

제 3 교시

영어 영역

성명

수험 번호

홀수형

- 문제지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 정확히 쓰시오.
- 답안지의 해당란에 성명과 수험 번호를 쓰고, 또 수험 번호, 문형 (홀수/짝수), 답을 정확히 표시하시오.
- 문항에 따라 배점이 다르니, 각 물음의 끝에 표시된 배점을 참고하시오. 1점과 3점 문항에만 점수가 표시되어 있습니다. 점수 표시가 없는 문항은 모두 2점입니다.

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

As the weather begins to get nicer and more and more residents are walking or jogging in town, we are taking this opportunity to remind you ① that it is illegal to walk or jog in the street when a sidewalk is available on a road. The state law requires that a pedestrian may not walk along or on an adjacent roadway ② which a sidewalk is provided. The Cheverly Police have been receiving numerous complaints from residents ③ fearing that they are going to hit a pedestrian as a result of those individuals not walking on the sidewalk. We want all our pedestrians and motorists ④ to be safe. So, please use the sidewalks. Not honoring the above noted law will result in a fine ⑤ being issued.

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

As the weather begins to get nicer and more and more residents are walking or jogging in town, we are taking this opportunity to remind you that it is illegal to walk or jog in the street when a sidewalk is available on a road.

- (A) The Cheverly Police have been receiving numerous complaints from residents fearing that they are going to hit a pedestrian as a result of those individuals not walking on the sidewalk.
- (B) We want all our pedestrians and motorists to be safe. So, please use the sidewalks. Not honoring the above noted law will result in a fine being issued.
- (C) The state law requires that a pedestrian may not walk along or on an adjacent roadway when a sidewalk is provided.

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

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

Doing any career takes time and effort, but doing music requires you to work ① harder. It's not a 9 to 5 existence. The first priority is to be a good teacher and to let your students know that you are actually ② interested in them, and care about them. Once you build this connection, it's not as ③ important where you teach or how much you charge. Realize your students are unique individuals, and work on the music they want to play. Most people don't want to be an ④ amateur, they just want to play the guitar. The relationship with a teacher is something a student won't get with a computer. It's important for students to know that they have a teacher that knows what they are doing and has a ⑤ passion for the guitar.

4. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Doing any career takes time and effort, but doing music requires you to work harder. It's not a 9 to 5 existence. The first priority is to be a good teacher and to let your students know that \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_. Once you build this connection, it's not as important where you teach or how much you charge. Realize your students are unique individuals, and work on the music they want to play. Most people don't want to be a master, they just want to play the guitar. The relationship with a teacher is something a student won't get with a computer. It's important for students to know that they have a teacher that knows what they are doing and has a passion for the guitar.

- ① playing instruments requires time and energy
- ② they are not as musically talented as you are
- ③ every student needs to be instructed in the same way
- ④ you are actually interested in them, and care about them
- ⑤ to be a master is the ultimate goal of working on music

5. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Your mobile device probably holds sensitive information like addresses and phone numbers, passwords, accounts numbers, email, voicemail, and text message logs. When getting rid of your old device, it's important to take steps to help ensure \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ . First, try to use the factory reset. Many devices allow you to “wipe” your device and clear nearly all the information in its memory. Sometimes, this is called a “hard reset,” or “factory reset.” Second, remove or erase SIM and SD cards. Even when you “wipe” your device, your SIM card or SD cards may retain information about you. Remove them from your device or delete the data that’s stored on them. If you’re keeping your phone number, ask your mobile provider about transferring your SIM card to your new device.

\* SIM card: 휴대전화 속의 개인 정보 카드

- ① this information is available to anyone
- ② your SIM card is the latest on display
- ③ your device gets automatically uploaded
- ④ this information doesn’t fall into the wrong hands
- ⑤ you have no complete control of your information

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

When getting rid of your old device, it’s important to take steps to help ensure this information doesn’t fall into the wrong hands.

Your mobile device probably holds sensitive information like addresses and phone numbers, passwords, accounts numbers, email, voicemail, and text message logs. ( ① ) First, try to use the factory reset. Many devices allow you to “wipe” your device and clear nearly all the information in its memory. ( ② ) Sometimes, this is called a “hard reset,” or “factory reset.” Second, remove or erase SIM and SD cards. ( ③ ) Even when you “wipe” your device, your SIM card or SD cards may retain information about you. ( ④ ) Remove them from your device or delete the data that’s stored on them. ( ⑤ ) If you’re keeping your phone number, ask your mobile provider about transferring your SIM card to your new device.

\* SIM card: 휴대전화 속의 개인 정보 카드

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Dr. Ted Estess, founding dean of the University of Houston Honors College, has long emphasized the importance of stories and storytelling, including using a Samuel Beckett quotation: “To have lived is not enough. We have to talk about it.”

(A) Of course, the book and its stories are not limited to Mississippi and its inhabitants — you might see your own story or family, if you imagine a few details differently.

(B) Come hear how Dr. Estess talks about that living. He will read from his new book — The Cream Pitcher: Mississippi Stories. Some of the book is devoted to Estess family stories, as well as stories passed down from family and friends.

(C) According to a review in The Tylertown Times, these stories “passed down as an Estess family tale would be suited to any other family,” especially in the Mississippi area where the Estess family lived.

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

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, ① require a great deal of effort from the viewer. However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about ② it. If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or ③ to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies. Most students find this very ④ difficult. Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to resist our efforts ⑤ to analyze it critically.

