling of

goods to be rented unnecessary which, again, saves resources. The fact that they are located in various places is not a problem any more but often rather adds to the convenience of the rental process—think of a car that you can pick up around the corner rather than having to travel to the nearest agent.



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

- |            |                       |
|------------|-----------------------|
| (A)        | (B)                   |
| ① reuse    | ..... dispersion      |
| ② produce  | ..... standardization |
| ③ evaluate | ..... dispersion      |
| ④ reuse    | ..... standardization |
| ⑤ produce  | ..... disposability   |

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Burke Hedges, in his best-selling book, *You Can't Steal Second with Your Foot on First*, observes that if we're going to move ahead in life, we need to be willing to take a few risks.

- (A) But the outcome is out of your control. You take a risk, on the other hand, when you invest your money in the stock market. The market is a risk because you stand a slim chance of losing it all.
- (B) He argues that there's a big difference between risk and gambling. In gambling, if you take \$1,000 and put it down on the roulette table, you're going to double it or you're going to get nothing.
- (C) But you also stand a good chance of getting at least a 10% return over time. By investing your money wisely, you lessen your risks, and you increase the likelihood that your investment will increase over the long haul.

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

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

However, during the same period, there has been no comparable worldwide advance in ethical behavior.

Over the past century, society has witnessed extraordinary advances in medicine, science, and technology. ① These advances came about because an individual, or many individuals, used the full resources of his or her intellectual imagination to solve problems that had previously been thought to be unsolvable. ② That is, in part, because human beings rarely use the full resources of their intellect to solve moral problems. ③ Exercising moral imagination means using our intelligence to devise creative and innovative ways to help others. ④ Concerning charity, for example, it means not only providing immediate assistance to the impoverished, but also helping the poor in ways that will enable them to support themselves and no longer need help. ⑤ Therefore, in any situation in which help is required, we should use our intelligence to discover the most effective and loving way to help those in need.

\*impoverished 빈곤한

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

The basic task of the preschool years is to establish a sense of competence and initiative. The core struggle is between initiative and guilt. Preschool children begin to initiate many of their own activities as they become physically and psychologically ready to engage in pursuits of their own ① **choosing**. If they are allowed realistic freedom to make some of their own decisions, they tend to develop a ② **positive** orientation characterized by confidence in their ability to initiate and follow

through. If their choices are ridiculed, however, they tend to experience a sense of guilt and ultimately to withdraw from taking an ③ **active** stance. One middle-aged woman we talked with still finds herself extremely vulnerable to being seen as ④ **foolish**. She recalls that during her childhood family members laughed at her attempts to perform certain tasks. She took in certain messages she received from her family, and these messages greatly influenced her attitudes and actions. Even now she vividly carries these pictures in her head, and these messages ⑤ **cease** to control her life.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

The first thing you need to do if your friends are a negative influence when you have to decide something is to \_\_\_\_\_. Here's what I mean by that. On the weekends, have them come over to your house instead of going over to theirs. When they ask you what movie you want to go see or what you want to do, don't say, "Oh, I don't care. Whatever you want." No, don't say things like that. You select the movie, and you control where you are going and what you are going to do. If they want to go to some places that you don't, be strong enough to politely say, "No, I'll pass." When your friends see that you are pretty set on what you want to do and not want to do, they will usually do it your way, which will make you and them out of trouble.

- ① learn to regulate your mind and body
- ② avoid spending time with them in person
- ③ figure out what kind of goals you share with them
- ④ be in control of the environments you're in together
- ⑤ decide whether to keep the relationship going or not

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

There's a basic reason why males are more likely to engage in physically risky activities. Males systematically overestimate their own abilities, while females are more likely to underestimate their abilities.

- (A) A female driver, encountering a stretch of road under water, is likely to do the sensible thing: turn around and find another way. Male drivers, on the other hand, are more likely than female drivers to drive right into the water—and die.
- (B) By the time he discovers his error, it may be too late. Likewise, psychologists at the University of Pittsburgh have found that males are much more likely to die in thunderstorms than females are. Many of those deaths occur when a flash flood blocks a road.
- (C) For example, psychologists at Boston University asked a simple question: Why are almost all drowning victims male? They concluded that a major contributor was that men consistently overestimate their ability to swim. "I am strong enough to outswim the current," a teenage boy may think.

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

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Have you heard the story about the drunk who misplaced his wallet and had to get drunk again to find it? Although this tale is often told as a joke, it is not too far-fetched. The bodily state that exists during learning can be a strong cue for later memory. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, memory retrieval is most efficient when an individual is in the same bodily state as they were when the memory was formed. Being very thirsty, for instance, might prompt you to remember events that took place on another occasion when you were thirsty. Because of such effects, information learned under the influence of a drug is best remembered when the drugged state occurs again.

A similar effect applies to emotional states. For

example, Gordon Bower found that people who learned a list of words while in a happy mood recalled them better when they were again happy. People who learned while they felt sad remembered best when they were sad. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, if you are in a happy mood you are more likely to remember recent happy events. If you are in a bad mood you will tend to have unpleasant memories. Such links between emotional cues and memory could explain why couples who quarrel often end up remembering—and rehashing—old arguments.

\*rehash 거의 그대로 반복하다

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① Memory Is Truly State-Dependent
- ② Find Familiarity for the Sake of Safety
- ③ Be Generous in Expressing Your Emotions
- ④ How Your Brain Knows When You're Thirsty
- ⑤ Drug-Induced Memory Improvement Is Not So Great

6. 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

- |   |                |       |             |
|---|----------------|-------|-------------|
|   | (A)            |       | (B)         |
| ① | In other words | ..... | Similarly   |
| ② | In other words | ..... | Nonetheless |
| ③ | For instance   | ..... | Instead     |
| ④ | However        | ..... | Similarly   |
| ⑤ | However        | ..... | Instead     |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
Investigators as a personality type place a high value on science, process, and learning. They excel at research, using logic and the information gained through their senses to conquer complex problems. Nothing thrills them more than a "big find." Intellectual, introspective, and exceedingly detail-oriented, investigators are happiest when they're using their brain power to pursue what they deem as a worthy outcome. They \_\_\_\_\_ and they dislike overly structured environments that necessitate a set response to challenges. Investigators are not interested in leadership, and developing the interpersonal skills necessary to fuel collaboration is a hurdle for many of them. They may feel insecure in their ability to "keep up" in their fields and can react badly when forced to put more important work on hold to complete a task that doesn't intrigue them.

\*introspective 자기 성찰적인  
\*\*deem 여기다, 생각하다

- ① attempt to go with the flow
- ② prefer to march to their own beat
- ③ dare to take the lead from the front
- ④ tend to work shoulder to shoulder
- ⑤ pay more attention to assigned tasks

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
Every golfer knows how stressful it is to play your first real round. Trying to remember all the things the instructor told you to do and still make contact with the ball while your friends are watching doesn't seem like so much fun. Once you learn the fundamentals of the game, however, it all comes down to practice, practice, and more practice. You can be sure that today's tournament champions spent hours alone at the beginning of their careers trying to remember to keep their head down and to follow through with their swing. As with golf,

there are known best practices, techniques, and procedures in every field of endeavor. Analyze the performance of great leaders, and you will undoubtedly learn that they attribute their initial success to mastering the fundamentals. \_\_\_\_\_ before we immerse ourselves in something is usually the reason why we have missed putts, lost balls, returned products, and unhappy customers.

- ① Underestimation of risk
- ② Distrust of inner feelings
- ③ Failure to learn the basics
- ④ Not seeing the whole picture
- ⑤ Endeavor without proper advice

3. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)  
A medical researcher received an opportunity to work in Mali at a Malaria Research and Training Center. As she was filled with enthusiasm, but ①had limited cultural experience, she was confident she would complete a malaria research program in a month's time. Her research experience had been in New York City where she was accustomed to ②speaking with individuals; however, she had no background in Africa, let alone Malian culture. Used to the individualism of US culture, ③which everyone can make decisions by themselves, she headed out visiting individuals in the Malian village. To move the research program forward, she needed participants and their informed consent. What she did not realize was that the village works together as a unit; the social structures demand that decision making ④be done more communally than in the West. Had she held a communal meeting or spoken to the village elders, she might ⑤have made more headway.

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Dr. Hans Selye found in his studies that we can release our anger by using three parts of our bodies; hitting with our hands, kicking with our feet, and shouting with our voice. Squash, tennis, golf, baseball, volleyball, and basketball are all sports which require "hitting," or physical contact. We can release our anger from our bodies on the ball by playing these sports. Sports which require kicking, like soccer, are also effective in releasing anger. People kick anything that comes their way when they are very angry. This is an unconscious act that we do in order to eliminate our rage. Screaming is another way to release anger. When you feel small, when you're helpless to do anything about a situation, scream your heart out, and you will feel the tightness leaving your chest.

- ① anger as the mistaken emotion
- ② natural emotions of human beings
- ③ various skills for enhancing teamwork
- ④ ways of releasing our rage using our body parts
- ⑤ positive effects of playing sports in school

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

I know State Department correspondents who spend literally hours trying to learn the names of new ambassadorial or other appointees before candidates have even been selected.

- ① One prestigious newspaper over a period of several months had two separate "exclusive" stories reporting that a certain official had been picked as ambassador to two different capitals.
- ② The diplomat did not go to either one of those posts, and when he was actually appointed to his present post the newspaper neglected to report it.
- ③ This over-preoccupation with getting ahead of events, to be the first to report what is going to happen, results in a lot of wasted effort, a lot of incorrect or highly premature stories, and any number of woes for government officials.
- ④ In this respect, journalism is no different from other fields of research that use anonymous interviewees under ethically constrained conditions.
- ⑤ More

than that, however, it takes journalism's eye off the big part of the game—what has happened, and what does it mean?—to the detriment of us all.

\*woo 문제, 고민

\*\*detriment 손해

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

Similarly, when toddlers say "I hate you!" they are typically angry but do not comprehend the meaning of the statement in the same way older youth and adults do.

Language is one of the most misunderstood of toddler behaviors. Typically, growing toddlers have learned hundreds of words. ① What parents should remember is that while toddlers can say words, they don't understand the meaning of many of the words they use. ② Parents often think a toddler means everything he or she says and understands everything the parents say. ③ Saying words is a simple motor skill, while understanding the meaning of words is related to brain development and cognitive abilities. ④ Toddlers can say the word "die" but have zero understanding of the word's meaning and the finality of death. ⑤ Toddlers do, however, learn what happens next and how others respond to their words.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

Butterflies, although not always that speedy, often take a flight path that ①**involves** so many irregular descents and turns that they almost look out of control, but it's not because they can't do any better. Such ②**unpredictable** flight is how butterflies evade birds and other predators. However, most butterflies are brightly ③**colored**, which would seem to make them easier to be spotted and tracked. "This question always bothered me," says Thomas Eisner, a biologist, "Why are butterflies making themselves so ④**invisible**?" As Eisner and Benjamin Jantzen, a computer scientist, reported in a recent article, a butterfly's ability to evade and its bright coloring may go hand in hand. The bright coloring effectively tells a bird at a distance that it's not worth ⑤**chasing** the colored butterfly and, as a result, makes it give up in advance.

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

In *Awake, My Heart*, J. Sidlow Baxter wrote, "What is the difference between an obstacle and an opportunity? Our attitude toward it. Every opportunity has a difficulty, and every difficulty has an opportunity." When confronted with a difficult situation, a person with an outstanding attitude makes the best of it while he gets the worst of it. Life can be likened to a grindstone. Whether it grinds you down or polishes you depends upon what you are made of. While attending a conference of young leaders, I heard this statement: "No society has ever developed tough men during times of peace." Adversity is prosperity to those who possess a great attitude. Few people knew Abraham Lincoln until the great weight of the Civil War showed his character. Sir Walter Raleigh wrote *The History of the World* during a thirteen-year imprisonment. Luther translated

the Bible while confined in the castle of Wartburg. Remember, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① conflict is a blessing in disguise
- ② a kite rises against, not with the wind
- ③ character is what a man is in the dark
- ④ when one door closes, another door opens
- ⑤ keep your face always toward the sunshine

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Some animals live a very extended life, and others very short. What determines the average life expectancy of a particular animal is dependant on many evolutionary pressures. In the bare fact of our aging and dying, we resemble all other animals. In the details, however, we've improved considerably over the course of our evolutionary history. Life expectancy among U.S. white adults is presently about seventy-eight years for men, eighty-three for women. Not a single individual of any ape species (chimpanzees and orangutans) has been recorded as achieving the current life expectancy of U.S. whites, and only exceptional apes reach their fifties. Evidently, we \_\_\_\_\_ than our closest relatives.

