

CORE SET

A3



NAME

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InSIGHT on WEB
인사이트온웹



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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	
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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	
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Bx 빈칸 추론 (추가분)	Bx1-Bx2	하	99	198	·B1-B12의 문제와 겹치는 문항이 일부 있을 수 있습니다.
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	Bx5-Bx6	상	99	198	
G 어법	G1-G3	하	99	297	·교3은 수준에 따라 G4부터 선택 가능합니다. ·내신 대비 문법 교재로도 좋습니다.
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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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※ 수정 작업 중인 교재가 있을 수 있으니, 필요한 교재가 있을 『인사이트온웹』의 홈페이지(<https://insightonweb.com>)에서 확인하시기 바랍니다.

※ 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

1) The members of a family may have similar attitudes about watching television. This happens because children learn their attitudes from their parents.

- (A) Suppose, for example, that the parents say things like, "I'm too busy to watch the junk on television. It rots your mind."
(B) Of course, parents do not sit the children down and say, "Today we are going to teach you an attitude about television." Instead, attitudes develop in a more gradual and subtle way.
(C) From these words, their child will learn a different attitude about television than if they say, "I really enjoy watching television after a hard day. It helps me to relax."

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

2) An office equipment sales supervisor had been emphasizing for months the importance of everyone reading their emails each morning.

- (A) As a result, she missed her chance to earn a fifty-dollar bonus on every order placed one day because she failed to read the email announcement and did not submit any orders that day.
(B) Her initial response was an emotional mix of anger and frustration. However, after the employee had a chance to reflect, she remarked to her supervisor, "Now I know why you kept telling us to check our emails every day."
(C) One team member continued to check her email randomly, every other day at best. In addition, she usually waited until the end of the week to submit her customer orders.

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

3) You can make soap at home following this simple method. All you need is soap base, essential oils, and a soap-making mold. First cut the soap base into small chunks.

- (A) After that, pour the soap into the mold and allow it to completely harden. Now you have your own special soap!
(B) Next, put them in a heat-resistant glass bowl. Put this bowl in the microwave and heat it for 45 seconds.
(C) And then, carefully stir the soap until all the chunks are completely gone. Then, add the essential oils. You can add herbs if you want.

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

4) In Hawaiian, aloha means both "hello" and "goodbye." Are you ready to say aloha to an old Hawaiian shirt and aloha to a festive new pillow? Now let's begin making a new pillow out of your old shirt.

- (A) Now turn the shirt right side out. Begin stuffing it through the neck hole. Making sure you fill the arms, keep going until the entire pillow is full up to the neck opening.
- (B) Press the neck down flat, so the opening is closed. Flip the collar up and sew straight across so the hole is closed. Flip the collar back down again, and now you've got a cool pillow!
- (C) Button the shirt and iron it. Turn it wrong side out, and sew the armholes closed and the bottom of the shirt closed.

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

5) In 1985, Garold Stasser and William Titus conducted a study that "challenged the idea that group decisions are more informed than individual decisions."

- (A) When all team members possessed the same information, the group decision exceeded the quality of individual choices. However, the scholars then created a scenario in which each member possessed unique information that his or her colleagues did not have.
- (B) To arrive at the optimal decision, individuals needed to share their privately held information. The results showed that "groups were more likely to endorse an inferior option after discussion than were their individual members before discussion." The scholars surmised that the groups must have had difficulties surfacing all privately held information.
- (C) They created four-person groups and asked them to make a decision. The scholars compared the team decision quality with the choices made by individuals given the same information.

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

6) Wise leaders don't just encourage followers to reveal bad news. They dig for evidence that clashes with their presumptions.

- (A) They also believed he was strongly prounion and resisted providing information that could help supervisors run the plant during a strike. These assumptions were dashed when a foreman asked the mechanic why he wasn't writing things down.
- (B) His answer was simple: He felt he had lousy penmanship and was ashamed to have his writing on display. Snare concludes, "Walk around, look, ask questions. Asking questions is the best source of information, yet it is the least used."
- (C) Veteran project manager Paul Snare tells how, in a big diaper plant in Michigan, supervisors believed their best mechanic wasn't documenting his work because he wanted to maintain an information edge over coworkers.

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

7) Most New York City subway and tunnel entrances are only slightly above sea level, as are the three major airports.

- (A) In these discussions, scientists often use the term "a one-hundred-year flood." For most of us, that seems to mean that we don't have to worry because that flood won't happen until one hundred years go by. Alas, that's not what the term means.
- (B) This situation leaves them vulnerable to rising seas and flooding from hurricanes. It is predicted that, as the planet Earth warms over this century, weather extremes will be more frequent and storms more violent. As the sea level rises, storm surges are likely to go farther inland and do more damage.
- (C) It means that in any given year, there is a one percent chance of such a flood. Even worse, what's called the one-hundred-year-flood today, could easily become twice or even four times more frequent, with the increase in sea level and water temperature.

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

8) My husband and I had been walking along the beach for several hundred yards when I stopped to look back to see how far we had come.

- (A) Suddenly the ocean interrupted by sweeping in and washing away our footprints, leaving no sign of them ever having been there.
- (B) I was puzzled and almost hurt, and asked my husband, "How can we leave a more lasting impression on people that will not be washed away with time?" He wisely replied: "Just walk on higher ground."
- (C) I noticed our footprints in the sand and I was immediately filled with pride. I pointed them out to my husband and commented, "Wow, think about how many times we have left our footprints in the lives of others."

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

9) In his book *The Power of Your Subconscious Mind*, Dr. Joseph Murphy recounts the story of a horse that would shy away from a particular tree stump in a road that he passed regularly.

- (A) Like that horse, many of us feel impeded by obstacles no longer present. We carry with us ghost images from our past that haunt us.
- (B) His owner removed the stump, burned it, and repaired the road so that it was clean and flat. Yet, for many years, when the horse and rider reached the former location of the stump, the horse would continue to avoid it.
- (C) While the horse had a hard time getting beyond the invisible stump, you have the capacity to rise above your history. In fact, growing beyond past traumas or fears empowers you in ways far stronger than if the event had not happened.

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

10) For long stretches of history, the life cycles of goods and services exceeded those of the human beings who produced and consumed them.

- (A) Such stability of production must have given artisans and laborers a reassuring sense that their work would outlive them. Since the Industrial Revolution, however, the product life cycles have been sharply shortened, and the trend has shaken workers' confidence in the long-term integrity of their careers.
- (B) In Japan, the kimono went unchanged for four hundred years. In China, people in the eighteenth century were still wearing exactly what their ancestors had worn in the sixteenth. Between 1300 and 1660, plough design did not change across northern Europe.
- (C) Sudden and decisive replacements of old products and services with new ones have occurred in almost every part of the economy. Canals were becoming less popular by the invention of the railway, horses by the development of the car, and typewriters by the mass production of personal computers.

*plough 쟁기

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

11) It is not that difficult to make an ant farm. You need a large glass jar, a soda can, a sponge, some dirt, ants, fabric, and black paper. Place the soda can in the center of the jar as a first step.

- (A) You can slide the paper off to observe the ants. It may take a while before you see tunnels. Don't forget to feed the ants some crumbs every few days!
- (B) Fill the space between the can and the jar with lightly packed dirt, and put a piece of moist sponge on top of the can. Keep the sponge moist by pouring a little water on it from time to time.
- (C) Then, put the ants on the dirt. Cover the top of the jar with fabric and secure it tightly with a rubber band so the ants can't escape. Wrap the black paper around the jar and tape them together.

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

12) One of the most famous highway illusions, "motion parallax," puzzled psychologists long before the car was invented. This phenomenon can be easily glimpsed when you look out the side window of a moving car.

- (A) Obviously, we cannot make them move, no matter how fast we may drive. What is happening is that as we fixate on an object in that landscape, our eyes, to maintain their fixation, must move in a direction opposite to the way we are going.
- (B) The foreground moves past very quickly, while trees and other objects farther out seem to move by more slowly, and things far in the distance, like mountains, seem to move in the same direction as us.
- (C) Wherever we fixate in that view, the things we see before the point of fixation are moving quickly across our retina opposite to the direction we are moving in, while things past the point are moving slowly across our retina in the same direction as we are traveling.