\* flicker: 깜박이다 \*\* analytically: 분석적으로

9. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer. However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it. If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies. Most students find this very difficult. Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to \_\_\_\_\_.

\* flicker: 깜박이다 \*\* analytically: 분석적으로

- ① enable us to investigate it thoroughly
- ② resist our efforts to analyze it critically
- ③ tell us not to be addicted to watching it
- ④ encourage us to major in communications
- ⑤ help us to examine it with much consideration

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

However, while it is easy to watch television, it is hard to write analytically about it.

- ( ① ) To many people, television is just flickering wallpaper, moving pictures in the corner of the room. ( ② ) As a medium, television is extremely easy to watch without, apparently, requiring a great deal of effort from the viewer. ( ③ ) If you are studying communications, media studies, social studies, humanities or English, you will probably need either to write about a television programme, or to prepare and present a project about television at some point in the course of your studies. ( ④ ) Most students find this very difficult. ( ⑤ ) Precisely because television is so easy to watch, it seems to resist our efforts to analyze it critically.

\* flicker: 깜박이다 \*\* analytically: 분석적으로

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

Slip and trip accidents are a major problem for large retail stores for both customers and employees. The provision of non-slip flooring, a good standard of lighting, and ① maximizing the need to block aisles during the restocking of merchandise are typical measures that many stores use to reduce such accidents. Other measures ② include the wearing of suitable footwear by employees, adequate handrails on stairways, the highlighting of any floor level changes, and procedures to ③ ensure a quick and effective response to any reports of floor damage or spillages. Good housekeeping procedures are ④ essential. The design of the store layout and any associated warehouse can also ensure a ⑤ reduction in all types of accidents. Many of these measures are valid for a range of workplaces.

\* handrail: 난간

12. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Slip and trip accidents are a major problem for large retail stores for both customers and employees.

- (A) Other measures include the wearing of suitable footwear by employees, adequate handrails on stairways, the highlighting of any floor level changes, and procedures to ensure a quick and effective response to any reports of floor damage or spillages.  
(B) Good housekeeping procedures are essential. The design of the store layout and any associated

warehouse can also ensure a reduction in all types of accidents. Many of these measures are valid for a range of workplaces.

- (C) The provision of non-slip flooring, a good standard of lighting, and maximizing the need to block aisles during the restocking of merchandise are typical measures that many stores use to reduce such accidents.

\* handrail: 난간

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

13. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When a person watches a television movie or listens to a compact disc, it is reasonably clear ① that the prime purpose of the communication is entertainment. Television news shows might ② be watched to gain information, but the television stations are well aware of the importance of presenting news in an entertaining fashion. Are television news and newspaper reporting really just other forms of entertainment? You might argue that listening to the radio in the morning to check traffic conditions ③ are information gathering. Calling a travel agent to make an airline reservation clearly is an example of ④ using the telephone as an information tool. But talking by telephone for hours with a distant friend is an entertaining way to keep in contact and exchange information of ⑤ what is happening.

14. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When a person watches a television movie or listens to a compact disc, it is reasonably clear that the prime purpose of the communication is entertainment.

- (A) Are television news and newspaper reporting really just other forms of entertainment? You might argue that listening to the radio in the morning to check traffic conditions is information gathering.  
(B) Television news shows might be watched to gain information, but the television stations are well aware of the importance of presenting news in an entertaining fashion.  
(C) Calling a travel agent to make an airline reservation clearly is an example of using the telephone as an information tool. But talking by telephone for hours with a distant friend is an entertaining way to keep in contact and exchange information of what is happening.

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

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

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

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main ① causes of infant malnutrition. In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not. It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave ② nothing for the children. Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children. They would happily give up their own food in order to ③ feed their children. The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fiber but low in calories. Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are ④ small enough. And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed, because they don't have ⑤ enough room in their stomach.

\* malnutrition: 영양실조

16. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not. It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children. They would happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fiber but low in calories. Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person. Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed, because \_\_\_\_\_.

\* malnutrition: 영양실조

- ① high calories aren't necessary for them
- ② they don't have enough room in their stomach
- ③ adults aren't used to giving their food to them
- ④ their stomach is wide enough to digest anything
- ⑤ they cannot be richly fed and provided with vegetables

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

The problem is that many times the only food available to families consists of vegetables and roots high in fiber but low in calories.

Small children have smaller stomachs. They need concentrated foods, high in calories but low in volume. ( ① ) This is one of the main causes of infant malnutrition. In many countries, children are poorly fed but adults are not. ( ② ) It would be a mistake to believe that adults eat everything and leave nothing for the children. ( ③ ) Parents (and especially mothers) watch out for their children. They would happily give up their own food in order to feed their children. ( ④ ) Adults can eat all they need, as their stomachs are big enough. And in enough quantity, any food will fatten a person. ( ⑤ ) Small children, as hard as they try, cannot eat the amount of vegetables needed, because they don't have enough room in their stomach.

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18. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, makes it \_\_\_\_\_. We are already accustomed to 'hearing' messages about national pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for sustainable development campaigns. Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more marketable, but it is attracting the kind of corporate sponsors who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation. The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious when sporting heroes are used to transmit the 'disease' — a notable example being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

- ① some of the corporate sponsors' main interest
- ② the main reason of recent environmental problems
- ③ the ultimate ends of sustainable development campaigns
- ④ the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment
- ⑤ one of the most profitable fields of public entertainment

19. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The universal appeal of sports, together with its inherent link to health and well-being, makes it the ideal transmitter of messages about the environment.

