

COMBO

351-375



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사 용 매 뉴 얼

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■ 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.
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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	
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Bx 빈칸 추론 (추가분)	Bx1-Bx2	하	99	198	·B1-B12의 문제와 겹치는 문항이 일부 있을 수 있습니다.
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	V3-V4	중	99	198	
	V5-V8	상	99	396	
A 순서 배열	A1	하	66	66	
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	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	

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※ 수정 작업 중인 교재가 있을 수 있으니, 필요한 교재가 있을 『인사이트온웹』의 홈페이지(<https://insightonweb.com>)에서 확인하시기 바랍니다.

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
To appreciate the relationship between parts and wholes in living systems, we do not need to study nature at the microscopic level. If you gaze up at the nighttime sky, you see all of the sky visible from where you stand. Yet the pupil of your eye, fully open, is less than a centimeter across. Somehow, light from the whole of the sky must be present in the small space of your eye. And if your pupil were only half as large, or only one quarter as large, this would still be so. Light from the entirety of the nighttime sky is present in every space—no matter how small. This is exactly the same phenomenon evident in the three-dimensional image created by interacting laser beams. This holographic image can be cut in half indefinitely, and each piece, no matter how small, will still contain the entire image. This reveals what is perhaps the most mysterious aspect of parts and wholes: as physicist Henri Bortoft says, “_____.”

- ① Everything is in everything
- ② The universe is divisible into two
- ③ Life as a whole is interdependent
- ④ A big thing is triggered by a mere trifle
- ⑤ The whole determines the role of its parts

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
A new study suggests that kids might be at increased risk of getting the disease of the lungs depending on _____. Looking at more than 95,000 infants born from 1995 to 2000, researchers followed the children through 2005. What they found was those born in the autumn were nearly 30% more likely to get asthma. The researchers say it’s because babies born in the fall months are much more likely to get common wintertime infections. At birth, infants have protection against certain diseases because antibodies have passed from the mother to her unborn baby. But the protection

is temporary. So, as their immunities fade, babies become more subject to infections, especially in the winter months when all kinds of germs are swirling through the air.

*asthma 천식

- ① where they live
- ② when they were born
- ③ what sports they like
- ④ what they usually eat
- ⑤ how healthy their parents are

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)
When a robin is searching for worms in the ground, it turns its head and leans downward. Because of this position, most people believe that the bird is straining to “hear” the worm. ① However, birds have their eyes on the sides of their head, and therefore must turn their head to the side to see what’s in front of them. ② Robins probably cannot taste as many flavors as we can, and they probably cannot smell as many odors. ③ So when a robin turns its head while searching for a worm, the question arises—is it trying to see the worm or hear it? ④ Some scientists have found that blind birds still turn their head and lean toward the ground when they’re hunting for worms. ⑤ So it’s probably true that the robin’s sense of hearing is sharp enough to pick up the faint sound of a worm moving through its burrow.

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

Dietary breadth has several important advantages. Chief among them is behavioral flexibility in the face of changing environmental conditions. Droughts, floods, and crop diseases can have a devastating impact on societies that depend on only a few food types for their subsistence. We have seen this with the Irish Potato Famine of the 18th century as well as the Ethiopian and Chinese famines during the latter half of the 19th century. Although these events were influenced by important political and socio-economic factors, their impact was greatly made worse by reliance on only one or a few different food sources. Societies that can obtain a variety of foods under different conditions are protected from the potential hazards of these environmental crises, especially when they can resort to a range of "famine foods" during severe shortages.



As societies are able to rely on ___(A)___, they are more likely to ___(B)___ environmental crises.

(A) (B)

- ① various foods survive
- ② various foods develop
- ③ collective wisdom anticipate
- ④ innovative instruments develop
- ⑤ innovative instruments survive

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

With a power gap, the more hierarchical your culture or background, the greater the power gap is apt to be. This is because hierarchical cultures (A)[**decrease / reinforce**] the differences between managers and employees. If you tend to be more hierarchical in your orientation, you tend to put those in positions of authority at a higher level, and there is more respect for that status or position, divorced even from the person who occupies it. (B)[**Distance / Friendliness**] is seen as good if you have a

hierarchical preference. It wouldn't be proper for a manager to be too familiar with his employees. The effect is that any power gap that exists is magnified through the lens of this dimension. A greater power gap can result in decreased communication as well as increased misunderstandings and conflict, potentially leading to (C)[**missed / unlimited**] opportunities for building significant business and career relationships.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① decrease Distance missed
- ② decrease Friendliness unlimited
- ③ reinforce Distance missed
- ④ reinforce Friendliness unlimited
- ⑤ reinforce Distance unlimited

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

My father had to undergo radiation treatments for throat cancer. The therapy damaged his taste buds so that he couldn't taste food. His inability to enjoy a meal made eating a dreadful duty.

- (A) He became thankful for the ability to taste. He would never forget what it was like to eat tasteless food. You don't have to lose something in order to be thankful. Instead, you can develop a "taste" for your blessings by simply realizing what life would be like without them.
 - (B) Reluctantly, he forced the fork of food inside his mouth and discovered that his taste had returned. It became the best meal he had eaten in his life. Through losing his taste and then regaining it, he learned to relish the meal that he had never tasted before.
 - (C) The doctors told him his taste might return after the treatments were finished. Every meal became a force-feeding to keep him alive. After eating flavorless food for over a year, he sat down for dinner one evening.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 - ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

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

It is generally believed that we are taller than our ancestors, and that is certainly true when we compare our stature to the size of people in the 19th century. Indeed, the inhabitants of Georgian or Victorian England could not match our health or physique in the 21st century. But the bones that have been excavated from the graves of people buried in England in the years around 1000 tell a tale of strong and healthy folk—the Anglo-Saxons who had occupied the greater part of the British Isles since the departure of the Romans. Nine out of ten of them lived in a green and unpolluted countryside on a simple, wholesome diet that grew sturdy limbs—very much the size of anyone alive today. It was during the centuries that followed the first millennium that overpopulation and the resulting food shortages started to shrink the stature of western Europeans.



Contrary to popular belief, the ___(A)___ of western people who lived around 1000 was almost the same as that of contemporary people in the 21st century before they were affected by ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① lifespan depression
- ② lifespan malnutrition
- ③ earning industrialization
- ④ build malnutrition
- ⑤ build industrialization

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

There's a false belief in many organizations that tension and conflict are signs of an unhealthy team. In many cases, this couldn't be further from the truth! ① An effective team consists of

people willing to fight for their ideas, challenge others when necessary, and stand their ground when confronted. ② In the end, however, those same people must be willing to bend to the ideas of others and submit to the decisions made by the leader, knowing that they can't win every battle. ③ Leaders should not think of themselves as simply managers or supervisors, but rather as "team leaders." ④ Unfortunately, managers are often uncomfortable with team conflicts and attempt to suppress them so as to preserve the peace. ⑤ There's a false belief that tranquility equals health, but a tranquil team is often a sign of imminent death because it may mean that no one cares enough to make waves.

*tranquility 평온

3. 다음 글의 주장으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

These days, lots of young people are worried about their future because of the economic recession. More seriously, even experts can't predict what's going to happen in the near future. They just say the financial crisis won't be solved easily unlike the past. So, most young people, including recent graduates, have difficulty in getting jobs. Then, is there no way out? They should change direction! It's time for them to turn their eyes to the other side of the world. They don't necessarily have to realize their dreams home. Instead, they need to change their stage to perform on for their future. Of course, there are risks involved. However, they can't move forward if they are afraid of the risks.

- ① 경제와 관련된 상식을 넓혀라.
- ② 인생의 목표를 구체적으로 정하라.
- ③ 전문가들의 조언을 귀담아들여라.
- ④ 취업을 위해 해외로 시선을 돌려라.
- ⑤ 특화된 기술 개발로 창업을 준비하라.

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

A group of scientists has devised a procedure for locating infections without surgery.

- (A) The white blood cells are injected back into the body, and a special camera is used to pick up signals from the indium-III. Since white blood cells fight infection, they will travel to the infected area, producing a signal from the region.
- (B) They take a blood sample from a patient, and they isolate the white blood cells and mix them with a radioactive element, indium-III.
- (C) The location of the signal discloses to the doctor where the infection is and how critical it is. The doctor can then select a treatment without hesitation.

- 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)

One of the best ways to improve world nutrition is to pick up the best ideas from the thousands of cultures that humanity has developed. Each culture encodes a vast amount of knowledge of local foods: how to identify them, prepare them, grow them (if they are planted), and so on. We need to see "other people's foods" as not merely exotic delicacies, and to be eaten for variety, but as sources of ideas for saving the planet. The most cost-effective, time-effective way to broaden our food systems enough to ensure nutrition through the twenty-first century is to draw on these vast existing stocks of knowledge. We have no guarantee that this will be enough to put us over, but at least it will help; we need to investigate all possibilities. "_____ " is a life-and-death matter.

- ① Valuing diversity
② Investing in time
③ Maintaining purity
④ Prioritizing security
⑤ Following procedures

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Social scientists use the term *cognitive complexity* to describe the ability to _____. To understand how cognitive complexity can increase competence, imagine that a longtime friend seems to be angry with you. One possible explanation is that your friend is offended by something you've done. Another possibility is that something has happened in another part of your friend's life that is upsetting. Or perhaps nothing at all is wrong and you're just being overly sensitive. Considering the issue from several angles might prevent you from overreacting or misunderstanding that situation, increasing the odds of finding a way to resolve the problem constructively.

- ① distinguish between right and wrong
② abstract the general rule from a few examples
③ maintain internal balance from external stressors
④ construct a variety of frameworks for viewing an issue
⑤ identify the original source for an assessment item

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
Scientists are still uncovering the reasons why the pursuit of happiness backfires. Part of the explanation lies in its _____ nature. Research suggests that the more value you place on your own happiness, the more likely you are to feel lonely on a daily basis. When participants in experiments were deliberately induced to value happiness more by reading a fake article highlighting the benefits of happiness, they reported feeling lonely. Samples of their saliva indicated corresponding decreases in progesterone levels—a hormonal response associated with loneliness. Seeking your own happiness and nothing else results in feelings of uselessness. But if you spend as much time creating meaningful interactions as you do pursuing happiness, you will be better off in both areas.

- ① unrealistic
- ② multipurpose
- ③ unpredictable
- ④ self-fulfilling
- ⑤ self-focused

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
It's crucial to maintain integrity by _____. Many people misunderstand that. They think they can do whatever they want when it comes to the small things because they believe that as long as they don't have any major lapses, they're doing well. But that's not the way it works. *Webster's New Universal Unabridged Dictionary* describes integrity as "adherence to moral and ethical principles; soundness of moral character; honesty." Ethical principles are not flexible. A little white lie is still a lie. Theft is theft—whether it's \$1, \$1,000, or \$1 million. Integrity commits itself to character over personal gain, to people over things, to service

over power, to principle over convenience, to the long view over the immediate. Nineteenth-century clergyman Phillips Brooks maintained, "Character is made in the small moments of our lives." Anytime you break a moral principle, you create a small crack in the foundation of your integrity. And when times get tough, it becomes harder to act with integrity, not easier.

*lapse 실수, 과실

- ① taking care of the little things
- ② showing loving care for strangers
- ③ taking credit for the work of others
- ④ checking your biases and being fair
- ⑤ performing all professional services with harmony

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

Can you identify others' personality from colors they like? Some psychologists actually use personality tests based on color (A)[**conference / preference**]. These color psychologists have generally thought that outgoing, adventurous, and competitive people like bold, bright colors. Conversely, people who like softer tones are more likely to exhibit a quieter, gentler nature. While there is some truth in such (B)[**assumptions / exceptions**], you should remember that people from various backgrounds and experiences will be attracted to certain colors and be offended by others. Therefore, color psychology, although interesting, provides only broad (C)[**regulations / generalizations**] in analyzing personality types.

- | | | |
|--|-----|-----|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① conference ... assumptions ... regulations | | |
| ② conference ... exceptions ... regulations | | |
| ③ conference ... exceptions ... generalizations | | |
| ④ preference ... assumptions ... generalizations | | |
| ⑤ preference ... exceptions ... generalizations | | |

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

Why do people buy and sell things? To put it another way, why do people trade? The answer is twofold. They trade because what one person doesn't like is what another likes. The ceramic teapot—the one in the shape of a smiling pig—you inherited from your grandmother might seem to you like a piece of junk but to someone else like a charming piece of American folk art. By listing the smiling pig ceramic teapot on eBay, you can locate that someone else and make a trade that leaves both of you happier. The other reason people trade is that what one person can do is not what another can do. No matter how much you like lobster, it makes no sense for you to set your own lobster traps unless you know well how to do it. You might have something you're better at such as running a profitable business. Thus, it's much better to let someone else who's good at it set the traps and trade for your lobster.



People trade things because their ___(A)___ are different and because they have different ___(B)___.

(A) (B)

- ① tastes priorities
- ② tastes capabilities
- ③ economies purposes
- ④ economies priorities
- ⑤ locations capabilities

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

However, if you have selected a fairly uncommon subject on which little has been written, then it may be difficult to find sufficient material to review.

By the time you start your literature review, you will probably have decided upon the main theme for your investigation, and also upon the key research objectives. ① To some extent, therefore, the essential task has been pre-

determined. ② You may have selected a research topic around which a great deal of research has been previously conducted. ③ If that is the case, it should not be difficult to find writing and research to review. ④ In fact, the main difficulty may be in selecting what you want to include and what you wish to exclude. ⑤ You may then have to consider including a discussion of material which only exists on the periphery of the subject chosen.

6. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

Vibrating strings produce the different tones on a guitar. But you must be able to *hear* those tones. For an acoustic guitar, that's no problem, because an acoustic instrument provides its own amplifier in the form of the hollow sound chamber ① **that** amplifies its sound. But an electric guitar makes virtually no acoustic sound at all. It does make a tiny bit of sound, like a buzzing mosquito, but nowhere near enough to fill a stadium or ② **bother** your neighbors. An electric instrument creates its tones ③ **entirely** through electronic means. The vibrating string is still the source of the sound, but a hollow wood chamber isn't what makes those vibrations ④ **audible**. Instead, the vibrations disturb the magnetic field that the pickups—wire-wrapped magnets positioned underneath the strings—⑤ **producing**. As the vibrations of the strings modulate the pickup's magnetic field, the pickup creates a tiny electric current that exactly reflects that modulation.

