

COMBO

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InSIGHT on WEB

인사이트온웹



사 용 매 뉴 얼

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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. ·교3은 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	·교3은 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	

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

For example, the first step in servicing or installing equipment is talking with the clients to understand how they used the equipment.

The customer service representatives in an electronics firm under major restructuring were told they had to begin selling service contracts for their equipment in addition to installing and repairing them. This generated a great deal of resistance. ① To the service representatives, learning to sell was a very different game from what they had been playing. ② But it turned out they already knew a lot more about sales than they thought. ③ The same is true in selling. ④ The salesperson first has to learn about the customer's needs. ⑤ The service representatives also had a great deal of product knowledge and hands-on experience, which is obviously important in sales.

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

"Parachute reporting" is a type of journalism that involves rushing a news team to the ① scene of breaking news to report on what is happening. Advocates of parachute reporting ② justify it on the grounds that reporters can provide insights that are not influenced by news agency reporters. Foreign correspondents stationed abroad full-time would be more ③ inappropriate, they acknowledge, but too expensive for most news organizations. Parachute reporting, by this logic, is better than none. Critics are ④ skeptical, because they believe that the strategy has more to do with entertainment than news value. Moreover, they contend that the reports tend to be superficial, and frequently inaccurate; the journalists often lack adequate preparation, expertise, or local contacts and sometimes ⑤ distort the content.

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁾

Imitation seems to be a key to the transmission of valuable practices among non-humans. The most famous example is that of the macaque monkeys on the island of Koshima in Japan.

- (A) In the early 1950s, Imo, a one-year-old female macaque, somehow hit upon the idea of washing her sweet potatoes in a stream before eating them. Soon it was hard to find a Koshima macaque who wasn't careful to wash off her sweet potato before eating it.
(B) Imo, though, realized that if you threw a handful of wheat and sand into the ocean, the sand would sink and the wheat would float. Again, within a few years most of her fellow macaques were throwing wheat and sand into the sea and obtaining the benefits.
(C) A few years later, Imo introduced another innovation. Researchers on the island occasionally gave the monkeys wheat (in addition to sweet potatoes). But the wheat was given to them on the beach, where it quickly became mixed with sand.

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

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

Most mammals are covered with a dense coat of hair. Hair is a uniquely mammalian feature. The primary function of mammalian hair is to provide insulation. Mammals instinctively make their hair stand on end when they are cold—a reaction produced by tiny muscles just under the skin that surround hair follicles. When the muscles contract, the hairs stand up, creating an increase in air space under the fur. By fluffing up the hair, mammals are able to create extra air pockets close to the skin. The trapped air holds the body warmth and the fur acts as a blanket against the winter cold. The air space provides more effective insulation for the mammal's body, thus allowing it to retain more warmth for longer periods of time.

*hair follicle 모낭



Mammals trap ____ (A) ____ near the skin by ____ (B) ____ body hair.

- | (A) | (B) |
|------------|----------------|
| ① oil | grooming |
| ② heat | raising |
| ③ heat | washing |
| ④ moisture | raising |
| ⑤ moisture | grooming |

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

Do you know why it's so hard to ask for forgiveness? It's too humbling. It's like kneeling before your friend and laying the relationship at their feet and saying, "You have the power to let this relationship live or die. I messed up. I no longer have the power in the relationship. You do." That's hard to swallow. In ancient times, kings had the "power of the sword." If you came into the presence of a king, they had the right to kill you on the spot if they didn't like you. They had all the power in the relationship. It's the same way when I ask your forgiveness. I give you all the power. Unfortunately, most of us are too proud to humble ourselves to that extent. We aren't willing to give up the power so we hedge by simply

saying, "I'm sorry." But _____ is exactly what you want from me if I've offended you, isn't it? Although it is hard to ask for forgiveness, it is critical to the process of restoring a broken relationship.

*hedge 얼버무리다

- | | | |
|------------|--------------|-----------|
| ① humor | ② debate | ③ dignity |
| ④ humility | ⑤ detachment | |

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁾

Fire must have been an important part of the adaptation. Initially, people would have followed wildfires, but with increasing intelligence they learned to set their own. It seems almost certain that fire was first used not for warmth or for cooking but for burning brush to open hunting grounds. Fire drives game, eliminates thorns and brush, kills poisonous snakes, and generally makes the land better for people. Above all, it creates new burns that quickly regrow with berries, beans, tender shoots, and other things people want to eat. Therefore, all hunting and gathering peoples use fire on a large scale, except those in environments that are almost impossible to burn. Campfires and cooking fires require special knowledge and a great deal of care and control; such knowledge was probably learned through starting wildfires. Fire thus became the first tool of _____.

- | |
|----------------------------|
| ① environmental management |
| ② systematized cooperation |
| ③ scientific thinking |
| ④ innovative cooking |
| ⑤ effective regulation |

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1. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?1)

The most dramatic and significant contacts between civilizations were ① **when** people from one civilization conquered and eliminated the people of another. These contacts normally were not only violent but brief, and ② **they** occurred only occasionally. Beginning in the seventh century A.D., relatively ③ **sustained** and at times intense intercivilizational contacts did develop between Islam and the West and Islam and India. Most commercial, cultural, and military interactions, however, were within civilizations. While India and China, for instance, were on occasion invaded and subjected by other peoples (Moguls, Mongols), both civilizations ④ **having** extensive times of "warring states" within their own civilization as well. Similarly, the Greeks fought each other and traded with each other far more often than they ⑤ **did** with Persians or other non-Greeks.

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

All this information is already part of the person's general knowledge about "going out for dinner."

Individuals need not always "create" a coherent knowledge structure. In many cases, they can rely on their prior knowledge to provide them with an already existing structure. ① Not surprisingly, this existing structure has a pronounced impact on storage and retrieval processes. ② If the incoming information is consistent with the prior knowledge, it is sufficient to store a link to the prior knowledge structure rather than to store the new information again. ③ For example, when one of the party guests talks about having gone out for dinner, the listener does not need to store that the guest made reservations, that the waitress escorted them to the table, and that

she brought the menu, etc. ④ As a consequence, it is sufficient to store a link to this existing general knowledge structure. ⑤ When retrieving the information at some later time, individuals simply need to recall "going out for dinner," and then can reconstruct that a waitress brought the menu.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

These days, _____ often distorts how students see themselves—as successes or failures—and whether they have an enjoyable or discouraging college experience, or even one that they feel is inferior to what they see online in the experiences of others. Further, the energy required to maintain such satisfying appearances on social media can be exhausting. It forces many students to hide who they really believe they are and teaches them that anything that doesn't present positive self-images is best kept out of view. It also teaches them that provocative opinions do not belong in the public sphere—provocative opinions get you rejected by friends and acquaintances, and perhaps even by the employer of your dreams. Students have learned that signs of sadness or vulnerability are often greeted with silence, rejection, or, worst of all, bullying. The importance of impressing others on social media with satisfying, positive looks even if you are severely depressed and lonely is so paramount that nearly everyone I spoke to mentioned it at some point.

- ① the desire to look wealthy
- ② the pressure to appear happy
- ③ the complexity of college life
- ④ the fierce competition for jobs
- ⑤ the emphasis on a unique identity

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Some people can be carriers of an idea without themselves _____. As a result, you might seem to affect your friend's friend without affecting your friend. Think of it this way: Amy has a friend Maria, who has a friend Heather, and Amy and Heather do not know each other. Heather stops exercising and gains weight. Since Maria likes Heather, this influences Maria's thinking about what it means to be overweight, and Maria comes to think that it is not so bad to be heavy. Maria does not change her own behavior. However, she might become more tolerant of people who eat a lot or who do not exercise much. So, when Amy stops her exercise regime (she used to go running every week with Maria), Maria is less likely to pressure Amy to continue. Given the shift in Maria's ideas about weight gain, even if Maria's own behaviors have not changed, this affects Amy. Hence, Heather's actions can affect Amy even if Maria's actions do not change.

- ① explaining their past to others
- ② accepting their situation as it is
- ③ testifying the direct effect of the idea
- ④ showing the behavior related to the idea
- ⑤ denying the potential danger of the idea

5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Women's transition to more masculine fields has left many so-called nurturing careers understaffed. These careers include not only nursing and teaching, but also the hardest and least glorious job of all: stay-at-home parenting. Yet as sociologist Jennifer Sherman recounts in her book *Those Who Work, Those Who Don't*, some men are dipping their toes into this hazardous occupation. Sherman's book documents her year spent in a rural North California community after federal legislation to protect the spotted owl shut down local logging and milling occupations. This move left many men without work and forced many women to work outside the home. Sherman found that the families suffering the least strife were the ones who revised their notion of

masculinity from meaning sole breadwinner to active father—a role filled with changing diapers, helping with homework, and attending sports matches. The men saw their new roles as extensions of the older male mandate to work hard and take care of one's family.

*strife 싸움, 불화

- ① Families Are Breaking Down Due to Unemployment
- ② Staying-at-Home Parenting: A Job with Few Rewards
- ③ Changing Dad's Roles Redefine the Meaning of Community
- ④ Why Educated People Are Leaving Jobs to Raise a Family
- ⑤ Nurturing Dad: A Decent Extension of Men's Traditional Roles

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

As a massive star begins to shrink, its gravitational field remains just as powerful because there is still the same amount of matter. However, because the matter has become so condensed, the gravitational field becomes more and more intensely focused.

- (A) There is only blackness. At this point, an odd thing happens. The star turns itself inside out, like a glove, and everything becomes reversed.
- (B) Thus, gravity instead of being a pulling force, becomes a force that pushes. This push of gravity creates a tunnel in space, a black hole.
- (C) By the time the star has been squeezed to a certain point, called its "gravitational radius," the force of gravity has become so extreme, that not even light can escape.

*radius 반지름, 반경

- 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 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Straightforward rewards, even of high value, may reduce creativity. This applies even when it is known that creativity, rather than the utility of the end product, is the criterion for success. This doesn't mean that people are not attracted to material rewards. Such rewards have the expected positive effect when linked to measures other than creativity, such as persistence, accuracy, or working extra hours for an employer. It is as though people know that they cannot summon up originality and fluidity, whatever the incentive, just as we cannot recall a forgotten name as long as we consciously focus on remembering it. People known for their creativity are intuitively aware of this and may actually set out to avoid conditions where _____.

- ① they are not concerned about their performance
- ② they cannot mentally freewheel without interference
- ③ they aren't expected to yield to the wishes of others
- ④ external rewards are not given to produce more creativity
- ⑤ unexpected incident or equipment failure can cause much loss

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

A critical insight of modern biology is that our family history extends to all other living things. Unlocking this relationship means _____. An order to life is revealed in the features creatures have: closely related ones share more features with each other than do those more distantly related. A cow shares more organs and genes with people than it does with a fly: hair, warm-bloodedness, and mammary glands are shared by mammals and absent in insects. Until somebody finds a hairy fly with breasts, we would consider flies distant relatives to

cows and people. Add a fish to this comparison, and we discover that fish are more closely related to cows and people than they are to flies. The reason is that fish, like people, have backbones, skulls, and appendages, all of which are lacking in flies. We can follow this logic to add species after species and find the family tree that relates people, fish, and flies to the millions of other species on the planet.

*mammary gland 젖샘

**appendage (몸의) 부속지(肢)(다리, 꼬리 따위)

- ① picking up a current scientific journal in biology
- ② participating in the chemical reactions that define life
- ③ having a problem that requires serious computation and analysis
- ④ knowing everything about each of the atoms inside your own body
- ⑤ comparing different species with one another in a very precise way

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

At a time when high unemployment numbers constantly make the headlines, companies can be selective about whom they want to hire. Older workers generally don't make the top of the lists of potential job candidates for a variety of reasons, some real and some imagined. But with baby boomers reaching the age of 65 each day for the next twenty years, hiring companies would do well to re-evaluate this experienced pool of labor, especially once our economy finally gets back on track. According to the National Labor Bureau, people over the age of 40 are protected against being treated less favorably because of age. As these older workers become a bigger part of the workforce, hiring companies will need to objectively consider the positive and negative aspects of each candidate regardless of age.

- ① Training Costs Big Money
- ② Why Not Employ Women?
- ③ Business on the Downward
- ④ The Return of Older Workers
- ⑤ The Shift of Market Economy

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

As civilization advances, new kinds of diseases are produced by new agencies which influence man's body and mind. The fear of health risks derived from telephone use also arose in the early days of its development. Even "strong-minded and able-bodied people" were considered to be susceptible because of the "almost constant strain of the auditory system" in people who use the telephone very often. The symptoms were nervous excitability, buzzing in the ear, dizziness and neuralgic pains. A certain amount of "moral panic," such as the fears of neglect of actual relationships and social hysteria, followed the introduction of the telephone. Some of the risks considered are the same in both landline and mobile phones.

*susceptible 병에 걸리기[감염되기] 쉬운

- ① 이동통신 산업의 경제적 파급 효과
- ② 현대인의 신체 질병에 대한 취약성
- ③ 문명의 발전이 질병 연구에 미친 영향
- ④ 전화기 사용과 사회성 발달의 상관관계
- ⑤ 전화기의 등장으로 초래된 건강상의 위험들

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

A Spanish language school created in Guatemalan village in 1996 offers an example of how tourism can contribute to conservation.

- ① The school combines individual language courses with homestay opportunities and eco-tours.
- ② It receives around 1,800 tourists yearly and employs almost 100 residents, of whom around 60 percent were previously engaged in mostly illegal timber extraction and hunting.
- ③ Careful monitoring in 2000 has shown that, among the families benefiting from the business, the majority has significantly reduced old practices which damaged the environment.
- ④ Numerous animal and plant species may become extinct soon because of luxury tourism.
- ⑤ Furthermore, community-owned private reserves have been established, and social pressure against hunting has increased.

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

The more important a sporting event is, the more ① **stressful** we are likely to find it. It is probably true to say, for example, that most footballers would find themselves more anxious competing in the World Cup than in a 'friendly.' However, we must remember that it is the importance of the event to the individual ② **that** counts. This does not necessarily depend on the status of the competition. For example, athletes who know they ③ **are being** watched by talent scouts, or perhaps by their family for the first time, may feel particularly anxious. Marchant and his colleagues carried out an experiment ④ **in which** event importance was artificially set up. Pairs of golfers competed for either three new balls (low importance) or a new pair of golfing shoes (high importance). As expected, those competing for the new shoes ⑤ **to experience** more anxiety than those competing for golf balls.

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

Money needs to be ① **durable**. You'd hate to have your retirement savings die, melt, rot, rust, get eaten by rats, or otherwise disappear. Money also works best when it is ② **divisible**, so that one can easily make change or conduct transactions of different sizes. The \$100s are nice for commerce; the \$1s are handy, too. Gold turns out to be too ③ **valuable** for many small transactions; at present prices, a pack of gum would cost about one twentieth of a gram of gold, which is smaller than a grain of sand. Some societies often come up with clever solutions to an ④ **excessive** supply of small change. Zimbabwe eventually abandoned its own currency and adopted the U.S. dollar as the currency of choice; U.S. bills ⑤ **circulate**, but there are few coins. Vendors in Zimbabwe will sometimes take dollars and give change in candy or matches.

