

COMBO

376-400



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**InSIGHT on WEB**  
인사이트온웹



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**InSIGHT on WEB**

인사이트온웹



# 인사이트의 수능 대비 프로그램

## ■ COMBO Series 콤보 시리즈

회차당 6문제로 구성된 지속 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

## ■ CORE SET Series 코어셋 시리즈

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

※ 이외에도 저난도 문제 유형 모음인 《HAPPY SET series 해피셋 시리즈》와 중등부 수능 대비 프로그램인 《COMBO Jr series 콤보 주니어 시리즈》가 있습니다.

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

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

"Use it or lose it" is what doctors have been telling people who want to ①**protect** their brains from dementia in their golden years. The more active you keep your neural circuits throughout life, the less likely it is that your brain will ②**yield** to dementia or Alzheimer's disease. In a recent study, however, researchers found that while those who remained intellectually stimulated by reading or playing card games were less likely to show symptoms of cognitive ③**decline**, they also showed significantly faster mental deterioration once they were diagnosed with dementia, compared with people who didn't engage in intellectually stimulating activities. That's because such activities allow the brain to compensate for any initial biological changes related to dementia and ④**unmask** the progression of the disease. The findings imply that while brain exercises can hold off the symptoms of the neurological ⑤**disorder** temporarily, they do not address its root cause.

\*dementia 치매

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

The forbidding sands of the Sahara might seem an unusual place for farming. But if you're farming silicon to make solar panels, the conditions in the Sahara are more or less optimal. At least, that's the thinking behind the Sahara Solar Breeder Project. The plan, a joint project proposed by Japanese and Algerian universities, would use the desert's immense supplies of sunlight and sand to "breed" solar power plants and solar panel factories. The idea is to start with a small number of silicon manufacturing plants that will produce the silicon needed to manufacture solar panels. Once those panels are operating, they can be

used to power the silicon plants, which in turn produce more silicon and solar panels. The universities envision breeding enough silicon and solar panels by 2050 to supply half the world's energy.

- ① Benefits of Industry-University Cooperation
- ② A Plan Turns Desert into Energy Farm
- ③ Tourists Come into the Sahara for Solitude
- ④ Power Shortage Worsens in North Africa
- ⑤ Solar Panels: Excellent Tools for Clean Energy

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

In a study, several dozen four- and five-year-olds were shown patterns of colored bugs and asked to predict which would be next in the sequence. In one group, the children simply solved the puzzles quietly by themselves. In a second group, they were asked to explain into a tape recorder how they were solving each puzzle. And in the third group, the kids had an audience: they had to explain their reasoning to their mothers, who sat near them, listening but not offering any help. Then each group was given patterns that were more complicated and harder to predict. The results? The children who solved the puzzles silently did worst of all. The ones who talked into a tape recorder did better—the mere act of expressing their thinking process aloud helped them think more critically and identify the patterns more clearly. But the ones who were talking to a meaningful audience did best of all.

- ① limitations of learning through group work
- ② effects of an audience on performing a task
- ③ benefits of using technology to deliver a presentation
- ④ importance of understanding individual learning styles
- ⑤ cultural differences in parental involvement in education

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

Weddings are celebrations where food is often an important part of the ceremony or party. Of course, the kinds of food prepared for weddings are different all around the world.

- (A) The tribe members first cook an egg mixture which they then put inside cooked fish. These fish are then put inside several cooked chickens.
- (B) The chickens then get put into roasted sheep. Usually one or two sheep will be enough to fill one roasted camel. One roasted camel serves 20 to 30 people, so this dish may be enjoyed by the entire tribe at the wedding.
- (C) One kind of food enjoyed at weddings in the Middle East and some parts of North Africa by members of the Bedouin tribe is roasted camel. This food is not easy to prepare, but when people want to go all out for the wedding, they ask the whole tribe to help with the effort.
- ① (A)-(B)-(C)    ② (A)-(C)-(B)    ③ (B)-(A)-(C)  
④ (B)-(C)-(A)    ⑤ (C)-(A)-(B)

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

Can animal communication be defined as language? Noam Chomsky, the well-known linguist, has offered a theory that only humans are capable of learning languages because only humans have the brain structures needed. What Chomsky and others who deny language ability in non-human animals are offering, is what biologists call a "hopeful monster" theory. It is a miraculous accident in which a freak mutation, just by chance, happens to produce a radically better equipped animal: the evolutionary theorist's version of "divine intervention." Evolution is much like a big highway that species travel down. Changes in direction are fairly gradual, since too sharp a turn will cause the quickly traveling vehicles (or evolving species) to fly off the road into extinction. Whenever there is some successful evolutionary adaptation or change in an animal,

\_\_\_\_\_. The same goes for the human brain structures needed for learning languages.

- ① it has to be interrupted by revolutionary rapid changes  
② it is almost always preceded by some simpler versions  
③ it goes along the sharp curve on the evolutionary curve  
④ it is different from any other evolutionary process at the biological level  
⑤ it is undeniable proof that humans are the only species using language

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

It is a good idea to move the church choir you are conducting out of the loft to sing occasionally. It is good for your singers to \_\_\_\_\_. If you can't arrange to sing for a nursing home or another church, move around in your own church. Sing from the back or the aisles once in a while. Sing for a church supper or a church school program. Why do you go to the trouble to do this? Each new place sets up different acoustical and physical experiences for the singers. They will hear themselves and one another in new ways. This can be stimulating and instructive for them. It helps to break them out of deadening habits that get firmly set if every Sunday, year after year, they sit in the same seats and sing the same way for the same listeners.

\*loft (교회의) 위층

- ① enjoy some chatting to relax  
② choose the hymns themselves  
③ hear themselves in other settings  
④ be accompanied by various instruments  
⑤ build good relationships with one another

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)  
We've all heard the saying, "\_\_\_\_." And yet, that's exactly what we do. I'm sure most of us have selected a wine by the label. The reason is simple. Most of us don't have enough information to give a truly informed opinion about the contents of the bottle; so we look for other signs. Because we don't possess all the information, we look for other signs that will inspire confidence. How many of us buy cars simply because they look fast? Again, few of us have any detailed knowledge of mechanics; so we look for other signs. The same is true when it comes to people. We quickly make a judgment of a person's character based on appearance. "He or she looks nice."

- ① Don't put the cart before the horse
- ② You can't judge a book by its cover
- ③ You can't teach an old dog new tricks
- ④ Don't bite off more than you can chew
- ⑤ You can't make something out of nothing

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)  
What aspects of human behavior come from nature as opposed to culture? There are many different answers, but one broad pattern is a theme that we summarize as "\_\_\_\_." That is, people seem naturally to have impulses, wishes, and other automatic reactions that predispose them to act in certain ways. Culture serves not so much to create new wishes and desires as to teach or preach self-control and restraint. Thus, people may naturally feel aggressive urges at many points; they do not seem to need to be taught by culture to have those feelings. In that sense, aggression is natural. However, culture does have considerable influence on aggression. This influence mainly takes the form of restraining behaviors. Aggression is subject to a broad

variety of cultural restraints, including moral prohibitions and laws that forbid many aggressive acts.

- ① nature is secondary to culture
- ② nature says go, culture says stop
- ③ nature can do much without culture
- ④ nature is the flower, culture the seed
- ⑤ nature is objective, while culture is not

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

Hundreds of years ago, umbrellas were symbols of power and authority. Kings, popes, and other rulers believed that owning these sunshades added to their importance. The more umbrellas a ruler had, the more he impressed others; and the bigger his umbrellas were, the more power the owner appeared to have. At that time, an umbrella was an unambiguous symbol of power. It seems odd to us today that such an everyday object could have once been used to differentiate rulers from common people. However, contemporary cultures today employ common things, including clothing, as symbols of authority. For example, in the civil courts of law in many countries, judges wear long robes, usually black, that cover their regular clothing. The robes identify the judges' role in the courtroom and symbolize their authority to administer justice.



Throughout the human history, people have used \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ things to show their \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① ordinary ..... social status
- ② ordinary ..... purchasing power
- ③ portable ..... purchasing power
- ④ portable ..... social status
- ⑤ symbolic ..... educational background

4. 다음 글의 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

You sit there, staring at the blank screen trying to type, but the words just won't come out. The struggle isn't really a lack of ideas, but rather, not knowing where to start. The ideas are there. The content is there. But how do you write in a way that your content is tied to your writing objectives? Remember back when you were in high school and your teacher made you draft an outline for writing your research paper? Well, you're doing the same thing here. Building an outline helps keep your mind focused on what you have to write. Otherwise, you'll just sit there continuously being unsure of where to start. With an outline in hand, you're ready to start writing. Write a paragraph for your opening. Then, write another paragraph or two for each item in your outline.

- ① 생각이 떠오르는 대로 먼저 글을 써라.
- ② 먼저 글의 개요를 쓰고 난 후 살을 붙여라.
- ③ 집중하기 좋은 환경에서 글을 써라.
- ④ 한 가지 주제에 관해 일관성 있게 글을 써 나가라.
- ⑤ 글을 쓰기 전에 주제에 관한 정보를 충분히 모아라.

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

Parents play a huge role in every aspect of their children's life, even in the athletic aspect.

- ① It is a good thing for parents to encourage and support their children in sports which interest them, and this involves forming a good relationship with the children's coach.
- ② Parents and coaches then should help hand in hand to foster a positive athletic atmosphere for players.
- ③ Coaches then should exert extra effort in getting to know the parents of their players, and by so doing, determine ways by which parents are willing to help their children and the team in general.
- ④ Competitive sports should be avoided for children because they are more likely to cause injuries.
- ⑤ When parents and coaches have a dialogue, they also learn more about each other's expectations and this leads to a better relationship between them as well.

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

Often, the media will present a story of an airplane accident a stalker crime, or something that makes us fearful. We then use this small number of portrayals to overestimate the risk to ourselves from this type of occurrence while ignoring other things that may pose a much higher risk to us.

- (A) However, the actual risk of a premature death from exposure to asbestos is 1 in 100,000. Compare this to the rate of premature death due to being struck by lightning: 3 in 100,000.
- (B) Similarly, many people believe that exposure to having X-rays done in the hospital is risky. It does present a small risk, but the risk of premature death due to smoking cigarettes is 2,920 times greater than premature death due to exposure to diagnostic X-rays.
- (C) For example, in 1987, many news reports told about the danger of asbestos in older school buildings and the risk to children. Fear spread, as people induced a belief that all schools had problems and that their children were at risk.

\*asbestos 석면

- 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 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?1)

While scuba diving is an entertaining activity, there are a few risks that even professionals must deal with. ① Decompression sickness, caused by nitrogen creating bubbles inside your body, is one of the most well-known scuba diving risks. ② If you fail to seek medical help after showing symptoms of the sickness, you may suffer tissue and nerve damage, and in some cases, death. ③ You can also get hypothermia, a condition in which your body temperature falls to an extremely low degree, in spite of wearing diving suits to withstand cold temperature. ④ And cold temperature exposure can happen if you spend time in a building that is not well-heated during cold weather. ⑤ Although it is a rare occurrence in diving, the effects of cold can interfere with normal function of your body.

\*decompression 감압(減壓)

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

Sometimes when we become anxious about life and frightened for no reason at all, it is the fear that is protecting us. The fear is connected to our hidden memory of pain and is a means of safeguarding us. Fear is a greater ① **challenge** than anxiety because it is what most of us habitually try to run away from or avoid feeling. Consequently, we develop another brain reaction to try to halt our fears. This reaction may result in us adopting ② **diverse** techniques to avoid being hurt. These techniques could be to resist, compromise, use aggression and even attack people, conform, hold back, speak too much, or not speak at all. We adopt such strategies as attempts to ③ **overcome** our fears. Unfortunately, such strategies serve only to ④ **increase** our fears and we end up achieving the opposite. Life

becomes a constant battle of running away from fear, which results in even more fear, of course, and we ⑤ **remove** more fears in the process. The more we run, the stronger the fear; if we fight the fear, it gets even stronger.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

One of my friends was once approached in a supermarket by a young girl screaming, "Help! Someone is killing my father." My friend followed her to see two men struggling. The guy on top had his victim by the throat. Blood was everywhere. It was a murder in progress! Soon, however, it turned out that the "guy on the bottom" had passed out, bumped his head, and was bleeding. The "guy on top" saw the first man fall and was loosening his collar. Obviously, the girl misperceived what was happening to her father. Because of the dramatic influence of her words, so did my friend. The girl's description completely shaped his own initial perceptions. Perhaps this is understandable. However, he'll never forget the added shock he felt when he met the "murderer." The man he had seen a few moments before as vicious and horrible-looking was not even a stranger. He was a neighbor whom my friend had seen dozens of times before. Clearly, we \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① place too much emphasis on definite outcomes
- ② believe what we see but we also see what we believe
- ③ perceive even ambiguous actions by others as friendly
- ④ underestimate the intensity of our physical reactions
- ⑤ notice and search for information that challenges our beliefs



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Humans generally act to avoid episodes of treacherous personal trouble, and many of today's "hostile forces of nature" that would have put our ancestors in jeopardy have been harnessed or controlled. We have laws to deter robbery, assault, and murder. We have police to perform many of the functions previously performed by one's friends. We have medical knowledge that has eliminated or reduced many sources of disease and illness. We live in an environment that is in many ways safer and more stable than that inhabited by our ancestors. Paradoxically, therefore, we \_\_\_\_\_ that would allow us to accurately assess those who are deeply engaged in our welfare and discriminate them from our fair-weather friends. It is possible that the loneliness and sense of alienation that many feel in modern living—a lack of a feeling of deep social connectedness despite the presence of many warm and friendly interactions—might stem from the lack of critical assessment events (e.g., times of trouble) that tell us who is deeply engaged in our welfare.

\*treacherous 위험한, 믿을 수 없는

- ① are unwilling to follow safe but rigid laws
- ② are overloaded with deep social relationships
- ③ are obliged to perform to others' expectations
- ④ suffer from a relative scarcity of critical events
- ⑤ could barely experience the personal independence

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

For example, many veteran guide dogs know all of their master's usual destinations.

In a blind man-guide dog team, the guide dog doesn't lead the blind man perfectly and the man doesn't completely control the guide dog; the two work together to get from place to place. ① The guide dog doesn't know where the destination is, so it must follow the handler's instructions of how far to go and when to turn. ② The handler can't see the

obstacles along the way, so the guide dog must make its own decisions as to how to navigate the team's path. ③ Each half of the team relies on the other to accomplish the tasks at hand. ④ As a guide dog gets more experience with its handler, it may be able to take on even more responsibility and do its job more effectively. ⑤ All the handler has to tell them is, therefore, "Go to the office," or "Find the coffee shop," and the guide dog will follow the complete route without difficulty!

6. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

The speed of life on the fast track affects every area of our lives. Due to the rush of information and speed ① with which we receive it, hurrying becomes a habit. Even after we've simplified many of our daily routines, if we're still surrounded by fast-moving people and the phones that never stop ② ringing, slowing down can require a major effort. Start by thinking about ③ how you can slow down your morning routine. Getting up even half an hour earlier so that you won't have to rush out the door ④ making a big difference in the pace of your entire day. Take the time to sit down for your morning meal. Eat in a ⑤ leisurely manner so that you can feast on each bite. Eliminate the distractions of the radio, TV, and morning paper. Simply enjoy eating.

