

# COMBO

226-250



NAME

성남시 분당구 정자동로 240 월드프라자 402호  
TEL. 0507-1342-1957

## 사용 매뉴얼

- ◆ 표지에 이름을 적고 회차마다 문제를 푼 날짜를 꼭 적습니다.
- ◆ 1회분 6문제를 모두 푸는 시간은 실력에 맞춰 15~30분 정도로 정하면 됩니다.
- ◆ 채점은 다음과 같이 합니다.
  - 각 문제 번호에 맞은 문제는 ○표, 틀린 문제는 △표를 합니다.
  - 맞은 갯수를 좌측 상단 표의 HITS 옆 칸에 적습니다.
  - 틀린 문제는 맞을 때까지 최소 2회 더 풀어봅니다.
  - 다시 풀어 맞은 문제에는 ○표를 추가합니다.
  - 처음에 틀렸던 문제는 답지를 참고해 반드시 오답 노트를 합니다. 오답 노트는 문제 옆에 논리적으로 적습니다.  
⇒ 오답 노트를 하는 과정은 문제 푸는 논리를 내 것으로 만드는 과정입니다.
  - 여러 회차의 시험지가 모이면, 자신이 약한 문제 유형을 확인할 수 있습니다. 보강이 필요한 유형은 『코어셋 CORE SET』 시리즈를 통해 해결합니다.
- ◆ 문제를 푸는 도중 모르는 단어가 나오더라도 바로 사전을 찾지 말고 위쪽에 표시만 하고 계속 읽어 나갑니다.  
⇒ 첫 번째 채점을 하고 난 다음 모르는 단어를 찾아 확인합니다. 새로 알게 된 단어들은 단어장을 만들어 정리해 둡니다.
- ◆ 답지의 해설을 보고도 이해가 되지 않는 경우, 담당 교사나 『인사이트온웹 수능영어카페 <https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb>』에 문의해서 해결합니다.
- ◆ 교재 오류 관련(오탈자, 오답, 편집 오류, 문제 및 해설 오류 등) 신고도 『인사이트온웹 수능영어카페 <https://cafe.naver.com/insightonweb>』에서 가능합니다.

# 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.
201-300	중	6	600	
301-700	상	6	2400	·300번 이후는 전체적인 난이도가 유지됩니다.

## ■ CORE SET Series 코어셋 시리즈

유형별 약점을 보완하기 위한 집중 학습용 수능 대비 교재

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

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

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

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	_____ / 6

※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

In an experiment, researchers monitored college students taking part in a program to improve their skills at studying. They randomly assigned the students to three planning conditions. One group was instructed to make daily plans for what, where, and when to study. Another made similar plans, only month by month instead of day by day. And the third group, the controls, did not make plans. The researchers predicted that the day-by-day plans would work best. But they were wrong. The monthly planning group did the best in terms of improvements in study habits and attitudes. Monthly planners also kept it up much longer than the daily planners, and the continued planning thus was more likely to carry over into their work after the program ended.

Why? Daily plans do have the advantage of letting the person know exactly what he or she should be doing at each moment. But their preparation is time-consuming, because it takes much longer to make thirty daily plans than a broad plan for the month without any daily details. Another drawback of daily plans is that they lack flexibility. They deprive the person of the chance to make choices along the way, so the person feels locked into a rigid and grinding sequence of tasks. Life rarely goes exactly according to plan, and so the daily plans can be demoralizing as soon as you fall off schedule. With a monthly plan, you can make \_\_\_\_\_. If a delay arises one day, your plan is still intact.

1. 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

- ① Work Less: You'll Get More Done
- ② Take a Chance, Make Your Choice
- ③ How Specific Should Your Plans Be?
- ④ How to Tune in to Your Academic Needs
- ⑤ Daily Planning: The Key to Academic Success

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

- ① demands
- ② contacts
- ③ adjustments
- ④ contributions
- ⑤ appointments

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

Walter Debner ran an old-style grocery store in Minnesota, and he was looking for a way to give his business a boost. He once remarked that people who came into the shop without a bag took a lot less food than those who came with their bags. Why? Because they simply couldn't carry the groceries. So he set about devising a way to help them purchase more at one time. It took him four years to develop the right solution: a package which was inexpensive, easy to use, and strong enough to hold a lot of groceries. The package consisted of a paper bag with cord running through it for strength and increased customers' \_\_\_\_\_. He patented his product and sold over a million shopping bags a year.

- ① profit margins
- ② financial benefit
- ③ carrying capacity
- ④ physical strength
- ⑤ constant complaints

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

There was a series of experiments about factors which affect the way of people's behaviors. In the first of the experiments, commuters gave more money to a charity collector at the top of an escalator than to one at the bottom. In another experiment 60 volunteers were asked to give out an amount of hot chilli sauce to be eaten by a stranger who they were told disliked hot food. Those who had been taken up to a stage dished out less than half the amount than those who had been taken down to an orchestra pit. And in a third, people were less likely to inflict punishment on another person after they ascended steps—and were crueler after they went down stairs. The link between where we are and how we behave may sound unlikely, but psychologists say there are plenty of clues linking the two in real life.



According to the experiments above, people's       (A)        is likely to be influenced by the       (B) of the place where they are located.

(A)	(B)
① patience .....	atmosphere
② generosity .....	height
③ patience .....	height
④ generosity .....	size
⑤ honesty .....	atmosphere

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? <sup>5)</sup>

Coming home from work the other day, I saw a woman trying to turn onto the main street and ① **having** very little luck because of the constant stream of traffic. I slowed and allowed her to turn in front of me. I was feeling pretty good until, a couple of blocks later, she stopped to let a few more cars into the line, causing us both to miss the next light. I found myself completely ② **irritated** with her. How dare she slow me down after I had so graciously let her into the traffic! As I was

sitting there stewing, I realized ③ **how** ridiculous I was being. Suddenly, a phrase I once read ④ **came** floating into my mind: 'You must do him or her a kindness for inner reasons, not because someone is keeping score or because you will be punished if you don't.' I realized ⑤ **what** I had wanted a reward: If I do this nice thing for you, you (or someone else) will do an equally nice thing for me.

\*stew 안달하다

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? <sup>6)</sup>

Some very successful communicators are serious, whereas others use humor; some are gregarious, whereas others are quiet; and some are straightforward, whereas others hint diplomatically. Just as there are many kinds of beautiful music and art, there are many kinds of competent communication. But the type of communication that succeeds in one situation might be a colossal blunder in another. The joking insults you routinely trade with your friend might be insensitive and discouraging if he or she had just suffered a personal setback. The language you use with your peers might offend your family member, and last Saturday night's romantic approach would probably be out of place at work on Monday morning. This means that there can be no sure-fire list of rules or tips that will guarantee your success as a communicator.

- ① There Is No Ideal Way to Communicate
- ② Turn Your Problems into Opportunities
- ③ A Good Communicator Is a Good Listener
- ④ Remember to Make a Realistic Life Plan
- ⑤ Characteristics of Interpersonal Relationships

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_ / 6

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

Leading investors have joined the growing chorus of concern about governments and companies rushing into producing bio-fuels as a solution for global warming. They say that many involved in the sector do not consider the long-term impact of what they are doing carefully. Production of corn and soybeans has increased dramatically in the last years as an eco-friendly alternative to fossil fuels but environmental and human rights campaigners are worried that this will lead to destruction of rain forests. Last week, the UN warned that bio-fuels could have dangerous side effects and said that steps need to be taken to make sure that land converted to grow bio-fuels does not damage the environment.

- ① Why Is Global Warming Dangerous?
- ② Increase of Corn and Soybeans' Yields
- ③ How to Invest in the Bio-fuel Industry
- ④ Steps to Be Taken against Global Warming
- ⑤ Bio-fuels: The Right Answer for Global Warming?

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

If people's incomes change, their purchases of goods usually ①change. An increase in income increases the demand for most goods, while a decrease in income ②reduces the demand for these goods. Goods for which demand increases when income rises and decreases when income falls are called normal goods. However, the demand for some goods may decrease when income increases. Such goods are called ③inferior goods. The demand for those goods declines when people's income increases because they can afford more ④attractive goods. For example, instant noodles form the basis of many college students' diets.

After these students leave college and start working and earning a salary, however, many will switch over to eating out in restaurants. Thus, the demand for instant noodles will ⑤increase as income rises.

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

Believing that they are far better drivers than women, men consider women drivers incompetent, inattentive, and even dangerous while driving. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ statistics prove that women are safer drivers than men. For example, insurance rates for women are 20 percent lower than those for men. Another proof is that more accidents are caused by male drivers between the ages of 18 and 25 than by female drivers between the ages of 18 and 25. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_, the greater percentage of accidents involving deaths are caused by men. Although women are criticized for being too cautious, they are really just safe drivers.

(A) (B)

- ① For instance ..... By contrast
- ② For instance ..... In addition
- ③ However ..... Otherwise
- ④ However ..... In addition
- ⑤ As a result ..... By contrast

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>  
 Think of how you developed your style of using the brakes on your car. As you were mastering the skill of taking curves, you gradually learned when to let go of the accelerator and when and how hard to use the brakes. Curves differ, and the variability you experienced while learning ensures that you are now ready to brake at the right time and strength for any curve you encounter. The conditions for learning this skill are ideal, because you receive immediate and unambiguous feedback every time you go around a bend: the mild reward of a comfortable turn or the mild punishment of some difficulty in handling the car if you brake either too hard or not quite hard enough. The situations that face a harbor pilot maneuvering large ships are no less regular, but skill is much more difficult to acquire by sheer experience because of the long delay between actions and their noticeable outcomes. Whether professionals have a chance to develop intuitive expertise depends essentially on \_\_\_\_\_, as well as on sufficient opportunity to practice.

① the ability to control emotions  
 ② the assistance from instructors  
 ③ the discovery of hidden talents  
 ④ the desire to beat the opponents  
 ⑤ the quality and speed of feedback

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>5)</sup>  
 I remember one of the smartest I.T. executives ①for whom I ever worked strongly resisting the movement to measure programmer productivity that was popular at the time. He was fond of saying that the biggest problem with managing computer programmers is that you can never tell ②whether they are working by looking at them. Picture two programmers working side by side. One is leaning back in his chair with his eyes ③closed and his feet on the desk. The other is working hard, typing code into his computer. The one with his feet up could be thinking, and the other one may

be too busy typing ④to give it enough thought. In the end, the busy typist could well produce ten times as many lines of code as the thinker, which contain twice as many new problems as the thinker's. Unfortunately, most of the productivity measurement schemes I have encountered ⑤measuring effort or apparent activity. They would reward him and punish his thoughtful neighbor.

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

I once gave a lecture in Denver in which I asked the audience, "How many of you grew up in a household in which somebody's ill temper had a bad effect on the household?"

(A) I then told her that in the future, if I became impatient, she should say to me, "Daddy, you're not supposed to get angry." Providing her with a statement to make in such a situation empowered her.

(B) Present in the audience that day were two of my daughters, then aged six and four. To my embarrassment and to the audience's immense amusement, my six-year-old raised her hand, and the four-year-old, seeing her sister's hand go up, did as well.

(C) Later, when I spoke to my daughter, she explained that I often snapped at her when I was teaching her to read. I apologized for doing so. "It's wrong of me to do that. I'm really sorry. I'll try not to do that in the future, and I hope you can forgive me."

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

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	_____ / 6

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

What makes people happy? Is wealth the key? People often think that they'd be a lot happier if they were much wealthier, but the relationship between money and happiness is largely an illusion. Wealth makes only minor contributions to determining personal happiness and life satisfaction. In fact, when annual income rises above a level of about \$50,000, further increases in wealth do not produce any large gains in happiness. As a psychologist says, "Once you get basic human needs met, more money doesn't make more happiness." Even people in the list of the nation's wealthiest individuals are a tiny bit happier than the public at large. Consider too that while lottery winners often feel quite pleased with winning the lottery, their reported happiness tends to return to their earlier levels within about a year or so.

- ① 건강이 부보다 훨씬 더 중요하다.
- ② 복권 당첨은 행복과 관계가 없다.
- ③ 부자는 일반적으로 행복하지 않다.
- ④ 행복은 인간의 기본적인 욕구이다.
- ⑤ 돈이 많아야 꼭 행복한 것은 아니다.

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

It's impossible to know for sure if cats dream just like we do. However, if you've ever watched your cat when she's fast asleep, you will know that sometimes her whiskers, her paws, or even her tail might move suddenly as if she's dreaming. Cats can even be heard growling or purring while asleep (A)[occasional / occasionally], so perhaps they go out hunting or chasing mice in their dreams! Cats can sleep for many hours of the day. In fact, the average cat naps for 13-18 hours every day (B)[saving /

to save] energy and pass the time. Cats in the wild are most active in the early morning and evenings, (C)[which / when] they do most of their hunting. Domestic cats adjust to our routines. After all, it's more fun to be awake when we are, and to sleep at night.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① occasional ..... saving ..... which	② occasional ..... to save ..... when	③ occasionally ..... saving ..... when
④ occasionally ..... to save ..... which	⑤ occasionally ..... to save ..... when	

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

Many believe that boys' heroes are distant Olympian figures such as sports stars, astronauts, and the muscular stars of action movies, but that's a total myth. ① My research shows that, in reality, most teenage boys find their heroes closer to home: brothers, sisters, mothers, and fathers. ② In families with less traditional structures—such as single-parent families or families with parents who have separated or divorced—boys often find their heroes in extended family members, including aunts, uncles, and grandparents. ③ These findings are supported by data from other studies. ④ As boys grow up and begin to question their parents' influence, they admire their peers. ⑤ Horatio Alger Study, one of those studies, reports not only that the majority of teen boys respect their parents, but that over 10 percent of them see their parents as heroes.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>  
 A car is driving over a bridge when the structure suddenly collapses. What do we read the next day? We hear the tale of the unlucky driver, where he came from, and where he was going. We read his biography: born somewhere, grew up somewhere else, earned a living as something. If he survives and can give interviews, we hear exactly how it felt when the bridge came crashing down. The absurd thing: Not one of these stories explains the underlying cause of the accident. Skip past the driver's account—and consider the bridge's construction: Where was the weak point? Was it fatigue? If not, was the bridge damaged? If so, by what? Was a proper design even used? Where are other bridges of the same design? The problem with all these questions is that, though valid, they just don't make for interesting stories. Stories attract us; abstract details repel us. Consequently, \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① the real cause of the accident appears in the front
- ② mass media are thought of spreading false information
- ③ the accident is the inevitable result of poor construction
- ④ entertaining side issues are prioritized over relevant facts
- ⑤ the driver is branded as a man with a personality disorder

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>  
 When you disagree with someone, the way out of that disagreement is not to strengthen it by holding firmly to your own side. Instead, you can resolve the situation by finding common ground. That does not mean giving in. It also does not mean forcing the other person to give in to you. It means being as open, honest and direct as possible. It also means acting with a genuine desire to arrive at the best solution for everyone involved. To every extent possible, forget about the disagreement itself and look for what the situation is trying to tell

you. Imagine yourself in the place of the other person, and look at things from that perspective. Nothing of value is produced by arguing. Look instead for ways to cooperate, to understand and to make yourself more clearly understood. In short, \_\_\_\_\_ is a key skill for handling disagreement.