(A) The environmental 'virus' is made more infectious when sporting heroes are used to transmit the

‘disease’ —a notable example being Planet Ark, an Australian not-for-profit environmental group, set up by retired Wimbledon tennis champion Pat Cash.

(B) We are already accustomed to ‘hearing’ messages about national pride and fair play through sport. Sport, and in particular the sporting event industry, now represents the front line for sustainable development campaigns.

(C) Environmental sustainability is not only making sporting events more marketable, but it is attracting the kind of corporate sponsors who are keen to use public approval to enhance corporate reputation.

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

20. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ① ignored by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. Historically, the U.S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. Today, however, white males make up far less ② than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large portions of the U.S. workforce. Moreover, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U.S. workforce ③ have grown by over 25 percent. It is becoming—and will continue to become—④ even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges ⑤ deriving from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard.

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

Moreover, in the last ten years the number of women and minorities assuming managerial positions in the U.S. workforce has grown by over 25 percent.

Within the societal cultures of the United States, subcultural differences once ignored by many managers now command significant attention and sensitivity. ( ① ) Historically, the U.S. workforce has consisted primarily of white males. ( ② ) Today, however, white males make up far less than 50 percent of business new hires in the United States, whereas women and African American, Hispanic, and Asian men account for increasingly large

portions of the U.S. workforce. ( ③ ) It is becoming—and will continue to become—even more important for managers to know about and be ready to respond to the challenges deriving from individual differences in abilities, personalities, and motives. ( ④ ) Knowledge about the workplace consequences of these differences can provide managers with help in this regard. ( ⑤ )

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

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. You will need a ① supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be ② caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be ③ able to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. In order to reasonably ④ conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be no other variables in the experiment. By using the ⑤ different microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

\* kernel: 낱알

23. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test. In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be \_\_\_\_\_. By using the different microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

\* kernel: 낱알

- ① some options to choose from
- ② no other variables in the experiment
- ③ other experimenters who can substitute you
- ④ several samples available in the experiment
- ⑤ various kinds of materials used in the experiment

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

To eliminate this problem, you must use the same microwave oven for every test.

Suppose you wish to determine which brand of microwave popcorn leaves the fewest unpopped kernels. ( ① ) You will need a supply of various brands of microwave popcorn to test, and you will need a microwave oven. ( ② ) If you used different brands of microwave ovens with different brands of popcorn, the percentage of unpopped kernels could be caused by the different brands of popcorn or by the different brands of ovens. ( ③ ) Under such circumstances, the experimenter would be unable to conclude confidently whether the popcorn or the oven caused the difference. ( ④ ) In order to reasonably conclude that the change in one variable was caused by the change in another specific variable, there must be no other variables in the experiment. ( ⑤ ) By using the same microwave oven, you control the number of variables in the experiment.

\* kernel: 낱알

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

If we are planning on reducing congestion on a busy roadway, the best possible thing to do is to simply widen the road. Surprisingly, though, the more one ① widens the road, the more congested the road becomes. This is because wider roads reduce barriers to driving. This, in turn, increases the demand for cars. Increased demand for cars tends to increase ② competition among carmakers and drive down prices, leading to still more cars on the road. Without regulations, carmakers are unlikely to invest in ③ reducing emissions, even if their profits rise and technology advances. Wider roads and cheaper cars also allow people to move to cheaper places farther from major downtown economic areas. This ④ decreases driving time and puts more cars on the road still. People become more and more dependent on the car until it is strange not to own one. So, more infrastructure still is ⑤ devoted to the car and more cars end up on the road.

\* congest: 정체시키다

26. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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\* congest: 정체시키다

- ① the road gets less congested
- ② car pooling becomes popular
- ③ more cars end up on the road
- ④ most people use public transportation
- ⑤ people replace their cars with bicycles

27. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

If we are planning on reducing congestion on a busy roadway, the best possible thing to do is to simply widen the road. Surprisingly, though, the more one widens the road, the more congested the road becomes.

- (A) This is because wider roads reduce barriers to driving. This, in turn, increases the demand for cars. Increased demand for cars tends to increase competition among carmakers and drive down prices, leading to still more cars on the road.
- (B) This increases driving time and puts more cars on the road still. People become more and more dependent on the car until it is strange not to own one. So, more infrastructure still is devoted to the car and more cars end up on the road.
- (C) Without regulations, carmakers are unlikely to invest in reducing emissions, even if their profits rise and technology advances. Wider roads and cheaper cars also allow people to move to cheaper places farther from major downtown economic areas.

\* congest: 정체시키다

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

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

28. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the expense of another. Letting your eyes ① get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory ② preventing you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and ③ expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity. Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. One will inevitably end up ④ being the focus, and the other—or others—more like irrelevant noise, something to be ⑤ filtered out. Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same.

29. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the expense of another. Letting your eyes get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the laboratory preventing you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. We cannot \_\_\_\_\_ and expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity. Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time. One will inevitably end up being the focus, and the other—or others—more like irrelevant noise, something to be filtered out. Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same.

- ① alternate our focus on various things
- ② increase the time of our full attention
- ③ allocate our attention to multiple things at once
- ④ focus on just one activity while ignoring other things
- ⑤ lose our attention to different things simultaneously being done

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

Two tasks cannot possibly be in the attentional focus at the same time.