*retina 망막

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

13) Can everyone else be wrong? Yes, and it takes time to correct them. For decades the almost universally accepted medical theory was that ulcers were caused by stress.

- (A) In October 2005, however, they were awarded the Nobel Prize in medicine for discovering the "ulcer bug." It had taken more than a decade for the establishment to give up prescribing antacids and start using antibiotics.
- (B) The idea was that stress led the body to produce excessive stomach acid, which ate through the stomach's lining. The standard treatment was surgery.
- (C) Then, two Australian physicians, Robin Warren and Barry Marshall, said that ulcers were caused by a then unknown strain of bacteria. They were booed off the stage at almost all scientific meetings.

*ulcer 궤양 **antacid 제산제

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

14) In August 1933, three reporters for the St. John Telegraph traveled to Moncton to investigate reports of a mysterious hill where cars ran uphill on their own. This was not the first time such stories had emerged.

- (A) After hours of frustrating searching they stopped at the base of Lutes Mountain and got out of the car to stretch. To their surprise, the car slowly rolled uphill away from them.
- (B) The three reporters were skeptical and spent the morning looking for the hill with strange magnetic powers. Indeed, they stopped at the bottom of every hill in and around Moncton waiting to see their car roll uphill.
- (C) As early as 1880, area farmers noted that horses seemed to be straining with a loaded cart even though they appeared to be going downhill. If the carts were unhitched at the bottom of the hill, they would roll uphill on their own, as would barrels! It was as if some mysterious magnetic force were pulling these items uphill.

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

15) When you're a kid, adults are always telling you not to run with scissors.

- (A) I think that experience scarred me for life. I know it scarred Timmy; he would show me the scar every day for the next two years.
- (B) But I always did because I loved to cut things and so, I always wanted to have my scissors with me. I never had a problem until the sixth grade when I was in a 400-meter relay race.
- (C) Timmy accidentally grabbed my scissors instead of the baton. Two screams followed: First Timmy's because scissors were sharp, then mine after I saw my favorite pair of scissors fall to the ground and break.

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

16) Imagine that you are a piece of iron. So there you are, sitting around doing nothing, as usual, when along comes a drop of water. What will your perception of the water be?

- (A) From the standpoint of the piece of iron, water is above all rustish. Now return to your perspective as a human. You know that rustishness is not really a property of water itself but of how it reacts with iron.
- (B) Yes, I know, a piece of iron doesn't have a brain, and it wouldn't have any perception at all. But let's ignore the inconvenient facts and imagine what it would be like if a piece of iron could perceive the water.
- (C) The same is true of human perception. For example, you see grass as green. But green is no more a property of grass than rustish is a property of water. Greenness is in us. just as rust is in the piece of iron.

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

17) A kite in the hands of a skilled flier can amaze onlookers by dancing its way to a great height. All you need is a little information and a bit of practice.

- (A) When you are ready, pull the kite out of your helper's hands and into the air. Continue a steady pull on your line to move the kite up until you feel wind pressure on the kite.
- (B) Once you feel it, slowly let the line out. But maintain enough line tension to keep the kite climbing until it has reached an altitude where you can begin maneuvers.
- (C) First of all, stand with your back to the wind with about 10 feet of extra line. Have your assistant stand about 50 feet away, lightly holding the kite with the nose or top pointing up.

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

18) Jean Foucault measured the speed of light remarkably accurately in the mid-19th century, using two mirrors set 20m apart. One mirror was fixed and another rotated at 800 revolutions a second.

- (A) In the time it took to make the return trip between the mirrors, the rotating mirror had turned through a small angle so the beam that returned to the source deviated slightly from the original path.
- (B) By using the deviation of the beam to measure the angle through which the mirror had moved and knowing the speed of rotation, Foucault could work out how long the light had taken for its trip and its speed.
- (C) Beams of light from a light source were directed at the rotating mirror. When a light beam hit the mirror while it was just the right angle, it was reflected to the fixed mirror, bounced back to the rotating mirror and then reflected back to the source.

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

19) A few years ago, my wife and I had booked a romantic weekend in Paris.

- (A) I asked my wife whether she would accept such an offer. Of course not. She was feeling far too sick to go to Paris. She forced a faint smile as she realized what I was telling her, and we went home.
- (B) At that time she was pregnant, and a couple of hours before we were due to catch the train she began feeling sick. But she was determined to go to Paris because our tickets weren't refundable. She didn't want to accept the loss.
- (C) But I tried to convince my wife to forget about the tickets. I told her to imagine that we stood on the steps of Waterloo station with no plans for the weekend, when somebody came up to us and offered us free tickets to Paris.

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

20) Theories are a critical part of science. They provide a comprehensive explanation for observed phenomena and known facts.

- (A) Like this, as scientific theories can be changed anytime, scientists can freely ask questions and develop experiments, thereby advancing our understanding of the natural world.
- (B) For example, much of what is known about chemistry is based upon atomic theory, which states that all matter is composed of atoms that have specific measurable properties. And the general theory of relativity describes the force of gravity.
- (C) Although these two theories provide conceptual foundations of chemistry and physics, they are still open to further testing through experimentation. If the results of different experiments do not meet the predictions of a theory, the theory can be changed to explain the new data.

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

21) I feel my physical ability worsening. Ten years ago I greatly enjoyed throwing a Frisbee around. But in a family gathering in the park last year, my right shoulder was so weak that I could barely do that.

- (A) Fortunately, however, I still enjoy a four-mile walk on the beach. I can do all the shopping, cooking, and dishwashing, and carry my own luggage, which I appreciate greatly.
- (B) Now this kind of activity is a luxury to me. Even in my garden I realize that a task which would have been easy five years ago, but difficult last year, now seems like too much.
- (C) This slow physical worsening informs me that the physical part of what I call "me" is not going to last forever.

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

22) According to historian Lancelot Whyte, great steps in human history are anticipated, and probably brought about by changes in the unconscious thinking of thousands and millions of individuals.

- (A) Whyte gives the example that before 1914, patriotism and nationalism were unquestioned virtues. Then began the faint questioning which built an unconscious tradition reversing a whole pattern of thought.
- (B) And several decades later, the following perspective burst into the open: "My country, right or wrong" is no longer a belief to live by; Nationalistic wars are out of date and out of favor.
- (C) Those changes occur for decades preceding the great step, and then, in a relatively short space of time, a new perspective seems to burst upon the world scene, and change occurs.

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

23) *Pow-wow* comes from the Narragansett word for "wise speaker." Initially, a pow-wow was the name for a man who had special abilities to cure the sick or offer advice.

- (A) Today, pow-wows are held in North America, where Native Americans come together to dance, sing, sell traditional Native American crafts, and socialize with others.
- (B) During these ceremonies, the Native Americans traded, feasted, and socialized. Sometimes different tribes came together to celebrate. Over time, these ceremonies came to be called pow-wows.
- (C) Such wise men were used to interpret people's dreams, help warriors succeed in battle, and cure diseases. These shamans used prayers, songs, and dancing in tribal ceremonies.

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

24) While New England produces one billion pounds of cranberries annually, just a few trucking companies serve this burgeoning market.

- (A) Ed Fitzsimmons Jr., president of Yellowbird Motorlines, found, however, that it's worth the investment because these farmers are willing to pay a premium to have their valuable, time-sensitive, and perishable freight delivered promptly.
- (B) Why aren't others willing to go the extra mile to serve this newly growing market? That's because it seems very difficult. It requires hiring temporary drivers and having a dispatcher on duty 24 hours a day, seven days a week.
- (C) He calls on the cranberry farmers during the spring and begins planning for their fall harvest needs eight weeks before the projected harvest date. He grew his business to \$8 million in sales and has secured other seasonal work to even out his schedule: blueberries in the summer and lumber in the winter.

*burgeoning 성장하기 시작하는

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

25) Here's an activity you can do with your students in your science class. Give each child a small cup of soda.