- ① empathic interaction
- ② critical listening
- ③ intense discussion
- ④ personal sacrifice
- ⑤ continuous preparation

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

Sir Edward C. Burne-Jones was a prominent nineteenth-century English artist. One day he was invited to dinner at the home of his daughter.

- (A) The next morning, he arrived at his daughter's home with paints and palette. He went to the wall where the little girl had been forced to stand, and there he painted pictures—a kitten chasing its tail, lambs in a field, and goldfish swimming.
- (B) As a special treat, his young granddaughter was allowed to come to the table; she misbehaved, and her mother made her stand in the corner with her face to the wall. Sir Edward, a well-trained grandfather, did not interfere with his grandchild's training.
- (C) He decorated the wall on both sides of that corner with paintings for his granddaughter's delight. If she had to stand in the corner again, at least she would have something to look at.

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

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_ / 6

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

In life, we write, speak, read, and listen. However, we learn more through writing and speaking. That's one of the reasons why colleges insist that their professors write regularly. They even suggest that they should publish or disappear. William Zinsser once said that the best learning does not come when you read, but when you write. As you write, you write not only about what you know, but also about what you figure out as you write. The act causes your mind to make connections, and those connections become a thread of thought. Speaking also enlarges your understanding like a few other experiences. It's not easy for anyone to speak, and worse, the thought of speaking frightens millions of people. But every time you speak, you learn.

- ① 효과적인 글쓰기 요령
- ② 독서와 작문이 중요한 이유
- ③ 비판적 사고력을 향상시키는 방법
- ④ 말하기가 쓰기 능력에 미치는 영향
- ⑤ 쓰기와 말하기를 통해 배우기

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

In some cases two species are so dependent upon each other ① **that** if one becomes extinct, the other will as well. This nearly happened with trees that ② **relied** on the now-extinct Dodo birds. They once roamed Mauritius, a tropical island ③ **situating** in the Indian Ocean. However, Dodo birds became extinct during the late 19th century. They were over-hunted by humans and other animals. After they ④ **disappeared**, the Calvaria Tree soon stopped sprouting seeds. Scientists finally concluded that, for the seeds of the Calvaria Tree ⑤ **to sprout**, they needed to first be digested by the Dodo bird.

3. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빙칸 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

In one study, individuals were first given a personality and beliefs test. They were then paired off with a partner and told to go spend time together. Before meeting, half the couples were told they were alike in beliefs to their partner. The other half were told they were dissimilar. Neither statement was true. However, when quizzed afterward on how much they liked each other, partners who believed they were similar liked each other a lot more than the couples who thought themselves to be dissimilar. This clearly shows that we have a tendency to like people who we believe are just like us. We are most comfortable giving our business and friendship to those who we feel share our values and beliefs in life.



One study has proven that people are likely to be       (A)        to those who they believe have       (B)        personality and beliefs in life.

(A) (B)

① attracted	..... different
② attracted	..... similar
③ opposed	..... selfish
④ loyal	..... reliable
⑤ loyal	..... noble

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
There is a widespread notion that the death of an artist automatically causes that artist's prices to go up. What actually happens is that anywhere from one to ten years following the death of any moderately well-known artist there is a gradual review of his or her reputation with results that \_\_\_\_\_. The exact extent of the artist's output becomes known more widely than during his or her lifetime, and this impacts supply. The artist's collection of his or her own work might be extensive and threaten to flood the market, or it might be meager and establish rarity. Some artists sustain great popularity in their lifetime by means of their personality and salesmanship, without which their reputation dims. In every generation there are good artists who express their time successfully for their peers but somehow do not suit the taste of the next generation. A great artist makes work that speaks to generations yet unborn, often generations willing to pay good money.

- ① dramatize the personal life of the artist
- ② increase the popularity of art exhibitions
- ③ are always favorable to the artist in question
- ④ can reveal the actual prices of modern art works
- ⑤ can be positive or negative for commercial value

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?5)  
The tight bonds we form with our tools go both ways. Even as our technologies become extensions of ourselves, we become extensions of our technologies. When the carpenter takes his hammer into his hand, he can use that hand to do only what a hammer can do. The hand becomes an implement for pounding and pulling nails. When the soldier puts the binoculars to his eyes, he can see only what the lenses allow him to see. His field of view lengthens, but he becomes blind to what's nearby. Nietzsche's experience with his typewriter provides a particularly good

illustration of the way \_\_\_\_\_. Not only did the philosopher come to imagine that his typewriter was "a thing like me"; he also sensed that he was becoming a thing like it, that his typewriter was shaping his thoughts.

- ① technologies exert their influence on us
- ② tools are refined and developed
- ③ we overcome our weaknesses
- ④ one invention builds on another
- ⑤ we put our passion into meaningful purposes

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

Time spent cooking matters a lot. When we let food companies cook for us, they're bound to (A)[**diversify / reduce**] quality ingredients and go heavy on sugar, fat, and salt. These are three tastes we've been designed by natural selection to favor. They also happen to be cheap and do a good job of masking the shortcomings of processed foods. Industrial cookery also (B)[**increases / decreases**] the range of the tastes and cuisines available to us; we may not know how to cook Indian or Moroccan or Thai, but any food company does. Although such variety might seem like a good thing, the wider the choice of food, the more of it we will (C)[**consume / produce**]. The time and work involved in cooking, as well as the delay in gratification built into the cooking process, serve as an important restraint on our appetite. Now that restraint is gone, and we're struggling to deal with the consequences.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① diversify ..... increases ..... consume	② diversify ..... decreases ..... produce	③ reduce ..... decreases ..... consume
④ reduce ..... increases ..... consume	⑤ reduce ..... increases ..... produce	

DATE	20 _____ . _____ . _____
HITS	_____ / 6

※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Because we are so used to using round numbers for big numbers, when we encounter a big number that is nonround—say, 754,156,293—it feels discrepant. Manoj Thomas, a psychologist at Cornell University, argues that our sense of unease with large, nonround numbers causes us to see these numbers as smaller than they are. "We tend to think that small numbers are more precise, so when we see a big number that is precise we instinctively assume it is less than it is." The result, he claims, is that we will pay more for an expensive object if the price is nonround.

In one of Thomas's experiments, respondents viewed pictures of several houses together with their sale prices, which were randomly assigned either a round number, such as \$390,000, or a slightly larger, precise one, such as \$391,534. Asked whether they considered each price high or low, on average the respondents judged the precise prices to be lower than the round ones, even though the precise numbers were actually higher. Thomas and his collaborators argued that whatever other inferences the respondents were making about why the price was precise—such as that the seller had thought more carefully about it, and so the price was fairer—they still made the subconscious judgment that nonround numbers are smaller than round ones. A tip to readers selling their homes: if you want to make money, don't \_\_\_\_\_.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

- ① A Way to Round Numbers Exactly
- ② Why We Are Poor at Dealing with Numbers
- ③ Round Numbers: A Necessity of Economic Life
- ④ An Illusion Related with Using Round Numbers
- ⑤ Exact Numbers: How to Look More Well-Informed

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

- ① highlight the amount in bold
- ② end the price with a zero
- ③ make comparison difficult
- ④ suggest an exact number
- ⑤ use a dollar value

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

Simply measuring your waist is probably useful. A number of studies have shown that this number helps measure the chances of developing chronic disease. It's also easy to do. The waist measurement can be helpful (A)[because / because of] many people find themselves changing their muscle to fat as they go through midlife. Even though weight may remain (B)[stable / stably], an expanding waistline can be a warning sign of trouble on the horizon. So use your waist as a kind of measuring device. A waist-wise expansion of two or three inches over the years would mean (C)[that / what] you should reevaluate your diet and physical activity level.

\*waist-wise 허리 방향의

(A)	(B)	(C)
① because ..... stable ..... that	..... stable ..... that	..... what
② because ..... stable ..... what	..... stable ..... what	..... what
③ because ..... stably ..... what	..... stably ..... what	..... what
④ because of ..... stable ..... that	..... stable ..... that	..... what
⑤ because of ..... stably ..... what	..... stably ..... what	..... what

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

As you climb higher and higher, the amount of oxygen in the atmosphere decreases. When people from lower areas visit areas of high altitude, they may suffer from altitude sickness; the ①**lack** of oxygen makes them feel tired, dizzy, and sick. People living in high altitudes are able to breathe ②**normally** because their bodies have become used to the shortage of oxygen. This also means that athletes from those areas can achieve ③**outstanding** performances at lower altitudes. When mountaineers attempt to climb high peaks, they ④**get** altitude sickness by climbing to one level and then resting for a few days. This gives their bodies time to ⑤**adapt** to the lack of oxygen before climbing even higher.

\*altitude 고도, 높이

5. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

Animals behave in ways that look irrational. They can learn behaviors that seem silly. my dog learned a permanent fear of the room in which he once had a bath. But usually, an animal's "silly" behavior is a perfectly sensible behavior around which the situation has changed. \_\_\_\_ (A)\_\_\_\_, a friend of mine once complained that deer insist on crossing highways. I replied that deer don't see it like that. They simply have a real need to go to their breeding site or their watering hole. This is normal deer instinct. \_\_\_\_ (B)\_\_\_\_, when deer carry out this healthy behavior in the situation of the modern human transportation system, their risks increase rapidly.

(A) (B)

- ① In addition ..... That is
- ② For instance ..... However
- ③ By contrast ..... However
- ④ In addition ..... Thus
- ⑤ For instance ..... That is

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup> What does curiosity mean, and why is it so important? We think of curiosity as exploration: being inquisitive, seeking to learn and understand. Some associate curiosity with being nosy. After all, aren't we being nosy if we are curious about another person, asking personal questions? We believe there is a difference between the two. Nosy people ask questions and proceed to weigh the answers provided. Their intention is not to learn about the other person, but to compare, perhaps wanting to determine who is better or worse. In contrast, true curiosity \_\_\_\_\_. It is about exploring and learning with the goal of greater understanding, which is free from setting values. When curious people ask a question, their only intention is to better understand, whether it is another person, an idea, a place, an origin, or anything that creates an interest in further exploration.

- ① grows with age
- ② overcomes fear
- ③ holds no judgment
- ④ comes from confidence
- ⑤ creates brighter personality

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.  
HITS \_\_\_\_\_ / 6

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

Repeated studies of restaurant guests show that people do not tip any more for efficient and prompt service than they do for flawed and slow service. Instead, people tip more when the server makes them feel good. If the server very briefly touches the diner, for example, the diner typically tips more. A warm smile, a "Hello again, Mr. Peters," or any other hint of "I like you." all get bigger tips, too. When *The New Yorker* magazine recently reviewed these findings, one commentator announced that he was disturbed. Why do we refuse to pay more for "service quality," but will pay more for trivial little gestures of apparent friendship? We pay more for those "trivial gestures" because they are not trivial. They are what we value in a service.

- ① 전문가의 평가는 신뢰를 수반한다.
- ② 경제가 발달하면 외식업이 성장한다.
- ③ 친근감이 봉사에서 가장 중요한 요소이다.
- ④ 봉사의 질이 외식산업의 성패를 가름한다.
- ⑤ 봉사료의 규모는 경제 상황에 따라 달라진다.

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기  
에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>2)</sup>

Then, a few banks adopted the creative solution of having customers wait in a single line at a sign that said, "Wait here for the next available teller."

A few decades ago, bank customers lined up in front of each teller's window in the same way that customers still line up at supermarket checkout stands. ① When there wasn't a short line, customers tried to choose a fast-moving line. ② Sometimes, someone who came in after you and stood in a different line finished their business and left before you even reached the teller's window—a frustrating experience. ③ From the bank's perspective, it was difficult

to close a window during busy times because that would make the people wait at that window. ④ Many people regarded the situation as imperfect yet acceptable because they couldn't imagine anything better. ⑤ This enabled customers to be served in the order they arrived and enabled tellers to open and close their windows without disrupting the line.

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

Analysts have always tended to measure a society by classical economic and social statistics. Some statistics are important and revealing. But there is another statistic that I think is even more important and revealing: Does your society have more memories than dreams or more dreams than memories? By dreams I mean the positive, life-affirming value. A famous consultant Michael Hammer once remarked, "One thing that tells me a company is in trouble is when they tell me how good they were in the past. Same with countries. You don't want to forget your identity. I am glad you were great in the fourteenth century, but that was then and this is now. When memories exceed dreams, the end is near. The hallmark of a truly successful organization is the willingness to \_\_\_\_\_ and start fresh."

\*hallmark 증표, 특징

- ① set an attainable goal
- ② stick to its past glory
- ③ admit it was once in trouble
- ④ abandon what made it successful
- ⑤ accept it's going to succeed someday

※ [4~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Over 100 years ago a woman, wearing a faded gingham dress, and (a)her husband, dressed in a threadbare suit, stepped off the train in Boston Station and walked into the outer office of the President of Harvard University. Locating the secretary, the woman softly requested a meeting with the president. The secretary told (b)her rudely that the president was busy the whole day. The woman told her that they would wait.

(B)

For a moment she was silent. The president was pleased—he could get rid of them now. But (c)she turned to her husband and said, "Is that all it costs to start a university? Why don't we start our own?" Her husband nodded, and they left. The president's face clouded in bewilderment; Mr. and Mrs. Leland Stanford walked away and eventually traveled to Palo Alto, California, where they established the university that bears their last name—a memorial to a son that Harvard no longer cared about.

(C)

The president wasn't touched. "Madam," he said, "we can't put up a statue for every person who attended Harvard and then died. If we did, this place would look like a cemetery." "Oh, no," (d)she explained quickly. "We don't want to erect a statue. We thought we would like to give a building to Harvard." He glanced at the gingham dress and threadbare suit, then exclaimed, "A building! Do you have any idea how much a building costs? We have over seven and a half million dollars in the buildings at Harvard."