*pickup 픽업(전류 신호를 소리로, 소리를 전류 신호로 바꾸는 부분)

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

One of the first budget cuts made in any school district seems to be funds for field trips. In the past decade, public schools have experienced a steady (A)[**decline / increase**] in the number of field trips taken by students and teachers. In the past, teachers and students would climb on a big yellow school bus and be carried to places that expanded students' learning and opened up new worlds. Now the Internet has (B)[**required / replaced**] the big yellow school bus in many districts throughout the nation. Virtual field trips are the next best thing to physically being there. These field trips can open doors and windows to experiences and locations from around the world and offer students virtual experiences they have never before encountered. The growing number of virtual field trips reveals their (C)[**popularity / exclusion**] in the classroom. Because the number of virtual field trip sites has grown, teachers find it rather easy to plan trips that relate directly to their curriculum standards and learning goals.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|----------------|------------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | decline | required | popularity |
| ② | decline | replaced | popularity |
| ③ | decline | replaced | exclusion |
| ④ | increase | required | exclusion |
| ⑤ | increase | replaced | exclusion |

2. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

Bacon was very enthusiastic about science. He spent a lot of time doing chemistry experiments and ①observing all kinds of curious things in nature, from plants and animals to weather and magnetism. More important than any discovery he made ②was his elegant and persuasive arguments about why science was worth doing, and how it

should be done. Bacon urged people ③to value science. "Knowledge is power," he famously said," and science is the best way to achieve that knowledge." So he encouraged Elizabeth and James to use public money to build laboratories and provide places for scientists to do ④their work. Scientists, he thought, should form societies or academies, so they could meet and exchange their ideas and observations. Science, he said, offers humans the means ⑤by which they can understand nature, and, by understanding, to be able to control her.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Becoming indispensable can be as much about how you work as what you produce. Many employees believe they will receive the recognition they desire by attacking their work with a singular vision. They are driven with laser-beam focus, believing this will help them create optimal results that will showcase their talents and impress those at the top. But when you do this, something important is missing. A narrow focus tends to produce narrow results only valuable to your little corner of the company. The most successful employees are not those who focus solely on their own work. They are those who maintain a broader focus, keeping their tasks in line with what's most important to the company and its future. Producing through the lens of the bigger picture will make your work seem larger than life, while work produced with a narrow focus is usually dismissed as "typical."

- ① What Makes You a Confident Person?
- ② Take Initiative Rather than Standing Back
- ③ A Broader View: The Road to Success at Work
- ④ Talent: The Fruit of Efforts, Not Innate Ability
- ⑤ Can We Have Success Both at Work and at Home?

※ [4~5번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Ta-Nahesi Coates, a senior editor at *The Atlantic Monthly*, ran a personal blog for years. Coates posts daily on a wide array of subjects: movies, politics, economic inequalities, the Civil War, TV shows, favorite poems, or whether pro football is too dangerous to play. Coates, who is African American, is also well known as an eloquent writer on race, and he posts about that frequently. Yet his blog is amazingly abuse-free: comments spill into the hundreds without going off the rails. "This is the most hot-button issue in America, and folks have managed to keep a fairly level head," he says. The secret is the work Coates puts into his discussion board. Before he was a blogger himself, he'd noticed the terrible comments at his favorite political blogs. Coates realized that negative comments create a loop: they poison the atmosphere, chasing off productive posters. So when he started his own personal blog, he decided to break that loop. The instant he saw something abusive, he'd delete it, banning repeat offenders. Meanwhile, he went out of his way to encourage the smart folks, responding to them personally and publicly, so they'd be encouraged to stay and talk. And Coates was unfailingly polite and courteous himself, to help set community standards. Soon several dozen regular commenters emerged, and they got to know each other, talking as much to each other as to Coates. Their cohesion helped cement the culture of _____ even more; anyone today who looks at the blog can quickly tell this community isn't going to tolerate nastiness.

4. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

- ① A Successful Blogger Knows How to Manage Comments
- ② Blogging Is a Good Way to Promote Your Business
- ③ Blog: A Window to See Another Foreign Culture
- ④ Share Hobbies with People Through Your Blog
- ⑤ Personal Information Slips Out of Your Blog

5. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① civility
- ② competition
- ③ independence
- ④ disbelief
- ⑤ privacy

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Why did America produce literature and paintings in the nineteenth century which stand up well in comparison with European products, but no music? The only possible exception is Edward MacDowell, and even his music is seldom performed today. We can only attempt an answer to this riddle. While all the arts reflect the same traits of the cultural complex in their own stylistic period, a musical style usually _____. For instance, it took six hundred years for the polyphonic style to reach perfection in the High Renaissance. In that length of time Byzantine, Romanesque, and Gothic art had flowered and passed; Renaissance painting was over. In literature the heroic epics, Dante, and Shakespeare were already ancient history. Similarly, it took some three hundred years for all the stylistic elements of the symphony to reach the fully developed state in Haydn, Mozart, and Beethoven.

*polyphonic style (음악) 대위법적 양식

- ① changes its own style depending on social situations
- ② tends to accept new musical composition techniques fast
- ③ takes longer than the other arts to attain complete maturity
- ④ reflects a more accurate message than painting and literature
- ⑤ indicates what kind of messages composers try to communicate

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 글을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Today, the common store of information and knowledge is more complex and more accessible. The accessibility of them through the Internet is now much more the domain of the young, the masters of the new cybernetic world. However, wisdom's domain lies in another direction. Wisdom is not exclusively about information and knowledge, but about "context," and in this arena the young must often still yield to the old. Why? Because when it comes to the essentials of living, it is clear we haven't made as much progress since ancient times. Wisdom moves slowly because it takes a lifetime to acquire. In fact, it is the paradox of wisdom, that the faster we try to master it, the slower it comes to us. Wisdom mostly remains the domain of the elders, and the technology revolution has not diminished our need for them.



Though technology revolution allows the young to have ___(A)___ in knowledge and information, they should ___(B)___ the elders for wisdom.

(A) (B)

- ① superiority consult
- ② options dismiss
- ③ difficulties consult
- ④ faith dismiss
- ⑤ interest judge

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

A scientist's gender can have a big impact on how other researchers perceive his or her work, according to a new study. The research found that graduate students in the field of communications—both men and women—showed significant bias against study abstracts they read whose authors had female names

like "Brenda Collins" or "Melissa Jordan." These students gave higher ratings to the exact same abstracts when the authors were identified with male names like "Andrew Stone" or "Matthew Webb." In addition, the results suggested that some research topics were seen as more appropriate for women scholars—such as parenting and arts—while others, like physics, were viewed as more appropriate for men. These findings suggest that women may still have a more difficult time than men when it comes to _____.

- ① balancing work and family
- ② communicating with peers
- ③ succeeding in a scientific field
- ④ having opportunities to work independently
- ⑤ finding appropriate topics for their research

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Retirement is a big deal for most men and can turn out to be one of the most stressful periods in a man's life. It's not the loss of his job that causes so much stress; it's the loss of something far greater—the loss of his identity. When approaching retirement, a man will often want to deny that his working life is about to suddenly end. He feels he has so much knowledge and experience that his employers and associates won't be able to lose all of his talent, and still continue. The fact that they feel they can, and probably will, usually feels like a solid kick in the guts. Unable to _____ this, many men reassure themselves with the belief that they'll become consultants instead. It feels like a worthwhile step. On one hand, there won't be the need for long hours of work. On the other, they will still be important cogs in the wheel.

- ① face ② create ③ develop
- ④ protect ⑤ attempt

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Mental rehearsal, also known as visualization, is the practice of recreating an event or image with all your five senses. It is used in the rehabilitation of injured patients. With mental rehearsal, one can stimulate the nervous pathways associated with the use of certain muscles while they are still weak or damaged. Mental rehearsal can also be used to overcome fear or anxiety. Many people have phobias concerning some type of activity. With mental rehearsal, they can gradually overcome this fear, before having to do the activity itself. Mental rehearsal helps kids imagine what it would be like to be successful at something. A student who cannot imagine getting a passing grade in math probably won't even make the attempt. By using the mental rehearsal skills learned in sports, a student will feel more positive about the steps needed to do well in a class, such as paying attention, doing homework and asking for extra help.

- ① importance of balancing physical and mental health
- ② controversy over the definition of mental health
- ③ physical consequences of repeated exercise
- ④ misconceptions about mental rehearsal
- ⑤ positive effects of mental rehearsal

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

In addition to having broad and balanced diets, foragers commonly eat foods that are high in protein, high in fiber, and low in saturated fats.

- ① Meat from wild animals is much leaner than from domestic varieties, and carbohydrates are found in vegetables rather than processed grains.
- ② Combining the archaeological evidence with data from contemporary foragers, it is estimated that most ancient foragers consumed six times the fiber of the average American today, and that the latter consumes almost twice the calories from dietary fat.
- ③ Biological studies of societies that engage almost exclusively in foraging typically find that members are thinner and have higher aerobic capacities than those in industrial societies.

④ The underlying cause of many of the illnesses was the lack of sanitation, but people did not make this link until after the outbreak of cholera. ⑤ Consequently, these people also have lower rates of diabetes, heart disease, and fewer cases of several forms of cancer.

*saturated fat 포화지방

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

Animal shelters will face an urgent need for foster homes this year, as the bad economy means more people are (A)[**adopting / abandoning**] pets and fewer people are taking in needy animals. There are more animals than space available in animal shelters across the country, which is a problem that has (B)[**worsened / diminished**] this year and is particularly bad in areas where people's selfishness is the highest. The Animal Defense League had a lot of foster families several years ago. Now they hardly have any foster families, which is a particular problem during the spring and late summer kitten seasons. Thus kittens go into (C)[**permanent / temporary**] foster care with a volunteer family until they are 6 to 8 weeks old and then can be sterilized and put in cages to await adoption.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|------------|----------------|---------------|
| ① | adopting | ... worsened | ... permanent |
| ② | adopting | ... diminished | ... temporary |
| ③ | abandoning | ... diminished | ... temporary |
| ④ | abandoning | ... worsened | ... permanent |
| ⑤ | abandoning | ... worsened | ... temporary |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
In essence, risk intelligence is all about _____. It can be seen as a kind of cognitive virtue, since, according to Aristotle, virtue lies halfway between a dangerous excess and an equally problematic deficiency. Just as courage is equidistant from the opposite extremes of recklessness and cowardice, risk intelligence is a golden mean lying halfway between overconfidence and underconfidence. When I use the term "overconfidence," I'm not referring to overly high self-esteem but rather to an unwarranted belief in the correctness of one's statements. It means believing in something more strongly than is justified by the evidence, and thinking you know more than you really do. Underconfidence means thinking you know less than you really do and not having the courage of your convictions. Both are highly problematic for risk intelligence, but over-confidence is much more common than under-confidence.

*equidistant 등거리의

- ① having the right amount of certainty
- ② taking into account the actions of others
- ③ creating a variety of survival tools for daily use
- ④ knowing what people in danger should prepare for
- ⑤ achieving some degree of cooperation from professionals

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
Regardless of what Plato might have thought, there is no way that our minds have direct access to "eternal truths." Our senses, especially vision, hearing, and touch, are our only portals to reality. Indispensable as they are, however, our senses can also mislead us. Vision provides some good examples. "Seeing is believing," but what we see doesn't always produce a reliable

belief. Errors can arise because what we think we see is influenced by what we _____. In a famous 1949 experiment, the psychologists Jerome Bruner and Leo Postman presented quick glimpses of pictures of trick playing cards to a group of subjects. Quite often the subjects said that a black three of hearts, for example, was either a normal three of spades (misperceiving the heart for a spade) or a normal three of hearts (misperceiving the black color for red). Expectations about the playing cards interfered with accurate perception.

- ① always lack
- ② like or dislike
- ③ already believe
- ④ have an interest in
- ⑤ find ourselves in

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

We tend to think of the skin as a separate organ—just a ①wrapping of our more delicate inner parts. But the skin is connected to every system in the body—from your circular and digestive systems to your immune and nervous systems. All must work ②interactively for total body health. Both heart and skin, for example, rely on veins. This helps explain why, when you get angry, your heart beats faster and your face ③reddens. This interconnectedness between the skin and the internal body is largely forgotten by people who see skin as a ④connected entity. It's a two-way street. When we damage the skin, we damage our insides. Similarly, what we experience inside our bodies could have ⑤indications on the outside.

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

It is the elderly who often suffer the most as temperatures drop. Physiologically, their blood vessels are more liable to (A)[**contract / expand**] and their blood pressure rises. Financially, they are less likely to turn up the heating and more likely to use public transport. Socially, they may have fewer people around them to (B)[**identify / intensify**] their problems. One of the effects of aging is that your body is less able to regulate its temperature, so you become less able to judge if you are warm or cold. Failing to keep adequately warm can (C)[**adapt / expose**] older people to the threat of cold-related illnesses, which contribute to thousands of excess winter deaths each year.

- | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|-----------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | contract | ..... | identify |
| ② | contract | ..... | intensify |
| ③ | contract | ..... | identify |
| ④ | expand | ..... | intensify |
| ⑤ | expand | ..... | identify |

5. 다음 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The use of language to establish identity was nicely demonstrated in a recent study led by Andy Baron at Harvard University.

- (A) In other words, at that age, the differences in the appearance of the two sets of characters (purple versus red) were not automatically seen as cues to group membership. But once the groups had names, the children became aware of the differences between them and understood that they belonged in different categories.
- (B) In his study, three- to five-year-olds were shown pictures of two groups of cartoon characters, one colored purple, the other red. One group did rotten things, such as breaking toys, while the other did nice things, such as helping others.
- (C) If the children merely saw these differently colored and differently behaving characters,

they didn't seem to assign them a group identity. But if they were given names for the two groups (e.g. "These are the Nifs." and "These are the Lups."), they quickly figured out who were the good guys and who were the bad guys.

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

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은??6)

Any writer, no matter how skilled, can benefit from getting others' opinions because by definition one is always too close to one's own work. ① Given that your writing is ultimately intended for other people's consumption, it only makes sense to find out how critics perceive it. ② The person whose opinion you seek need not be a better writer than you, because the goal is to provide you with feedback on your points and tone. ③ As you form each new paragraph, keep rereading it from its first line to see how its sentences fit together. ④ If your critic doesn't get your joke or can't follow some instruction because you left out a step which you thought would be perfectly obvious to anybody, at least consider making changes. ⑤ A professional editor is ideal as the critic, but if this is not practical or affordable, select someone whose opinion you respect and who represents your intended readership as closely as possible.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

There are certain traits that great leaders share in common that anyone can practice and adopt to become more effective. What qualities are those? Well, to be a highly effective leader, you first must be (A)[**industrious / optimistic**]. Make sure to lift your people up with a positive attitude, helping them overcome their own negative feelings of self-doubt. Another important characteristic of a great leader is (B)[**consistency / flexibility**]. To lead an organization, you must be willing to revise a plan when shown that another approach, direction, or result is more appropriate. Also, a great leader must be (C)[**cautious / daring**]. Once you have all the information you need to make a decision, then don't hesitate—make it. Once you make a decision, then stick with it and don't be afraid to be a risk-taker.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------------|-------------|----------|
| ① | industrious | consistency | cautious |
| ② | industrious | flexibility | daring |
| ③ | optimistic | consistency | daring |
| ④ | optimistic | flexibility | cautious |
| ⑤ | optimistic | flexibility | daring |

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Just like water and ice, wind has the power to change landscapes by wearing away rock formations and by moving large quantities of small rock particles such as sand and dust. It can lead to the formation of sand hills beside lakes and along shorelines. Wind erosion can also cause large dust storms, which deposit quantities of fine material across the landscape. Wind erosion has the greatest effect on desert landscapes and on other areas where there is little moisture. Wind that's carrying sand can carve weird-shaped rocks, just as rubbing sandpaper on a block of wood can round off

its edges. Wind erosion can also create natural, odd arches of rock. Arches National Park in eastern Utah has many of these formations.