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Feedback allows us to evaluate our performance. We receive feedback both from the verbal and nonverbal cues of others, and from our own responses.

- (A) For example, what we intended to be genuinely positive managerial feedback may be misinterpreted as negative or patronizing. Likewise, feedback may be ignored altogether, and indeed certain managers seem unaware of the meanings of the messages coming from staff.
- (B) To be a good self-monitor, we have to decode or interpret the messages we receive with deliberation. Meaning is perceived rather than received. In this sense, meaning is not an inherent quality of the message itself, but rather is something that is constructed in the mind of the recipient.
- (C) This latter process, which is known as 'self-monitoring,' involves being aware of what we say and do in social encounters, and of its effect upon others. Skilled communicators are high self-monitors who continuously analyze and regulate their own behavior in relation to the responses of others.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

In motion pictures, sound comes from only one source: the microphone. Every sound is received by the audience with equal attention until its significance is understood. Even the smallest sound—one which might readily be overlooked in real life—can assume extreme importance on screen. Thus the viewer's aural perception can be directed and controlled with the same

freedom as his visual perception. The selection and separation of a sound from its origin, like the selection and separation of a shot from the mass of subject matter, enables the filmmaker to omit what is unimportant and give meaning to what is heard. Sounds, singly or in combination, regardless of their origin, can be placed together with any shot. In this way the audience is forced to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① choose their favorite seat in the theater  
② overlook what the filmmaker intends to convey  
③ focus more on aural effects than on visual ones  
④ predict through the sound what will happen next  
⑤ hear only what the filmmaker wants them to hear

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

It is the road which determines the sites of many cities and the growth and nourishment of all. It is the road which controls the development of strategies and fixes the sites of battles. It is the road that gives its framework to all economic development. It is the road which is the channel of all trade and, what is more important, of all ideas. In its most humble function it is a necessary guide without which progress from place to place would be a ceaseless experiment; it is a sustenance without which organized society would be impossible. It goes without saying that the road is one of \_\_\_\_\_ of mankind.

\*sustenance 자양물

- ① the biggest social events  
② the strongest potential enemies  
③ the most dangerous adventures  
④ the worst imaginable conditions  
⑤ the greatest fundamental institutions

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?4)

The dream of employing beams of energy is actually not new. The concept of using rays as a practical weapon is shown through history and in old films. ① In 214 B.C., Archimedes is believed to have created large batteries of solar reflectors that focused the sun's rays onto the sails of enemy ships. ② Ray guns burst onto the science fiction scene in 1889 with H. G. Wells's classic *War of the Worlds*, in which aliens from Mars devastate entire cities by shooting beams of heat energy. ③ In medical science, doctors typically take advantage of ultrasonic waves in surgical operations. ④ During World War II, the Nazis experimented with various forms of ray guns. ⑤ Weapons created from focused light beams entered the public imagination with the James Bond movie *Goldfinger*, the first Hollywood film to feature a laser.

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

Yet although a pitcher may be prohibited from injecting performance-enhancing chemicals into his body, multiple surgical options exist for anyone.

Modern medical science has unleashed quite a few game-changing innovations, both legal and illegal. ① For a price, anabolic steroids and human growth hormone allow athletes to reclaim their youth or cheat the limits of their genetic code. ② As U.S. Congress and sports governing bodies attest, these substances continue to shake both professional and amateur sports, despite strict rules against their usage. ③ These procedures can turn back the clock on an ageing athlete's body and allow for more effective and speedier recovery from career-threatening injuries. ④ Some even insist that the right tweaks with a surgeon's blade can elevate an athlete's performance. ⑤ Like it or not, these procedures are changing the world of baseball as we know it.

\*anabolic steroid 근육 강화제

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

People are different from other primates, but not as different as they might like to think. It's true that there are significant contrasts in size and proportion between humans and other primates. Of course, humans are by far the more intelligent. Nevertheless, to use chimpanzees as an example, both they and humans have the same muscles and bones, located in almost the same places and working in nearly the same ways. The internal organs of both animals are also very much alike, as are their blood. Seen under a microscope, even their genes are strikingly similar.



\_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_ people's belief, there are \_\_\_\_ (B)\_\_\_\_ between humans and other primates.

(A)

(B)

- ① Unlike ..... significant differences
- ② Like ..... significant differences
- ③ Unlike ..... striking similarities
- ④ Like ..... striking similarities
- ⑤ Like ..... close relations

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

As the costs of becoming an official sponsor of a major sporting event have increased over the recent years, sponsors increasingly have to deal with what has become known as "ambush marketing." For most events of any significance, one brand will pay to become the (A)[**exclusive / inclusive**] and official sponsor of the event in a particular category. Other brands then find ways to promote themselves in connection with the same event, without paying the sponsorship fee and without breaking any laws. Ambush marketing is undeniably effective. On the other hand, ambush marketing substantially (B)[**undermines / reinforces**] an event's integrity as well as its ability to attract future sponsors. Thus, some argue, it threatens to erode the fundamental (C)[**revenue / expenditure**] base of mega-sporting events such as the Soccer World Cup, Formula 1 Racing or the Olympic Games.

\*ambush 잠복, 매복

- |   | (A)       |       | (B)        |       | (C)         |
|---|-----------|-------|------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | exclusive | ..... | undermines | ..... | revenue     |
| ② | exclusive | ..... | reinforces | ..... | revenue     |
| ③ | exclusive | ..... | undermines | ..... | expenditure |
| ④ | inclusive | ..... | reinforces | ..... | expenditure |
| ⑤ | inclusive | ..... | undermines | ..... | revenue     |

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

To varying degrees, every one of us uses control strategies to get rid of or avoid difficult feelings. For instance, when I'm feeling particularly anxious, I sometimes eat a bar of chocolate. This is basically a form of (A)[**contraction / distraction**] : an attempt to avoid some unpleasant feeling by focusing on something else. But because I only do this in (B)[**decoration / moderation**], it's not a major problem in my life. I maintain a healthy weight, and I don't give myself diabetes.

However, back in my early twenties, it was a different story. Back then, I ate a truckload of cookies and chocolate to try to avoid my anxiety, and as a result I became seriously overweight and developed high blood pressure. Thus when used (C)[**excessively / impressively**], this control strategy had serious consequences.

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)        |       | (C)          |
|---|-------------|-------|------------|-------|--------------|
| ① | contraction | ..... | decoration | ..... | excessively  |
| ② | contraction | ..... | moderation | ..... | impressively |
| ③ | distraction | ..... | decoration | ..... | impressively |
| ④ | distraction | ..... | moderation | ..... | excessively  |
| ⑤ | distraction | ..... | moderation | ..... | impressively |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>3)</sup>

The most common and important problem which teachers face is that parents have no time to teach their child. Nowadays, most parents are working. ① They are so busy with their jobs that they usually come home late or have to work overtime. ② Coming home, they take a rest for a while, and when they are ready to teach their child, it is already 9 p.m. ③ Unfortunately, this is the time when their child is already tired after a long school day, so the child cannot concentrate. ④ Many family members eat together late, but conversations during the meal provide opportunities for the family to bond, connect, and learn from one another. ⑤ Both parent and child get frustrated and end up quarreling.

4. 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?4)

The value of transforming an organizational culture from one that promotes fear to one that offers a psychological sense of safety ① **illustrated** by a now classic study conducted by Harvard's Amy Edmondson. According to her research, people in organizations feel psychologically safe when those in power ② **persistently** praise, reward, and promote people who have the courage to talk about their doubts, successes, and failures. In her study, Edmondson looked at drug treatment errors in hospital nursing units. To her amazement, the best nursing unit, ③ **where** the boss encouraged nurses to talk openly about mistakes and never pointed an angry finger of blame, reported about ten times more errors than the worst, fear-ridden unit. When nurses owned up to mistakes in the nasty unit, the leader treated them ④ **as** "guilty" and "like a two-year old." The tenfold difference in reported errors ⑤ **was** due to psychological safety, not the actual error rate.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Have you ever wondered how blind people can tell a \$10 bill from a \$20? They can't, and it is reported that it's led to lawsuit in a Federal Appeals court in Washington D.C. It is said that sightless people have had to rely on the kindness of strangers in figuring out one bill from another. A sightless man said, "I have to trust that the individual who's giving me my money back is not cheating me." Some blind people sued to bring about some change on this situation, and now Federal Appeals court based in Washington D.C, has ruled that the US discriminates against the blind by printing bill that sightless people can't tell apart. It could force the US Government to \_\_\_\_\_.

\*Federal Appeals court 연방 항소 법원

- ① employ the blind
- ② redesign current money
- ③ make electronic cash
- ④ postpone currency reform
- ⑤ manage finance of the blind

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

The earliest mode of man's subsistence was hunting and foraging. Hunting and foraging made status differences based on sharp inequalities of wealth impossible. The means of production in the form of tools and resources were available to all. All members had to share in order to exist. Agriculture and industrialization led to control of the means of production in the form of land and machinery in the hands of a few. The emergence of agriculture, suitably labeled a revolution, \_\_\_\_\_. It brought about forms of hierarchical relations between people based upon the relationship of an individual or group to land and the surplus produced. Similarly, industrialization—another revolution experienced by mankind—led to greater internal differentiation, which included status and power differences, as well as a vast division of labor among its participants.

\*subsistence 생존

- ① contributed to climate change, as well as food security benefits
- ② altered the social relations of man to man, and man to nature
- ③ created more leisure time with which people could build culture
- ④ meant selective and long-term coevolution of plants and groups of people
- ⑤ made people sensitive to weather changes and environmental modifications

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

One night I had the most vivid dream. Someone I knew well came into my house and one by one took all my prized possessions. In the dream I could see what was happening, but I couldn't see who it was. At one point, I asked the intruder: "Couldn't you please leave that one; it means a lot to me." But the person just kept taking everything of value. The next morning I realized who it was and what it meant. For the past year a close friend had been calling upon me constantly to help him with his work. I obliged. I was happy at first to use whatever skills I had for his benefit. But it was endless, and on top of that he punished me for it: "Don't think you could ever do work this good. You can help me polish my work, but you could never be this creative." He needed to reduce me so he wouldn't feel one down. My dream told me it was time to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① draw the line
- ② set a new goal
- ③ solidify our friendship
- ④ apologize for my rudeness
- ⑤ have my dream come true

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Even if we're unaware of it, we constantly use metaphors to describe aspects of our lives. Metaphors shape our life's perspective. To remind yourself of the power of \_\_\_\_\_, consider the metaphor of the stonecutter. How does he break open a giant boulder? He whacks it as hard as he can. The first hit doesn't leave even a scratch, but again he strikes—hundreds, maybe thousands of times. His actions seem useless. But he knows that just because you don't see immediate results, it doesn't mean you're not making progress. So he keeps striking the rock. At some point it doesn't just chip, but literally splits in two. Did

the final blow break the rock open? Of course not. It was the constant pressure being applied to the challenge at hand.

- ① persistence
- ② moderation
- ③ creativity
- ④ cooperation
- ⑤ superiority

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

In his inaugural address, Franklin D. Roosevelt ①uttered the following famous words to anxious Americans: "Let me assert my firm belief that the only thing we have to fear is fear itself which paralyzes efforts needed to convert ②retreat into advance." But was Roosevelt correct? When trying to persuade the audience to behave a certain way, does fear paralyze, as he suggested, or does it persuade and motivate? For the most part, research has demonstrated that feararousing communications usually ③stimulate the audience to take action to reduce the threat. However, this general rule has one important ④exception: When the fear-producing message describes danger but the audience is not told of clear, specific, and effective means of reducing the danger, they may try to avoid the fear by ⑤accepting that it is a matter they have to overcome. As a result, they may indeed be paralyzed into taking no action at all.



4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Vladimir Kutz, a Russian runner, rose to the top in the athletic world because of his ability to change pace many times during a long race. This feat usually caused great discomfort to him, but he was able to shrug it off when possessed by the thrill of competition.

- (A) Generally, the amount of pain felt is determined by the amount of attention it gets. The reason is that when we worry, we tend to become tense and stiffen our muscles.
- (B) Similarly, in the heat of a battle a soldier can be badly wounded, but go on fighting with little apparent distress. Yet the same man would feel painful if a booted comrade trod on his toes while he is taking a shower.
- (C) This in turn squeezes the pain nerves and we feel pain either as a general ache, or as discomfort in the area where the nerves finally meet. The result of the discomfort, quite often, is a headache.
- ① (A)-(B)-(C)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

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

It is amazing that today some companies still do not realize how important their email communications are.

Network etiquette is called netiquette. ① In writing, sending, and responding to email, netiquette is the set of rules for conduct or behavior that should be followed. ② For example, emails are sent late or not at all and often the replies fail to answer the questions asked. ③ If a company can deal professionally with email, it can have an important competitive edge and convey a professional image. ④ Emails that get to the point are much more effective than poorly worded emails, and they allow the employees to use their time more efficiently. ⑤ Moreover, by educating employees as to what can and cannot be said in an email, the company can

protect itself from awkward or costly liability issues.

\*liability 법적인 책임

6. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

It has been estimated that every \$1.00 spent on locally produced foods returns (or circulates) \$3.00 to \$7.00 within the community. Consumers buy produce and other goods from local farmers, who buy farm supplies from local businesses. Those businesses help to keep people in the community employed, and, in turn, they spend their money back in the community. This helps to encourage a thriving community and increases the economic health of the region. In addition, when farmers have direct access to consumers, they are able to keep more of each dollar earned from a sale, because the middle-man is eliminated. This increases profits to producers and keeps their farms competitive with the traditional retail chain stores. Purchasing local produce not only improves the local economy, but it can also help you stretch your food dollar and get high-quality fruits and vegetables.

- ① Buy Locally, Create a Positive Chain Effect  
② Are Locally Produced Foods High in Quality?  
③ Purchase Fresh Foods, Make the World Green  
④ The Local Farmer as a New Community Leader  
⑤ Who Benefits from the Traditional Retail Chain?



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1. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

We know that we have some bad habits. We know that we would be better off without them. We have all tried to change many times with various degrees of success. But the changes have never been deep enough or lasting. The problem is that our approach to attacking this problem is (A)[**faulty / flexible**]. We tend to take a bad habit and just try hard to stop doing it. We gather all of our will to not do something. This creates a sense of (B)[**fulfillment / deprivation**] in our mind. We did whatever the wrong behavior was because we enjoyed it. So we are actually removing something that provided pleasure and are creating a void in our lives. Naturally, this type of change is not sustainable. Sooner or later we will have to fill that void again and we will (C)[**inevitably / rarely**] return to those old behaviors because that's the only way we can fill that void.

- |            |                   |                  |
|------------|-------------------|------------------|
| (A)        | (B)               | (C)              |
| ① faulty   | ..... fulfillment | ..... inevitably |
| ② faulty   | ..... deprivation | ..... inevitably |
| ③ faulty   | ..... deprivation | ..... rarely     |
| ④ flexible | ..... deprivation | ..... rarely     |
| ⑤ flexible | ..... fulfillment | ..... inevitably |

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

Parents worrying about recent TV images of terrorism and war emotionally (A)[**affect / affecting**] their children should give them a pencil and paper. Children have much greater difficulty expressing themselves with language than (B)[**do / are**] adults. Drawing is an easier way to communicate. Drawing often gives clues to a child's feelings and can act as a starting place for conversations. So ask your children to draw while talking to them. Children who draw

as they discuss an emotional experience can give twice as much information as those who only talk about (C)[**it / them**]. Now that you're informed of your children's emotional state, you can effectively do what is needed for them.