(D)

For hours the secretary ignored them, hoping they'd become discouraged and go away. They didn't. The secretary gradually grew frustrated, and finally she decided to disturb the president. "Maybe if you just see them for a few minutes, they'll leave," (e)she told him. He sighed and agreed. The president, stern-faced

and arrogant, walked toward the couple. The woman began to speak, "We had a son who attended Harvard for one year. He loved Harvard and was happy here. About a year ago, he was accidentally killed. My husband and I would like to erect a memorial to him somewhere on campus."

4. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

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

5. 윗글의 막줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

① (a)   ② (b)   ③ (c)   ④ (d)   ⑤ (e)

6. 윗글에 나오는 부부에 관한 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

① 보스턴 기차역에서 내렸다.  
② 자신들의 성을 딴 대학교를 설립했다.  
③ Harvard 대학교에 아들 동상을 세우려고 했다.  
④ 총장 비서로부터 여러 시간 무시당했다.  
⑤ Harvard 대학교에 다니다 죽은 아들이 있었다.

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_ / 6

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

While Daniel Klem, a professor at Muhlenberg College, was earning his doctorate, he asked residents of suburban New York and southern Illinois to record the numbers and kinds of birds that crashed into their plate glass windows. "Windows are not recognized as obstacles by birds," Klem briefly notes. Even when he stood them in the middle of fields, free of surrounding walls, birds failed to notice them until the final, violent second of their lives. Big birds, little birds, old or young, male or female—it didn't matter, Klem discovered over two decades. That was bad news, given the late-20th-century spread of mirrored high-rises beyond city centers, out to suburbs that migrating birds recall as open fields and forests. Even nature park visitor centers, he says, are often "literally covered with glass, and these buildings regularly kill birds that the public comes to see." Klem's 1990 estimate was 100 million annual bird necks broken from flying into glass.

- ① Install Windows Birds Can See!
- ② Window Glass: A Silent Bird Killer
- ③ A Mysterious Instinct of Migrating Birds
- ④ Glass: An Eco-Friendly Building Material
- ⑤ How to Prevent Roof Damage from Birds

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

A famous diamond company deals with people's psychology clearly. One component of marketing focuses on the "false expectation" the people's subconsciousness feels about love, the unchanging love: Its ads feature couples using diamonds to express their eternal love or to confirm their devotion after years together. On the contrary, another component of its marketing deals with the consequences of the false expectations, parting or divorce, in a

clever manner by emphasizing the investment and resale value of diamonds. In short, both campaigns strongly use psychology, addressing our undying belief in the permanence of romantic love and providing a useful benefit when \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① that belief is given up
- ② couples buy a diamond
- ③ love is maintained to the end
- ④ the company invests in marketing
- ⑤ romantic love ends up in marriage

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

What happens when you buy your dream car—let's say it happens to be deep red—and you start to drive it around? If you guessed that you would suddenly see red cars everywhere you drive, you'd probably be right. What's going on here? Are there suddenly more red cars on the highway just because you purchased one? Of course not. You're simply focusing more on red cars. As Laura Goodrich points out in her book, you \_\_\_\_\_. Drawing on the latest scientific research, Goodrich has shown that by concentrating on the "I wants" that best fit your passion and interests, and then by finding support and developing action plans to achieve them, you have the best shot at transforming those wants into reality.

- ① fail to get out of your old habits
- ② seek advice only when in trouble
- ③ get more of whatever you focus on
- ④ depend more on eyes than on ears
- ⑤ avoid any possible risk by focusing

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

In the 1970s, when schools began allowing students to use portable calculators, many parents ① **objected**. They worried that a reliance on the machines would weaken their children's grasp of mathematical concepts. The fears, subsequent studies showed, were largely ② **unneeded**. No longer forced to spend a lot of time on routine calculations, many students gained a deeper understanding of the principles underlying their exercises. Today, the story of the calculator is often used to support the argument that our growing dependence on online databases is ③ **disadvantageous**. In freeing us from the work of remembering, it's said, the Web allows us to devote more time to creative thought. The pocket calculator ④ **relieved** the pressure on our working memory, letting us use that critical short-term store for more abstract reasoning. The calculator, a powerful but highly specialized tool, turned out to be an ⑤ **aid** to our working memory.

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>5)</sup>

Reading has also always had a social dimension, however, as it does in our early lives: our first acts of reading are performed with parents and teachers standing by and guiding us.

When we read, we are alone. Reading calls us to our sole self, and away from the world of distractions; but it also furnishes us with far-reaching connections to other people.

① The peaceful calm of a desert island is not a bad image to have in your head as you prepare to read. ② No earthly storms can reach you here; you are safe. ③ The desert island image reinforces the idea that reading is a fundamentally solitary experience. ④ These mentors left their stamp on how we approach a text; they gave us the tools we use to get closer to the words on the page. ⑤ There is,

of course, another social connection in reading: we always converse, by implication, with the book's author.

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

The dependence of man upon interchange of thoughts and opinions through the medium of printed lines is enormously great. To imagine a day without reading is impossible. Reading enters into nearly every phase of life. Moreover, it has unique contributions to make. Reading is a way of learning—a tool, a means to an end. Initially, we learn to read, but thereafter, we read to learn. Reading is important for the leisure of life, no less than for the work of life. It contributes to personal as well as to professional growth. It helps to make our life richer and more meaningful. Reading is a form of experience through which horizons of our thoughts and opinions may be expanded and this leads to our personality development.

- ① ways to make reading rewarding
- ② the importance of reading and its benefits
- ③ the value of reading for knowledge
- ④ the relationship between reading and writing
- ⑤ the necessity of telling facts from opinions

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_ / 6

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

One evening when I was sitting on the couch in the family room, my thirteen-year-old son Brian came in the back door. As he walked by the living room, my jaw dropped at the sight of his bright orange hair.

(A) Within twenty-four hours Brian's hair was back to its normal light blond shade. I believe that if I had made a big deal out of it, his hair would have been bright orange for years.

(B) We chatted about some other things. After a little while I said to Brian casually, "I see you colored your hair. How do you like it?" He replied, "I'm trying it out, Mom." I responded, "Oh, I think it looks cool."

(C) Luckily, I had the presence of mind to say nothing. This situation called for acting calm. When Brian came in the room, I didn't say a word about his hair for a minute or so.

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

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

People with an internal style tend to be introverted and task-oriented. At times they also lack interpersonal awareness. (A) people with an external style tend to be more extroverted, people-oriented, and interpersonally more aware. Some people prefer to work alone and to deal on an individual basis with the worlds of things and ideas. Other people prefer to work with others and to deal with the world of people. (B) most people are not strictly one or the other style, but alternate somewhere between them, according to the situations they are in. In both education and

job placement, individuals who are forced to work in a style that does not fit them may perform below their actual capabilities.

(A) (B)  
① In contrast ..... However  
② In contrast ..... Therefore  
③ As a result ..... Otherwise  
④ As a result ..... Similarly  
⑤ For example ..... Nevertheless

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

The television star Lucille Ball is a perfect example of someone who has learned to take her tasks seriously but not herself seriously. Ball (A)[gave / was given] the opportunity to audition for the part of Scarlett O'Hara in Gone with the Wind. In the middle of this serious dramatic reading, she dropped the entire script on the floor. She was (B)[so / such] nervous that she continued to read right from the floor, picking up the papers. The director was clever enough to realize that (C)[despite / although] she was wrong for the role, she was a talented comedian who had the ability to laugh at herself but take her tasks seriously. He ended up giving Ball her first big opportunity.

(A) (B) (C)  
① gave ..... so ..... despite  
② gave ..... such ..... although  
③ was given ..... such ..... despite  
④ was given ..... so ..... although  
⑤ was given ..... so ..... despite

4. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

The greatest errors in judging a person are made by his parents; this is a fact, but how is one to explain it? Do the parents have too much experience of the child, and can they no longer compose it into a unity? We notice that travelers in a strange land grasp correctly the common, distinctive traits of a people only in the first period of their stay; the more they get to know a people, the more they (A) how to see what is typical and distinctive about it. As soon as they see up close, they stop being farsighted. Might parents judge their children wrongly because they have never stood far enough off from them? A quite different explanation would be the following: people tend to stop thinking about things that are closest to them, and simply (B) them. When parents are required to judge their children, it is perhaps their customary thoughtlessness that makes them judge so mistakenly.

(A) (B)

- ① forget ..... accept
- ② learn ..... ignore
- ③ seek ..... conceal
- ④ neglect ..... analyze
- ⑤ understand ..... embrace

5. James Gibbs에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

James Gibbs is best known for his successful blending of Renaissance and Baroque architectural elements into an early-18th century Neo-Classicism. He was born in Scotland and studied in Rome under the Late Baroque Italian architect Carlo Fontana. Returning to England in 1709, he was appointed a member of the commission authorized to build 50 churches in London. Between 1722 and 1726 Gibbs constructed his most famous church, Saint Martin-in-the-Fields, which has a spire rather than a dome rising from the roof of the building. Of Gibbs' later works the circular 'Radcliffe Camera' library at

Oxford University is his most ambitious and monumental achievement. His architectural style has influenced the architecture of churches in England and the United States.

- ① 스코틀랜드 태생으로 로마에서 공부했다.
- ② 교회 건축을 위한 위원으로 임명되었다.
- ③ 지붕으로부터 솟은 돔이 있는 교회를 건축했다.
- ④ Radcliffe Camera 도서관은 그의 기념비적 성과물이다.
- ⑤ 영국과 미국의 교회 건축 양식에 영향을 주었다.

6. 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

It was my turn. I gripped the sides of the door and I wondered if I could ever pull my fingers off them. I stared at the empty space. The wind was rushing up at me, pushing my cheeks back. "Oh, God!" I screamed, "There's no turning back now!" The instructor yelled, "Swing your legs out and jump!" I made a sign of the cross, pushed my body forward, and jumped to the earth. I flew straight into nothingness. Almost instantly, an incredible euphoric sensation replaced my terror. With my arms spread wide like wings of an eagle, I looked down at the panorama of colors below. I soared, enjoying the sensation of experiencing the closest thing to flying like a bird. My childhood dream of flying became a reality!

- ① fearful → excited
- ② worried → bored
- ③ pleased → sad
- ④ hopeful → disappointed
- ⑤ nervous → lonely

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_ / 6

1. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

Considering the historical evidence, modern farming is better for the \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ . Now that weeds can be controlled by herbicides rather than plowing, more and more crops are sown directly into the ground. This reduces soil erosion and the massacre of innocent small animals that live in the soil. Food processing with preservatives has greatly reduced the amount of food that goes to waste. Even the confinement of chickens, pigs, and cattle to indoor barns and batteries, though it may trouble the consciences of those who care for animal welfare, undoubtedly results in more meat produced from less feed with less pollution and less disease. Considering the amount of feed, pollution, and medicine that can be saved by the intensive farming of animals, its negative impact on the planet is undoubtedly \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ than free-range farming, which requires large pastures, more water, and more feed.

\*battery 밖장

(A) (B)

- ① environment ..... broader
- ② economy ..... clearer
- ③ environment ..... smaller
- ④ economy ..... more productive
- ⑤ health ..... more lasting

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

When Charles Darwin developed his theory of natural selection, he created a picture of the evolutionary process in which organismic adaptation was ultimately caused by competition for survival and reproduction. This biological "struggle for existence" bears considerable resemblance to the human struggle between businessmen who are striving

for economic success in competitive markets. Long before Darwin published his work, social scientist Adam Smith had already considered that in business life, competition is the driving force behind economic efficiency and adaptation. It is indeed very striking how \_\_\_\_\_ the ideas are on which the founders of modern theory in evolutionary biology and economics based their main thoughts.

\*organismic 유기체의

- ① similar
- ② confusing
- ③ unrealistic
- ④ conventional
- ⑤ complex

3. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

The competition to sell manuscripts to publishers ①is fierce. I would estimate that less than one percent of the material ②sent to publishers is ever published. Since so much material is being written, publishers can be very selective. The material they choose to publish must not only have commercial value, but ③being very competently written and free of editing and factual errors. Any manuscript that contains errors stands ④little chance at being accepted for publication. Most publishers will not want to waste time with writers ⑤whose material contains too many mistakes.

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

During their early years, children are busy forming attitudes about foods and developing the eating habits—good or bad—that will follow them throughout their lives. Food preferences are firmly established as early as five years of age. For this reason, the first five years of children's lives are critical in terms of providing them with an understanding of what constitutes a well-balanced diet. It's also the best time to introduce them a wide variety of nutritious foods that they can continue to eat and enjoy as they grow older. In this period, the mother plays a key role. But perhaps even more important than how a mother manages her child's diet is how she manages her own. Children model their own eating behaviors after both of their parents, but especially their mothers.

- ① why children need nutritious foods
- ② home food safety tips for young children
- ③ maternal influence on children's eating behaviors
- ④ reasons why children obesity rates have increased
- ⑤ foods necessary for children's physical development

5. (A), (B), (C)의 각 괄호 안에서 문맥에 맞는 낱 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

The world has become increasingly complex in many ways, and whenever we humans face a situation that seems complicated our response is to resort to a kind of artificial (A)[simplicity / complexity], to create habits and routines that give us a sense of control. We prefer what is familiar—ideas, faces, procedures—because they are comforting. This extends to the group at large. People follow procedures without really knowing why, simply because these procedures may have worked in the past, and they become highly (B)[defensive / tolerant] if their ways are brought into question. They become hooked on a certain idea and they hold on to it, even if that idea has been

proven repeatedly to be wrong. Look at the history of science: whenever a new idea or way of looking at the world is introduced, despite all of the proofs behind it, those who are entrenched in the old ways will fight to the death to (C)[innovate / preserve] them.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① simplicity	..... defensive	..... preserve
② simplicity	..... tolerant	..... innovate
③ simplicity	..... tolerant	..... preserve
④ complexity	..... defensive	..... innovate
⑤ complexity	..... tolerant	..... preserve

6. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

When the Nobel Prize-winning physicist Richard Feynman was a schoolboy, he used the word *inertia* while talking to his father. His father, Melville Feynman, asked him what the word meant, and Richard told ①him that he had learned that the word meant unwilling to move. His father took him outside and put a ball in a wagon, and told him to watch. When ②he pulled the wagon, the ball rolled to the back of the wagon. When ③he suddenly stopped, the ball rolled to the front. Melville explained to ④him that the general principle is that things that are moving try to keep on moving, and things that are standing still tend to stand still unless someone pushes on them hard. ⑤He said this process is called *inertia*.