- ① Wind Energy Is Blown Away!
- ② Pros and Cons of Using Wind Power
- ③ Conditions That Cause Wind Erosion
- ④ Wind Erosion: A Creator of Landscapes
- ⑤ Wind Erosion: A Friend or an Enemy?

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

In many corporate environments, you will encounter individuals who deliver a lot of lip-service during meetings. How many meetings have you attended where some individuals spoke all the time, while they never took any follow-up action after the session? This is another interesting product from modern society: We are taught to be assertive in order to impress others, and some of us become overly assertive, at the expense of our actions. In many cases, the eloquence of assertive people is merely a disguise for a grave lack of passion. They only mask their lack of productivity and creativity with lengthy speeches. It takes a wise observer to discover who are the real achievers in a workplace. Often, it may be the ones that hardly appear on the forefront and barely speak up during meetings. Wise leaders with sufficient human knowledge recognize that, and will not value those who fill their baskets with only _____.

- ① words ② risks ③ creations
- ④ results ⑤ memories

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Injuries sometimes occur when people do not take adequate precautions with everyday activities. Although some such injuries occur because of pure carelessness or misfortune, others happen because the person did not want _____.

For example, many people seem to avoid wearing seat belts in automobiles, helmets on bicycles and motorcycles, and life preservers in boats because of self-presentational motives. In addition, many people seem reluctant to wear protective gear (e.g. safety goggles, gloves, and helmets) when operating power tools or dangerous machinery because they will be viewed as neurotic or extremely cautious. This concern emerges at a young age; anecdotally, children as young as 6 or 7 years old are sometimes reluctant to wear knee pads and helmets when rollerskating because of what other children will think of them.

- ① to bear the additional weight of the devices
- ② others to perceive him or her as too careful
- ③ to waste effort in putting on and taking off the devices
- ④ the gear to deprive him or her of the thrill of the activities
- ⑤ to be compared with his or her peers on the basis of skills

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The history of science is a history of _____. Lodestones—magnets—were known in antiquity as some curiosity of nature. In the Middle Ages they were used for two purposes: as navigators' compasses and as a means to attract an estranged wife back to her husband. Equally well known were the curious properties of amber, which, when rubbed, acquires the virtue of attracting objects. The Greek word for amber is *elektron*, but the Greeks were not much interested in electricity, nor were the Middle Ages. For nearly two thousand years, electricity and magnetism were considered separate phenomena, in no way related to each other. In 1820, Hans Christian Oersted discovered that an electric current flowing through a wire

deflected a compass needle which happened to be lying on his table. At that moment the two contexts began to fuse into one—electromagnetism, a type of physical interaction which is still continuing and gaining in momentum.

*lodestone 자철석(천연자석)

**amber 호박(보석의 일종)

- ① collecting evidence to prove a hypothesis right
- ② countless examples of inventing something out of nothing
- ③ efforts made to make our lives more convenient and efficient
- ④ marriages of ideas which were previously strangers to each other
- ⑤ offering courses and programs in a variety of academic fields

6. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

“No man is an island” is a phrase I grew up with. Poet John Donne wrote these words nearly 400 years ago, but they are more pertinent today than they have ever ① **been**. We lead increasingly connected lives, and the sooner we realize the truth in this matter, the ② **easier** life becomes. We are all interdependent. We may think we live independent lives, especially if we live away from our families, but the reality is ③ **that** we depend entirely on our community for our health, wealth, and mobility. Our ability to grow and prosper ④ **is linked** intricately to the mindset and behaviors of others, and nowhere is more so than in work. It is undoubtedly true that we need to have self-belief and the courage for our convictions, but if we are to be successful in work, then our ability to get on with people ⑤ **are** critical.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
When two cultures come into contact, they do not exchange every cultural item. If that were the case, there would be no cultural differences in the world today. Instead, only a small number of cultural elements ever spread from one culture to another. Which cultural item is accepted depends largely on the item's use and compatibility with already existing cultural traits. For example, it is not likely that men's hair dyes designed to "get out the gray" will spread into parts of rural Africa where a person's status is elevated with advancing years. Even when a(n) _____ is consistent with a society's needs, there is still no guarantee that it will be accepted. For example, most people in the United States using US customary units (e.g., inch, foot, yard, mile, etc.) have resisted adopting the metric system even though making such a change would enable US citizens to interface with the rest of the world more efficiently.

*metric system 미터법

- ① categorization
- ② innovation
- ③ investigation
- ④ observation
- ⑤ specification

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)
The Greeks' focus on the salient object and its attributes led to ① **their** failure to understand the fundamental nature of causality. Aristotle explained that a stone falling through the air is due to the stone having the property of "gravity." But of course a piece of wood ② **tossed** into water floats instead of sinking. This phenomenon Aristotle explained as being due to the wood having the property of "levity"! In both cases the focus is ③ **exclusively** on the object, with no attention paid to the possibility that some force outside the object

might be relevant. But the Chinese saw the world as consisting of continuously interacting substances, so their attempts to understand it ④ **causing** them to be oriented toward the complexities of the entire "field," that is, the context or environment as a whole. The notion ⑤ **that** events always occur in a field of forces would have been completely intuitive to the Chinese.

*salient 현저한, 두드러진

**levity 가벼움

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

Mapping is a technical term, borrowed from mathematics, meaning the relationship between the elements of two sets of things. Suppose there are many lights in the ceiling of a classroom and a row of light switches on the wall at the front of the room. The mapping of switches to lights (A)[**hides / specifies**] which switch controls which light. Mapping is an important concept in the design and layout of controls and displays. When the mapping uses spatial (B)[**correspondence / distance**] between the layout of the controls and the devices being controlled, it is easy to determine how to use them. In steering a car, we rotate the steering wheel (C)[**clockwise / anticlockwise**] to cause the car to turn right: the top of the wheel moves in the same direction as the car.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① hides ... correspondence ... clockwise
- ② hides ... distance ... anticlockwise
- ③ specifies ... distance ... clockwise
- ④ specifies ... correspondence ... clockwise
- ⑤ specifies ... correspondence ... anticlockwise

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?4)

The plow might be a sacred symbol of agricultural productivity, but it wrecks the soil and, as we've known for a long time, compromises basic agricultural health. ① In her 1943 book, *The Living Soil*, Lady Eve Balfour declared that "the criteria for a sustainable agriculture can be summed up in one word—permanence, which means adopting techniques that maintain soil fertility indefinitely." ② Tilling soil to manage weeds, however, does precisely the opposite; it dries soil out, causes chronic erosion, and in so doing renders soil impermanent. ③ Likewise, a sustainable agriculture is a system composed of many sub-systems designed for different crops and modified for such variables as climate, soil, and market. ④ It is for this reason that, also writing in 1943, Edward Faulkner noted in *Plowman's Folly* that "there is nothing wrong with our soil except interference." ⑤ For Faulkner, as his book's title suggests, interference meant the plow.

*till (땅을) 경작하다

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

Lawyers and scientists use argument to mean a summary of evidence and principles leading to a conclusion; however, a scientific argument is different from a legal argument. A prosecuting attorney constructs an argument to persuade the judge or a jury that the accused is guilty; a defense attorney in the same trial constructs an argument to persuade the same judge or jury toward the opposite conclusion. Neither prosecutor nor defender is obliged to consider anything that weakens their respective cases. On the contrary, scientists construct arguments because they want to test their own ideas and give an accurate explanation of some aspect of nature. Scientists can include any evidence or hypothesis that supports their claim, but they must observe one fundamental rule of professional science. They must include all of the known evidence and all of the hypotheses previously proposed. Unlike lawyers, scientists

must explicitly account for the possibility that they might be wrong.



Unlike lawyers, who utilize information ____ (A) ____ to support their arguments, scientists must include all information even if some of it is unlikely to ____ (B) ____ their arguments.

(A) (B)

- ① objectively weaken
- ② objectively support
- ③ accurately clarify
- ④ selectively strengthen
- ⑤ selectively disprove

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Recent research on brain function seems to indicate that most people have one dominant hemisphere, that is, one side that seems more "in charge" than the other.

- (A) About half of them have dominant left hemispheres just as most right-handers do. Left-handers account for about 10 percent of the population, and they seem to vary in brain dominance more than do right-handers.
- (B) The evidence does not suggest a clear-cut left-right dominance in all cases, however. For example, not all left-handers are right-brain dominant.
- (C) For perhaps 90 percent of people, this is the left hemisphere. Brain wave studies seem to indicate that the dominant hemisphere is somewhat more electrically active than the recessive one, and that the individual somehow relies on that particular hemisphere more than on the other.

*recessive 열성의

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

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Do you want your tombstone to read, "Here lies 'so and so,' who was going to be happy tomorrow"? If not, then you should seriously consider what you're doing now and what you might need to do to be happy right now—this very moment! One of the greatest obstacles to happiness is what I've come to refer to as "_____." How many of you have ever said, at some time or other, "I'll be happy when I have more money/a bigger house/a faster car"? If you have, then you're perfectly normal, because we all do this at times, but nevertheless you're jeopardizing your happiness. Why? Because although material possessions are not bad, they won't ever lead to anything more than a short-term, superficial form of positive emotion (not "real" happiness). In addition, happiness can only ever be experienced at one point in time—and that's the here and now.

So save money and work for what you want if that's something that you enjoy, but don't expect material objects to bring you deep and meaningful positive emotions. Research shows time and time again that once we reach a base level of prosperity, the addition of material goods does not affect our personal happiness one bit. Real and authentic happiness will only ever come from optimistic thoughts and meaningful and positive relationships. Don't wait until all aspects of your life are perfectly in order to enjoy happiness. If you waited until all the traffic lights between your home and your destination were green before leaving in the morning, you'd never get out the front door.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① Stop Waiting to Be Happy
- ② Do Things You Are Good at
- ③ Don't Face Your Problems Alone
- ④ Prepare Your Future Life in the Present
- ⑤ Know What Makes You Happy and Sad

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① the paradox of why
- ② the tyranny of when
- ③ the excessive greed
- ④ the emotional distress
- ⑤ the illusion of validity

3. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약할 때, 빈 칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?3)

Mr. Parker owns stocks in Company A. During the past year he considered switching to stocks in Company B, but he decided against it. He now finds out that he would have been better off by \$1,200 if he had switched to the stocks of Company B. Mr. Redford owned stocks in Company B. During the past year he switched to stocks in Company A. He now finds out that he would have been better off by \$1,200 if he had kept his stocks in Company B. Who feels greater regret? Mr. Parker and Mr. Redford would have both been \$1,200 richer if they had owned stocks in Company B, so they seem to be in the same boat. However, 92 percent of the respondents think Mr. Redford will feel worse than Mr. Parker. The key difference is that Mr. Redford regrets something he did, while Mr. Parker regrets something he failed to do.



People think consequences of ___(A)___ can lead to more regret than those of ___(B)___.

- | | |
|-------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① delay | haste |
| ② knowledge | ignorance |
| ③ action | inaction |
| ④ doubt | confidence |
| ⑤ reason | emotion |

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

We think of butterfly wings as being colorful, but many are relatively drab on the underside. Some butterflies protect themselves through camouflage—by folding up their wings, they reveal the undersides and blend in with their surroundings. Through this strategy, they become nearly invisible to predators. Some other butterflies are brightly and distinctively colored, but they taste nasty. A bird that eats one of these butterflies remembers the experience and avoids repeating it. Now other species of butterfly that do not taste nasty mimic the nasty ones. They are born looking like them in color and shape but not taste. Birds and lizards, who have learned to avoid bold warning coloration, leave these imitators alone.

*drab 칙칙한 갈색의

- ① why butterflies travel long distances
- ② how butterflies find their food
- ③ how butterflies fool their predators
- ④ why birds and lizards like butterflies
- ⑤ why butterflies don't have nests

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

Some consumers still remain loyal to the brand-name drug, perhaps out of fear that the new generic drugs are not actually the same as the drug they have been using for years.

When a firm discovers a new drug, patent laws give the firm a monopoly on the sale of that drug. ① During the life of the patent, the monopoly firm maximizes profit by controlling the quantity and the price. ② But eventually when the patent on a drug expires, other companies quickly enter the market and begin selling so-called generic products that are chemically identical to the former monopolist's brand-name product. ③ And expectedly, the price of the competitively produced generic drug is well below the price that the monopolist was charging. ④ The expiration of a patent, however, does not cause the monopolist to lose all its market power. ⑤ As

a result, the former monopolist can continue to charge a price at least somewhat above the price charged by its new competitors.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

About 90 percent of people are right-handed, says Corballis.

- (A) That means the vast majority of people on this planet have strongly lateralized brains. That's probably no accident, Corballis says. He suggests that early in human history, and possibly even in our pre-human ancestors, evolution delegated different cognitive responsibilities to the brain's two hemispheres.
 - (B) It would be inefficient for both sides to, for example, process a person's speech when one hemisphere can do that just fine on its own. That frees up the other hemisphere to do something else, such as sort out the speech's emotional content.
 - (C) The remaining 10 percent are either left-handed or in some degree, ambidextrous, though people with "true" ambidexterity—i.e., no dominant hand at all—only make up about 1 percent of the population, he posits.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 - ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

David Wilde, an English composer, read a story in his newspaper that moved him deeply.

- (A) It was performed by another cellist at a cello festival in April 2006, and incredibly, Victor Martinez had survived the war and was in the audience that night to hear it. When the cellist finished playing, the two men embraced in front of the cheering audience.
- (B) David was so inspired by the story that he wrote a piece of solo cello, which he called The Cellist of Courage.
- (C) It was about a man called Victor Martinez, who played his cello in the street in the middle of a war to honor the dead. His courage was extraordinary because he sat in the street and played while shells and bullets flew all around him.

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

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

A critical insight of modern biology is that _____. Unlocking this means comparing different species with one another in a very precise way. An order to life is revealed in the features creatures have: closely related ones share more features with each other than do those more distantly related. A cow shares more organs and genes with people than it does with a fly: hair, warm-bloodedness, and mammary glands are shared by mammals and absent in insects. Until somebody finds a hairy fly with breasts, we would consider flies distant relatives to cows and people. Add a fish to this comparison, and we discover that fish are more closely related to cows and people than they are to flies. The reason is that fish, like people,

have backbones, skulls, and appendages, all of which are lacking in flies. We can follow this logic to add species after species and find the family tree that relates people, fish, and flies to the millions of other species on the planet.