- |             |           |            |
|-------------|-----------|------------|
| (A)         | (B)       | (C)        |
| ① affect    | ..... do  | ..... it   |
| ② affect    | ..... are | ..... them |
| ③ affecting | ..... do  | ..... them |
| ④ affecting | ..... are | ..... it   |
| ⑤ affecting | ..... do  | ..... it   |

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

Sometimes an extreme position is warranted. A doctor tells a patient who is now smoking two packs of cigarettes a day that he should stop smoking completely. "I'll tell you what, doctor," remarks the patient. "I'll cut down to half a pack a day." The patient's proposal may help, but the doctor's original suggestion is better. One school administrator feels that all students should be required to take mathematics; another feels that no students should be required to take math. An opinion that only half the students should be required to take math or that all students should be required to take math for only two instead of four years is unacceptable if, in fact, there is something intrinsically important about a four-year math program. \_\_\_\_\_

- ① The conclusion must be made after discussion.
- ② A desirable solution does not always lie in compromise.
- ③ Truth is a matter of evidence, not people's feelings.
- ④ An effective conclusion is made by two opposing viewpoints.
- ⑤ The solution to a problem is somewhere in the middle.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

In sports, it has been assumed that \_\_\_\_\_ is naturally attractive and therefore satisfies consumer needs. An analysis of sporting organizations in Australia shows this to be an outdated view. Many sports have modified rules to make their games more attractive, and in the case of cricket, one-day matches have become an important part of the range of product offerings. One-day international matches played throughout an Australian summer have more readily satisfied consumer need for compressed entertainment and quick results. At junior levels, many sports have been significantly modified to satisfy the desire of many more young people to participate in the game. Inherent in this change has been the recognition that juniors wish to develop game skills through actual participation, to have fun, and in general to be with their friends in a sports setting.

- ① the participation in a sport
- ② the original form of the game
- ③ the live broadcast of the game
- ④ the social aspect of team sports
- ⑤ the outcome of the competitive match

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

Looking back at the disintegration of the Soviet Union and the end of the Cold War, many people today act as though these events were bound to happen, but in reality these landmark events were predicted by almost no one. When a couple announces that they are splitting up, many people in their social circle will typically claim they "saw it coming." When a football team loses in a huge upset, you will hear many fans claim, "I knew they were overrated and vulnerable." When public officials make a difficult decision that leads to a disastrous outcome—such as NASA's decision to proceed with the space shuttle Columbia's return to the earth, which resulted in the shuttle's disintegration—many of the pundits in the press are quick to criticize, often asserting that only

incompetent fools could have failed to predict the catastrophe.



People who know the \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ of an event tend to \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the predictability of that event.

(A) (B)

- ① outcome ..... conceal
- ② outcome ..... overestimate
- ③ course ..... conceal
- ④ importance ..... overestimate
- ⑤ importance ..... understand

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Much is being done to reduce material demand and great potential exists for reductions. Nowhere is this more obvious than in the communications industries. ① Old photos of rail lines from the early 1900s show them lined with poles holding 10 or 20 heavy copper wires, each for carrying telephone and telegraph communications. ② Now far more information than that was carried by 10 to 20 wires can be carried by a single thread-sized strand of fiber-optic material. ③ As computerized robotics advances, it is increasingly possible for robots to do dangerous jobs that were formerly done by humans. ④ This is a good example of dematerialization and also illustrates material substitution. ⑤ Fiber-optic cables are made from silica extracted from limitless supplies of sand whereas the conducting wires that they replace are made from scarce copper.

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

My family moved to a two-story house. One day, my husband and I discovered that when our kids were in a certain section of the basement, the sounds of their playing floated up through the heating vent into our room.

- (A) I was shocked. It hadn't occurred to me that they could overhear us just as well as we could overhear them, though this was obvious as soon as they mentioned it.
- (B) As I was reading on the couch near that vent, I was astonished by how clearly I could hear every word they were saying. For a few minutes, I listened intently. But then I felt sneaky.
- (C) So when they scrambled up the stairs, demanding lunch, I told them the secret. I thought they'd be surprised, but they weren't. They just shrugged their shoulders. "We know," they said. "We hear you and Daddy talking, too."

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

2. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

Homework for today's children is getting out of control. The point of doing homework is to help children ① **absorb** their lessons and get them to show initiative. These objectives can be met with 90 minutes of homework a night, but when homework exceeds two or three hours a night, it begins to harm a child's happiness. When ② **given** excessive amounts of homework, children become anxious, nervous, and even depressed, so they can begin to hate their school. Excessive homework also interferes with extracurricular activities, which are just as ③ **important** as academic studies. Too much homework makes ④ **it** difficult for children to

engage in these activities. Children also need the time just to be kids, which, though seemingly trivial from an adult's point of view, ⑤ **are** very necessary to their development.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

As a factory manager, I realized that the best art of persuasion is \_\_\_\_\_. What I found was that if you demonstrate a little bit of respect for your employees, they're fine, but when you come in and tell them, "You do this and you do that," they resent it. And if I said, "Listen, Deborah, I need to figure out how we can improve the functions of this machine. What do you think we ought to do?," they'd say to me, "Well, why don't we try this? Do you think this would work? I'll tell you what. Let's try this, and if this doesn't work, why don't you try your way?" And then they would really work toward making whatever effort—they would go into an effective effort rather than resenting, and starting from a negative attitude: "You tell me what to do and you act like I don't know. I've been running this machine for fifteen years. How dare you!"

- ① starting your talking with a joke or humor  
② saying your opinion briefly and directly  
③ using objective facts, not the subjective opinion  
④ phrasing your demand in the form of a question  
⑤ finding the right timing for giving your demand

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴)

The ability to \_\_\_\_\_ is the most important skill of all in gathering and conserving power. Without it you are blind: Not only will you offend the wrong people, you will choose the wrong types to work on, and will think you are flattering people when you are actually insulting them. Before embarking on any move, take the measure of your potential opponent. Otherwise you will waste time and make mistakes. Study his weaknesses, the chinks in his armor, his areas of both pride and insecurity. Know his ins and outs before you even decide whether or not to deal with him. One final word of caution: In judging and measuring your opponent, never rely on your instincts. You will make the greatest mistakes of all if you rely on such inexact indicators. Nothing can substitute for gathering concrete knowledge. Study and spy on your opponent for however long it takes; this will pay off in the long run.

\*chink 갈라진 틈

- ① distinguish right from wrong
- ② know who you are dealing with
- ③ show kindness to anyone you meet
- ④ keep calm no matter what happens
- ⑤ be fair in rewarding and punishing people

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

There is increasing evidence that pursuing self-esteem as an end in itself can have harmful consequences. Pursuing self-esteem can compromise the pursuit of competence, as when people choose easy tasks so they can be sure of succeeding. It impairs (A)[**equality / autonomy**], because seekers of self-esteem often do whatever others will approve rather than what they themselves might want to do. The pursuit of self-esteem creates feelings of pressure to live up to others' expectations, and therefore it (B)[**enhances / weakens**] people's intrinsic motivation. It impairs learning, because when self-esteem is in danger, people react to setbacks or criticism as threatening events rather than as helpful feedback. It can damage

relationships, because self-esteem seekers compete against their relationship partners and thereby sometimes (C)[**foster / injure**] intimacy and mutual relation.

- |            | (A)            | (B)          | (C) |
|------------|----------------|--------------|-----|
| ① equality | ..... enhances | ..... foster |     |
| ② equality | ..... weakens  | ..... injure |     |
| ③ autonomy | ..... enhances | ..... injure |     |
| ④ autonomy | ..... weakens  | ..... foster |     |
| ⑤ autonomy | ..... weakens  | ..... injure |     |

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

When the runners arrived they grabbed the figures—the first taking the most noble birds, the last getting the worthless reptile.

To become a member of the Inca upper class it was necessary to have a four-year education in which a running race was the most important test. ① On the first day of the running examination, the candidates gathered in the great square in Cuzco. ② Together with their families the whole group went to Mt. Huanacauri, in order to live on a strict diet of water and raw corn and to perform rituals and dances. ③ A few days later, the candidates competed in a five-mile race to the holy hill of Huanacauri. ④ Before the day of the race the organizers placed animal figures carved in stone-salt on the summit, which was the finishing line; the figures depicted the falcon, the eagle, the wild duck, the humming bird, the fox, the snake, and so on. ⑤ Thus each man carried the proof of his own strength or weakness and the spectators knew who to praise and who to mock.

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1. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

What would you do if given \$86,400 which you had to spend during the next 24 hours? Would you buy a new car? Would you like to have dinner at a five-star restaurant? Would you like to buy a new dress or a new suit? I'm sure you could find plenty of ways to use the money. Are you aware that in any given day, we have 86,400 seconds provided by the bank of life? We must use the time wisely because it is gone forever at the close of the day. So I now ask, when you are given 24 hours to spend 86,400 seconds, how do you spend your day? The difference between our attitudes regarding money and time is interesting: we want to invest money and spend time. Yet if time is so important, then why do we spend it so carelessly? Perhaps we need to take a closer look at spending time wisely so that we can create more success in our lives.

- ① 과거에 집착하지 마라.
- ② 결정을 신중하게 하라.
- ③ 시간을 현명하게 써라.
- ④ 긍정적인 사고를 하라.
- ⑤ 돈을 낭비하지 마라.

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

In the 1950s, after rigorous testing and mathematical computations of the physics of our anatomy, the experts concluded that the human body could not run a mile in under four minutes. A physical impossibility, the scientists said. Then along came Roger Bannister, who in 1954 proved that it could in fact run in 3:59.4. Once Bannister broke the imaginary barrier, suddenly the floodgates opened; scores of runners started surpassing the four-minute record every year, each one faster than the last. How fast does a human run the mile, swim the 100 meter, or complete

the marathon today? We honestly don't know. That is why we hold our breath during every Olympic competition to see if a new world record has been established.

- ① How to Improve Human Physical Ability
- ② The Olympics: The Hall of World Peace
- ③ Technology Is Widening Human Capacity
- ④ Are There Limits to Human Speed Potential in Sports?
- ⑤ Imaginary Barriers to Achieving Human Dreams

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

Historically, the close connection between insuring lives and betting on them led many to regard life insurance as morally ① **offensive**. Not only did life insurance create an ② **incentive** for murder; it wrongly placed a market price on human life. For centuries, life insurance was ③ **encouraged** in most European countries. "A human life cannot be the object of commerce," a French jurist wrote in the eighteenth century, "and it is disgraceful that death should become a source of ④ **commercial** speculation." Many European countries had no life insurance companies before the mid-nineteenth century. In Japan, the first one did not appear until 1881. ⑤ **Lacking** moral legitimacy, life insurance did not develop in most countries until the mid- or late nineteenth century.



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

In psychology, a 'model' of something should never be taken as an exact copy of the thing being described, but rather as a representation of it. A map of the London Underground, for example, is a representation of the Underground layout that helps us appreciate how it works and where it goes. Of course direction, scale, etc. must be distorted somewhat to make it all fit neatly on the page. A model of memory is also a representation. Based on the evidence available, a model provides us with an analogy of how memory works. Describing memory in terms of 'stores' or 'levels' or 'loops' makes our understanding more concrete, and simply conveys to a reader a(n) \_\_\_\_\_ of how a particular psychologist has attempted to understand and explain the available evidence. These models change as the available evidence changes, so should not be seen as permanent fixtures.

\*analogy 비유

- ① approximate idea
- ② factual experience
- ③ invariable principle
- ④ digital representation
- ⑤ undisputed interpretation

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Traditionally, visitors may spend hours waiting in line for the most popular rides and attractions in an amusement park. Now, Universal Studios Hollywood and other theme parks offer a way to avoid the wait: for about twice the price of standard admission, they'll sell you a pass that lets you go to the head of the line. Still, some observers lament the practice, seeing it as undermining a wholesome civic habit: "Gone are the days when the theme-park line was the \_\_\_\_\_," one commentator wrote, "where every vacationing family waited its turn in democratic fashion." Interestingly, amusement parks often obscure the special privileges they sell. To avoid offending ordinary customers, some parks usher their premium guests through back doors and separate gates. This need for discretion

suggests that, even in an amusement park, paid line cutting tugs against a nagging sense that fairness means waiting your turn.

\*lament 애석해하다

- ① necessary evil
- ② great equalizer
- ③ minimum privilege
- ④ popularity indicator
- ⑤ serious discrimination

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

He focused 50 bronze-painted mirrors on a small rowing boat and reflected the sun's rays on to it.

Archimedes, the mathematician and inventor who lived more than 2,000 years ago, may have used solar energy as a weapon.

① According to several ancient writers, he reflected the sun's rays on to the Roman fleet, when it sailed against his home town of Syracuse between 215 and 212 BC, and set it on fire. ② But their descriptions were confusing, and historians tended to discount them. ③ In 1973, however, a Greek engineer carried out a series of experiments which proved it could have been effective. ④ Within seconds the craft began to produce smoke, and after two minutes it burst into flames. ⑤ A Greek authority on Archimedes who saw the experiment said later he had no doubt that the inventor had used solar energy.

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Have you ever found yourself speaking to someone at length only to realize they haven't heard a single thing you've said? As remarkable as our ability to see or hear is our capacity to \_\_\_\_\_. This capacity, along with the inherent need to pay attention to something, has dictated the development of the attention industries.

Every instant of every day we are overloaded with information. In fact, all complex organisms, especially those with brains, suffer from information overload. Our eyes and ears receive lights and sounds across the spectrums of visible and audible wavelengths. All told, every second, our senses transmit an estimated 11 million bits of information to our poor brains, as if a giant fiber-optic cable were plugged directly into them, firing information at full speed. In light of this, it is rather incredible that we are even capable of boredom.

Fortunately, we have a valve by which to turn the flow on or off at will. To use another term, we can both "tune in" and "tune out." When we shut the valve, we ignore almost everything, while focusing on just one discrete stream of information out of the millions of bits coming in. In fact, we can even shut out everything external to us, and concentrate on an internal dialogue, as when we are "lost in thought." This ability—to block out most everything, and focus—is what neuroscientists and psychologists refer to as paying attention.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

- ① How Do Humans Handle Information Overload?
- ② Increase Your Attention Span with Practice!
- ③ The More Information, The Better Results
- ④ Promising Future of the Information Society
- ⑤ Information Overload: An Obstacle to Remembering

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?<sup>2)</sup>

- ① criticize      ② intervene      ③ sympathize
- ④ generalize      ⑤ disregard

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

Whenever you feel yourself triggered by a passing thought, emotion, or sensation, you have a simple choice: *to identify* or *get identified*. You can observe the thought and "identify" it. Or you can let yourself get caught up in the thought, in other words, "get identified" with it. Naming helps you identify so that you don't get identified. As you observe your passing thoughts, emotions, and sensations, naming them—*Oh, that is my old friend Fear; there goes the Inner Critic*—neutralizes their effect on you and helps you to maintain your state of balance and calm. My friend Donna even likes to give humorous names to her reactive emotions such as "Freddy Fear," "Judge Judy," and "Anger Annie." (Humor, incidentally, can be a great ally in helping you regain perspective from the balcony.) As soon as you name the character in the play, you \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① cheer on his or her performance
- ② adopt him or her as a role model
- ③ distance yourself from him or her
- ④ stop yourself from enjoying the play
- ⑤ become more emotionally expressive



4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

They don't have eyes, ears, noses, or teeth. They don't have limbs, hearts, livers, lungs, or brains. They don't breathe or eat like we do. You can't even see them with the naked eye. But don't underestimate them. On the one hand, bacteria are amazingly simple, each consisting of only a single cell. On the other hand, they are extraordinarily complex, even sophisticated in many ways, and they are a fascinating group of creatures. Don't let their small size fool you. Some bacteria can live in temperatures that would boil your blood, and others thrive in below-freezing places. These microscopic living cells feast on everything from sugar and starch to sunlight and sulfur. Bacteria are the foundation of all life on earth. They were the planet's original life forms, and they will probably be the last. Absolutely nothing living can exist without them, not even you.