Paying attention to one thing necessarily comes at the expense of another. ( ① ) Letting your eyes get too taken in by all of the scientific equipment in the

laboratory preventing you from noticing anything of significance about the man in that same room. ( ② ) We cannot allocate our attention to multiple things at once and expect it to function at the same level as it would were we to focus on just one activity. ( ③ ) One will inevitably end up being the focus, and the other—or others—more like irrelevant noise, something to be filtered out. ( ④ ) Or worse still, none will have the focus and all will be, although slightly clearer, noise, but degrees of noise all the same. ( ⑤ )

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

Building the body's cells with raw foods naturally ① protects us from bacterial infections and viruses of every kind. It strengthens the cells in ways that only raw foods can because the human body, as well as all life on Earth, has been ② conditioned to receive its nutrients in that way for billions of years. However, highly processed foods first appeared in the 1930s. The rise of chronic disease of all kinds correlates precisely with the ③ increased consumption of processed foods. Cancer is a perfect example of this. It has continued its sudden ④ rise since the 1930s, and now one of every three people in the United States will get cancer in their lifetime. Switch to a raw food diet and disease will ⑤ appear from your life for good, or for as long as you remain a raw foodist.

32. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Building the body's cells with raw foods naturally protects us from bacterial infections and viruses of every kind.

- (A) It has continued its sudden rise since the 1930s, and now one of every three people in the United States will get cancer in their lifetime. Switch to a raw food diet and disease will disappear from your life for good, or for as long as you remain a raw foodist.
- (B) It strengthens the cells in ways that only raw foods can because the human body, as well as all life on Earth, has been conditioned to receive its nutrients in that way for billions of years.
- (C) However, highly processed foods first appeared in the 1930s. The rise of chronic disease of all kinds correlates precisely with the increased consumption of processed foods. Cancer is a perfect example of this.

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

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

33. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Formal appraisals are a very important part of the overall communications an employee receives concerning job performance. However, if feedback is received only once during the year, it will fall short of meeting its ultimate objective. For an employee to receive feedback that can truly help him or her improve performance, it must \_\_\_\_\_. If there are areas of improvement to be addressed, they should not be “saved up” until the time of the annual appraisal before being communicated to the employee. Similarly, feedback about an individual’s good job performance should also be communicated and reinforced on a frequent and regular basis. Set up quarterly discussions, for example, or be careful to do them as projects come to an end or at other appropriate times.

\* appraisal: 평가

- ① be widely open to the public
- ② meet customers’ needs and wants
- ③ include some detailed instructions
- ④ be considered important by all employees
- ⑤ be provided on a regular and more frequent basis

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

Formal appraisals are a very important part of the overall communications an employee receives concerning job performance. \_\_\_\_ (A) \_\_\_\_, if feedback is received only once during the year, it will fall short of meeting its ultimate objective. For an employee to receive feedback that can truly help him or her improve performance, it must be provided on a regular and more frequent basis. If there are areas of improvement to be addressed, they should not be “saved up” until the time of the annual appraisal before being communicated to the employee. \_\_\_\_ (B) \_\_\_\_, feedback about an individual’s good job performance should also be communicated and reinforced on a frequent and regular basis. Set up quarterly discussions, for example, or be careful to do them as projects come to an end or at other appropriate times.

\* appraisal: 평가

- |   | (A)      | (B)         |
|---|----------|-------------|
| ① | However  | Otherwise   |
| ② | Likewise | In contrast |
| ③ | However  | Similarly   |
| ④ | Besides  | In contrast |
| ⑤ | Besides  | Similarly   |

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

However, if feedback is received only once during the year, it will fall short of meeting its ultimate objective.

Formal appraisals are a very important part of the overall communications an employee receives concerning job performance. ( ① ) For an employee to receive feedback that can truly help him or her improve performance, it must be provided on a regular and more frequent basis. ( ② ) If there are areas of improvement to be addressed, they should not be “saved up” until the time of the annual appraisal before being communicated to the employee. ( ③ ) Similarly, feedback about an individual’s good job performance should also be communicated and reinforced on a frequent and regular basis. ( ④ ) Set up quarterly discussions, for example, or be careful to do them as projects come to an end or at other appropriate times. ( ⑤ )

\* appraisal: 평가

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

In 1879 Thomas Edison announced that he would publicly display the electric lightbulb by December 31, even though all his experiments had, to that point, ① succeeded. He threw his knapsack over the brick wall—the numerous challenges that he still faced—and on the last day of that year, there was light. In 1962, when John F. Kennedy ② declared to the world that the United States was going to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals necessary for the journey had not yet been ③ invented, and the technology required for completing the journey was not available. But he threw his—and NASA’s—knapsack over the brick wall. Though making a ④ verbal commitment, no matter how bold and how inspiring, does not ensure that we reach our destination, it does enhance the ⑤ likelihood of success.

\* knapsack: 배낭

37. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In 1879 Thomas Edison announced that he would publicly display the electric lightbulb by December 31, even though all his experiments had, to that point, failed. He threw his knapsack over the brick wall—the numerous challenges that he still faced—and on the last day of that



year, there was light. In 1962, when John F. Kennedy declared to the world that the United States was going to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals necessary for the journey had not yet been invented, and the technology required for completing the journey was not available. But he threw his—and NASA’s—knapsack over the brick wall. Though making a verbal commitment, no matter how bold and how inspiring, does not ensure that we reach our destination, it does \_\_\_\_\_.