*mammary gland 젖샘

**appendage (몸체의) 부속지(肢)
(다리 · 꼬리 따위)

- ① the total number of people is conserved
 ② small groups are better for harsh conditions
 ③ survival is achieved through cognitive processes
 ④ all of the species were created through natural processes
 ⑤ humans and all other living things compose a family tree of species

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?3)

Leslie Weatherhead once told a parable of a little boy who fled from a witch who had turned herself into a cat. As the boy ran, he kept glancing over his shoulder. The first time he looked back, the cat was the size of a calf. The next time he looked, it had grown to the dimensions of an elephant. Then the boy fell, and was unable to go farther. Resolutely he got up and started to stare at the pursuing horror. So he took a step toward it. Surprisingly, now it backed away. As he continued to advance toward it, it began to shrink in size as it retreated from him. Finally it changed into a mouse and ran under the door of the witch's cottage to be seen no more. The moral is clear: it pays to _____.

- ① escape from danger
 ② face up to your fears
 ③ broaden your horizon
 ④ overcome the differences
 ⑤ pursue your own interests

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

To a child, life is the unknown. The child has no way of knowing life's potential or its boundaries. The mystery of life must be revealed in controlled, digestible amounts, a little bit at a time so the child can slowly establish who he or she is from a point of safety. Without a sense of security, fear may misdirect the child's actions in very unpredictable and unfortunate ways. This is why it is imperative that parents give consistent routines, consistent rewards, and consistent punishments. Consistency is an integral part of expecting children to comply. It allows a child to predict the consequences of his or her behavior. The ability to anticipate consequences and adjust behavior accordingly, is essential to the development of self-discipline, which is the ultimate goal of parental discipline. Without consistency discipline isn't discipline. It's confusion.

- ① 자녀 교육 시 부모의 일관성의 중요
- ② 부모와 자녀 관계의 시대별 특징
- ③ 부모가 자녀의 잠재력을 키워 주는 방법
- ④ 부모가 자녀의 성적 향상에 미치는 영향
- ⑤ 부모의 지나친 기대가 자녀에게 주는 부정적 효과

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

In order to create the most time-efficient workout you need to utilize a physiological phenomenon known as excess post-exercise oxygen (A)**[consumption / concentration]** or EPOC. EPOC is the number of calories burned while returning to a resting state, following a bout of exercise. In return, any excess calories that can be utilized without physical exertion can help in maintaining weight. Over time these calories can add up to significant caloric (B)**[deficits / defects]**, and weight loss. A study by Borsheim, found that the intensity of exercising plays a critical role in the effectiveness of EPOC. He stated, "The (C)**[absence / presence]** of a sustained EPOC after exercise seems to be a consistent finding in studies with low exercise intensity and short duration." He also noted, to

effectively take advantage of EPOC, intensity should be as high as possible over the course of your workout.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|----------|----------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | consumption | deficits | absence |
| ② | consumption | defects | absence |
| ③ | concentration | deficits | presence |
| ④ | concentration | defects | presence |
| ⑤ | concentration | deficits | absence |

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Many of the Asian metropolises now have such an increase of malls that they appear to have long crossed a saturation point. ① My main contention with those shopping centers is not that they are often massive concrete blocks that don't take into account the architectural nuances or cultural background of a city, or that they promote ultra-consumerism at a time when our planet can ill afford it. ② My main complaint with the excess of malls is that they don't really seem to make us happy. ③ The large advertisements outside the stores could deceive us to think that if we hung out at this cafe drinking expensive coffee, then we could feel more fulfilled. ④ Shopping centers symbolize dizzying economic growth, and demonstrate how fast we have developed in such a short period of time. ⑤ But once we buy one thing, we only want to buy another—as everyone already knows.

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

To me, this is one of the strangest habits that people get into. What's more, it seems to afflict almost everybody. Once you see how crazy and illogical it is, however, I'm hoping that you too will see it as a trap. The **"90-10 trap"** stems from an observation I've made that most of us tend to focus our attention, thinking, and conversations on the worst 10 percent of our lives. The 90 stands for 90 percent of what happens during our day, which is usually pretty good, and the 10 stands for the remaining 10 percent, which is usually problematic and filled with trouble. I call it a trap because most people seem to focus on what's wrong with life instead of what is, generally, good.

It would be like looking at a beautiful painting and, instead of appreciating the beauty, focusing on the fact that you don't like the artist's signature. I'm not saying you have to like the signature, but it might be a good idea to ask yourself why it is that you automatically focus on the one part you don't like. If you focus more on what you like, you'll enjoy the painting far more than if you concentrate on _____. Likewise, you'll enjoy your life more and have a better experience if you focus a greater percentage of your attention on the parts that go well instead of focusing on the problems and troubles.

1. 윗글의 밑줄 친 **"90-10 trap"**의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① 잘못을 시인하지 않는 자세
- ② 힘든 일을 나중에 미루려는 태도
- ③ 소수의 부정적인 것에 집착하는 습관
- ④ 아침부터 밤늦게까지 일에 쫓기는 생활
- ⑤ 자기 일만 중요시하는 이기적인 사고

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① the 90 percent
- ② the artist's talent
- ③ the poor signature
- ④ the internal beauty
- ⑤ the impressive background

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

Right now it's 54 degrees Fahrenheit. About a week ago, there was a cold spell in Tucson, and we got snow. It was very cold, with highs in the 40s. Then temperatures returned to normal—around 55. It was nice. It felt like springtime. Compare that with today when the temperature is about the same. Yesterday, the highs were in the 70s. Sunny skies all day long, and no wind made it seem like it was almost 80. So why did it feel so warm a week ago, but so cold today? My body was used to the colder temperatures, so when the temperatures rose, it felt warmer. Today when my body is used to the warmer temperatures and the temperatures fell, it felt colder.



It can be inferred our ____ (A) ____ of temperature is ____ (B) ____.

(A) (B)

- ① measurement quantitative
- ② perception quantitative
- ③ independence relative
- ④ perception relative
- ⑤ measurement absolute

4. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?4)

Besides being places where animals can breed and scientists can study, zoos are the only places where most people can see, hear, smell, and ① **meet** rare animals in living color. All the television shows, museum dioramas, and encyclopedias in the world can't match the chemistry ② **that** occurs when animals and people look into each other's eyes. This chemistry works its own magic, ③ **touching** people's hearts in a way that lasts. For many children, a trip to the zoo is their first real encounter with the animals they have read about, sung about, and drawn since their earliest years. The fact that animals figure so prominently in children's fables as well as in mythology, art, and language ④ **saying** volumes about our connection to wild creatures. At the zoo, myth becomes reality, and the connection ⑤ **is reaffirmed** in a new way.

*diorama (박물관의) 입체 모형

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

In a largely secular age, however, it falls to nature, and in particular to so-called "bad weather," to take up this role and to the news to spread the word.

Nature puts us all in our places. Being made to feel small isn't something we welcome when it's done to us by another person. ① But to be reminded of our essential nothingness by something so much greater than ourselves is in no sense humiliating. ② Our egos may even be relieved to find themselves finally humbled by forces so much more powerful than any human being could ever muster. ③ In former times, we would be put in our places by the threat of the divine. ④ The gods would punish our pride and in thunderous voices remind us not to exceed our stations. ⑤ It is the isobars and cold fronts that remind us that—for all our clever machines and ingenious ways—we are still weak and must learn at times simply to surrender to events.

*isobar 등압선

(일기도에서 기압이 같은 지점을 연결한 선)

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

The intangible nature of services forces consumers to rely heavily on _____. Therefore, a high risk remains associated with the purchase of services. For example, consumers who want to purchase an automobile will test-drive the car and review and consult the consumer performance data that are available on that model. Conversely, consumers who rent cars cannot evaluate their purchases until after they have committed their payment. Consumers can't test-drive potential rental cars prior to making a decision at the time of rental. Similarly, consumers are taking a risk when they choose a restaurant because they cannot sample meals before they are purchased.

- ① word of mouth more than on mass media
- ② local businesses rather than national chains
- ③ highly priced products to guide purchase decisions
- ④ experience qualities in the final evaluation of services
- ⑤ recommendations from the company or government agency

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

Each time you think or say something like, "I forgot where I put my car keys again. I must be getting old," you are reinforcing a belief that tells your body you expect it to deteriorate.

If you doubt that your perceptions and beliefs can affect your body, just think of what happens when you hear something upsetting. If, for example, someone told you one of your loved ones was in a serious accident, you would experience immediate physiological changes. ① Your heart would start beating faster, your breathing would quicken, and you might break out in a sweat. ② Nothing really happened to you, so what caused all these changes? ③ Simply your perceptions, beliefs, and thoughts! ④ Most of us don't realize that what we think and speak affects our body. ⑤ Such reinforcement has a cumulative effect, which is why the people who think and talk the most about getting old are the ones who seem to age the fastest.

*cumulative effect 누적 효과

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Telemedicine, or long-distance medicine, refers to remote performance of medical exams, analyses, and procedures using specialized equipment and computer networks. ① On long airplane flights, telemedicine can help treat a sick passenger and ascertain whether the plane needs to make an emergency landing. ② Some small-town hospitals use video systems to consult with specialists at large medical centers—eliminating the expense, time, and possible health risk of transporting the patient to the medical center. ③ In most people, self-diagnosis can be a helpful tool to clarify a particularly difficult diagnosis, but for some people,

self-diagnosis always leads to health anxiety. ④ A variety of health-monitoring devices send their readings from a patient's home to a nurse at a distant hospital over the Internet. ⑤ This technology eliminates the expense, time, and inconvenience of more frequent visits, while enabling more regular monitoring of patients and helping to catch dangerous conditions early.

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

The bottled water is in knapsacks, in gym bags, on desktops or clutched in hands. Everyone walks around these days with a bottle of water. The bottled-water industry in this country is worth half a billion dollars a year.

- (A) In addition, some bottled water and so-called natural spring water are proven to be just filtered tap water. Therefore, people are concerned about the dizzying variety of brands that include spring, mineral, well, purified and carbonated water.
- (B) Some call this bottled-water boom a testament of the power of positive health thinking. But is the packaged water we trust all it's believed to be? And what about the dozens of brands available?
- (C) Unfortunately, health advocates point to numerous studies that have concluded many bottled-water brands aren't necessarily safer than tap water. Researchers tested 1000 bottles of 103 water brands and found that some were contaminated with bacteria.

- 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)
Once a hand or gripper has been directed to an object by reaching, it can be grasped. Grasping requires that fingers hold an object securely. A secure grip is one in which the object won't slip or move, especially when displaced by an external force. Your grasp on a hammer, for example, would not be secure if knocking against something caused you to drop it. One precondition of a firm grasp is that the forces applied by the fingers balance each other so as not to disturb the object's position. The characteristics of an object such as its geometric configuration and mass distribution may demand that some fingers apply greater force than others to maintain _____. The grasp and support forces must also match overall object mass and fragility. An egg requires a more delicate touch than a rock.

*geometric configuration 기하학적 형태
**fragility 부서지기 쉬움

- ① distance ② efficiency ③ mobility
- ④ direction ⑤ stability

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)
What story could be harsher than that of the Great Auk, the large black-and-white seabird that in northern oceans took the ecological place of a penguin? Its tale rises and falls like a Greek tragedy, with island populations savagely destroyed by humans until almost all were gone. Then the very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the destruction of humankind by vicious and unpredictable ocean currents. These waters presented no problem to perfectly adapted seagoing birds, but they prevented humans from making any kind of safe landing. After enjoying a few years of comparative safety, disaster of a different kind struck the Great Auk. Volcanic activity caused the island refuge to sink completely beneath the waves, and surviving individuals were forced to find shelter elsewhere. The new island home they chose _____ in one terrible way. Humans could access it with comparative ease,

and they did! Within just a few years the last of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated.

*savagely 잔혹하게

- ① lacked the benefits of the old
- ② denied other colonies easy access
- ③ faced unexpected natural disasters
- ④ caused conflicts among the refugees
- ⑤ had a similar disadvantage to the last island

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

There are many craters on the moon which are formed when something smashes on the surface and causes a dent. These craters are formed mainly because of the (A)[collapse / collision] of meteorites with the moon. They strike on surface with different speeds but the average speed is twenty kilometers per second. Earth surface also has craters but not as much that on the moon. Moon does not have the (B)[atmosphere / hemisphere] which bums up things coming into it, so small rocks hit the surface and has much more craters than the earth. Earth also has erosions, winds, rain while the moon does not. That is why craters stay (C)[longer / shorter] on the moon. So they cannot change until another new object strikes the moon.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | collapse | hemisphere | longer |
| ② | collision | atmosphere | longer |
| ③ | collapse | atmosphere | longer |
| ④ | collision | atmosphere | shorter |
| ⑤ | collapse | hemisphere | shorter |

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1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

For many generations, scholars and artists tended to concentrate their energy on one particular subject. For Shakespeare, that interest was literature. For Mozart, that interest was musical composition, and for Newton, physics. Visual artists were not expected to understand higher mathematics, nor were philosophers expected to study engineering. However, with the development of the Internet and other sources of instantaneous information, many people strive to gain at least a working knowledge of many different subjects. So-called pancake people no longer concentrate their energies on one area of interest, but instead choose to spread themselves thinly over a large area. As a result, a new generation of pancake people have essentially become the proverbial jacks of all trades, but masters of none.

- ① new jobs produced by the Internet
- ② rise of the new generation of artists
- ③ characteristics of young people's thinking
- ④ necessity of instantaneous information sources
- ⑤ appearance of people with varied but superficial knowledge

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

Many well-intentioned pediatricians, ① **despite** evidence to the contrary, still inform parents that a child will grow out of their asthma over time. However, the facts speak otherwise. A child with physician-diagnosed asthma is viewed as ② **having** a lifelong condition. It has been recognized that a significant proportion of children with asthma do not show any symptoms of the disease as they reach adolescence. The absence of chest symptoms for years can understandably lead a pediatrician ③ **to conclude** that their adolescent patient's asthma has disappeared. Because pediatricians

rarely care for their patients after they reach their late teens or early twenties, they will be unaware ④ **that** their former patient's asthma symptoms have returned. Typically, adults in their late twenties or thirties who develop asthmatic symptoms will recall having had mild asthma as a child and ⑤ **surprised** that they continue to have asthma in adulthood or, as they describe, have it "come back after so many years."

