



DAY 1

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

An employee, like a child becoming an adolescent and then an adult, goes through similar stages. Early on, what is right and wrong is defined very dogmatically in terms of rules and regulations. As attachment to the group becomes more socially powerful, the employee worries about developing relationships, conforming and maintaining good social order by showing respect to authority. But as the employee ___(A)___ and understands the values of the organization innately, he develops a sense of rightness that doesn't require rules, restrictions or social approval. Instead, the rightness rings true because it sets up a resonance. If you play a well-known piece of music, for example, and stop it before the last few notes, most people will mentally finish up the piece on their own. When an organization instills an understanding of its values, most employees can answer questions of right and wrong ___(B)___ without having to resort to rules or looking around for the responses of others.

*dogmatically: 독단적으로, 교조적으로 **resonance: 공감하게 하는 힘, 울림

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|--------------|-------|---------------|
| ① | externalizes | ..... | intuitively |
| ② | externalizes | ..... | unconsciously |
| ③ | internalizes | ..... | intuitively |
| ④ | internalizes | ..... | mechanically |
| ⑤ | assesses | ..... | mechanically |

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

I have seen so many women inadvertently discourage their husbands from doing their share by being too controlling or (A) critical / generous. Social scientists call this "maternal gatekeeping," which is a fancy term for "Oh, dear! That's not the way you do it! Just move aside and let me!" If a mother acts as a gatekeeper and is (B) willing / reluctant to hand over responsibility, or worse, questions the father's efforts, he does less. Whenever a married woman asks me for advice on coparenting with a husband, I tell her to let him put the diaper on the baby any way he wants as long as he's doing it himself. She should (C) frown / smile even if he puts that diaper on the baby's head. Over time, if he does things his way, he'll find the correct end. But if he's forced to do things her way, pretty soon she'll be doing them herself.

*inadvertently: 무심결에, 부주의로

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|----------|-------|-----------|-------|-------|
| ① | critical | ..... | reluctant | ..... | frown |
| ② | critical | ..... | willing | ..... | smile |
| ③ | critical | ..... | reluctant | ..... | smile |
| ④ | generous | ..... | willing | ..... | frown |
| ⑤ | generous | ..... | reluctant | ..... | smile |



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

As a former seasonal worker at Mount Rainier and Crater Lake, I can attest that our National Park Service is facing the most ① catastrophic change in its history. Over the past few decades we have witnessed a concerted attack on the structure of the professional rangers corps through ② forced transfers and retirements of experienced professionals — now the same is happening to the dedicated park seasonal workers as well. Emphasis has been placed on law enforcement and fire fighting at the expense of resource ③ protection. Morale has ④ improved as threats of private enterprise running everything from entry gates to interpretation have edged ever closer. This may be the last hurrah for the great heritage of the professional park ranger, unless an aroused public demands a significant ⑤ increase in funding and a reversion in management philosophies to protect resources while providing enjoyment for the public.

*last hurrah: 마지막 노력

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

Americans tend to arrange objects on a single scale of value, from best to worst, biggest to smallest, cheapest to most expensive, and are able to express a preference among very complex objects on such a single scale. The question, "What is your favorite color?" so (A) intelligible / intelligibly to an American, is meaningless in Britain, and such a question is countered by: "Favorite color for what? A flower? A necktie?" Each object is thought of as having a most complex set of qualities and color is merely a quality of an object, not something from a color chart on which one can make a choice (B) which / what is transferable to a large number of different sorts of objects. The American reduction of complexities to single scales (C) is / are entirely comprehensible in terms of the great diversity of value systems which different immigrant groups brought to the American scene. Some common denominator among the incommensurables was very much needed and oversimplification was almost inevitable.

*common denominator: 공통 기준, 공통 분모

**incommensurable: 같은 표준으로 잴 수 없는 것, 약분할 수 없는 수

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| ① | intelligible | ..... | which | ..... | is |
| ② | intelligible | ..... | what | ..... | is |
| ③ | intelligible | ..... | which | ..... | are |
| ④ | intelligibly | ..... | what | ..... | are |
| ⑤ | intelligibly | ..... | which | ..... | is |

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Effective communication starts with the understanding ① that there are my point of view and someone else's point of view. Rarely is there one absolute truth, so people who believe that they speak the truth ② to be very silencing of others. When we recognize that we can see things only from our own perspective, we can share our views in a ③ nonthreatening way. Statements of opinion are always more constructive in the first person "I" form. Compare these two statements: "You never take my suggestions seriously" and "I feel frustrated that you have not responded to my last four emails, which ④ leads me to believe that my suggestions are not that important to you. Is that so?" The former can elicit a quick and defensive "That's not true!" The latter is ⑤ much harder to deny. One triggers a disagreement; the other sparks a discussion.

6. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To get a feel for the ways _____, envision for a moment something that has made you feel joyful, playful, or intensely alive —when you wanted to smile and cheer, or jump up and dance around. Maybe it was witnessing your child's delight in taking her first steps, or playing a game of chase or catch with your dog, sharing a meal and lots of laughter with a friend you haven't seen in ages, or playing touch football in the park during a family get-together. Whatever comes to mind for you, take a moment to relive the experience in your mind, letting your joy rekindle. Consider how you felt and what you felt like doing. What we've learned about joyful experiences like these is that the playful urges they carry build resources, and in times of trouble, these gains in resources can spell the difference between life and death.

*rekindle: (감정 · 생각 등이) 되살아나다, 불붙다

- ① enjoying the present can enrich your life
- ② positive emotions can build life resources
- ③ failure can serve as a foundation for life resources
- ④ what you want can be realized through visualization
- ⑤ imagination can make you experience the virtual reality

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

When a patient is admitted to a hospital, a physician or nurse first needs information about the reason for patient admission and the patient history. Later, she or he needs results from services such as laboratory and radiology, which are some of the most frequent diagnostic procedures. In general, clinical patient-related information should be available on time, and it should be up-to-date and valid. ___(A)___, the recent laboratory report should be available on the ward within two hours after the request. If this is not the case, if it comes too late, or is old or even wrong, both quality of care and patient safety are at risk. An incorrect laboratory report may lead to erroneous and even harmful treatment decisions. ___(B)___, if examinations have to be repeated or lost findings have to be searched for, the costs of health care may increase. Information should be documented adequately, enabling health care professionals to access the information needed and to make sound decisions.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|----------------|-------|--------------|
| ① In contrast | ..... | Consequently |
| ② In contrast | ..... | Additionally |
| ③ Nevertheless | ..... | However |
| ④ For example | ..... | Additionally |
| ⑤ For example | ..... | Consequently |

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Numerous studies have shown that early school start times lead to chronic sleep deprivation for many students — with measurable results on many scales, including increases in irritability, sadness, and other emotions.

- (A) According to the follow-up studies, the change led to a sustained sleep increase of an average of one hour per night among students. Since critics have argued that students will not sleep more but rather just stay up later, this is an important finding.
- (B) As a result of this growing awareness of sleep needs in teenagers, some school districts have taken action. Ten years ago, Minneapolis shifted the start of its seven high schools from 7:15 a.m. to 8:40 a.m.
- (C) Moreover, attendance has increased and stayed at a higher level, and student reports of falling asleep in class, of struggling to stay alert and concentrated, and of negative emotional states all show significant improvements compared both to the same schools before the change and to other schools with earlier start times.

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

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Exactly how the cicadas keep track of time has always intrigued researchers and it has always been assumed that the insects must rely on an internal clock.

- (A) These nymphs should have taken a further two years to emerge as adults, but in fact they took just one year. The researchers had made this happen by lengthening the period of daylight to which the peach trees on whose roots the insects fed were exposed.
- (B) Recently, however, one group of scientists working with the 17-year cicada in California have suggested that the nymphs use an external cue and that they can count. For their experiments they took 15-year-old nymphs and moved them to an experimental enclosure.
- (C) By doing this the trees were "tricked" into flowering twice during the year rather than the usual once. Flowering in trees coincides with a peak in amino acid concentrations in the sap that the insects feed on. So it seems that the cicadas keep track of time based on the number of the peaks.

*nymph: 애벌레 **amino acid: 아미노산 ***sap: 수액

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

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

At sea level, air has a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch (psi; 14.7 psi is called 1 atmosphere of pressure). Because water is heavier than air, it exerts more pressure. For every 33 feet (10 m) you descend underwater, the pressure ① increases by another 14.7 psi. At 99 feet (30 m) underwater, for example, the pressure is 58.8 psi, or 4 atmospheres. For humans, a pressure this high ② supports air spaces in the body — the lungs, ear canals, and sinuses. Submarines and other deep-sea vessels must have ③ heavy walls; otherwise, the water pressure would crush them. However, sperm whales and certain other marine mammals can ④ tolerate more than 200 atmospheres with no adverse effects. Elephant seals and beaked whales are other deep divers. Scientists are studying these animals' physiology to understand how they can ⑤ survive these high pressures.