- ① get taller
- ② are smarter
- ③ die younger
- ④ age more slowly
- ⑤ live more peacefully



※ [4~5번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

There is a famous psychology experiment to help us understand how opinions and judgements can be formed. The general experiment procedure was devised by Dr. Asch in the U.S. What happens is this: A volunteer is asked to join a group for the study of the discrimination of length. And he goes to a room where a number of people and the experimenter are seated. The volunteer doesn't know that the other people in the room are researchers working together with the experimenter. A pair of cards is introduced. On one of them there is a line and on the other, three lines. Of these three, one is clearly longer than the line on the other card, one is shorter and one the same length. Seeing the cards, everyone is in turn asked which of the three lines on the second card is equal to the line on the first. They all pick—as they have been told to pick—**the wrong line**. Last of all, comes the turn of our volunteer. In many cases the volunteer, faced with the opinion of the group, denies the plain evidence of his senses and picks the same one as others do. This experiment shows even the sane and ordinary people could be made to deny the obvious facts, feeling the pressure to \_\_\_\_\_. The people around you, "the pressure group" can have a great influence on your judgement and decisions.

4. 윗글의 밑줄 친 **the wrong line**의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

- ① 부모의 지나친 간섭
- ② 다수의 잘못된 의견
- ③ 실험의 현실적 한계
- ④ 사회적 책임의 회피
- ⑤ 편협한 사고의 맹점

5. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?5)

- ① prepare      ② restart      ③ conform
- ④ criticize      ⑤ memorize

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

Most of the public believe that athletes are healthier than the general population. However, this is not always the case, since certain types of regular exercise together with optimal diets are required to achieve and maintain health and physical fitness.

- (A) Furthermore, some athletes may follow fad diets such as liquid-based programs and high-protein diets or have other bad habits which may be harmful to the body.
- (B) Therefore, it is necessary that athletes maintain prudent diets and practice other good health habits in order to receive the health benefits from participation in sports.
- (C) For example, professional baseball and football players who are moderately obese may have greater risks of developing a degenerative disease than men of normal weight who lead sedentary lives.

\*sedentary 몸을 많이 움직이지 않는

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

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
Even when class is over, the lesson continues. Children are taught that \_\_\_\_\_. As Peter Berger and Brigitte Berger have written, "It is only very young children who sometimes wish, wistfully, that 'everyone should win'; they soon learn that this is 'impossible'—in American society, that is, for there are other societies in which children actually play games in which 'everyone wins.'" The idea that everyone can win evokes condescending smiles, and it doesn't take long before these children come to accept the nature of competition. Here is Jean Piaget, in his classic work *The Moral Judgement of the Child*, questioning six-year-old Mar: "'Who has won?' 'We've both won.' 'But who has won most?'" Piaget is not only learning from his young informant, but also teaching him.

\*condescending 거들먹거리는

- ① to win is one thing and to learn is another
- ② there's no winner and no loser in the end
- ③ all games must have a winner and a loser
- ④ it's impossible to compete in a fair manner
- ⑤ too much competition is just a waste of time

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
In a 2004 survey conducted for Mercedes, 46 percent of Americans agreed with the notion that their car reflected their \_\_\_\_\_. The people who believe that their car does not echo who they are said it was only because they couldn't afford to buy the car they really wanted—the one that would indeed communicate their identity. One thirtysomething woman from Long Island explained that her Volkswagen Passat mirrored her "informal" side. She also thought the way she took care of the car said something about her: It is always neat, but she doesn't always have regular maintenance checks on schedule. In fact, she said,

the car made her feel "like a grown-up," but at the same time she admitted that her father still changes her oil for her. The Passat, a car with an image that is adult but still youthful, seemed to this woman to be just the right fit.

- ① wealth                      ② culture                      ③ popularity
- ④ education                  ⑤ personality

3. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)  
In his youth Albert Einstein spent a year loafing aimlessly. You don't get anywhere by not "wasting" time—something, unfortunately, ① **that** the parents of teenagers tend frequently to forget. He was in Pavia. He had joined his family, having abandoned his studies in Germany, ② **unable** to endure the rigors of his high school there. It was the beginning of the twentieth century, and in Italy the beginning of its industrial revolution. Albert was reading Kant and attending occasional lectures at the University of Pavia: for pleasure, without being registered there or ③ **had** to think about exams. It is thus that serious scientists are made. After this he registered at the University of Zurich and immersed ④ **himself** in the study of physics. A few years later, in 1905, he sent three articles to the most prestigious scientific journal of the period, the *Annalen der Physik*. Each of these ⑤ **is** worthy of a Nobel Prize.

\*loaf 빈둥거리다

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

In World War II, the U.S. military tried to select ideal helicopter pilots according to psychological tests, but soon found that this screening was a waste of time. When they tested people off the street on tasks related to helicopter piloting, there seemed to be substantial differences in natural ability between people. But after all of them had done one thousand hours of training, they found that they could barely distinguish between them. No matter how they tried to select people, training was always more successful, because the training washes out the effects of whatever came before. Put another way, if you pick a hundred people at random and toss them into an emergency totally unprepared, they'll respond differently: ten or so will excel, ten or so will lose their self-control, and the rest will just be stunned. But take those same hundred people and offer them well-planned training and preparation—even silly things like asking them to really watch the safety video before their plane takes off—and their responses will change immeasurably.



\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ play much less of a role in coping well with stressful situations if a person has received \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① Negative emotions ..... training
- ② Negative emotions ..... compensation
- ③ Previous experiences ..... recognition
- ④ Individual dispositions ..... training
- ⑤ Individual dispositions ..... recognition

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>5)</sup>

Lawns are time-consuming, energy-intensive, money-draining projects. ① Their maintenance requires the use of a limited natural resource, gasoline, that pollutes the air and water, affecting the lives of numerous species of wildlife and the quality of life for humans. ② Lawns also demand the purchase of

numerous pieces of equipment—lawn mower, fertilizer spreader, string trimmer—along with gasoline, motor oil, and fertilizer. ③ Some folks invest in a sprinkler system as well, spending yet more money and increasing the use of another limited natural resource, fresh water. ④ Sprinkler systems are widely used to apply the right amount of water in the right place to extinguish fires before they get out of control. ⑤ In addition, people have to spend quite a bit of their precious time cutting the grass, spreading the fertilizer, and raking the leaves so the lawn does not die.

\*string trimmer 잔디 다듬는 기계

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Sunday newspapers are filled with money-saving coupons for food, beverages, and other products. Coupons from local stores might come in the mail. Supermarkets may double the face value of a manufacturer's coupon and sometimes even triple it. Using coupons regularly at the store can save you and your family hundreds of dollars each year. Just think of what you could do with all that extra money! But don't get carried away with coupons. Be selective. Clipping coupons takes time, but it's usually time well spent. Clip only coupons for products that you really need or want. Buy or make a holder for your coupons so you can categorize them (toiletries, cereals, cookies, etc.) and go through them before every visit to the market. Save the store receipts to keep track of the money you've saved. Put the money saved toward something special.

- ① A Guide to Money-saving Coupons
- ② Pros and Cons of Using Coupons
- ③ Why Do Companies Offer Coupons?
- ④ Understanding Various Types of Coupons
- ⑤ Steps to Starting a Mobile Coupon Strategy

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

In everyday language, we use the word "average" to mean "most people," or the most representative person (as in, "The average person doesn't read classic literature"). But when you start using the word "average" to talk about statistics, you get weird results, like the fact that the average income in the United States is around \$70,000, which means 67 percent of people in the U.S.A. make less than the "average" income. How can this be possible? Well, we all learned in school how to calculate an average: You take all the values you want to average, add them up, and divide them by the number of values. Averages are absolutely useless if a minority of the numbers are unusually high—the average of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 40 is 10, which doesn't help to provide a fair representative picture. And that's the problem with the "average income" statistic. Thus, if you're earning less than the average income, it's quite possibly because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① you don't work harder than the average person
- ② your education attainment affects your income
- ③ most Americans earn around \$70,000 in a year
- ④ you live in the same country as some billionaires
- ⑤ much effort is made toward ending income inequity

2. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

The metaphor, a kind of figurative language that compares two different things or ideas, is important because it provides us with a way of moving from known ideas and familiar concepts to new and unknown ones. Whenever we find our current repertoire of concepts inadequate for expression, we can merge and reorganize concepts in new ways through metaphor in order to explore different perspectives. As

Goodman said, "The metaphor might be regarded as a calculated category mistake—or rather as a happy and revitalizing, even if bigamous, second marriage." Eventually, these conceptual intermarriages become familiar enough to us that they become concepts in their own rights. The metaphor, then, is a flexible device for \_\_\_\_\_ since, as Martin and Harre explain, "we can conceive more than we can currently say."

\*bigamous 중혼의

- ① extending the resource of our language
- ② matching linguistic forms with their meanings
- ③ clarifying the meaning of words or phrases in a text
- ④ weeding out inappropriate expressions from our language
- ⑤ emphasizing the importance of context in creating meaning

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

If we can't have everything we want today, what do we do? We are forced to make choices. We must choose some goods and services and not others. Sometimes this kind of choosing can be visibly painful. Have you ever watched children in a toy store with a gift certificate in hand? It can take them all day before they make a choice. And instead of bubbling with excitement over the toy they bought, they usually appear frustrated over not being able to walk away with everything! Life is like that. \_\_\_\_\_ governs us. Because we cannot have everything all at once, we are forever forced to make choices. We can use our resources to satisfy only some of our wants, leaving many others unsatisfied.

- ① Scarcity      ② Morality      ③ Knowledge
- ④ Reputation      ⑤ Compassion

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

A good movie always starts with a clear presentation of the major elements of the story. The director knows (A)**[that / what]** if the dramatic conflict is not clear, the story will appear meaningless and boring to the audience. Clarity is one of the most important principles in film making. The screen-writer must have a clear-cut idea of what the story is about, otherwise the resulting movie will be (B)**[confused / confusing]**. A clear presentation of the subject matter is just as important in a multimedia system as in a movie. If the user does not understand right from the start what is going on, he or she can lose interest. Even though many multimedia systems are not centered around a dramatic story line, there is a need to state the purpose of the system clearly and (C)**[making / to make]** it clear which information the user can expect to find, where it can be found, and how it can be found.

- |   |      |                 |               |
|---|------|-----------------|---------------|
|   | (A)  | (B)             | (C)           |
| ① | that | ..... confused  | ..... making  |
| ② | that | ..... confusing | ..... to make |
| ③ | that | ..... confused  | ..... to make |
| ④ | what | ..... confusing | ..... making  |
| ⑤ | what | ..... confused  | ..... making  |

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

Whenever a creature eats something it has never eaten before, there is a chance of pain or even death. Thus, dietary experimentation is (A)**[risky / prohibited]**. There must have been many a disaster throughout the prehistory and early history of our species as we continually put strange stuff in our mouths to learn whether or not it was good to eat. Consider the example of *strychnos nux-vomica*, a plant that produces fruit that is attractive, sweetly fragrant, but (B)**[sour / poisonous]**. Our ancestors in Southeast Asia and Australia (where the plant is native) were seduced into tasting it and met with deadly consequences when they did. Yet the fruit of *strychnos nux-vomica* is almost (C)**[indistinguishable / distinct]** from the

bael fruit, which, although terrible-tasting, is nontoxic and even medicinal. As they say, you never know until you try. The fact that we know about the difference between the two fruits means that someone in the past tried them and learned from the experience.

- |   |            |               |                       |
|---|------------|---------------|-----------------------|
|   | (A)        | (B)           | (C)                   |
| ① | risky      | ... sour      | ... indistinguishable |
| ② | risky      | ... poisonous | ... distinct          |
| ③ | risky      | ... poisonous | ... indistinguishable |
| ④ | prohibited | ... poisonous | ... distinct          |
| ⑤ | prohibited | ... sour      | ... distinct          |

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

A useful indicator of a child's time use is recreation. Bart Giamatti, the late Commissioner of Baseball, said, "We can learn more about the conditions and values of a society by contemplating how it chooses to play, to use its free time, and to take its leisure than by examining how it goes about its work." It is during children's leisure time, spent away from required school and family activities, that they are free to do whatever they choose. When children have free time, they usually choose activities that reflect what is of most value to them. Therefore, by looking at what a child chooses to do at these times, we can know what he considers to be most important.



To understand a child's time use, it is useful to examine their \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ activities, for children spend their free time doing the most \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ things to them.