- (A) Quickly remove the funnel, and fit the open end of a balloon over the top of the bottle. The gas formed by the mixture will expand the balloon.
- (B) The level of the vinegar should measure about 2.5 cm from the bottom of the bottle. Using a funnel, add a tablespoon of baking soda.
- (C) Let them observe the bubbles in it and listen to the fizz. Explain that there is air in the bubbles. To demonstrate this further, clean out a soda bottle and pour vinegar in it.

*fizz 싹 하는 소리

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

26) Wildness in a garden is a particularly difficult concept to communicate, because people react to it in very different ways.

- (A) For example, some of the best natural gardens explore the creative tension generated between the wild meadow grass and the geometrically clipped evergreens.
- (B) It is therefore very important to get across that the wild effect is intentional. Juxtapositions of wild and controlled elements can be a very good way of doing this.
- (C) Traditional gardeners, or people from countries with a relatively recent history of ornamental gardening, often read a wild garden as being 'just messy' or even deny that it is a garden at all, especially if all the plants used are native ones and not 'garden' plants.

*juxtaposition 나란히 배치하기

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

27) Which is heavier, a bucket of ice or a bucket of water? Since solid objects are heavier than liquids, the bucket of ice would be the heavier, right? Wrong.

- (A) Instead, ice, being lighter than water, floats, allowing creatures and underwater plants to live year-round.
- (B) Water is different than most liquids because as it freezes, it becomes lighter. So who cares? Fish, for one. If ice were heavier than water, a pond would freeze from the bottom up.
- (C) This would cause the fish to freeze and die. As the level of ice would rise, the fish would have to swim in shallower and shallower water, finally becoming frozen on the surface—not too cool for the fish population.

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

28) The Bible offers this wise advice for writers: "Let thy words be few." The modern variant of "less is more" in writing is one of the surest guidelines to successful written communication.

- (A) At the same time, I can't imagine anyone arriving at work on a Monday morning, finding a 500-page report on his or her desk, and commenting, "I can't wait to read this."
- (B) Less for its own sake is not the goal here; rather, it serves as a touchstone. No writer should ever be brief at the expense of leaving out important details or other data.
- (C) Most likely the comment would be: "Who put this on my desk?" or "Do I really have to read all this?"

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

29) Lemonade is the perfect refreshment on a sunny day, and it also contains a lot of vitamin C. Here's a quick and easy way to make lemonade.

- (A) Wash the lemons you've prepared and cut them in half. Then, squeeze out as much juice as you can into a bowl. You can squeeze the lemons by hand, but it's easier if you use a lemon squeezer.
- (B) Then simply mix together the lemon juice, sugar, and water in a jug, and stir. Pour it into a glass, add some ice, and enjoy your lemonade!
- (C) Prepare four lemons, 100g of sugar, one liter of water, and some ice. You also need a bowl, a jug, and a spoon. Don't forget to prepare a cutting board and a knife.

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

30) Organic farmers grow crops that are no less plagued by pests than those of conventional farmers; insects generally do not discriminate between organic and conventional as well as we do.

- (A) However, most organic farmers have no choice but to rely on chemicals as necessary supplements to their operations. With pests often consuming up to 40 percent of the crops grown in the United States, they do so as a matter of course.
- (B) They might refer to these substances as "botanical extracts." But according to Ned Groth, a senior scientist at Consumers Union, these toxins "are not necessarily less worrisome because they are natural."
- (C) It is true that they are far more likely than conventional farmers to practice environmentally beneficial forms of biological control, and that they are also more likely to sensibly diversify their crops to reduce infestation.

*infestation **횡행, 만연**

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

31) Do you want to light up your aquarium? You can use electric lighting, but there's another 'bright' idea.

- (A) Dr. Tsai was looking for a way to make fish organs easier to see when studying them. So he used a gene from a jellyfish to make a transparent fish.
- (B) To his astonishment, the jellyfish gene made whole fish glow. His experiment caught the eye of a company in Taiwan, and the company started selling the Night Pearl Fish.
- (C) In Taiwan, you can already buy a glow-in-the-dark fish as a pet. The glow-in-the-dark fish began as a research tool created by Dr. HJ Tsai, a professor at National Taiwan University.

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

32) In order to understand the power of the Arabic language to create and maintain a sense of unity among the peoples of the numerous and widely scattered Arab states, one must cast a brief glance back into history.

- (A) They held sway over Spain, North Africa, the Fertile Crescent, and several other areas, most of which have remained Muslim into the present day. In these regions, classical Arabic is considered the only appropriate language for all kinds of literature.
- (B) After Muhammad made Islam the dominant religion in the peninsula, the newly converted Arabs embarked on a conquest of a major part of the world, in a triumphant sweep which has no parallel in history.
- (C) Until the appearance of Muhammad, Arabic, now known as 'classical' Arabic, was spoken only in Arabia, and not even in all parts of that vast and half-uninhabited peninsula.

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

33) Some countries are today described as 'under-' or 'less developed' and belonging to the 'third world.' With such terminology it is easy to suppose that these regions were always backward. The implication is that, while other regions have developed themselves, these have not.

- (A) Consider the seven wonders of the world, all tremendous feats of engineering which would be considered impressive to this day. Apart from the great pyramid and fragments of the mausoleum, they have been destroyed by fire and earthquakes.
- (B) Yet this is far from the case. Practically every part of the third world was high-achieving at some time in the past. In contrast, today's rich countries including the United States and those in Europe were then the less developed ones.
- (C) None of the places where they were built—Egypt, Greece, Turkey, Iraq—would now count among the world's leading nations. Evidently, the land of the pharaohs is not the only one to have come down in the world over the last two or three millennia. Now the land is commonplace.

*mausoleum (웅장한) 무덤

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

34) Throughout much of the history, the goals available to men and women were often quite different. Modern Western society has in theory opened up a much wider range of options to both men and women.

- (A) For example, pressure to earn enough to support a family causes many more men than women to take jobs that may be stressful, unpleasant, or physically dangerous as long as they offer high pay.
- (B) Women, in contrast, tend to be less guided by materialistic and financial motives in choosing their jobs; they give more emphasis to goals of fulfillment, safety, and flexibility.
- (C) But, both social and personal factors still encourage men and women into different goals and jobs.

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

35) The institutions that organize our society communicate social perspectives by the values they uphold.

- (A) Similarly, although we claim to offer equal educational opportunities to all, students whose families have money and influence often can get into better schools than students whose families lack such resources.
- (B) At the same time, institutions reflect prevailing social prejudices. For instance, we may be a lawful society, but wealthy defendants often can buy better "justice" than poor ones.
- (C) For example, our judicial system reminds us that as a society we value laws and punish those who break them. The institution of marriage communicates society's view that when people marry they become a single unit. The number of schools and the levels of education inform us that as a society we value learning.

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

36) You can hold a friend on the floor with a thread! Get a friend to lie face up on the floor. Hold the ends of a piece of thread about two feet long in your hands.

- (A) The upper lip is an extremely sensitive spot. It hurts too much to try to break a thread held there. It won't take much force, on your part, to keep a good friend down.
- (B) Place the middle of the thread under your friend's nose. Now let your friend attempt to stand up. The "thread victim" will have to lie helplessly on the floor. The reason?
- (C) Your friend is not the only one with a touchy upper lip. You can lead a bull around with a ring in his sensitive nose area. And cowboys control wild horses with a nose string called a "twitch."

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

37) Richard Connell uses foreshadowing to heighten suspense in *The Most Dangerous Game*. When Rainsford falls off his yacht and swims to General Zaroff's island, he is relieved to reach its "dense jungle."

- (A) As a result, Rainsford and the reader are forced to guess. The terrifying answer, which directs the course of the rest of the story, becomes clear to both at about the same time.
- (B) Connell also draws the reader into the story by withholding information. When Zaroff asserts that he hunts "the biggest" game on his island, he does not at first reveal what that game might be.
- (C) The narrator then states, "What perils that tangle of trees and underbrush might hold for him did not concern Rainsford just then." This statement suggests that the character will soon be in danger and the author creates a sense of anticipation in the reader and compels him to read on.