\* knapsack: 배낭

- ① enhance the likelihood of success
- ② help us get what we want instantly
- ③ make us feel overly proud of ourselves
- ④ have nothing to do with the achievement
- ⑤ decrease the possibility of actual accomplishment

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

He threw his knapsack over the brick wall—the numerous challenges that he still faced—and on the last day of that year, there was light.

( ① ) In 1879 Thomas Edison announced that he would publicly display the electric lightbulb by December 31, even though all his experiments had, to that point, failed. ( ② ) In 1962, when John F. Kennedy declared to the world that the United States was going to land a man on the moon by the end of the decade, some of the metals necessary for the journey had not yet been invented, and the technology required for completing the journey was not available. ( ③ ) But he threw his—and NASA’s—knapsack over the brick wall. ( ④ ) Though making a verbal commitment, no matter how bold and how inspiring, does not ensure that we reach our destination, it does enhance the likelihood of success. ( ⑤ )

\* knapsack: 배낭

39. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Imagine encountering a piece of fruit that ① seems to be a lemon. It has the right shape, the right smell, the right color, and the right texture. “It’s a lemon,” you think. But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it ② flat. Is it still a lemon? Of course it is. It’s just a lemon that has been ③ abused. But note that it is no longer similar in any obvious ways to other members of the category. ④ That makes it a lemon is a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now. Or

consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just seen ⑤ come off your friend’s color laser printer. It’s a perfect copy, to your eyes, of a real \$20. It looks right, it feels right, it even smells right. So is it a \$20 bill? Of course not. It’s a fake \$20 bill.

\* squash: 짓누르다 \*\* fake: 가짜의

40. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Imagine encountering a piece of fruit that seems to be a lemon.

- (A) Or consider a fake \$20 bill that you have just seen come off your friend’s color laser printer. It’s a perfect copy, to your eyes, of a real \$20. It looks right, it feels right, it even smells right. So is it a \$20 bill? Of course not. It’s a fake \$20 bill.
- (B) It has the right shape, the right smell, the right color, and the right texture. “It’s a lemon,” you think. But then we paint it with red nail polish, we coat it with ammonia, and we squash it flat. Is it still a lemon?
- (C) Of course it is. It’s just a lemon that has been abused. But note that it is no longer similar in any obvious ways to other members of the category. What makes it a lemon is a narrative we construct about how it started and how it came to be the way it is now.

\* squash: 짓누르다 \*\* fake: 가짜의

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

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

Nicholas Humphrey suggests that color ① preferences arise because of the different signals that colors convey to organisms in nature. He argues that colors can send “approach” signals, such as the colors of flowers that ② distract pollinating bees, or “avoid” signals, such as the colors of poisonous toads that warn off potential predators. The underlying idea is that because colors carry information about which kinds of objects an organism should or should not interact with, it would be of ③ benefit if the organism “liked” the colors that send approach signals and “disliked” the ones that send avoid signals, as these aesthetic experiences will lead the organism to behave ④ adaptively. The bottom line is that the relevance of color-related information for the organism’s health and well-being makes it beneficial for the organism to behave in ⑤ accord with such color preferences.

\* pollinating: 꽃가루를 매개하는 \*\* aesthetic: 미적인

42. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Nicholas Humphrey suggests that color preferences arise because of the different signals that colors convey to organisms in nature. He argues that colors can send “approach” signals, such as the colors of flowers that attract pollinating bees, or “avoid” signals, such as the colors of poisonous toads that warn off potential predators. The underlying idea is that because colors carry information about which kinds of objects an organism should or should not interact with, it would be of benefit if the organism “liked” the colors that send approach signals and “disliked” the ones that send avoid signals, as these aesthetic experiences will lead the organism to behave adaptively. The bottom line is that the relevance of color-related information for the organism’s health and well-being makes it beneficial for the organism to \_\_\_\_\_.

\* pollinating: 꽃가루를 매개하는 \*\* aesthetic: 미적인

- ① send “liked” signals to every flower around
- ② prefer attractive colors to less attractive ones
- ③ adapt to the environment as soon as possible
- ④ behave in accord with such color preferences
- ⑤ constantly interact with as many flowers as possible

43. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nicholas Humphrey suggests that color preferences arise because of the different signals that colors convey to organisms in nature.

- (A) The underlying idea is that because colors carry information about which kinds of objects an organism should or should not interact with, it would be of benefit if the organism “liked” the colors that send approach signals and “disliked” the ones that send avoid signals, as these aesthetic experiences will lead the organism to behave adaptively.
- (B) The bottom line is that the relevance of color-related information for the organism’s health and well-being makes it beneficial for the organism to behave in accord with such color preferences.
- (C) He argues that colors can send “approach” signals, such as the colors of flowers that attract pollinating bees, or “avoid” signals, such as the colors of poisonous toads that warn off potential predators.

\* pollinating: 꽃가루를 매개하는 \*\* aesthetic: 미적인

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

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

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

Mass political opinion can be sort of like ① guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar. Most people’s guesses will miss the mark, but the average guess of a large enough crowd is generally very ② inaccurate. The idea that the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the “wisdom of crowds,” and it really does work amazingly ③ well for some things. The problem is that in politics we don’t see the glass jar for ourselves—we view it through the lens of the media, and the media show us a ④ distorted view of politics. Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to ⑤ minimize the likelihood that they’ll throw off our political judgment, even though there’s no way to permanently “fix” them.