DATE 20\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_\_ / 6

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

Are you delaying making a decision about a relationship with a person because you're not sure about whether or not you want the relationship? Soon the relationship deteriorates and you may end up being like a tenant farmer in Oklahoma whom I visited each Sunday.

(A) Suddenly, I got a different perspective on his situation. By not making the decision to move or not to move to town, he had decided not to change and to let the farm run down and deteriorate.

(B) I thought he was being reasonable the first time he told me this. However, each week he kept telling me the same story. When I asked some neighbors about him, they said that he had been thinking of moving to town for 25 years.

(C) His farm was run-down, filled with junk, and barely operational. He sat on the porch in his rocking chair and told me that he was thinking of moving to town and, besides, he didn't own the farm, so he didn't see any reason to fix it up.

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

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

A paradigm is the way you see something, your point of view, or belief. Our paradigms are often way off the mark, and they create limitations. Paradigms are like glasses. When you have incomplete paradigms about yourself or life in general, it's like wearing glasses with the wrong prescription. That lens affects how you see everything else. \_\_\_\_ (A)\_\_\_\_, what you see is what you get. If you believe you're

dumb, that very belief will make you dumb. If you believe your sister is dumb, you'll look for evidence to support your belief, find it, and she'll remain dumb in your eyes. \_\_\_\_ (B)\_\_\_\_, if you believe you're smart, that belief will cast a rosy hue on everything you do.

(A) (B)

① In other words ..... On the other hand  
② Nevertheless ..... For instance  
③ In contrast ..... Likewise  
④ That is ..... For example  
⑤ However ..... As a result

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

Social sciences and natural sciences are \_\_\_\_\_. Recent advances in the fields of industry and technology have revolutionized social life in all parts of the world. These have extended man's vision from family to neighborhood, from neighborhood to town, from town to region, from region to nation, and even beyond expanding the area of human relationship from a local, regional, and national level to an international level. Therefore, the functional study of sciences like physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, and physiology, etc. is an important part of social studies programs. For example, while chemistry has helped to root out various diseases, history has helped chemistry in providing past human experiences dealing with those diseases.

① different ② preferred ③ complicated  
④ interrelated ⑤ contradictory

4. 다음 글에 드러난 'I'의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

Before I could get off my horse, I heard a disturbing sound. Charlie heard it, too. He stopped abruptly and backed quickly away from the sound. The rattling sound seemed to echo down the river. As I turned my head, I caught a glimpse of a brown and gray curled creature. The rattlesnake was in position to strike. Fear gripped my heart and it pounded furiously. My hands began to sweat and my legs were trembling. I knew any slight movement might make the deadly snake strike. I had only one choice: to get Charlie out of danger. He had the same idea. He spun quickly, avoiding the rattlesnake's attack. As we reached a safe distance, my heart rate began to slow to its regular rhythm. I patted Charlie's head and said, "Good boy. You saved my life."

- ① frightened → relieved
- ② cheerful → upset
- ③ curious → disappointed
- ④ bored → excited
- ⑤ ashamed → grateful

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

Think of a person in your life with whom you feel ①comfortable. Maybe it's a family member, a friend, a co-worker, a teacher, or a neighbor. Ask them ②if they want to be your "trouble pal." What you tell your trouble pal has to be kept a secret. This is how trouble pals work. ③Whenever you are troubled, ask your pal, "Do you have a moment to listen to my trouble?" Tell your pal your trouble. Say all the things you would like to do about ④it and what you feel you can't do anything about. Your trouble pal listens to you, and can even give ideas if you want him or her to. The most important thing to do if you have a trouble is ⑤talked it out; then it won't seem so bad, and you may even find a solution.

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

In the groundbreaking book *On Aggression*, Lorenz talked about his pet goose who followed him everywhere. The goose's (A) [**devotion / indifference**] allowed Lorenz the opportunity to observe its behavior closely. The goose suffered from a shock one day and on subsequent days Lorenz watched the goose making a wide circle around the area where the shocking experience had occurred, even though there was nothing there now to (B) [**stop / cause**] anxiety to it. Over time, with no further shocks occurring in that location, the width of the circle the goose made to (C) [**avoid / reach**] that spot decreased, but the act of circling never completely went away.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① devotion ..... stop ..... avoid	② devotion ..... cause ..... reach	③ devotion ..... cause ..... avoid
④ indifference ..... cause ..... reach	⑤ indifference ..... stop ..... avoid	

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_ / 6

1. 다음 글의 내용을 한 문장으로 요약하고자 한다. 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <sup>1)</sup>

Sometimes animals seem unconcerned even when approached closely, whereas other times they disappear in a flash when you come in sight. Animals tend to be disturbed by unexpected and unpredictable events; quick movements and loud noises are particularly stressful. Animals that are regularly disturbed by visitors are more likely to tolerate your intrusion than those that have had little previous contact with humans. In Yellowstone National Park, for example, elk that live close to the town of Mammoth Hot Springs typically do not flee until cross-country skiers get within fifty feet. In more remote parts of the park, however, elk take flight when skiers are as much as a quarter mile away.

\*intrusion 방해, 침범



The degree of animals' (A) for the human disturbance depends on the (B) of their exposure to humans.

(A)	(B)
① tolerance ..... frequency	
② tolerance ..... damage	
③ preference ..... benefit	
④ sacrifice ..... damage	
⑤ sacrifice ..... frequency	

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

It always strikes us as a reflection on human nature that as we walk to our cars in a parking lot, we get impatient with the drivers constantly changing the lanes around us. Why can't they wait a few seconds while we get out of the way? Then as soon as we get in our cars, we become impatient with the pedestrians walking

so (A) **[fast / slowly]** in front of us. It's not hard to find stories of impatience on the road. In July 2007, the California Department of Transportation temporarily shut down Highway 138 because drivers were getting so (B) **[annoyed / satisfied]** with construction along that route. The forty-four-million-dollar road-widening project was meant to alleviate accidents, but apparently the (C) **[convenience / inconvenience]** to drivers on tight schedules was too much.

\*alleviate 경감하다

(A)	(B)	(C)
① fast ..... annoyed ..... convenience		
② fast ..... satisfied ..... inconvenience		
③ slowly ..... annoyed ..... convenience		
④ slowly ..... annoyed ..... inconvenience		
⑤ slowly ..... satisfied ..... inconvenience		

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

Most of the coal we now mine to use for fuel was formed about 300 million years ago, when the earth was covered by swamps. ① When plants and trees died, they sank to the bottom of these swamps, forming layers of soggy, decaying vegetation. ② Creatures such as ameba-like molds floated on the surface of the swamps, feeding on bacteria and rotting vegetation. ③ Next, sand, silt, and clay accumulated over the plant matter and formed heavy rock that buried the rotting vegetation and squeezed the water from it. ④ Over long periods of time, as the plant matter was pushed deeper by the weight of the rock, it was compacted and heated. ⑤ This pressure and heat changed the plant matter to coal, which we can now burn to produce energy.

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

No matter how sensitive I am when I listen, I will not be able to grasp fully (A)[**what / that**] you are saying unless I understand something about you. Communication requires some understanding of the other person's frame of culture. Nothing more dramatically illustrates the necessity of effective two-way communication than a cross-cultural relationship. When an anthropologist studies a primitive community, he may live there for several years, (B)[**learning / learn**] its language and customs, before he begins to truly understand what he is hearing and seeing. He knows that language is not enough. He will not understand the words or ways of the people until he understands the cultural context. We cannot understand every culture; yet the better we understand the culture and history of a foreign country, the more (C)[**specific / specifically**] we will come to understand their foreign policies and public statements.

\*anthropologist 인류학자

(A)	(B)	(C)
① what ..... learning ..... specific	② what ..... learning ..... specifically	③ what ..... learn ..... specifically
④ that ..... learning ..... specifically	⑤ that ..... learn ..... specific	

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

Everything takes time. It is useless to try to achieve a perfect outcome from the start, and it brings about unnecessary stress. Every skill needs to be learned; every project needs to be set up; every action requires a strategy; and patience is the key here. Sometimes it takes years before you achieve your goal. It is no use to build an arrow if you don't have a bow first. You can't reap the corn unless you plant the seed first. There are \_\_\_\_\_ for everything. Even those who seemingly became successful overnight have endured struggles

that you are unaware of. Those of us who are older can prove this: It is so much more rewarding when you have achieved your goal step by step, so that you are aware of all the stages, and all the possible ups and downs, along the way.

① alternatives	② excuses	③ sequences
④ shortcuts	⑤ solutions	

6. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Although there is a species-typical pattern of motor development, there are also substantial cultural differences, indicating quite clearly that motor development is not simply a matter of maturation. (A) in some West African groups, such as the Kipsigis, mothers encourage their infants' motor development, placing babies in holes in the ground so they can sit with their backs supported; in Mali, mothers stretch and massage infants to foster their physical development. Such practices are associated with an advance in early motor development by about 2 to 3 months. (B), in some traditional groups, such as the Ache from Paraguay, infants are carried everywhere by their mothers, and their feet rarely touch the ground until the age of 3. Not surprisingly, motor development is slowed in these cultures. Despite these extremes, it is noteworthy that these practices do not delay or accelerate motor development by much and seem not to affect mature motor functioning.

(A)	(B)
① Therefore ..... In contrast	② However ..... Similarly
③ However ..... As a result	④ For example ..... As a result
⑤ For example ..... In contrast	

DATE 20\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.  
HITS \_\_\_\_\_ / 6

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 1)

Although an organization is filled with great players, most people in the organization don't work alone. They work in teams, strictly or loosely defined.

(A) You might suppose that no one could beat America at baseball, since the U.S. team was filled with obviously great baseball players—Roger Clemens, Derek Jeter, Alex Rodriguez, etc.

(B) Yet the team didn't win the tournament and lost games to Mexico, Korea, and Canada. Similarly, the 2004 U.S. Olympic basketball team, consisting of NBA millionaires, finished third and lost to previously unknown basketball powers.

(C) And a team's performance isn't determined solely by the abilities of its members individually. Maybe you remember the World Baseball Classic, a tournament played by national baseball teams in 2006.

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

## 2. 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 2)

"Aerobic" means "with oxygen." It's not surprising that the demands you make on your body when you ask it to sustain an aerobic activity train your lungs to deliver oxygen and your heart ①to pump out greater amounts of blood to carry that oxygen to your working muscles. Your body also responds to this challenge by producing and storing something ②referred to as aerobic enzymes. These enzymes help you burn more fat, which is another reason why aerobic exercise has ③such a pronounced effect on your body fat. This effect, which is often overlooked, is a primary reason why people ④do aerobic exercises.

establish a new metabolism and a leaner body. Yet another benefit of aerobic training is ⑤**that** it enables your muscles to better use oxygen to perform work over extended periods of time.

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 3)

The feminists of the 1960s and 1970s have won many battles. It's natural that they should be proud of their achievements. Yet, all around the world, there is still much to do so that women are treated equally to men. (A) women still rarely achieve the highest roles in politics. And at the UN, you can find just a small number of women. Women are still a minority as high-ranking officials at both local and national levels. (B) average pay levels for women remain far below those of men. In many countries, the difficulties women face are much worse, such as forced marriage and denied access to education and careers.

\*forced marriage 강제 결혼

(A)

(B)

- ① For instance ..... Moreover
- ② For instance ..... However
- ③ On the other hand ..... However
- ④ Otherwise ..... In short
- ⑤ Otherwise ..... Moreover

4. 다음 글의 (A)와 (B)에 들어갈 말을 바르게 짹  
지은 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

Costs vary not only with the volume of output, and to varying degrees from one industry to another, they also vary according to the extent to which existing (A) is being used. When an airplane with 200 seats is about to take off with 180 passengers on board, the cost of letting 20 standby passengers get on the flight is negligible. That is one reason for radically different prices being charged to people flying on the same plane. Some passengers bought guaranteed reservations and others essentially bought a chance of getting on board as standbys. Different levels of probability have different costs in airline tickets, as elsewhere. The passengers themselves also differ in how important it is for them to be at a particular place at a particular time. Those on urgent business may want a guaranteed reservation, even at a higher price, while others may be in a position where (B) money is more important than being on one particular flight rather than another.

(A) (B)

- ① capacity ..... saving
- ② property ..... raising
- ③ equipment ..... investing
- ④ technology ..... saving
- ⑤ information ..... raising

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

Creativity and innovation are not the sole preserve of knowledge workers in glassy offices, professional artists and musicians, or of laboratory scientists. If necessity really is the mother of invention, you would surely expect to see most innovation where the needs are greatest. And no needs are greater than those of desperately poor people getting themselves and their families through each day alive and well. Whether we look at health or agriculture, we find that poorer traditional communities are often able to draw upon a huge body of knowledge passed on through many

generations. The same applies to hunters and gatherers. Local knowledge, technologies and traditional cultural expressions can be highly evolutionary and even novel. In short, knowledge held within 'traditional' societies can be new as well as old. We should not be surprised by this. Traditional knowledge has always had \_\_\_\_\_ because they are the keys to survival in precarious environments.

\*precarious 불안정한

- ① adaptive elements
- ② emotional properties
- ③ experimental factors
- ④ conservative systems
- ⑤ political considerations

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계없는 문장은?<sup>6)</sup>

As Carl Rogers taught, "That which is most personal is most general." ① The more authentic you become in your expression, the more people relate to you, and the safer it makes them feel to express themselves. ② That expression in turn feeds back on the other person's spirit, and genuine creative empathy takes place, producing new insights and a sense of excitement. ③ Our mission is to empower people and organizations to significantly increase their performance capability in order to achieve worthwhile purposes through mutual interest. ④ Then whole new worlds of insights, perspectives, and alternatives are opened up and thought about. ⑤ Though occasionally these new ideas are left up in the air, they usually come to some kind of conclusion that is practical and useful.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	_____ / 6

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

But they ran out of the special offers so you have to buy another of the meals at full price.

On the way home from work you see an excellent bargain: a really good ready meal at 25 percent of the usual cost. ① You snap up one but when you get home you feel like having a friend around. ② You phone, she agrees, so you pop out for another bargain. ③ The worst is to come: you heat up both meals and then your friend phones to say something has come up and she can't make it. ④ You have two hot, unreheatable meals: you have to throw one away. ⑤ Despite the fact that the meals are identical, economists say, people nearly always eat the one for which they paid full price.