\*starch 탄수화물, 녹말

\*\*sulfur 황

- ① ways bacteria get nutrients from dead bodies
- ② reasons bacteria survive in extreme conditions
- ③ differences and similarities between bacteria and viruses
- ④ environments good for bacterial growth and reproduction
- ⑤ bacteria's ability to survive and their roles in maintaining life

5. 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

Many people who have a big success early in their careers worry that this was just a lucky break, and they fear that they will not be able to do as well again.

- (A) That way, if the second album is not as good, fans and critics say "They are really talented, and it's too bad that the drug problem is keeping them from producing more great music." Their reputation as geniuses remains intact.

(B) For example, a rock band might have a big hit with their first recording, which launches them into fame and stardom, but they are afraid that their second recording will not be as good.

(C) Fans and critics may describe them as geniuses after the first success, but the band worries that the second album may make everyone reconsider and decide that the band is a second-rate talent after all. Instead of letting that happen, some band members may develop a drug or alcohol problem.

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

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

In one study, some high school students were forewarned either 2 or 10 minutes in advance that they would hear a speech on "Why Teenagers Should Not Be Allowed to Drive." The remaining students heard the same speech, but received no forewarning. The results showed that students who received no forewarning were persuaded the most, followed by those who received 2 minutes' forewarning, and next followed by those who received 10 minutes' forewarning. When people believe that someone is forewarning them about something and trying to persuade them, they experience an unpleasant emotional response called "psychological reactance," which motivates them to resist the persuasive attempt. Often people will do exactly the opposite of what they are being persuaded to do. This is called "negative attitude change" or "boomerang effect."

- ① Persuasion Is Better than Force
- ② How to Keep Active Attitudes
- ③ Forewarning Counteracts Persuasion
- ④ Why Are Teenagers More Difficult to Persuade?
- ⑤ Persuasion: The Art of Getting What You Want

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Here's something I learned growing up in a military family and living overseas as a child. Being in environments where people did not look like me or even speak the same language as me forced me out of the comfort zone of obvious similarities. When you walk out of your house knowing that most of the people on your street speak a different language, you can either get hung up on that fact or you can open your eyes and begin to \_\_\_\_\_. Perhaps your nationality and language and culture and skin color are not the same, but your love of family and strawberries and holiday traditions are undeniably alike. It was a training ground for spotting commonalities. And there began my intrigue with cultures and language and people. Overfocusing on differences narrows your influence. But when you focus on commonalities, your influence grows.

- ① appreciate the significance of family
- ② shape the perceptions you have of yourself
- ③ go back to the comfort zone you belonged to
- ④ celebrate more traditional holidays than before
- ⑤ notice the larger human commonalities you share

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

One of the things that determine the course of history in a musical culture is the method of \_\_\_\_\_. In most societies, music lives in oral (or better, "aural") tradition; that is, it is passed on by word of mouth and learned by hearing live performances. It is often assumed that this form of delivery inevitably causes songs to change; each person inevitably will develop his or her own variant, because there is no "notation" (either in print or in sound

recording) to remind them of the "original" or "correct" version. In aural traditions, music perhaps cannot go beyond a certain degree of complexity, because limits of memory and the number of different "hands" through which the music passes will probably eventually lead to some change; add to this different performing situations, with more or fewer singers and instrumentalists, and the difficulty of preserving an "original" version increases.

- ① evaluation
- ② composition
- ③ transmission
- ④ appreciation
- ⑤ coordination

3. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

We do not hear with our eyes, but sometimes it almost seems as if we do. An environment-agency official tells a surprising incident about some people ①who lived in an apartment building close to a busy state highway. The families were made ②miserably by the noise, and they complained to the city government. City officials went to the state capital again and again to ask that something ③be done about quieting the highway noise. They were put off repeatedly. At last the city officials had an idea. They planted a single row of trees in front of the apartment house. The trees made hardly any difference in the amount of noise, but they ④did block the view of the highway. After that, there were very ⑤few complaints from the people in the building.

## 4. 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

In 2007, the Ecuadorean government announced that it intended to protect the oilfields located in the Yasuni Rainforest. It's home to one of the world's largest undeveloped oil reserves—close to one billion barrels' worth. Not extracting that oil will prevent the release of an estimated 400 million tons of carbon into the atmosphere. Taking a stand for the Yasuni oilfield's protection is a bold move, considering that about seventy percent of Ecuador's income is from oil. To accomplish the plan, they asked the international community to pay them half of the income that would result from the extraction, or \$350 million a year for a decade. This is a big deal: an innovative idea that other developing countries could employ to protect their own resources and help combat climate change.

- ① Keep the Oil Underground for the Earth
- ② Uncover the Hidden Costs of Cheap Oil
- ③ Secure International Aid for the Poor
- ④ Don't Raise the Oil Prices
- ⑤ Find New Energy Sources

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

Over the last decade, however, I have learned that one less hour of sleep is not equal to an extra hour of achievement or enjoyment.

While growing up in a hardworking city in Midwest, I learned that needing sleep was a sign of weakness. The adults I looked up to constantly boasted about running on limited sleep. ① I now understand that this stemmed from a good-natured work ethic, but it caused me to view sleep as the very first expense I should cut out of my day. ② Instead, the exact opposite occurs. ③ When you miss an hour of sleep, it decreases your well-being, productivity, health, and ability to think. ④ Yet sleep continues to be the first thing people sacrifice. ⑤ I fell into this trap for many years, until I realized my assumptions about sacrificing sleep were in direct conflict with a great deal of research.

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

Even an electronic car key can (A)[**cause / fight**] crime. After a thief broke into a car, the owner, alerted to the break-in by a neighbor, grabbed her car keys and hurried outside. When the burglar saw the owner approaching, he tried to exit the car. But the owner was too fast. She pressed the automatic "lock" button on the car's remote key system, (B)[**releasing / trapping**] the burglar. When the bad guy unlocked the door, the owner locked it again before he could escape. Over and over the burglar tried to unlock the door, and over and over the owner relocked it. The burglar finally put up his hands in (C)[**surrender / resistance**] and waited for the police to arrive.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① cause ..... releasing ..... resistance
- ② cause ..... releasing ..... surrender
- ③ fight ..... trapping ..... surrender
- ④ fight ..... releasing ..... surrender
- ⑤ fight ..... trapping ..... resistance

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Present an individual with a constant sound, image, or smell, and something very peculiar happens. The person slowly gets more and more used to it, and eventually it vanishes from his or her awareness. For example, if you walk into a room that smells of freshly baked bread, you quickly detect the rather pleasant smell. However, stay in the room for a few minutes, and the smell will seem to disappear. In fact, the only way to reawaken it is to walk out of the room and come back in again. Exactly the same concept applies to many areas of our lives, including happiness. Everyone has something to be happy about. Perhaps they have a satisfying job, good health, a loving partner, great kids, interesting hobbies, a roof over their heads, clean water to drink, or enough food to eat. As time passes, however, they get used to what they have and, just like the smell of the fresh bread, these wonderful assets vanish from their consciousness. As the old cliché goes, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① a picture paints a thousand words
- ② you reap what you sow
- ③ the bigger they are, the harder they fall
- ④ none are so blind as those who refuse to see
- ⑤ you don't know what you've got till it's gone

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

In 1938, a Nazi psychologist named Erich Jaensch published *Der Gegentypus* (The Antitype), an absurd text in which he described certainty as a sign of mental health. To Jaensch, the very tolerance of doubt was evidence of psychological illness. After the war, Else Frenkel-Brunswik, a psychologist at the University of California, introduced this adverse concept. In one experiment, she showed

subjects a progression of images, starting with a sketch of a dog. The images gradually changed slide by slide into the image of a cat. Subjects intolerant of ambiguity—people who tended to see the world in rigid categories—would insist stubbornly that the image was still a dog. Neatly reversing Jaensch's theory, Frenkel-Brunswik suggested that \_\_\_\_\_ was what characterized the unhealthy mind.

- ① the doubt of one's very own self
- ② the hidden self-interest behind doubt
- ③ the intolerance of unclear information
- ④ the obsession with ambiguous remarks
- ⑤ the inability to distinguish between things

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오?3)

Many people worry deeply about how they speak and how they sound, and this anxiety often stops them from expressing themselves as ① **fully** as they wish. Because many people find themselves having to express their thoughts and ideas in situations which are important to them, yet ② **in which** they do not feel totally at ease, it is valuable to look at the reasons for this anxiety, and to find out, practically, what can be done about ③ **it**. I feel strongly that the confidence that comes from knowing you are able to express yourself with clarity and ease ④ **extends** into all areas of your life and makes you more proud and complete. In other words, if you have confidence when you speak, it will make you, as a person, more confident and consequently more ⑤ **relaxing**.

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

What are some of the gifts for Valentine's Day other than roses and chocolates? Restricted monetary equivalents such as gift certificates are among the most ① **popular** gifts. The Consumer Reports ranks gift certificates as the second most given gifts in the U.S. and the most wanted gift by women. Also, cash is their all-time favorite gift. A cash gift has a ② **positive** income effect on the receiver due to his or her increase in real income. It shifts the entire utility curve to a ③ **higher** point than before, greatly increasing happiness. The cash can be used to purchase many different combinations of goods, increasing ④ **consumption** and distributing profit to a variety of producers. An envelope full of cash not only ⑤ **minimizes** personal utility, but stimulates the economy, which improves welfare.

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

Some forms of guilt do not revolve around doing anything wrong. Sometimes people feel guilty simply because others have suffered more than they have. ① The term 'survivor guilt' emerged after World War II based on observations of victims who had not suffered as much as others. ② Some people who survived the mass murder campaigns in concentration camps felt guilty for having survived when so many others died. ③ Likewise, people who survived the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki felt guilty for having lived when so many others died. ④ Some of them suffered from severe physical disabilities, which were transmitted to their descendants. ⑤ These people had not done anything wrong, but the phenomenon of survivor guilt shows that people are deeply sensitive to a sense of fairness and have some unease when life is "unfair" in their favor.

\*concentration camp 강제 수용소

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

The fact that dreaded diseases are more common in the tropics than at higher latitudes may in part explain a curious feature of how languages are distributed: near the equator, language densities (the number of languages per unit area) are much higher, and language communities (the number of people speaking a given language) very much smaller, than they are at higher latitudes. One explanation for this might be that it is a culturally evolved strategy to reduce the risk of cross-infection in areas where pathogens are more densely concentrated. Language barriers significantly reduce the opportunities for contact between different populations, thus minimizing the risk of contamination. Creating smaller, more inward-looking, xenophobic societies may thus help to reduce exposure to diseases to which one has no natural immunity.

\*pathogen 병원균

\*\*xenophobic 외부인을 꺼려하는



High language densities found in the tropics can \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ contact between communities and thus prevent \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ from spreading.

(A)

(B)

- ① hinder ..... infections
- ② hinder ..... prejudice
- ③ maintain ..... prejudice
- ④ promote ..... infections
- ⑤ promote ..... poverty

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

Thornton Dial's lack of formal training places him within a special group of American artists. These artists are called "self-taught" or "outsider" artists. They are very different from "art school" artists. Art school, or mainstream artists have usually lived in big cultural centers like New York, Chicago, and Atlanta. Mainstream artists spend years studying the masters, history's great artists. Most mainstream artists spend countless hours in museums studying great masterpieces and learning the masters' styles. The "self-taught" artists like Dial, however, have usually lived in rural places. These artists develop their painting styles, mostly on their own, influenced by other artists like themselves. They are "outside" the usual influences in the art world. Not surprisingly, many folk artists have come from the American South. This is a region that has struggled with poverty, race, and other issues.



"Self-taught" artists develop \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ painting styles, which mainly stems from their \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ background.

- | (A)             | (B)             |
|-----------------|-----------------|
| ① distinctive   | ..... regional  |
| ② systematic    | ..... political |
| ③ influential   | ..... religious |
| ④ universal     | ..... military  |
| ⑤ international | ..... economic  |

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

The understanding of mathematics is necessary for almost all the sciences mainly because it is the key that unlocks many secrets. ① One important function of mathematics in science is the role it plays in the expression of scientific models. ② Observing and collecting measure-

ments, as well as hypothesizing and predicting, often require extensive use of mathematics and mathematical models. ③ Calculus maybe the branch of mathematics most often used in science, but virtually every branch of mathematics has applications in science, including "pure" areas such as number theory and geometry. ④ The visual nature of geometry makes it more interesting than other parts of mathematics, such as algebra and number theory. ⑤ In addition, mathematics is fundamental to the understanding of the social sciences, many of which rely heavily on statistics, another branch of mathematics.

\*calculus 미적분학

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

Here's where mosquito repellents come in.

It's necessary to understand how a mosquito finds you. What attracts the mosquito are goodies like carbon dioxide, heat, and moisture. ① These three elements make our bodies prime targets for the mosquito's bite. ② The mosquito has sensory hairs on her antennae that allow her to detect these elements, so that she may fly in their direction. ③ If she detects a decline in the concentration of carbon dioxide, heat, and moisture, she will turn around and conduct her feasting elsewhere. ④ They are mostly composed of molecules that block the normal function of the mosquito's sensory hairs, so that she cannot detect the carbon dioxide, heat, and moisture she is looking for. ⑤ She is tricked into going away.



4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Adolescence is a period of life when the brain is easily moldable, and it represents a good opportunity for learning and social development. However, according to UNICEF, 40 percent of the world's teenagers have no access to secondary-school education. The percentage of teenage girls who lack this access is much higher, yet there is strong evidence that the education of girls in developing countries has many significant benefits for family health, population growth rates, and child mortality rates, as well as for women's self-esteem and quality of life. Adolescence represents a time of brain development when teaching and training should be particularly beneficial. The biggest concern of all is \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the degree to which teenagers are influenced by peer pressure
- ② the notion that the brain doesn't have the ability to mold itself
- ③ the emotional abuse parents inflict on their child with repeated threats
- ④ the lack of evidence supporting the ceaseless discrimination against girls
- ⑤ the lost opportunity of denying the world's teenagers access to education

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

When it comes to generalizability across research experiment situations, research in social psychology is sometimes criticized for being conducted in artificial settings that cannot be generalized to real life. To address this problem, social psychologists attempt to increase the generalizability of their results by making their studies as realistic as possible. But this is hard to do in a laboratory setting in which people are placed in situations they would rarely, if ever, encounter in everyday life. Instead, psychologists attempt to maximize the study's psychological realism, which is the extent to which the psychological processes triggered in an experiment are similar to psychological processes that occur in everyday life. Even though an emergency staged in an

experiment was unlike those encountered in everyday life, was it psychologically similar to real-life emergencies? Were the same psychological processes triggered? If so, the study is \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ in psychological realism and we can generalize the results to everyday life.