*ear canal: 외이도(外耳道) **sinus: 부비강(副鼻腔)

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

Charity has gone through several phases. It started with a focus on giving to the poor. Then, in the 15th century, it (A) expanded / contracted to address the environment in which the poor—as well as other members of the community—lived. In the 19th century, and with the influence of business minds and principles, the focus was on helping the poor help themselves. This (B) regression / progression of thinking and approach in charity work led to one conclusion: Being kind does not mean just showing kindness. For example, a social service body may reject an unemployed man's request for monetary handouts and suggest training instead. While this gesture may seem unkind to a depressed man, the counter-argument is that the economic right of the man and his long-term (C) plausibility / sustainability through enrichment programs is more valuable than a one-off handout.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| ① expanded | regression | plausibility |
| ② expanded | progression | plausibility |
| ③ expanded | progression | sustainability |
| ④ contracted | regression | sustainability |
| ⑤ contracted | progression | sustainability |

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

It's better, on the other hand, to invest in some quality pots and soil and grow your own.

You could do what many people are doing to get fresh herbs. They buy packages of them in the grocery store. Those packages come with four or five leaves of the fresh herb. (①) The problem is, that little package can also cost you \$5 to \$8. (②) That means for one pasta dish, you may spend more on the herbs than the pasta and the sauce combined. (③) It just does not make sense especially if you want to have access to the finest herbs on a regular basis. (④) Though you will need to learn how to do this, it takes just a few minutes of your time to set it up and to put this in place. (⑤) Once the plants begin to grow, you'll have no limitation on the access you have to the herbs you want to enjoy.



DAY 2

5. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Pricing can be a strange thing. It has a strong influence on ① how you feel about the value of what you do. If you undercharge you may end up working very hard for not a lot. You may be perceived as cheap and therefore not so ② valuable. You may end up with a lot of work but no time to develop and grow your business or your skills. You may get stuck at a level that you find hard ③ to raise. Over-charging can be equally problematic. You may price yourself out of the market, or find yourself under such intense pressure to deliver the high value that equates to the price you are charging ④ that it affects your delivery. Either way it is important to find the right balance both for you and for your customers. You need to feel comfortable about the price you charge your customers and your customers must feel comfortable about the value they perceive ⑤ them to be receiving.

*undercharge: 가격을 낮게 매기다

**price oneself out of the market: 과도한 가격을 책정하여 시장성을 잃다

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

Activism, like politics more broadly, is often seen as a masculine realm; many women have pointed to the sexism in social movements that (A) value / values some aspects of activism, such as public speaking, while denigrating or ignoring others, such as office work—work typically performed by women. Some women have responded with "women only" groups or with political actions that use distinctly feminine forms of expression. In her essay, Linda Pershing documents a group of women (B) whose / who protests against nuclear armament utilized needlepoint, a traditional craft of women. In 1985, to mark the fortieth anniversary of the atomic bombing of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, 20,000 people encircled the Pentagon, the Capitol Building, and the Lincoln and Washington memorials with some fifteen miles of hand-sewn ribbons. Pershing argues that the women (C) involved / involving appraised the event less on its effect on military policy than on the satisfaction they gained from the group sewing process, perhaps suggesting a different way to examine and assess women's activism.

*denigrate: 모독하다 **armament: 무장

- | | (A) | | (B) | | (C) |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|
| ① | value | ..... | whose | ..... | involved |
| ② | value | ..... | who | ..... | involved |
| ③ | values | ..... | whose | ..... | involving |
| ④ | values | ..... | who | ..... | involving |
| ⑤ | values | ..... | whose | ..... | involved |



7. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

"Ethics of altruism" too often fail to recognize the claims of the self, and as a result they make the mistake of measuring goodness by the self-sacrifice it requires. So often, well-meaning people who are doing a great deal of good in the world torment themselves with doubt about the purity of their motives. If they find that serving others _____, they wonder whether their giving "counts" as good. They wonder, "Isn't this just my way of being selfish?" Maybe it is; but why condemn this sort of selfishness? Goodness should be measured not by the sacrifice required but by its contribution to human flourishing, one's own and others'. Imagine a physician who decides to work for Doctors Without Borders. She is assigned to Cambodia, where living conditions are difficult, but she finds the experience exciting and fulfilling—so much so that on her return she signs up for another assignment. Does her evident pleasure in this new role compromise the moral quality of her action?