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

We all know people who are unpleasant to deal with. They approach every interaction with an attitude—angry, competitive, or constantly ①**fault-finding**. Each time you deal with them, they talk angrily about someone or something. They may routinely imply, in behavior or tone of voice, that whatever you say is ②**stupid**. They are impatient or critical. You're always on guard because it feels as if everything you say will be ③**supported**. You finish an interaction, depressed and tired. So we say doing work with such people requires ④**high** "costs." Their ability doesn't make up for these faults, for research shows that such "talented fools" can be isolated because others ⑤**avoid** working with them.

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?)  
Marathon runners can be divided into two groups: those who want to know every detail about the course beforehand and those who want to see it for the first time on race day. Both approaches are fine, but I urge you to \_\_\_\_\_. Some races even provide guided tours of the course. You may receive information in the mail or by email. I also encourage you to visit the race website (if there is one) and review it thoroughly. Print out any documents that you might need to have with you. Make sure you know where you need to be, at what time, and how you will get there. The start line for some races is very easy to get to, while others can only be reached in very specific ways, which is the case with the New York and Boston marathons.

- ① take plenty of rest before the long run
- ② learn as much about the race as possible
- ③ stick with the foods that you've been eating
- ④ consider the danger of drinking too much water
- ⑤ run for about 30 minutes the day before the race

4. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

Although common wisdom states that many hands make light work, research has demonstrated that quite the contrary can occur. One of the problems that emerges in group work is social loafing. Social loafing refers to the tendency of group members to (A) their effort on a task when working in a group. Why does that occur? When individuals pool their efforts, their individual contributions are less noticeable and thus they are able to "hide in the crowd." What can you do to avoid social loafing as you are engaged in group work? Make each group participant (B). It is important to conduct introductions at the first meeting so that people are less likely to feel that they can hide in the crowd. In a bigger group, it may also be wise to have everyone wear name tags for the first few meetings to further reduce the potential of social loafing.

(A) (B)

- ① decrease ..... comfortable
- ② decrease ..... identifiable
- ③ compare ..... identifiable
- ④ compare ..... responsible
- ⑤ waste ..... responsible

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

Increasingly, companies try to brand themselves via extensive media campaigns that emphasize the key element of their brand (e.g. durability or quality or economy) through a character that epitomizes it.

- (A) Consumers' memories, subjected to hundreds of thousands of these associations in the course of modern life, aren't up to the task—at least not without the assistance of point-of-purchase cues that revive the desired connection.
- (B) It's for this reason that any major advertising campaign needs to integrate the essential images, characters or slogans of the ads into the in-store product displays

and product packaging the consumer sees when making a purchase decision.

(C) They assume that viewers will connect their products with the branded element while exposed to the ads, which is a reasonable assumption provided that the ads are properly constructed. They also assume that viewers will recall the connection when ready to buy—and that's naive.

\*epitomize 전형적으로 보여 주다

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

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

Many people would think there would be little that could be done to turn salt into a brand. But in America, Morton Salt is one of the most respected and long-serving brands. Of every two packs of salt sold, one is the Morton product and it sells at a 20 percent price premium above its competition! And all because of the emotive story they created of a little girl walking home from a store in the rain, holding an umbrella in one hand and a packet of Morton salt in the other. The pack was tilted back with the spout open and the salt was running out. The visual, of course, was to show that Morton salt wouldn't stick in the container in wet weather. This was accompanied by the slogan "When It Rains, It Pours." Today, additives enable all salt brands to flow freely, so you can't even attribute Morton's market share to product differentiation. The fact is, Morton is the preferred brand because of what it means in the mind of the customer.

\*spout 주둥이

- ① Appeal to Emotion for Brand Success
- ② A Rational Choice in an Uncertain World
- ③ High Price: The Evidence of High Quality
- ④ Salt: An Essential but Dangerous Commodity
- ⑤ How to Differentiate Advertisements from Facts

DATE 20\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_.\_\_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_\_ / 6

※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

An artist or a child simply accepts whatever is in front of them as tool, toy, or environment, and proceeds from that point. Part of what is invigorating about the creative process is that it can start from humble materials and poor beginnings. There is a term in painting called "working with a limited palette;" a deliberate choice to work with fewer colors than actually available. With fewer options an artist can work more easily—less colors actually inspire her to creative resolutions.

As a designer, I am often called upon to work with existing elements: logos, color palettes, slogans, etc. I see these limits as elements that actually help me; it is the limitations that help me free my creative imagination.

Contemporary artist Vik Muniz uses everyday materials to replicate classic artwork. He has used chocolate syrup to render Leonardo da Vinci's *Last Supper*, and has recreated the *Mona Lisa* with peanut butter and jelly. He uses what is around him—from spaghetti to toy soldiers—as the "paint" for his paintings.

Like a child who doesn't wait for the \_\_\_\_\_ tool or circumstances, an artist makes art from what he has around him. The artist sees inspiration where the ordinary person sees only a limitation or an obstacle.

\*invigorating 기운을 돋우는

\*\*replicate 모사하다

### 1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은? 1)

- ① Artists Are Late Bloomers
- ② Limitations Are Advantages
- ③ Inspiration Leads to Innovation
- ④ Masterpieces Motivate Children
- ⑤ Creation Makes Us More Human

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 가장 적절한 말은? 2)

① perfect      ② dangerous      ③ familiar  
④ imaginary    ⑤ boring

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

In our society many people often think they do not have enough money and complain about what they have. We regularly hear our friends saying that they require more money, but actually they probably make enough money (A) **[satisfied / to satisfy]** their basic needs, such as food and clothes and they only want the extra money for things that might not be necessary. In advanced countries it is difficult to believe in the existence of millions of people (B) **[their / whose]** daily amount of food is below the level needed to keep a person healthy. This is because some countries cannot produce enough food for their people, and other countries produce more than they need. This is a world problem, and for many years governments have been trying to solve this problem. The solution is difficult (C) **[because / because of]** the countries without enough food do not have money to pay high prices for the food they need.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① satisfied .....	their .....	because
② satisfied .....	whose .....	because of
③ to satisfy .....	their .....	because of
④ to satisfy .....	whose .....	because
⑤ to satisfy .....	whose .....	because of

※ [4~6번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Rob tapped his foot on the ground impatiently. His friend Steve was supposed to meet him in five minutes. They were going to meet and watch a movie together, and Rob didn't want to miss a single minute of the movie. Both of them really liked movies and tried to see one almost every week, but lately Steve had been arriving late. If he didn't show up soon, they wouldn't have time to get popcorn and drinks before the movie started. They might even miss the preview!

(B)

He ran across the parking lot. By the time he got his wallet from his car and bought a ticket, he'd already missed the preview and (a)he didn't have time to get popcorn or a drink. Steve shared his popcorn, but Rob could hardly eat it. He felt guilty during the whole movie. When the movie was over, he apologized to Steve. "Why?" Steve looked puzzled. "I was grumbling about you being late, but then I was the one who was late," Rob responded. Steve shrugged. "It happens to all of us. That's what friends are for," Steve replied.

(C)

Steve was on time. "You made it, and you're on time, too!" Rob said excitedly. "Of course," Steve replied, "I really wanted to see this movie and the preview." "Well, let's go then," Rob suggested. He reached for his wallet so that (b)he could buy a ticket from the ticket booth. Where was his wallet? "What's wrong?" Steve asked. "I don't have my wallet," Rob replied worriedly. Steve frowned. "Go check in your car." "I might be late then," Rob answered, feeling foolish. Here he'd been standing around waiting, and (c)he was going to be the late one now.

(D)

Rob grumbled about Steve under his breath while he waited. He wondered what excuse (d)he would have this time. Rob checked his watch one more time. There was only one minute left. Time sure felt like it was moving

slowly. How could one minute take so long? It felt like an eternity, and (e)his mouth was getting dry. Then he heard a familiar voice, "Rob, I made it!" Rob turned around and saw his friend Steve.

4. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

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

5. 막줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

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

6. 윗글의 Rob에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>6)</sup>

① 약속 장소에 먼저 와서 Steve를 기다렸다.  
② 자신의 자동차 안에서 지갑을 발견했다.  
③ 자기가 산 팝콘을 Steve와 나누어 먹었다.  
④ 표를 사려고 하다가 지갑이 없는 것을 알았다.  
⑤ Steve를 기다리면서 그에 대해 불평했다.

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.  
HITS \_\_\_\_\_. / 6

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

The essence of a sense of time is the experience of things happening in a given sequence: that is, knowing that such and such a thing happened first, and then that happened. This basic experience of time is vital to the way we make sense of the world, as was entertainingly explored in a novel by Rob Grant about a world in which time runs backwards. For example, our understanding of the sequence determines how we see causal connection. In our world, St. Francis picked up injured birds, then he healed them and then he released them from his hand—a saintly action. In Grant's backwards world the time sequence is reversed: healthy birds fly to Francis' hands, then they are injured, and then he puts them down—a sequence of events that is more sadistic than saintly.

\*sadistic 가학적인



If we saw no \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ in the events, we could make no \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ between one thing and another at all.

(A) (B)

- ① consequence ..... agreements
- ② essence ..... differences
- ③ essence ..... relations
- ④ order ..... agreements
- ⑤ order ..... relations

2. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>2)</sup>

However, not all bristlecone pines grow to such a great age.

The oldest living things on earth are not people or elephants or even the long-lived giant tortoises. ① They are trees—bristlecone

pines. ② Many bristlecone pines living today in Nevada, California, and Utah were already old at the time of the Roman Empire, 2,000 years ago. ③ The oldest of all the living bristlecone pines, up on the White Mountains in California, is more than 4,600 years old! ④ It is named Methusela, after the famous Bible character who is said to have lived for 969 years—longer than any other person. ⑤ The trees living at lower altitudes, where there is plenty of soil and water and shelter from the wind, grow quickly and soon die and decay.

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

In 1944 the German rocket-bomb attacks on London suddenly escalated. Over two thousand V-1 flying bombs fell on the city, killing more than five thousand people and wounding many more. Somehow, however, the Germans consistently missed their targets. Bombs that were intended for Tower Bridge, or Piccadilly, would fall well short of the city, landing in the less populated suburbs. This was because, in fixing their targets, the Germans relied on secret agents they had planted in England. They did not know that these agents had been discovered, and that in their place, English-controlled agents were giving them subtly deceptive information. The bombs would hit farther and farther from their targets every time they fell. By the end of the attack they were landing on cows in the country. By \_\_\_\_\_, the English army gained a strong advantage.

- ① being honest with the public
- ② giving the enemy a chance to retreat
- ③ feeding the enemy wrong information
- ④ focusing on one goal consistently
- ⑤ exploring the unknown places

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? 4)  
Although the property of brain plasticity is most obvious during development, the brain remains changeable throughout the life span. It is evident that we can learn and remember information long after maturation. Furthermore, although it is not as obvious, the adult brain retains its capacity to be influenced by "general" experience. (A) being exposed to fine wine or Pavarotti changes one's later appreciation of wine and music, even if encountered in late adulthood. The adult brain is plastic in other ways, too. For instance, one of the characteristics of normal aging is that neurons die and are not replaced. This process begins in adolescence, yet most of us will not suffer any significant cognitive loss for decades because the brain compensates for the slow neuron loss by changing its structure. (B) although complete restoration of function is not possible, the brain has the capacity to change in response to injury in order to at least partly compensate for the damage.

(A)	(B)
① For example .....	Similarly
② For example .....	Nevertheless
③ Moreover .....	Similarly
④ In contrast .....	Nevertheless
⑤ In contrast .....	Therefore

## 5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은? 5)

Some debates are ①so mixed in with people's moral identity that one might doubt that they can ever be resolved by reason and evidence. Social psychologists have found that with divisive moral issues, especially ②those on which liberals and conservatives disagree, all combatants are intuitively certain they are correct and that their opponents have ugly hidden motives. They argue out of respect for the social convention that one should always provide reasons for one's opinions, but when an argument ③is refuted, they don't change their minds but work harder to find a

replacement argument. Moral debates, far from resolving hostilities, can escalate them, because when people on the other side don't immediately surrender, ④ **which** only proves they are deaf to reason. People's opinions on politics, violence, gender, children, and art ⑤ **help** define the kind of person they think they are.

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은? 6)

Surely since we all have the same visual equipment, we all see something as basic as color in the same way? Wrong. It turns out that color vision isn't a black-and-white issue. It's not nearly that simple.

(A) However, the number of differently labeled segments we use varies. Some languages only distinguish between two basic colors, black and white. Others add green, yellow, blue, and brown.

(B) Language has a significant effect on how we "see" colors—more precisely, on how we divide up and label different parts of the visible spectrum. Our eyes register roughly the same range of light between the aptly named infrared and ultraviolet.

(C) This sort of different color categorization is nicely illustrated by the word "grue." Psychologists use it to describe languages that make no distinction between green and blue.

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

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_ / 6

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

"Egocentric" is the word to describe the infant's sense of the self-centeredness. This belief is the child's first construction of reality. For the first two years or so of his life, his parents and other significant adults respond to him as if that belief were true. When he's hungry, he signals to be fed, and someone feeds him immediately. When he's tired of walking, he signals to be carried, and someone carries him without hesitation. And on and on it goes; whether uncomfortable, frustrated, or just bored, he plays the tune, and his parents and other significant adults dance to it. Add to this the fact that as his parents push him through public places, people are constantly approaching and begging for the favor of a smile.



Too much \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ towards a child from people nearby makes the child believe that he can \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ the world.

(A) (B)

- ① attention ..... rule
- ② isolation ..... deceive
- ③ attention ..... deceive
- ④ isolation ..... rule
- ⑤ discipline ..... distort

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

In the gym, I came to know Lenny "Cake," a trainer, weighing around 130 kilograms. His nickname and weight both came from his fondness for cakes. Rather than taking lessons, I watched him ① train. He was into the "maximum lifts" type of training as he found it the most ② effectively. This method consisted of short episodes in the gym ③ in which one

focused solely on improving one's past maximum in a single lift, the heaviest weight one could lift. The workout was limited to ④ trying to exceed that weight once or twice, rather than spending time on time-consuming repetitions. I have been trying to push my limit for four years now; it is amazing to see ⑤ how something in my body anticipates a higher level than the past maximum.

3. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <sup>3)</sup>

When it comes to salt and sweets, there's little a parent can do to change a child's inborn desire for them, which begins early in infancy. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, there is some evidence that early diet can at least change the circumstances in which children will seek out sweet and salty flavors. As early as six months of age, babies who have been exposed more often to salted food show a stronger preference for salted cereal than babies with less salt experience. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, six-month-old babies who have been fed sugar water tend to drink more of it than babies not previously exposed to it. This effect lasts a surprisingly long time, because even if the parents stop giving their baby sugar water by six months of age, she will continue to show a greater preference for it at age two.