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?²)

With the lifting of trade restrictions on the Mississippi River ① **following** the 1803 Louisiana Purchase, the New Orleans economy entered a period of unprecedented prosperity that would last over half a century. The population of the city had already doubled by the time, less than a decade later, ② **that** the first steamboat—aptly named the *New Orleans*—was put into service on the Mississippi. It facilitated upstream navigation and further ③ **enhanced** New Orleans's position as a major hub of commerce. The effect of this shift can be measured by the staggering growth in downriver cargo ④ **to receive** at the port: between 1801 and 1807, an average of \$5 million worth of goods came downstream each year, but in 1851 alone almost \$200 million worth of freight was measured. Shipments of cotton constituted almost half of these receipts, but many other

goods—grain, sugar, tobacco, manufactured items, and much more—as ⑤ **well** as people passed through this New Orleans hub, creating a prosperous, cosmopolitan environment that few cities in the New World could match.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³)

Over time certain tree species come to _____. The surface soil created by their leaf drop and then increasingly deeper soil layers become "flavored" to that particular tree species (and any associates who can tolerate or thrive in the new conditions). Some trees, like the Juglandaceae family (walnuts, hickories, pecans, etc.) release chemicals called juglones that are actual herbicides that kill many other plants. They don't kill all the plants around them, however, they just exclude the plants that aren't in their family. This change in the soil chemistry and soil life is one of the reasons why we are able to distinguish changes between biomes. If anyone has been up close to an ancient oak, you can now include soil chemistry in your understanding. The soil surrounding and underneath a 300-year-old oak tree has become "thoroughly oaked" over time. Plants that don't like oak soil will not grow there.

*Juglandaceae 가래나무과

**biome 식물군계

- ① closely resemble other nearby tree species
- ② easily adapt to changing conditions
- ③ only occur in fixed types of soils
- ④ grow well with other species
- ⑤ chemically dominate a site

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

In the past, the market value of works of ancient art was indexed to their degree of rarity and ornamental sophistication. Since the three-decade-old tightening of export controls, prosecution of those involved in illegal trade, and the advent of stricter standards for proof of good title by museums, there has been a sea change in the art market's appraisal of ancient artworks. Those objects that have reliable evidence of ownership predating the 1970 UNESCO Convention on the Means of Prohibiting and Preventing the Illegal Import, Export and Transfer of Ownership of Cultural Property today have a significantly higher valuation, regardless of their intrinsic quality as artworks. This is a beneficial development in signaling to looters that objects without a verifiable and legitimate ownership history are worth much less in the market than those with such a trail. It is to be hoped that over time the stigmatization of antiquities _____ will discourage both looting and trade in illegally or accidentally discovered artifacts.

*looter 약탈자

**stigmatization 낙인화

- ① existing abundantly elsewhere
- ② having no historical significance
- ③ lacking credible and documented history
- ④ requiring further ornamental sophistication
- ⑤ being reported to have belonged to several owners

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?5)

Higher density living in cities and suburbs means that fewer people have their own garden spaces and that gardens in modern homes are constantly becoming smaller. This is one reason for the importance of maintaining public gardens and integrating garden spaces into new developments. ① Many of the benefits provided by gardens are available for all to enjoy in public gardens and parks and these venues are often the scene of weddings, parties, and family get-togethers of all sorts. ② Public gardens provide us with opportunities for recreation, contemplation, education, and

inspiration. ③ Their importance to the community and to the environment cannot be overstated and will only grow as higher density living deprives more people of private garden spaces. ④ In addition, there is no one who can deny that it takes a great deal of money and time to turn a private green space into a public garden no matter how small it is. ⑤ Whether it's as a venue to socialise with friends, play sport, practise yoga, meditate, picnic, explore, play, or learn about the natural world, your local park has much to offer, even if you do have your own garden.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

For non-scientific audiences or short pieces where a term would be used only once, avoid jargon altogether.

- (A) If you will not be using that term again, find other ways to describe numeric facts or patterns. Replace complex or unfamiliar words, acronyms, or mathematical symbols in the papers with their everyday equivalents, and rephrase complicated concepts into more intuitive ones.
- (B) There is little benefit to introducing new vocabulary or notation if you will not be using it again. And for non-statisticians, equations full of Greek symbols, subscripts, and superscripts are more likely to reawaken math anxiety than to promote effective communication.
- (C) The same logic applies to introductory or concluding sections of scientific papers. Using a new word means that you must define it, which takes attention away from your main point.

*subscript 아래 첨자(아래에 적은 숫자나 문자)

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

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries clockmaking was a vital European technology, and London was at its cutting edge. As a maritime nation, the British were concerned with one problem in particular: they could make clocks that kept very good time as long as they stayed perfectly still but not when they were shaken about, and particularly not on board a rolling ship. If you wanted to sail, it was impossible to keep a precise record of time. And at sea, if you can't tell the time, you don't know how far east or west you are. It is relatively easy to calculate latitude—your distance north or south of the equator—by measuring the height of the Sun above the horizon at noon; but this won't let you calculate longitude—your position east or west. The problem of _____ at sea was finally cracked in the middle of the eighteenth century by John Harrison, who invented a clock—a marine chronometer—which could go on precisely telling the time in spite of the constant movement of a ship, thus making it possible for the first time for ships anywhere to establish their longitude. Before a ship set sail, its chronometer would be set to the local time in harbour—for the British this was usually Greenwich. Once at sea, you could then compare the time at Greenwich with the time of noon on board ship, which you fixed by the Sun; the difference between the two times gave you your longitude. There are twenty-four hours in the day so, as the Earth rotates, every hour the Sun apparently 'moves' across the sky one twenty-fourth of a complete circle of the globe—that is, 15 degrees. If you are three hours behind the time in Greenwich, you are 45 degrees west—in the middle of the Atlantic.

*chronometer (천문·항해용) 정밀 시계

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

- ① Clocks: The Best Invention for Modern City Life
- ② Effects of Perceived Time on Work Performance
- ③ Tips on Dealing with Big Waves and Crew Fatigue
- ④ Why Should Sailors Determine Longitude and Latitude?
- ⑤ A Portable Time Standard: Advance in Marine Navigation

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?2)

- ① sailors' safety
- ② accurate timekeeping
- ③ calculating latitude
- ④ remote communication
- ⑤ weather forecasting

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)

As science has the language of logic in which reasoned arguments are developed from well-presented evidence and lead to sound and consistent conclusions, the language of science has nothing to do with the scientist's native tongue. ① That language is the same regardless of the origin and preferred tongue of the person who writes it and good scientific writing depends primarily on expressing the science precisely and clearly. ② Subsequent editing by a native speaker to tidy up English expressions and comply with modern vernacular is relatively easy and the scientific article will be a good one. ③ If the expression of the science is poor, no amount of correction of the English can turn it into a satisfactory paper. ④ The language of science is bound to resort to the rhetoric with which scientists induce non-scientists to turn to science, so it varies depending on how much they want to popularize science. ⑤ In other words, a limited fluency in English is not a valid reason for putting off writing an article to announce a good piece of research.

*vernacular 일상적 표현

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The ancient Greeks, living long ago, in an age before the treadmill, did their walking outdoors. They did *everything* outdoors. A house was less a home than a dormitory. They spent only about thirty waking minutes there every day. They spent the rest of their day in the agora, the marketplace, working out at the *gymnasium* or the *palaistra*, the wrestling grounds, or perhaps strolling along the rolling hills that surround the city. None of these outings were deemed extracurricular because, unlike us, the Greeks didn't differentiate between physical and mental activity. Plato's famous Academy, progenitor of the modern university, was as much an athletic facility as an intellectual one. The Greeks viewed body and mind as two inseparable parts of a whole. A fit mind not attached to a fit body rendered both somehow incomplete. Picture Rodin's *Thinker* and you have the Greek ideal: a _____ man lost in thought.

*treadmill 러닝머신

**progenitor 원조, 창시자

- ① stubborn ② muscular ③ confident
④ rebellious ⑤ depressed

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Existing travel information systems, such as electronic signage on motorways, are designed to consider travellers as crowds, lacking any form of personalised information format and delivery. Moreover, most advanced traffic management systems rely on a centrally controlled infrastructure and information source. These two characteristics hinder the development of _____. Indeed, a travel information system that more often than not delivers information unrelated to someone's journey, gradually becomes 'noise' in the travellers' environment. As shown by Foo and Abdulhai, the reaction of drivers to electronic signage messages decreases over time, showing a potential distrust of the displayed messages. An information system that relies on a single source of information (for example, the Highway Agency is the primary source for

reporting congestions or accidents in the UK) is at risk of becoming untrustworthy. Incidents where wrong or inaccurate information is delivered by the single information source, would make travellers suspect the accuracy of the system as a whole.

- ① local rescue systems for accident victims
② traffic management based on data analysis
③ trust and credibility of the particular systems
④ interdependence between drivers and pedestrians
⑤ personalised navigation services for paying travellers

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

This common occurrence has been called the "hedonic treadmill," a nickname that suggests we are destined to always crave more in order to maintain a current level of happiness.

Many people labor under the assumption that becoming lastingly happier involves accumulating things, such as bigger houses or fancier cars. ① But the newest research shows that we experience mostly temporary changes to our well-being when we get a raise or acquire granite counters for our state-of-the-art kitchens. ② A simple analogy helps to explain this puzzling discrepancy. ③ Remember when your child begged and pleaded for a certain toy, and once it was received, the amount of joy derived from this possession didn't provide the same attraction as time went by, and another thing became the object of desire? ④ Thus, we adapt to good things and then begin to crave more, which is why the treadmill analogy exists. ⑤ Advertisers understand this phenomenon, which is why they are always ready to sell us a new item to replace the one we are already bored with—and because a new purchase temporarily works to make us happier, we always fall for it.

*hedonic treadmill 쾌락의 쳇바퀴

**granite 화강암

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
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1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?¹)

The North Arabian saddle, invented sometime after 500 BCE, seated the rider on top of the camel's hump instead of behind it and thereby gave warriors a solid seat and the advantage of height over enemy horsemen.

The camel was first domesticated in southern Arabia in the third millennium BCE. By the second millennium BCE, it was known—but rare—in Egypt and Mesopotamia. ① Gradually, its use spread as camel-breeding desert dwellers from Arabia grew in numbers and power. ② Desert traders used the South Arabian saddle, placing baggage over the animal's hump and shoulders, while the rider sat behind the hump and controlled the camel's movements with a long stick. ③ Although good for transportation, this system made the camel useless for combat, because the rider knelt on the cushion behind the camel's hump, which made it difficult to use weapons. ④ From this position, a rider could use a sword or spear and control the animal's movement with his feet. ⑤ Thus mounted, the desert tribes of Arabia became very powerful.

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?²)

If you've ever gone snorkeling, you may ① **have seen** an amazing sight: an entire school of fish suddenly changes direction as one unit. The same goes for flocks of birds. So are they all following the commands of a leader? Researchers have determined that there is no leader or controlling force. Rather, the individual fish or bird is reacting ② **almost** instantly to the movements of its neighbors in the school or flock. ③ **Any** individual can initiate a movement, such as a change in direction, and this sends out a "maneuver wave," which spreads through the group at an astounding speed. Because individuals can see, or sense,

the wave ④ **coming** toward them, they are ready to react more quickly than they would without such advance notice. ⑤ **That** appears to us as simultaneous is actually a kind of "follow your neighbor" behavior moving faster than the eye can see.

*maneuver 움직임

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?³)

Anthropologist Brain Hare has done experiments with dogs, where he puts a piece of food under one of two cups, placed several feet apart. The dog knows that there is food to be had, but has no idea which of the cups holds the prize.

- (A) This difference is in their cooperations with humans. Hare explains that primates are very good at using the cues of the same species. But they are not good at using human cues when you are trying to cooperate with them.
(B) In contrast, dogs pay attention to humans, when humans are doing something very human. Dogs aren't smarter than chimps, but they just have a different attitude toward people, and they are really interested in humans.
(C) Then, Hare points at the right cup, taps on it, and looks directly at it. What happens? The dog goes to the right cup virtually every time. Yet when Hare did the same experiment with chimpanzees, the chimps couldn't get it right. A dog will look at you for help, and a chimp won't.

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

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

Major long-term threats to deep-sea fishes, as with all life on the planet, derive from trends of global climate change. Although deep-sea fishes are generally cold-water species, warming of the oceans itself may not be a direct threat. Many of the deep-sea fishes originated during the early Cretaceous when the deep sea was warm, and the Mediterranean Sea, which is warm down to a depth of over 5,000m, is populated by deep-sea fishes. On the other hand, substantial changes may be expected in ocean ecosystems over the next 100 years driven by an increase in dissolved carbon dioxide (CO₂) and consequent ocean acidification resulting from burning of fossil fuels. Although the effects on deep-sea fishes are likely to be indirect through loss of coral habitats and changes in prey availability, larval stages of deep-sea fishes in the surface layers of the ocean may be directly affected by acidity.

*Cretaceous 백악기(白堊紀)

**larval 유생의



Changes in sea ____ (A) ____ may not pose an immediate threat to deep-sea fishes, and yet changes in seawater ____ (B) ____ may directly affect them in their larval stages.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|-------------------|
| ① temperature | chemistry |
| ② level | pressure |
| ③ temperature | circulation |
| ④ level | circulation |
| ⑤ color | chemistry |

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

Accumulation of mercury, especially in its organic form, is a well-recognized problem for populations whose diet includes a high intake of fish. However, there is evidence that fish that accumulate mercury also accumulate selenium in equivalent amounts and the simultaneous presence of the selenium is believed to be able to _____. A study of a population of Inuit sealers in East

Greenland whose daily intake of marine foods was made up of 200g of fish and 180g of seal meat found that blood mercury levels often exceeded 200 µg/l, a level regarded as the lowest concentrations observed in clinical methyl mercury intoxication. In spite of these high levels of mercury, there were no signs of toxicity. This was attributed to the presence of high levels of selenium in the fish and seal meat consumed by the sealers and their families.

*selenium (화학 원소) 셀레늄

**methyl mercury 메틸수은

- ① offset the lack of nutrition in seal meat
- ② counteract the toxic effects of the mercury
- ③ make Inuit sealers vulnerable to heavy metals
- ④ turn the mercury into a clinically useful metal
- ⑤ increase the number of fish Inuit sealers live on

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

Modern education tends to (A)[**fear / encourage**] repetitive learning. The present-day teachers are afraid of boring children, and are eager to present ever-different stimulation, so they try to avoid routine. But by doing so they deprive children of the experience of studying their own actual practice. Skill development depends on how repetition is (B)[**prevented / organized**], As skill expands, the capacity to perform repetition increases. In music, for example, this is the so-called Isaac Stern rule. The great violinist declared that the better your technique is, the longer you can (C)[**rehearse / reverse**] without becoming bored. There are awakening moments in a practice that turn the lock that has jammed, and they are included in repeated performances.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-----------------|----------------|
| ① fear | prevented | rehearse |
| ② encourage | prevented | reverse |
| ③ fear | organized | rehearse |
| ④ encourage | organized | rehearse |
| ⑤ fear | organized | reverse |

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁾

Math anxiety is a worry or fear of mathematics or some part of it. It is a fairly common problem. It is usually caused by previous bad experiences with mathematics.

- (A) The body senses the anxiety, which it interprets as fear, and releases adrenaline. The body is now in its "fight or flight" response system.
- (B) Math anxiety is more than a mere psychological problem, though. Frequently, the outward symptoms of math anxiety are physiological responses.
- (C) In entering this mode, the brain's higher-order thinking is temporarily overridden and reduced to a much more primal level. This higher-order thinking is the key to doing mathematics. When it shuts down, your mind goes blank.