- |   |              |                   |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
|   | (A)          | (B)               |
| ① | learning     | ..... basic       |
| ② | recreational | ..... meaningful  |
| ③ | regular      | ..... interesting |
| ④ | learning     | ..... difficult   |
| ⑤ | recreational | ..... adventurous |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Although money can provide all kinds of wonderful things, from tastier food to safer neighborhoods, wealth comes at a cost. Just thinking about wealth can push us away from likable behaviors—such as playing nicely with others. In one study, students received a big stack of Monopoly money and spent several minutes imagining a wealthy future. Other students were left with no Monopoly money and spent time thinking about their plans for the next day. Suddenly a research assistant stumbled in front of them, spilling pencils everywhere. Students with the stack of cash picked up fewer pencils. In another study, individuals who merely saw a photograph of money preferred solitary activities, choosing personal cooking classes over a catered dinner with friends. This research helps to explain why the would-be lottery winners sought isolation. Just being reminded of wealth can propel people to distance themselves from others, undermining their happiness.

- ① Why We Find So Few Generous Businessmen
- ② Money Paradox: The Wealthier, the Lonelier
- ③ Lottery: A Wrongly Blamed Means of Happiness
- ④ Image Training: A Misleading Training Technique
- ⑤ The Value of Money: Measured by Opportunities It Promises

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Humans have never been alone on the Earth. Their lives have been immeasurably enriched because they learned to watch, listen to, and imitate the other animals that shared the land and sea with them. So the ancient Greek philosopher Democritus thought. He speculated that people learned to weave from spiders, and how to sing from songbirds, swans, and

nightingales. They got the inspiration to build houses of clay from watching swallows at work on their nests. A recent author, Steven Lonsdale, argued that dance owes its origin and elaboration to human imitation of the varied movements of mammals, reptiles, fish, birds, etc. Our species, from earliest times down through history, gained more from the others than a few crafts. Interaction with countless kinds of animals and plants largely created the shapes of human bodies and minds, gave direction to cultures, and in an important sense made us what we are.

- ① the struggle to survive powerful natural forces
- ② the limitation of imitating animals and plants
- ③ the impacts of other species of life on humans
- ④ the importance of preserving endangered species
- ⑤ the characteristics of hunting and gathering cultures

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

Not until the rise of ecology at the beginning of the twentieth century did people begin to think seriously of land as a natural system with interconnecting parts. ① A century earlier, Thomas Jefferson had vigorously promoted an orderly division of the American land, beginning with the Northwest Territory. ② Surveyors were sent forth to draw rectangular grids on the land, dividing the wilds into counties, townships, and ultimately homesteads, with little concern for terrain or other natural features. ③ They adopted the environmentally friendly system, even though they did not see a profit in it. ④ That system had its virtues, but in time ecology made the lines appear artificial. ⑤ As some observers would come to see it, the rectangular grid system caused as much harm as it did good.

\*homestead 정부 공여 농지

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Establishing protected areas with intact ecosystems is essential for species conservation. It is, however, shortsighted to rely solely on protected areas to preserve biodiversity. Such reliance can create a paradoxical situation in which species and ecosystems inside the protected areas are preserved while the same species and ecosystems outside are allowed to be damaged, which in turn results in \_\_\_\_\_. This is due in part to the fact that many species must migrate across protected area boundaries to access resources that the protected area itself cannot provide. In India, for example, tigers leave their protected areas to hunt in the surrounding human-dominated landscape. In general, the smaller the protected area, the more it depends on unprotected neighboring lands for the long-term maintenance of biodiversity. Unprotected areas, including those immediately outside protected areas, are thus crucial to an overall conservation strategy.

- ① the decline of biodiversity within the protected areas
- ② the fall in migration of species to the unprotected areas
- ③ the increase of predators' migration to the protected areas
- ④ the balance and harmony between humanity and biodiversity
- ⑤ the improvement in preserving human-dominated landscapes

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Our kitchens owe much to the brilliance of science, and a cook experimenting with mixtures at the stove is often not very different from a chemist in the lab: we add vinegar to red cabbage to fix the color and use baking soda to counteract the acidity of lemon in the cake. It is wrong to suppose, however, that \_\_\_\_\_. It is something more basic and older than this. Not every culture has had formal science—a form of organized knowledge about the universe that starts with Aristotle in the fourth century BC. The modern scientific

method, in which experiments form part of a structured system of hypothesis, experimentation, and analysis, is as recent as the seventeenth century; the problem-solving technology of cooking goes back thousands of years. Since the earliest Stone Age humans cut raw food with sharpened flints, we have always used invention to devise better ways to feed ourselves.

- ① science has nothing to do with philosophy
- ② a hypothesis can be proved by a single experiment
- ③ technology is just the appliance of scientific thought
- ④ cooking has always been independent from formal science
- ⑤ food is cooked only through the problem-solving technology

6. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

Noticing the things around you that act as a trigger to an increased state of joy, happiness, and higher energy levels ① **is** an important step in your development. Start to really look for the things around you that cause your energy ② **to soar**. Is it the smell of fresh-brewed coffee? Does the sight and sound of a bird singing in a nearby tree, filling the air with song, ③ **making** you feel joy? Does the feeling of a heartfelt hug from a family member give you a sense of love and belonging? Maybe your trigger is something as ④ **simple** as sitting alone and enjoying the silence, and connecting to your spiritual self. All of these examples are triggers because they propel your energy to a higher plane ⑤ **filled** with happiness, peace, and love.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
 Nonprofit organizations rely on interdependent practices to meet their missions and make their hay. Because nonprofits have so many stakeholders, managers must confer with many more people before making decisions than in commercial organizations. These stakeholders often have different understandings of the organization's missions, so managers must build consensus around their plan of action. They must then rally workers around the plan, and the workers are more motivated by values than money. And because nonprofits tend to be understaffed, underfunded, and underresourced, they must often reach out to partners for help. In many cases, the addition of new partners starts the consensus-building process all over again. With these \_\_\_\_\_, nonprofit managers do not decide and direct like those in commercial organizations.

- ① donations
- ② privileges
- ③ motivations
- ④ constraints
- ⑤ misconceptions

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
 Most of us assume that if something comes to mind it does so for a reason; it must be representative of reality, worthy of our attention, and dealt with. If we understand the principle of thought, however, we know that this is a mental error. If something comes to mind, recognize it for what it is—a passing thought. This doesn't mean that we can't or shouldn't consider or act on the thought but it does \_\_\_\_\_. Thousands of thoughts pass through our minds each day; as the principle of thought goes, none is more important than the next, each of them is just a thought. Once we understand this principle, what we think about will no longer have the power to

completely determine the quality of our lives. Instead, we can choose to stay in the nicer feeling state that comes from a softer focus of thought.

- ① reflect reality
- ② resolve conflicts
- ③ feed the prejudice
- ④ provide the option
- ⑤ disrupt our careers

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)  
 The term "tempo" is borrowed from music theory, where it refers to the rate or speed at which a piece is performed. Musical tempo, like the time of personal experience, is extremely subjective. At the top of virtually every classical score, the composer inserts a nonquantitative tempo mark—*largo* or *adagio* to suggest a slow tempo, *allegro* or *presto* for fast tempos, *accelerando* or *ritardando* for changing tempos. There is even a directive called *tempo rubato*—literally translated as "stolen time"—which refers to expressive and rhythmic freedom by a slight speeding up and then slowing down of the tempo of a piece. But unless the composer specifies a metronome setting—which most classical composers did not or could not do, as the metronome was not marketed until 1816—the precise metric translation of the notation is open to \_\_\_\_\_. Depending on the speed at which the performer sets the metronome, Chopin's *Minute Waltz* can take up to two minutes to play.

- ① very thorough inspection
- ② widely varying interpretation
- ③ quite deliberate manipulation
- ④ exceptionally severe criticism
- ⑤ potentially constructive advice



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

Mitterer and de Ruyter used a color categorization paradigm to study the relationship between "world knowledge" and color categories. First, half of the observers saw typically orange objects (e.g., carrot) in a good orange and typically yellow objects (e.g., banana) in a hue midway between orange and yellow. The other half saw typically orange objects in the intermediate hue and typically yellow objects in a good yellow. Later, observers were asked to categorize a color-neutral object (e.g., sock) colored somewhere between yellow and orange as either yellow or orange. The researchers found that if the observers had seen typically yellow objects in the intermediate hue, this hue was subsequently categorized as yellow. The reverse was true for the observers who had seen typically orange objects in the intermediate hue.



After observers were \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ a typically yellow or orange object in an intermediate hue, they thought the intermediate hue of a color-neutral object \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the category of the previous object's typical color.

(A) (B)

- ① exposed to ..... matched
- ② exposed to ..... narrowed
- ③ distracted by ..... contradicted
- ④ reminded of ..... determined
- ⑤ reminded of ..... changed

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>5)</sup>

The biggest challenge facing leaders today is the changing world that wants a new paradigm of leadership. ① The new reality involves the shift from stability to change, from control to empowerment, from competition to collaboration, and from uniformity to diversity, and from a self-centered focus to a higher ethical purpose. ② In addition, the concept of a leader as hero is giving way to that of the humble leader who cultivates others and shares credit

for accomplishments. ③ However, many people have never tried to be a leader because they have no understanding of what leaders actually do. ④ These dramatic changes suggest that a philosophy based on control and personal ambition will probably fail in the new era. ⑤ The challenge for leaders is to evolve to a new mindset that relies on human empowerment, integrity, and teamwork.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Special costumes can add a distinguishing touch to certain parties, but they need to be planned with a degree of sensitivity to the surroundings and the occasion. Gary Goldberg remembers fondly the party he and his partner Martin Johner catered at The Cloisters Museum in New York.

- (A) "People called us 'Brother' and assumed that the profits of our sales were for the Franciscans," Gary remembers. They quickly took off the robes.
- (B) Through the help of a friend, an ex-Franciscan monk, the waiters were dressed as friars. The effect was charming given the setting, and the guests were delighted by the whole show.
- (C) What works once, however, doesn't always work. When Gary and Martin took the same show down to the South Street Seaport development in lower Manhattan, an area of shops and eating establishments set waterside on an old dock, the "friars" looked ridiculous among the group of fifty thousand people.

\*friar (과거 로마 가톨릭교에서 탁발을 다니던) 수사

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

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

A recent study has suggested that memories about ourselves and our societies change over time. It has been long known that depressed people have great difficulty remembering times when they were happy. Conversely, people who are sad may spontaneously remember other sad times in their lives. People often reconstruct their earlier memories of a relationship according to their current beliefs about that relationship; if they thought the relationship was good now, they tended to think it had always been good. These states of memory can be seen as examples of the mood-congruence effect, in which one's current mood or reactions (the context) manipulate one's memory of a past event. Therefore, people tend to remember the past in terms of the present, and negotiators who have bad experiences with their counterparts may remember that previous negotiations were also bad.



A person's memories of \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ can be shaped by his or her \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- |                        |                              |
|------------------------|------------------------------|
| (A)                    | (B)                          |
| ① past experiences     | ..... cultural background    |
| ② past experiences     | ..... current conditions     |
| ③ emotional reactions  | ..... repetitive expressions |
| ④ emotional reactions  | ..... cultural background    |
| ⑤ oppressive practices | ..... current conditions     |

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Obviously, providing employees with an extra day off is an expensive benefit, but it has potential paybacks as well. ① For example, providing the day off as a reward for perfect attendance will ultimately save the organization money. ② Instead of employees feeling that there is no incentive not to be absent from work for personal reasons, they may be more

motivated to come to work each day in order to earn the extra free day off. ③ Employees, in addition, have a tendency to feel better when they are paid extra money for their accomplishment than when they get mere vacation. ④ Your organization's absentee rate could be reduced, not increased, by giving the day off to your employees. ⑤ And, at the same time, it could make your employees happy, thanks to getting the day off as an incentive and reward for their efforts.

3. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

We all want to believe that our brains sort through information in the most rational way ① **possible**. On the contrary, countless studies show that there are many weaknesses of human reasoning. Common weaknesses in reasoning ② **exist** across people of all ages and educational backgrounds. For example, confirmation bias is ubiquitous. People pay attention to information that supports their viewpoints, while ③ **ignoring** evidence to the contrary. Confirmation bias is not the same as being stubborn, and is not constrained to issues ④ **about which** people have strong opinions. Instead, it acts at a subconscious level to control the way we gather and filter information. Most of us are not aware of these types of flaws in our reasoning processes, but professionals who work to convince us of certain viewpoints ⑤ **to study** the research on human decision making to determine how to exploit our weaknesses to make us more susceptible to their messages.