*foreshadowing 전조

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

38) According to a story by the Brothers Grimm, 19th-century German storytellers, when God created the world, he gave donkeys, dogs, monkeys, and humans 30 years of life.

- (A) Thus, man lives for 70 years. However, after living 30 years as a human, the donkeys' 18 years follows. Then man has to live like a dog for 12 years and then like a monkey for 10 years.
- (B) However, man said that 30 years was too short for him. God showed mercy and gave him the spare years from the donkeys, the dogs, and the monkeys.
- (C) However, the donkeys, the dogs, and the monkeys said that 30 years was too long and asked to live shorter lives. So God gave the donkeys 12 years, the dogs 18 years, and the monkeys 20 years of life.

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

39) Research that went into developing the highly specialized technology for space travel has resulted in many unexpected practical applications back in this world. Out of the engineering that produced rocket motors, liquid propellants, space suits, and other necessities of space flight, came by-products that no one had anticipated.

- (A) Doctors have also benefited from spin-off effects for medical devices. From this technology have come hearing aids the size of an aspirin and television cameras small enough to be attached to a surgeon's head to give medical students a close-up view of an operation.
- (B) The devices were originally developed to help astronauts monitor spacecraft. Another medical device, which was designed to enable astronauts to steer spacecraft by voice command, can be used to help the deaf to speak more clearly, and stutterers to improve their speech.
- (C) Equipment and procedures designed for astronauts and space flights have been successfully adapted for use in industry and the home. These valuable products of space research, called spin-offs, have improved the quality of life on earth in many ways.

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

40) An extraordinary successful and economical example of weed control can be found in Australia. Around 1787, a man brought the prickly pear, a kind of cactus, into Australia.

- (A) To eliminate them, Australian scientists were sent to North and South America to study enemies of the prickly pears. After trials of several species, three billion eggs of an Argentine moth were spread in Australia.
- (B) Some of the prickly pears escaped from his garden. Having no natural controls in this new territory, they spread immensely, eventually occupying about sixty million acres.
- (C) Seven years later, the dense growth of the prickly pear had been destroyed and the once uninhabitable areas reopened to settlement and grazing. The whole operation had cost less than a penny per acre.

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

41) Large airports are slightly different all over the world, but one constant is the air traffic control tower, which always has windows that slope toward the tower at the base.

- (A) In fact, the benefit is not for those people outside the tower but those people inside it. Ordinarily, we see and ignore reflections in glass all the time, for example, from computer monitors or car windows.
- (B) Many people assume that they are designed that way to prevent the sun's reflection from blinding incoming pilots. But this explanation doesn't make sense, because the airport terminals have vertical windows.
- (C) But air traffic controllers must not have any distracting reflections as they monitor flights. By tilting the glass away, any errant light from inside the tower is reflected up onto the ceiling. That way, the glow from a wristwatch across the room won't be mistaken for an incoming UFO.

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

42) Every once in a while I know something more about a topic than the Britannica encyclopedia does. Such was the case with cappuccino.

- (A) This fact was not in the Britannica. I learned this from an Italian cab driver when Julie and I went on vacation to the Amalfi coast last year. It's a little thrill to feel like I've got the edge on the Britannica.
- (B) I happen to know that cappuccino got its name from the Capuchin monks, whose robes were light brown, the same color as coffee with milk. Hence the coffee got its name, cappuccino.
- (C) But I also feel something lacking because the thrill vanishes quickly when I see Britannica's extensive amount of information in the following pages.

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

43) Researchers recently analyzed data from nearly 18,000 children. The children participated in two separate major surveys that were part of the large and ongoing National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey.

- (A) The findings don't mean being overweight protects teeth, but they do raise questions about the differences in foods eaten by overweight children compared to their normal weight peers.
- (B) Among youngsters aged 2 to 5, there were no differences in rates of tooth decay. However, among children aged 6 to 18, those who were overweight or at risk of becoming overweight had fewer cavities than kids of normal weight.
- (C) They also refute the stereotype of the overweight child who eats a lot of cavity-causing candy and sugary foods. One theory is that overweight children may actually be eating fewer cavity-causing sweets than normal weight kids and instead overeating fatty foods.

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

44) The conflict-resolution course focuses on how to settle schoolyard arguments that can escalate into serious incidents in peaceful ways.

- (A) Then, they extend their debate beyond these specific solutions to the playground and cafeteria, where tempers are more likely to explode. In this way, students learn that they have many choices other than fights when dealing with conflicts.
- (B) In frustration the older sister turns off the tape despite the younger one's protest. After watching this short drama, the class brainstorms ways they might work out the problem that would satisfy both sisters.
- (C) In one class exercise, for example, a group of students dramatize a scene in which a big sister trying to do her homework gets fed up with her younger sister's loud music tape.

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

45) Lately I've been distracted so easily. I've felt like I really want to accomplish more with my time. So I've tried to find out the causes of my distraction.

- (A) Yes, I'm the first to agree. The thing is, everything must be done in moderation, and I haven't been moderating my music very well! So I'm going to cut the music out and see how it goes.
- (B) One thing I've noticed, is that I was getting distracted by listening to too much music. I'd put off things I needed to do because I was caught up in whatever song I was listening to.
- (C) Even worse, my mind would wander to the music while I was doing other things, like reading or studying. The music was breaking my concentration. You may say, "But, music is good and wonderful!"

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

46) A fly has the problem that half of its flying time—even with the kitchen light brightly on—is spent in what it perceives as utter darkness. As any pilot knows, navigating in the dark is no easy task.

- (A) With all this help, it can easily work out where it wants to go, and so the navigating fly ascends up to the ceiling, there to perform the most impressive feat of its journey: landing upside down.
- (B) But the cruising fly manages to get through the darkness with the help of two gyrocompasses sticking out from behind its wings.
- (C) If it accidentally pitches, rolls, or just gets dizzy when it can't see anything, these gyrocompasses inform the brain and a course correction is computed and sent along to the flight muscles.

*gyrocompass 자이로컴퍼스, 회전나침반

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

47) When companies wish to put a new product on the market, they must convince people to try it. This is called the trial objective, as the goal of advertising is to get people to give their product a chance.

- (A) However, getting people to try a product is only the beginning. After raising awareness, the firm's advertising team must work towards convincing their customers to buy more.
- (B) Companies might offer free trials. More commonly, however, they attempt to attract customers through advertising which is generally informative and memorable.
- (C) This objective is known as the continuity objective because advertisements aim to keep existing customers from switching to the competition. They also aim to create brand loyalty by providing further information about the product to reinforce positive feelings from the customers toward it.

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

48) Crying is one of the infant's chief means of communication. But many experts—both current and past—have encouraged parents to be wary of responding to their babies' cries.

- (A) Until recently, most studies of this issue focused on reactions to excessive crying in older children. Attention to such excessive crying indeed seems to strengthen it. What about crying in infancy?
- (B) The reasoning goes something like this: If parents respond immediately, infants will learn that crying pays off. Later, they'll turn into spoiled, fussy tyrants whose continual demands enslave mother and father. Does responding to a crying baby really have these effects?
- (C) A finding from a study is that when mothers ignored or took a long time to respond to crying, babies cried more frequently later in their first year. When parents responded quickly, babies cried less often later in the year.

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

49) Lemmings are rodents found in Arctic tundra regions. Like other rodents, they experience population explosions at times.

- (A) This unusual sight of thousands of lemmings running off a cliff to their demise has created the myth of lemming mass suicide.
- (B) This is a frequently used metaphor in reference to people who go along with popular opinion without question. People often get caught up in a herd mentality with potentially dangerous or even fatal consequences.
- (C) When these population explosions occur, lemmings migrate in large numbers, and when they reach a cliff, they have been known to simply jump off into the ocean and start swimming, usually to their death through exhaustion.

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

50) Technology is producing some puzzling social behaviors. I came to realize the meaning of this on a rainy November day in a seaplane office in Vancouver, British Columbia.