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

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾

Defensive pessimists tend to worry a great deal about upcoming stressors such as job interviews or major exams, and they overestimate their likelihood of failure. Yet this worrying works for these individuals, because it allows them to be better prepared. Work by Wellesley College psychologist Julie Norem and her colleagues shows that depriving defensive pessimists of their preferred coping style—for example, by forcing them to "cheer up"—leads them to perform worse on tasks. Moreover, in a study of elderly community participants, Brandeis University psychologist Derek Isaacowitz found that defensive pessimists were less prone to depression than were optimists after experiencing negative life events, such as conflicts in the workplace, unemployment, and the death of a relative. The defensive pessimists had likely spent more time bracing themselves mentally for unpleasant possibilities.

mists had likely spent more time bracing themselves mentally for unpleasant possibilities.

- ① healing power of defensive pessimism
② positive aspect of defensive pessimists
③ performance success of defensive pessimists
④ effects of defensive pessimism on memory accuracy
⑤ differences between pessimism and defensive pessimism

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

Deseada is a small island which belongs to the Lesser Antilles. This island is said to have obtained its name from the desire Christopher Columbus felt of seeing land on his second voyage in 1493. It is twelve miles in length and six miles in width. The part which looks to the north is lower than (A)[it / that] which looks to the south. The island abounds greatly in iguanas, and in a species of birds called *fragatas*. There is a deep cavern on the island, containing the bones and arms of the Indians, who, it is supposed, (B)[was / were] buried there. In 1762, this island was taken by the English, (C)[who / where] restored it the following year to the French by the Peace of Paris, and since that time it has been in the possession of the latter.

- (A) (B) (C)
① it was who
② it were where
③ that was who
④ that were who
⑤ that were where

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

In 1853, Royal Doctor John Snow persuaded Queen Victoria of Great Britain to ignore taboo and tradition and accept anesthesia for the birth of her eighth child, Leopold. At that time, many physicians and clergymen opposed anesthesia, particularly for childbirth, because they considered it immoral to (A)[**dull / cause**] pain. Queen Victoria, however, consenting to be anesthetized, changed popular attitude toward anesthetics. Before childbirth, Snow administered a colorless, sweet-smelling liquid known as chloroform. It was taken by the queen, and proved an effective childbirth anesthetic that did not harm the child. By taking chloroform, Queen Victoria (B)[**banned / approved**] the use of anesthesia for childbirth and made it socially acceptable. Consequently, the pain once considered divinely required became (C)[**unnecessary / necessary**].

*anesthesia 마취

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---|-------|----------------|-------------------|
| ① | dull | banned | unnecessary |
| ② | dull | approved | unnecessary |
| ③ | dull | approved | necessary |
| ④ | cause | banned | necessary |
| ⑤ | cause | banned | unnecessary |

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

We're more prone to like and trust people we know personally. In a 1999 *New York Times*/CBS News poll, 63 percent of those interviewed said you "can't be too careful" in dealing with "most people" and 37 percent said "most people would try to take advantage of you if they got a chance." But in the same survey, respondents said they would expect 85 percent of the people they "know personally" to try to be fair. Trusting one's friends, of course, makes perfect sense. But we sometimes infer personal connections based on rather _____. Experiments by Jerry Burger and his colleagues have found we're more likely to comply with a request from a person who shares our first name, has resembling fingerprints, or even has the same birthdate as

our own. Salespeople, of course, are well aware of the power of establishing personal connections. Why do you think they so often turn out to have a friend from your hometown, or children the age of yours?

- ① risk-taking tendencies
- ② incidental similarities
- ③ cordial relationships
- ④ superficial research
- ⑤ abstract theories

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

The framing effect addresses how a reference point can affect our decision. Let's assume, for example, that we decide to buy a television. But just before paying \$500 for it, we realize the same television is \$100 cheaper at a store down the street. In this case, we are quite likely to make that trip down the street and buy the less expensive television. If, however, we're buying a new set of living room furniture and the price tag is \$5,000, we are unlikely to go down the street to the store selling it for \$4,900. Why? Aren't we still saving \$100? Unfortunately, we tend to view the discount in _____ terms. Going to the second shop would save us 20% of the cost of the television, but it would only save us 2% of the cost of the furniture set. So it looks like \$100 isn't always worth \$100 depending on the situation.

- ① concise ② relative ③ abstract
- ④ complex ⑤ concrete

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

Land is always a scarce resource in urban development; high building density, by providing more built-up space on individual sites, can maximize the utilization of the scarce urban land.

- (A) However, some people argue that the opposite is also true. In order to achieve high building density, massive high-rise buildings are inevitable, and these massive structures, crammed into small sites, can conversely result in very little open space and a congested cityscape.
- (B) High building density, therefore, helps to reduce the pressure to develop open spaces and releases more land for communal facilities and services to improve the quality of urban living.
- (C) This may happen when high-density development is carried out without planning. Therefore, in order to avoid the negative impacts of high density, thorough planning and appropriate density control are essential.

*cram 밀어 넣다

- 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)

Long-term research has revealed the relationship between work-related factors and physical and emotional health. ① Studies conducted in various workplaces show that positive interactions among coworkers or superiors at work are associated with improved cardiovascular functioning and strengthened immune systems. ② Other research indicates that work is central to maintaining psychological health, feelings of satisfaction and accomplishment, and emotional stability. ③ What's better, the single most reliable

predictor of a long life has been known to be satisfaction with one's job. ④ The average life span of employees isn't closely related to whether they are temporary workers or not regardless of the type of work. ⑤ People who are satisfied with their work, indeed, tend to live much longer than people who are dissatisfied with their work.

*cardiovascular 심혈관의

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

One of the useful strategies to win a war is to see further in time and space than the enemy does. The process of foresight is unnatural: we can only ever live in the present, which is the ground for our consciousness, and our subjective experiences and desires narrow the scope of our vision—they are like a prison we inhabit. Your task as a strategist is to force yourself to widen your view, to take in more of the world around you, and to see things for what they are and for how they may play out in the future, not for how you wish them to be. Every event has a reason, a causal chain of relationships that made it happen; you have to dig deep into that reality, instead of seeing only the surfaces of things. _____, the easier it becomes to defeat your enemies.

- ① The closer you look at yourself
 ② The less you hide your intentions
 ③ The more you expect of other people
 ④ The better relationships you have with others
 ⑤ The wider you make the scope of your vision

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

When a group starts to sing together, if someone misremembers and offers a wrong syllable, musical note, or word, he will likely be overpowered by the greater number of people who correctly remember it. The reason for this is that, although it is relatively likely that any part of the song will be misremembered at any given moment by any member of the group, it is relatively unlikely that all of the misrememberers will misremember it in the same way. The correct rememberers will tend to outnumber any of the various schools of misrememberers. In a dynamical system, new information is revealed every second and this influences the future development of the system. At least some of those who misremembered a part will correctly remember what comes next when given the right cue. This is the fundamental mechanism by which extraordinarily long stretches of textual information have been preserved, handed down, and communicated across hundreds or thousands of years. Errors do of course creep in, but the more tightly constrained the poetic/musical form of the song, _____.

- ① the less of your attention it will consume
- ② the more creative the music that comes out
- ③ the less energy the composer will put into the music
- ④ the greater the improvisational complexity of the song
- ⑤ the more likely the message will arrive intact and unaltered

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

Imagine driving along with your radio on while a friend in the passenger seat is talking about the weekend. A ①**tremendous** amount of information is entering your sensory memory, but you avoid stimulus overload because incoming information automatically ②**vanishes** in seconds unless you pay attention to it. The moment you pay attention to information in sensory memory, that information enters short-term memory for further ③**processing**. For

example, while your friend is talking, the sound of the radio enters your short-term memory and finally you ④**hear** your favorite song when you pay attention to the radio. That's because the short-term memory allows you to selectively attend to information that is relevant and ⑤**consider** everything else.

6. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?6)

It is important to keep in mind that we perform experiments every single day when we do things as ①**simple** as introducing ourselves to someone new or trying a new food. As a result, we get lots of opportunities to practice responding to unexpected results and ②**learning** from each one of them. Trained scientists know this well and, therefore, do their best to design experiments that answer an important question, no matter ③**how** the specific results. They know that each experiment offers valuable clues on the path to understanding. As the saying goes, "Genius is the ability to make the most mistakes in the shortest period of time." Each of those mistakes ④**provides** experimental data and an opportunity to learn something new. Like scientists, we need to stop ⑤**looking** at unexpected results as failures. By changing our vocabulary and by looking at "failures" as "data," we enhance everyone's willingness to experiment.

DATE

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)
Most microbes in the rumen cannot live in the presence of oxygen. They are descendants of ancient creatures that evolved in a very different atmosphere. Only when photosynthesis first occurred, about two and a half billion years ago, did oxygen become part of earth's air and, because oxygen is a dangerous, reactive chemical, this poisoning of the planet wiped out many creatures and forced others into hiding. These oxygen-haters live to this day in lake bottoms, in swamps, and deep in the soil, eking out an existence in oxygen-free environments. Other creatures adapted to the new pollutant and, using an elegant side-stepping maneuver, turned the toxic oxygen to their advantage. Thus was born respiration using oxygen, an energy-liberating biochemical trick that we humans have inherited. _____.

*rumen (반추 동물의) 첫째 위

**eke out ~을 근근이 유지하다

- ① Our lives therefore depend on an ancient form of pollution
- ② So we can safely say that all forms of life are interconnected
- ③ Thus, our lives cannot be sustained in a severely polluted area
- ④ As a result, all species on earth derive their energy from the sun
- ⑤ That's why creatures living in water do not demand much oxygen

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)
In general, worries about technological intervention are equal to those expressed over the possibility of new technologies destroying essential, human components of their domains of application. However, history shows that technological absorptions _____. For instance, email did severe damage to the written or even printed letter, but letter relationships among people still flourish, and

writing has not died out. While a stamped envelope in my mailbox from my friend has been replaced by an email in my inbox, the pleasure of anticipating and receiving a reply to a communication remains the same. It is perhaps unlikely that collections of email correspondence, as opposed to the revelatory collections of written correspondence of the past, will be published. But amidst all the dross of misspelled, curt, and rude emails, good writing is still found in electronic form.

*dross 쓸모없는 것, 불순물

- ① remain harmful across fields
- ② leave the human elements intact
- ③ are those of contractual relationships
- ④ repeat themselves in the development of email
- ⑤ can be traced as far back as we can remember

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?3)
Since history represents a body of information, people frequently try to look at it as a science and propose scientific explanations for historical events and developments. ① History would indeed be easy to understand if all events could be accounted for on the basis of a set of simple laws. ② But in the actual historical situation there are so many complex and variable factors, so much of the unpredictable human element, that it is impossible to use the ordinary scientific notion of "law." ③ Writing developed in Mesopotamia and Egypt beginning around 3200 BCE, and the invention of writing marks the division between history and pre-history. ④ There are no identical situations, only parallels; there are no laws, only tendencies; there is no inevitability, only likelihood. ⑤ There are always opportunities and alternatives for purposeful human action, just as there are always conditions limiting what people can accomplish by their actions.

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

During World War II, all sorts of strange weapons were proposed and tried. One of the strangest was the bat bomb. This bomb consisted of a container that held dozens of bats, each with a small incendiary device attached to it. The bomb would release its bats several hundred feet above one of the Japanese cities. The bats would seek refuge in the attics of the buildings and a timing fuse would ignite the incendiary device, so that dozens of buildings would catch fire at about the same time. Oddly enough, though this thing was designed to bring misery to our human enemies, the tie that held the incendiary device to the bat was said to be such that the bat could chew through it and escape. How humane! Or it is more correct to say, "How human!" The war is said to have ended shortly before the bomb was ready for use.

*incendiary 불을 지르기 위한, 방화의

- ① Living Bravely Through a Never-Ending War
- ② Bat Stories: Why They Are Popular Among Kids
- ③ Families Facing Many Challenges During Wartime
- ④ Technological Progress Making War More Humane
- ⑤ Bat Bombs: Inhumane to Humans but Humane to Bats

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

After noticing that 26 of a company's employees had died prematurely from heart-related illnesses in a single year, Dr. Paul Litchfield, chief medical officer at the company, decided it was time to do something. This led the organization to launch Work-Fit, a volunteer program where staff submit themselves to diet, health and fitness regimes. A lot of people responded by saying that they hadn't succeeded in losing weight when they'd tried before, but with the encouragement of a program that provides a series of small

achievable targets, they found it much easier. Since Work-Fit began, absentee rates have been reduced by more than a third, saving some \$49 million a year. In terms of retention and better productivity, the company may have saved up to \$163 million in the five years since the program started, for an expense of not much more than \$1.6 million.



A company's Work-Fit program brought significant ____ (A) ____ to the company by monitoring its employees' ____ (B) ____.

- | | |
|-------------|-------------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① benefits | health |
| ② benefits | performance |
| ③ rivalries | health |
| ④ losses | performance |
| ⑤ losses | education |

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

People sometimes debate whether it is better to live in a hot climate or a cold climate. Those who prefer a hot climate will point out that warm weather leads to a more (A)[**demanding / relaxed**] lifestyle, while those who like cold weather will say that the cold is bracing and helps people to be active. They will argue, moreover, that people can be very (B)[**productive / inefficient**] because they have to learn to be ingenious to survive the cold. This will not please the heat lover. They may (C)[**counter / clarify**] that argument by saying that a warm climate is not only pleasant but also far kinder to the poor. Warmth means people can survive more easily because they don't need to worry about keeping warm.

- | | | |
|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① demanding | productive | counter |
| ② demanding | inefficient | clarify |
| ③ relaxed | productive | counter |
| ④ relaxed | inefficient | clarify |
| ⑤ relaxed | productive | clarify |

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁾

Imagine for a moment driving your car along the expressway, while looking only in the rear-view mirror. Without being a fortune teller, can you predict the outcome?

- (A) Our lives are the same way. We need to look ahead more often than we look back. Yet, an occasional glance at what has been helps us remember where we are currently by showing us where we've come from.
- (B) You would quickly go off course, create or be part of an accident, and there would be a high probability of injury. Why? Because your attention is focused so intently on where you have been that you lose sight of where you are and where you are going.
- (C) Imagine then the opposite, never looking in the rear-view mirror. To drive safely glancing in the rear-view mirror can prevent an accident; as we keep an eye on what is coming up behind us just in case something unexpected happens, we change speed or change lanes or direction.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾

Like many other people who speak more than one language, I often have the sense that I'm a slightly different person in each of my languages—more assertive in English, more relaxed in French, more sentimental in Czech. Is it possible that, along with these differences, my moral compass also points in somewhat different directions depending on the language I'm using at the time? Psychologists who study moral judgments have become very interested in this question. Several recent studies have focused on how people think about ethics in a nonnative language—as might take place, for example, among a group of delegates at the

United Nations using a lingua franca to discuss a resolution. The findings suggest that when people are confronted with moral dilemmas, they do indeed respond differently when considering them in a foreign language than when using their native tongue.

*lingua franca 국제 공용어

- ① Roles of Interpreters in Global Meetings
② Diversity of Moral Judgments among Cultures
③ Tolerate Ambiguity in Foreign Language Acquisition!
④ Fluency: The Ultimate Goal of Foreign Language Learning
⑤ Does Moral Judgment Change When Using a Foreign Language?