\*ubiquitous 아주 흔한

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
Ted Williams, the great Red Sox outfielder, once said there was one thing he always found irritating: With runners on base and the opposing team's slugger coming to the plate, the manager walks to the mound and says to the pitcher, "Don't give the batter a good pitch, but don't walk him," and then turns around and marches back to the dugout. "Pointless!" said Ted. Of course, the pitcher doesn't want to give the batter anything good to hit, and of course he doesn't want to walk him. The pitcher already knows that! The only useful advice is, "In this situation, it's better to throw a strike because you really don't want to walk this hitter," or "It's better to walk this hitter because in this situation you really don't want to throw him a strike." But baseball managers find it easier \_\_\_\_\_.

\*slugger 강타자

\*\*dugout 선수 대기석

- ① to strike out the batter
- ② to ask for the best of both
- ③ to bypass the current hitter
- ④ to replace the pitcher at once
- ⑤ to have full confidence in the batter

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)  
Introverts are less dependent on feedback from their environment. They are also less receptive to rewards than extroverts. In many cases, this independence enables them to distance themselves from the opinions and attitudes of others. If they have reached a certain maturity, they are also less likely to focus on themselves, their own impact, and their own needs. This distancing effect allows introverts to think "outside of the box" and produce a notable performance. This strength may mean that they can be surprisingly non-conformist and can be liable to question things which appear to be self-evident. Independence can make even cautious introverts into \_\_\_\_\_. One example of this was the great introvert Mahatma Gandhi, who achieved Indian independence by passive resistance. Another example is the quiet Black American Rosa Parks, who in 1955

refused to give up her seat on the bus to a White during racial segregation—and sparked off the African-American civil rights movement.

- ① great commanders who let their followers lead
- ② rule breakers who can set off a quiet revolution
- ③ excellent managers who make their employees feel safe
- ④ silent leaders who listen to what others have to say
- ⑤ quiet conformists who are not used to asking questions

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

This simple example in learning a new language illustrates the point that the correct steps should be followed in order to be able to solve the more complex problems.

In learning a new language it is essential to learn the alphabet before attempting to master the vocabulary exercises. ① After that, it would be useful to build some basic vocabulary before attempting to translate simple sentences with subject, object, and verb. ② And then, it might be easier to translate the new language into your native tongue before translating the other way round. ③ Moreover, the best way would be to read simple texts in the new language before attempting the more difficult works. ④ In short, problem-solving means going back to the elementary principles in problems. ⑤ Then it involves identifying each component, and tracing through the logical steps.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

A special feature of the real estate rental market is its tendency to undergo a severe and prolonged contraction phase, more so than with manufactured products. When the supply of a manufactured product ①**exceeds** the demand, the manufacturer cuts back on output, and the merchant reduces inventory to balance supply and demand. However, ②**property** owners cannot reduce the amount of space available for rent in their buildings. Space that was constructed to accommodate business and consumer needs at the peak of the cycle ③**remains**, so vacancy rates climb and the downward trend becomes more severe. Rental rates generally do not drop below a certain point, the ④**maximum** that must be charged in order to cover operating expenses. Some owners will take space off the market rather than lose money on it. A few, unable to subsidize the property, will sell at distress prices, and lenders will repossess others. These may then be placed on the market at lower rental rates, further ⑤**depressing** the market.

\*contraction phase 경기 수축기(후퇴기)  
\*\*distress price 투매 가격(판매자가 손해를 감수하는 매우 싼 가격)

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?²)

In ancient traditions, the concept of "vision" did not refer to eyesight; it was synonymous with wisdom. Real wisdom, even ①**what** we call genius, flows naturally from the clarity of our perception. The belief ②**that** eyesight occurs only in our eyes limits more than our vision; it limits our entire worldview. The eyes have been described most ③**accurate** as the windows of the soul. Light energy enters our being through our eyes, but our vision of reality is determined ④**more** by what we see with our mind's eye than what we see with our physical eyes. In

fact, I've found that our eyesight is simply a reflection of our view of reality. So, when the mind begins to see more clearly, the eyes also begin ⑤**to**—and that shift can be instantaneous.

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?³)

Running is a great way to promote healthy bones. As a runner, you can cheat the aging process. ① Between the ages of about 25 and 30 years, your body stops laying down more bone. ② Running after lifting weights can make your body only burn off muscles if there is no fat left or energy in your body. ③ At this stage, a weight-bearing sport like running, along with taking sufficient calories and calcium, will actually reduce the rate at which your bones weaken and you lose bone mass. ④ That's why being active while you're young is so vital—you get yourself into the best possible position before the inevitable decline of your bones happens. ⑤ Being a lifelong runner who remains healthy while properly managing training over the long run lowers your risk of some major bone diseases.

4. 밑줄 친 **live in the tightest echo chambers**가 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

What happens when students get the message that saying the wrong thing can get you in trouble? They do what one would expect: they talk to people they already agree with, keep their mouths shut about important topics in mixed company, and often don't bother even arguing with the angriest or loudest person in the room. The result is a group polarization that follows graduates into the real world. As the sociologist Diana C. Mutz discovered in her book *Hearing the Other Side*, those with the highest levels of education have the lowest exposure to people with conflicting points of view, while those who have not graduated from high school can claim the most diverse discussion mates. In other words, those most likely to **live in the tightest echo chambers** are those with the highest level of education. It should be the opposite, shouldn't it? A good education ought to teach citizens to actively seek out the opinions of intelligent people with whom they disagree, in order to prevent the problem of "confirmation bias."

- ① hear only the voices that strengthen their views
- ② have mixed feelings towards the academic world
- ③ find their followers from every corner of society
- ④ be responsive to emotional cues from their peers
- ⑤ blame educational systems for the social polarization

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

Some people may find it hard to believe they are making a difference all the time. In which case, it may help to abandon the global perspective for a moment and zoom in to our daily human interactions—in which we spend every moment either deciding what must happen next or going along with somebody else's ideas. Either way, our actions are all purposeful, and all produce effects. Our day-to-day lives are hardly the stuff of history,

you might argue. Certainly not compared with Julius Caesar invading Britain, Genghis Khan sacking Baghdad and Christopher Columbus discovering America. That's how many people understand history. 'The history of the world is but the biography of great men,' wrote Thomas Carlyle. But the 'great man' theory of history has been on its way out for years. Nowadays, we recognize that those men couldn't have done what they did on their own. And we identify historical significance in hitherto

\*sack 약탈하다

- ① overlooked episodes
- ② unchallenged power
- ③ suppressed desire
- ④ voluntary surrender
- ⑤ unexpected disasters

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Organizations like the National Audubon Society once encouraged interest in birds, and bird watching became a popular pastime and a favorite way to spend leisure time. Unfortunately, the growth of interest has affected the birds themselves. One rare bird can bring a flock of bird watchers. Both vegetation and nesting places have been trampled by feet of overenthusiastic bird watchers. Birds are naturally shy; the presence of too many people can cause them to abandon a nest and eggs in it. For example, a black hawk was so upset by the people gathering to see it return to its nest that it laid only one egg in its nest in five years.

\*trample 짓밟다

- ① Shyness: Nature of Rare Birds
- ② Qualities of Good Bird Watchers
- ③ Bird Watching: Real Harm to Birds
- ④ More Attention to Bird Migration
- ⑤ Tips for Keeping Birds as Pets

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

A female lawyer working for a prestigious New York law firm once accompanied the male CEO of a major client to Latin America to negotiate a complex deal.

- (A) It was the local practice, the colleague suggested, for lawyers to negotiate only with other lawyers, not with the businesspeople. Had the woman lawyer insisted on participating, she would have spoiled the deal and destroyed her credibility.
- (B) Before voicing her objections, however, she called a colleague back in New York, who told her that he, too, had been excluded from preliminary talks during his last negotiation in that country. The Latin American executive was just looking for a diplomatic way to get her out of the picture as a lawyer, not as a woman.
- (C) Soon after they arrived, the head of the prospective Latin American partner suggested that he and the CEO go off together to discuss business—while his wife and the lawyer go shopping. The lawyer was outraged, assuming this to be an example of Latin American gender bias.
- 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)

Andre Modigliani, an emotions researcher, argues that embarrassment is an acute loss of self-esteem, caused not by any behavior but, rather, by our knowledge that the behavior has been observed and negatively evaluated by others. Embarrassment requires an audience. However, other researchers have shown that embarrassment sometimes occurs without observers, when we have acted in a way that is inconsistent with our personal standards.

Promptness, athleticism, and creativity—all are examples of personal standards. Although breaching a personal value in the presence of others intensifies the embarrassment, the social aspect is not a necessary condition of feeling embarrassment. If the personal aspect of embarrassment is correct, we can feel embarrassed regardless of \_\_\_\_\_ when we do something embarrassing.

- ① how serious it is  
 ② whether others are present  
 ③ when it takes place  
 ④ what the original purpose is  
 ⑤ what makes us do such a silly thing

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

If you were to put a blindfold on me, then hand me a bow and arrow and ask me to shoot at a target, I would have absolutely no clue where to aim my shot. If I knew the general direction of the target, I might get lucky and hit it once out of a thousand attempts, but there would be no way to replicate the effort because it would be quite literally a “blind shot.” Even if I hit the target accidentally, there would be little joy for me because it would be the result of chance and not due to strategic effort. There is little personal gratification in unintentional success. This is an illustration of \_\_\_\_\_. Over time, without a clear strategy or measurement for success, I would eventually become weary from trying to hit the target, and would conclude that my actions lacked any kind of meaningful purpose.

- ① inactivity    ② negativity    ③ irrelevance  
 ④ aimlessness    ⑤ intolerance

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

Dr. Masaru Emoto, a researcher and alternative healer in Japan, studied the effect of a single phrase using rice. He took samples of cooked rice, and put them into two separate glass jars. On one glass jar he wrote "Thank you" and on the other "You fool." He then instructed elementary school students to say the labels on the jars out loud every day when they passed them by. After 30 days, the rice which had heard "Thank you" had fermented and had become a rich-scented malt, but the rice which had heard "You fool" had rotted miserably, turned black, and emitted an unpleasant smell. If you have any doubt in the validity of this test, try it at home for yourself. Be sure to spend at least 30 seconds, twice a day saying negative things or positive things at the respective containers of cooked rice. Then you will definitely have the same result.



The above experiment indicates that the power of \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ through language affects the overall \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ of cooked rice.

(A) (B)

- ① imagination ..... texture
- ② imagination ..... condition
- ③ emotions ..... texture
- ④ words ..... condition
- ⑤ words ..... hardness

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

Globalization is not new. The forces that drive globalization have existed as long as humans have been around. Everyone has a natural desire to improve his or her well-being, so interest in trade has always ① **existed**. Even primitive societies engaged in trade so that their living standards would be ② **higher** than would otherwise have been possible. As circumstances permitted a greater range of travel, trade with more remote regions became ③ **impossible**. International trade is not a new phenomenon. World trade as a fraction of

world GDP was about the same at the end of the nineteenth century as it is today. However, between World War I and World War II, the value of international trade ④ **dropped**. Then, in the postwar era, international trade rose substantially. Thus, the view that the growth of world trade is something new is true only in the ⑤ **shortsighted** view of human history.

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

By some estimates, music based on oral tradition had previously seldom been performed for more than one or two generations. ① By contrast, with the coming of records not only were the "classics" preserved, but formerly ephemeral "hits" could now survive as "oldies." ② So the music of one generation's youth could be replayed years later to evoke memories in some (often quite narrow) age group of people. ③ Bach, Beethoven, and Brahms of course survived well beyond their social and cultural settings, taking on new meanings in the recordable world. ④ Bach mostly followed the complex rules of his day, while Beethoven challenged the rules, thus creating a new musical era. ⑤ Memories of falling in love or just being free and having fun also came to be linked to tunes that could be recalled or replayed again and again throughout life, thanks to the recording.

\*ephemeral 수명이 짧은

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

For many years a trip to the zoo was a chance to see elephants. But recently, many of America's biggest zoos have decided not to give us that possibility any more: they decided to allow their elephants to live out their full natural life expectancy. Georgia Mason, an animal-welfare scientist, says they made **the right choice**.

Many animals live longer in captivity than they do in the wild. In zoos, they are not threatened by predators. There's always plenty to eat. And veterinarians are available when sickness strikes. But when it comes to elephants, the situation is different. The world's largest land animals fare better in the wild than they do in captivity.

Female African elephants born in zoos live to a median age of about 17 years while those in the wild make it to 56. "So far," says Georgia Mason, "we've got 300 African elephants in zoos in Europe, and no one's yet reached 50." Asian elephants are the more endangered of the two species. They live about 19 years in captivity compared to 42 years in the wild.