- (A) Was she out of her mind? The riddle was solved when I made out the earpiece in one ear and the thin cord running into her jacket pocket below, though I never did see a microphone.
- (B) If the cord had been invisible or if the woman had pointedly glanced my way while talking, it would have been a very eerie experience indeed. It was an uncomfortable one as it was.
- (C) While waiting for a taxi into the city, I noticed a woman talking while looking out at the harbor. Her remarks were intended for no one in the room, nor was there a telephone anywhere in sight.

*eerie 섬뜩한, 기분 나쁜

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

51) In past generations, the Indian educational system placed a heavy emphasis on math and science.

- (A) Some criticize the change as being too radical, but others defend the actions, saying that the new shift complements the Indian educational system's customary focus on math and science.
- (B) For example, teachers and business leaders are among them. They say this change is necessary to produce a more diversely skilled and multilingual workforce.
- (C) While these subjects are still important, there has been a subtle shift toward introducing more foreign languages, economics, geography, and political science classes in high schools.

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

52) Legend has it that George Washington, then the presiding officer over the Constitutional Convention, invited Thomas Jefferson to dinner. Jefferson, who was an anti-Federalist, was not a big fan of the direction the convention was going.

- (A) Washington smiled and then retorted, "That's why we need a bicameral legislature." Washington further explained that the House was the cup, gathering the hot passion of the masses, like coffee. The saucer was then the Senate, cooling the passion and letting reason prevail.
- (B) During dinner, Jefferson asked Washington the question about the need for a bicameral legislature. His objection was based on the British Parliament, where he personally felt that the House of Commons was effective but the House of Lords was unnecessary.
- (C) Washington then asked Jefferson, as coffee was being served, "Why do you have a cup and a saucer for your coffee?" Jefferson replied, "I pour the coffee out of the cup and into the saucer to cool the coffee."

*bicameral legislature 양원제 입법기관

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

53) The development of the English languages falls into three reasonably distinct periods.

- (A) Of course the breaks were not as sudden and definite as these arbitrary dates indicate. There has never been a year when the language was not changing or a time when it was spoken with anything like complete uniformity.
- (B) Nevertheless, the characteristics of the three periods are so different that a person who knows both Old and Modern English well will find a good deal of difficulty in reading some of the Middle English writings without additional training.
- (C) That is, Old English, from about A.D. 450, when the first Germanic tribes began to settle in England, until about 1100; Middle English, from about 1100 to about 1475; and Modern English, from about 1475 to the present.

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

54) Jim performed fieldwork in Lesotho, a small nation in Africa. There, studying and interacting with local villagers, he patiently earned their trust until one day he was asked to join in one of their songs.

- (A) The villagers found his response puzzling. They just stared at Jim and said, "What do you mean you don't sing? You talk!" Jim recalls later, "It was as odd to them as if I told them that I couldn't walk or dance, even though I have both my legs."
- (B) Jim replied in a soft voice, "I don't sing," and it was true. Although he was an excellent oboe player, he was unable to sing a simple melody.
- (C) That's because singing and dancing were a natural activity in their lives, involving everyone. Their word for singing, ho bina, also means 'to dance'; there is no distinction, since it is assumed that singing involves bodily movement.

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

55) A man was taking a motorcycle ride along the Mississippi River when he came to a detour. He had traveled the roads for what seemed like an eternity, and he was low on gas.

- (A) He complained loudly, "That stupid woman! Now I don't know where to go." Just then he saw a farmer on the left fork walking back and forth across the road. So he went that way.
- (B) When he stopped to check the map, an old woman came out of her house and told him how to get back to the main route. He followed her directions until he got to a fork in the road she had not mentioned.
- (C) "Is this the way to Natchez?" he asked. "Yes, it is," the farmer answered. "My neighbor up the road called and asked me to make sure you went the right way. This is the way to the city."

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

56) In October 2001, a fire crew was fighting a fire in an abandoned bingo hall in Leicester. Even though the fire was big, the fire chief decided it was safe enough to send the crew into the building.

- (A) So he ordered his team out of the building. The team protested, unwilling to give up the progress they had made. But the fire chief insisted and as soon as they exited the building, it exploded in a massive fireball.
- (B) They were starting to make progress in knocking the fire down when the fire chief decided something was wrong: the smoke was more orange than usual, air was rushing into the building rather than out of it, and the fire was unusually quiet.
- (C) If the decision to evacuate hadn't been made, the entire team would have been killed. In the ensuing investigation it turned out that the fire was one of the rarest and most dangerous phenomena in firefighting—a backdraft.

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

57) Just 20 years ago, chances were you had only one major source of medical information: your doctor.

- (A) Using the Internet in this way has many advantages. Besides having access to the full body of medical literature, you can gain support and feel a sense of connection through patient networks.
- (B) These days, however, things have changed. The mere hint of a symptom is enough to send us to the Internet, where we can type in our symptoms and access a wealth of medical information from our favorite health web sites.
- (C) But many doctors are skeptical about the helpfulness of online medical information. They are concerned that many web-only patients can miss important facts and mismanage their problems. The guidance of a real doctor is essential when a significant problem develops.

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

58) In 1973, our design team was assigned to identify an appropriate strategy for building towns in which the Bedouin tribes could settle in the East Bank of the Jordan River Valley.

- (A) They suggested adobe structures to us. Local people could build these with materials at hand: clay and straw, camel or horse hair and abundant sun. We found that these structures could be designed to optimize the hot and dry climate.
- (B) The first question that helped to guide our team's work at every level was what is the right type of home for this place. So we tracked down elder craftsmen who could show us how to build traditional homes in the region.
- (C) So, starting the construction work, we adopted local materials and employed the nearby craftsmen. Ultimately, the project managed to stimulate local economic activity, involve local people in building their community, and keep them connected to the region's cultural heritage.

*adobe 아도비 점토로 만든 벽돌

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

59) The biggest problem for most animals in winter is finding enough food. Wild animals cope with the changes in weather and availability of food in an ingenious way.

- (A) While the northern ground squirrels spend the summer eating and preparing for winter hibernation, for instance, ground squirrels living in the southwest desert may avoid the extreme heat by estivating in their burrows.
- (B) Just as there are places where food and water are scarce in the winter, there are other places where these resources are scarce in the summer. To survive, some animals estivate, which is comparable to hibernate.
- (C) If an animal's main source of food is very scarce in the winter, like insects or green plants, it may solve this problem by hibernating. This deep sleep allows them to conserve energy and survive the winter with little or no food.

*estivate 여름잠을 자다

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

60) Today, breakfast cereal is a \$9 billion business. But back in the late 1890s when John Harvey Kellogg set out on a national health crusade, cereal had a more confined fan club.

- (A) It was way later in 1948 that breakfast-in-a-box really took off, after the chairman of Kellogg's happened to share a train ride with legendary ad-man Leo Burnett. Soon after, they decided to join forces to market cereal directly to kids.
- (B) Targeting young consumers, brightly packaged boxes hit store shelves just as big money was invested in some of the earliest color TV commercials. Their strategies turned out to be a great success.
- (C) Its weak publicity was to some extent the fault of Kellogg and his initial partners, who advertised their first newly invented batch of cornflakes as a cure for constipation, rather than a ready-to-eat meal substitute.

*constipation 변비

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

61) Let's say you have children and your neighbors have children as well.

- (A) You can get the kids rounded up to enjoy a nice game of beach ball for a fortune less than buying some huge and expensive trampoline or unaffordable swing set. Not only can the kids play, but the adults can join as well.
- (B) Or, instead of taking the family out to a fancy dinner, why not opt for a small charcoal grill and a couple of pounds of hamburger meat? It is much less expensive, and it is something that the whole family can enjoy.
- (C) Instead of going to some huge store and spending hundreds of dollars on something like a trampoline for this summer, why not get an affordable beach ball?

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

62) "The most important thing in the Olympics is not to win but to take part." So goes the Olympic creed.