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³⁾

I remember running into an old friend who ① had worked with me many years earlier. We started trading stories of our shared experiences. It was surprising how ② differently we remembered our time together. He recalled a long list of incidents ③ in which he and others had been treated badly. I didn't remember any of that. My memories were much less bittersweet; I found humor in some of the scenarios that he still found terribly ④ frustrated. If you didn't know that we'd worked in the same company, you'd never have guessed it from our recollections. The two of us clearly have very different ways of looking at the world, as evidenced by the completely different stories we ⑤ told of that earlier time.

4. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 **this**가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁾

Because stories permit and nurture creativity, because they allow for adaptability, there is no right or wrong way to tell a story, just as there is no right or wrong way to play music. Once you have acquired the basic skills of an instrument, you can play classical, jazz, rock, rap, or folk, following a score note-by-note or improvising your own composition. When you play a tune, there are different ways to do so, some more effective and some less effective. As a metaphor therapist, you will likely find that the need for improvisation and adaptability in your story is particularly strong when working with children. For every child the manner in which you tell your story is likely to be different, because no one child, circumstance, problem, or outcome is exactly the same as another. At first **this** may seem a formidable challenge, not just to the process of using metaphors but to any process of therapy, but as you think of the story as constantly evolving for you and your young clients, flexibility grows easier.

- ① the desire in children to play as many instruments as possible
- ② inhibiting children from nurturing creativity and adaptability
- ③ adjusting a story to meet the individual needs of a young client
- ④ understanding the ambiguous meaning found in a child's stories
- ⑤ young clients making their own stories in accordance with your intention

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

In agricultural societies, economic destruction was seen as, and mainly was, the result of impersonal, uncontrollable forces: if the weather is bad, incomes are going to fall and no earthly force can alter the results. Economic destruction in industrial societies is caused by identifiable human actions that can be controlled. If someone plans to build a coal-slurry pipeline from the coalfields of Wyoming to the Midwest, the income of railroaders will

fall, but they can mobilize to prevent the pipeline companies from getting the right of eminent domain necessary to build the pipeline. If incomes are threatened by Japanese steel or TV sets, Japanese products can be identified and kept out. In an industrial society, economic _____ becomes a feasible objective.

*right of eminent domain 토지 수용권

- ① equality ② security ③ freedom
- ④ efficiency ⑤ cooperation

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁾

Steve Jobs often mentioned that he believed "good artists copy; great artists steal," a quote he attributed to Pablo Picasso. There's no evidence that Picasso ever said that, but many people give him credit for it anyway. In 1920, T. S. Eliot wrote, "Immature poets imitate; mature poets steal; bad poets deface what they take, and good poets make it into something better, or at least something different." The truth is, there's very little new under the sun. As my colleague Larry Leifer says, "All design is to redesign." Everything you can think of has at least in part been thought of before, and it would be stupid to ignore the wisdom of the people who've preceded you. Nobody can survive on their own; the fact that you know how to speak, how to read, and how to add, it's all because you've taken someone else's idea and used it for your own need. Society _____.

- ① must criticize its social institutions
- ② is a system which aims to unite the mass
- ③ depends on building on other people's ideas
- ④ defines whatever it believes is right or wrong
- ⑤ makes the choices invited by the technologies

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

In a study, Group A watched a two-minute clip from the film *Home Alone* that showed the family eating pizza and drinking Pepsi. The drink is mentioned by name by an adult, and in the course of the clip quite a bit of (A)[**it / which**] spills on the table. Group B also saw a two-minute clip from *Home Alone* featuring a scene with the family eating unbranded macaroni and cheese along with a glass of milk. After the screenings, both sets of subjects (B)[**offered / were offered**] a choice of Pepsi or Coke to drink: 62 percent of Group A, which had seen the Pepsi clip, chose the Pepsi compared with 42 percent of Group B, which had seen the non-Pepsi clip. (C)[**Compare / Compared**] this result to national sales figures, in which only 25 percent of cola sales are Pepsi versus 75 percent Coke. Essentially, viewing the Pepsi in a popular film had a significant influence on the subjects' choice.

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|--------------------|----------------|-----|
| ① it | offered | Compare | |
| ② it | were offered | Compare | |
| ③ it | were offered | Compared | |
| ④ which | were offered | Compared | |
| ⑤ which | offered | Compared | |

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

High levels of stress can decrease the number of new cells. In fact, monkey mothers who live in stressful conditions give birth to babies with drastically ①reduced neurogenesis, even if those babies never experienced stress themselves. But there is hope: the scars of stress can be ②healed. When primates were transferred to enriched enclosures—complete with branches, hidden food, and a rotation of toys—their adult brains began to ③worsen rapidly. In less than four weeks, their deprived cells underwent

radical renovations and formed a wealth of new connections. Their rates of neurogenesis returned to ④normal levels. What does this data mean? The mind is never beyond redemption. As long as we are alive, important parts of the brain are dividing. The brain is ⑤flexible.

*neurogenesis 신경 조직 발생

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁾

Kant emphasizes the freedom of the individual in the Second Critique(*Critique of Practical Reason*). On Kant's reading, human beings are truly free to make spontaneous choices. But being "free" for Kant does not mean simply doing anything we wish; rather we are free when our rational will is the sole source of our action. Thus Kant speaks of having a pure or autonomous will, as opposed to an impure or heteronomous will. In *The Metaphysics of Morals* Kant defines this freedom of the will as self-determination, in which the moral guideline is "the law of your own will and not of will in general, which could be the will of others." Similarly, Kant's conception of the artistic genius, as opposed to the mere "imitator" in the Third Critique(*Critique of Judgement*), likewise emphasizes freedom of the individual. However, Kant introduces a complication that is surprising—the communal notion of taste. True, Kant once again reminds us of the maxim "think for oneself." But he also points out that if genius and taste are at odds, then genius needs to give way. So _____.

- ① creativity and genius are not the same thing
- ② genius also has a built-in knowledge database
- ③ artistic freedom is essentially negative in character
- ④ even the genius cannot be an unrestrained individual
- ⑤ logic and reason can't explain things that don't exist

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁾

Imagine what it would be like to have your vision restored after a lifetime of blindness. Actually, a first look at the world can be disappointing because the newfound ability to *sense* the world does not guarantee that it can be *perceived*. Newly sighted people must learn to identify objects, to read clocks, numbers, and letters, and to judge sizes and distances through the process of doing and seeing things in person and having things happen to them. For instance, Mr. S. B. was a cataract patient who had been blind since birth. After an operation restored his sight at age 52, he struggled to use his vision. Mr. S. B. soon learned to tell time from a large clock, and recognized an elephant from descriptions he had heard. However, handwriting meant nothing to him for more than a year after he regained sight, and many objects were meaningless until he touched them. Thus, Mr. S. B. slowly learned to organize his *sensations* into meaningful *perceptions*. Cases like those of Mr. S. B. show that your _____ are perceptual constructions, or mental models of external events, that are actively created by your own brain.

*cataract 백내장

- ① experiences ② organs ③ attitudes
④ concerns ⑤ preferences

5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

We cannot read with our eyes immobilized and our mind asleep. Many people suppose that the writer must put out some effort, but no work needs to be done by the reader. The mistake here is to suppose that receiving communication is like receiving a legacy passively. On the contrary, there can be no absolutely passive reading. The reader is like the catcher in a game of baseball. Catching the ball is just as much an activity as pitching it. The pitcher is the sender in the sense that his activity initiates the motion of the ball. The catcher is the receiver in that his activity terminates it. Both are active, though the actions are different. If anything is passive, it is

the ball itself, whereas the players are active, moving to pitch or catch. The analogy with writing and reading is almost perfect.

- ① What Disturbs Your Reading?
② Reading: Just a Passive Activity?
③ Effective Strategies in Fast Reading
④ Interactions: What Matters in Baseball
⑤ Initiating and Terminating Communication

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

Despite this shift, the temptation to see the world as teleologically ordered, as a purposeful whole, is not wholly absent.

With the advent of modern science, nature ceased to be seen as a meaningful order.

- ① Instead, it came to be understood mechanically, governed by the laws of physics.
② To explain natural phenomena in terms of purposes and meanings was now considered innocent and childlike. ③ It persists, especially in children, who have to be educated out of seeing the world as meaningfully ordered. ④ I noticed this when my children were very young, and I read them the book *Winnie-the-Pooh*, by A. A. Milne. ⑤ The story evokes a childlike view of nature as enchanted, animated by meaning and purpose.

*teleologically 목적론적으로

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

If more roads mean more traffic, what happens if fewer cars are on the roads rather than more? The 1989 earthquake in San Francisco caused so much damage to one of the vital arteries to the city center, the heavily trafficked Embarcadero Freeway along the bay, that it had to be closed. Thus a significant traffic route to the city center was removed in one fell swoop, but before plans for reconstruction were off the drawing board, it was clear that the city was managing just fine without it. Users quickly adapted their traffic behavior to the new situation and instead of the damaged double-decker freeway, today there is a city street with trolley cars, trees and wide sidewalks. San Francisco has continued to convert freeways to peaceful city streets in subsequent years, which is leading to less traffic on the road. We can find similar examples in Portland, Oregon; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; and Seoul, Korea, where disassembling large road systems lessens the amount of traffic.

*artery 간선도로



San Francisco has ____ (A) ____ their large road systems after the 1989 earthquake like a few cities in the world, which in turn contributes to the ____ (B) ____ of traffic volume.

- (A) (B)
- ① kept up increase
 ② kept up reduction
 ③ held down variation
 ④ taken apart variation
 ⑤ taken apart reduction

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

Organic food production is growing by leaps and bounds. Many consumers are willing to pay premium prices for organic foods, convinced that they are helping the earth and eating healthier. Some experts say, however, that organic farming has some ① **drawbacks**. One of the most frequent criticisms is that the crop yields of organic farms are much ② **lower** than those of traditional farms. That's because organic fields suffer more from weeds and insects than ③ **conventional** fields. Another argument often offered by experts is that organic farming can supply food for niche markets of ④ **wealthy** consumers but cannot feed billions of hungry people around the globe. Only the careful use of chemical inputs, not the costly organic methods, can help ⑤ **reduce** food production significantly in the countries facing hunger.

*niche market 틈새시장

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³⁾

Historically, the first fossil fuel to ① **be used** extensively was coal. In the early eighteenth century, regions of the world that had readily available coal deposits were able to switch to this new fuel and ② **participate** in a major social change known as the Industrial Revolution. The Industrial Revolution involved the invention of machines that replaced human and animal labor in the manufacturing and transport of goods. Central to this change was the invention of the steam engine, ③ **which** could convert heat energy into the energy of motion. The steam engine enabled the large-scale mining of coal. The source of energy for steam engines ④ **was** either wood or coal; wood was quickly replaced by coal in most cases. Nations without a source of coal or those ⑤ **possessed** coal reserves that were not easily exploited did not participate in the Industrial Revolution.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The first thing to understand about fear is that _____. Long before any recorded human history, our ancestors lived in a world filled with life-threatening dangers: predators, hunger, toxic plants, unfriendly neighbors, heights, disease, drowning. It was in the face of these dangers that the human mind evolved. The qualities necessary to avoid danger were the qualities that evolution bred into us as human beings. A good many of those qualities amounted simply to different forms of caution. Fear was protective; one had to be cautious about many things to survive. This cautiousness persists in our present psychological makeup in the form of some of our deepest hatreds and fears. These fears were adaptive—they are part of our biological heritage to sustain our lives.

- ① it drives us to go against the dictates of evolution
- ② it is an error caused by a malfunction of evolution
- ③ it is a defensive instinct impeding our development
- ④ it hinders us from detecting life-threatening dangers
- ⑤ it is a survival mechanism left over from a primitive era

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

In a departure from the classic Greek reverence for knowing as a pure abstraction, knowledge is sometimes today held to be almost totally experiential—even to the point that material phenomena are held to exist only as they are perceived. For example, some modern philosophies of physics hold that if a tree falls in a deserted location, and there is no one to hear it, not only is there no sound, but the tree continues to exist in both fallen and not-fallen states until an observer comes along to trigger it into one or the other condition. Should a century go by meanwhile, the second state could exist in an instant, complete with old, decayed wood as soon as the first traveller came that way. That is, human observation is not only necessary to give the physical world

meaning; it actually creates the physical reality to observe—the very existence of an objective reality is radically doubted; no objective truth exists; and its place is taken by whatever a person _____.

- ① interprets as unreal or incomprehensible
- ② discovers through careful logic and reasoning
- ③ perceives to be the case or wants to be the case
- ④ wants to define without any personal judgment involved
- ⑤ object to accepting as something irrelevant to his reality

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Those who argue against keeping animals as companions argue that the practice is motivated by a selfish human need to dominate and control members of other species. ① To support their argument, opponents of companion-animal keeping point to the many instances where people treat their animals in a patronizing or controlling manner, substitute animal affection for human affection, or use an animal as a surrogate child. ② That many animals are abused and/or neglected by their "owners" is a documented fact. ③ The view that keeping animals as companions may violate the right of animals is further supported by the fact that the laws in most societies regard animals as property. ④ Companion animals and human beings share much of their evolutionary history and as a consequence, they can act as hosts for parasitic organisms, which may be readily transmitted from one species to another. ⑤ The manner in which animals are kept and treated is considered to be largely within the discretion of the "owner," and there are few legal limits placed on how humans treat the animals they "own."

*surrogate 대리

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

No society has ever developed tough men during times of peace. The old proverb is true: What doesn't kill you makes you (A)[stronger / more strongly]. Think back to the times in your life when you have grown the most. I bet that you grew as a result of overcoming difficulties. The better your attitude, the more likely you will be (B)[overcome / to overcome] difficulties and grow. You can see this pattern in the lives of great men. Demosthenes, called the greatest orator of ancient Greece, possessed a speech impediment. Legend has it he overcame it by reciting speeches with pebbles in his mouth and speaking over the roar of the waves at the seashore. John Bunyan wrote *Pilgrim's Progress* during his imprisonment in Bedford Jail. Daniel Defoe also wrote *Robinson Crusoe* (C)[during / while] in prison.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-----------------|-------------------|--------------|
| ① stronger | overcome | during |
| ② stronger | to overcome | while |
| ③ stronger | overcome | while |
| ④ more strongly | to overcome | while |
| ⑤ more strongly | overcome | during |

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾

Although most people don't realize it, you can find poetry anytime, anywhere. You may hang poems on your refrigerator or on the walls of your bedroom or office, just so you have your favorite inspiration nearby. A friend of mine has George Herbert's "Love (III)" on a scroll over her desk at work. City subways in London, Chicago, and New York run poems in the subway cars all the time. And although graffiti is a form of the act of deliberately damaging things, it's also often a form of poetry. You can also find poetry in more traditional places, like books and magazines. In fact, poetry is easy to find—it certainly isn't hiding. And you

don't actually need to go anywhere to get it. If you have access to the Internet, you can connect to poetry from all over the world, sampling the best poetry of all time at no extra cost.

*graffiti 그라피티, 낙서

- ① Use Poetry to Imagine
- ② Poetry Is All Around Us
- ③ Poetry Cannot Be Analyzed
- ④ Poetry Needs Remembering
- ⑤ Poetry: A Means to Express Yourself

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁾

A regular dozen is twelve, but a baker's dozen is 13, or sometimes, 14. This phrase originated from the practice of medieval English bakers giving an extra loaf when selling a dozen.