Well, \_\_\_\_\_? Georgia Mason says that zoos do not offer enough space for animals that can roam as much as 30 miles a day. Too little exercise and too much food are causing captive elephants to put on extra pounds. The weight gain can lead to heart disease and other health problems. Bringing together Asian and African elephants in zoos has also caused problems. A disease that is not dangerous for African elephants has spread to Asian elephants, and is harming them.

1. 윗글의 밑줄 친 **the right choice**가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① 동물원의 코끼리를 운동시키는 것
- ② 동물원에서 코끼리를 사육하지 않는 것
- ③ 코끼리의 수명 연장에 대해 연구하는 것
- ④ 코끼리들을 원산지별로 분리 사육하는 것
- ⑤ 동물원의 코끼리 우리 시설을 확충하는 것

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① what makes wild elephants endangered
- ② what animals live longer than elephants
- ③ why don't elephants live long in captivity
- ④ how should we improve zoos for elephants
- ⑤ how can we preserve endangered elephants

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

It is not hard to see that a strong economy, where opportunities are plentiful and jobs go begging, \_\_\_\_\_. Biased employers may still dislike hiring members of one group or another, but when nobody else is available, discrimination most often gives way to the basic need to get the work done. The same goes for employees with prejudices about whom they do and do not like working alongside. In the American construction boom of the late 1990s, for example, even the carpenters' union—long known as a "traditional bastion of white men, a world where a coveted union card was handed down from father to son"—began openly encouraging women, blacks, and Hispanics to join its internship program. At least in the workplace, jobs chasing people obviously does more to promote a fluid society than people chasing jobs.

\*bastion 요새

\*\*coveted 부러움을 사는

- ① allows employees to earn more income
- ② helps break down social barriers
- ③ simplifies the hiring process
- ④ increases wage discrimination
- ⑤ improves the productivity of a company



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

One remarkable aspect of aboriginal culture is the concept of "totemism," where the tribal member at birth assumes the soul and identity of a part of nature. This view of the earth and its riches as an intrinsic part of oneself clearly rules out mistreatment of the environment because this would only constitute a destruction of self. Totems are more than objects. They include spiritual rituals, oral histories, and the organization of ceremonial lodges where records of the past travel routes of the soul can be exchanged with others and converted to mythology. The primary motivation is the preservation of tribal myths and a consolidation and sharing of every individual's origins in nature. The aborigines see \_\_\_\_\_ through a hierarchy of totems that connect to their ancestral origins, a cosmology that places them at one with the earth, and behavior patterns that respect ecological balance.

\*aboriginal 원주민의

\*\*consolidation 병합, 강화

- ① themselves as incompatible with nature and her riches
- ② their mythology as a primary motive toward individualism
- ③ their identity as being self-contained from surrounding nature
- ④ their relationship to the environment as a single harmonious continuum
- ⑤ their communal rituals as a gateway to distancing themselves from their origins

5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

While much of the country is shoveling snow, some are tending lawns. Grasscycling, in the words of the California Integrated Waste Management Board (CIWMB), is the natural recycling of grass by leaving clippings, the remains of mowed lawns, on the lawn when mowing. Grass clippings will quickly decompose, returning valuable nutrients to the soil. The CIWMB explains that grasscycling saves time, money, and protects the environment for the following reasons: "Mowing time is reduced since the bagging and disposal of clippings is

eliminated. Grass clippings add beneficial organic matter to the soil, which provides free fertilizer and produces healthy, green lawn. Grasscycling reduces grass fertilizer and water requirements, which can minimize toxic runoff entering storm drains and polluting lakes, creeks, and rivers."

- ① How to Reduce Pollutants
- ② Gardening as a Healthy Activity
- ③ Efforts to Reduce Using Fertilizer
- ④ Proper Mowing: Best Tending Method
- ⑤ Grasscycling: Natural Environment Protector

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Our experiences may consist partly of certain emotions we feel and partly of certain thoughts we think, but most of them will be a cluster of sense impressions.

- (A) Similarly, to present a winter day, Shakespeare gives hanging "icicles," milk "frozen," and Marian's "red and raw" nose as well as the melancholy "Tu-whit, tu-who" of the owl in his poem, Winter.
- (B) The sense impressions of a spring day, for instance, will consist of seeing blue sky and white clouds, budding leaves and daffodils. Poets seeking to express the experience of a spring day, therefore, provide a selection of sense impressions.
- (C) Had he not done so, he might have failed to evoke the emotions of a winter day that accompany these sensations. The poet's language, then, is more sensuous than ordinary language. It is richer in imagery.

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

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>  
 Natural resources such as land, food crops, petroleum, and clean water are all quite abundant in the world and can be obtained satisfactorily despite a nearly exponential growth in population. The fact is that it seems as though they are scarce because they can all be controlled, and so we can't equally reach them. For example, we have heard for forty years that oil reserves will run out within years; though, decade after decade, it hasn't happened. Despite the fears, reserves have increased to the extent that we now have more oil available to us than ever before. Yet, because the supply, in large part, is owned by certain countries, oil reserves seem limited and fears of exhaustion continue to plague us in an energy-mad economy. What can be said is that scarcity depends on and varies with \_\_\_\_\_.  
 ① accessibility    ② satisfaction    ③ income  
 ④ abundance    ⑤ demand

2. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>2)</sup>  
 If an animal is innately programmed for some type of behaviour, then there ① **are** likely to be biological clues. It is no accident that fish have bodies which are streamlined and ② **smooth**, with fins and a powerful tail. Their bodies are structurally adapted for moving fast through the water. Similarly, if you found a dead bird or mosquito, you could guess by looking at ③ **its** wings that flying was its normal mode of transport. However, we must not be over-optimistic. Biological clues are not essential. The extent to which they are ④ **finding** varies from animal to animal and from activity to activity. For example, it is impossible to guess from their bodies that birds make nests, and, sometimes, animals behave in a way quite contrary to ⑤ **what** might be expected from their physical form: ghost spiders have tremendously long legs, yet

they weave webs out of very short threads. To a human observer, their legs seem a great hindrance as they spin and move about the web.

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

Some studies have certainly shown gains among children receiving high-quality child care. A recent report evaluated the findings of 66 scientific studies on the impact of child care centers on early development.

- (A) But now there is a growing collection of evidence that suggests just the opposite: that early childhood education actually harms children. Cognitive benefits are inconsistent at best.
- (B) It concludes that exposure to these places produces better cognitive and language development in children. What's more, it suggests that the sooner kids start at early education centers, and the more time spent there, the better their development.
- (C) According to one surprising study, the more time spent in early learning facilities, the more likely it is for a child's social development to slow down. And mounting expectations for kids to achieve at younger ages can harm a child's development.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Work was once seen as human penance for evil beginnings in the Garden of Eden. Over the years, as socioeconomic classes arose in society in the Middle Ages, work began to be seen as the curse of the poor. The wealthy in society did all they could to avoid labor, perhaps except for war, which was seen as noble. Eventually enlightened philosophers such as St. Thomas Aquinas and his contemporaries taught that work was important, especially if we used our surplus to help others. Their teachings influenced reformers such as Martin Luther, who explained that work was virtuous if we had integrity and were honest in our dealings with our fellow men. Later, as America and Canada expanded into new territories, work in contemporary society was described as a privilege of the free. Then, as we entered the 1900s, Henry Ford and other industrialists convinced us that work led to progress for our society and our families.

\*penance 속죄

- ① various ways to improve working conditions
- ② changes in the perception of work over time
- ③ efforts to raise awareness about workers' rights
- ④ influences of the working class on modern society
- ⑤ relationships between working hours and productivity

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

One example of deception in the world of birds is to be found among various ground-nesting birds like plovers which flap around with what looks like a broken wing when a potential predator approaches their nests. ① Some biologists have proposed that this is not an attempt to fool the intruder and lead it away from the nest, but merely a hysterical response on the part of the parent—an automatic reaction made in a random direction. ② Plovers are usually seen in small flocks in the neighborhood of the seacoast, frequently near the mouths of rivers.

③ However, Carolyn Ristau has been studying plovers' broken wing acts and reports that the plover parent does move in a direction that would lead the intruder away from the nest.

④ Also, she reports that the plovers soon learn who is a safe intruder and who isn't. ⑤ All this suggests that it is deception and not merely a mechanical response.

\*plover 물떼새

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

Investing in happiness as a project leads to inevitable disappointment because our level of happiness won't meet our (A)[**changing / fixed**] standards. Once we reach our destination, there's more that we need in order to feel happy. And the cycle repeats itself. Don't wait for the corner office, the bigger team, or the salary increase to make you happy, but don't stop (B)[**blaming / pursuing**] them, either. It is necessary to climb the career ladder and try to achieve the top in the future. In addition, all you've got to do is to redistribute your stock of happiness disproportionately. Invest much more in things that will make you happy right now, and let the rest play out. By reframing happiness as a (C)[**process / result**], you can achieve it every single day step by step. You don't have to give it up today for some greater happiness later.

- |   |          |       |          |       |         |
|---|----------|-------|----------|-------|---------|
|   | (A)      | (B)   | (C)      |       |         |
| ① | changing | ..... | blaming  | ..... | process |
| ② | changing | ..... | pursuing | ..... | result  |
| ③ | changing | ..... | pursuing | ..... | process |
| ④ | fixed    | ..... | blaming  | ..... | process |
| ⑤ | fixed    | ..... | pursuing | ..... | result  |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
Here is something that is not popular to say but I really believe there is a lot of truth to it: kids with problems usually come from families with problems. I think back on the kids I've taught over the years. There was something I liked about every kid I worked with, even when they exhibited some behaviors that were detestable, self-destructive, or mean. Meeting the parents of these children is usually of great help to explain why they are the way they are. \_\_\_\_\_. I need to be clear that I'm not talking about students with legitimate learning issues, like some kids who struggle to read or increase processing speed. I'm talking about kids with bad attitudes and unsavory behaviors. They often come from families with bad attitudes where unsavory behaviors are presented daily.

- ① Sparing the rod can spoil the child
- ② The owl thinks her own young fairest
- ③ The apple doesn't fall far from the tree
- ④ It takes a whole village to raise a child
- ⑤ A man who uses force is afraid of reasoning

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
In a competitive economy, failure can end with the bailiff (i.e., in bankruptcy), whereas in a planned economy it can end with the hangman. Although in theory everyone's job is secure in a socialist system, in reality anyone who resists the will of superiors is committing a "crime against the community" and faces severe punishment. There is a 1937 quote from Trotsky, critical of what had happened in Russia: "In a country where the sole employer is the State, opposition means death by slow starvation. The old principle: who does not work shall not eat, has been replaced by a new one: who does not obey shall not eat." In a society in which economic security is considered more important than freedom,

freedom itself becomes mocked, since it is worthless in providing "the good things of this earth." In these circumstances, \_\_\_\_\_.

\*bailiff (재산 압류를 하는) 집행관

- ① no one will end up being punished unjustly
- ② freedom is regarded as more crucial than life
- ③ people will happily sacrifice liberty for security
- ④ economic security lays foundation for democracy
- ⑤ elitism will be strengthened because of its efficiency

3. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)  
Contemporary art is overwhelmingly tied to the art market, which means that artworks are seen primarily as commodities. Works of art, however, are not just commodities but also statements made in the public space, where the majority of people see ① **them** not as buyers but as consumers of meaning. The number of big exhibitions is growing ② **constantly**. These exhibitions, ③ **which** so much money and energy are invested, are of course held for visitors who will probably never purchase an artwork. Even art fairs, which are primarily there for buyers, ④ **are** slowly transforming into events that go beyond material acquisition. They include curated exhibitions, seminars, and lectures. In other words, they are becoming community activities in ⑤ **designated** places that have the potential to transmit meaning in the social sphere.

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

Do you see how viewing others through (A)[**pessimistic / optimistic**] glasses can ruin relationships? Viewing others through hostile eyes can break relationships. Such people take everything the wrong way and turn everything into a conflict, I once knew a woman who was always (B)[**conscious / suspicious**] at others' motives. A friend once complimented the woman by saying, "You look nice today." The woman replied, "Are you saying that I don't look nice every day? You mean I don't look good on other days?" Her puzzled friend said, "No, I didn't mean that. I just think your dress looks nice." "Well, I don't know how to take it any other way. You think I look bad most of the time, don't you?" Because of her twisted (C)[**pain / perspective**], the woman turned a compliment into an insult.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① pessimistic ..... conscious ..... pain
- ② optimistic ..... conscious ..... perspective
- ③ pessimistic ..... suspicious ..... pain
- ④ optimistic ..... suspicious ..... perspective
- ⑤ pessimistic ..... suspicious ..... perspective

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The old suit of clothes will answer for another season; a cold bath and a brisk walk will prove more exciting than (a) **a ride in the finest coach**; a social chat and an evening's reading in the family circle will be far more pleasant than (b) **a five hundred dollar party** when the reflection on the difference in cost is indulged in by those who begin to know (c) **the pleasures of saving**. Thousands of men are kept poor, and tens of thousands are made so after they have acquired quite sufficient money to support them well through life, in consequence of (d) **spending their pay on unnecessary things**. Prosperity is a more severe hardship than adversity, especially sudden prosperity. "\_\_\_\_\_." is an old and true proverb. A spirit of pride and vanity is the undying worm which bites the very vitals of a man's possessions. Many persons, as they begin to prosper, immediately

expand their ideas and start (e) **expending for luxuries**, until in a short time their expenses swallow up their income, and they become ruined in **their ridiculous attempts** to keep up appearances, and make a sensation.