\* marble: 구슬

45. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Mass political opinion can be sort of like guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar. Most people’s guesses will miss the mark, but the average guess of a large enough crowd is generally very accurate. The idea that the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the “wisdom of crowds,” and it really does work amazingly well for some things. The problem is that in politics we don’t see the glass jar for ourselves—we view it through the lens of the media, and the media show us a distorted view of politics. Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood that they’ll \_\_\_\_\_, even though there’s no way to permanently “fix” them.

\* marble: 구슬

- ① decide our political tendency
- ② throw off our political judgement
- ③ shape our opinions toward mass media
- ④ help us realize the roles of mass political opinion
- ⑤ appreciate media biases based on our own perspectives

46. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mass political opinion can be sort of like guessing the number of marbles in a glass jar. Most people’s guesses will miss the mark, but the average guess of a large enough crowd is generally very accurate.

- (A) Thus, we should be aware of such media biases in order to minimize the likelihood that they'll throw off our political judgment, even though there's no way to permanently "fix" them.
- (B) The idea that the masses generally come up with good overall decisions is sometimes referred to as the "wisdom of crowds," and it really does work amazingly well for some things.
- (C) The problem is that in politics we don't see the glass jar for ourselves—we view it through the lens of the media, and the media show us a distorted view of politics.

\* marble: 구슬

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

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

If you plant a seed in the ground and water it every day, it starts to ① grow towards the surface. If you don't know and trust that this seed is growing, you will ② doubt whether anything at all is happening underneath the surface. You may start to say: "I don't believe in this! I water this piece of ground every day, but I never see any ③ reasons for all my hard work!" Part of life is trusting that if you put in the effort, the ④ outcome is already happening with your very intention and then your action. Eventually, one day, that little plant breaks through the soil with its green, ⑤ new stem. And from there, you watch it grow stronger and more vital every day (as long as you keep looking after it and watering it!).

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

Eventually, one day, that little plant breaks through the soil with its green, new stem.

If you plant a seed in the ground and water it every day, it starts to grow towards the surface. ( ① ) If you don't know and trust that this seed is growing, you will doubt whether anything at all is happening underneath the surface. ( ② ) You may start to say: "I don't believe in this! I water this piece of ground every day, but I never see any results for all my hard work!" ( ③ ) Part of life is trusting that if you put in the effort, the outcome is already happening with your very intention and then your action. ( ④ ) And from there, you watch it grow stronger and more vital every day (as long as you keep

looking after it and watering it!). ( ⑤ )

49. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When we talk about global warming we seem obsessed with ① regulating just one parameter.—namely, CO<sub>2</sub> . But while reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental well-being the most, ② which many other factors are in play. While cutting CO<sub>2</sub> will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people ③ to die from cold. This highlights how reducing CO<sub>2</sub> means blindly eliminating both negative and positive effects of global warming. We ought at least to consider adaptive strategies ④ that would allow us to hold on to the positive effects of climate change while reducing or ⑤ eliminating its damages.

\* obsessed: 집착하는

50. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

When we talk about global warming we seem obsessed with regulating just one parameter.—namely, CO<sub>2</sub> . But while reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> level in the atmosphere may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental well-being the most, where many other factors are in play. While cutting CO<sub>2</sub> will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people to die from cold. This highlights how reducing CO<sub>2</sub> means blindly eliminating both negative and positive effects of global warming. We ought at least to consider adaptive strategies that would allow us to \_\_\_\_\_ while reducing or eliminating its damages.

\* obsessed: 집착하는

- ① care about the environment more than humans
- ② decrease the negative effects of global warming
- ③ hold on to the positive effects of climate change
- ④ regulate the amount of emissions around the world
- ⑤ turn the negative effects of climate change into positive ones

51. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we talk about global warming we seem obsessed with regulating just one parameter.—namely, CO<sub>2</sub> .

(A) But while reducing the CO<sub>2</sub> level in the atmosphere

may be part of the solution, surely our primary concern ought to be to advance human and environmental well-being the most, where many other factors are in play.

- (B) We ought at least to consider adaptive strategies that would allow us to hold on to the positive effects of climate change while reducing or eliminating its damages.
- (C) While cutting CO<sub>2</sub> will save some people from dying of heat, it will at the same time cause more people to die from cold. This highlights how reducing CO<sub>2</sub> means blindly eliminating both negative and positive effects of global warming.

\* obsessed: 집착하는

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

52. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Some tennis players believe ① that the first chance of serving is for trial and invariably use the second chance. The result is that they make a mistake with both serves quite often. Once you have faltered in ② serving, there is no question of playing further. At times they commit a double fault at ③ such a crucial stage of the game that it becomes suicidal. The lesson to be learnt is that, first of all, one should avoid committing mistakes in life and the opportunity should be ④ grabbed in the first instance itself. If a mistake has been committed, however, it should not be repeated because life does not give you many chances. If you miss all your chances, you lose the game of life. Therefore one has to be watchful in order to make use of the opportunities ⑤ offering by life. In no case should any opportunity be lost in the hope that more opportunities will come.

\* falter: 실패하다 \*\* suicidal: 자멸을 초래하는

53. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Some tennis players believe that the first chance of serving is for trial and invariably use the second chance. The result is that they make a mistake with both serves quite often. Once you have faltered in serving, there is no question of playing further. At times they commit a double fault at such a crucial stage of the game that it becomes suicidal. The lesson to be learnt is that, first of all, one should avoid committing mistakes in life and the opportunity should be grabbed in the first instance itself. If a mistake has been committed, however, it should not be repeated because life does not give you many chances.