\*infancy 유아기

(A)	(B)
① However ..... Similarly	② Moreover ..... Similarly
③ However ..... Therefore	④ Moreover ..... In contrast
⑤ For example ..... Therefore	

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
 If you are trying to stop biting your nails, you have probably tried the strategy of distracting yourself in order to break the habit. Distraction can be a great way to resist a passing temptation, but it turns out to be a terrible way to break a habit that has really taken hold. That's because habit-behaviors happen automatically—often, without our awareness. So thinking about George Clooney isn't going to stop me from biting my nails if I don't realize I'm doing it in the first place. What you need to do instead is to focus on stopping the behavior before it begins. According to a study by Jeffrey Quinn and his colleagues, the most effective strategy for breaking a bad habit is \_\_\_\_\_\_. If you really want to stop biting your nails, therefore, you need to think to yourself "Don't do it!" and see whether your creeping bad habit is out and about.

- ① to offer yourself praise and rewards timely
- ② to visualize yourself accomplishing your goal
- ③ to renew your commitment to breaking the habit
- ④ to focus your attention on the unwanted behavior
- ⑤ to promote activities that distract you from the habit

5. 다음 글의 (A)~(C)에서 문맥에 맞는 낱말을 바르게 짹지은 것은?5)

Entropy is a measure of disorder or randomness. Physicists have given a fully (A)[**qualitative / quantitative**] definition to entropy that allows one to describe something's entropy by using a definite numerical value: larger numbers mean greater entropy, smaller numbers mean less entropy. Although the details are a little complicated, this number, roughly speaking, counts the possible rearrangements of the (B)[**concepts / ingredients**] in a given physical system that leave its overall appearance intact. When your desk is neat and clean, almost any arrangement—changing the order of the newspapers,

books, or articles, moving the pens from their holders—will upset its highly ordered organization. This accounts for its having low entropy. On the contrary, when your desk is a mess, numerous rearrangements of the newspapers, articles, and junk mail will leave it a mess and therefore will not (C)[**disturb / maintain**] its overall look. This accounts for its having high entropy.

(A)	(B)	(C)
① qualitative ..... concepts ..... disturb	② qualitative ..... ingredients ..... maintain	③ quantitative ..... ingredients ..... maintain
④ quantitative ..... concepts ..... maintain	⑤ quantitative ..... ingredients ..... disturb	

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

In Chihuahua, Mexico, there grows a bean plant called *Sabastiana Pavoniana* that serves as a temporary home for a bean moth called *Carpocapsa saltitans*. When it comes time for the female bean moth to reproduce, she lays her eggs on the flower of the bean plant.

- (A) When the insides have been completely eaten away, the larva coats the walls of the bean with a silky substance and begins to batter the walls by contracting and expanding its body.
- (B) As the plant grows, its fruit—a hard-shelled bean—forms around the eggs, completely enveloping them. As both bean and egg develop, the egg turns into a larva, which then feeds on the meat inside the bean.
- (C) It does this with such force that it causes the bean to jump and roll. Within a few months, the larva changes into a moth, pierces the weakened wall of the bean, and emerges.

- 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 one experiment, psychologist Lile Jia and his team at Indiana University in the United States asked participants to list as many different modes of transportation as possible. They explained that the task was created by either Indiana University students studying in Greece (distant condition) or by Indiana University students studying in Indiana State (near condition). This small ripple turned out to have large effects: participants in the distant condition generated more modes of transportation and were more original with their ideas.

The second experiment demonstrated similar results. The team asked participants to solve an insight problem: A prisoner was attempting to escape from a tower. He found a rope in his cell that was half as long enough to permit him to reach the ground safely. He divided the rope in half, tied the two parts together, and escaped. How could he have done this?

Like the first experiment, Jia and his team told participants that the questions came from either a research institute "around 2,000 miles away" or in Indiana "2 miles away." Again, the researchers found that participants in the distant condition generated more solutions than participants in the other condition. Because the source of the problem was far away, the subjects felt less \_\_\_\_\_ by their locally available options for escaping: that is, psychological distance can help to foster creativity because it encourages them to think abstractly.

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>
  - Logical Thinking Makes People More Creative
  - An Insight Problem: A Tool for Strategic Thinking
  - Methods for Effective Measurement of Creativity Levels
  - Reasons You Should Travel Abroad While You're Young
  - Psychological Distance Increases Creative Problem Solving

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

- constrained
- favored
- attentive
- comfortable
- understood

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

Scientific information is a body of knowledge, but much scientific knowledge is a constantly changing body of observations. Many "scientific facts" of the past are now known to be false.

- At that time, however, the astronomer Copernicus thought that the earth was not the unmoving center of the universe, but was actually one of several planets revolving around the sun.
- For example, people believed that the earth was the center of the universe until the fifteenth century in Europe, because all objects appeared to fall to the earth. It had been the predominant view for so long that it became dogma.
- The intellectual community did not accept this idea until another astronomer, Kepler, worked out mathematically the rules of planetary motion. Later in the seventeenth century, Newton figured out his laws of gravitational force from Kepler's theories.

- (A)-(C)-(B)
- (B)-(A)-(C)
- (B)-(C)-(A)
- (C)-(A)-(B)
- (C)-(B)-(A)

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

Hospitals are examples of institutions exhibiting what the literature calls "strong culture." That is, they are staffed by people who are (A)[**firmly / loosely**] aligned with organizational values, which have been internalized in staff members from the time they entered medical, nursing, or other health care professional training. "Strong" cultures are prone to "group-think," a situation in which people do not (B)[**challenge / follow**] organizational thinking. Members who have different ideas are marginalized because their different views disturb the central culture. As in any culture, there is a tendency toward ethnocentrism—the view that "our" way of doing things is the best and that everything else is an (C)[**annoyance / assurance**].

\*marginalize 무시하다, 하찮은 존재 같은 기분이 들게 하다

(A) (B) (C)

- ① firmly ..... challenge ..... annoyance
- ② firmly ..... follow ..... annoyance
- ③ firmly ..... challenge ..... assurance
- ④ loosely ..... challenge ..... annoyance
- ⑤ loosely ..... follow ..... assurance

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

The term "moral rights" is a translation of the French term "droit moral," and refers not to "morals" as advocated by the religious right, but rather to the ability of authors to ①**control** the eventual fate of their works. The concept of moral rights thus relies on the connection between an author and his work. Moral rights ②**protect** the personal and reputational, rather than purely monetary, value of a work to its creator. Under American law, the scope of a creator's moral rights is unclear, but may ③**include** the creator's right to receive or decline credit for his work, to prevent his work from being altered without his ④**prohibition**, to control who owns the work, and to receive

resale royalties. In Europe and elsewhere, moral rights are more ⑤**broadly** protected by ordinary copyright law.

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>6)</sup> Coffee at a friend's house. We sat trying to make conversation while her three children wrestled with one another on the floor. Suddenly I remembered that I had brought glass marbles with me—a whole bag full. I spilled them out on the floor, in the hope that the little angels would play with them in peace. Far from it: a heated argument followed. I didn't understand what was happening until I looked more closely. Among the countless marbles there was just one blue one, and the children scrambled for it. All the marbles were exactly the same size and shiny and bright, but the blue one had an advantage over the others—it was one of a kind. I had to laugh at how childish children are! *Rara sunt cara*, said the Romans. \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① Rare is valuable
- ② Things are ready
- ③ Men are careless
- ④ Children are noisy
- ⑤ Arguing is necessary

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.  
HITS \_\_\_\_\_ / 6

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

James Francis was born in England and emigrated to the United States at age 18. One of his first contributions to water engineering was the invention of the sprinkler system now widely used in buildings for fire protection.

(A) Once the system was activated by opening the valve, water would flow out everywhere. If the building did not burn down, it would certainly be completely flooded.

(B) Francis's design involved a series of perforated pipes running throughout the building. It had two defects: it had to be turned on manually, and it had only one valve.

(C) Only some years later, when other engineers perfected the kind of sprinkler heads in use nowadays, did the concept become popular. They turned on automatically and were activated only where actually needed.

\*perforate 구멍을 내다

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?<sup>2)</sup>

The word sin itself is an interesting concept. It's actually a term from archery, and it means "to miss the mark." When we commit the "sin" of failing to take care of our bodies through proper nutrition, exercise, and rest, we're missing the mark of what life is all about. Businesspeople will tell you that the individual who is in the best physical shape often wins in negotiations, because he has the physical stamina to see the deal through. One of the reasons world-class golfers are head and shoulders above the other golfers of their era

is that they are in so much better shape than the others are. They work out not just on the practice range but in the weight room, which means that they have the strength and stamina to win not just the physical game but the mental game in order to close out their opponents in major tournaments.

\*practice range 골프 연습장

① the necessity to build up physical strength  
② the importance of setting specific goals  
③ various ways to overcome obstacles  
④ differences between business and sports  
⑤ things to consider for successful negotiations

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

I've spent a lot of time these past few years in airplanes, and I am always amazed at the capability of those mammoth machines to fly swiftly and safely through the air. Sometimes in rough weather you can see the wing tips flapping like those of an excited hawk. On one such occasion a young fellow sitting next to me said excitedly, "Look, the wings are about to break off!" The flight attendant, who was standing nearby, calmly assured the man that the wings were made purposely to be \_\_\_\_\_ in rough weather. If the wings were made rigid, they wouldn't be able to withstand the pressures of quickly shifting air currents and in that case they certainly would snap like dry twigs in bad weather. The ability to adjust is very important for people as well. We must learn to adjust in many ways.

① broken ② flexible ③ powerless  
④ saved ⑤ split

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

This little frog, however, was totally unreasonable, impulsive, and unrealistic.

There was a good little frog, reasonable and well-adjusted to reality that, hopping around minding her own business, accidentally fell into a bucket of milk. ① Considering the situation, she soon realized the physical impossibility of her jumping out again to save herself because of the size of the bucket. ② Accepting the reality, she promptly drowned. ③ The following day another innocent little frog made the same mistake and fell into a similar bucket equal in size and filled with milk. ④ She jumped and jumped and never gave up jumping until the following day at dawn. ⑤ After having churned the milk into solid butter by her continuous jumping, she was saved.

\*churn 휘젓다

## 5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

Jack Welch is considered to be one of the USA's top business leaders. In a gesture ①that was at once symbolic and real, Welch directed the ceremonial burning of the old-fashioned GE Blue Books. The Blue Books were a series of management training manuals that told how GE managers were to get tasks ②done in the organization. Despite the fact that these books for training ③had not been used for some 15 years, they still had great influence over the actions of GE managers. ④Cited the need for managers to write their own answers to day-to-day management challenges, Welch swept away the old order by removing the Blue Books from the organization's culture. Now, GE managers are taught to find their own solutions rather than ⑤look them up in a dusty old book.

## 6. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?6)

Most people dance simply to have fun or to entertain others. However, dancing also serves many other purposes. For many people, dancing provides one of the most personal and effective means of       (A). A dancer can express his or her feelings such as joy, anger, or helplessness without saying a word. Many schools and private professional studios offer classes in modern dance. These classes encourage students to express themselves through rhythmic movement. In addition, throughout human history, dancing has been used in       (B). Prehistoric people probably made up religious dance to gain the favor of their gods. Many Indian tribes danced while praying for rain and good crops. They believed that community dancing and community prayer offered to please the gods did bring rains and good crops.

(A) (B)

① communication	..... worship
② communication	..... companionship
③ entertainment	..... reformation
④ preservation	..... commitment
⑤ preservation	..... relaxation

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.  
HITS \_\_\_\_\_. / 6

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

In now classic studies, the psychologists John Watson and B. F. Skinner trained rats to press a lever in order to release food pellets. Some rats were given a food pellet after a fixed amount of time had passed since they had received a pellet of food.

(A) Interestingly, when the ten-minute interval neared expiration, the rats returned to press the lever again and again, as though an internal alarm clock had gone off, telling them that the ten-minute waiting period was about to end.

(B) Over time, however, the rats learned that they would have to wait a fixed period before another pellet would be released. Therefore, instead of continuing to press the lever to receive a pellet, the rats left off pressing the lever to do other rat things.

(C) For example, if a rat pressed the lever and received a pellet of food, the rat might have to wait ten minutes before his pressing would release another food pellet. When they were first placed in such a situation, the rats pressed the lever almost continuously, expecting a food pellet to be delivered with every press.

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?<sup>2)</sup>

When it comes to shopping, it is important to develop a clear vision of who you are becoming. It will guide you through many of your purchases. ① For example, if you see yourself living in a big house, then you will be more likely to put the unexpected items back on the shelf in order to get to a financial

standing where you can purchase the house. ② Even if you have plenty of purchases, this question can still guide you on your spending patterns. ③ If you have a strong conviction that family unity is important, then you will be more likely to spend your money on items that foster togetherness, such as board games or a family vacation. ④ Good deals are very hard to resist, but a good deal now can be a big problem later, when you are low on funds and the bills are flying in. ⑤ If you have a strong will on increasing your wealth, you will probably look for investment purchases, such as real estate or business ventures.

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

In the past, people had a greater taste for battle. We can see signs of this in all kinds of social behavior. At the theater, for instance, it was common practice for nineteenth-century audiences in Europe and America to verbally express their dislike of the actors or the play, yelling, hissing or throwing things onto the stage. Fights would often break out in the theater over differences of opinion; it was not cause for concern but part of the appeal. In political campaigns, it was accepted as normal that followers of various parties would confront each other in the streets over their different interests. It was a natural way to express their political opinion. \_\_\_\_\_ made our society dynamic, which became the basis of democracy.

\*hiss 야유하다

① Including those who were left out  
② Allowing such public disagreements  
③ Protecting the socially disadvantaged  
④ Planning through unofficial networks  
⑤ Giving people information about movie

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <sup>4)</sup>  
 Do historians lie? This does happen at times when they are guided by extra-scientific aims and regard history only as an instrument for the current needs of practice. There has been a multitude of infamous deeds of this kind in the history of historiography. But, in spite of the social weight of this problem, it is trivial and theoretically of no interest. What are theoretically interesting, on the other hand, are those cases when the variable historical vision is accompanied by \_\_\_\_\_. Under such circumstances historians, of course, do not lie, although they may speak about the same matters diversely, or even contradictorily. This is simply the result of the specific nature of cognition which strives constantly towards absolute truth, but does so in an eternal process of accumulating relative truths.