Psychological realism is heightened if people feel involved in a real event. To accomplish this, experimenters often tell participants a disguised version of the study's true purpose. Why do they tell a lie to the participants? In real life, we never know what is going to occur, and we do not have time to plan our responses. If participants knew that an emergency was about to happen, for example, the kinds of psychological processes triggered would have been quite different from those of a real emergency, \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ the psychological realism of the study.

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① What Triggers Our Psychological Responses?
- ② Why Are Psychological Experiments Criticized?
- ③ Advantages and Limits of Psychological Experiments
- ④ Human Emergency Responses: A Device for Survival
- ⑤ Social Psychologists' Efforts to Secure Generalizability

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

- |   | (A)  | (B)        |
|---|------|------------|
| ① | high | increasing |
| ② | low  | altering   |
| ③ | low  | mimicking  |
| ④ | high | reducing   |
| ⑤ | low  | explaining |



DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Psychologists have spent years trying to discover the answer to the question, "What makes innovators different?" In one of the most thorough examinations of the subject, Harvard researchers spent six years and interviewed three thousand executives to find out. Their conclusions are interesting, but the investigators could have saved themselves a lot of time by simply asking Steve Jobs. According to the Harvard research, the number one skill that separates innovators from noncreative professionals is "associating": the ability to successfully connect seemingly unrelated questions, problems, or ideas from different fields. "The more diverse our experience and knowledge, the more connections the brain can make. Fresh inputs trigger new associations; for some, these lead to \_\_\_\_\_."

- ① novel ideas
- ② scientific proofs
- ③ moral lessons
- ④ cultural diversity
- ⑤ mistaken conclusions

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

The \_\_\_\_\_ of the Internet has begun to be realized. Hundreds of thousands of individuals earn money online through blogging. They promote a product that relates to the topic of their blogs. When someone purchases the product through their link, they get some of the money. Through websites like Amazon.com and eBay, millions of individuals have access to books, clothing, technology, art, and entertainment goods that they would not be likely to find in offline retail stores. Financial transactions can be successfully carried out online using services like PayPal. The vision that the creators of PayPal had in mind was a system that would permit people around the

world to be able to pay each other via the Internet.

\*transaction 거래

- ① safety device
- ② original intention
- ③ educational value
- ④ operational stability
- ⑤ commercial possibility

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Some men *thought* the world was flat until Columbus thought it to be round. The former thought was a belief held because men had not the energy or the courage to question what those about them accepted and taught, especially as it was suggested and seemingly confirmed by obvious sensible facts. The thought of Columbus was a *reasoned conclusion*. It marked the beginning of study into facts, of scrutiny and revision of evidence, of working out the implications of various hypotheses, and of comparing these theoretical results with one another and with known facts. Because Columbus did not accept unhesitatingly the current traditional theory, because he doubted and inquired, he arrived at his own conclusion. \_\_\_\_\_, and willing to believe what seemed impossible, he searched for evidence until he could prove his theory and beliefs.

- ① Curious about what safe reward was
- ② Skeptical of what seemed most certain
- ③ Responsible for how things turned out
- ④ Concerned about what the future might hold
- ⑤ Interested in how things are connected to one another

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Most dogs start practicing tug-of-war as puppies. They play tug with their littermates, pulling on ears, tails, and blankets. Some dogs are more cautious than others, and it might take a little while to get them going with tug-of-war.

- (A) Remember to always be dragging the toy away from the dog. We have never encountered a dog that likes having a toy pushed into her mouth.
- (B) The easiest way to get the dog going is to use a soft, bitefriendly toy, such as a sheepskin or an old, thick sock attached to a long rope. Drag the toy after you and have the dog chase it.
- (C) That can actually be an effective way to make her hate her toy, or even refuse to have anything in her mouth at all.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
- ④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

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

Successful people pay little attention to what the world tells them they cannot do and a lot of attention to their inner knowing. Babe Ruth, (A)[**considered / considering**] to be the greatest athlete of all time, and famous for setting the home run record, holds the record for strikeouts. The sculptor Rodin's father said, "I have an idiot for a son." Described as the worst pupil in the school, Rodin failed three times (B)[**gained / to gain**] admittance to the school of art. His uncle called him uneducable. What would you like to do (C)[**that / what**] others have told you is impractical or impossible? What would you be doing differently if you knew you can attain your goal?

- (A)                      (B)                      (C)
- ① considered ..... gained ..... what
- ② considered ..... to gain ..... that
- ③ considered ..... to gain ..... what
- ④ considering ..... gained ..... that
- ⑤ considering ..... to gain ..... what

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

On a daily basis, we're bombarded with competing demands on our attention. Think about all the things our brains have to attend to even when we're engaged in a relatively passive activity, like sitting at a coffee shop. We cannot possibly listen to the music, enjoy the taste of the coffee, and overhear the conversation at the next table, all while thinking about what we have to do at work later that day, what we're going to cook for dinner, and how we're going to pay for that big renovation we're doing on the house. To deal with this overload, our brains have a filter that only lets the most urgent information through to our consciousness. This filter is much like the spam blocker on your e-mail. Your spam blocker follows certain rules that tell it to delete harmful and unimportant e-mails without you even having to see or process them. The same thing goes on in our brains.

- ① What We Have to Listen to
- ② Our Brains Have a Spam Filter
- ③ Brain: The Essence of Our Existence
- ④ Why We Need Multitasking Abilities
- ⑤ How to Improve the Flow of Information

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Advertisers seek to reach a target audience consisting of those consumers most likely to be influenced favorably by their messages. Mass media such as broadcast television are extremely effective in reaching large, relatively undifferentiated audiences.

- (A) An antique dealer seeks to reach potential customers who are both geographically concentrated near the dealer's location and suitable in terms of income and taste. Such an advertiser would use certain periodicals, local newspapers, flyers, and, where available, direct-mail advertising.
- (B) Broadcast television is inefficient, however, for advertisers seeking small or specialized target audiences, such as potential buyers of expensive antiques.
- (C) Such media are useful vehicles for advertisers selling products such as soap, clothes, foodstuffs, or retail services that nearly every household might use.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B)    ② (B)-(A)-(C)    ③ (B)-(C)-(A)  
④ (C)-(A)-(B)    ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?2)

Regarding morality as an informal public system that applies to all rational persons explains many of the features of morality that almost everyone agrees upon. ① Normal adults are regarded as knowing what morality requires, prohibits, encourages, and allows, and this explains why ignorance of morality is not normally allowed as an excuse. ② It also explains why it is not considered irrational for any person to adopt morality as a guide, even as the ultimate guide, for her own conduct. ③ Terms such as "good", "bad", "right" and "wrong" do not stand subject to universal truth conditions at all; rather, they are relative to the traditions, convictions, or practices of an

individual or a group of people. ④ The account of morality as a public system that applies to all rational persons also explains why morality is regarded as inescapable. ⑤ No one can simply decide to withdraw from it; others will continue to judge a person morally regardless of her claim that she is above it or outside of it.

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

When people in those language groups were asked to rate words on a nine-point "happy-to-sad" scale, results were more positive than negative.

A recent study by University of Vermont data scientist Peter Dodds and colleagues found a universal positive bias in languages. ① Dodds and his team gathered billions of words from ten languages and 24 types of sources—books, news, social media, to name a few—then identified the 5,000 words most frequently used in each tongue. ② And when words were translated across languages, people rated those words from other languages similarly. ③ University of Pennsylvania linguist Mark Liberman says this big-data study supports previous anecdotal findings that humans tend to focus on the positive. ④ Will emotional gauges join economic indexes as a measure of well-being? ⑤ Dodds hopes so: "Without a metric for happiness, you can't improve it."

\*anecdotal 입증되지 않은

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

In 2001, researchers at Wayne State University asked a group of college volunteers to exercise for twenty minutes at a (A)[**preset / self-selected**] pace on each of three machines: a treadmill, a stationary bike, and a stair climber. Measurements of heart rate, oxygen consumption, and perceived effort were taken throughout all three workouts. The researchers expected to find that the subjects unconsciously targeted the same relative physiological intensity in each activity. Perhaps they would (B)[**automatically / intentionally**] exercise at 65 percent of their maximum heart rate regardless of which machine they were using. Or maybe they would instinctively settle into rhythm at 70 percent of their maximum rate of oxygen consumption in all three workouts. But that's not what happened. There was, in fact, no (C)[**consistency / variation**] in measurements of heart rate and oxygen consumption across the three disciplines. Instead, the subjects were found to have chosen the same level of perceived effort on the treadmill, the bike, and the stair climber.

\*treadmill 러닝머신

\*\*physiological 생리학적인

- | (A)             | (B)               | (C)             |
|-----------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ① preset        | ... intentionally | ... consistency |
| ② preset        | ... automatically | ... variation   |
| ③ self-selected | ... intentionally | ... variation   |
| ④ self-selected | ... intentionally | ... consistency |
| ⑤ self-selected | ... automatically | ... consistency |

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

Two leading creativity researchers, Howard Gruber and Sara Davis have argued that the tendency to \_\_\_\_\_ is so common among the most creative people that it should be regarded as standard practice. Gruber had a particular interest in Charles Darwin, who throughout his life alternated between research in geology, zoology, psychology, and botany, always with some projects in the foreground and others in the background competing for his attention. He undertook his celebrated

voyage on the Beagle with 'an ample and unprofessional vagueness in his goals'. And then there were his study of earthworms. This great scientist, who travelled the world, studied the finches of the Galapagos, developed a compelling account of the formation of coral reefs, and crafted the brilliant, controversial, convincingly argued theory of evolution, studied earthworms from every possible angle for more than forty years. Whenever Darwin was anxious, puzzled or at a loss, he could always turn his attention to the study of the humble earthworm.

\*finch 핀치새(참새과(科)의 작은 새)

- ① work on multiple projects
- ② embrace contradictory opinions
- ③ see common points between elements
- ④ minimize distraction to get things done
- ⑤ change the old pattern and make it new

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

My mother never let three of us forget that sisters are lifelong friends. Her wish like most parents' was to give us something that she never had. Growing up as an only child, she longed for siblings. When she gave birth to three daughters, the fulfillment of her dream had only just begun. She would frequently tell us how lucky we were. There were other, more subtle ways that she encouraged us \_\_\_\_\_. She constantly took us to places together—skating, shopping, swimming, so that we developed common interests. And when we were teenagers, she always punished us equally, giving us yet another bonding experience. Today I share things with my sisters that I do with no one else.

- ① to be creative
- ② to grow closer
- ③ to express ourselves
- ④ to live independently
- ⑤ to follow our dreams

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Hypnotism is now entering an era of wider acceptance and use. An event that occurred recently in a mental hospital proves that. A doctor examined a young woman in her late twenties.

- (A) They thought her paralysis was purely mental. At last the doctors reasoned hypnotism might help her. A hypnotist was called, and soon he put her into a trance. He told her she could walk across the room with a pair of canes near her bed.
- (B) A few months earlier she had fallen from a chair. It looked as if she had damaged her spine, causing paralysis. But X-rays showed no damage to her back. Doctors didn't think her fall had been serious.
- (C) Although she was weak for the last few months in bed, she was able to get across the room. Then the hypnotist told her she could walk with the aid of two nurses. Again she did as he said. Within three weeks she was out of the hospital, her paralysis cured.

\*trance 혼수 상태

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

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

If we are asked to describe the personality of our best friend, we say something like he is honest or she is kind. All of us, when it comes to personality, naturally think in terms of (A)[**absolutes / relatives**]: that a person is a certain way or is not a certain way. However, character isn't what we think it is; or rather, what we want it to be. It isn't a stable, easily identifiable set of closely related traits; it only seems that way. The reason we fall into the

error of thinking of personality as something (B)[**unified / variable**] is that we tend to think in terms of inherent traits and forget the role of situations. According to some social scientists, in doing this, we are (C)[**deceiving / enlightening**] ourselves about the ways humans behave. Some psychologists call this tendency the Fundamental Attribution Error(FAE).

- (A) (B) (C)
- ① absolutes ..... unified ..... deceiving  
 ② absolutes ..... variable ..... deceiving  
 ③ absolutes ..... unified ..... enlightening  
 ④ relatives ..... variable ..... deceiving  
 ⑤ relatives ..... variable ..... enlightening

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Television viewers are turning more and more toward their smart phones, iPods, and the Internet for their viewing pleasure. As the nation becomes more mobile and increasingly connected to the digital world, the demand for the news or their favorite television shows is changing. More and more viewers are expecting to watch their favorite shows at their convenience rather than at the time set by the networks. Recent technological innovations have allowed viewers to watch not only when they want but also where they want. ABC became the first major network to offer prime-time programming—*Lost and Desperate Housewives*—free on the Internet. The change is an effort to capture a larger and younger audience. Unlike their parents who say, "It's 9:00 o'clock, what's on?" this generation is more likely to say, "Hey, I've got a little time now. What should I watch?"

- ① TV Shows Are Changing Our Reality  
 ② Digital Devices Offer Some Disadvantages  
 ③ Technology Changes TV Viewing Habits  
 ④ TV Viewers Want to Be More Interactive  
 ⑤ We Can Watch Movies Free on the Internet



4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Chalk and blackboards first made their mark in higher education at elite military schools at the start of the 19th century. Decades of war and geopolitical turmoil, combined with sweeping changes to the scale and social organization of governments, put a new premium on training large groups of elite civil and military engineers. Mathematics was their essential tool, and would also become a gateway subject for efficiently sorting the best and brightest. Blackboards offered instructors a way of working quickly and visibly in front of the large groups of elite students who would now need to know mathematics to a greater degree than ever before. They also provided a setting for discipline, allowing those instructors to examine and correct the work of many students at once or in succession as they solved problems at the board.

\*turmoil 혼란

- ① The Advancement of Elite Education Institutes
- ② Math Instructors: Mentors for Future Engineers
- ③ Mathematics: A Key Factor of Military Campaigns
- ④ Military Schools' Roles in the Progress of Science
- ⑤ Blackboard: A Setting of Math Education for Elites

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Sometimes service offerings build mutual monitoring opportunities directly into the design and mechanics of the service itself. Taobao, China's equivalent of eBay, operates in a low-trust eco-system, where the transaction is arguably even less trustworthy online than it is in person. The biggest transactional difference between eBay and Taobao is that Taobao created a dedicated chat platform, so buyers and sellers can negotiate and monitor each other out in real time. And they hold the buyers' payments in an escrow account until they receive the product and are satisfied with it. In essence, Taobao not only mediates

business transactions, it also brokers \_\_\_\_\_ between buyers and sellers. These differences were among the reasons why eBay failed in China, and Taobao has emerged as the clear winner.