*pediatrician 소아과 의사
**asthma 천식

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

Having a bad boss could be bad for your heart. This is the conclusion of a Swedish study on (A) **[management / advertisement]** styles and health. The researchers concluded that poor bosses can increase their employee's risk of developing heart disease. The Stockholm University study analyzed data on the health of 3,000 male workers. They compared the data with the results from questionnaires about senior managers. The questions asked workers if they thought their boss was (B) **[considerate / considerable]**, communicated well and offered positive feedback. Other questions looked at how much work bosses gave to workers and how well they outlined their goals. The research team found that workers who (C) **[despised / respected]** their bosses were healthier and had fewer heart problems.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|------------------|-----------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | management ... | considerate ... | despised |
| ② | management ... | considerate ... | respected |
| ③ | management ... | considerable ... | despised |
| ④ | advertisement ... | considerable ... | respected |
| ⑤ | advertisement ... | considerate ... | despised |

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

It might surprise you to learn, however, how much variation there is among countries.

In many countries around the world, it is common for the government to ask its citizens if they will volunteer to be organ donors.

① As you know, many people have very strong feelings about the issue of organ donation. ② On the one hand, it's an opportunity to turn one person's loss into something that will save another person's life. ③ On the other hand, many of us are disturbed by the thought of making plans for our organs that don't involve us. ④ It is not surprising, therefore, that different people make different decisions, nor is it surprising that rates of organ donation vary greatly from country to country. ⑤ In a study conducted a few years ago, it was found that rates at which citizens agreed to donate their organs varied across different European countries, from as low as 4.25% to as high as 99.98%.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Businesses of design and entertainment are essentially competing with one another to predict the consumer's taste—but also have some ability to _____. In fashion, there is something of a cottage industry to predict which colors will be popular in the next season. This must be done a year or so in advance because of the planning time required to turn around a clothing line. If a group of influential designers decide that brown will be the hot color next year and start manufacturing lots of brown clothes, and they get models to wear brown, and stores begin to display lots of brown in their windows, the public may well begin to comply with the trend. But they're responding more to the marketing of brown than expressing some deep underlying preference for it. The designer may look like a savant for having "anticipated" the popular color, but if he had picked white or lavender instead, the same process might have unfolded.

*savant 석학, 학자

- ① help consumers create a new trend
- ② let consumers reveal their uniqueness
- ③ reflect it in manufacturing their products
- ④ influence it through clever marketing plans
- ⑤ analyze it accurately using customer reviews

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

We have heard the expression that _____. It is not difficult to think of examples from the natural realm. For example, two tasteless gases, oxygen and hydrogen, and a black tasteless solid, carbon, can be brought together to make a solid that is colorless and sweet, namely sugar. Two gases, hydrogen chloride and ammonia, can be brought together to make a solid, ammonium chloride. Two electrically insulating substances, pure water and pure salt, can be mixed to make a conducting solution. Copper and zinc oxide together produce more physical activity than do the two of them separately. Other examples abound. You would not be able to reconstruct this text if I simply gave you a list of the numbers of its different letters and punctuation marks.

*chloride 염화물

- ① the hidden harmony is better than the obvious
- ② the whole is greater than the sum of its parts
- ③ cooperation and competition are not opposites
- ④ the nature of matter is not readily manipulated
- ⑤ two things cannot be in one place at the same time

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

It's probably safe to say that nearly every parent in the United States experiences **poverty of time**. We need time to connect well with each child, time to cultivate relationships with our partners and our wider families, time to keep our households, time to sleep and eat, time to learn new things, and time to relax. And time has been taken from parents in drastic proportions over the last 30 years.

The work of parenting is vital, and it takes time. Connecting in a generous, loving way with our children is at the heart of parenting. So is thinking about our interactions with our children. And playing with them, which we often consider the frosting on the cake of daily care, is what they would love to do with us for hours each day. If our children had their way, we would play with them and their friends 40 hours a week, and we would work an hour or two a day at most!

Parents also have _____. We need warm human contact with other grown-ups. We need praise and reassurance for the job we do as employees. We need a way to release the feelings we store up, day after day, while we do the best job we can with our children. And we need a chance to relax, free from worry and guilt.

1. 윗글의 밑줄 친 **poverty of time**의 의미로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① 고난의 시절
- ② 빈부의 격차
- ③ 시간의 결핍
- ④ 시간의 과잉
- ⑤ 과중한 업무량

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① to associate with friends
- ② duties at work
- ③ to play with their children
- ④ other things that take their time
- ⑤ to spend most time at work

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

The study also suggests that luck is a matter of interpretation.

Successful people often say that "you make your own luck," and the results from a study suggest that this is true. ① If people believe that they are lucky, then they are more likely to continue trying until they succeed at something. ② Those who think they are unlucky, on the other hand, do the opposite. ③ They rarely try something new because they "know" they will not win, and therefore they can never succeed. ④ When one of the subjects fell down the stairs and broke his arm, he did not think that this was unlucky. ⑤ On the contrary, he actually felt extremely fortunate—if he had fallen differently, he might have broken his neck.

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Adolescence is a stage of development in which teens have superb cognitive abilities and high rates of learning and memory because they are still riding on the heightened synaptic plasticity of childhood.

- (A) This means a little bit of stimulation to a teenage brain whose synapses are firing all over the place leads to wanting more stimulation that can, in certain situations, result in a kind of overlearning. The more commonly known name for this overlearning is addiction.
- (B) These abilities give them a distinct advantage over adults, but because they are so primed to learn, they are also extremely vulnerable to learning the wrong things. How does this happen?
- (C) It is all because the brain wants rewards and anything that is learned, good or bad, that stimulates the production of dopamine is interpreted by the brain as a reward.

*synaptic plasticity 시냅스 가소성

**primed 준비가 되어 있는

- 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)

In his book *An Anthropologist on Mars*, Oliver Sacks writes about a man named Virgil who had been blind for 45 years. When his sight was restored, the results were very surprising. Virgil could see but he could not interpret what he saw. He was still "blind" to the meaning of visual stimuli. He could reach the "visual meaning" if he touched the objects. He could "see" with his ears, nose, or hands much better than with his eyes. He had to learn to connect visual experiences with meaning. As his world had been built up with other senses, Virgil had great difficulty in learning how to use his eyes—he would respond visually only if he was asked to. Without visual experience and visual memory, he had problems recognizing

objects, animals, or people. He could not even distinguish between a circle and a square if he was not allowed to touch them. Virgil was _____.

- ① visually aware
- ② hardly impressed
- ③ mentally blind
- ④ physically injured
- ⑤ almost illiterate

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

With the invention of typography, spacing and punctuation solidified from gap and gesture to physical artifact. Punctuation marks, which were used differently from one scribe to another in the manuscript era, became part of the standardized, rule-bound system of the printed page. The communications scholar Walter Ong has shown how printing converted the word into a visual object precisely located in space: "Alphabet letterpress printing, in which each letter was cast on a separate piece of metal, or type, marked a psychological breakthrough of the first order... Writing moves words from the sound world to the world of visual space, but print _____." Typography made text into a thing, a material object with known dimensions and fixed locations.

*scribe 필기사

- ① moves words away from their association with sound
- ② offers unrestricted dimension to this space
- ③ locks words into position in this space
- ④ enhances the inherent concept of words
- ⑤ confines words to limited meanings

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
Recent research by Juliet Zhu and J. J. Argo suggests that making subtle changes to the seating arrangements in meetings can have an effect on what people choose to focus their attention on. For example, the study found that circular seating arrangements typically activated people's need to belong. As a result, they were more likely to focus on the group's collective objectives and be persuaded by messages and proposals that highlighted group benefits rather than benefits to any one individual. This effect was reversed, however, when the seating arrangement was either angular (think L-shaped) or square. These seating arrangements tended to activate people's need for _____. As a result, people were more responsive and reacted more favorably to messages and proposals that were self-oriented and that allowed them to elevate their individualism.

- ① uniqueness ② safety ③ certainty
- ④ harmony ⑤ fairness

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
Much of the communication among chimps, as for animals in general, is _____. One prime example involved six young chimpanzees being studied in the 1970s at the Delta Primate Research Center. One of them (we'll call him the "leader") was introduced alone into an enclosure and shown either a hidden source of food or a stuffed snake. When this chimp was reunited with his fellows outside the enclosure, they quickly resumed their normal activities. There was no readily apparent sign that the leader communicated his important knowledge to the other chimps. Yet, when all six were allowed into the enclosure after the leader had been shown food, the group headed straight for the food. In the "snake" condition, the chimps all entered the

enclosure with the fur on their backs spiking up and approached the danger zone with extreme caution, poking at the leaf bed with sticks rather than with their hands. Either the leader chimp had conveyed the information to the others, or they were superbly attuned to his intentions.

*enclosure 울타리로 둘러싸인 구역

- ① affected by their habitat
- ② too subtle for us to notice
- ③ rarely relationship-oriented
- ④ readily open to other species
- ⑤ surprisingly inferior to that of ours

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

Here's a helpful concept to remember when you are trying to interpret signals: signals that carry opposite messages typically have opposite characteristics. Harsh, deep calls, for instance, indicate (A) **[threat / comfort]**, whereas soft, high calls are used for calming or begging. In the same way, if a wolf raises its body, thrusts its ears forward, and stares intently to show aggression, it does exactly the opposite to show that it is (B) **[offensive / submissive]**. It lowers its body and flattens its ears back against its head, and its tail hangs downward between its legs. This principle of opposites is a universal rule that holds true for most species groups. Its main benefit is (C) **[clarity / complexity]**; it dramatically differentiates the two behaviors so there is no mistaking them.

- | | | | | |
|-----------|-------|------------|-------|------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) | |
| ① threat | ..... | offensive | ..... | complexity |
| ② threat | ..... | submissive | ..... | clarity |
| ③ threat | ..... | submissive | ..... | complexity |
| ④ comfort | ..... | offensive | ..... | clarity |
| ⑤ comfort | ..... | submissive | ..... | complexity |

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

Twenty-five years ago, *The Road Less Traveled*, by psychiatrist M. Scott Peck, was just another psychology/relationship book lying unnoticed on bookstore shelves.

The movie industry is obviously affected by personal recommendations. Even though well over a billion dollars is spent every year on promoting new movies, people talking to people is what really counts. ① According to Marvin Antonowsky, head of marketing for Universal Pictures, "Word of mouth is like wildfire." ② This point is well illustrated by the number of low-budget movies that have succeeded with little or no advertising—and by the number of big-budget flops. ③ Like the movies, book publishing is another industry where lots of money is traditionally spent on advertising but can't begin to compete with the power of friends telling friends about their discoveries. ④ Then a few people read it, told their friends, and started a chain reaction that is still going on. ⑤ Today, there are well over two million copies in print.

*flop 실패작

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Government goods and services are, by and large, distributed to groups of individuals through the use of nonmarket rationing.

- (A) The provision of national defense services is one strong example of a good that is freely available to all and not rationed by prices. In other cases, criteria such as income, age, residence, or the payment of certain taxes or charges are used to determine eligibility to receive benefits.
- (B) This means that government goods and services are not made available to persons according to their willingness to pay and their use is not rationed by prices. In some cases, the services are available to all, with no direct charge and no eligibility requirements.

(C) For example, to receive Social Security pensions in the United States, individuals must be of a certain age, have worked for a certain period of time (about 10 years) while covered by Social Security, and must have paid their share of Social Security taxes during that time.

*rationing 배분

**eligibility 자격

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

④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

One of the simplest and most effective ways to build empathy in children ① **is** to let them play more on their own. Unsupervised kids are not reluctant to tell one another how they feel. In addition, children at play often take on other roles, pretending to be Principal Walsh or Josh's mom, happily forcing ② **themselves** to imagine how someone else thinks and feels. Unfortunately, free play is becoming rare. Boston College research professor Peter Gray has documented a continuous and ③ **ultimately** dramatic decline in children's opportunities to play and explore in their own chosen ways over the past fifty years in the United States and other developed countries. The effects have been especially ④ **damaged**, he argues, to empathy. He concludes that a decline of empathy and a rise in narcissism are exactly ⑤ **what** we would expect to see in children who have little opportunity to play socially.

*empathy 공감, 감정 이입

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

In 1844, an Englishman, Austen Henry Layard, was examining mounds in the city of Mosul—in what is now Iraq—and uncovered the ancient palaces of Nineveh. One of the rooms turned out to be the library of the last Assyrian king, Ashurbanipal (668-627 B.C.). There Layard discovered more than twenty thousand clay tablets inscribed in cuneiform. The tablets were transported to the British Museum and ignored. It wasn't until 1857 that archaeologists realized that the tablets were written in Akkadian, the language of the Babylonian empire. In 1872, a curator found a tablet describing the life, times, and adventures of an ancient Sumerian king, Gilgamesh, who ruled in Mesopotamia in the city of Uruk around 2750 B.C. He had discovered the oldest story in the world written down.

*cuneiform 췁기문자

- ① The Oldest Story About to Be Destroyed
- ② How Was the Story of Gilgamesh Discovered?
- ③ Why Is It So Difficult to Decipher Cuneiform?
- ④ The British Museum: A Storehouse of Lost Items
- ⑤ Who Is to Blame for the Loss of the Oldest Story?

2. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?2)

Physical position is very important. Unless I am giving a theater-style lecture, my favorite teaching arrangement is to have everyone ① **sit** in a circle. Moreover, I insist on the circle ② **is** as small and as perfectly round as possible. The closer people are to each other physically, the better the group functions. I have conducted many experiments with all sorts of groups, and the results are ③ **overwhelmingly** in favor of very tight circles.

A circle means there's no hierarchy of ④ **who** sits where. There are no "good seats," "bad seats," or preconceived notions about the types of people who sit in front or back. It means that we're all looking at each other, ⑤ **encouraging** eye contacts and connections among people.

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

Competition arises from the separateness lens. In a world of complex, interdependent relationships that have to function as a whole for life to continue, the separateness perspective is (A) **[sustainable / unsustainable]** if used exclusively. It too often exploits the whole in efforts to satisfy its special interests. For instance, the human and environmental problems caused by competitive actions appear through the separateness lens as problems (B) **[external / relevant]** to us. These problems do not directly appear to affect our special interest concerns. Nevertheless, perceived through the relationship and oneness lenses, these problems suddenly become personal due to our interconnected relationships and our interdependent oneness with these dangers. In this more (C) **[inclusive / partial]** version of the situation, we realize both the benefits and the costs. While competition has its benefits, it can simultaneously threaten others and the world. We begin to appreciate that these threats can eventually affect us.

- | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|-------|----------|-------|-----------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | sustainable | ..... | external | ..... | inclusive |
| ② | sustainable | ..... | relevant | ..... | partial |
| ③ | unsustainable | ..... | external | ..... | partial |
| ④ | unsustainable | ..... | relevant | ..... | partial |
| ⑤ | unsustainable | ..... | external | ..... | inclusive |

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?4)

An animal's size, or more specifically, the ratio of its surface area to volume, is very important when considering heat gain and loss. ① As geometrically similar shapes get bigger, their surface area relative to their volume decreases. ② Because the surface is where heat is gained and lost to the environment, larger animals are, therefore, better at retaining body heat. ③ A mouse eats a food equivalent of about one-quarter of its body weight daily and the tiny shrew will die of starvation if forced to go without food for more than about 3 hours. ④ This body mass to surface area relationship is why bigger animals tend to occur in cold environments and smaller animals tend to occur in hot environments. ⑤ When large animals occur in hot environments, they tend to have less fur to facilitate heat loss.