- (A) It caused the bakers to be so wary, because according to the law, bakers who gave short measure could be fined or whipped. However, it's not true that whenever bakers sold twelve loaves, they added another identical loaf to make thirteen.
- (B) The practice appears to have originated several centuries before the phrase. In 1266, Henry III revived an ancient law that regulated the price of bread according to the price of wheat.
- (C) Rather, the bakers added something extra to make sure the total weight wasn't short whenever they sold bread in any quantity. The addition was called the *inbread* or *vantage loaf*.

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

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

An aspect of memory that studies have found to be universal is that individuals _____. For example, when someone is asked to guess the number of beads in a jar, they may say 350. When they find out later that the actual number is 647, people will often remember their original estimate to be 450, or some number closer to the true outcome. An experiment was conducted by psychologists Martin Bolt and John Brink in 1991 to illustrate the phenomenon of this bias. Students from Calvin College were asked to predict the U.S. Senate vote on Supreme Court nominee, Clarence Thomas. 58% of the students predicted that he would be approved. A week after Thomas's confirmation, these students were asked to recall what they had predicted, and it was found that 78% of students said that they were sure he would be approved. The aspect of memory that have been found by the studies to be universal is in the effect known as hindsight bias.

- ① retain only the parts of an event that matters to them
- ② reinforce a memory when they are asked to recollect it
- ③ adjust their memory after they find out the true outcome
- ④ avoid reliving the events that they're really reluctant to remember
- ⑤ delete their memory data whenever an unpleasant event happens

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

It's important to note that financial security is vital to your well-being. Constant worry about being able to afford basic necessities or to pay off debt can lead to stress, fear, and uncertainty. Yet, if you are able to reach a level of basic financial security, making more money becomes less important for your daily well-being. Even at the highest end of the continuum, there are many millionaires who don't feel "rich enough" relative to their peers. A study conducted in the United Kingdom found that satisfaction and income are almost

entirely relative to one's comparison group. One of the researchers summarized, "Earning a million pounds a year appears to be not enough to make you happy if you know your friends all earn 2 million pounds a year." The challenge is to figure out how to avoid this game of _____.

*continuum 연속체

- ① upward comparison
- ② positive feedback
- ③ uncertain outcome
- ④ financial regret
- ⑤ delayed satisfaction

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Today, the vast majority of mapmakers employ computer technologies. For most mapping projects, computer systems are faster, more efficient, and less expensive than the hand-drawn cartographic techniques they have replaced. ① Spatial data representing elevations, depths, temperatures, or populations can be stored in a digital database, accessed, and displayed on a map. ② The digital database for a map can include information on coastlines, political boundaries, city locations, river systems, and map projections. ③ To be skilled map users, we must know which properties a certain map depicts accurately, which features it distorts, and for what purpose it is best suited. ④ In digital form, maps can be easily revised because they do not have to be manually redrawn with each revision or major change. ⑤ Computer-generated map revision is essential for updating rapidly changing phenomena such as weather systems, air pollution, ocean currents, volcanic eruptions, and forest fires.

*cartographic 지도 제작의

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Any action or event can be thought of at a low level of abstraction, rich in concrete detail—for example, chewing your food, carrying a friend's chair up the stairs, or giving a beggar a dollar. But it can also be thought of at a higher level of abstraction, rich in (a)**meaning** but stripped of detail—dining out, helping a friend, or being generous. It turns out that we tend to think of distant events, those from long ago or far off in the future, in abstract terms, and of events close at hand in (b)**concrete** terms. Next week you'll be dining out, or helping a friend move; but right now you're chewing your food, or later this afternoon you'll be carrying your friend's chair up the stairs.

This difference in construal has important implications for what people think and how they act in their everyday lives, and it explains many (c)**consistent** preferences. Things that sound great in the abstract are sometimes less thrilling when fleshed out in all their concrete detail, so we regret making some commitments. You think of a heavy course load a year from now as "furthering my education" or "expanding my horizons." That sounds great, so you (d)**accept** the challenge. But you experience the heavy course load during the semester itself as "studying" or "spending time in the library," which is less inspiring, so you question your earlier decision to take on this burden. In contrast, sometimes the abstract level can be less (e)**desirable** than the concrete, producing the opposite sort of disagreement. You might swear that you'll stick to your diet no matter what (because you don't want to "pig out"), yet when you're standing in front of the buffet, you find it easy to indulge (because you're only "sampling the different options").

*construal 해석, 이해

1. 위글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁾

- ① How Abstraction Levels Affect Our Thoughts And Actions
- ② No Abstraction Is Better than Wrong Abstraction
- ③ Temporal Distance: Not Absolute but Relative
- ④ Why Objectives Should Be Expressed in Concrete Words
- ⑤ Psychological Distance Leads to Many Misunderstandings

2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?²⁾

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³⁾

Schoolteacher Carol Tateishi writes that in her Asian upbringing, she was taught ① **that** silence is a sign of self-reliance and strength. She interviewed five Asian American secondary school students from various ethnic backgrounds. Even though their families spanned 100 years of immigration, some recurrent themes ② **emerged**, such as "you're not supposed to say too much" and "talk could cause disrespect and harsh feelings." The girls who entered U.S. schools as English language learners ③ **feared** speaking up because they were self-conscious about their language skills. Another girl mentioned that girls "were not supposed to speak unless ④ **speaking** to." Restraint in speech was valued by these students and their families, whereas speaking in class ⑤ **is** taken as intellectual engagement and meaning-making in U.S. classrooms.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Many clients have been told by advisors or others to go see a career counselor to "take a test that will tell you what you should do." Of course, no test can read a client's mind or future, much less make a decision for her or him, and some clients are displeased, if not entirely surprised, when they discover this reality. However, there are a number of assessment devices that can provide very useful information about clients' self-attributes (e.g. interests, values, abilities) in relation to educational and career options they are considering or can help them expand or narrow their range of options. Although not as dramatic, perhaps, as gazing into a crystal ball, it can be very helpful to discover, for example, that one's interests resemble those of people who are satisfied working in health care settings. In fact, individualized assessment is one of the components that _____.

- ① represents the importance of early career choices
- ② motivates clients to share their own goals with others
- ③ provides job seekers with powerful interpersonal skills
- ④ accounts for the effectiveness of career choice counseling
- ⑤ emphasizes the bond between the career counselor and client

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

When a decision yields less than perfect results, people may regret having made the decision, convinced that an alternative would have worked out better. Post-decision regret, sometimes referred to as "buyer's remorse," induces second thoughts that rejected alternatives were actually better than the chosen one, or that there were better alternatives out there that weren't even explored. The bitter use of the regret detracts from satisfaction achieved by the original decision, whether the regret is justified or not. The more options there are, the more easily one can imagine having done better. To sum up, the greater _____,

the greater the opportunity for regret. Regret, in turn, will raise the emotional stakes of decisions, and it will have decisions harder to make.

- ① the degree of responsibility
- ② the number of appealing choices
- ③ the willingness to do independently
- ④ the attitude of voluntary self-criticism
- ⑤ the motivation to drive you powerfully

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Most complex science is based on mathematics and probabilities. After the age of Newton and the scientific revolution, it was assumed that the universe was one big clockwork mechanism that could be understood by measurements and prediction.

- (A) They generally used procedures that accounted, as best as possible, for all the variation that was observed. This is why the language of science is mathematics and its truths are based on probabilities.
- (B) With increasing efficiency, we discovered that the universe was much messier than we had previously imagined. There was more chaos in the system and less certainty. This gave birth to the age of statistical modeling in which mathematicians tried to discover the working of the universe.
- (C) It was thought, therefore, that if we improved the accuracy of our measurements, then we would understand better how the universe worked. The opposite happened. It was revealed that the universe was more complex.

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

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1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

It isn't surprising when singers who advance to the next round in competitions such as *American Idol* each week are those who perform at the end of the episode. Is there really an advantage to performing toward the end of a competition? Researcher Wändi Bruine De Bruin's latest paper, published in the journal *Acta Psychologica*, describes her studies on European figure-skating competitions and the Eurovision Song Contest, a pop song competition that has taken place in Europe since 1956 (and which, like *American Idol*, includes voting by fans watching at home). She found that participants appearing near the end of the contests received higher marks from judges than those who performed earlier. This phenomenon is known as the *serial position effect*. Bruine De Bruin also found that the effect was progressive, with scores increasing throughout the competitions, not just when judges evaluated all candidates at the end of each contest, but also when they were asked to rate each individual performance after it had been completed.

- ① Competition: Survival of the Fittest
- ② Candidates Who Perform Last Finish First
- ③ Every Participant Is a Winner in His Contest
- ④ Brilliant Performances Don't Come Overnight
- ⑤ In Competition You Win or Lose, There Is No Grey

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

Nike is the Greek Goddess of Victory. During Ancient Greek times, she was much ①honored by soldiers and warriors. However, her worshippers spread far beyond the military. She was called on to help people be ②victorious in everything from athletic contests to business and politics. Nike was much loved amongst the Roman people, although to them she was

called Victoria. The Romans spent much of their time ③expanding their empire and prayed for victory often. They opened many temples to their Goddess of Victory in Rome and other countries they ④conquered. As times changed, however, Nike became more ⑤irrelevant to victory and good luck in gambling and games than with battles and athletics.

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?3)

Many years ago, a high school was putting on a play. One of the characters in the play stuttered. Since one of the students in that high school stuttered, the play's organizers decided they would invite him to play the part.

- (A) When he arrived for rehearsals, however, he discovered that he could not stutter when he deliberately tried to do so. His speech was clear and uninterrupted. The school finally had to find another student to play the part.
- (B) It turned out that the young man who stuttered had always held a secret desire to be on the stage, and, with a little embarrassment and much excitement, he agreed.
- (C) An Austrian psychiatrist, Viktor Frankl, heard this story and decided to apply it to his patients. He began to instruct patients with anxiety attacks to deliberately try to feel anxiety and panic. Of course, when they did, many of them had the same response as the stutterer in the example above—they couldn't.

*stutter 말을 더듬다

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

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

People think frequency and repetition in advertising are the same thing, but they are not. Frequency is the number of times you advertise, whether the same advertising message is repeated or not. Repetition is using the same advertising message over and over again, whether it is done frequently or not. A store buys 25 spots a week on a radio station and has the various messages delivered through the station's programs. The advertising is appearing frequently, but the messages aren't repeated with the same words. An insurance company runs its Christmas message in magazines every December, using the same message every year. Advertising one time per year is definitely not frequent advertising, so here we _____.

- ① pay attention to its message
- ② tend to ignore the advertising
- ③ realize the power of frequency
- ④ have repetition without frequency
- ⑤ combine frequency with repetition

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

Stop reading for a moment and concentrate on what you can hear. I bet lots of things now come into focus that you didn't notice before. You are surprised by the number of sounds you hear. You may also now feel the weight of the book in your hands and the pressure of the chair at your back. You may suddenly remember something you need to do later. All of these sensations and thoughts were there the whole time; you just weren't paying attention to them—they were in the background. The human brain's habit of bringing into focus what is immediately relevant while screening out the rest is vital. Without this ability we would be overwhelmed by information overload. This same _____, however, filters out what the brain considers to be irrelevant, and therefore, is the starting point in the construction of the affective mind and what it learns to highlight and to ignore.

- ① alertness ② persistence ③ selectivity
- ④ visualization ⑤ generalization

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

There is a natural tendency for knowledge to fragment as it becomes subject to more in-depth division and dispersion. The division of knowledge stems from modern characteristics of knowledge production such as divisions of labor and specialization. Its dispersion is related to local situations in which knowledge is produced (a site, a workshop, and a laboratory). The result is an extremely fragmented knowledge base, which interferes with forming a broad and unified view of things. This can have disastrous consequences. At the level of global policy making, knowledge that can help resolve a particular problem may exist without being "visible." It can go unnoticed by the decision maker. Knowledge of the greenhouse effect, for instance, has been in the public domain since 1886, thanks to the study by Svente Arrhenius, but failed to capture the attention of the political system for another hundred years. There is a big difference between the existence of knowledge in some or other place, and its availability to the right people in the right place at the right time. The crux of the matter is knowing how to combine the fragmented and thinly spread knowledge.



That knowledge becomes ____ (A) ____ as a result of modern features of knowledge production makes it difficult to ____ (B) ____ such knowledge.

(A) (B)

- ① scattered restrict
- ② scattered integrate
- ③ cumulative transmit
- ④ cumulative specialize
- ⑤ unreliable distort

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

Time can be given as a gift without face-to-face contact. Perhaps the most peculiar of all types of waiting is when people choose to publicly spend their time as an offering of (A)[**respect / neglect**] to a superior. After John F. Kennedy's assassination, for example, almost a quarter of a million people waited up to 10 hours in cold weather outside the Capitol Rotunda, where his body lay in state. These people simply chose to offer their time to their beloved leader. No superior forced their (B)[**absence / presence**]. They received no gratitude from a superior. As one participant put it, "We were going to watch the funeral on television in our room. However, the more we watched, the more we felt we had to do something—something meaningful." In a society where time is money, waiting (C)[**voluntarily / compulsively**] is indeed a precious offering. The offering is a valuable instance of using time to demonstrate reverence of their own will.

*assassination 암살

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------|
| ① respect absence | | voluntarily |
| ② respect presence | | compulsively |
| ③ respect presence | | voluntarily |
| ④ neglect presence | | compulsively |
| ⑤ neglect absence | | compulsively |

2. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?²⁾

Alia Crum designed a poster that described how hotel housekeeping qualified as exercise. The poster included the calories ①**burned** while the housekeepers were doing each activity. At four of the seven hotels, Crum told the housekeepers ②**that** they were clearly meeting or exceeding the surgeon general's recommendations for physical exercise and should expect to see the health benefits of being active. The housekeepers at ③**the other** three

hotels were a control group. Four weeks later, those who had been informed that their work was exercise ④**losing** weight and body fat. Their blood pressure was lower and even liked their jobs more. They had not made any changes in their behavior outside work. The only thing that had changed was their perception of ⑤**themselves** as exercisers. In contrast, housekeepers in the control group showed none of these improvements.

*surgeon general 공중 보건국장

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

We are now at a point where this type of data analysis can no longer be done manually, because people who can do such analysis are rare.

Almost all of science is fitting models to data. Scientists—such as Galileo, Newton, and Mendel—designed experiments, made observations, and collected data. ① They then tried to extract knowledge by devising theories, that is, building models to explain the data they observed. ② They then used these theories to make predictions and if they didn't work, they collected more data and revised the theories. ③ This process of data collection and theory/model building continued until they got models that had enough explanation power. ④ Furthermore, the amount of data is huge and manual analysis is not possible. ⑤ There is thus a growing interest in computer programs that can analyze data and extract information automatically from them—in other words, learn.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Even if it is correct to say that we *express* and *represent* our thoughts in language, it may be a big mistake to suppose that there are structural similarities between what is doing the representing and what is represented. Robert Stalnaker, in his book *Inquiry*, suggests an analogy with the representation of *numbers*. The number 9 can be *represented* as '12-3' but it does not follow that 12, 3, or *subtraction* are *constituents* of the number 9. We could compare a thought and its verbal expression with toothpaste and its 'expression' from a tube. That the result of expressing toothpaste is a long, thin, cylinder does not entail that toothpaste itself is long, thin, or cylindrical. Similarly, a thought might get expressed out loud in a statement with a particular linguistic structure. It does not follow that _____. Suppose, for example, that I look at a fruit bowl, and think that there is an apple and an orange in that bowl. The objects in front of my eyes include some pieces of fruit and a bowl, but no object corresponding to the word 'and' exists either in the world or in my visual image.