- (A) Many other athletes have also pouted their way home since the modern Games began in 1896. Australian boxer Reginald Baker protested his silver medal in the 1908 London Olympics—his opponent's father reportedly refereed the match.
- (B) Sometimes, however, it's just a romantic ideal. It can be hard to follow if you're an athlete who has endured years of intense training but fails to achieve his or her goal.
- (C) Take Evgeni Plushenko. Following his silver-medal performance in the 2010 Vancouver Winter Olympics men's figure skating, the Russian repeatedly insulted his first-place opponent, America's Evan Lysacek. But Plushenko is hardly the first Olympic sore loser.

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

63) The key to the success of leaders is that they are always aware of the utmost importance of their group of followers. In other words, leaders promote a more teamwork-oriented approach than do managers.

- (A) Leaders, on the other hand, celebrate successes with the group and give credit where credit is due. Where the manager blames subordinates for failures, the leader accepts responsibility. As such, leaders tend to be far better at directing human resources than managers.
- (B) At the same time, however, they may blame staff when things fail and planned strategies backfire. This creates a tense environment where resentment tends to build up, and teamwork is drastically diminished.
- (C) Managers tend not to give credit to employees for successes but instead take credit themselves because as they see it, the success of any project is their own success, since they effectively managed all of the available resources.

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

64) In the late 1970s, some scientists predicted that because of the heat-trapping buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere, the earth would warm up by 5 to 6°C over the next century.

- (A) And despite seasonal variations, the frequency of intense Atlantic hurricanes and their maximum wind speed have not increased over the past half-century.
- (B) They linked a lot of bad weather to global warming. And the media regularly predict that more and fiercer hurricanes, longer droughts and more severe rainstorms will result.
- (C) However, what has actually been going on? One computer model says the earth's temperature has increased by only 0.3 to 0.4°C since 1979.

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

65) About 40,000 to 10,000 years ago, North America lost over 50 percent of its large mammal species. These species included mammoths, mastodons, giant ground sloths, among many others. In total, 35 different groups of species disappeared.

- (A) However, these days new findings indicate that the extinction is best characterized as a sudden event that took place between 13,800 and 11,400 years ago. Those findings support the idea that this mass extinction was due to human overkill, comet impact, or other rapid events rather than a slow decrease.
- (B) A particular issue that has also contributed to this debate is the chronology of extinction. The existing fossil record is incomplete, making it more difficult to tell whether the extinction occurred in a gradual process or took place as a synchronous event.
- (C) What event or factor could cause such a mass extinction? The many hypotheses that have been developed over the years include abrupt change in climate, the result of comet impact, human overkill, and disease. Some researchers believe that it may be a combination of these factors, one of them, or none.

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

66) Infectious diseases are mainly spread by direct or indirect contact, inhalation, or vectors, and so on. In contrast, the risk of developing NCDs (Non-communicable Diseases) is strongly associated with individual physical conditions.

- (A) In addition to those factors, the broader aspects of wealth distribution are also significant determinants of risk. According to a study, a lifestyle choice may have been adopted because of limitations in available options.
- (B) Factors that increase the risk include lack of exercise, excess body weight, smoking and high rates of alcohol consumption. Individuals of any age whose resistance is weakened by one or more of these risk factors are more likely to develop NCDs than those who are not.
- (C) For example, poor diet may be due to the unavailability or high market prices of particular food. The lack of education also plays a role, and this too could be seen in terms of wealth and availability of educational opportunities.

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

67) According to a story in the Grand Rapids Press, the owner of a small foreign car had begun to irritate his friends by bragging incessantly about his gas mileage.

- (A) It was even more fun to watch his reaction when they stopped refilling the tank. The poor fellow couldn't figure out what had happened to his car.
- (B) So they decided on a way to get some humor out of his tireless boasting, as well as bring it to an end. Every day one of them would sneak into the parking lot where the man kept his car and pour a few gallons of gas into the tank.
- (C) Soon the braggart was recording absolutely astonishing mileage. He was boasting of getting as much as 90 miles per gallon, and his friends took secret delight in his anger as he tried to convince people of the truthfulness of his claims.

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

68) Even worse than reaching a conclusion with just a little evidence is the fallacy of reaching a conclusion without any evidence at all. Sometimes people mistake a separate event for a cause-and-effect relationship.

- (A) You therefore leap to the conclusion that the man in the black jacket has robbed the bank. However, such a leap tends to land far from the truth of the matter. You have absolutely no evidence—only a suspicion based on coincidence. This is a post hoc fallacy.
- (B) They see that 'A' happened before 'B', so they mistakenly assume that 'A' caused 'B'. This is an error known in logic as a post hoc fallacy.
- (C) For example, suppose you see a man in a black jacket hurry into a bank. You notice that he is nervously carrying his briefcase, and a few moments later you hear a siren.

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

69) The air you breathe in enters your nose, where it is warmed and moistened. It then travels through your throat passage into tubes called bronchi. The air then moves into smaller branching passages until it reaches tiny sacks called alveoli.

- (A) In exchange, the body cells release carbon dioxide, a waste product. The carbon dioxide passes back from the bloodstream into the alveoli, and moves through the bronchi out of your nose.
- (B) This whole process happens automatically, whether you are thinking about it or not. It happens faster when you run or exercise, and slower when you sleep.
- (C) The oxygen of the air you breathe in moves through the alveoli into the red blood cells, which carry the oxygen to the cells of the body. The oxygen helps burn the fuel you get from food to give energy to the cells.

*bronchi bronchus(기관지)의 복수형 *alveoli alveolus(폐포)의 복수형

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

70) Experimental research indicates that kids who play action video games may be sharpening their visual attention skills and improving their capacity for visualizing three-dimensional objects. How does it work?

- (A) The beginning gamers, however, improve over time. So, whatever else you might think about action video games, one thing seems clear. Playing the games, kids develop their visual attention skills and make other improvements—tracking objects moving at faster speeds and filtering out irrelevant visual information.
 - (B) They are inexperienced at first, and thus make continual mistakes because all sorts of visual distractions compete for their attention. Sometimes they lose track of their character. While they've got their eyes on their character, it's easy to miss incoming threats.
 - (C) Kids play a "third person" action video game, the kind where they can see their characters on the screen. They must move their characters around, avoid hazards, and shoot down attackers.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A) ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

71) You are in your mid forties and have recently noticed that newspaper print is getting harder to read. Your difficulty is almost certainly presbyopia, a condition that is caused by a progressive loss of flexibility in the lens of your eye. The condition makes it harder and harder for the lens to change shape to focus clearly on objects at different distances.

- (A) If you choose the latter option, you're totally wrong. In fact, an unnecessary workout by reading the paper without glasses will only lead to blurriness, headaches, and frustration because presbyopia is purely related to increasing age and there are no exercises that can prevent it or slow it down.
- (B) Thus, only wearing the correct glasses will allow you to read comfortably at a normal distance and will not weaken your eyes or cause the presbyopia to progress further.
- (C) The difficulty is most noticeable when trying to view small targets like printed text. Now, what would you do? Are you going to wear reading glasses, or give your eyes a daily workout by reading the paper without glasses?

*presbyopia 노안

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

72) During a recent excavation in a very old city, archaeologists found the remains of a water well about four meters deep in a stratum, which dates back to about 9,000 years ago.

- (A) One possible explanation is that sanitation was already a problem for the inhabitants of the settlement. As the settlement grew and population increased, the river might have been polluted with waste from livestock and people.
- (B) Since the site is located near a large river, where inhabitants could get drinking water, it was a mystery as to why they needed a well.
- (C) The well may have been part of an effort to prevent the polluted water from becoming a health hazard to the people of the community. Therefore it may be the oldest example of a well being dug to gain access to a clean water source.

*stratum 지층

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

73) Giving up a drug can be difficult, especially if a person has become dependent on the drug. Dependence can be physical, or it can be psychological.

- (A) The body responds this way in order to maintain normal functioning. But these people do not desire normal functioning; they desire a high and therefore use more and more of the drug.
- (B) However, as they use the drug more and more, they require larger doses in order to achieve the same high that they achieved the first time. This is because they have developed tolerance to the drug.
- (C) Physical dependence occurs as the brain and body cope with having the drug in the system. The first time people use a drug, it requires very little of the substance for them to reach the desired effect.