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

In a different paradigm, human health and ecological survival would be paramount, and industrial activities that undermine these goals would be prohibited outright.

Unfortunately many organizations and political leaders working to improve environmental and social conditions operate unquestioningly from within the paradigm. ① However, to paraphrase Einstein, problems cannot be solved from within the same paradigm in which they were created. ② A good example is the cap and trade approach to reducing greenhouse gas emissions. ③ In this scenario, private companies are permitted to sell their "right" to pollute to other companies, which can then pollute more, in the belief that the free hand of the market will find the most efficient opportunities for greenhouse gas reductions. ④ But viewing pollution as a "right" and relying on the market to solve environmental problems reinforces the very paradigm that got us into this mess. ⑤ The right to clean air and a healthy climate would win over the right to pollute.

*cap and trade 배출권 거래제

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Science and technology degrees are rewarding because they are not designed _____. If you are taking a highly specialized or vocational degree, you may well know what career you are aiming for even before you get to university, but for most science and technology undergraduates university is an adventure in itself; ideas about a career may be in your thoughts, but not completely fixed. This gives you the advantage of knowing that you can develop your career ideas as your course progresses, aware that your degree will be of help to you in many areas of work. It is perhaps with this in mind that science and technology degree programs tend to be wide in scope and flexible in approach. You might go to university to study chemistry and find yourself doing some work within the physics department.

- ① to represent a socially privileged status
- ② necessarily to be obtained in the university
- ③ to force you to follow the established scholars
- ④ only to grade you and make you feel frustrated
- ⑤ exclusively to get you into a job and keep you there

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Why do meteorologists measure temperature in the shade, rather than in the Sun? Aren't people more interested in the temperature in the Sun? Why don't they report it?

- (A) So a thermometer in the Sun does not measure the air temperature. On the other hand, the temperature of the air in the shade is usually the same as that in the Sun. So if you really want to know the temperature of the sunlit air, measure it in the shade.
- (B) However, if you put a thermometer in direct sunlight, the red-colored alcohol absorbs more sunlight than does the transparent air. That makes the thermometer hotter than the air. Of course, heat will flow from the thermometer into the air, but if the Sun keeps shining on the thermometer, the thermometer will always be hotter.
- (C) It turns out that there is a good reason. Thermometers are supposed to measure air temperature. When you place them in a room, they eventually reach the same temperature as the air.

*meteorologist 기상학자

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

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Deposits of oil lie under the frozen ground, or tundra, of Alaska. Scientists and engineers have the technology needed to get this oil out of the ground and move it across the state through pipelines. Some people support drilling for Alaska's oil and moving it over the land in pipes. Other people fear that digging into the tundra will be harmful to the environment. They also fear that above-ground pipelines and spilled oil may harm the plants and animals in

the region. People who are opposed to drilling in Alaska don't want to take the benefits of having more oil with the potential bad effects on the environment. Other people feel that this tradeoff is worth the benefits it will give to the community, or to the country as a whole. Still others say new technology should be developed to reduce the dangers to the environment before drilling is allowed.

- ① growing concerns of shrinking tundra
 ② geographical features of Alaskan tundra
 ③ conflicting views on drilling for Alaska's oil
 ④ negative effects of oil spill on the environment
 ⑤ necessity of developing a new drilling technology

3. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

Humans usually experience sound as the result of vibrations in air or water. Although sound that humans can sense ① **is** usually carried through these media, vibrations can also travel through soil, including rocks. Thus, sound can travel through a variety of substances with different densities, and the physical characteristics of the medium through which the sound travels have a major influence on ② **how** the sound can be used. For instance, it requires more energy to make water vibrate than to vibrate air, and it requires a great deal of energy to make soil vibrate. Thus, the use of vibrations in communication ③ **depending** on the ability of the sender to make a substance vibrate. Because of this, large animals such as elephants are more likely than small animals ④ **to use** vibrations in the soil for communication. In addition, the speed ⑤ **at which** sound travels depends on the density of the medium which it is traveling through.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

It's a common practice during creativity seminars to give participants a bag full of materials and then a problem to solve. The materials are usually everyday items. Their use is obvious to all. You are then to use those materials in whatever ways you want to solve the problem; however, there isn't usually an obvious connection between the items and your problem. For instance, maybe you have to figure out how to create a communication device using a hammer, tape, a hairbrush, and a bag of marbles. Most people have a cognitive bias called functional fixedness that causes them to see objects only in their normal context. The use of the materials in their ordinary way will generally lead to no workable solutions. The really exciting solutions come from overcoming functional fixedness and using these everyday items in new ways. To see the possibilities it is helpful to take the viewpoint that _____.

- ① good tools make fine work
- ② nothing is what you think it is
- ③ having many options is not a blessing
- ④ the more we know, the more we want
- ⑤ deep learning is composed of small parts

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

A group of researchers designed a study about recycling. Participants were told that they would be evaluating a new brand of scissors. The process required them to rate how good the scissors were at cutting out shapes from a stack of 200 sheets of plain white paper. Half the participants tested the scissors in a room where there weren't any recycling facilities, only a trash can. The other half completed the task in a room where recycling facilities were available in addition to a regular trash can. The participants were purposely not given any specific instructions about the sizes of the shapes or the amount of paper that they should use in the task. Instead they were simply told to dispose of any scraps in the containers provided. Then they completed a "green attitude" questionnaire that asked them

about their beliefs and attitudes toward the environment.

The results were quite simply startling. Participants who evaluated the scissors when recycling facilities were available used nearly three times more paper than the group who didn't have recycling facilities. Interestingly, this increase in the use of resources occurred regardless of how positive the participants' "green attitudes" were, as measured in the post-study questionnaire. So this study demonstrated that the _____ of paper-recycling facilities caused people to actually use more paper.

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① How Recycling Can Save the Economy
- ② Green Attitude: A Key to Sustainable Living
- ③ Why Evaluation Processes Must Be Objective
- ④ Paper and Steel: The Most Important Resources
- ⑤ Recycling Effort May Lead to an Unwanted Result

6. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?6)

- ① presence ② diversity ③ shortage
- ④ expense ⑤ standardization

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Consider what occurs before, during, and after a trip with loved ones. If you plan a vacation well in advance, you experience several exciting months of anticipation. Then you have the actual experience of a trip with friends or family, followed by many years of fond memories. Compare all of this happiness with the cheap thrill of buying a new shirt for yourself, or even a new car. You might get a small spike in happiness immediately after the purchase, but the excitement of buying that new car fades quickly when you're sitting in traffic the following Monday morning. Even brief interpersonal experiences, such as going out to dinner with your spouse or taking your kids to a sporting event, are a much better use of your financial resources.

*spike 급증

- ① Don't Depend on Others for Your Happiness
- ② Lowering Expectations Is the Key to Happiness
- ③ Travel Alone or with Someone: Which Is Better?
- ④ Spend Financial Resources on Experiences with Others
- ⑤ How to Maximize Profits Through Planned Consumption

2. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것을 고르세요.2)

Imagine if you could use all the energy from footsteps on a busy street and power nearby lights, ticket machines, signs, or computers without any danger of pollution. A new invention developed in the UK can do just that. Every time one of the Pavegen rubber footpath slabs is stepped on, it compresses by about 5 mm, absorbing the kinetic energy from that tiny movement and converting it into electricity. The slabs also emit a bright glow to attract the attention of passers-by and let them know they are contributing to a sustainable energy

scheme. Developers say a single slab in a busy area can generate as much as 2.1 watts of electricity per hour—just five slabs could illuminate a bus stop sign through the night. The slabs are also environmentally friendly—they're made from 100% recycled car tires.

*slab 널빤지, 깔개

**kinetic 운동의

- ① How to Save Wasted Electricity
- ② Pedestrian Power for a Greener Future
- ③ Effects of Lamplights on People's Exercise
- ④ Poor Street Lighting Can Lead to Crime
- ⑤ The Necessity of Sidewalks for Pedestrians

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Because of the cold weather, a young snake decided to make a burrow. However, the loose sand kept on falling down on her as she dug. After an hour, she asked a mole who was passing by, for help. "Ah!" the mole said, "You need to put one rock on another around the sides of your tunnel." With that, the mole hurried on. After pushing dirt in and around the sides of her tunnel, the snake still saw sand falling down on her. The mole's advice was no help. As it got colder, the snake desperately begged a hedgehog who was walking by. "Oh, help me, Mr. Hedgehog. I need to build a tunnel to get out of the cold." "Oh, sure. Watch carefully," he responded. And over the next hour, the hedgehog dug out the earth and showed her exactly how to do it. So the snake finally succeeded in making a burrow for herself. She realized that real teaching is given _____.

- ① not with words but with actions
- ② not by thinking but by feeling
- ③ not by cooperation but by competition
- ④ not by Hard work but by accident
- ⑤ not with force but with ideas

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

Architects are usually rewarded according to the uniqueness of their work. But an architect intent on being different may in the end prove as troubling as an over-imaginative pilot or doctor. However important originality may be, adherence to familiar form emerges as the more significant virtue in architecture. We rarely wish to be surprised by novelty as we go round street corners. We require consistency in our buildings, for there is already too much confusion around us. We need the discipline offered by similarity, just as children need regular bedtimes and familiar foods. We require that our buildings act as guardians of composure when we are in them. The architects who benefit us most may be those generous enough to lay aside their claims to genius. They will devote themselves to designing graceful but unoriginal buildings, where we will not feel disoriented.



Architects should try to offer people calmness coming from ___(A)___ rather than focus on the ___(B)___ of their work.

(A) (B)

- ① familiarity originality
- ② familiarity profits
- ③ safety popularity
- ④ safety originality
- ⑤ beauty popularity

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

Once you have made a decision, you have to be able to live with it. Sometimes we make bad decisions that are irreversible. ① If you make a commitment in a negotiation, you have to uphold it, even if you know it was a bad decision on your part. ② You can always go back and ask to renegotiate a deal or issue, but you have to maintain your commitment if renegotiation is not possible or is unsuccessful. ③ If you break a commitment made in a negotiation, you can be sure that you will not

get the opportunity to negotiate with that particular party again. ④ Acquiring the information you need to have a successful negotiation is a critical component of your overall effort. ⑤ Sometimes it is painful to fulfill a commitment, but it is more painful and can be fatal to lose business because you failed to fulfill a commitment.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Economists distinguish wants from needs. We *need* something to survive, whereas we *want* something because obtaining it makes us feel good.

- (A) The firm found a solution. It sent in thousands of home shopping catalogs, and suddenly the workers were no longer satisfied with what they already had. They wanted more and went back to work to get it.
- (B) Somehow it seems that whenever a need is satisfied it's replaced by yet another want, which soon becomes another need. It is exemplified by the experience of a U.S. company on a small island in the Caribbean.
- (C) Employees weren't showing up to work and the company discovered the cause of their problem: The firm had recently raised wages, and workers had decided they could get all they wanted by showing up for work once, maybe twice, a week.

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

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
Adolescents, adults, and old people all report that their worst experiences have taken place in solitude. Almost every activity is more enjoyable with another person around. People are more happy, alert, and cheerful if there are others present, compared to how they feel alone, whether they are working on an assembly line or watching television. But the most depressing condition is not that of working or watching TV alone; the worst moods are reported when _____. For people in our studies who live by themselves, Sunday mornings are the lowest part of the week, because with no demands on attention, they are unable to decide what to do. The rest of the week psychic energy is directed by external routines. But what is one to do Sunday morning after breakfast, after having browsed through the papers? For many, the lack of structure of those hours is devastating.

① one's mind is driven by work on demand
 ② one is tired of repeated routines at work
 ③ one's mind is unable to keep away negative thoughts
 ④ one is alone and there is nothing that needs to be done
 ⑤ one has many acquaintances but doesn't have true friends

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
As essayist Nassim Taleb resolved to do something about the stubborn extra pounds he'd been carrying, he considered taking up various sports. However, joggers seemed skinny and unhappy, and tennis players? Oh, so upper-middle-class! Swimmers, though, appealed to him with their well-built, streamlined bodies. He decided to sign up at his local swimming pool. A short while later, he realized that he had been caught by an illusion. Professional swimmers don't have perfect

bodies because they train extensively. Rather, they are good swimmers because of their physiques. Similarly, female models advertise cosmetics and thus, many female consumers believe that these products make them beautiful. But it is not the cosmetics that make these women model-like. Quite simply, the models are born attractive, and only for this reason are they candidates for cosmetics advertising. As with the swimmers' bodies, beauty is _____. Taleb calls the confusions like the cases above the *swimmer's body illusion*.

① what triggers gender stereotypes
 ② a quality with no absolute standard
 ③ a factor for selection and not the result
 ④ what helps people boost their self-esteem
 ⑤ the product of constant care and investment

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)
Every computer will eventually reach the end of its useful life and the laptop computer is no exception. ① If the laptop is no longer functional and is simply beyond repair, recycling of the computer is far preferred over simply sending it to the landfill. ② There are a few basic guides to recycling a laptop in a safe way. ③ First of all, it is important to wipe the hard drive with a special software utility. ④ A laptop computer is a convenient portable computer that has gained wide popularity with people who travel a lot and enjoy the space saving design. ⑤ If possible, remove the hard drive altogether and save it in another space if there are any concerns about usefulness.

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

Many, now famous, businesses started in a garage, or at least that is what the legend tells us. Most traditional companies and executives still suffer the "edifice complex," which represents the idea of needing an (A)[**impressive / impractical**] office building to show value and prestige. But now, there is no longer the need for moving to an ultramodern building to keep growing. Alpine Access, which employs more than 3,000 people, has 100% of its employees working (B)[**remotely / collectively**]. Can you imagine how much it would cost renting office space for all of them? Today, in many countries, government agencies are (C)[**reducing / introducing**] telecommuting to cut down real estate costs too.

- | | | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|-------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | impressive | remotely | reducing |
| ② | impressive | remotely | introducing |
| ③ | impressive | collectively | reducing |
| ④ | impractical | remotely | introducing |
| ⑤ | impractical | collectively | reducing |

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

If we all know exercise is good for us, why do some folks happily camp out in front of the TV, while others run marathons? It may be that some of us were simply born to be couch potatoes. When Judy Cameron, an Oregon Health & Science University neuroscientist, housed monkeys in various-sized cages and monitored how much they moved about, she discovered some just sat around, while others were up to eight times more active. How much room a monkey had to roam made no difference. When inactive monkeys were transferred to more spacious cages, they still remained sedentary. Other researchers have found the same with mice, leading to speculation that the same behavior may exist in people. "If you're a couch potato, suddenly becoming more active may be harder than you

think," says Cameron. It is likely to take far more than deliberate planning and conscious motivation to hit the gym.