If you miss all your chances, you lose the game of life. Therefore one has to be watchful in order to \_\_\_\_\_. In no case should any opportunity be lost in the hope that more opportunities will come.

\* falter: 실패하다 \*\* suicidal: 자멸을 초래하는

- ① save up the first chance for the future
- ② cultivate more opportunities for oneself
- ③ make use of the opportunities offered by life
- ④ decrease the chance of making mistakes again
- ⑤ seize the chance believed to come whenever wanted

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

If a mistake has been committed, however, it should not be repeated because life does not give you many chances.

Some tennis players believe that the first chance of serving is for trial and invariably use the second chance. ( ① ) The result is that they make a mistake with both serves quite often. Once you have faltered in serving, there is no question of playing further. ( ② ) At times they commit a double fault at such a crucial stage of the game that it becomes suicidal. ( ③ ) The lesson to be learnt is that, first of all, one should avoid committing mistakes in life and the opportunity should be grabbed in the first instance itself. ( ④ ) If you miss all your chances, you lose the game of life. Therefore one has to be watchful in order to make use of the opportunities offered by life. ( ⑤ ) In no case should any opportunity be lost in the hope that more opportunities will come.

\* falter: 실패하다 \*\* suicidal: 자멸을 초래하는

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

Stabilizing our climate would help ① resolve what many scientists consider to be the gravest environmental danger humankind has ever faced. Each of us has a part to play in ② shifting our culture toward a way of life that respects the natural world. The choices we make and the way we live can play roles in turning the tide. By eating in a way that is ③ suitable both for our own health and for the health of the biosphere, we can help our society to face and to overcome the enormous environmental challenges of our times. The ④ less people move toward plant-based food choices, the greater the possibility that our species will not only survive but will ⑤ thrive. A cultural shift toward a plant-based diet would be a step toward environmental sanity. It would be an

act of love for all generations yet to come.

\* biosphere: 생물권 \*\* sanity: 건전성

56. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Stabilizing our climate would help resolve what many scientists consider to be the gravest environmental danger humankind has ever faced.

- (A) The more people move toward plant-based food choices, the greater the possibility that our species will not only survive but will thrive. A cultural shift toward a plant-based diet would be a step toward environmental sanity. It would be an act of love for all generations yet to come.
- (B) By eating in a way that is suitable both for our own health and for the health of the biosphere, we can help our society to face and to overcome the enormous environmental challenges of our times.
- (C) Each of us has a part to play in shifting our culture toward a way of life that respects the natural world. The choices we make and the way we live can play roles in turning the tide.

\* biosphere: 생물권 \*\* sanity: 건전성

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

57. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb. We walk among them and live inside them but are largely passive residents in cities of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating. But we are their best audience. Architecture critics can praise and pick on new designs, but their readership has lately been too limited. We talk about homes as investments, building sites as opportunities, unsold condos as an economic disaster, but all that kind of chatter avoids the physical reality of projects built and unbuilt. Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process. Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places where we want to live and eat and shop. Instead of less talk, what we need are more critics—citizen critics—equipped with \_\_\_\_\_

- ① their total commitment to their investment
- ② their ideal perspective on the city's buildings

- ③ the ability and the will the reconstruct the city
- ④ the knowledge and the expertise in architecture
- ⑤ the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city

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

Rather than just talking about money, we should also be talking about height and bulk, style and sustainability, openness of architecture and of process.

Buildings are everywhere, large and small, ugly and beautiful, ambitious and dumb. ( ① ) We walk among them and live inside them but are largely passive residents in cities of towers, houses, open spaces, and shops we had no hand in creating. ( ② ) But we are their best audience. Architecture critics can praise and pick on new designs, but their readership has lately been too limited. ( ③ ) We talk about homes as investments, building sites as opportunities, unsold condos as an economic disaster, but all that kind of chatter avoids the physical reality of projects built and unbuilt. ( ④ ) Design is not the icing on the cake but what makes architecture out of buildings, what turns them into places where we want to live and eat and shop. ( ⑤ ) Instead of less talk, what we need are more critics—citizen critics—equipped with the desire and the vocabulary to remake the city.

59. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Plug-in hybrids have the potential to make a huge leap over current hybrids. They were first made available to the public in 2010 and were initially quite expensive. It is hoped, though, that models will be available within a few years that will be cost competitive with regular cars. They get 100 miles per gallon or more, but the advantages \_\_\_\_\_. It is not an exaggeration to say that plug-in hybrids could help save us from oil dependence, air pollution, and a deteriorating atmosphere. By doing without 80 to 90 percent of the gasoline used by conventional cars, these vehicles could play a key role in our getting unhooked from fossil fuels.

\* deteriorate: 악화되다

- ① need to be well-balanced
- ② go way beyond fuel efficiency
- ③ are just all about fuel efficiency
- ④ are irrelevant to the environment
- ⑤ make us more dependent on fossil fuels

60. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한

곳은?

They get 100 miles per gallon or more, but the advantages go way beyond fuel efficiency.