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

74) Our majestic predecessors in nursing, such as Florence Nightingale, spoke about the need to honor the psychological and spiritual aspects of patients. For them, it was unthinkable to consider sick humans as mere bodies who could be treated in isolation from their minds and spirits.

- (A) For example, when nurses and physicians nowadays speak of "the mind," what they really refer to is the chemistry and physiology of the brain. As a result, mental illness has increasingly been considered a biochemical or genetic chaos.
- (B) But with the rise of scientific, materialistic medicine in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, this attitude toward patients, which had seemed so obvious throughout the history of healing, was set aside and virtually lost.
- (C) In fact, nurses and physicians of today set their sights almost exclusively on objective, physically based approaches. They think that emotional involvement might "get in the way" and contaminate the clinical objectivity. Plus, the notion of "the mind" has changed over the centuries for the medical community.

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

75) It seems that people stop enjoying reaching their goals. That's because they spend too much time dreaming about what they want to be and not enough taking care of what they are right now.

- (A) Then I realized that if I kept my focus on my workout and found that I was getting a little stronger or a little fitter, I would be a little better than before and that's what mattered.
- (B) I committed the same mistake. Working out at the gym regularly, I eventually focused on thinking too much about what I wanted to look like, which brought me nothing but frustration.
- (C) The satisfaction of knowing I was making progress and getting better with every workout I went through, brought me happiness and revived my enjoyment of working out.

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

76) The body has been viewed as a 'natural' phenomenon—a fixed, unchanging fact of nature. Recently, however, it is also being seen as a part of culture in the sense that it can be socially defined in different ways.

- (A) It has also opened up new questions and issues in the sociology of sport. Some people in the sociology of sport are now working with colleagues in other disciplines who share interests in the body.
- (B) Social definitions of the body are grounded in social relations and influenced by those with the power to promote agreement about what should be considered 'natural' when it comes to the body. This new way of thinking about the body has challenged the traditional mind-body split that has characterized Western thought since the time of Plato.
- (C) In their work they are asking critical questions about how the body is trained, disciplined, and manipulated in sports and how some sport scientists are using technology to probe, monitor, test, evaluate, and rehabilitate the body as a performance machine.

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

77) Most students experience role conflict when they get double messages from parents, peers or teachers. For example, girls often get the double messages to be achievers and to be popular and feminine.

- (A) Boys get double messages as well. They are supposed to be achievers, yet be strong and muscular athletes. The choices may affect their later careers and their lives.
- (B) Frequently, they lose IQ points in an attempt to do the latter, hiding their abilities and trying to look more attractive. Age 14 appears to be a critical period for them.
- (C) If they are interested in music or poetry, but not sports, they may suffer considerable tease or rejection from their group, especially if they are small or thin.

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

78) Some people work in an office where candy and chocolate can be found on just about everyone's desk. So when they become hungry, they enjoy a candy bar.

- (A) A simple solution to this problem is to replace the candy bowl in the office with a fruit bowl. At first they may grumble.
- (B) But by having a candy bowl so easily available, they lose their appetite for regular meals and are likely to eat less amounts of food. As a result, they become sluggish and grumpy by the end of the day.
- (C) But once they see the difference and feel refreshed, they will start to reach for an apple instead of a candy bar. In addition, a fruit bowl will help them make healthy food choices in other places.

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

79) The brain works in a way that it believes will keep us feeling good, and we start learning how to feel good as children. I remember falling over in a playground when I was a child and being taken into a little room by a teacher where a train was on a shelf.

- (A) My friends soon got wind of this and they all started falling over on purpose. I even remember smearing the blood from someone else's knee on to my arm, to get back to the sweets room.
- (B) In each carriage was a different type of sweet candy bar, chocolate button and so on. I was given a sweet candy and immediately my attention was taken away from the pain of falling over.
- (C) In this way, from a very early age, I learned to associate the dissolution of pain with eating something sweet. My brain learned that whenever I felt pain, I got a sweet. Even years later, whenever I fell and hurt myself, I would crave something sweet.

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

80) Matt Emmons almost had the gold medal. He was one shot away from claiming victory in the 2004 Olympic 50-meter rifle event.

- (A) Zero. Instead of the gold medal, Emmons ended up in eighth place. It doesn't matter how accurate you are if you are aiming at the wrong goal.
- (B) He didn't even need a bull's-eye to win. His final shot merely needed to be on target. Normally, the shot he made would receive a score of 8.1, more than enough for the gold medal.
- (C) But in what was described as "an extremely rare mistake in elite competition," Emmons fired at the wrong target. Standing in lane two, he fired at the target in lane three. His score for a good shot at the wrong target?

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

81) In the 1960s a teacher was given a list showing the actual I.Q. test scores of the students of one class, and for another class, a list in which the I.Q. column had been mistakenly filled in with the students' locker numbers.

- (A) But in the second class the students with higher locker numbers had performed better than those with lower locker numbers!
- (B) After a year it was discovered that in the first class the students with high actual I.Q. scores had performed better than those with low ones.
- (C) The teacher assumed that the locker numbers were the actual I.Q.s of the students, and so did the students when the lists were shown at the beginning of the semester.

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

82) There are many things people can do to stay healthy as they age, but one of the key elements is a nutritious diet. Without proper nutrition, it is difficult for people to fight off disease or reduce its effects.

- (A) Dr. Chandra's study also showed that the supplement could boost immune response in six months and sometimes in as little as three months.
- (B) A one-year study conducted by Dr. Ranjit Kumar Chandra nearly a decade ago supports this. Dr. Chandra tested a supplement of trace elements and vitamins given to elderly participants.
- (C) Those taking the supplement reported an average of 23 days of illness a year as compared with an average 48 days a year reported by participants taking placebo.

*trace element 미량 원소

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

83) Failure never endures forever in our life. This can be proven through the life of Niccolo Machiavelli who was, paradoxically, inspired by a failure.

- (A) But when French took over Florence, they relieved Machiavelli of his office. He was eventually confined to his small estate and forbidden to set foot in Florence.
- (B) It was during this time, when everyone else was counting him out, that he wrote *The Prince*, a book that would gain his fame in his own time and influence political leaders and thinkers for centuries to come.
- (C) In 1498, he was elected secretary to a minister of the Republic of Florence in Italy, which was in charge of that city-state's foreign and military affairs. He committed himself to his duties for a time.

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

84) Suppose you're all sitting around the living room and someone is telling a joke. Suddenly, just before his big punch line, the phone rings.

- (A) Here's where you come in. Rescue him by just saying, "Now please get back to your story." Doing subtle favors pays you back forever.
- (B) Once the subject is changed, it's hard for him to say, "Now, as I was saying..." Instead, he'll spend the rest of the evening feeling miserable he didn't get to finish.
- (C) After the call, the subject turns to the impending marriage or medical operation of the caller. Nobody remembers the great punch line was not finished—except the joke teller.

*punch line (농담 등에서) 결정적인 대목

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

85) One day, Tagore's servant did not come in on time. An hour went by and Tagore was getting madder by the minute. He thought of all sorts of punishments for the man.

- (A) The man, however, continued sweeping, and after another few moments, with quiet dignity he said: "My little girl died last night." The show must go on.
- (B) The man showed up around midday. Without a word the servant proceeded with his duties as though nothing had happened. He picked up his master's clothes, set to making breakfast, and started cleaning up.
- (C) He watched this performance with mounting rage. Finally he said it: "Drop everything, and get out."

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

86) Before 1930, the furthest known planets were Uranus and Neptune, bringing the total of known planets to eight. However, the orbits of Uranus and Neptune around the sun seemed strange, so astronomers thought another planet beyond them must be pulling them off course.

- (A) Among these scientists was Percival Lowell. He guessed that a planet larger than Earth existed beyond Neptune. He called this mystery body "Planet X."
- (B) It might be a planet, he carefully guessed. His supervisors at the observatory were more definite. "It is a planet," they declared, and they soon named it Pluto(after the Roman god of the underworld.)
- (C) Lowell died soon after without ever observing Planet X, but his work continued at an observatory he had founded in the Arizona mountains. In 1930, Clyde Tombaugh was looking through the telescope at this observatory and sighted something unusual.