According to the studies, one's tendency toward ___(A)___ activity is determined by ___(B)___ factors.

- | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| ① | physical | environmental |
| ② | physical | innate |
| ③ | recreational | attitudinal |
| ④ | recreational | environmental |
| ⑤ | collaborative | innate |

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Herman Hollerith, a college graduate with a degree in engineering, helped the 1880 national census. It took seven years of tedious, routine work to gather and tabulate all the information.

- (A) Using the idea, Hollerith designed a punch to record person's vital statistics by means of holes in a card. The cards were then read with an electromagnet.
- (B) Because of this punch card invention, the 1890 census took only three years to complete, with a saving of \$5 million. His device was an ancestor of today's computer.
- (C) Hollerith was sure there must be a quicker way. One day, while riding on a train, he noticed the conductor punch holes in a railway ticket to record the bearer's destination and the fare.

*tabulate 표로 만들다

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

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A man experienced a bitter taste as he used his hands to form hamburger patties. A woman saw the color blue every time that she heard a piano ring out with a note of C. She saw different colors with different notes. Another person saw printed numbers in color—a specific color for each digit. For these people, one sense is perceived as another, or at least combined in some way, in a condition called synesthesia. It simply refers to the ____ (A) ____ of two or more senses. People with this condition can combine any variety of senses: touch with taste, sound with color, even color vision with black and white, and on and on. The most common form is seeing letters or numbers in color—specific letters and numbers being particular colors. It can even work so that specific words appear in specific colors. To such a person, a page in a book might look like splashes of color. It seems that almost any combination of the senses can develop. Some synesthetes (people with synesthesia) feel things when they see things. In fact, some people combine three or four perceptions with a single kind of sensation—such as hearing, feeling, and smelling when they see something.

Synesthesia develops as ____ (B) ____ as people do. Among those who see colors for letters, they usually see their own code. One person might always see the letter P in blue, while that letter might look red to another synesthete. In fact, synesthetes all seem to experience their own world. For example, one woman felt brushing on her ankles and face when she heard guitar music. A trumpet made her feel brushing on her back. The same woman also saw letters and numbers in color. As you might imagine, so much sensory information could be too much to handle, and some synesthetes do say that it can be completely distracting.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① How Are the Five Senses Utilized?
- ② Our Senses Are Sometimes Deceptive
- ③ How We Perceive and React to Change
- ④ Synesthesia: A Disease or an Uncommon Ability?
- ⑤ Synesthesia: Taste Shapes? Hear Colors? Feel Music?

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

- | | | |
|---|------------|----------------|
| | (A) | (B) |
| ① | recalling | rapidly |
| ② | blending | uniquely |
| ③ | sharpening | rapidly |
| ④ | favoring | uniquely |
| ⑤ | confusing | rapidly |

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

In relationships that are not personal, monetary incentives can backfire. Consider an invitation to join an experiment trying a new headache pill. If the offer comes with a \$50 incentive, you might ① **accept** out of a desire to help and a sense that the money is fair value for your time. But if the offer is \$5,000, a researcher says, you might be extremely ② **reluctant**: "Why are you paying me \$5,000 for an hour? There must be something wrong with this pill." The fact that they're paying you this much sends you a signal that the drug may be ③ **dangerous**. You might agree to participate, but for sure you'll be more ④ **concerned** than when they offered \$50. For the same reason, city governments struggle to locate public facilities like waste-treatment plants, even when they offer large financial incentives to nearby homeowners. The simple fact that the sums are large convinces residents of the potential danger and strengthens their ⑤ **agreement**.

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

The brain is composed of many complicated structures. It seems obvious that any task a person performs needs the successful function of the brain's components. A long-standing method of the neurophysiologist has been to study how behavior is altered by selectively (A)[removing / vitalizing] one or more of these parts. If a neural structure contributes to a task, then rendering the structure dysfunctional should impair the performance of that task. If damage to the brain region, called a lesion, leads to an (B)[ability / inability] to perform a particular mental function, then the function and the brain region must be related in some way. This means that the function depended on the brain region. The lesion method refers to an approach where the area of a lesion is associated with a loss in behavior. Put simply: If structure X is damaged, and changes in behavior Y occur, we can (C)[deny / infer] that structure X caused, or at least had to do with, behavior Y.

- | | | | |
|---|------------------|-----------------|-------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | removing | inability | deny |
| ② | removing | ability | deny |
| ③ | removing | inability | infer |
| ④ | vitalizing | ability | infer |
| ⑤ | vitalizing | inability | infer |

5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Mere greetings will not help the sick person; a little bit of watery soup has to be there as well. Mere words will not always get you where you want to be. You will have to prove your worth as well. In this day and age, eloquence seems to run the world. Those who can speak most and loudest are heard and make progress. However, action is needed even more. And we should not disregard that. It is unfortunate that many managers these days allow themselves to get dazzled by workers who can talk a great deal. However, the emotionally intelligent leader knows that many talkers are not doers, and many doers are not talkers. The soup will come from the doers,

and the greetings from the talkers. As an organizational leader, you should consider which one of the two is more valuable for the progress of all team members.

*dazzle 현혹시키다

- ① Live by Faith, Not by Fear
- ② Judge by Actions, Not by Words
- ③ Friendship: Not by Force, But by Choice
- ④ Persuasion: Not by Arguments, But by Facts
- ⑤ Create Your Values by Design, Not by Accident

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Our view of the past is rarely settled. We live in a perpetual present tense. Our knowledge of the past can never match the vast complexity that our ancestors experienced at the time. Our perception of the past is partial. What we include and acknowledge is always open to change and revision. This is often because of changes in contemporary values. Individuals long forgotten or overlooked may be reinterpreted as key agents of cultural progress because of a shift in current fashion or political outlook. The strong sentiment and self-assurance of Raphael, for example, endeared him to many Victorians as the central figure in the Renaissance. There are those today who think more of Michelangelo for his restless self-doubt, and build their image of the period around him. In these ways, our sense of history and of ourselves involves _____.

History is not dead because the present is so alive.

- ① our meaningful prediction about the future
- ② our ancestors' struggle to maintain their existence
- ③ a continual selection and reselection of ancestors
- ④ scientific explanations for historical facts and events
- ⑤ a series of repeating cycles which has no ultimate goal

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

There are two types of managers in business organizations: functional managers and project managers. Both types of managers have different roles and qualities. Functional managers head one of a firm's departments such as marketing or engineering, and they are specialists in the area they manage. They are skilled at breaking the components of a system into smaller elements, knowing something of the details of each operation for which they are responsible. On the other hand, project managers begin their career as specialists in some field. When promoted to the position of project manager, they must transform from technical caterpillar to generalist butterfly. They oversee many functional areas, each with its own specialists. Therefore, what is required is an ability to put many pieces of a task together to form a coherent whole. Thus, to understand a frog, for example, functional managers cut it open to examine it, but project managers watch it swim with other frogs and consider the environment.

*caterpillar 애벌레



In business organizations, compared with the functional managers who generally ___(A)___ what forms a system, project managers focus on ___(B)___ all of its elements.

(A) (B)

- ① analyze splitting
- ② analyze combining
- ③ modify distributing
- ④ assemble dividing
- ⑤ assemble blending

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

Languages, too, have adapted over time to serve the needs of a particular population in their environment.

Language disappearance only superficially resembles species extinction. Animal species are complex, have evolved over long periods of time, possess unique traits, and have adapted to a specific ecological environment. ① An extinct dodo bird can be stuffed by taxidermists and displayed in a museum after all its kind are dead and gone. ② But a stuffed dodo is no substitute for a thriving dodo population. ③ They have been shaped by people to serve as repositories for cultural knowledge, efficiently packaged and readily transmittable across generations. ④ Like dodo birds in museums, languages may be preserved in dictionaries and books after they are no longer spoken. ⑤ But a grammar book or dictionary is but a dim reflection of the richness of a spoken tongue in its native social setting.

*taxidermist 박제사

**repository 저장소

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Students and parents alike have been worried by the sense of _____ that exists in many modern schools. This problem is usually not a teacher's fault. Many teachers have to work with over a hundred different students per day, as well as manage trouble-makers, do paperwork, and, of course, do their best to teach! It can be difficult to remember all of them, let alone any more personal details. It can also be impossible to notice small changes in individual students that might indicate more serious problems. Under the current system, some students are just faces in a crowded classroom. If they aren't exceptional in an obvious way—such as being especially outgoing, academic, or athletic—they will be overlooked by their teachers and made to feel like nobodies.

- ① urgency ② namelessness ③ alienation
- ④ responsibility ⑤ insecurity

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The psychologist Karen Wynn has recently shown that five-month-old babies can do a simple form of _____. She used a technique common in infant perception research. Show a baby a bunch of objects long enough, and the baby gets bored and looks away; change the scene, and if the baby notices the difference, he or she will regain interest. This study has shown that babies as young as five days old are sensitive to number. In one experiment, an experimenter bores babies with an object, then covers the object with a dark screen. When the screen is removed, if the same object is present, the babies look for a little while, then get bored again. However, if two or three objects have ended up there through an invisible trick, the surprised babies stare longer. The babies must have been keeping track of how many objects were behind the screen, updating their counts as objects were added or subtracted.

- ① mental counting
- ② mind control
- ③ data redundancy
- ④ imitation learning
- ⑤ word and sound matching

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

To illustrate the effect of grammar, take the example of a foreign recipe and foreign gossip. In terms of linguistic complexity, recipes are simple.

- (A) But if you overhear a conversation and hear the words "ball," "Roger," and "stranger," it could either mean that Roger is asking a stranger to pass a ball or is asked by a stranger to come to a ball, or they are about to play a ball game.
- (B) Try this out yourself. Use a foreign language recipe book and, so long as you know what the words mean, it is relatively easy to figure out how to cook a dish.
- (C) Here the word order is all-important for understanding the meaning. Indeed, the meaning of the word "ball" is also context

dependent. This sort of conversation uses the grammatical structure of language to the fullest.

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

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Bright colored foods frequently seem to taste better than bland-looking foods, even when the flavor compounds are identical. Foods that somehow look off-color often seem to have off tastes. For thousands of years, human beings have relied on visual cues to help determine what is edible. The color of fruit suggests whether it is ripe; the color of meat whether it is fresh. Flavor researchers sometimes use colored lights to modify the influence of visual cues during taste tests. During one experiment in the early 1970s, people were served an oddly colored meal of steak and French fries that appeared normal beneath colored lights. Everyone thought that the meal tasted fine until the lighting was changed. Once it became apparent that the steak was actually blue and the fries were green, some people became ill.

- ① effect of color of food on taste perception
- ② ways to improve the taste of food
- ③ difficulty of preserving food
- ④ growing popularity of food decoration
- ⑤ factors influencing the nutritional value of food

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

When blackouts struck much of the northeastern U.S., consumers were given a painful (A)[**remainder / reminder**] of just how fragile electricity supplies can be. Even though electricity, like clean water, is a resource that's often taken for granted, when the massive (B)[**corruption / disruption**] stranded commuters, defrosted freezers and shut down businesses, it refocused attention on where most of the planet's power comes from: oil- and gas-fired generators and nuclear plants. These sources are not only plagued by creaky infrastructures, but they also pollute the environment and, many consumers feel, (C)[**dispose / pose**] unacceptable health risks. Because of this, entrepreneurs are trying to offer an alternative: clean energy from renewable resources that's plentiful and portable.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|------------|---------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | remainder | corruption | dispose |
| ② | remainder | disruption | dispose |
| ③ | reminder | corruption | dispose |
| ④ | reminder | disruption | pose |
| ⑤ | reminder | corruption | pose |

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

The great awakening of Greek art to freedom took place between, roughly, 520 and 420 B.C. Toward the end of the fifth century, artists became fully (A)[**conscious / deprived**] of their power and mastery, and so did the public. An increasing number of people began to be interested in their work for its own sake, and not only for the sake of its religious or political functions. People compared the (B)[**merits / perils**] of the various 'schools' of art; that is to say, of the various methods, styles and traditions which distinguished the masters in

different cities. There is no doubt that the comparison and competition between these schools (C)[**stimulated / simulated**] the artist to make ever greater efforts, and helped to create that variety which we admire in Greek art.

- | | | | |
|---|-----------|--------|------------|
| | (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① | conscious | merits | stimulated |
| ② | conscious | perils | stimulated |
| ③ | deprived | merits | simulated |
| ④ | deprived | perils | simulated |
| ⑤ | conscious | merits | simulated |

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Social class is both a contributor to and a consequence of time perspective. Future orientation is a prerequisite for membership in the middle class. Ambition and need for achievement drive a future orientation that focuses on work, savings, and planning for a continually better life through one's efforts. A broad-based middle class stabilizes a nation and enhances the gross national product through its work ethic and its investment in the future of its children. Present-oriented people are likely to be less concerned with their work and more cynical about current efforts paying off in the future. They are also more distrustful of society, institutions, and families, all of which prevent movement up the social-class ladder. Living in the present time zone without looking to the future zone means a greater likelihood of _____.

- ① overcoming cultural barriers
- ② ending up in a high-paying job
- ③ participating in any organized activity
- ④ being in the lower class in any society
- ⑤ working with different people in just a few years

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Starlings are the birds that bird-lovers love to hate. The non-native birds have expelled native species in just about every state, and have destroyed hundreds of thousands of dollars in berry crops each year.

- (A) They are trained to frighten the starlings and to fly back to their owners. In the past years, farmers lost up to 20 percent of their berry crop to birds, but after falcons arrived, losses dropped to 3 percent.
- (B) Rather than using these traditional methods, some farmers are now trying a new way to scare off the hungry birds. They have hired people who own falcons, which are large birds of prey, to guard their berries.
- (C) Many farmers have tried chemicals and even small cannons to scare away the birds. However, some chemicals are no longer sold and the neighbors did not like the noise from the cannons.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
 ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Today there is no excuse for being stuck in the swamp of negativity. The whole industry has grown up to promote positive thinking, and the product of this industry, available at a wide range of prices, is called "motivation." It doesn't matter where you start shopping: one product tends to lead inevitably to another. Motivational gurus write books in order to get themselves speaking engagements, which in turn become opportunities for selling the books and perhaps other products the guru might be offering, some of them obviously not related to the quest for a positive attitude. Many thousands of potential customers are drawn into the motivation market through the "Get Motivated!" rallies, at which for a low ticket price of about fifty dollars per ticket, held each year in various cities, one can listen to celebrity speakers. Many things go on at the rallies but they serve largely as showcases for dozens of other products, including books, tapes, and

further training in the art of positive thinking.