- ① more cash deals
- ② trust relationships
- ③ tax-related matters
- ④ fast delivery of goods
- ⑤ face-to-face transactions

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

When you watch a chase scene in an action movie, your heart races as well—you may be a little bit scared, or excited. Your body and mind may react like the experience is real, as though it is happening to you. That's what happens when you visualize: You ask for the experience and your mind believes that it is real, which creates the attraction for you to receive in your life. This technique is favored by many of the world's great coaches as they encourage athletes to visualize the actual race or contest ahead of time. Every stroke, step, and muscle exertion is vividly imagined. The idea is, when you see it in your mind, your body will surely follow. And, when the big day comes, mind and body are so well trained to act in unison that \_\_\_\_\_ is virtually assured.

- ① fierce competition
- ② group cooperation
- ③ ultimate performance
- ④ public reputation
- ⑤ visual observation

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

A tree seems to be vulnerable in many aspects. Its overall architectural and biological design would seem to doom it from the start. A narrow trunk topped by a gigantic sail made of leaves would seem to make it a structure destined to fall over in even a modest wind. The distance between the roots, which gather the water, and the leaves, which transform that water via photosynthesis, is a long, gravity-defying journey—in some cases a trip exceeding the length of a football field. Their initial growth, a very slow pace compared with the shrubs and weeds around them, would seem to set up a battle for sunlight and water they could never win. Yet, trees have not only survived but thrived.

- ① Various Uses of Trees
- ② A Tree: An Amazing Thing
- ③ Why Tree Species Are Decreasing
- ④ Trees: An Indicator of Earth's Health
- ⑤ How Trees Communicate with Each Other

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

The extinction of species is not normally considered an important element of neo-darwinian theory, in contrast to the opposite phenomenon called speciation. This is startling in the view of the special importance Darwin attached to extinction because the number of species extinctions in the history of life is almost the same as the number of originations. For an evolutionary biologist to ignore extinction is probably as foolhardy as for a demographer to ignore mortality. The past decade has seen a resurgence of interest in extinction, and yet research on the topic is still at a reconnaissance level, and our present understanding of its role in evolution is weak. Despite the uncertainties, extinction probably contains important elements. One reason is that the largest mass extinctions produce major

restructuring of the biosphere wherein some successful groups are eliminated, allowing previously minor groups to expand and diversify. And except for a few cases, there is little evidence that extinction is selective in the positive sense as argued by Darwin. It has generally been impossible to predict which species will be victims of an extinction event.

- ① the significance of evolution theory in biosphere
- ② the superiority of speciation over extinction
- ③ evolution overwhelming mythology
- ④ Darwin's theory in modern society
- ⑤ the role of extinction in evolution

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>3)</sup>

Eight thousand years ago, a Mesolithic artist painted a scene that imparts drama to a deep-rooted human greed. The painting is still there, on the wall of a cave in northern Spain. It portrays a human figure in a tree, enveloped in a cloud of insects. The insects are bees. ① This ancient evidence of our species-wide love of intense sweetness probably proves what must have been a practice or custom among those people who depicted their experience on a cave wall. ② Such quests for sweetness are characteristic of members of our species. ③ Chimpanzees and bonobos, primate relatives with which we share nearly 98 percent of our DNA, also rob beehives. ④ Beehives are made of walls, each of the same size, enclosing small hexagonal cells where honey and pollen are stored and bees are raised. ⑤ So far as can be told, wherever humans coexisted with bees, they went to great lengths to obtain the sweet, sticky syrup.

\*Mesolithic 중석기 시대의



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

In families that focus on independence, movement toward being one's own person is seen as (A)[**normal / abnormal**], rather than as a challenge to anyone else's authority. Clinging and needing are not emphasized. Similarly, there are not demands that a child have allegiance forever, simply because of membership in a family. The result is family members who want to be together, rather than feel (B)[**obliged / privileged**] to be together. There is also a respect for privacy rather than a demand to share everything. In families like this, the woman has a life of her own beyond being a mother and wife. She will model effective living for her children, rather than live her life for and through them. The parents feel that their own happiness is (C)[**insignificant / significant**], because without it there can be no family harmony.

\*allegiance 충성

- |            | (A)   | (B)        | (C)   |               |
|------------|-------|------------|-------|---------------|
| ① normal   | ..... | obliged    | ..... | insignificant |
| ② normal   | ..... | obliged    | ..... | significant   |
| ③ normal   | ..... | privileged | ..... | significant   |
| ④ abnormal | ..... | privileged | ..... | insignificant |
| ⑤ abnormal | ..... | privileged | ..... | significant   |

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Language affects how people think and what they pay attention to. Language allows us to perceive certain aspects of the world by naming them and to ignore other parts of the world by not naming them. For instance, if you work in a job such as fashion or interior design that deals with many different words for color distinctions, you will be able to perceive finer differences in color. Knowing various words for shades of white, such as *ecru*, *eggshell*, *cream*, *ivory*, *pearl*, *bone china white*, and *antique white*, actually helps you see differences in shades of white. Similarly, there are concepts that people do not fully perceive until \_\_\_\_\_. Think of words added to American English vocabulary in the last few years such as *google*, *texting*, *couch potato*, or

*mouse potato*. The behaviors to which those words refer certainly existed before the terms were created. But as a society, we did not collectively perceive these behaviors until language allowed us to name them.

- ① they satisfy their preferences
- ② a word is coined to describe them
- ③ many words have multiple meanings
- ④ they are captivated by their own illusions
- ⑤ they develop the capacity for mental categories

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

An object smaller than the distance between waves is a poor receiver for those waves.

Infrasound has the special characteristic of traveling well in the ground or water; in fact, the waves of an earthquake can be thought of as a form of infrasound. ① Because sound travels much faster in ground than in air, ground-borne vibrations, if perceived, can serve as an early warning system, arriving well before airborne sound from the same source arrives. ② Infrasound dissipates less rapidly in air, making it ideal for long-distance communication. ③ Perception of infrasound, however, presents some specific problems. ④ Thus, infrasonic receivers need to be large and tend to be found on the large animals able to generate infrasound. ⑤ This is probably the reason that infrasonic communication is used by only a few animals, and the best understood infrasonic communication system is the African elephants'.

\*infrasound 초저주파음

\*\*dissipate 소멸하다

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

One side effect of science is that it creates \_\_\_\_\_. The study of life was once limited to what the naked eye could see. Around the 1600s, the microscope was invented, opening many new dimensions that previously had not been known to exist. With the discovery of bacteria and microorganisms and their role in some diseases, the fields of microbiology and infectious disease emerged. There were many early theories of how life processes occurred, but eventually the study of organic chemistry came about through the analysis of chemical structures and reactions. Molecules were eventually 'discovered,' then atoms, then subatomic particles, and then all sorts of bizarre sub-particles and forces. The search for the most fundamental building block of nature and life has been elusive and could possibly be an infinite regress.

- ① more fields of study
- ② ethical dilemmas
- ③ conflicts between people
- ④ practical treatments
- ⑤ scientific inventions

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

There is a lot of confusion in our society about \_\_\_\_\_. As anyone in the helping profession and human services knows, a person's motivation, perseverance, and gritting of the teeth are hugely important in achieving a goal. No question. Where the confusion sets in is when we generalize from this fact to an overall model of human development and achievement. This is the individualistic and self-reliant way of viewing the world. According to this view, it is you alone who are responsible for your success. As a model of development, this is nonsense. No one develops free of local institutions, social

networks, and government projects and programs. And the social class of one's parents—widely acknowledged as a critical predictor of one's own prospects—is affected by a whole range of factors ranging from local economic conditions to tax policy that are well beyond individual control.

- ① the assessment of personal success
- ② the concept of community organization
- ③ the role of individual efforts in achievement
- ④ the growing income inequality among people
- ⑤ the correlation between economic status and IQ

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

The growing seasons for tea in different geographic areas vary greatly. ① In a few locations with prime conditions, particularly at latitudes near the equator, tea can be harvested year-round. ② At higher elevations in areas farther from the equator, the productive season may be limited to only one or two flushes of new growth. ③ For example, Kenya, which lies on the equator, is one of the countries with the potential of year-round harvests, while farmers in areas of Shandong Province, the most northern tea farms in China, begin harvest in April and end in September. ④ China's tea industry has great advantages on natural resources, geography, varieties of tea and technology. ⑤ Throughout the more than forty countries that grow tea commercially, there is a wide range in conditions that lead to the great variations of harvest times and in the flavors of the teas they produce.

\*flush (새잎이) 돋아남

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

Given these factors, the popularity of black turnout gear by some firefighters is somewhat puzzling.

Black uniforms are viewed more negatively by people than light-colored uniforms, in a variety of situations. Further, our findings show that many firefighters had concerns specific to black gear. ① The reason may lie in the psychological profile of the men and women who become firefighters. ② U.S. firefighters tend to be conservative and reluctant to change traditional gear. ③ For example, recent developments in European firefighter uniforms and helmets that are more form-fitting and have functional advantages are generally rejected by U.S. firefighters. ④ This can be due to two different factors: the desire to maintain their traditional image and the fact that they feel comfortable in the uniform they currently wear—they know and trust its functions and limitations. ⑤ Changing to a new uniform, which must protect you from life-threatening conditions, is not as simple as deciding on a new dress fashion.

\*turnout gear 방화복

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

Urbanites all over the world are highly energy conscious when it comes to saving their own energy when walking. They cross streets where it is most natural for them, avoid detours, obstacles, stairs, and steps, and prefer direct lines of walking everywhere. Their pleasure from direct walks can be seen clearly in city squares by their footsteps after a snowfall, and on countless newly-made paths across lawns. Walking directly to your destination is a natural response, often in a conflict with architects' rulers and the resulting right-angled urban projects. These right-angled design projects look neat and proper until the corners, lawns, and squares are stepped on in every direction. Many architects fail to incorporate the preferred

lines of walking to a reasonable extent in the design of complexes and landscaping.



Urbanites all over the world feel \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ when they walk in direct lines, which are seldom in \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ with architects' design.

- |             | (A)   | (B)        |
|-------------|-------|------------|
| ① bored     | ..... | harmony    |
| ② bored     | ..... | conflict   |
| ③ contented | ..... | harmony    |
| ④ contented | ..... | comparison |
| ⑤ secure    | ..... | conflict   |

6. 다음 (A), (B), (C)에서 어법에 맞는 표현을 골라 바르게 짝지은 것은?6)

Double Dutch is a style of jumping rope in which there are two participants turning two ropes while either one or two participants jump through the ropes. Double Dutch is a dynamic form of jumping rope that kids really love. In addition to its (A)[is / being] a beneficial cardiovascular exercise, Double Dutch also improves coordination and quickness. Furthermore, because it requires three to four participants working closely together, it is also great for (B)[development / developing] cooperative skills among children. At the most advanced levels, Double Dutch is also being done as an extreme competition sport (C)[where / which] groups of kids are doing high-energy dancing routines that are truly amazing.

\*cardiovascular 심장 혈관의

- |         | (A)   | (B)         | (C)         |
|---------|-------|-------------|-------------|
| ① is    | ..... | development | ..... where |
| ② is    | ..... | developing  | ..... which |
| ③ being | ..... | development | ..... which |
| ④ being | ..... | developing  | ..... which |
| ⑤ being | ..... | developing  | ..... where |

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?¹)

The standards of beauty portrayed by the media in our society ①are narrow and inflexible. Television, mobile phones, magazines, computers and advertising billboards bombard us constantly with images of slim, beautiful people. ②Because the media's powerful presence in our lives we see more images of people than we do real faces of our family and friends. A young person today is thought to ③be exposed to more images of physical perfection in one day than a young woman one or two generations ago would have seen throughout her entire adolescence. This has the effect of making exceptional good looks ④seem normal, real, and achievable. Many studies show that looking at pictures of slim, beautiful models has a negative impact on body image. People are adversely affected by the rigid images of beauty that surround ⑤them in the media.

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

Discipline is important for children of all ages. At whatever age, the goal is not to punish, but rather to teach self-control. First of all, your child should learn by seeing the (A)[**consequences / triggers**] of his actions. For example, if he breaks a toy in anger, he should know that he will no longer be able to play with it. Time-out can also be used with children as young as three or four years of age. It involves taking a break away from a difficult situation and spending time in a less appealing place. One thing to keep in mind: When setting limits, it's important to always be (B)[**consistent / flexible**]. Rules should be the same for every caregiver of your child, and these rules must stay the same from one day to the next. When enforcing rules, keep a straight face. Laughing

when your child misbehaves doesn't send a message of (C)[**courtesy / disapproval**]. Then, your child might not take your discipline seriously, now or the next time.

- |   |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|
| (A)   | (B) | (C) |
| ① consequences ... consistent ... courtesy    |     |     |
| ② consequences ... flexible ... courtesy      |     |     |
| ③ consequences ... consistent ... disapproval |     |     |
| ④ triggers ... flexible ... courtesy          |     |     |
| ⑤ triggers ... consistent ... disapproval     |     |     |

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?³)

The pull effect of a destination can be positively influenced by the introduction and reinforcement of pro-tourism policies that make a destination more accessible. ① Governments, for example, can and often do employ awareness campaigns among the resident population to promote a welcoming attitude towards visitors, in order to foster a positive market image. ② However, because such campaigns depend on widespread social engineering, and because their effects can be counteracted by random acts of violence, positive outcomes cannot be guaranteed. ③ Most governments in developing countries encourage international tourism because tourists from wealthy countries usually spend more. ④ Furthermore, it is the behaviour of some tourists, and the structure and development of tourism itself, that often generate negative attitudes within the host community. ⑤ This implies that major structural changes to tourism itself, rather than awareness campaigns, may be required to foster a welcoming attitude.

## 4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Something extraordinary from a cognitive perspective happens when a group starts to sing together. On your own, you might get stuck after the first line of the song. Singing with a single friend, your companion might remember the first word of the second line and that keeps you going for another few words, but then neither of you can remember the third line just now. In a large group, no one has to be able to recollect the entire song. Just one person singing the first syllable of a word can trigger a recollection in another group member to bring the second syllable of that same word, which in turn can cue a group of people to that whole word and the next three words after it. Imagine this notion propagated through a large group of dozens or hundreds of people, and throughout every syllable of the song—a sort of group consciousness emerges in which no single member of the group can be said to know the song, but the group itself does.

\*propagate 전파하다

- ① Group Singing: A Secret Bridge to Solving Conflicts
- ② Magic of Singing Together: Recollecting Lyrics
- ③ How Melody Triggers Our Hidden Memories
- ④ Why Not Shape Your Life like a Song?
- ⑤ Which Comes First, Lyrics or Melody?

## 5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

A sleeping mother has the ability to identify the particular cry of her own baby. This is one of the bonding factors that has been forgotten because of the way in which we live today. Typically, there is now only one newborn baby in any family house or apartment, so there is no way to test this ability. In an ancient tribe, however, living in small huts in a tiny village settlement, a mother would have been able to hear any of the babies crying in the night. If she woke up every time one of them screamed for food, she might get no sleep at all. During the course of evolution she became programmed to awake only at the sound of

her own particular baby. This \_\_\_\_\_ is still there to this day, even though it is seldom used.