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

87) The brain is the most complex organ in the human body. It produces our every thought, action, memory, feeling, and experience of the world. This jellylike mass of tissue contains neurons.

- (A) ~~I~~ is in these changing connections that memories are stored, habits learned, and personalities shaped, by reinforcing certain patterns of brain activity and losing others.
- (B) ~~O~~ur brain forms millions of new connections through the synapses for every second of our lives. The pattern and strength are constantly changing.
- (C) ~~T~~hese neurons connect to each other with great complexity. Each one can make contact with thousands or even tens of thousands of others, by means of tiny structures called synapses.

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

88) About fifty years ago a Pygmy named Kengo took his first trip out of the dense, tropical forests of Africa and onto the open plains in the company of an anthropologist.

- (A) Rather, because Kengo had lived his entire life in a dense jungle that offered no view of the horizon, he had failed to learn what most of us take for granted, namely, that things look different when they are far away.
- (B) At that time, buffalo appeared in the distance—small black dots against a white sky—and Kengo surveyed them curiously. Finally, he turned to the anthropologist and asked what kind of insects they were.
- (C) When he told Kengo that the insects were buffalo, Kengo roared with laughter and told the anthropologist not to tell such stupid lies. But the anthropologist wasn't stupid and he hadn't lied.

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

89) Clinical psychologist Dan Kindlon argues that the psychology of American girls has radically changed in recent years owing to the effect of feminism and increased equality.

- (A) These societal conditions had changed enough to permit the alpha girl explosion. He explains, in the book, how "inner metamorphosis" has changed girls' psychology in these years.
- (B) Alpha girls are created when the society has sufficient equal opportunity. "In the mid '80s, women first began to outnumber men in college, and move into leadership roles in significant numbers."
- (C) In his new book, *Understanding the New American Girl* he introduces what he calls 'alpha girls'—confident young women with high expectations and high self-esteem.

*metamorphosis 변태, 변신

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

90) Many novelists make multiple mistakes in their first books that can never be taken back. In F. Scott Fitzgerald's first novel, he wrote an "Author's Apology" explaining away his disappointment as simply as possible.

- (A) If this angle does not entirely work, customize it to fit the story. One narrator might not work, but two would be even better by breaking up the story into two sections based on the characters' versions of what happened.
- (B) He said that, "An author ought to write for the youth of his own generation, the critics of the next, and the schoolmasters of ever afterward." The only cure for early errors in judgment would be to learn from them for future novels.
- (C) For example, if the third person story narrative did not get the right reaction from readers, then try telling the next story in a more direct first person viewpoint. This narrative angle allows the character, and the author by extension, to verbally express themselves as much as possible.

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

91) People respond to direct questions with their cortexes, the parts of their brains that control intelligence rather than emotion or instinct.

- (A) When asked, she felt the need to come up with an answer, and this was the only logical one she could devise. Therefore, we give answers to unexpected questions that sound logical and are even what the questioner expected.
- (B) Scientist Jean Martin Charcot hypnotized a female patient, handed her an umbrella, and asked her to open it. When she awoke, she was surprised by the object she held in her hand.
- (C) He then asked her why she was carrying an open umbrella indoors. She had no memories of his instructions. Perplexed, she looked at the ceiling. Then she looked back at him and said, "It was raining."

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

92) Women, on the average, live longer. In general they can expect to live six or seven years more than men.

- (A) Today young women are smoking more and working in more positions of responsibility than they used to. These changes will not help women's health. If they are not careful, they will have the same life expectancy as men.
- (B) One biological factor that helps women live longer is the difference in hormones between men and women. Female hormones protect the body by helping it to defend itself against various infections.
- (C) The cultural context can also affect life expectancy. Previously women smoked less and worked in less stressful environments than men. Both cigarettes and stress have proven to cause many health problems and to shorten lives.

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

93) Whether you're looking for a new job, a gift for someone or even a soul mate, it's hard to know whether to take what you've just seen or continue looking.

- (A) But don't accept it. Now continue looking and accept the best offer that beats the initial one.
- (B) Science actually provides a rule of thumb. Weigh up the merits of the best offer.
- (C) This has been proved to maximize your chances of making the best choice and minimize the risk of making the worst choice.

*rule of thumb 경험에 바탕을 둔 법칙

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

94) An acquaintance of mine, whose health isn't very good, recently told me that she hasn't spoken to her son in almost three years. "Why not?" I asked.

- (A) After a gentle encouragement, however, she did decide to be the first one to reach out. To her amazement, her son was grateful for her willingness to call and offered an apology of his own.
- (B) She said that she and her son had had a disagreement about his wife and that she wouldn't speak to him again unless he called first.
- (C) When I suggested that she be the one to reach out, she resisted initially and said, "I can't do that. He's the one who should apologize." She was literally willing to die before reaching out to her only son.

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

95) Ironically, it is the language errors made by children that often provide evidence for how children acquire their native language.

- (A) Such overgeneralization errors, which are extremely rare in adult English but are typical of children's speech, reveal that children do not merely imitate the English of their linguistic environment.
- (B) In the literature, for example, we consistently find utterances like "I seed Santa Claus," "I holded the bunny," and "We readed a story."
- (C) They also demonstrate that children have the innate capacity to construct grammatical rules for the language they are exposed to and to apply these rules as they create novel utterances.

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

96) One of the most painful signs of the lack of readiness for the tsunami in the Indian Ocean in 2004 was the enthusiasm of children, who rushed excitedly down to the beach to gather fish during the initial retreat of water.

- (A) After the 19th century disaster, experts called for a tsunami warning system in the Indian Ocean similar to the successful one now operating in the Pacific.
- (B) If such a system had been up and running in the Indian Ocean, many of the thousands of lives lost in places relatively distant from the center of the earthquake might have been saved.
- (C) Those ill-fated children had no idea what the sea's strange retreat meant. No one knew because nothing like that had happened in living memory except for the 1883 tsunami disaster in the Indian Ocean.

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

97) Speed limits have often been claimed to be a necessary highway safety regulation. However, when Montana removed speed limits on its interstates and rural highways, fatalities on those highways fell suddenly.

- (A) When speed limits were reintroduced, this safe driver behavior disappeared and fatalities rose again.
 (B) Officials found that drivers responded to the lack of speed limits by being more careful and more courteous to other drivers, while only changing their speed by a few miles per hour.
 (C) Traffic engineers in northern Holland found the same thing with other safety regulations. They experimented with removing traffic safety signs. The result is that drivers drove more safely.
- ① (A)-(B)-(C) ② (A)-(C)-(B) ③ (B)-(A)-(C) ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

98) Caroline was booked to play in a high school in Detroit. She was delighted to see a full auditorium of excited students.

- (A) Despite the criticism, more people took note of her talent and word spread about her live performances. In mid-2007, *Pieces of Us* went gold more than a year after its release.
 (B) Many of the students walked out in the midst of her playing. Recalling her father's admonition, she sang with passion for those who stayed. But radio station refused to play her and music critics scoffed at her lack of professionalism.
 (C) But their noise turned to boos when the curtain went up. They had expected a rap singer called Caroline, and a young woman with a guitar didn't turn them on.
- ① (A)-(C)-(B) ② (B)-(A)-(C) ③ (B)-(C)-(A) ④ (C)-(A)-(B) ⑤ (C)-(B)-(A)

99) Driving has always been dangerous, but a new epidemic stretching across America's highways is making it even more risky.

- (A) Once it strikes, this rage instantly turns ordinary people into possible killers. For example, recently one motorist on his way to work got angry when a car suddenly cut in front of him, forcing him to slow down.
 (B) Researchers call this problem, "road rage." This is usually triggered by a minor traffic incident, such as someone honking a horn at another driver, or one person cutting in front of another.
 (C) The driver was so enraged that he pulled out a gun, drove up to the side of the other car, and tried to shoot the driver. Sadly, stories like this have been reported all over the country, particularly in crowded urban areas.

*epidemic 유행병, 전염병

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