*subtraction 빼기

**entail 의미(함의)하다

- ① the thought itself has such a structure
- ② linguistic analysis of a thought is unlikely
- ③ the language in mind lacks a logical structure
- ④ a thought and its verbal expression are distinct
- ⑤ the sentence structurally differs from the thought

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

One of the most important responsibilities of child-rearing is the role that parents play in shaping their children's perceptions and understanding of their world. Sports can be a proving ground for later life experiences. Therefore, you have the opportunity to help your young athlete accurately understand sport

experiences and place them in a proper and healthy perspective. For example, you can play a key role in helping your child understand the significance of winning and losing, of success and failure. You can help your child define his or her success in terms of effort expended instead of the score at the end of the competition. Moreover, winning or losing a competition may be the result of external factors beyond the child's control, such as officials, weather, other players, or luck. Or it may be the result of internal causes, such as the child's ability and effort.



By helping children accurately ____ (A) ____ sport experiences, parents can lead their children to have a balanced ____ (B) ____.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|--------------------|
| ① interpret | relationship |
| ② interpret | outlook |
| ③ forecast | personality |
| ④ forecast | outlook |
| ⑤ communicate | personality |

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Although the debate continues over how important heredity is versus environment, scientists have learned that a number of human characteristics clearly have genetic factors. Physical traits are most strongly determined by heredity. ① For instance, height, obesity and patterns of tooth decay are just a few of the traits that have been found to be determined by our genes. ② Intellectual traits are also strongly influenced by genes. ③ Gene-environment interaction is exploited by scientists to improve the students' learning. ④ To illustrate, research indicates that scores on intelligence tests and memory have a strong hereditary basis. ⑤ In addition, personality factors and emotional disorders are greatly influenced by heredity. Shyness, special talents and interests, and schizophrenia are all influenced by genetic transmission.

*schizophrenia 정신분열증

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Umbrellas and automobiles are different. Not just because of size, function, and cost, but for a reason we seldom stop to consider. A person can use an umbrella without buying another product. An automobile, by contrast, cannot be used without fuel, repair services, and spare parts. The umbrella, therefore, is an individual, so to speak, delivering value to its user irrespective of any other products. The auto, by contrast, is _____. It completely depends on other products. So do tape recorders, refrigerators, and thousands of other products that work only when combined with others. The television set would stare blankly into the living room if someone somewhere were not transmitting images to it.

- ① a team player
- ② a status symbol
- ③ a necessary evil
- ④ a modern convenience
- ⑤ a must-have device

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Let's make you a participant of a psychological study. With whom would you prefer to spend thirty minutes: A) a member of your immediate family, B) a recent acquaintance, or C) the author of a book you just read? If you are older, you will probably choose A. If you are younger, you are likely to choose B or C. Now imagine that a new medical procedure can confer an unexpected twenty more years of longevity. Research showed that imagining an extra twenty years of life expectancy made the elderly respond like youngsters. They no longer preferred the company of familiar social partners over someone from whom they might learn something new. In another study, Stanford seniors shortly before graduation narrowed their social choices to those people who were most likely to be emotionally

supportive rather than those who would be intellectually stimulating. From these responses, we can see that constraints on time _____.

- ① motivate us to explore the unknown
- ② hurt our performance of familiar tasks
- ③ affect our sense of time by compressing it
- ④ change the value we place on emotional goals
- ⑤ drive us to make friends in different social groups

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

With recent switch from analogue to digital television, however, much of this protective white-space is no longer needed.

'White-space' is technical slang for television channels that were left vacant in one city so as not to interfere with TV stations broadcasting on adjacent channels in a neighboring city.

① In the early days of television, America's broadcasting authorities reserved 50 or so channels for TV stations. ② But because of worries about interference, no metropolitan area has ever come close to using all 50 channels at its disposal. ③ In rural areas, vacant channels have frequently amounted to 70% or more of the total bandwidth available for television broadcasting. ④ This is because digital signals do not interfere with one another and can therefore be packed closer together. ⑤ All told, the television networks now require little more than half the frequency spectrum they needed previously.

*bandwidth (주파수의) 대역폭

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

City parks were originally created as a refuge from the chaos of its surroundings. Until recently, parks (A)[**served / defeated**] their purpose perfectly. Filled with trees, meadows, and ponds, city parks were a tranquil spot to unwind from the pressures of urban life. Yet, city parks have (B)[**improved / deteriorated**] to an alarming extent in recent decades. Crime is a common problem in most city parks, some of which are now too dangerous for local residents to enter. The great natural beauty which these places once boasted has been (C)[**recovered / damaged**]. Trees, flowers, and meadows have withered under the impact of intense air pollution and littering, and ponds have been fouled by untreated sewage.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① defeated improved recovered
 ② served deteriorated damaged
 ③ defeated deteriorated damaged
 ④ served deteriorated recovered
 ⑤ served improved damaged

5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

Your goal is to follow the path of Napoleon. You want to take in as much as possible with your own eyes. You communicate with people up and down the chain of command within your organization. You do not draw any barriers to your social interactions. You want to expand your access to different ideas. Force yourself to go to events and places that are beyond your usual circle. If you cannot observe something firsthand, try to get reports that are more direct and less filtered, or vary the sources so that you can see things from several sides. Get a fingertip feel for everything going on in your environment.

- ① Know the Complete Terrain—Expansion
 ② Rediscover Curiosity—Openness
 ③ Dig to the Roots—Depth
 ④ Reassess Yourself—Detachment
 ⑤ Look at People's Deeds, Not Words—Sharpness

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁾

New insight into how biological clocks adjust to having less sunlight in the winter could help us better understand the impact of jet lag and shift work. Some scientists did research to prove it.

- (A) Finally, the scientists knew that this process helped the plant reset its internal clock every day in response to seasonal changes in daylight. They also knew that it helped the plant control the timing of key activities such as growth and flowering.
 (B) They studied the daily activity pattern in plants. They identified a process that enables a plant's genes to respond to the times of dawn and dusk each day, as well as the length of daylight in between.
 (C) The findings shed light on how living things, including people, respond to patterns of daylight, and how our bodies respond when our daily rhythms are interrupted, for example, by global travel and shift work.

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

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	____ / 6

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁾

There is a strong link between anxiety and creativity. When people feel worried, they concentrate on the task at hand, become risk-averse, rely on well-established habits and see the world through less-creative eyes.

- (A) The results suggest that people have more creative and interesting ideas when they feel comfortable in their surroundings, although the relaxation procedures have proven somewhat time-consuming.
- (B) In contrast, when people feel at ease in a situation, they are more likely to explore new and unusual ways of thinking and behaving, see the bigger picture, take risks, and think and act more creatively.
- (C) In view of this link, it should theoretically be possible to increase people's creativity by making them feel more at ease. Using volunteers, researchers have tested a variety of anxiety-reducing procedures, including lengthy relaxation exercises, funny films, and listening to Vivaldi's *Four Seasons*.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A)
④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

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

Studies indicate that in terms of long-term happiness, buying experiences made people feel better than buying products. Why? Our memory of experiences easily becomes ① **complicated** over time. We edit out the terrible trip on the airplane and just remember those blissful moments relaxing on the beach. Our goods, however, tend to lose their ② **appeal** by becoming old, worn-out, and outdated. Also, experiences ③ **promote** one of the most effective happiness-inducing behaviors—spending time with others. ④ **Sociability** might

be part of the experience itself, or it might happen when you tell people about the occasion afterward. In contrast, buying the most expensive new product can sometimes ⑤ **isolate** you from friends and neighbors who may be jealous of the things that you have.

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁾

The comfort zone by its very nature is neutral ground. It's kind of like an empty space where nothing extreme ever happens and you wonder why life has gotten so monotonous. Creativity was born from extremes—extreme pain, happiness, work, tears. Studies show that challenging situations will often bring out the best in us. This goes so far that researchers found that something as simple as having a bad phone connection and having to strain to hear the person on the other line will mean we are able to focus better and remember more of the information discussed during the phone conversation than if the sound quality had been perfect. Anything challenging will automatically switch on the part of your brain that has to innovate for survival. As long as you remain anchored to the safe neutral ground of your comfort zone, your creativity will wither.

- ① Get Out of the Comfort Zone and Be Creative
② The Brain Feeds on Academic Knowledge
③ Many Experiences Converge on Neutrality
④ Why Not Improve Your Quality of Life?
⑤ The More Comfort, The Less Happiness

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

One who is envied feels the attack of envy as nullification of her own subjective reality. She is turned into an object by her envier, whether by praise or scorn. Her hurt, her anger, or her shock in response to envious assault seems not to matter at all to the envier. Any facts of her personal history are utterly discounted. That Cinderella, for example, is also the much-loved daughter of a shared father, or that she has suffered the loss of her beloved mother, arouses no sympathy in her envious stepsisters. Or, to take an example from analytic practice, when a woman, envied by her sister, protests that she too has problems to overcome and that she has worked hard to achieve the good position that is now the target of her sibling's envy, she is met only by the stony face of her envious sister. The envied one _____. She exists only with reference to the envier's idealization and persecution, typical defenses against the pain that comes with envying.

- ① wants to hide her own faults
- ② no longer exists as a valid subject
- ③ knows where the envy has come from
- ④ feels guilty because she ruined their relationship
- ⑤ doesn't show anything that contradicts the idealization

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

As a result, the first group, thanks to their cooperative tendencies, can take over.

Cooperative tendencies cannot evolve (biologically) unless they present a competitive advantage on the cooperators. Imagine, for example, two groups of herders, one cooperative and one not. ① The cooperative herders limit the sizes of their individual herds, and thus preserve their commons, which allows them to maintain a sustainable food supply. ② The members of the uncooperative group follow the logic of self-interest, adding more and more animals to their respective herds. ③ Consequently, they use up their commons, leaving themselves with very little food. ④ They

can wait for the uncooperative herders to starve, or, if they are more enterprising, they can wage an unequal war of the well fed against the hungry. ⑤ Once the cooperative group has taken over, they can raise even more animals, feed more children, and thus increase the proportion of cooperators in the next generation.

*common 공유지

6. 다음 글에서 밑줄 친 **We picked a bad year to have a good year.**가 의미하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

On August 12, 1994, major league baseball players went on strike, bringing baseball to a halt for the rest of the season. The strike, which lasted 235 days, ended in April of the next year when a federal judge issued an injunction against the club owners. Just before the strike, baseball was enjoying one of the most exciting seasons in many years. The lowly Montreal Expos were leading their league by six games, Tony Gwynn was enjoying a .400 batting average, and a number of ballplayers were having banner years. Just before the strike, the famed hitter Ken Griffey, Jr., was asked what he thought about the upcoming strike, especially since he and so many other ballplayers were doing so well. He replied: **We picked a bad year to have a good year.**

*injunction (법원의) 명령

- ① We are disappointed with our personal records.
- ② For the strike, we are sacrificing a great season.
- ③ Rather than going on strike, we want to negotiate.
- ④ We consider the strike as an act of poor sportsmanship.
- ⑤ We admit there are different attitudes toward the strike.

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

While there is still the exception, many industries are getting serious about reducing their waste, showing others that doing so is both possible and economical. Some have done so because they realize that waste is made of materials they paid good money for and there are bigger (A)[**losses / profits**] to be made, both in buying less replacement material and in paying less for waste disposal. Some are doing it because it's good PR. In fact, it's not important which motivation fuels them as long as the result is a serious (B)[**reduction / increase**] in waste and environmental impact. Of course, still others are just pretending to decrease their waste to make their businesses look better—a practice called greenwashing. This type of advertising (C)[**undermines / strengthens**] the credibility of those in the business world who are making good-faith efforts, and it delays governmental action to force higher standards across the board.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① losses reduction undermines
- ② profits reduction undermines
- ③ profits reduction strengthens
- ④ losses increase strengthens
- ⑤ losses increase undermines

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾

It has been said that only dead fish swim with the stream. To be truly alive, it is necessary to question accepted ideas, theories, and textbooks. Such questioning will help you to live your own life better. Although many conventional ideas are, of course, well established and probably correct, some of them will undoubtedly be shown to be wrong in the future, and there are few textbooks that are completely free of error. It often takes courage to challenge the established ideas and to

develop your own in the face of hostility and scorn. It can sometimes take a number of years before the majority of people finally accept your idea. But that cannot be the reason you should be drifting just like a dead fish following the current.

- ① Let's Stop Water Pollution
- ② Think Differently and Be Alive
- ③ The Pursuit of Absolute Truth
- ④ Don't Be Afraid of Being Asked
- ⑤ Compromise Your Values with Society

3. 주어진 문장 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?³⁾

Archaeologists work with the evidence that remains, but they also have to consider that an enormous amount of evidence that once existed no longer remains.

- (A) Particularly for these items of great value, humans play a large part in the destruction of archaeological evidence. How do archaeologists know that these things once existed when they are no longer there? Often, very subtle traces of the item remain; they just have to know where to look.
- (B) Archaeologists therefore have to work with what is called 'invisible archaeology'—things that once were there, but for whatever reason, have now disappeared. There are many reasons why some things disappear from the archaeological record.
- (C) For example, items like leather, wood and textiles can rot away in certain environmental conditions. Precious items, like gold and jewels, are rarely found because they tend to be stolen or removed and made into something else.

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

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The Internet today acts as a _____. The larger the selection of information, the more easily we can look only at what we like and ignore the rest. On the Internet we have the satisfaction of reading only opinions we already agree with, only facts we already know. You might read ten stories about ten different topics in a traditional newspaper; on the Internet, many people spend that same amount of time reading ten stories about the same topic. But once we understand the inherent bias in an instrument, we can correct it. One of the hardest, most fascinating problems of this cyber-century is how to add "drift" to the Internet, so that your view sometimes wanders (as your mind wanders when you're tired) into places you hadn't planned to go. We need help overcoming rationality sometimes, and allowing our thoughts to wander and metamorphose as they do when we sleep.

*metamorphose 변하다, 변형하다

- ① means for reinforcing our prejudices
- ② way to rapidly expand social networks
- ③ medium for spreading false information
- ④ channel to share our opinions in real time
- ⑤ place for us to show off our desired self-image

※ [5~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In 1998, Larry Cox, a scientist at MIT's Lincoln Laboratory, was looking for a noninvasive method to monitor glucose in the human body. At the time, diabetics had to test their insulin level four or more times a day by pricking a finger to draw blood. This procedure was painful, more likely to cause infections, and left pin tracks all over the diabetic's fingers. Cox wanted a test that avoided breaking the skin.

As he worked on the problem, brainstorming with colleagues in his field, Cox's curiosity antennae were up and searching for potential solutions. The breakthrough came when he talked with a scientist working outside his field. The other scientist had recently experimented with electroporation, a procedure that allowed

medicine to be administered without breaking the skin by applying an electrical charge to the skin, which ____ (A) ____ the pores.

There it was. "I realized we didn't penetrate the skin completely." Cox had made the creative mental breakthrough; he didn't necessarily have to avoid going through the skin to avoid the invasive pinpricks. "We just needed to make the glucose more accessible to the surface of the body by opening pores underneath the surface layer and bringing blood closer to our instruments, which were sensitive enough to measure it." And with his ____ (B) ____ with the traditional medical assumptions about his problem, Cox could then make the connection between two seemingly unrelated approaches in two quite distinct disciplines.