5. 윗글의 (a)~(e) 중 밑줄 친 **their ridiculous attempts**와 관련 없는 것은?5)

- ① (a)    ② (b)    ③ (c)    ④ (d)    ⑤ (e)

6. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?6)

- ① Gain time, gain life
- ② Easy come, easy go
- ③ Easy to say, hard to do
- ④ Spare the rod, spoil the child
- ⑤ So many men, so many minds

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.  
 I had always felt like I was a misfit in school. My friends, although good and true friends, were not popular kids in school. Parading constantly before my eyes were the popular kids, always laughing, never sad or depressed. I worshipped them and dreamed of the day that they would accept me.  
 My dream came true when I turned fourteen and I tried out for the cheerleading squad. To my surprise, I was chosen. Almost instantly, I was thrust into **the "in crowd."** I felt like a butterfly coming out of a cocoon. Almost overnight, the whole school knew who I was. Everyone I had hoped to know, I knew. Everything I wanted to be, I was.  
 Something strange was happening to me, however. The more I was included, the more confused I became. They talked behind each other's backs while they pretended to be best friends. They rarely had a genuinely good time but pretended they did. They cared about hair style, clothes, and accessories. But they didn't care about people. They were far from perfect as I had thought they would be. I began to feel a huge sense of loss and disappointment. I had to get my life back in order. Luckily, my real friends had never left me. They were simply waiting for me to come to my senses. I finally realized that \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 윗글의 밑줄 친 **the "in crowd"**의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>
- ① 자기 주관이 없는 사람들
  - ② 학교에서 데모하는 학생들
  - ③ 학교에서 인기 있는 학생들
  - ④ 단체 응원을 주도하는 학생들
  - ⑤ 단체 생활에 적응하지 못하는 사람들

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?<sup>2)</sup>
- ① we should adjust ourselves to changes
  - ② dreams came true when I never gave up
  - ③ fortune was on the side of those who tried
  - ④ my original friends were all I would ever need
  - ⑤ there were many things in life we couldn't control

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

Who could deny that the human body is a miracle? Imagine: each of us is safely housed within a bundle of blood, bone, and guts nurturing a little glow of life while suspended in a sea of constant change and danger.

- (A) In other words, traditional housing approaches were specific to the culture, climate, and environment. Consider the igloo, a building using the thermal mass of ice to enclose heat and resist snow, or the ancient Egyptians' ventilation domes that produced interior cooling amid burning desert heat.
  - (B) Housing, likewise, originally developed slowly within particular human cultures and in response to specific climates and environments. Each culture around the world crafted a unique style of housing from the fabric of their surroundings.
  - (C) The miracle becomes even more amazing when you consider the long, slow, evolutionary process of give and take that produced the human body. Our bodies developed with nature, within it, as part of it, over time.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
  - ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
Have you ever opened a champagne bottle? Why do you think the cork explodes and flies across the room? It's because of the tremendous pressure behind the cork. If you want to get more done in your busy life, you have to set \_\_\_\_\_ and stick to them. They are points of time by which something must be done. When you do so on a project, there is a sense of urgency that rushes over you. Also, your brain is asking, "Can I finish this on time?" This brain battle is called pressure. When you feel it, it makes you face your current situation and lets you push yourself faster than you ever thought you could complete.

- ① rules                      ② questions      ③ deadlines
- ④ records                  ⑤ gaps

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)  
The practice of meditation is actually very simple: You require nothing but the intention to quiet your mind for a few moments. You don't need any equipment or extensive training—you don't even necessarily need a quiet space. ① As simple as meditation is, its powerful effects have been studied and validated by the most prestigious medical institutions in the world. ② Millions of people have been subjected to sleep studies, blood tests, brain scans, and all manner of clinical trials to chronicle its effects on our various body systems. ③ As this is a pre-sleep meditation, the ideal place would be your bedroom, as this will reinforce associations with peace and relaxation. ④ Research has proven that meditation has a verifiable, physical effect on how our bodies manage stress; it changes our physiology, our nervous and endocrine systems, even the very structure of our brains. ⑤ Meditation can aid in almost any effort to improve health, including the pursuit of a healthy weight.

\*endocrine 내분비의

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

Fischhoff provided randomly assigned experimental participants with one of several possible outcomes of a historical event. He asked them to estimate the likelihood that the outcome that they read had occurred. Participants were informed that the event and the outcome they read about had in fact happened. Other participants who were not told the outcome read the same passage but were presented with four possible outcomes and predicted how likely each outcome was. Participants who knew the actual outcome rated the likelihood of that outcome as much greater than did participants who did not know the outcome. In other words, participants believed that they were more likely to have predicted the correct outcome than they actually were. Indeed, afterward, people often act as if events that would have been difficult to predict had in fact been virtually inevitable. Looking back at the 2008 crash of the U.S. mortgage system, for instance, many people today act as if these events were bound to happen. In reality, though, these events were predicted by almost no one.



People tend to believe, once they've \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ the outcome of something, that outcome was \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- (A)                                      (B)
- ① evaluated ..... foreseeable
- ② learned ..... foreseeable
- ③ learned ..... significant
- ④ predicted ..... significant
- ⑤ predicted ..... trivial

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)

A loyalist spy learned that George Washington and his small Continental Army ① **had** secretly crossed the Delaware River earlier on the day after Christmas in 1776, and were headed toward Trenton, New Jersey. The spy arrived at the home of merchant Abraham Hunt ② **where** the leader of the Hessian army, Colonel Johann Rall, was drinking and playing cards. The colonel refused to break from his game of cards and demanded the spy ③ **handed** over the written message, which he promptly put in his vest pocket without reading. Colonel Rall was awakened the next day to the sound of gunfire and, ④ **having** no time to organize his troops, suffered a terrible defeat at the hands of Washington's army. He also suffered two wounds ⑤ **that** led to his eventual death the following day, and gave the Continental Army its first victory over the British.

\*Hessian (독립 전쟁 때 영국이 고용한) 독일 병정

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

The diffusion of media products enables us in a certain sense to experience events, observe others and, in general, learn about a world that extends beyond the sphere of our day-to-day encounters. The spatial horizons of our understanding are thereby greatly expanded, for they are no longer restricted by the need to be physically present at the places where the observed events, etc., occur. So profound is the extent to which our sense of the world is shaped by media products today that, when we travel to distant parts of the world as a visitor or tourist, our lived experience is often preceded by a set of images and expectations acquired through extended exposure to media products. Even in those cases where our experience of distant places does not concur with our expectations, the feeling of novelty or

surprise often attests to the fact that our lived experience is preceded by a set of preconceptions derived, at least to some extent, from \_\_\_\_\_.

\*attest to ~을 입증하다

- ① our collective world views inherited from ancestors
- ② the words and images conveyed by the media
- ③ a critical attitude toward media products
- ④ a belief on the media's roles in politics
- ⑤ emotional responses to unusual events

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

An old saying in business claims that 80 percent of a company's profits come from 20 percent of its customers. That's why Centura Bank ranks its 650,000 customers on a scale of one to five. Those with the best ratings get better customer service. This company and others are \_\_\_\_\_. Continental Airlines, for instance, plans to give its agents access to each customer's history so they can give the best service to their top clients. First Union Bank gives codes to its credit card customers. When a person calls for service, the bank's representatives know when they're talking to one of their best patrons.

- ① concentrating more on their best customers
- ② emphasizing online business and marketing
- ③ making the most profits from the stock market
- ④ realizing the importance of financial investment
- ⑤ focusing on their image to customers around the world



4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Our mind plays a major role in connecting us to our social environment and the outside world. A large part of this multi-level connection is activated by language and vocabulary.

- (A) Most of the group exposed to positive words and stereotypes chose the life-saving treatment, while the other group mostly turned the treatment down! Just hearing such words as 'weak,' 'forgetful,' and 'diseased' diminished the drive for life, while words such as 'wise,' 'insightful,' and 'accomplished' turned decisions in favor of health and hopefulness.
- (B) We are closely affected by negative and positive words and ideas at all ages. For example, in one experiment, a group of elderly people was exposed to positive words regarding age and illness, while a second group of seniors was exposed to negative words.
- (C) They were then asked the hypothetical and seemingly irrelevant question, "Would you request and consent to an expensive but potentially life-saving medical treatment without which you would die within one month?"
- 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)

To help persuade households to buy a second car, some of the Japanese car makers have moved into the business of selling machines that make double-tier parking possible.

Ever wondered what the car industry will do when roads become so congested that there is no longer enough room to squeeze in any more cars? ① It is a new parking rule, in accordance with hefty fines that came into force this summer, that gives impetus to the car industry. ② In order to register a car in Japan, the owner must have somewhere to park it. The new rules require a sticker to be displayed to prove the

owner has a parking space at home or near the office. ③ But parking a car in Japan is expensive; especially, spaces in some residential areas in Tokyo can cost as much as \$1,700 a month. ④ These allow two cars to share the same parking space. They work like a forklift; the driver parks his first car on a platform, then flicks a switch which raises the platform to allow a second car to be parked underneath. ⑤

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Life is painful for kids who get lots of ear infections. Adding insult to injury, scientists say that these kids may also have to worry about their weight. This may sound like a strange connection. However, a new study suggests that kids who often get ear infections are twice as likely to become obese later in life as kids with healthier ears. Why? Frequent ear infections seem to make kids develop a strong preference for fatty foods. The more fatty foods kids eat, the more weight they may gain. Researchers from the University of Florida noticed a link between frequent ear infections and obesity. Data from other surveys show the same link.

- ① Fatty Foods and Obesity  
 ② Warning Signs of Ear Infections  
 ③ Certain Foods Affect Hearing Ability  
 ④ Ear Infections, Weight Gain  
 ⑤ Medicinal Foods for Ear Infections

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

"After colonization, Aboriginal people in Australia were forcibly removed from their residences, thrown into poverty and unable to (A)[criticize / pursue] their traditional practices of hunting and gathering food and medicine," Dr. Jenkins said, "The poor health among our Aboriginal people is caused primarily by sociological factors, such as poverty and education, related to colonization and (B)[dispossession / prosperity]. More than a third of our Aboriginal households live below the poverty line, and this means that access to health care is more difficult." Dr. Jenkins sees the Rudd Government's formal apology for colonization as a very significant day in Australia's history. "Nothing can ever repair the damage and suffering, but (C)[recognition / refusal] is a good first step to healing our country's shameful past," he said.

- |   |           |                     |                   |
|---|-----------|---------------------|-------------------|
|   | (A)       | (B)                 | (C)               |
| ① | criticize | ..... prosperity    | ..... recognition |
| ② | criticize | ..... prosperity    | ..... refusal     |
| ③ | criticize | ..... dispossession | ..... recognition |
| ④ | pursue    | ..... dispossession | ..... recognition |
| ⑤ | pursue    | ..... dispossession | ..... refusal     |

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

When we're gathering ingredients for a recipe, we should try using frozen, canned, or dried foods. They may be less expensive than fresh foods, yet are equally nutritious. Produce is typically frozen, canned, or dried at the peak of ripeness, when nutrients are plentiful. ① With frozen foods, we can use only the amount we need, reseal the package, and return it to the freezer, and if it's properly stored, there's no waste. ② Canned foods are often sitting in a bath of juice, syrup, or salty water, and usually just require rinsing. ③ Dried fruits are concentrated in flavor and a great substitute for fresh

fruit. ④ Therefore, a family can reduce its carbon footprint by eating less processed foods whenever possible. ⑤ Also we can consider using powdered or evaporated versions of milk in soups or desserts.

3. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Exercising on a bad weather day is a question of whether, not weather. No matter where you live, weather complicates exercise opportunities. To be flexible and still stay fit, we encourage you to have options for yourself. Whether you exercise on a bad weather day is really a function of your own creativity. If you walk, for example, see if you can pick out a nearby mall as an alternative spot to exercise on very hot or cold days. Cyclists should consider spending that terrible weather day in the gym lifting weights. Remember that it is never safe to be outdoors during a thunderstorm or extreme cold or heat, or in icy conditions. Pay attention to weather warnings about wind chill and heat indexes. Opting for an alternative is a far better choice than risking serious injury.

- ① 날씨가 추울 때에는 운동 강도를 낮추어야 한다.
- ② 운동을 하면서 날씨 변화에 주의를 기울여야 한다.
- ③ 부상의 위험을 막기 위해 준비운동을 철저히 해야 한다.
- ④ 지루함을 없애기 위해서 다양한 운동 방법을 시도해야 한다.
- ⑤ 악천후에 실내에서 할 수 있는 적절한 운동을 대안으로 찾아야 한다.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

There's a greater than 50 percent chance that when you look through your window, what you see is a landscape of concrete, asphalt, and cars. More than half the world's population lives in cities, and the proportion is increasing. As we move further into the twenty-first century, urbanization will gradually draw to a close after two centuries that transformed the human population from an agricultural society scattered over the surface of the earth to the highly compressed life of the city. The growth of urban living is one of the greatest \_\_\_\_\_ of our age. New technologies offer companies and individuals an unheard-of degree of locational freedom and mobility. We are increasingly able to see, hear, and sense one another, even when we are thousands of kilometers apart. More than ever people choose to live in close quarters with each other, as if there were no other possibility to communicate.

- ① inventions
- ② misfortunes
- ③ conveniences
- ④ contradictions
- ⑤ advancements

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Much theoretical and analytical musicology of the past two hundred years has devoted itself to the detection and discussion of patterns in music. A pattern normally only attains significance if it occurs in more than one context. Ways of conceiving and representing such recurrences have changed significantly over time, but they are now often considered with a support of the notion of intertextuality. From the point of view of the listeners, their recurrence in different contexts facilitates perception and cognition of the music, giving a frame of reference with which to negotiate the work, to predict its unfolding processes, and to manage its novelties and unpredictabilities. From the point of view of the composers, learning the craft of composition generally involves learning how to manipulate such standard patterns and figures, and even when

the composers discover their distinctive "voice," there is perhaps more that \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① is borrowed than is genuinely new in their style
- ② naturally ignores the principles of general methods
- ③ restricts the conditions under which an individual works
- ④ encourages the creativity of the next generation of composers
- ⑤ reveals about their society than about their music itself

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Almost everyone concedes that some restrictions are warranted when the exercise of individual freedom endangers others or imposes large external costs. A more subtle but more pervasive limit to freedom arises when it conflicts with the individual's desire for security. In the face of the complexities and uncertainties of modern life, many people willingly vote for programs that restrict freedom—their own and that of others—in exchange for the promise of greater security. For instance, numerous laws deny consumers the freedom to buy products that have been judged to be dangerous. But not everyone makes the same evaluation of the tradeoff. Rational individuals will seek an optimal balance between freedom and security, but this balance varies among individuals, depending upon their ability to benefit from freedom and to bear the cost of insecurity. This variation is the major reason why it is so difficult to reach consensus on this issue.

- ① Social Rules: The Efforts to Keep Justice in Society
- ② Freedom Threatened by Conflicts Among Social Groups
- ③ Are Humans Born with a Natural Fondness of Freedom?
- ④ Economy Can Be Risked in Search of Individual Freedom
- ⑤ Can Balance Between Security and Freedom Be Agreed Upon?

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글을 순서대로 바르게 배열한 것은?1)

For most dictionaries, objectivity relates to what is external to the mind rather than belonging to the consciousness of the perceiver; relates to outward things, uncolored by feelings or opinions.

- (A) This distancing is not the same as removing all value judgements from a report. Instead, it requires that the fact and opinion in a news report needs to be that of people other than the journalist.
- (B) However, objectivity does not mean this to most journalists. Essentially, to file an objective report a journalist needs to distance him or herself from the truth claims of the report.
- (C) For this reason, columns, editorials and other forms of news analysis will never qualify as objective reporting: the voice of the journalist is either too loud or too central for them to be objective.
- ① (A)-(B)-(C)    ② (A)-(C)-(B)    ③ (B)-(A)-(C)  
 ④ (B)-(C)-(A)    ⑤ (C)-(A)-(B)

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

Guilt and shame enforce society's expected standards of behavior—what we call social norms. These norms are generally unwritten. But don't let their ① **invisibility** fool you. We understand implicitly what constitutes appropriate social behavior and that when we ② **misbehave** the consequences are painful. There is humiliation from other people that in turn leads to ③ **self-punishment**. We often think of legal authorities—the police, prisons—as the most tremendous enforcers of our society's rules. But laws simply threaten you with formal penalties. They work through fear of ④ **internal** threats. Once the enforcers are gone, you're safe. With social disapproval, however, the

punishment ⑤ **persists** inside the offender. Shame and guilt are like having policemen living in your mind. They never go away.

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)  
 Today, some psychologists and philosophers are developing the theory of the moral role of disgust, and the evolutionary forces that determined disgust. ① Just as our teeth and tongue first evolved to process food, and then were used for complex communication, disgust first occurred as an emotional response of our ancestors to avoid spoiled meat. ② But over time, this reaction came to be used by the social brain to help define the rules of acceptable behavior. ③ Today, some psychologists argue that we feel disgust at something wrong just as we do at spoiled food. ④ There are a few precautions that we must take to avoid spoiled food and prevent possible illnesses to ourselves or our family. ⑤ So, when people say that a politician's frequent dishonesty makes them sick, they are feeling the same disgust they might get from a plate of worms.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Humans are pattern seekers who believe in a coherent world in which regularities appear not by accident, but as a result of mechanical causality or of personal intention. We do not expect to see regularity produced by random processes, and when we detect what appears to be a rule, we quickly reject the idea that the process is truly random. Random processes produce many sequences that convince people that the process is not random after all. You can see why \_\_\_\_\_. It is part of the general vigilance that we have inherited from our ancestors. We are automatically on the lookout for the possibility that the environment has changed. Lions may appear on the plain at random times, but it would be safer to notice and respond to an apparent increase in the rate of appearance of groups of lions, even if it is actually due to the fluctuations of a random process.

\*vigilance 조심, 경계

- ① assuming causality could have had evolutionary advantages
- ② assuring people to believe in randomness is of a great help
- ③ using tools might have helped people defeat their predators
- ④ recognizing regularity might not have come from genetic flow
- ⑤ noticing a sudden increase of any species was critical for survival

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

What will future generations likely want? Will vacationers a hundred years from now backpack into Sequoia National Park or will they drive there in recreational vehicles? I think the tastes of future individuals will depend not only on what is advertised, but also on what is available. People may come to think that a gondola cruise along an artificial river is a wilderness experience if there is nothing to compare it with. When I moved from a rural area to an urban one, I was surprised at the changes including noise, pollution, and congestion. People said I would get used to it

—that I would come to like the convenience stores and the fast-food restaurants. They were right! This is what happens. If individuals in the future have no exposure to anything that we would consider natural or unspoiled, they will not acquire a taste for such things. What they will want will be determined more or less by \_\_\_\_\_, however trivial it may be.

- ① what they intend to experience
- ② what we want to use time for
- ③ what they acquire as a habit
- ④ what they are in pursuit of
- ⑤ what we leave to them

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Wikipedia is a free online encyclopedia, produced entirely by the voluntary efforts of hundreds of thousands of people from all over the world. It was founded by Jimmy Wales and Larry Sanger in 2001. It allows groups of people to cooperate dynamically in writing and editing materials online. Wikipedia's goal is to make all human knowledge freely available to everyone with an Internet connection. It already has over 2.5 million articles in English alone. This is more than 25 times those of Encyclopedia Britannica, its nearest printed rival. Traditional reference works were incredibly expensive, which meant that those reference works were restricted to the wealthy or those with access to well-funded public libraries. Wikipedia is trying to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① provide one-sided information
- ② refuse to censor articles
- ③ restrict free access to users
- ④ liberate knowledge for everyone
- ⑤ distribute traditional and historical content

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Savannas pose a bit of a problem for ecologists. There is an axiom in ecology that 'complete competitors cannot coexist': in other words, where two populations of organisms use exactly the same resources, one would be expected to do so slightly more efficiently than the other and therefore come to dominate in the long term. In temperate parts of the world, either trees dominate (in forests) or grasses dominate (in grasslands). Yet, in savannas grasses and trees coexist. The classic explanation proposes that trees have deep roots while grasses have shallow roots. The two plant types are therefore able to coexist because they are not in fact competitors: the trees increase in wetter climates and on sandier soils because more water is able to penetrate to the deep roots. Trees do indeed have a few small roots which penetrate to great depth, but most of their roots are in the top half-metre of the soil, just where the grass roots are.

\*axiom 원리, 공리

- ① A War at Hand Between Plants in Savannas
- ② A Rivalry for Wetter Soils among Savanna Trees
- ③ Are Savannas a Hidden Treasure of Bio-Diversity?
- ④ Cyclic Dominance of Trees over Grasses in Savannas
- ⑤ Strange Companions: Savanna Plants Confuse Ecologists

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Some people work long hours even at very high levels of income. Have they got their priorities right? Most people would agree that, at a low level of income, an increase in income is likely to improve your quality of life, even if it means longer working hours. At this level, even if you have to work longer in your factory, higher income is likely to bring a

higher overall quality of life by improving your health through better food, heating, hygiene and healthcare and by reducing the physical demands of household work through more household appliances. However, above a certain level of income, the relative value of material consumption in relation to leisure time is diminished, so earning a higher income at the cost of working longer hours may reduce the quality of your life.

- ① Does Working More Always Pay?
- ② Happier People Work Harder
- ③ Equal Pay for Equal Work
- ④ Consume Less, Save More
- ⑤ How Does Income Affect Health?

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

Ostia, situated at the mouth of the Tiber River, was one of Rome's first colonies. ① **Founded** around 350 BC as a base against pirates, its walls covered only five acres. Later it became one of the colonies Sulla, a Roman general, took for his veterans, expanding ② **its** walled area to around 160 acres. Ostia was early Rome's main port, but its harbour was open to storms and plagued by sandbars, and never ideal because it was a river port and could not cope with big ships. As Rome became ③ **crucially** dependent on imported grain, Pozzuoli, near Naples, became the deep water harbour for Rome. There, goods were transhipped to barges ④ **which** crawled along the coast to Ostia. The latter was still Rome's outlet to the sea. This was expensive and risky, so in AD 42 Claudius, reviving one of Julius Caesar's grand projects, ⑤ **deciding** to build an artificial harbour on the coast two miles north of Ostia.



DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

The observation that old windows are often thicker at the bottom than at the top (A)[is / are] often offered as supporting evidence for the view that glass flows over a time scale of centuries. However, this assumption is incorrect; once solidified, glass does not flow anymore. The reason for the observation is (B)[that / what] in the past, making uniformly flat glass was almost impossible. The technique used to make panes of glass was to spin molten glass so as to create a round, mostly flat plate. This plate was then cut to fit a window. However, the edges of the disk became thicker as the glass spun. When (C)[installing / installed] in a window frame, the glass would be placed thicker side down for the sake of stability.

\*molten 녹은, 용해된

- |   |     |            |                  |
|---|-----|------------|------------------|
|   | (A) | (B)        | (C)              |
| ① | is  | ..... that | ..... installing |
| ② | is  | ..... what | ..... installed  |
| ③ | is  | ..... that | ..... installed  |
| ④ | are | ..... what | ..... installing |
| ⑤ | are | ..... what | ..... installed  |

2. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?²)

In one study, people were put one at a time in a pressure chamber and told that the pressure would slowly be increased to that of a sixty-foot dive. While inside the pressure chamber, the subject was asked to perform two simple visual tasks. One task was to respond to blinking lights in the center of the subject's visual field, and the other involved responding to blinking lights in his peripheral, or side vision. As expected, each of the subjects inside the pressure chamber showed all the usual signs of panic—racing pulse and elevated blood pressure. These symptoms affected

performance in a very distinct way. Although the people in the pressure chamber performed just as well as control subjects in an ordinary room did on the central visual task, those in the pressure room were twice as likely to miss the lights in their peripheral vision.



This experiment showed that when the level of \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ got high, the range of vision became \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ .

- |   |             |                |
|---|-------------|----------------|
|   | (A)         | (B)            |
| ① | anxiety     | ..... wider    |
| ② | anxiety     | ..... narrower |
| ③ | curiosity   | ..... wider    |
| ④ | curiosity   | ..... narrower |
| ⑤ | proficiency | ..... narrower |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?³)

United States dimes, quarters, and half dollars have notches all around their edges, but pennies and nickels have no notches. ① Notches are remains from days when the value of a coin was determined by the amount of silver or gold it contained. ② The US mint began putting the notches as a way of discouraging people from shaving off small amounts of the precious metals from their coins. ③ Less valuable coins have always contained only cheaper metals, and so their smooth edges were allowed to remain. ④ As a result of the increase in the value of copper, the United States greatly reduced the amount of copper in each coin. ⑤ Although coins today no longer contain silver, the notches have been kept as part of their design, and are useful for recognition by the visually impaired.

\*notch (톱니 모양의) 새김 눈

\*\*mint 조폐국



4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Children in nursery school most often tongue-show when they're involved in activities such as playing with blocks, drawing with crayons or even kicking a ball.

- (A) The greater the concentration needed, the more often the tongue appeared. In one experiment, as children made their way to the top of an ever-narrowing set of steps, their tongues started to creep out.
- (B) There are many other situations where tongue-showing has been observed, but the explanation is the same: people show their tongues when they don't want to be disturbed by others, usually because they're involved in something that's demanding their total attention.
- (C) Even children who are not tongue-showing to begin with started to do so the moment they catch an adult watching them. The tongue-showing of billiard-playing students had a direct relation with the difficulty of the shot, and the poorer players tongue-showed more than the good players.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)  
 It has often been the very creations intended to save time that have been most responsible for increasing the workload. Recent research indicates that farm wives in the 1920s, who were without electricity, spent significantly less time on housework than did suburban women, with all their modern machinery, in the latter half of the century. One reason for this is that almost every technical advance seems to \_\_\_\_\_. For example, when cheap window glass was introduced in Holland at the end of the seventeenth century it became impossible to ignore the dirt that accumulated indoors. Today's vacuum cleaners and other products have raised peoples' cleanliness standards even higher; in so doing, they demand that people invest the time needed to propel these

products against the suddenly defeatable household grit and bacteria.

\*grit 먼지

- ① be accompanied by a rise in expectations  
 ② move faster than changes in social patterns  
 ③ improve performance and extend product longevity  
 ④ be applied to a way of organizing people and resources  
 ⑤ require a new law to address the concerns about the change

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

If we hear the sound "table," it stands for the thing "table" we see, touch, and use. The thing "table" has nothing to do with the sound "table," and the only reason the word symbolizes the thing is the convention of calling this particular thing by a name. The opposite to the conventional symbol is the accidental symbol. Let us assume that someone has had a saddening experience in a certain city; when he hears the name of that city, he will easily connect the name with a mood of sadness. Quite obviously, there is nothing in the nature of the city that is sad. It is \_\_\_\_\_ that makes it a symbol of a mood.

- ① the practical difficulty about conventional needs  
 ② the individual experience connected with the city  
 ③ the basic relationship between the people in the city  
 ④ the similarity between a thought and a universal symbol  
 ⑤ the social agreement in reference to the name of the city

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
Mastering math skills is a difficult job. Most students do not advance beyond a second- or third-grade level, But mastering these math skills sometimes comes \_\_\_\_\_. Consider the immediate calculations you make when you estimate the number of empty seats on the school bus. These estimates can often be done without counting. That's because humans are born with the ability to approximate, or closely guess, the number of items in a group. Researchers refer to this trait as a person's "number sense." Scientists have discovered that this inborn sense of numbers may influence learning and achievement in the classroom. Studies with teenagers show that students who excel at estimating quantities also did well on standard math achievement tests.

- ① partially      ② naturally      ③ gradually
- ④ painfully      ⑤ repeatedly

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
The use of a 'what if' session can \_\_\_\_\_. A scenario of problems is given to the event team and interested stakeholders. They work through the problems and present their responses. These responses are compared, discussed, and the solutions are included in the plan. These tabletop exercises are surprisingly effective. One tabletop exercise used the scenario of an expected fireworks display not happening at a major New Year's Eve event. All the agencies around the table then responded, describing the consequences as they saw it and their contingency plans. The problems included disappointed crowds, a rush for the public transport and other crowd management issues. Would the event company be able to announce to a crowd of 500,000 what had happened? The fireworks went off as planned in the following year. Two years later, however, the fireworks did not occur—the emergency did

happen. A number of the agencies, such as police, emergency service and railways, were able to use their contingency plans.

\*contingency 우발 사건

- ① help close a deal when bidding on a future event
- ② uncover many risks while planning for an event
- ③ mislead people to reduce the scope of problems
- ④ exclude stakeholders who represent the public
- ⑤ make use of high-end technological advances

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

We've heard stories of kids addicted to games going crazy when parents decide to restrict access to a game, but most of the time, for most people that is not the case. ① We choose to play games for relaxation and because they make us happy. ② Playing a game can give you a feeling of gratification when you win, or that nice feeling of being 'in the zone'—where you are so involved in the action of a game you are almost unaware of yourself. ③ You will lose track of time by playing games in the daytime and the evening, which ruins your normal life in a number of ways. ④ There is also evidence that the game designer's habit of introducing one set of rules in a game, then continually altering them altogether also has a positive effect. ⑤ Instead of feeling frustrated and angry at the rule change, players enthusiastically adapt to the new environment to beat the game.

4. 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Everyone who has much to do with boys comes, in time, to prefer the boy who is sometimes 'bad' to the boy who is invariably 'good.'

- (A) This kind of courage is no longer considered a virtue. Nowadays almost every young man has to begin with a very subordinate post in some vast organization. His superiors seldom have the tolerance of the experienced schoolmaster, and are likely to give promotion to the 'good' boy.
- (B) But in the very moment of punishing him any sensible schoolmaster will prefer him to the 'good' boy who obeys every rule to the letter and always says 'yes, sir.' We believe a boy should on occasion have the courage to defy the authorities.
- (C) The boy who fills the master's desk with frogs, steals the apples in the orchard before they are ripe and excuses himself from class when there is a circus is a 'bad' boy and is likely to be frequently punished.
- 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)

Monkeys, however, are constantly interacting—touching, playing, and grooming—proof that they have a more complex social culture.

To understand the behavior of zoo animals, it helps to know what social lifestyle these animals practice in the wild. ① In other words, do they normally live in herds, family groups, bachelor groups, or off on their own? ② The interactions you will see in the zoo are drawn directly from these lifestyle scripts. ③ For instance, you can count on pandas, which are essentially solitary in the wild, to all but ignore each other in their exhibit, unless it's breeding season. ④ Each of these cultures has its own rules and reasons that ensure the survival of individuals and their genes. ⑤ The cultures differ for birds, mammals, and reptiles and amphibians.

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Most people think they do something solely based on their own intentions. However, in fact, right before we act, the positive subconsciousness and negative subconsciousness begin to play tug-of-war inside our heads, and the selected subconsciousness automatically decides our ultimate action. "I want to exercise at the gym at least five days per week, but I keep on putting it off." "I want to quit playing computer games, but I can't do it." "I want to go on a diet, but I keep craving food." "I pledged I would wake up early, but I keep getting up late." We can easily conceive these instances as having a weak will, but these results come from a foundation of strong subconscious operations.

- ① What Is the Basis of Good Judgment?  
 ② Do Not Rely Only on Your Own Thoughts!  
 ③ Subconsciousness: Positive Energy in Our Life  
 ④ Our Actions Are Determined by Our Subconsciousness  
 ⑤ Willpower: The Art of Replacing One Habit with Another

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

The main reason you're drawn to novel or surprising things is that it could upset the safe, predictable status quo and even threaten your survival. If you've ever tried to carry on a conversation in a room in which a TV is playing, you know that it's hard not to glance at the screen occasionally. Even if you don't want to watch, your brain is attracted by that constantly shifting stream of images, because change can have life-or-death consequences. Indeed, if our early African ancestors hadn't been good at fixing all their attention on the just-ripened fruit or the approaching predators, we wouldn't be here. For the same reason, a strong sensitivity to the odd detail that doesn't quite correspond with the way things usually are or ought to be is a major asset for a soldier in a war zone. Even in everyday situations, you can't afford to miss that jaywalker darting in front of your car or the single new and important fact in a long, boring list.

\*status quo 현재의 상황

\*\*jaywalker 무단 횡단자



We are sensitive to \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ because that sensitivity gives advantages for our \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① change ..... safety
- ② change ..... creativity
- ③ criticism ..... intelligence
- ④ criticism ..... safety
- ⑤ beauty ..... creativity

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

However, when the tasks get too complex, automation tends to give up.

Automation keeps getting more and more capable. ① Automatic systems can take over tasks that used to be done by people, whether it is maintaining the proper temperature, enabling airplanes to fly by themselves from takeoff to landing, or allowing ships to navigate by themselves. ② When the automation works, the tasks are usually done as well as or better than by people. ③ Moreover, it saves people from the dull, dreary routine tasks, allowing more useful, productive use of time, reducing fatigue and error. ④ The paradox is that this, of course, is precisely when it is needed the most. ⑤ Automation can take over the dull, dreary tasks, but fail with the complex ones.

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

When John calmly placed the piece of paper on the counter, he indicated that, unlike Mr. Crass, he was going to act in a ① **socially** appropriate manner. John's controlled behavior subtly suggested to Crass that the piece of paper ② **was** important to both of them. He allowed Crass to continue to rant and rave because he was not going to respond to an attempt at personal contact until Crass had said ③ **what** was on his mind. John understood that he had an issue and the right to express it. ④ **That** the forum was wrong was not important, because Crass was not going to listen to issues of social convention. Mr. Crass clearly wanted to express his anger and contempt to someone and John recognized that he was going to be that someone. It was not a pleasant administrative task, but it was one of the roles ⑤ **which** he had been hired.

\*rant and rave 고래고래 악을 쓰다

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?4)

Technological advances have increased exposure to new food choices by allowing food products to be distributed from one continent to another while reducing the risk of spoilage and contamination. ① Before the nineteenth century, the only methods available for preserving meat were drying, salting, and smoking, none of which were entirely practical since large quantities of food could not be processed or preserved for very long. ② The canning process was developed in 1809 and was a product of the Napoleonic wars; the process allowed heat-sterilized food to be stored for longer periods of time without spoiling. ③ Although processed foods can be used to make fast, easy meals, they tend to be less nutritious than fresh or homemade foods. ④ Further methods of processing in the twentieth century involved dehydrating, freezing, and treating with ultrahigh temperatures, increasing shelf life, convenience, and variety of food products. ⑤ In addition, refrigeration, vacuum packing, fast freezing, etc. ensured that seasonal items would be available year-round in economically developed societies.

\*heat-sterilized 가열 살균 처리된

\*\*dehydrating 탈수 건조

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Frank Dick, who coached runner Linford Christie and decathlete Daley Thompson, was the head coach of the British track and field team throughout the 1980s. It took a long time before they tasted any success and then the team won the European Cup in 1989, the first time a British team had achieved this. When journalists asked Dick how he had done it, he explained that it was the result of \_\_\_\_\_. He used the story of the Chinese bamboo: "The Chinese bamboo plant, when it is planted, doesn't do anything in the first year. It doesn't even produce a new, green shoot; nothing. It is the same in the second year, and the third year and the fourth, yet, in the fifth year, in a space of 6 weeks, the bamboo will grow to be over 90 feet high. The question is, did it grow

90 feet in 6 weeks or in 5 years?" Obviously, if the plant had not developed a strong unseen foundation in these four years, it could not have sustained its life as it grew.

\*decathlete 10종 경기 선수

- ① the preparation and work done years before
- ② teamwork that he learned over the years
- ③ his genius in making thorough observations
- ④ all the required experience and knowledge
- ⑤ his strong leadership and coaching skills

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Decoys can exercise a powerful impact on our decisions, by influencing the way the alternatives look. On most restaurant wine lists, you will typically find a wide price range for each variety of wine. For example, let's say there are four Merlots—a \$14 bottle, a \$35 bottle, a \$70 bottle, and a \$170 bottle. The restaurant may not sell much of the \$170 wine, but it's still worth it for them to keep it in stock. Why? Because its existence makes the other wines look cheaper by comparison; and because most people don't want to feel cheap by ordering the least expensive bottle on the list, the strategic placement of the outrageously pricey decoy allows the restaurant to raise the price of the second- and third-cheapest bottles, charging you a good deal more than they are worth. The principle behind the use of such decoys is called the \_\_\_\_\_ effect.

\*decoy 미끼, 유인하는 장치

- ① contrast            ② innovation        ③ imitation
- ④ similarity        ⑤ lighting