- ① the factors that depress people
 ② the value of motivational products
 ③ the necessity of thinking positively
 ④ the growth of the business of motivation
 ⑤ the various characteristics of positive people

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Why do most people spend the majority of their time focusing on supplementing their weaknesses instead of magnifying their strengths? People need to stop working on their weaknesses and start working on their strengths. It has been my observation that people can increase their ability in an area by only 2 points on a scale of 0 to 10. For example, if your talent in an area is a 4, you may rise to a 6 with hard work. In other words, you can go from a little below average to a little above average. However, if your talent is a 7; you have the potential to rise to a 9, or even a 10, if it's your greatest area of strength and you work exceptionally hard!

- ① Imagination Is the Key to Unlocking Your Potential
 ② Use Your Knowledge to Supplement Your Weakness
 ③ Develop the Strength You Have, Not Your Weakness
 ④ Discover Your Weakness and Find a Way to Overcome It
 ⑤ The Source of Happiness Lies in Thinking of Others

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

These days, we face unprecedented pressure after the Great Depression in the 1930s! Because of economic depression, people are worrying themselves sick over ever-increasing debt. According to a new AOL(America Online, Inc.) health poll, as many as 16 million people are so worried about mounting personal debt that it's begun to affect their health. 27% had ulcers or digestion problems compared with 8% for those with low levels of debt stress. Nearly 30% had severe headaches; 6% reported heart attacks. Despite the health implications, consumer debt now totals a trillion dollars compared with 800 billion last year.



The ____ (A) ____ causes many people's ____ (B) ____ to get worse.

(A) (B)

- ① family problem finance
- ② international conflict health
- ③ international conflict finance
- ④ economic recession health
- ⑤ economic recession relationship

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾

A challenge unique to environmental science lies in _____. For example, when you go to the grocery store, the bagger may ask, "Paper or plastic?" How can we know for certain which type of bag has the least environmental impact? There are techniques for determining what harm may come from using the petrochemical benzene to make a plastic bag and from using chlorine to make a paper bag. However, different substances tend to affect the environment differently: benzene may pose more of a risk to people, whereas chlorine may pose a greater risk to organisms

in a stream. It is difficult, if not impossible, to decide which is better or worse for the environment overall. There is no single measure of environmental quality. Ultimately, our assessments and our choices involve value judgments and personal opinions.

- ① the abundance of misleading data
- ② the randomness of natural events
- ③ the dilemmas raised by subjectivity
- ④ the difficulty in gaining public support
- ⑤ the risks involved in its research methods

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁾

There are things about some people that you absolutely cannot stand. There are certain traits and habits that drive you to the wall. You may get annoyed whenever you see or have to speak to these people. Generally speaking, the traits that you find so objectionable in others are usually the same traits that you possess and dislike in yourself. If you are undisciplined, you tend to judge harshly those who you think are lazy. Seeing traits in other people that you find undesirable in yourself only serves as a reminder of your own _____. It's this reflection of yourself that you find so objectionable, not necessarily the other person. It's for this reason that the most self-centered person is the first to point out just how self-absorbed someone else is.

*objectionable 못마땅한, 불쾌한

- ① jealousy ② selfishness ③ dependence
- ④ weaknesses ⑤ generosity

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Frequently you see military style exercise routines for 60-90 minutes. These are typically very intense calorie-burning exercise routines. However, they are not for everyone. You need to pay heed to your biological age rather than your psychological age. You know from the research that cartilage and tendon structures have a failure point. This just means that they have the ability to tolerate stresses up to a certain point and then failure occurs. Both of these body parts tend to decline each decade of our lives. Simply put, the longer the tendon or cartilage is under stress, the greater the likelihood of failure is. Based on this knowledge it may make more sense as we age to decrease the intensity and duration of any given round of exercise and move toward lower intensity to give these tissues enough rest time to recover.

*cartilage 연골

**tendon 힘줄

- ① 운동 강도를 단계적으로 서서히 높여야 한다.
- ② 운동 효과를 높이기 위해서는 매일 운동해야 한다.
- ③ 나이가 들수록 운동 강도와 운동 시간을 줄여야 한다.
- ④ 나이에 맞게 특정 신체 부위를 집중적으로 운동해야 한다.
- ⑤ 운동 강도와 운동 횟수는 전문가의 조언을 받아 정해야 한다.

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Diets have shifted in China—and so too has its top crops. Since 2011 the country has grown more corn than rice.

- (A) There is another reason for corn's rise: Government incentives encourage farmers near Beijing to grow corn instead of rice to improve water quality. Corn uses less water than rice and creates less fertilizer runoff.
- (B) To be more specific, corn production has jumped nearly 125 percent over the past 25 years, while rice production has increased only 7 percent. A taste for meat

is behind the change: A significant portion of its corn is used to feed chickens, pigs, and cattle.

- (C) This switch in government policy has decreased pollution in the city's major reservoir and made drinking water safer for the residents. China's approach to improving its environment while feeding citizens offers useful lessons for agriculture and food policymakers globally.

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

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

The U.S. Census Bureau considers mothers the "designated parent," even when both parents are present in the home. When mothers care for their children, it's "parenting," but when fathers care for their children, the government deems it a "child care arrangement." I have even heard a few men say that they are heading home to "babysit" for their children. I have never heard a woman refer to taking care of her own children as "babysitting." A friend of mine ran a team building exercise during company training, where people were asked to fill in their hobbies. Half of the men in the group listed "their children" as hobbies. A hobby? For most mothers, kids are not a hobby. Showering is a hobby.

- ① popular beliefs about proper parenting
- ② efforts to reduce gender discrimination in labor force
- ③ necessity of public support for working mothers
- ④ gender bias in the responsibility of child raising
- ⑤ why gender ratio has become a serious problem

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

In one study, researchers showed volunteers a color band and allowed them to study it for five seconds. Some volunteers then spent thirty seconds describing the color (describers), while other volunteers did not describe it (nondescribers). All volunteers were then shown a lineup of six color bands, one of which was the color they had seen thirty seconds earlier, and were asked to pick out the original band. The result was that 73 percent of the nondescribers were able to choose it accurately, while only 33 percent of the describers were able to accurately recognize the original color. Apparently, color is just recognized with the eyesight and describing the color impaired rather than improved performance on the identification task.



A study shows that people's ____ (A) ____ about color hinders them from ____ (B) ____ it correctly.

- | | |
|---------------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① fixed idea | confusing |
| ② fixed idea | identifying |
| ③ past experience | confusing |
| ④ verbal expression | mixing |
| ⑤ verbal expression | identifying |

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

An overdose of sun can lead to nasty sunburns, but the sun is also a great source of vitamin D. This vitamin naturally boosts the immune system, your body's defense against disease. Now mushrooms bathed in ultraviolet (UV) light from the sun can make you get some of this valuable vitamin. Recent studies have shown that specially treated mushrooms could give people a vitamin D boost. Some

researchers in the U.S. treated portabella mushrooms to suntanning sessions of up to 18 minutes and each mushroom produced nearly 4 micrograms of vitamin D per gram. Now the vitamin-infused mushrooms are on the market. So if you like mushrooms, you could intake a higher daily dose of Vitamin D.

- ① Various Foods with Vitamin D
- ② Symptoms of Vitamin D Deficiency
- ③ Importance of Daily Dose of Vitamin
- ④ UV Light: Secret Attacker to Our Skin
- ⑤ Sunbathed Mushroom: Vitamin D Booster

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

The California gold rush had an enormous impact on the American shipping industry. The first effect of the rush was to create a demand for faster ships. Everybody was bound for California, where there were no farms to (A)[furnish / punish] food, no herds to supply meat and dairy products, and no factories to make tools and clothes. All the necessities to keep the gigantic migration of gold-seekers alive had to be shipped around Cape Horn, the tip of South America. Freight rates (B)[soared / decreased]. A fortune could be made on a single voyage to the West Coast, where prices were ridiculous. The shipping industry (C)[boomed / doomed] to take advantage of this inflation, naturally.

- | | | |
|-----------|-----------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① furnish | soared | boomed |
| ② furnish | soared | doomed |
| ③ furnish | decreased | boomed |
| ④ punish | decreased | doomed |
| ⑤ punish | soared | boomed |

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

A few years ago, I gave a talk on gender issues to a few hundred employees. After my speech, I took questions for as long as time permitted.

- (A) Instead, she said, "I learned to keep my hand up." She explained that toward the end of my talk, I had said that I would take only two more questions. I did so, and then she put her hand down, along with all of the other women.
- (B) Later that afternoon, I came back to my desk, where a young woman was waiting to talk to me. "I learned something today," she said. "What?" I asked, feeling good, as I figured she was about to tell me how my words had touched her.
- (C) But several men kept their hands up. And since hands were still waving in the air, I took more questions—only from the men. Instead of my words touching her, her words hit me like a ton of bricks. Even though I was giving a speech on gender issues, I had been blind to one myself.
- 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)

One of the theories of language acquisition suggests that children learn to produce "correct" sentences because they are positively reinforced when they say something right and negatively reinforced when they say something wrong. This view assumes that children are being constantly corrected for using "bad grammar" and rewarded when they use "good grammar." Dr. Brown and his colleagues report from their studies that reinforcement seldom occurs, and when it does, it is usually _____ that is corrected. They report, for example, that the ungrammatical sentence "Her curl my hair," was not corrected because the child's mother was in fact curling her hair. However, when the grammatically correct sentence "Walt Disney show comes on TV on Tuesday," was produced, her mother

corrected her child because the TV program was shown on Wednesday.

- ① the logical inconsistency
② a sentence-generating rule
③ a serious error in discourse
④ an abnormal usage of words
⑤ the incorrect reporting of facts

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

In terms of our effect on the "animal world"—whether it's the suffering of animals or issues of biodiversity and the interdependence of species that evolution spent millions of years bringing into this livable balance—nothing comes close to having the impact of our dietary choices. Just as nothing we do has the direct potential to cause nearly as much animal suffering as _____, no daily choice that we make has a greater impact on the environment. Our situation is an odd one. Virtually all of us agree that it matters how we treat animals and the environment, and yet few of us give much thought to our most important relationship to animals and the environment. Odder still, those who do choose to act in accordance with these uncontroversial values by becoming vegetarian are often considered marginal or even radical.

- ① eating meat
② abusing animals
③ exploiting nature
④ destroying habitats
⑤ advancing technology

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

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

However, amphibians such as frogs and salamanders don't have the convenience of a new skin.

Snakes and lizards renew themselves each year without mud. ① If you happen to be at the zoo at the right time of year (ask your zookeeper), you may be able to watch them shed their old skin and begin with a whole new layer of clean cells. ② Once the old skin loosens and begins to split around the head part, the snake rubs against stone or wood until its snout breaks through. ③ It then wriggles through the split, and, like a finger pulling out of a tight glove, it leaves an inside-out skin behind it. ④ If the job is not executed cleanly, the snake must rub against rocks for days until all the patches are scraped off. ⑤ Besides immersing themselves in water, the biggest job they do to clean themselves is to rub their eyes and mouth with their front feet.

*snout 주둥이

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

A speech delivered in Chinese may be excellent, and may yet remain incomprehensible to me if I do not know Chinese; but what distinguishes a work of art from all other mental activity is just the fact that its language is understood by all, and that it infects all without distinction. If I am but little touched by a Japanese song and a Chinese novel, it is not that I do not understand these productions, but that I know and am accustomed to higher works of art. It is not because their art is above me. Great works of art are only great because they _____. So that, if art fails to move men, it cannot be said that this is due to the spectators' or

hearers' lack of understanding; but the conclusion to be drawn may, and should be, that such art is either bad art, or is not art at all.

- ① are accessible and comprehensible to everyone
- ② are always contemporary and retain their value forever
- ③ are original and distinct from the ordinary works of art
- ④ will not let you down or be restricted to a given moment
- ⑤ constantly stimulate the creator to improve their qualities

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

It might seem natural to perceive more _____ in our in-groups because we often know our members better, as individuals. For instance, I know a great many theoretical physicists personally, and to me they seem to be quite a diversified bunch. Some like piano music; others prefer the violin. Some read Nabokov; others, Nietzsche. However, now suppose I think of investment bankers. I know very few of those, but in my mind I see them as even less diversified than theoretical physicists: I imagine they all read only the *Wall Street Journal*, drive fancy cars, and don't listen to music at all, preferring to watch the financial news on television (unless the news is bad, in which case they just skip it and pop open a \$500 bottle of wine). The surprise is that such a feeling does not depend on having more knowledge of our in-group. Instead, the categorization of people into in-groups and out-groups alone is enough to trigger that judgment.

- ① variability ② competition ③ similarity
- ④ superiority ⑤ professionalism

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

Why do my ears pop when I go up in a plane? In the middle part of each ear, there is a sac of air behind the eardrum. The air there usually has the same air pressure as the air outside. When you take off in an airplane, the air pressure outside the ear goes down, but the pressure inside the ear stays the same as it was on the ground. The inside air starts to push against the eardrum, causing pain. From the sac of air in each ear leads a tube called the Eustachian tube, which connects to the nasal passages and outside into the environment. When we swallow or yawn, the tubes open up allowing the pressure in the ear to become more like the pressure outside the ear. This causes the popping sound. The same thing happens when your plane goes to land.



We experience ear popping when ___(A)___ behind the eardrum ___(B)___ the air outside.

(A) (B)

- ① the air pressure balances with
- ② the air pressure fights
- ③ the blood pressure links with
- ④ the blood pressure resists
- ⑤ the sensory nerve swells with

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

It's easy to laugh at the lack of vision of many of history's great inventors, as if we, with our instant communications systems and our command of vast stores of information, are free from such epic failures of foresight. But like Tarzan in the city, humans are perpetually failing to grasp the ___(A)___ of their own creations. The steam-driven engines used in late nineteenth-century factories were invariably arranged around the large central axle connected to the turbine. As the economist Paul David discovered when conducting research into the first electrified factories, factory planners continued to needlessly cluster electrical engines in a central location, even

when starting from scratch in a new factory. As a result, an innovation that should have increased productivity seemed to have no effect at all. It took thirty years before managers exploited the flexibility that electrical engines allowed and organized factories according to work flow, doubling and sometimes even tripling productivity.

Our own era isn't ___(B)___ either. In 1977, Ken Olson, the president of one of the world's largest and most successful computer companies, Digital Equipment Corporation, told an audience that there was no reason for any individual to have a computer in his home. He stuck to this view throughout the 1980s, long after Microsoft and Apple had proved him wrong. Thirty years later, former Microsoft CEO Steve Ballmer told *USA Today* that there was "no chance that the iPhone is going to get any significant market share."

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① Big Mistakes That Led to Accidental Inventions
- ② Your Environment Decides Your Future Success
- ③ Why Some Inventions Are Never Put into Practice
- ④ We Are Clumsy at Predicting Our Future Progress
- ⑤ Selfish Interests: The Strongest Driver of Innovation

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

(A) (B)

- ① significance immune
- ② redundancy immune
- ③ motivation immune
- ④ absurdity predetermined
- ⑤ delay predetermined