*glucose 포도당

**pore (피부의 땀구멍 같은) 구멍

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

- ① Science Operates Near Our Daily Lives
- ② Find the Fundamental Solution, Not a Quick Fix
- ③ Connect Between Disciplines for Creative Thinking
- ④ Scientific Discovery: Often a By-Product of Mistakes
- ⑤ A Medical Breakthrough Is Found in the Human Body

6. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은?6)

(A) (B)

- ① cleaned familiarity
- ② cleaned break
- ③ shrank identification
- ④ widened break
- ⑤ widened identification

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1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?1)

Long ago, the psychologist B. F. Skinner wondered what would happen if his lab equipment automatically swung a food dispenser in front of hungry pigeons at fixed intervals. Before the first "meal" arrived without warning, the pigeons did what we all do when we have empty stomachs and nothing to eat: They fidgeted. In the final moment before the food appeared, one bird happened to be turning to the left, another was tossing its head up and down, and a third was hopping from its right foot to its left foot. After that first peck at the food, the pigeons began repeating whatever they had been doing when it arrived. Acting as if their physical action had caused the food to come, they kept it up even when Skinner cut off the food. After all, food had really been delivered right after that earlier flap, hop, or head toss, so it's easy to see why the birds "believed" that their prior actions had caused the rewards to arrive. But _____.

*fidget 꼼지락거리다

- ① there were systematic preparations for their learning
- ② we can guess that the birds didn't behave on instinct
- ③ there was no causation, only accidental correlations
- ④ there were enough cause and effect and enough controller and purpose
- ⑤ we can guess that the birds acted as if they didn't have desire

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?2)

Invisibility is a staple of science fiction, but in the real world, color concealment is _____. Most environments are a complex patchwork of splotches of different colors and textures, so no single color pattern is invariably concealing. A moth that is perfectly hidden when it settles on tree bark will be blatantly obvious on a

nearby house or wooden fence. A pale green grasshopper invisible among the stems of prairie grasses becomes an instant target for hungry meadowlarks when it lands on bare ground. For these animals, survival depends on where in the environment they choose to rest and how long they can remain motionless. Species that travel through multiple, visually distinctive environments may evolve an average appearance that is not perfectly concealing in any location.

*splotch 얼룩

- ① at best an imperfect strategy
- ② the most perfect survival skill
- ③ the process of tuning a certain color
- ④ an important clue to mating behavior
- ⑤ nothing but a response to a stimulus

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?3)

The Biosphere 2 story shows ① how things are connected in a greenhouse. If the oxygen concentration drops in one part, it drops in all parts; if ants go crazy in one part, they go crazy in all parts. However, less ② obvious to most people is that the entire biosphere is similarly interconnected. For example, over the period of a few months the entire atmosphere of Earth becomes completely mixed. If a cow releases gas in Bangladesh, the methane ③ is added to the atmosphere, by enhancing the greenhouse effect, can help change the climate in Philadelphia. John Donne once said, "No man is an island, entire of itself," but he might just as well ④ have written, "No organism is an island, entire of itself." Every living individual is dependent on other individuals, and ⑤ that dependence is not just on parents, but on unrelated individuals that are part of the same ecosystem.

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

The first coffeehouse opened in Europe in 1650 when a Jewish businessman introduced the concept in Oxford, England. Although it took two years before a cafe opened in London, coffeehouses quickly became popular there. Less than 50 years later, there were more than 2,000 cafes in the capital. The (A)[**failure / success**] was not entirely thanks to coffee. Cafes were political places. The English carried weapons at the time, so bars were not safe places for political discussion. When people were drunk, (B)[**arguments / associations**] often developed into bloody fights. But cafes were different. People could engage in intense yet reasonable discussions over coffee. There were signs at cafe entrances saying, "Please take a seat. You don't have to give up your seat to nobility." In this way, democracy began to (C)[**blossom / deteriorate**] in coffeehouses.

(A) (B) (C)

- ① failure arguments blossom
- ② failure associations deteriorate
- ③ success arguments blossom
- ④ success associations deteriorate
- ⑤ success arguments deteriorate

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

They even ignored a dying gaslight industry's warning to its few remaining customers that electric light projected a toxic ray that would turn their skin green and increase their death rate.

Recovering from a series of early failures, Edison regained his reputation as a great inventor, and electric wiring in the home gained wide acceptance. ① It wasn't that people necessarily became less fearful of electricity, but rather, as they became more familiar with it, they began to believe that the risks could be managed with some safety precautions. ② People began to accept the trade-off of the risk of accidental death from electricity for better and cheaper lighting and work-saving electrical appliances. ③ They

simultaneously experienced a lower risk of candle and gaslight fires. ④ This made-up claim was seen by the public as the scare tactic that it was, and they were unmoved. ⑤ Gas lighting in homes soon disappeared, and the death rate from house fires decreased accordingly.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁾

Broad, open-ended questions show your interest in the other person's situation. They often start with "Tell me," "how," "who," "what," or "why."

- (A) Our computer salesperson might have a client who says, "I need more control over our order system." He then builds on that response by asking a question using the most important words in the answer-*control* and *order* system.
- (B) They are much more powerful than closed questions that require a simple answer such as "yes" or "no" or a specific piece of information. After the broad question opens the conversation and begins to build rapport, the artful questioner builds on the responses and increases his understanding of the information being transferred.
- (C) For instance, he might ask, "What aspects of your order system would you like to have more control over?" or "Could you tell me more about your order system?" When the client responds, he builds his next question around the response to that question, and so on.

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

Empathy is made possible by a special group of nerve cells called mirror neurons. These special cells enable us to “mirror” emotions. Mirror neurons were first discovered by Italian scientists who, while looking at the activity of individual nerve cells inside the brains of monkeys, (A)[**noticed / noticing**] that neurons in the same area of the brain were activated whether the animals were performing a particular movement or simply observing another monkey perform the same action. It appeared as though the cells in the observer’s brain “mirrored” the activity in the performer’s brain. A similar phenomenon takes place when we watch someone (B)[**experiencing / experienced**] an emotion and feel the same emotion in response. The same neural systems get activated in a part of the insula, (C)[**it / which**] is part of the mirror neuron system, and in the emotional brain areas associated with the observed emotion.

- | | | | | | |
|---|----------|-------|--------------|-------|-------|
| | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
| ① | noticed | ..... | experiencing | ..... | it |
| ② | noticed | ..... | experiencing | ..... | which |
| ③ | noticed | ..... | experienced | ..... | which |
| ④ | noticing | ..... | experiencing | ..... | it |
| ⑤ | noticing | ..... | experienced | ..... | it |

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾

A strategic vision has little value to the organization unless it’s effectively communicated down the line to lower-level managers and employees. It would be difficult for a vision statement to provide direction to decision makers and energize employees toward achieving long-term strategic intent unless they know of the vision and observe management’s commitment to that vision. Communicating the vision to organization members nearly always means putting “where

we are going and why” in writing, distributing the statement organizationwide, and having executives personally explain the vision and its justification to as many people as possible. Ideally, executives should present their vision for the company in a manner that reaches out and grabs people’s attention. An engaging and convincing strategic vision has enormous motivational value—for the same reason that a stone mason is inspired by building a great cathedral for the ages.

*stone mason 석공

**cathedral 대성당

- ① What Makes a Strategic Vision Successful?
- ② Why Is Creating a Vision Statement Difficult?
- ③ Building a Future: Innovative Leadership Training
- ④ Effective Decision-Making Processes in Organizations
- ⑤ Motivating Employees through Organizational Development

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?³⁾

Three shark attacks in Australia in two days in the past week sparked a media frenzy and have fueled debate over shark attacks on humans. ① Sharks, however, are more at risk in the ocean than people, with humans killing millions of sharks each year. ② Sharks were at the top of the marine food chain, a powerful predator which had no match in its watery realm, until humans entered the ocean. ③ Commercial fishing and a desire for Asian shark fin soup see up to 100 million sharks slaughtered around the world each year. ④ Unfortunately for humans, sharks are big and people are small, so a large shark bite can mean death from rapid loss of blood. ⑤ In fact, sharks do not seem to like the taste of humans and very few shark attacks involve the shark actually eating the human.

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

Sometimes when you get sick, the body's defense system becomes overwhelmed by the attacking germs. Suppose an (A)[**intruder / abandoner**] of an ant colony brought more comrades with him, and they reproduce themselves very quickly. The ants might be able to attack and drive out some of the invaders, but soon the ants would be (B)[**outnumbered / outlined**]. The invaders would take over the colony, causing mass destruction. This sounds like a science-fiction movie, but it is exactly what happens inside your body when your immune system is conquered by germs. When they are able to enter the body and overpower the immune system, germs grow and reproduce themselves rapidly. This invasion is called (C)[**intuition / infection**].

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------------------|-----------------|
| ① intruder | outlined | intuition |
| ② intruder | outnumbered | infection |
| ③ intruder | outnumbered | intuition |
| ④ abandoner | outlined | infection |
| ⑤ abandoner | outnumbered | intuition |

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

Historically, the social sciences are still quite close to the speculative stages of their initial development. It was not much more than 100 years ago that psychology as a discipline was tied to a pseudo-scientific approach known as introspectionism. In studies of the introspective variety, research participants were exposed to some stimulus presented by the investigator and then asked to describe their internal elemental sensations and reactions to it. In this way, the early psychologists attempted to enter directly into the "black box" of the mind and thereby gain insight into the nature of the human organism. It was common that the investigator's own students would play the role of participant in these types of studies, and often the same participants would be used in repeated experiments. Unfortunately, different participants exposed to the same stimuli often provided entirely different "observational"

reports of their internal mental states, making these results difficult to replicate across people. Thus, introspectionism _____.

- *pseudo-scientific 유사[사이비] 과학적
- ① contributed to psychology settling into an academic field
 - ② awakened the importance of studying inner workings of men
 - ③ left a lot to be desired as a method of objective scientific inquiry
 - ④ motivated psychologists to explore the nature of the human mind
 - ⑤ provided psychology with an opportunity to end a pseudo-scientific image

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁶⁾

For over a hundred years before Darwin published The Origin of Species, students of natural history had collected a huge body of evidence illustrating what they regarded as a nearly perfect fit between the morphological characteristics and behaviors of biological individuals and the environmental opportunities that these individuals exploited to earn their living. For example, the woodpecker's beak seemed designed to drill into bark to extract the insects the woodpeckers ate, while the hummingbird's beak and capacity to hover could hardly be improved upon as a way to sip nectar from flowers. Such _____ were generally interpreted as evidence for the existence of "a Benevolent Creator", who had constructed a world able to sustain in harmonious equilibrium all the products of His creation, including the many species of plants and animals that the natural historians were busy describing and classifying.

*morphological 형태상의

**equilibrium 균형

- ① dietary differences among wild birds
- ② unique eating habits of birds of prey
- ③ behavioral similarities in plants and animals
- ④ matches between structure and functionality
- ⑤ correlations between appearance and character

DATE

20 ____ . ____ . ____

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1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?¹)

The single most common mistake made by speakers is to spend too much time on introductory material, and then hurry through the remainder. ① This can be avoided by practicing your talk carefully in advance, preferably in front of an audience. ② If your remarks go on too long when you're practicing, carefully consider how you can make it shorter. ③ This may be accomplished by simplifying ideas or leaving out examples, with a brief explanation to the effect that you'll be happy to explain more fully and give more examples during the question period. ④ It is okay to exceed the allotted time a little, so you can take your time and give as many examples as possible to make yourself understood. ⑤ Most likely, no one will bring it up then, and you can discuss something else instead.

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

And yet for many potential subjects, cooperating with journalists is still a bargain worth striking.

In today's digital environment, appearing in the mainstream news is still an important way citizens can communicate with a broader community about events and issues. ① Journalists can provide credibility, status, and a guaranteed large audience that many citizens do not feel they can get any other way. ② However, to access those benefits, subjects must yield control to journalists over how their stories are told to the public. ③ That is a big risk, since news stories have a great deal of credibility with their audiences: whether subjects themselves feel the news coverage is accurate or not, they will have to deal with the consequences of many people believing it. ④ If news coverage portrays them as socially deviant or otherwise morally unfit, the resulting stigma can be profound and enduring. ⑤ The benefits

of addressing, or simply displaying oneself to, a large news audience can be so great that many subjects conclude they are worth the risks of being misrepresented.

*subject 취재 대상

**deviant 일탈한

***stigma 오명

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

A recent study by Iacoboni and colleagues highlights the importance of mirror neurons in the brain and their role in the development of autism spectrum disorder (ASD). ASD is a pervasive developmental disorder characterized by impaired social interactions. Iacoboni's team used functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) to investigate the neural activity of 10 children with ASD and 10 normally developing children as they observed and imitated facial expressions. Although both groups performed the tasks equally well on the surface, children with autism showed reduced mirror neuron activity in their brain. Moreover, the degree of reduction in mirror neuron activity in the children with autism correlated with the severity of their symptoms. Iacoboni concludes that these results indicate that a healthy mirror neuron system is crucial for normal social development. "If you have 'broken mirrors,' you likely end up having social problems, as patients with autism do," he says.



According to the recent study by Iacoboni, lack of ____ (A) ____ is likely caused by the ____ (B) ____ of mirror neurons observed in patients with autism.

(A)

(B)

- ① attention escalation
- ② attention malfunctioning
- ③ sociability deactivation
- ④ sociability reinforcement
- ⑤ empathy facilitation

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

Today, employers are increasingly confronted with the problem of retaining talented personnel. The management should expend time and effort in devising ways to reduce employee turnover. Most of all, the policies of an organization should be employee-oriented. This can be achieved by conducting open-door meetings and encouraging staff participation in making important decisions. Another important method to help reduce turnover is by hiring the right people for the job. It is the responsibility of the management team to conduct thorough research of the candidate before recruitment. Though money is not the only reason for high conflict, a competitive pay could go a long way in motivating an employee. Competent staff expect their pay to be on par with their peers working in other organizations. It should also be ensured that employees are not overworked.

- ① When to Transfer Your Position
- ② How to Stop Employee Turnover
- ③ Absolute Advantages of Job Change
- ④ Encouraging Employee Performance
- ⑤ Competitiveness of Powerful Management

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The creativity that children possess needs to be cultivated throughout their development. Research suggests that overstructuring the child's environment may actually limit creative and academic development. This is a central problem with much of science instruction. The exercises or activities are devised to eliminate different options and to focus on predetermined results. The answers are structured to fit the course assessments, and the wonder of science is lost along with cognitive intrigue. We define cognitive intrigue as the wonder that stimulates and intrinsically motivates an individual to voluntarily engage in an activity. The loss of cognitive intrigue may be initiated by the sole use of play items with predetermined conclusions and reinforced by rote instruction in school. This is exemplified by toys, games, and lessons that are a(n)

_____ in and of themselves and require little of the individual other than to master the planned objective.

*rote 기계적인 암기

- ① end ② input ③ puzzle
- ④ interest ⑤ alternative

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Filippo Maria, the last of the Visconti dukes of Milan in fifteenth-century Italy, consciously _____. For instance, he might suddenly shower a courtier with attention, and then, once the man had come to anticipate a promotion to a higher office, would suddenly start treating him with the utmost disdain. Confused, the man might leave the court, when the duke would suddenly recall him and start treating him well again. Doubly confused, the courtier would wonder whether his assumption that he would be promoted had become obvious and offensive to the duke and, therefore, would start to behave as if he no longer expected such honor. The duke would rebuke him for his lack of ambition and would send him away. The secret of dealing with Filippo was simple: Do not presume to know what he wants. Do not try to guess what will please him. Never inject your will; just surrender to his will. Then wait to see what happens.