- ① affection      ② creativity      ③ sociability
- ④ intolerance      ⑤ sensitivity

## 6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

War is a series of blunders and frustrations. At the outset of World War II, Marshall understood he would have to \_\_\_\_\_. "I cannot afford the luxury of sentiment," he told later. "Mine must be cold logic. Sentiment is for others. I cannot allow myself to get angry. That would be fatal; it is too exhausting. My brain must be kept clear. I cannot afford to appear tired." The process was brutal. Marshall ended the careers of hundreds of colleagues. "He was once our dear friend, but he ruined my husband," a senior officer's wife observed after her husband had been displaced from his position. Organizing his department while war was about to begin, Marshall observed, "It is not easy to tell men where they have failed. My days seem to be filled with situations and problems where I must do the difficult, the hard thing."

- ① conceal his plans from everyone he knew
- ② first persuade the allies to accept his plan
- ③ earn the hearts of his colleagues and seniors
- ④ ruthlessly eliminate the incompetent from their jobs
- ⑤ reorganize his department as soon as the war was over



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1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

Physicians report that it is not uncommon for patients to be more interested in getting pills and in removing their symptoms than in changing a stressful lifestyle. Some see themselves as victims of their ailments rather than as being responsible for them. Psychologically oriented physicians, however, emphasize the role of *choice* and *responsibility* as critical determinants of our physical and psychological well-being. They challenge their patients to look at what they are doing to their bodies through lack of exercise, the substances they take in, and other damaging behavior. Although they may prescribe medication to lower a person's extremely high blood pressure or cholesterol, they inform the patient that medications can do only so much and that what is needed is a fundamental change in lifestyle. The patient is encouraged to share with the physician the responsibility for maintaining wellness.

- ① perceived benefits and risks of medications
- ② principles of preventive medicine and public health
- ③ increased emphasis on mental health and well-being
- ④ positive and negative habits that affect our overall health
- ⑤ efforts to teach patients to be responsible for their health

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

We become good people not by thinking good thoughts but by doing good deeds again and again, until they become part of our nature. ① That is why Moses Maimonides taught that it is better to give needy recipients one gold coin on a thousand different occasions than to give someone a thousand gold coins all at the same time. ② True, the net good to that one

person may equal, or even surpass, the combined good to the recipients of the smaller donations. ③ But for the person who gives the thousand gifts, if he opens up his hand again and again one thousand times, the trait of giving becomes part of him. ④ When you give a gift to someone, it has to be something that they will use over and over again. ⑤ Indeed, when we give repeatedly, or do any ethical deed again and again, it becomes part of our character.

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

Speaking or saying what comes to mind is entirely different from writing.

It is said that writing is much more than just words on a page. In my experiences, I have found that to be true. ① It is also said that actions speak louder than words. ② However, if we really think about it, the words on a page are the product of thinking and physically writing or typing—both of which are actions. ③ This is because in writing, unlike speaking, the deep, inner thoughts are physically written down to form a piece of writing that often reveals an insight and expresses the author's thoughts, moods, and feelings. ④ You no longer have a long array of disjointed words and thoughts aimlessly wandering around with no structure or order, as you often would when speaking your mind about something distressing or emotionally delighting. ⑤ Those disjointed thoughts are certainly fruitful, but sometimes they need to be written down and physically seen in order to have meaning and clarity.



4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

In discussions of design, the terms convergence and divergence are often mentioned. These concepts are used to capture two basic approaches in design thinking.

- (A) This, however, does not mean that the whole design process is a continuous convergence from the broad initial situation to the narrow final solution. Rather, a design process is driven by the will to learn as much as possible about different opportunities existing in a particular situation.
- (B) It creates a deeper understanding and a more detailed and narrowly focused proposal. Since the final outcome is usually an artifact, a system, or a specification, the design process always ends in a convergence phase with the focus on one specific solution.
- (C) Divergence is an approach where the designer expands her thinking to cover broader issues, find more alternatives, and explore more opportunities. It is a process that creates more information and options. Convergence is about focusing on a specific solution or a synthesis of several ideas.

\*convergence 수렴

\*\*divergence 발산

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

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

We know that our brains rely on shortcuts to decide whether something is a good idea or not, and one shortcut comes from the social signals we get from our in-group. In other words, if people similar to us are demonstrably in favor of something, we'll tend to support it, too. For example, Australian researchers found that people laughed more at a TV comedy when they thought the canned laughter track was a recording of people like them. When researchers from Harvard and Yale spoke to fifteen hundred adults about the arguments for

and against HPV vaccination, they found that the participants were much more willing to agree with doctors who subtly signaled that they held similar political views. So, when we're seeking to persuade someone of something, it helps to emphasize that \_\_\_\_\_.

\*canned laughter 녹음된 웃음소리

- ① how they act might affect the range of their opportunities  
② others in their group already think our ideas are wonderful  
③ our ideas are so original that no one could have invented them  
④ we all have different viewpoints owing to different life experiences  
⑤ the self-interest of each person will act against the mutual interest

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

There is data showing that rats, one of the most widely used laboratory animals, can \_\_\_\_\_ individual humans. Rats were allowed to explore one of two humans for 10-minute sessions over 14 days. The animals climbed on the handler's body and were talked to and fed treats during these brief exposures. They were then tested on a long table with the familiar person at one end and a stranger at the other. After carefully sniffing the unfamiliar person, all subjects walked to the other end of the table and climbed onto the body of the familiar handler. Five months later all subjects remembered who had handled them initially. In subsequent studies using different rats, subjects were given only five sessions to become familiar with a handler. No food was used. Again, subjects all selected the familiar person during testing. The final test involved exposure to a human for only a single session without food, and the results were the same.

- ① imitate    ② deceive    ③ tease  
④ manipulate    ⑤ discriminate

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

The other day, while riding in an airplane flying at 30,000 feet, I had a sudden realization. I knew nothing about the pilot, beyond the sound of his voice. I couldn't even remember his name because I had not been paying close attention when he made his welcoming announcement. Yet I was there, feeling comfortable and safe. I realized that I was lacking a lot of other important information about the situation I was in. Who were the mechanics that checked the plane before it took off? Who had put in the fuel? Who had performed the routine maintenance? Who were the air traffic controllers that were watching the little spot on their tracking screens, the little spot that contained my life and the lives of my fellow passengers? The awareness of \_\_\_\_\_ really came home to me.

- ① what impact air travel could have on us
- ② how many people overcame the fear of flying
- ③ how much trust we put in complete strangers
- ④ what great new ideas we got from traveling
- ⑤ how fast technology changed our lives

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

One of the instances in which \_\_\_\_\_ includes a situation in which one has an immediate option that is in conflict with a preference that is not currently available. For instance, a child may be taken to a toy store to buy a desired toy only to find out that the desired object is out of stock and will not arrive for another week. In such situations, parents are quick to point out the possibility of choosing another toy that is currently available. However, choosing the currently available toy generally eliminates the possibility of receiving the more preferred toy when it arrives. The

question here is whether the child will choose to wait for the preferred toy to arrive or whether he will opt for the currently available but less desirable alternative. In such situations, children often opt to reject the currently available alternative, choosing to wait for their original choice.

- ① one blames others for one's choice
- ② one is easily drawn by alternatives
- ③ one takes one's privilege for granted
- ④ one imposes self-regulatory processes on oneself
- ⑤ one is invariably self-confident in persuading others

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

Driving is, for most of us, what psychologists call an overlearned activity. It is something we are so well ① **practiced** at that we are able to do it without much conscious thought. That makes our life easier, and it is ② **how** we become good at things. Think of an expert tennis player. A serve is a complex maneuver with many different components, but ③ **the better** we become at it, the less we think of each individual step. One of the interesting things about learning and attention ④ **are** that once something becomes automated, it gets executed in a rapid string of events. If you try to pay attention, you ⑤ **screw it up**. This is why the best hitters in baseball do not necessarily make the best hitting coaches.

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

The absolute reliance which the anxious patient is compelled to place in his physician shows the need of keen moral sense in those who practice the art of medicine. In education, moral and intellectual activity cannot be advantageously divorced. One portion of our complex nature can be developed while other portions are entirely ignored or injured. Our medical schools, while sharpening the intellectual faculties of their students, are not careful that their teaching brings no deterioration of that important faculty of the students, the moral sense. As the moral sense is unequally developed in human beings, but is indispensable to the physician in his relations with patients, any apathy or negligence in this respect by the trainers of youth may become a national danger. Medical schools are of significance in educating our health guardians to recognize the special value of human conscience in the profession, but they fail in their duty.



By \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ moral considerations, medical schools make our intelligent youth more \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

- | (A)            | (B)                  |
|----------------|----------------------|
| ① undervaluing | ..... conscienceless |
| ② undervaluing | ..... eminent        |
| ③ overvaluing  | ..... competent      |
| ④ overvaluing  | ..... indifferent    |
| ⑤ disregarding | ..... pessimistic    |

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

The theory of E-prime argues that if you wrote and spoke English without the verb *to be*, you'd describe events more accurately. For example, when you say, "Johnny is a failure," the verb *is* implies that "failure" is in Johnny rather than in your observation of Johnny. The verb *to be* (in forms such as *is*, *are*, and *am*) also implies (A)[**permanence / variation**]; the implication is that because failure is in Johnny,

it will always be there; Johnny will always be a failure. A more (B)[**erroneous / precise**] statement might be "Johnny failed his last two math exams." Consider this theory as applied to your thinking about yourself. When you say, for example, "I'm not good at public speaking" or "I'm unpopular" or "I'm lazy," you imply that these qualities are in you. But these are simply (C)[**evaluations / solutions**] that may be incorrect or, if at least partly accurate, may change over time.

- | (A)          | (B)             | (C)               |
|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|
| ① permanence | ..... erroneous | ..... evaluations |
| ② permanence | ..... precise   | ..... evaluations |
| ③ permanence | ..... precise   | ..... solutions   |
| ④ variation  | ..... erroneous | ..... solutions   |
| ⑤ variation  | ..... precise   | ..... solutions   |

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

A cynic might argue that these findings only illustrate the docile submissiveness of the public.

Two thousand years ago, the Roman poet Virgil offered this simple counsel to those seeking to choose correctly: "Believe an expert." ① That may or may not be good advice, but as a description of what people actually do, it can't be beaten. ② For instance, when the news media present an acknowledged expert's views on a topic, the effect on public opinion is dramatic. ③ A single expert-opinion news story in the *New York Times* is associated with a 2% shift in public opinion nationwide, according to a 1993 study described in the *Public Opinion Quarterly*. ④ And the researchers writing in the *American Political Science Review* in 1987 found that when the expert's view was aired on national television, public opinion shifted as much as 4%. ⑤ However, a fairer explanation is that, amid the complexity of contemporary life, a well-selected expert offers a valuable and efficient shortcut to good decisions.

\*docile 유순한, 고분고분한

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

There are two categories of values: intrinsic and instrumental. Intrinsic values are those we uphold regardless of the benefits or costs. Patriotism, as a value, demands sacrifices and is sometimes ①advantageous as far as individual well-being is concerned. Nevertheless, hundreds of millions of people have died to ②defend their country throughout the course of history, because patriotism is an intrinsic value. In contrast, a value is instrumental when we support it because it is directly ③beneficial to us. Let us assume that a country is dedicated to economic growth and to this end emphasizes work, productivity, and investment. If decisions favorable to development only answer to an instrumental value of an economic nature, such as increased wealth, the country's effort will ④decline as soon as the degree of wealth is attained. That is why the intrinsic values are ⑤indispensable for sustained development.

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

At noon of Sunday, the 6th of July, the fiesta exploded. There was (A)[**any / no**] other way to describe it. People had been coming in all day from the country, but they were assimilated in the town and you did not notice them. The square was as quiet in the hot sun as on any other day. The peasants were in the outlying wine-shops. There they were drinking, getting ready for the fiesta. They had come in so recently from the plains and the hills that it was necessary (B)[**that / what**] they make their shift in values gradually. They could not start in paying cafe prices. They got their money's worth in the wine-shops. Money still had a definite value in hours worked and bushels of

grain sold. Late in the fiesta it would not matter what they (C)[**paid / were paid**], nor where they bought.

- (A) (B) (C)  
 ① any ..... that ..... paid  
 ② any ..... that ..... were paid  
 ③ no ..... that ..... paid  
 ④ no ..... what ..... paid  
 ⑤ no ..... what ..... were paid

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?³)

The mimic octopus displays weird and mysterious defensive behaviors. It is famous for its ability to mimic the shape and behavior of other animals that are less likely to get eaten than a tasty octopus. ① This octopus can flatten its body and move across the sand, trailing its arms, with the same motion as a flounder. ② It can swim above the mud with its striped arms outspread, looking like a poisonous jellyfish. ③ It can narrow the width of its combined slender body and arms to look like a striped sea snake. ④ The mimic octopus is also the only known octopus species that goes across tunnels to search for food. ⑤ The mimic octopus uses its legs to create a false body in the shape of a flatfish and then swims close to the seabed, acting just like the poisonous fish.

\*flounder [어류] 도다리

4. 밑줄 친 **this rough-and-ready wisdom will unite our mix of nationalities**가 다음 글에서 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The very term common sense has to be treated carefully, for it is not as common as it seems. British dictionaries define it as "judgment gained from experience rather than study"; the American lexicon describes it as "judgment that is sound but unsophisticated." Academics are uncomfortable with common sense, which tends to preempt their research by coming to the same conclusion months earlier. But we must not think that **this rough-and-ready wisdom will unite our mix of nationalities**. Common sense, although basic and unsophisticated, cannot be neutral. It is derived from experience, but experience is culture-bound. It is common sense in Germany and Sweden to form an orderly bus line. In Naples and Rio it is common sense to get on the bus before anyone else. It would seem to be common sense for the Japanese to have discarded the Chinese writing system, which does not suit their language and which takes ten years for Japanese children to learn, but they have not done so.

\*preempt 선취하다, 선매권에 의해 얻다

- ① Problems are caused by our blind faith in common sense.
- ② Our judgment from experience hardly reaches absolute truth.
- ③ Our interpretations of common sense are anything but universal.
- ④ What we refer to as common sense is applied across the borders.
- ⑤ Sound but unsophisticated knowledge is subject to our radical doubt.

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

In economic theory, \_\_\_\_\_ comes from providing key information that changes consumers' choices, which in turn creates new incentives for businesses to align their practices with the public's priorities. The more systematic and comprehensive that becomes, the better the choices for buyers. That is, shoppers would be alert to which piece of clothing was

manufactured in a model factory, which in a horrific sweatshop. Bringing such information to the surface at the point of purchase puts into competitive play these otherwise hidden dimensions. Suddenly we could make choices that would shift market share on the basis of a range of ecological virtues—that will do the least harm to the environment—in addition to price and quality. In such a market, virtuous products and companies would be rewarded with more sales and bottom feeders would lose.

\*sweatshop 저임금으로 노동력을 착취하는 공장

- ① purchasing power
- ② marketing strategy
- ③ environmental policy
- ④ transparency's power
- ⑤ organizational cooperation

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

The last war you fought is a danger, even if you won it. It is fresh in your mind. If you were victorious, you will tend to repeat the strategies you just used, for success makes you lazy; if you lost, you may be indecisive. Do not think about the last war. Ted Williams, perhaps baseball's greatest pure hitter, made a point of always trying to forget his last at-bat. Whether he'd gotten a home run or a strikeout, he put it behind him. No two at-bats are the same, even against the same pitcher, and Williams wanted an open mind. The minute he got back to the dugout, he started focusing on what was happening in the game taking place. \_\_\_\_\_ is by far the best way to get rid of the past and forget the last war.