\*historiography 역사 서술

- ① various opinions of social classes about their own interest and needs
- ② scientific honesty and a fully competent striving towards objective truth
- ③ historians' constant search for social justice through theoretical knowledge
- ④ historians' exploration of the absolute truth in cooperation with the public
- ⑤ social results from historians' theories preceding their actual experiences

5. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <sup>5)</sup>

My suggestion is to understand and make use of the changes in people's strengths and weaknesses as they grow older. We can say that useful attributes tending to decrease with age include ambition, desire to compete, physical strength and endurance, and capacity for sustained mental concentration. \_\_\_\_ (A)\_\_\_\_, useful attributes tending to increase with age include experience of one's field, understanding of people and relationships, and ability to help other people without one's own ego getting in the way. These shifts in strengths result in

many older workers choosing to devote more of their efforts to supervising, administering, advising, and teaching. \_\_\_\_ (B)\_\_\_\_, my farmer friends in their 80s spend less time on horseback and on tractors, more time making strategic decisions about the business of farming; my older lawyer friends spend less time in court, more time mentoring younger lawyers.

(A) (B)

- ① In other words ..... For instance
- ② In other words ..... Instead
- ③ Additionally ..... In contrast
- ④ Conversely ..... In contrast
- ⑤ Conversely ..... For instance

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기 예 가장 적절한 곳은? <sup>6)</sup>

Chicken eyes are also good at finding the tiniest seed or the slightest movement of a bug.

Chicken brains have a large visual area because vision is very important to their survival. ① A chicken can find an eagle from a great distance away, and the brain immediately tells the chicken to run away. ② They also learn to find and avoid other predators quite quickly. ③ Chickens recognize which dogs are their friends or enemies. ④ We have seen them pick up ant eggs and pick the seed off a bit of dandelion fluff. ⑤ While human eyes miss a skillfully disguised worm, even a big fat one, chicken eyes quickly find it.

\*disguised 위장한, 변장한

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	_____ / 6

※ [1~3번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

It was my older brother's birthday and there was to be a surprise party. Freddie Keppard's Band had been hired for it. When my brother came home they let go all at once, and the people came jumping out shouting "Surprise!" Well, it really did surprise him. After the surprise party, the band started playing back in the kitchen. It had been understood that the clarinetist, George Baguet, wouldn't show up till later; (a)he had another engagement.

(B)

Baguet came along this alley and (b)this latecomer heard the clarinet and he wondered who the hell was taking his place. He stuck his head in the window and he looked around. He heard it, but he couldn't see it. But then he looked down: he saw me there in the chair. He came on in, and he took out his clarinet and he ran his hand over my head and he just laughed. And he kept me there all evening, playing right alongside (c)him.

(C)

I was standing back by myself in the entry to the kitchen, and I couldn't help myself. I knew I was too young for them, but I sure wanted to play along with them all the same. So I sneaked away and got the clarinet and went into the front room where nobody was at. It was dark in there. I began to follow right along with the band with the clarinet of my brother's that (d)he had given me. At first no one heard me.

(D)

But then, people began to take notice. And then the men in Keppard's band, they noticed it and began to look at each other. Who the hell was playing? They prowled all around and at last they found me. One of them laughed and said, "Well, you're awful little, but we

heard you, and you were sure playing like hell." So he brought me back into the kitchen and he put me in a chair by the window. And then after a while (e)the famous clarinet master showed up. There was an alley right in back of the house.

1. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

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

2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

① (a)   ② (b)   ③ (c)   ④ (d)   ⑤ (e)

3. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

① Keppard 악단은 부엌에서 연주를 했다.  
② Baguet 은 집 뒤편에 있는 통로를 통해 들어왔다.  
③ Baguet 은 클라리넷 소리를 들었고 창문에 머리를 댔다.  
④ 'I'는 어두운 응접실 안에서 연주를 시작했다.  
⑤ 악단 사람들은 'I'를 부엌 문간 쪽 의자에 앉혔다.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)

I remember that I was first learning to tie my shoes when I was a kid. My dad would sit next to me and show me how he tied his. As I sat there and watched, I then started to mimic his actions and learn as I visually inspected and examined his every move. After a few failed attempts and after devoting some time and energy to mastering this skill, I was excited when I noticed that my shoelaces were tied! That was an unforgettable lesson that I learned from my father. When you repeat something, the brain sends a signal through your nervous system to your muscles, telling them to react in a certain calculated way. The more this happens in any given action, the more developed this action gets. The better you get at it, the more you master it. So, what's the point I'm trying to make? The point is this: \_\_\_\_\_ is the mother of all skills.

① Practice ② Intelligence ③ Creativity  
④ Inspiration ⑤ Confidence

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?5)

In Philadelphia, planners have been experimenting with a new way of slowing drivers down: painted 3-D triangles ①**that** look like speed bumps. At one quarter of the cost of physical bumps, the devices also have the advantage of not tearing up emergency vehicle axles as they speed over ②**them**. A month of investigation on a half-mile stretch of road found that driver speeds ③**fell** from an average of 38 miles per hour to 23 miles per hour. While this drop is impressive, the effect may be temporary as drivers, particularly those who regularly travel that route, ④**to learn** which bumps are just illusions. Still, ⑤**slowing** down the tourists might provide enough benefit to be worth the cost.

\*axle 차축

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

Goodwill is hard to define. It is about the potentially good attitude that a customer has about a particular store. A store earns the goodwill of its customers by the way it treats them and by the things it does for them. \_\_\_\_(A)\_\_\_\_, a store may earn a customer's goodwill because it has always been easy for the customer to return items there. Goodwill might be earned by a store because of past instances of helping customers with excellent service. \_\_\_\_(B)\_\_\_\_, goodwill might be earned by a store whose efforts to please a customer have gone above and beyond levels that are normally expected. Every shopper will be able to relate stories of stores or salespeople that have earned their praise for exemplary services.

(A) (B)

① For instance ..... Similarly  
② For instance ..... In contrast  
③ However ..... Similarly  
④ However ..... Instead  
⑤ Therefore ..... In contrast

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_. \_\_\_\_\_.  
HITS \_\_\_\_\_. / 6

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

Some researchers from the University of Groningen conducted an experiment to see if \_\_\_\_\_ would encourage people to break a certain social rule. Their study was done in an alley that is frequently used to park bicycles. The researchers created two conditions: In one area, the walls of the alley were freshly painted; in the other one, they were covered with graffiti. In both areas, a large sign prohibiting graffiti was put up, and all the bikes then had an advertising flyer attached to their handlebars. When bike owners returned, their behavior was secretly observed. There were no wastebaskets in the alley, so a rider had three choices. He could take the flyer with him, hang it on another bicycle, or throw it to the floor. When the alley contained graffiti, 69% of the riders threw it compared with 33% when the walls were clean.

\*graffiti 낙서

- ① crime rates
- ② social customs
- ③ signs of disorder
- ④ unique talents
- ⑤ types of advertisements

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

Several theories have been proposed to explain why owning a dog might be good for you. ① Some say that the exercise associated with walking a dog benefits your physical and psychological health. ② Others argue that dogs act as the ultimate 'non-judgmental friend', patiently listening to your innermost thoughts, and never passing on your secrets to others. ③ Seen in this way, dogs are like a devoted therapist with woolly ears, a wet nose and low fees. ④ If dogs are not the type of animal you want to have, there are still other animals that

you can adopt to gain the benefits of company. ⑤ It is also said that simply touching a dog could have a calming and beneficial effect.

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

Athletes who play ①highly interactive team sports, such as basketball, volleyball, and soccer, prefer an autocratic coaching style more than do athletes in individual sports, such as bowling, swimming, and tennis. Thus, a volleyball team would typically prefer an autocratic coach more than ②would a swimming team. In addition, Riemer and Chelladurai found that athletes performing different tasks within a sport ③differing in their preferred coaching behaviors. Specifically, defensive players preferred greater amounts of democratic and social support behaviors than did offensive players. Determining ④what makes effective sport leadership is clearly not a simple process. Not only is effective leadership style ⑤influenced by a variety of personal and situational factors, but it can also have varied consequences for the leader and group members.

\*autocratic 전제군주의

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은? <sup>4)</sup>  
 How would you have reacted if you had to use a changing room in a department store or other retail establishment in the 1980s? In those days, it was perfectly \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_ — indeed, it was evidently routinely — for the store to spy on you while you were trying on their clothes. The business of changing-cubicle spying came to light in 1983 when a customer trying on clothes in a department store in Michigan discovered that a store employer had climbed a stepladder and was watching him through a metal vent. The customer was sufficiently \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_ that he sued the store for invasion of privacy. He lost. A state court held that it was reasonable for retailers to defend against shoplifting by engaging in such surveillance.

(A) (B)

- ① legal ..... outraged
- ② legal ..... ignored
- ③ immoral ..... confident
- ④ illogical ..... frustrated
- ⑤ illogical ..... relieved

5. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은? <sup>5)</sup>

So after a period of theological study, he worked for two years as a missionary amongst poor Belgian coal miners.

Very few people have a flashing insight or epiphany that miraculously reveals their life's mission. ① If they find a calling at all, it often creeps up on them after they have been working in a field for some years, or becomes clear only after experimenting with many different careers. ② Consider the example of Vincent Van Gogh. ③ He started out as an art dealer, worked as a schoolteacher in England, tried life as a bookseller, and then suddenly realized his true vocation was to be a Protestant pastor. ④ It was only after recognizing that preaching was not the dream job he had imagined that he began to draw seriously. ⑤ Finally, in his late twenties, it

dawned on him that he wanted to dedicate himself to painting, which he did with absolute intensity, amidst bouts of mental illness, until his death in 1890, aged thirty-seven.

\*epiphany 직관, 통찰

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은? <sup>6)</sup>

Inflation occurs when the prices of most goods and services continue to creep upward. Inflation usually hurts your buying power. That's because rising prices means you have to pay more for the same goods and services. Inflation can help you if you are the lucky recipient of income inflation. You can also benefit from asset inflation, such as in housing or stocks, if you own that asset before the price rises. However, if your income increases at a slower rate than general inflation, your buying power declines even if you are making more. Furthermore, many people can get hurt by an asset bubble if they buy right when the bubble is about to burst. In general, inflation's main consequence is a subtle reduction in your standard of living.

- ① the benefits and costs of inflation
- ② hidden good functions of inflation
- ③ ways to protect assets from inflation
- ④ some measures to take to prevent inflation
- ⑤ impacts of inflation on investment planning

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_ / 6

1. 다음 글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

Basking sharks are the second largest kind of shark in the world. In the summer, they are easy to spot. These huge, slow-moving North Atlantic fish eat plankton near the water's surface. But during the winter, basking sharks seem to disappear. Where do they go? Experts used to think that the sharks hibernated in deeper ocean waters during the winter. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_, a new study disproves that theory. Researchers tagged 25 basking sharks near Cape Cod, Massachusetts, and used satellites to track the sharks' movements. The tags also sent information about water depth and temperature. According to the results, basking sharks don't hibernate deep in the ocean. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_, they swim huge distances from the North Atlantic to warmer tropical water. One of the tagged sharks even swam 5,500 miles.

\*hibernate 동면하다

(A) (B)

- ① However ..... Likewise
- ② However ..... Instead
- ③ Similarly ..... Furthermore
- ④ Otherwise ..... Furthermore
- ⑤ Otherwise ..... Instead

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

Although epidemics are a major concern, remarkably few major outbreaks have been scientifically documented in the literature following marine disasters. The ① absence of anticipated disease outbreaks may reflect several factors. First, waterborne diseases are highly ② preventable through public and individual environmental health measures. The very fear of devastating outbreaks is an effective incentive to ③ improve otherwise neglected

basic sanitation and water control in many countries. Second, dilution of contamination by tropical storm surges in overcrowded environments, may ④ increase outbreaks. Finally, the health indicators of the surviving population, in some instances, appear to improve in the case of a disaster because the death toll is highest among the elderly, children, and the sick—groups with the ⑤ greatest health problems.

\*dilution 희석, 물에 함

3. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

One of the problems at Christmas time is unwanted gifts. Some people receive unwanted gifts from their family, friends, colleagues, and even strangers. An American Express survey about Christmas gifts found that the "worst" Christmas gift ① to get is a fruitcake. In fact, it even finished ahead of "no gift at all." And what are you going to do with that gift you really didn't want ② that Aunt Martha gave you? The survey said that when ③ asking how to dispose of a bad gift, 30% of respondents would hide it in the closet, 21% would return it, and 19% would give it to someone else. I find this very ④ selfish. A gift is a gift, and it should ⑤ be treated as such.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>

There has been a lot of recent interest in the "wisdom of crowds," which is the idea that if you ask a lot of people a question and aggregate their answers or obtain some kind of statistical average, you'll often find the right answer. If you ask a group of one hundred people what is the weight of one of their members, the average answer may well be stunningly accurate. For similar reasons, prediction markets, in which large numbers of people bet on likely outcomes, are often accurate. However, the crowd turns out to be a lot less wise when they listen to one another. The reason is that people aren't making independent judgment calls anymore, and for crowds to be wise, each person needs to be independent. Even in simple estimation tasks, the wisdom of groups starts to disappear when

- ① the group knows each other's guesses
- ② the conventional wisdom no longer applies
- ③ they know their answers are treated anonymously
- ④ the size of groups is too small to control variability
- ⑤ their interactions are hindered by the lack of language

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

When our minds are at ease, we're more likely to direct the spotlight of attention inward, toward the stream of remote associations coming from the right hemisphere of our brains. In contrast, when we are diligently focused, our attention tends to be directed outward, toward the details of the problems we're trying to solve. While this pattern of attention is necessary when solving problems analytically, it actually prevents us from detecting the connections that lead to creative insights. "That's why so many insights happen during warm showers," Subhra Bhattacharya, a well-known psychologist, says. "For many people, it's the most relaxing part of the day."

It's not until we're being massaged by warm water, unable to check our e-mail, that we're finally able to hear the quiet voices in the backs of our heads telling us about the insight.