- ① kept track of all the actions of his courtiers
- ② did the opposite of what everyone expected of him
- ③ treated his officials and people with respect and sincerity
- ④ delayed the punishment of those who went against him in public
- ⑤ promoted someone to a higher position when he least expected of it

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

During a study of how jeans are sold, we noticed an odd pattern to adolescent shopping: Teenagers in peer groups spent a relatively long time in the jeans section (A)[**comparing / compared**] to teens with parents. And teens in peer groups examined one third more product. But the percentage of teenagers with parents who bought jeans (B)[**was / were**] nearly double that of teens in peer groups who bought. Then we realized: They come with their friends to browse—to preshop, as it were. Having made their choices and gained the approval of a jury of their peers, they return with Mom or Dad—the wallet bearer—and make quick work of the transaction, wishing not to risk the humiliation of (C)[**seeing / being seen**] in public buying clothes with their ancient caretakers.

- | | | |
|-------------|------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① comparing | was | seeing |
| ② compared | was | being seen |
| ③ compared | were | seeing |
| ④ compared | was | seeing |
| ⑤ comparing | were | being seen |

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

Sometimes simply eliminating cues that elicit an unwanted response is sufficient to (A)[**extinguish / reinforce**] habit. For this reason, many people successfully reduce their intake of unhealthy snacks by simply removing them from their house and offices. If the temptations can't be moved, like the convenience store down the street that stocks your favorite ice cream, altering your behavior (try taking a different route home from work) to avoid further (B)[**exposure / disappointment**] can cut down your need for willpower. However, some studies have shown that such tactics are not as effective when the bad habit is already very

strong. In these cases, take a different action instead of trying to cut out a bad habit completely. For example, if you have the habit of scooping yourself a bowl of ice cream after dinner, try (C)[**accompanying / replacing**] the ice cream with fruit. You may have to give up ice cream, but fruit's subtle sweetness can satisfy your desire for an after-dinner treat.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------------|------------------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① extinguish | ... exposure | ... accompanying |
| ② reinforce | ... exposure | ... accompanying |
| ③ extinguish | ... exposure | ... replacing |
| ④ reinforce | ... disappointment | ... accompanying |
| ⑤ extinguish | ... disappointment | ... replacing |

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?³)

At the computer store we studied, the shoppers were overwhelmingly male, but the conversion rate, the percentage of shoppers who bought something, was highest among women. That's because they were in the store with some practical mission to carry out, not just to daydream over a new hard drive or a scanner. Most women would rather just learn only what they need to know to use the thing. In the world of hardware shopping the gender roles are swapped: Men love to browse and wander while women are purposeful, impossible to distract while they look for what they need. This is the opposite of what happens in clothing or shoe stores: usually, it is men who go directly to their destination and buy it. Women spend lots of time browsing before they make a purchase decision.

- ① common behavior patterns in both men and women
- ② reasons people spend less time on hardware shopping
- ③ importance of behavior analysis in hardware marketing
- ④ different purposes of men and women in clothing shopping
- ⑤ reversed behaviors of men and women in hardware shopping

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁴⁾

Darwin himself could scarcely have found a better example of the operation of natural selection than is provided by the way the mechanism of _____ operates. Out of an original population, the members of which vary greatly in qualities of structure, behavior, or physiology, it is the "tough" insects that survive chemical attack. Spraying kills off the weaklings. The only survivors are insects that have some inherent quality that allows them to escape harm. These are the parents of the new generation, which, by simple inheritance, possesses all the qualities of "toughness" inherent in its forebears. Inevitably it follows that intensive spraying with powerful chemicals only makes worse the problem it is designed to solve. After a few generations, instead of a mixed population of strong and weak insects, there results a population consisting entirely of tough strains.

*strain 종, 종족, 품종

- ① sacrifice
- ② resistance
- ③ antipathy
- ④ vigilance
- ⑤ interdependence

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?⁵⁾

The concentration of economic growth in the material sector of the economy increases the relative price or reduces the unit quality of goods and facilities available in the positional sector. This tendency makes one's place in the distribution of income, wealth, and economic power a determining factor in providing access to goods and facilities that are socially scarce. Because they are allocated by an auction process or its equivalent, relative rather than absolute command over economic resources deployed in the auction will determine one's take. This struggle for relative shares, or positional competition, will also absorb real resources that add to the consumption expenditures necessary to achieve given ends, and in this sense add to 'needs.' So, if one's own income remains unchanged while the

income of other people rises, _____.

The income that earlier supported a downtown apartment and a country home, the acquisition of elite educational qualifications, or simply an active life protected from the crowds, is no longer sufficient. There is therefore a connectedness in the income distribution as a whole. It makes a difference if others earn more than you, even if you are interested exclusively in your own consumption possibilities.

- ① one's desire for the competitive position will decline
- ② one's command over the positional sector will fall
- ③ one gets exclusive access to socially scarce goods
- ④ one's chances of enjoying positional goods are high
- ⑤ one gains something at some other individual's expense

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?⁶⁾

Soft, absorbent, and comfortable, cotton is an affordable option for your favorite T-shirts, bedsheets, and bath towels. ① But despite its healthy image, most cotton comes at a high cost to the environment. ② Conventional cotton occupies only 3 percent of the world's farmland but is sprayed with 25 percent of all insecticides, posing a particular threat to farm workers. ③ Making fabric with cotton also involves using a great deal of chemicals, including dyes and textile finishing (such as wrinkle-free, waterproof, and stain-resistant treatments). ④ If you're concerned about the chemicals used to make fabrics, look for organic versions of natural fibers, such as cotton, linen, and wool. ⑤ Growing cotton, making fabric, and sewing clothes uses a lot of resources, and even the finished product is high-maintenance: A study found that machine washing, drying, and ironing account for more than half of a cotton T-shirt's lifetime energy use.

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1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?¹⁾

Carla was the youngest and newest member of the senior management team of her large nonprofit organization, a team comprised mainly of older white males. I had the opportunity to observe her in action at the first planning workshop of the management team.

- (A) After the briefest of conversations, the team decided they would award themselves the bonus and they would keep it secret. There was one lone dissenting voice, and it belonged to Carla.
- (B) In a quiet but forceful way she made her case against the bonus and especially against any attempt to keep it secret. I remember how clearly she argued that these kinds of secrets undermine organizational effectiveness and create distrust. I was impressed.
- (C) One of the sensitive topics that surfaced was whether or not the senior managers would give themselves a year-end bonus, a bonus that would not be available to any other employees.

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

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?²⁾

Although the majority of research on the effects of the minimum wage has focused on the United States, the first minimum wage laws were enacted elsewhere—in New Zealand in 1894. In New Zealand, the minimum wage was a by-product of the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act, which established District Conciliation Boards to arbitrate industrial labor disputes. Although the main role of the boards was to facilitate settlements between employer associations and worker unions, the boards

were also given the authority to fix conditions of employment, including minimum wage levels, if necessary, and to extend these conditions to other employers in the same industry who were not members of the associations. Subsequently, in 1899 New Zealand set a nationwide minimum wage, which was primarily intended to prevent employers from hiring children or unpaid apprentices.

*the Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act
산업 조정 중재법

- ① the origin of minimum wage laws
② the relationship of workers to labor unions
③ the effect of minimum wages on foreign employment
④ the connection between inflation and raising minimum wage
⑤ differences between labor laws in the U.S. and New Zealand

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?³⁾

A good life requires a healthy habitat ① **in which** we live. But there is evidence that a relatively high focus on extrinsic values rather than intrinsic ones is related to ② **behaving** in ways that contribute to environmental degradation. For example, the priority placed on materialistic (extrinsic) values by U.S. and U.K. adolescents ③ **is** associated with engaging less frequently in ecologically friendly behaviors such as buying second-hand, recycling, riding a bicycle, reusing paper, and so on. Findings from one study of 400 North American adults showed that those who cared more about extrinsic values relative to intrinsic values ④ **using** more of Earth's limited resources to meet their housing, food, and transportation lifestyle choices. Individuals high in extrinsic values also act in greedier, more ecologically destructive, and less sustainable ways when ⑤ **playing** forest-management simulation games in the laboratory, compared to their more intrinsically oriented counterparts.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

The most obvious measure of a driver's eyesight is *static acuity*, sharpness of vision as measured by the ability to detect fine detail in a stationary pattern. It is tested in practice by asking the driver to read the letters on an eye chart. In the U.K. the legal limit for a driver's visual acuity is a Snellen acuity score of around 6/15. The European Commission standard is 6/12 for drivers with vision in both eyes, and 6/10 for drivers with only monocular vision. For those who have always wondered what these numbers mean, the first number refers to the individual's performance, and the second to average performance. If you have a Snellen score of 6/12, this means that you can read at 6 meters what the average person can read at 12 meters. If you have 6/6 vision, this means that you can read at 6 meters what the average person can read at 6 meters. Thus, the phrase 20/20 vision, a conversion from 6 meters to 20 feet, merely means that the person's visual acuity is _____.

*Snellen acuity 스넬렌 시력(스넬렌이 만든 시력표로 측정한 시력)

- ① 20% correct at 20 feet
- ② average rather than perfect
- ③ double the acuity of 20/10 vision
- ④ not qualified for the legal limit for driving
- ⑤ not related to driving performance

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

A while ago a colleague of ours sent us an article from a sales magazine that described the shock that the CEO of a global hotel chain got after reviewing the results of the very costly "Seamless Customer Experience" program his company had put into place. It wasn't the guests who had had a seamless stay who reported the highest satisfaction ratings and future loyalty—rather, it was those who experienced _____. There are several ways to understand why this occurs. For example, it may be that, after guests know that the organization can efficiently fix mistakes, they become more confident that the same will be true in any future dealings, leaving them

with more favorable feelings toward the organization overall. We don't doubt this possibility, but we have an intuition that another factor is at work too. The remedy may well be perceived by guests as "special assistance," as something extra the hotel has done to fix the problem. By virtue of the rule for reciprocation, the hotel then becomes deserving of something special in return in the form of superior ratings and loyalty.

*reciprocation 보답, 교환

- ① an atmosphere of professionalism unlike anywhere else
- ② a service error put right immediately by the hotel staff
- ③ an unpleasant feeling of which the cause was not clear
- ④ a sense of helplessness due to a lack of strong interests
- ⑤ a heartwarming reaction from employees and other guests

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?6)

Where do our thoughts, ideas, and expectations come from? All the thoughts, ideas, and expectations that guide our behavior have been formed or built up out of our past activities and experiences. ① We form our expectations, ideas, and thoughts out of everything we have seen, heard, and done. ② For example, you expect cars to stop at red lights because you have seen this happen in the past, or you have been told that it should happen. ③ You have an idea about how much change you should get from the shopkeeper because you can add and subtract and have worked it out. ④ A modern shopkeeper needs to use a mobile phone to develop a digital relationship with the loyalist shopper. ⑤ The thoughts, ideas, and expectations which guide our behavior are therefore a result of what we have learned in the past.

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※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Because people face trade-offs, making decisions requires comparing the costs and benefits of alternative courses of action. In many cases, however, the cost of some action is not as (a)**obvious** as it might first appear. Consider, for example, the decision of whether or not to go to university. The benefits include intellectual enrichment and a lifetime of (b)**better** job opportunities. But what is the cost? To answer this question, you might be tempted to add up the money you or your parents spend on fees, books, rent, and food. Yet this total does not truly represent what you give up to spend a year at university. There are two problems with this calculation. First, it includes some things that are not really costs of university education. Even if you weren't attending a university, you would need a place to sleep and food to eat. Rent and food are costs of going to university only to the extent that they are more (c)**expensive** because you are going to university. For instance, you might have to move to another city to attend university and live away from home. Indeed, the cost of your room and food at your residential college or home might be (d)**more** than the rent and food expenses that you would pay living on your own. In this case, the savings on the room and food are a benefit of going to university. Second, this calculation (e)**ignores** the largest cost of going to university—your time. When you spend a year listening to lectures, reading textbooks, and writing assignments, you cannot spend that time working at a job. For most students, the wages given up to attend university are the largest single cost of their education.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?¹)

- ① How to Save More Money While Attending University
- ② Finding the True Cost of an Action Requires Careful Calculation
- ③ Some Reasons Why College Degrees Are Becoming Useful
- ④ An Analysis of the Hidden Benefits of Attending University
- ⑤ Uncomfortable Truth about Cost and Value in Education

2. 윗글의 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 문맥상 낱말의 쓰임이 적절하지 않은 것은?²)

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?³)

The best people in any field are those who devote the most hours to "deliberate practice" and it's activity that is explicitly intended to improve performance. ① For example, simply hitting a bucket of balls is not deliberate practice, which is why most golfers don't improve. ② Hitting an eight-iron 300 times with a goal of leaving the ball within 20 feet of the pin 80 percent of the time, continually observing results and making appropriate adjustments—that's deliberate practice. ③ Many people consider golf a low-level physical activity without the possibility of injury, but there is a potential risk of suffering serious injuries. ④ It's also the same story in surgery, insurance sales, and virtually every sport. ⑤ More deliberate practice equals better performance and tons of it leads to greater performance.

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

But when we exercise, the blood flow distribution changes dramatically to provide the working muscles and skin with approximately 80-85% of the blood flow.

As we exercise, there are several changes that must occur in the cardiovascular system in order to maintain exercise capacity and supply our body and working muscles with the appropriate nutrients. ① One of these important factors is the blood flow changes that occur when the body begins to exercise. ② During rest, approximately 80% of blood flow is directed to the major organs, including the stomach, liver, intestines, brain, and kidneys. ③ This enables the body to maintain exercise and give the muscles being used during exercise the oxygen and nutrients they need. ④ In addition, the increased blood flow to the skin aids the cardiovascular system in one of its three primary functions, which is to regulate body temperature during exercise. ⑤ This redistribution of blood from inactive organs along with an increased cardiac output results in the adaptations of blood flow that are needed during exercise.

*cardiovascular 심혈관의

**intestine 창자

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)

The portrait-painter does not pose his sitter so as to bring out his deformities; nor does the biographer give undue prominence to the defects of the character he portrays. Not many men are so outspoken as Cromwell was when he sat for Cooper for his miniature: "Paint me as I am," said he, "wart and all." Yet, if we would have a faithful likeness of faces and characters, they must be painted as they are. Like Sir Walter Scott once mentioned, biography, the most interesting of every species of composition, is anything but a meaningful work when the shades and lights of the principal characters are _____. We can no more sympathize with a mere worshipper than we can with a self-admiring hero on the

stage. As in portrait, so in biography—the biographer must depict all lights and shades with all candor and honesty.

*wart 결점, 티

- ① all based on mere historical facts
- ② filled with long and boring stories
- ③ far below universal moral standards
- ④ not accurately and faithfully detailed
- ⑤ narrated with no intention to impress us

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

We generally like to think we are in charge of our actions. But we know that some of the things we do are not controlled consciously. These are known as reflexive or autonomous behaviors.

- (A) Experimenters removed a pair of these birds from contact with building materials and from other members of their species for five generations. The birds were not able to build, or even see, traditional nests.
- (B) It is easy to see these autonomous behaviors in other species. Some of these can be quite complex and are part of animals' DNA. For example, the South African weaverbird normally builds an intricate nest using specialized materials.
- (C) And yet when the sixth generation—still in isolation from its species—was given access to the traditional materials, it built a perfect nest. This may be an extreme example, yet it illustrates the point that even some complex behaviors may be reflexive and not quite under conscious control.

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