*altruism: 이타주의 **compromise: 손상시키다

- ① brings a feeling of compassion
- ② takes too much time and effort
- ③ is relatively easy or even enjoyable
- ④ has nothing to do with economic profit
- ⑤ doesn't provide real help for people in need

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

Responsibility for climate change lies with the industrialized countries that are responsible for over 60 percent of current emissions and approximately 80 percent of past emissions. Poor people in developing countries are thus suffering the impacts from something for which they have received little or no benefit. Under the 'polluter pays principle,' polluters are liable for the costs of cleaning up and compensating the victims of environmental contamination and damage. 'Climate Justice' therefore rightly demands that the industrialized countries be liable for the damage to the atmosphere, climate and human and natural systems caused by greenhouse gas pollution. Hence, wealth creation has incurred an 'environmental debt,' owed by the wealthy beneficiaries of greenhouse gas pollution to the poor left vulnerable to its impacts. This debt carries both a financial and moral obligation to provide compensation for the damage caused by climate change and for the costs of reducing vulnerability to its impacts in developing countries.



Responsibility for climate change needs to be (A) to the countries which has brought about (B) and current damages.

- | (A) | | (B) |
|--------------|-------|-----------|
| ① irrelevant | ..... | probable |
| ② irrelevant | ..... | preceding |
| ③ shifted | ..... | preceding |
| ④ shifted | ..... | potential |
| ⑤ limited | ..... | potential |

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

Psychologist Michelene Chi asked physics professors and some Ph.D. students from the physics department and several undergraduate students to solve several physics problems. As expected, the professors and Ph.D. students were better at solving the physics problems than were the undergraduates. Interestingly, however, the physics experts were not necessarily ① faster than the undergraduates. Sure, once the professors and Ph.D.s got going on a problem, they were quicker to compute a solution. But Chi also found that the professors and Ph.D.s were slower than the undergraduates to ② begin to solve the problems. The experts paused before they ever put pencil to paper. They spent ③ few moments assessing the underlying structure of the problem and figuring out the best physics principle to use. The undergraduates, on the other hand, ④ jumped right into problem-solving, which often got them in trouble. By rushing to finish the problem, the undergraduates got ⑤ distracted by irrelevant problem details.

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

Imagine that you're a diver in the group that learned while underwater. In this setting, the world has a different look and feel than it does above water: The sound of your breathing is quite prominent; so is the temperature. As a result, you might end up thinking about your breathing during learning, and this will likely create memory (A) conflicts / connections between these thoughts of breathing and the materials you are learning. If you are then back underwater at the time of the memory test, the sound of your breathing will again be prominent, and this may (B) lead / mislead you back into the same thoughts. Once thinking these thoughts, you will benefit from the memory connection linking the thoughts to the target materials—and so you will remember the materials. In contrast, if you're on land during the memory test, then the sound of breathing is (C) absent / noticeable, and so these thoughts won't be triggered and the connections you established earlier will have no influence.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| ① conflicts | lead | absent |
| ② conflicts | mislead | absent |
| ③ connections | lead | absent |
| ④ connections | mislead | noticeable |
| ⑤ connections | lead | noticeable |

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

Important dimensions of human nutritional biology appear to be associated with the high-energy demands of our large brains. Humans consume diets that are more (A) in energy and nutrients than other primates of similar size. For example, Cordain and other researchers in 2000 showed that modern human foraging populations typically derive 45% to 65% of their dietary energy intake from animal foods. In comparison, modern great apes obtain much of their diet from low-quality plant foods. Gorillas derive over 80% of their diet from fibrous foods such as leaves and bark. Even among chimpanzees, only about 5% of their calories are derived from animal foods, including insects. Meat and other animal foods are more concentrated sources of calories and nutrients than most of the plant foods typically eaten by large-bodied primates. This higher-quality diet means that humans need to eat a (B) volume of food to get the energy and nutrients they require.