\*at-bat (야구의) 타석

\*\*dugout 선수 대기소

- ① Learning from the failure
- ② Exposing yourself to conflict
- ③ Giving in and losing yourself
- ④ Reexamining all your basic principles
- ⑤ Paying attention to the details of the present



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1. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 **a peculiar one**이 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

While swimming peacefully in an Alaskan river, a salmon suddenly was caught by an eagle. As it soared into the sky with its prey, the eagle suddenly spotted another giant bird heading straight for it. Without hesitation, the frightened eagle fled for its life. It decided to give up dinner rather than become dinner, releasing the salmon from its grips. The pilot of the Alaska Airlines Boeing 737 (that had frightened the eagle) watched as the fish collided with the cockpit window. Concerned about the possible damage to the plane, the pilot of the Anchorage-bound jetliner made an emergency landing in Yakutat, 200 miles from its origin. Mechanics made a careful inspection of the plane's exterior, looking for dents, holes, or other structural damage. None was found, except for a greasy spot with some scales on the windshield. The incident was recorded as quite **a peculiar one** in aviation history.

- ① the non-existent traces of an accident
- ② the collision between a fish and a jetliner
- ③ the help a migratory bird gave a jetliner
- ④ the emergency landing due to a sudden engine problem
- ⑤ the way a crowd of wild birds caused a jetliner to break down

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Not all cultures in the world have developed words for numbers. Even if they do have counting systems and words for numbers, those systems and words may be quite different. The Piraha tribe, which lives along the banks of the Amazon River in Brazil, has just three number words—one for the number 1, one for the number 2, and one that indicates "many." Does this lack of number words interfere with people's ability to deal with larger numerical

quantities? Peter Gordon conducted experiments with members of the Piraha tribe and found that indeed it does. He presented them with matching tasks where he lined up specific numbers of batteries and asked them to line up an equal amount. Although the Piraha were able to complete this task well for numbers of up to three, their performance declined as the numbers increased. This finding may indicate that we do not have an innate ability to count beyond small numbers. A lack of words for larger numbers may prevent people from thinking about those larger quantities.

- ① Number: The Basic Component of Mathematics
- ② Why Do All Cultures Have Similar Number Words?
- ③ The Significance of Knowledge of Mathematics
- ④ Is It Possible to Count Without Words for Numbers?
- ⑤ The Number Sense: The Foundation of Civilization

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것을 고르시오?3)

Television is a method of communication ①**which** depends upon reaching a great number of people. Like printing, television is in itself not an idea, or power, or good or bad. It is simply a method ②**by which** ideas and experiences can be communicated faster to more people. Television is costly to the producers of the communication and ③**relatively** cheap to the receivers. While the printed words, being relatively permanent, ④**communicate** to a large number of people over centuries, television communicates, using both pictures and words, to ⑤**million of** people at the same moment. Moreover, television appeals not only to those who can read but to those who can't.

\*flounder [어류] 도다리



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

In one study, half the participants were induced to tell a lie. A previous participant (actually a confederate) told them all about the study and what the correct answers to a test were before the experimenter arrived. Soon thereafter, the experimenter came and asked participants if they had heard anything at all about the study. All participants said no. Thus, half of the participants lied because in fact they had heard about the study. After the study was over, the experimenter said that participants were free to go, but added that if they had extra time they could help him fill in questionnaires for another study—an incredibly boring task. Participants who had not been induced to lie volunteered to help fill in questionnaires for 2 minutes more on average, whereas participants who had been induced to lie volunteered to help fill in questionnaires for 63 minutes more.



According to the above study, when people felt \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ about something they had done, they tried to wipe away that feeling by being more \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_.

(A) (B)

- ① guilty ..... helpful
- ② guilty ..... indifferent
- ③ proud ..... passive
- ④ proud ..... indifferent
- ⑤ bored ..... helpful

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The information I have accumulated in my head does not all point in the same direction. Instead of disturbing me, this gives me a sense of freedom. Learning is only the beginning. Writing history, I have always searched for truth, as honestly and diligently as possible, but when I finish, I realize that I have written a work of fiction, for I have selected fragments of what I perceive as the truth and pieced them together in my own way to create a picture that seems plausible to me. Nobody can re-create or remember the past exactly as

it was. I applaud artists who have shown that the world is much more than it appears to the casual glance and who have had the courage to \_\_\_\_\_. Like them, I have also sought to liberate the memories of the past from the iron chains of chronology by juxtaposing events and ideas from different contexts so as to illuminate their universal significance.

\*chronology 연대기

\*\*juxtapose 나란히 놓다

- ① highlight the most challenging aspects of their work
- ② explore classical works of literature both new and old
- ③ risk harsh criticisms from their colleagues and opponents
- ④ acknowledge their mistakes when they think that it's what's needed
- ⑤ rearrange its elements as a way of extracting more profound messages

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

There is a reason that prey animals form foraging groups, and that is increased vigilance. An individual redshank is faced with a choice when feeding. It could spend all of its time being vigilant, looking out for approaching ① **predators**. If it did so, it would certainly significantly reduce the chance that it would be taken by surprise, but it would also ② **starve**. A bird with its head in the air scanning for predators cannot at the same time have its head down searching for food. In reality of course an individual balances the two behaviors in accordance with the situation in which it finds itself, and as a member of a group it can shift the balance towards ③ **feeding**. The bigger the flock of birds, the less time an individual bird devotes to ④ **relaxation**. This is possible because the ⑤ **presence** of many sets of eyes in the flock effectively means that there is always somebody on the look out.

\*vigilance 경계

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1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

We tend to think of food in terms of calories and fat. If you had to rank a list of foods from top to bottom, the unhealthiest being at the bottom, you wouldn't have a problem putting tomatoes near the top and cookies near the bottom. But I want you to try to begin to see foods in terms of how hydrating they are, and not whether they are "good", or "bad." From this perspective, tomatoes still would rank high, and things such as cookies, chips, pastries, and high-fat and high-sugar foods would rank near the bottom. The bottom dwellers are low in water and actually can be dehydrating. When we consume foods that contain high levels of water, our bodies don't have to expend precious water to digest and process those foods. The water we eat goes toward replenishing our cellular water and maintaining optimal cellular functions.

- ① the relationship between diet and health
- ② the danger of eating foods with much fat
- ③ the function of cellular water in the body
- ④ the kinds of foods with necessary nutrients
- ⑤ the importance of eating juicy foods for body water

2. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

When people are asked about health care in this country, 90% of adults say that the health care system is in crisis: this is what many news stories and experts tell the public. But when people are asked about their own health care, almost 90% feel that their health care is of good quality. About 63% of people think other people's doctors are too interested in making money, but only 20% think their own doctor is too interested in making money. People are using elements they have learned in media

messages to dominate their perception of a pattern in real life. They accept a faulty belief because they do not take their own real-life experience into account when inferring a pattern; that is, they do not use induction well, instead preferring to use elements from mass media stories and not the elements from their own lives when inferring a pattern.



People's \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ perceptions of patterns in real life have to do with the \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ of information used for inferring the patterns.

(A) (B)

- ① inconsistent ..... source
- ② inconsistent ..... complexity
- ③ accurate ..... amount
- ④ accurate ..... complexity
- ⑤ scientific ..... source

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

Ambiguity refers to the possibility that an object, action, or situation may be subject to more than one interpretation. It is an artistic device used deliberately to enrich the work by suggesting that ① multiple meanings can be drawn from a single detail. For example, a character may be impelled by ② contrary impulses, such as ruthless pursuit of power and genuine love for his friends; thus his every action can be judged with ③ identical perspectives. In expository writing, where your aim is clear communication, ambiguity is a fault; it simply means ④ vagueness. In literature, however, it reflects the richness of human experience, because it ⑤ permits more than one interpretation. It also reflects the difficulties of perceiving the significance of experience.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Let's consider not how plants manage to survive assaults by herbivores, but how herbivores cope with noxious plants. That is, the puzzle that I'm going to mention is no longer that the world is green but that the greenery of the forest has holes made by creatures who do not die after dining. Detoxifying countermeasures are the foundation of the herbivores' ability to eat poisoned plants, but insects also try to dodge around the defenses by feeding on those parts of plants they are most able to digest. It is no coincidence that the green caterpillar in the forest feeds on young maple leaves. Maples, like many tree species, defend their leaves with bitter tannins. Tannins are effective deterrents only in high concentrations, so young leaves have not yet accumulated enough of these chemicals to make them noxious. If the same caterpillar were to hatch in August it would face a forest steeped in tannin. The springtime emergence of many herbivores \_\_\_\_\_.

\*herbivore 초식 동물[곤충]

- ① puts limits on the plants they can feed on
- ② allows them to sidestep the plants' defenses
- ③ helps them avoid assaults by their predators
- ④ lets them develop a digestive system for poisoned plants
- ⑤ gives them the ability to destroy the plants' defense system

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

For most fans, sports are what they are—games played by amateurs and professionals alike. Sports provide us with opportunities to cheer and boo; they motivate and deflate us; and they bring joy and sorrow. Athletes have personal lives and sometimes their off-the-field endeavors affect their game performance. Owners of professional sports teams make decisions that are often based on economics and such decisions may lead to an inevitable trading away of fan favorite players or the signing of players that will help to bring a championship to the community that plays host to the team. These two examples merely

represent the tip of the iceberg of sports' \_\_\_\_\_. In other words, sports possess multiple layers that allow for analysis from a variety of sport talk show hosts and from fans themselves. In fact, sports are so multifaceted and so ingrained in society that it has often been said that sports are a microcosm of society itself.

\*microcosm 소우주

- ① equality      ② innovation      ③ generosity
- ④ complexity      ⑤ cooperation

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

As for tragedy, what story could be starker 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.

- (A) 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 sanctuary elsewhere.
- (B) The new island home they chose lacked the benefits of the old in one terrible way. Humans could access it with comparative ease, and they did! Within just a few years the last pitiful remnant of this once-plentiful species was entirely eliminated.
- (C) The very last colony found safety on a special island, one protected from the ravages 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.

- 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 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)

The Internet and communication technologies play an ever-increasing role in the social lives of young people in developed societies. Adolescents have been quick to immerse themselves in technology with most ① **using** the Internet to communicate. Young people treat the mobile phone as an essential necessity of life and often prefer to use text messages to communicate with their friends. Young people also ② **increasingly** access social networking websites. As technology and the Internet are a familiar resource for young people, it is logical ③ **what** they would seek assistance from this source. This has been shown by the increase in websites that provide therapeutic information for young people. A number of 'youth friendly' mental health websites ④ **have** been developed. The information ⑤ **presented** often takes the form of Frequently Asked Questions, fact sheets and suggested links. It would seem, therefore, logical to provide online counselling for young people.

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

Over the last 30 years there has been increasing evidence that play in 'natural environments' has a multitude of ① **benefits**. These include the development of social skills, language and comprehension, physical activity, improved physical and mental health, and environmental learning. Research shows that ② **expanding** children's outdoor play experience risks damaging their physical, mental and emotional development, leaving them less prepared for the adult world and also less interested in the environment. Linkages have been made between the ③ **lack** of nature in children's lives and the rise in obesity, attention

disorders, and depression giving rise to the concept of nature deficit disorder. Opportunities for children to engage ④ **directly** with nature have been reduced, leading to what has been called the 'extinction of experience.' The evidence suggests that the ⑤ **earlier** children are introduced to the natural environment, the more likely they are to return and access this space in later life.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

If we carefully observe nature's laws, we can perceive that everything interacts in a mutual exchange. For example, a forest thrives because of this interaction. Although the tree draws up minerals from the soil in which it is rooted, it will return those vital minerals later in the autumn when it sheds its leaves. The leaves fall upon the forest floor and are broken down into humus and the natural process returns the nutrients to the soil. Thus, there is a constant mutual exchange. The tree breathes out oxygen and humans and animals breathe in the oxygen. In like manner, animals and humans breathe out carbon dioxide which the trees and other vegetation breathe in. The lesson of nature here is clear: \_\_\_\_\_.

\*humus 부엽토

- ① the strong survive and the weak perish
- ② we are occasionally evaluated by what we do
- ③ we can't learn what we haven't been taught
- ④ we can still make mistakes and be forgiven
- ⑤ we must give if we are going to receive in life

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

In her 1850 preface to *Wuthering Heights* and *Agnes Grey*, Charlotte Brontë gives a detailed account of the reasons behind her decision to use a male pseudonym. She writes that adopting a masculinized pseudonym was an unsophisticated decision based on a 'vague impression.' However, Brontë's anxieties did not stem from the fear that her gender would block her quest for a publisher. Rather, she worried that \_\_\_\_\_. The Brontë sisters perceived themselves to be rebels, but not because they were breaking into a male-dominated field. On the contrary, they wanted to distance themselves from the large group of women who were then writing domestic fiction: "we veiled our own names... because—without at the time suspecting that our mode of writing and thinking was not what is called feminine...—we noticed how critics sometimes use for their chastisement the weapon of personality, and for their reward, a flattery, which is not true praise."

\*pseudonym 필명

\*\*chastisement 신랄한 비난

- ① her work would be dismissed as typically feminine writing
- ② her name could be confused with that of a notable author
- ③ her fake name did not suit the genre she was writing
- ④ it would distance her from all of her previous works
- ⑤ she might be blamed for hiding her real name

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

The founders of utilitarianism are the English philosophers Jeremy Bentham and John Stuart Mill. To a large extent, the goal of utilitarians is to apply the logic of individual decision making to questions concerning morality and public policy. The starting point of utilitarianism is the notion of *utility*—the level of happiness or satisfaction that a person receives from his or her circumstances. Utility is a measure of well-being and, according to utilitarians, is the ultimate objective of all public and private

actions. The proper goal of the government, they claim, is to maximize the sum of utility of everyone in society.

The utilitarian case for redistributing income is based on the assumption of *diminishing marginal utility*. It seems reasonable that an extra dollar of income provides a poor person with more additional utility than an extra dollar would provide to a rich person. In other words, as a person's income rises, the extra well-being derived from an additional dollar of income falls. This plausible assumption, together with the utilitarian goal of maximizing total utility, implies that the government should try to achieve a more equal distribution of income. The argument is simple. Imagine that Peter and Paul are the same, except that Peter earns \$80,000 and Paul earns \$20,000. In this case, taking a dollar from Peter to pay Paul will reduce Peter's utility and raise Paul's utility. But because of diminishing marginal utility, Peter's utility falls by less than Paul's utility rises. Thus, this redistribution of income \_\_\_\_\_, which is the utilitarian's objective.

\*utilitarianism 공리주의

\*\*marginal utility 한계 효용

5. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① Can Morality Be Determined by the Notion of Utility?
- ② Limitations of the Public Policy Based on Utilitarianism
- ③ Public Policies to Realize Utilitarianism: Impossible in Reality
- ④ Diminishing Marginal Utility: A Core Factor to Damage Equality
- ⑤ Utilitarianism: How It Can Be Applied to Income Distribution Policy

6. 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?6)

- ① benefits the rich
- ② raises total utility
- ③ allows for diversity
- ④ makes incomes even
- ⑤ enhances communication