- ① the disadvantages of inward directed attention
- ② the risk of being distracted by what arises in your mind
- ③ ways of staying focused on the problem solving process
- ④ positive effects of warm showers on emotional well-being
- ⑤ the importance of a relaxed state of mind for reaching insights

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

When Captain D. Michael Abrashoff took over command of the USS Benfold in the United States' Pacific Fleet, he interviewed every one of the 310 crew members on the ship, and sought their opinions about the *Benfold: What do you like most? Least? What would you change if you could?*

- (A) Captain Abrashoff loved the idea. So, with the admiral's permission, his crew cleaned out the bolt supplies of many Home Depot and Ace Hardware outlets across San Diego. Once the bolts were installed, the crew was able to wait a full year before the next paint job.
- (B) Drawing from those conversations, Captain Abrashoff came to know that the most dreaded task for the crew was painting the ship. So he and his sailors hunted for ways to minimize the need for repainting.
- (C) One sailor suggested replacing the ship's ferrous-metal bolts—which streaked rust down the side of the ship, ruining the paint job—with stainless-steel bolts and nuts.

\*ferrous 철을 함유하는

- 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. A. Manette Ansay에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

Award-winning author A. Manette Ansay was born in Michigan in 1964, and grew up in Wisconsin. She was talented at playing the piano when young and subsequently trained as a concert pianist, attending the Peabody Conservatory of Music. However, by the age of 21 she had to give up the pursuit because of ill health, and by 23 she began writing in need of another outlet for her creative energies. Since then, she has become a best-selling novelist. After her time at Peabody, she worked for a while at the American Museum of Natural History before returning to school at the University of Maine to study anthropology. Since the 1990s, her health has gradually stabilized, though there are still times when even writing is challenging. Ansay went on to study and work at Cornell University, and then became an assistant professor at Vanderbilt University.

- ① 어린 시절에 피아노 연주에 재능이 있었다.
- ② 23세 무렵에 글을 쓰기 시작했다.
- ③ 미국 자연사 박물관에서 근무한 적이 있다.
- ④ 1990년대 이후 건강을 완전히 회복했다.
- ⑤ Vanderbilt 대학교의 조교수가 되었다.

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

Companies would like to enhance employee contentment on the job for several reasons. Job satisfaction increases productivity because happy employees work harder, allowing them to produce more at a lower cost. ① Moreover, in many service organizations, client satisfaction often depends directly on the attitudes of employees, who are the company's face for customers. ② Because people's purchasing patterns are affected by how they feel during the buying experience, happy employees

matter. ③ When workers are dissatisfied, their unhappiness makes the customer's experience worse; as a result, consumers buy less, and company performance suffers. ④ In other words, when a product costs more, but is worth it, its value becomes acceptable to the consumer. ⑤ Clearly, it is important for companies to know what makes their employees satisfied with their jobs.

\*contentment 만족(감)

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

The difference between selling and marketing is very simple. Selling focuses mainly on the firm's desire to sell products for revenue.

- (A) When a product or service is marketed in the proper manner, very little selling is necessary because the consumer need already exists and the product or service is merely being produced to satisfy the need.
- (B) Salespeople and other forms of promotion are used to create demand for a firm's current products. Clearly, the needs of the seller are very strong.
- (C) Marketing, however, focuses on the needs of the consumer, ultimately benefiting the seller as well. When a product or service is truly marketed, the needs of the consumer are considered from the very beginning of the new product development process, and the product-service mix is designed to meet the unsatisfied needs of the consuming public.

\*revenue 수익

- 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?<sup>4)</sup>  
 All the large social primates are fruit-eaters in one form or another. Fruits, seeds and tubers (the underground storage organs of certain plants) are the most energy-rich of all vegetable foods, and their energy is in the form most accessible to primates. As fruit-eating apes, the ancestral hominids could not have significantly improved their diet as a way to reduce their gut size. Only one source of food available to them was more nutrient-rich, and that was meat. Flesh is energy-rich, and the energy is in a form particularly easy to absorb during digestion. As a result, carnivores \_\_\_\_\_. By switching to a meat diet, the ancestral hominids were able to make significant savings in gut volume without sacrificing any of their energy intake.

\*hominid 원인, 사람과 비슷한 동물

\*\*carnivore 육식 동물

- ① generally consume balanced diets
- ② play an important role as partners
- ③ regulate prey populations to some extent
- ④ prey on smaller animals than large animals
- ⑤ have rather small guts for their body size

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?<sup>5)</sup>

In some communities, music and performance have successfully transformed whole neighborhoods as ①profoundly as The Guggenheim Museum did in Bilbao. In Salvador, Brazil, musician Carlinhos Brown established several music and culture centers in formerly dangerous neighborhoods. In Candeal, ②where Brown was born, local kids were encouraged to join drum groups, sing, and stage performances. The kids, energized by these activities, ③began to turn away from dealing drugs. Being a young criminal was no longer their only life option. Being musicians and playing together in a group looked like more fun and was more ④satisfying. Little by little, the crime rate dropped in those neighborhoods; the hope returned. In another slum area, possibly inspired by Brown's example, a

culture center began to encourage the local kids to stage musical events, some of ⑤them dramatized the tragedy that they were still recovering from.

6. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기  
에 가장 적절한 곳은?<sup>6)</sup>

One explanation for this is that the first words in each list created a first impression that respondents used to interpret the remaining adjectives.

There is evidence that when we form impressions of others, we pay more attention to our first impressions. This tendency is called the 'primacy effect.' The primacy effect was documented in a famous study conducted by social psychologist Solomon Asch. ① Individuals were asked to evaluate two people based on two lists of adjectives. ② The list for the first person had the following adjectives: *intelligent, industrious, impulsive, critical, stubborn, and envious*. ③ The list for the other person had the same adjectives, but in reverse order. ④ Although the content was identical, respondents gave the first person a more positive evaluation than the second. ⑤ In a similar manner, the first impressions we form about someone often affect our impression of subsequent perceptions of that person.

DATE	20 ____ . ____ . ____
HITS	_____ / 6

※ [1~2번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

About 20 years ago, a delicate seaweed named *Caulerpa taxifolia* was brought from its native habitat in the Pacific Ocean to a zoo in Germany, where it was used to decorate saltwater aquarium exhibits, a seemingly harmless action. The seaweed was such a success that samples were sent to other institutions, including the Oceanographic Museum in Monaco. Within about five years of its introduction there, an unfortunate accident took place. The seaweed was accidentally flushed into the Mediterranean when exhibit tanks were cleaned. This might seem harmless, but considering it so would ignore the tremendous power of the species to act as \_\_\_\_\_. Once freed in the Mediterranean, *Caulerpa* quickly changed its growth pattern and adapted to its new habitat. This may have occurred through a mutation or through hybridization with native seaweeds. Whatever the exact genetic explanation, today *Caulerpa* grows about six times larger in the Mediterranean than it does in its native Pacific Ocean. Over the past two or three years, *Caulerpa* has spread to the Adriatic, and it now appears to threaten the entire Mediterranean with its ability to choke out competing seaweeds. It grows on rocks, sand, and mud. It grows so widely and quickly that it blankets competing native seaweeds, excluding them and it appears to be toxic to local animals that feed on seaweeds.

\*hybridization (이종)교배

1. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

- ① Fortune Is in Your Hands
- ② Why Are Seaweeds Popular in Exhibits?
- ③ Alternative Sources of Food in the Future
- ④ An Accidental Spreading of an Exotic Species
- ⑤ Seaweeds: Protectors of Marine Environment

2. 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

- ① biological invaders
- ② trade barriers
- ③ germ carriers
- ④ safety guards
- ⑤ protective filters

3. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

We all have a tendency to look at our own flaws with a magnifying glass. If you continually tell yourself that this or that part of you is not up to standard, how can you expect it to get any better? Focus on the things you like about yourself. You will see how much better it feels to praise yourself rather than put yourself down. With this good feeling, you can do more for yourself and others than you could ever do with the negative energy of self-criticism. Choose to see the good. The choice is yours alone.

- ① 자신의 결점보다는 좋은 점을 찾으라.
- ② 결점을 지적받으면 고치려고 노력하라.
- ③ 다른 사람이 하는 칭찬에 자만하지 말라.
- ④ 완벽함을 추구하기보다는 과정을 즐기라.
- ⑤ 다른 사람의 비판을 자기 발전의 계기로 삼으라.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?4)  
 Olympic athletes spend much of their lives preparing for a shot at a medal. Many factors affect performance, from genetics and training to diet and confidence. Lately, athletes, coaches and researchers have begun taking a close look at another factor. Athletes' body \_\_\_\_\_ can also influence performance, scientists are finding. People are precisely tuned to eat, sleep and wake at specific times. These predictable patterns are biological cycles that occur about once every 24 hours. They are set by the body's internal clock and naturally flow like tides of the ocean. For example, body temperature is lowest around 4 a.m. and highest around 7 p.m. Interestingly, more world records have been broken in the evening than in the morning. And research has shown that many athletes perform best in the afternoon or evening—near the peak of body temperature.

① rhythms    ② balance    ③ postures  
 ④ types    ⑤ composition

5. 다음 밑줄 친 부분 중 어법상 틀린 것은?5)  
 For humans, play does not stop with the end of childhood. Play is such an important aspect of adult existence that it always becomes ①**heavily** institutionalized. There is art and music, there is sport and pastimes, and there is the enormous holiday and tourism industry. Of course, all the varied activities that make up human adult play ②**become** work for some people—professional athletes and artists, for example. But for ③**most** people, they stay an amateur (that is, a play-based) status. The interesting question is whether the professional tennis player or artist, golfer or musician is playing or working, ④**being** driven by intrinsic or extrinsic motivation. The answer is ⑤**what** it is probably a mixture of both.

\*institutionalized 일상화된, 관행화된

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?6)  
 I heard of a chef who was so specialized that she had narrowed down her field of expertise to vegetarian cooking, specializing in avocados and chia seeds.

(A) Pursuing more than one career at once may require more effort than pursuing a single area. You'll find, however, that the reward is well worth the effort. Why not do a few things at a time? You can build a life around all your interests.  
 (B) But if you have a hard time in your field, keep in mind that there's another way. You don't have to choose a niche. You probably have more than one interest, and that's what makes you interesting.  
 (C) Some of you do something that way the chef did—and sometimes there can be a lot of value in becoming the world's leading expert in your field. If that's you, and you've decided to lean on the specific way of life, that's good for you.

\*niche 아주 꼭 맞는 자리

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

DATE 20 \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_ . \_\_\_\_  
HITS \_\_\_\_ / 6

※ [1~3번] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

Jeremy was a humble man who cleaned the floors of the king and was always smiling and happy. The king complained to his advisor, "How come I'm the richest man in the kingdom, and I'm always unhappy, yet (a)he's always beaming with happiness?" That night, the advisor visited a little hut where Jeremy lived happily with his family. He placed a bag with forty-nine gold coins in front of the poor man's house and left.

(B)

"How could this be?" Jeremy whispered. He was missing one. He asked his son if (b)he hadn't taken one of the coins. He didn't understand where the fiftieth coin had gone. He had forty-nine. That was incredible. But if he just could get to fifty! That should be the goal. If he could round out to fifty gold coins, he'd be immensely rich. He hid the coins under the earth and went to work.

(C)

Next morning Jeremy's son found the bag and asked his father to come and see it. Jeremy came out and opened it. He was in shock. Gold coins. Just one of these gold coins was more than (c)he could have ever hoped to see in his life. He counted them, and it was FORTY-NINE! "Wait a second," he thought to himself. "That is an odd number. I must have miscounted." So (d)he counted again and found, again, only forty-nine coins.

(D)

Throughout the day Jeremy was obsessed with how he was going to save enough money to get to the fiftieth coin. (e)He needed more working hours, so he took on two, and then three, shifts at work. This made Jeremy so exhausted that he lost his health and could not work any longer. While he was in his little hut,

watching his family care for him, he regretted being greedy and realized that there were more important things than being rich.

1. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>1)</sup>

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

2. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?<sup>2)</sup>

① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?<sup>3)</sup>

① 왕은 자신이 왕국에서 가장 큰 부자라고 말했다.  
② 왕의 조언자가 Jeremy의 집 앞에 금화 주머니를 놓고 갔다.  
③ Jeremy는 금화를 땅속에 숨기고 일을 하러 갔다.  
④ Jeremy는 금화의 개수를 잘못 세었다.  
⑤ Jeremy는 건강을 잃고 더 이상 일을 할 수 없었다.

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?<sup>4)</sup>  
 The main objection to light automobiles is that they are less safe than heavier cars. Many people feel that a heavy car protects them, and they are partially right. In a heavy car, you are more likely to injure people in the car you hit than to be injured yourself. Ironically, if \_\_\_\_\_, then everyone's safety would be improved. This is an example of a phenomenon known as the paradox of the commons. If everyone cooperated, then everyone would be better off, but anyone who departed from the common agreement and picked a heavier car would be safer, although the average safety would decrease. Unless a law regulates size, the market will push toward larger cars. The easiest way to have such a law is to prescribe efficiency, because lighter cars are more fuel-efficient.

- ① cars were strictly prohibited
- ② the roads were too crowded
- ③ all traffic signs were removed
- ④ the price of oil became cheaper
- ⑤ all cars were required to be light

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

Think of your friends, especially childhood friends. Write down the initials of their last names. Are many of them from the same region of the alphabet as the initial of your own last name? If so, proximity has determined some of your friendships. In grade school and later, pupils are often assigned classroom seats on an alphabetical basis. You get to know best those who you sit near; Rs meet Ss, Us, and Vs but not so many As, Bs, or Cs. Thus, proximity might affect early, even lifelong, relationships. The proximity effect was identified in a classic study by Festinger and his colleagues. In a large university housing complex, the researchers asked students who their closest friends were. Although the students had been assigned living spaces

randomly, they overwhelmingly identified as their friends students who lived nearby and with whom they had the most frequent contact.

\*proximity 가까움

We are more likely to form a \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ with someone who is \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ to us.

(A) (B)

- ① friendship ..... close
- ② friendship ..... attractive
- ③ business ..... close
- ④ partnership ..... attractive
- ⑤ partnership ..... similar

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

Our family dog Sparky always let us know when he wasn't getting enough attention. For instance, if he thought we were away from home too much, he'd perform his record trick.

- (A) He never hurt the cat; he simply sat on her as one would sit on a fine cushion, with her head poking out under his tail, and a silly grin on his face that said, "See, if you'd play with me, I wouldn't get into such mischief."
- (B) While we were out, Sparky would tap the album cover on the record rack in just such a way that the record would roll out. Then he would chomp the record! We'd return to find our favorite LP chewed into tiny bits.
- (C) Another popular Sparky trick was the cat-sit. If the family was peacefully settled on the porch, not playing with him, Sparky would grab the cat by the ear and drag her over to the steps, and then he would sit on top of her until someone paid attention to him.

\*chomp 우적우적 씹다

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