- | | (A) | | (B) |
|---|------------|-------|---------|
| ① | dense | ..... | smaller |
| ② | dense | ..... | bigger |
| ③ | digestible | ..... | smaller |
| ④ | diverse | ..... | bigger |
| ⑤ | diverse | ..... | fixed |

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Human energy is like the energy of light. When it is scattered, as in the average light bulb, it gets work ① done in an average way. But when that same energy is focused in a single direction, as with a laser beam, it has the power to cut through ② any kind of obstacle. In the same way, whereas the average person disperses his or her energy into a broad spectrum of pursuits, the person of “genius” is able to harness his or her energy, beam it toward one single pursuit at a time, ③ accomplishing far more than others. This principle of concentration of energy also ④ applies when you are considering the efforts of a large group of people — an organization. The success of that organization is directly related to the amount of energy its people are willing to invest and ⑤ to its ability to harness and direct those energies toward a single, burning purpose.

*harness: 이용[활용]하다

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When people complain about the weather, such as, “It always rains when I want to play golf,” they say it with no intention to change the weather, or even, at that moment, to move to a drier climate or buy a rain suit and adapt. Many complaints at work are like complaints about the weather. People do not intend to do anything to resolve the complaint, and often have no solutions in mind. Even where solutions exist, or could be developed, the complainer does not intend to be the one who will push for implementing them. Complaints about anything — the weather or a problem at work or at home — which lack a commitment to create or work toward a solution, are simply a distraction to everyone within earshot. Uncommitted complaints do not produce any good results, _____.

- ① but produce valuable outcomes
- ② and undermine the trustworthiness of someone else
- ③ but give a chance to hear and learn from each other
- ④ and have a negative effect on morale and performance
- ⑤ but are working to find the underlying causes of negative situations

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine that you had an income of \$50,000 per year in odd-numbered years and of \$100,000 per year in even-numbered years. Would you double your consumption in even-numbered and halve it in odd-numbered years?

- (A) American schoolteachers, for example, are paid only for nine months’ work each year. They would save about a quarter of their income each month to carry them over the summer months with approximately the same level of consumption.
- (B) Similarly, people who work on commission or for tips are aware that some seasons of the year (say, Christmas for a salesman or summer holidays for a waitress in a resort town) are more lucrative; and they would save some of the income from these periods to boost consumption in slower times.
- (C) That seems unlikely. Most people would spend less than their income in even-numbered years and more in odd-numbered years, setting their consumption levels, not to the current income, but to \$75,000. Although this is an extreme stylization, real-world cases may approximate it.

*lucrative: 돈이 벌리는, 수익성이 좋은

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

7. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a sense, emotional display is like theater. We all have a backstage, the hidden zone where we feel our emotions, and a stage front, the social arena where we present the emotions we choose to reveal. This private split between our public and private emotional lives is analogous to the concept of the front of the store and the back office. Emotional displays are more often carefully stage-managed when interacting with customers, and less well managed backstage, and this discrepancy can be unfortunate. As one organizational consultant put it, “Many an executive who appears highly charismatic out of the office comes back and acts like a jerk with his employees.” Or as the director of a large Sunday school complained to me about her minister, “He’s just too impassive, completely unexpressive. He’s so hard to read, I don’t know how to take much of what he says to me — it’s very difficult to work with him.”
_____ can be a major handicap.

*impassive: 무감각한, 감정이 없는

- ① Handling the other person’s emotions
- ② Wielding effective tactics of persuasion
- ③ Sending clear and convincing messages
- ④ Being poor at appropriately expressing emotions
- ⑤ Unfamiliarity with the daily changing environment

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

While conventional farming systems have revolutionized agriculture, these have also created major problems about non-point source pollution, decline in biodiversity, and increase in soil degradation.

Obtaining high crop yields to meet the increasing demands for food and fiber has been equated with intensive cultivation, accelerated mechanization, high chemical input, and the use of genetically engineered crop varieties particularly in developed countries. (①) The conventional way of improving soil fertility is through the addition of highly soluble inorganic fertilizers. (②) Likewise, combating pests and diseases has heavily relied upon frequent and high input of commercial pesticides. (③) The development of relatively inexpensive inorganic fertilizers and pesticides has contributed to the expansion of chemically-based agricultural production systems resulting in a large increase in cultivated land area and crop yields. (④) Thus, the challenge lies in developing an alternative system that reduces or eliminates the input of chemicals while sustaining high crop yields. (⑤) One of these potential alternatives is organic farming.

*non-point source pollution: 비점원 오염(오염원이 특정 장소에 한정되어 있지 않고 분산되어 나타나는 오염)