Plug-in hybrids have the potential to make a huge leap over current hybrids. ( ① ) They were first made available to the public in 2010 and were initially quite expensive. ( ② ) It is hoped, though, that models will be available within a few years that will be cost competitive with regular cars. ( ③ ) It is not an exaggeration to say that plug-in hybrids could help save us from oil dependence, air pollution, and a deteriorating atmosphere. ( ④ ) By doing without 80 to 90 percent of the gasoline used by conventional cars, these vehicles could play a key role in our getting unhooked from fossil fuels. ( ⑤ )

\* deteriorate: 악화되다

61. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Over the years I have asked thousands of people ① to do a simple exercise of stating how they intend to influence others every day. I am always both amazed and inspired by the answers people give. A receptionist in a law firm, for example, told me ② that her intention was that every person who met her all day long got a “shot of friendliness” so that they felt the world was a friendlier place because they encountered her. The list of intentions ③ is inspiring. Some say they want to bring kindness, others goodness, compassion, energy, courage, or hope. Your position does not limit ④ which you can influence others. This woman was only a receptionist, but she could influence others in a profound way by ⑤ holding that intention.

62. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Over the years I have asked thousands of people to do a simple exercise of stating \_\_\_\_\_. I am always both amazed and inspired by the answers people give. A receptionist in a law firm, for example, told me that her intention was that every person who met her all day long got a “shot of friendliness” so that they felt the world was a friendlier place because they encountered her. The list of intentions is inspiring. Some say they want to bring kindness, others goodness, compassion, energy, courage, or hope. Your position does not limit the way you can influence others. This woman was only a receptionist, but she could influence others in a profound way by holding that intention.

- ① what position is suitable to affecting others
- ② how they intend to influence others ever day
- ③ where the place to encounter friendly people is
- ④ how they are influenced by people around them
- ⑤ what kinds of actions can actually have an impact

63. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Over the years I have asked thousands of people to do a simple exercise of stating how they intend to influence others every day. I am always both amazed and inspired by the answers people give.

- (A) A receptionist in a law firm, for example, told me that her intention was that every person who met her all day long got a “shot of friendliness” so that they felt the world was a friendlier place because they encountered her.
- (B) Your position does not limit the way you can influence others. This woman was only a receptionist, but she could influence others in a profound way by holding that intention. jugis
- (C) The list of intentions is inspiring. Some say they want to bring kindness, others goodness, compassion, energy, courage, or hope.

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

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

Has your creativity ground to a stop? Instead of letting ① frustration get the better of you, try to sit back and take a few deep breaths. Did you know that drawing a deep breath gives your creativity a boost by ② decreasing the negative ions in oxygen? The negatively charged oxygen circulates throughout the brain, refreshing the neurons and, because these negative ions ③ promote alpha waves of longer amplitude in the brain, which are associated with creative thinking, suddenly your creativity receives a boost. So, next time your creative spirit feels ④ burdened, spend two minutes taking deep breaths, breathing in and out every five seconds, and ⑤ repeat the cycle at least 12 times.

\* boost: 활력 \*\* amplitude: 진폭

65. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Has your creativity ground to a stop? Instead of letting frustration get the better of you, try to sit back and \_\_\_\_\_. Did you know that drawing a deep

breath gives your creativity a boost by increasing the negative ions in oxygen? The negatively charged oxygen circulates throughout the brain, refreshing the neurons and, because these negative ions promote alpha waves of longer amplitude in the brain, which are associated with creative thinking, suddenly your creativity receives a boost. So, next time your creative spirit feels burdened, spend two minutes taking deep breaths, breathing in and out every five seconds, and repeat the cycle at least 12 times.

\* boost: 활력 \*\* amplitude: 진폭

- ① stay alert and focus
- ② go out and take a walk
- ③ take a few deep breaths
- ④ pay attention to the given task
- ⑤ control the degree of your creativity

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

If patience is not already part of your nature, you'll have to develop it quickly or you'll never ① survive the teaching profession. Your students will try your patience in ways you never considered. There will be times during your first year when you will want to scream at your students or ② hide your anger and frustration in other physical ways. Obviously, you'll have to curb these ③ impulses. You'll also need to develop a system for dealing with your frustrations. One method of ④ reducing stress is to deal with students one at a time. Another is to stop whenever you feel overwhelmed, take a deep breath, and give yourself a minute to figure out how to best handle the situation. Decide what works best for you, and don't hesitate to use it! Your patience is ⑤ critical for your effectiveness as a teacher.

\* curb: 억제하다

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

You'll also need to develop a system for dealing with your frustrations.

If patience is not already part of your nature, you'll have to develop it quickly or you'll never survive the teaching profession. ( ① ) Your students will try your patience in ways you never considered. ( ② ) There will be times during your first year when you will want to scream at your students or show your anger and frustration in other physical ways. Obviously, you'll have to curb these impulses. ( ③ ) One method of reducing stress is to deal with students one at a time. ( ④ )

Another is to stop whenever you feel overwhelmed, take a deep breath, and give yourself a minute to figure out how to best handle the situation. ( ⑤ ) Decide what works best for you, and don't hesitate to use it! Your patience is critical for your effectiveness as a teacher.

\* curb: 억제하다

68. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Most of the world does not have access to the education ① afforded to a small minority. For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there ② are uncountable others who never get the chance. This vast waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output. In a world ③ which economic ruin is often tied to collapse, societies are well advised to exploit all the human capital they have. The Internet opens the gates of education to anyone ④ who can get her hands on a computer. This is not always a trivial task, but the mere feasibility redefines the playing field. A ⑤ motivated teen anywhere on the planet can walk through the world's knowledge, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's OpenCourseWare.

\* feasibility: 실행가능성

69. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Most of the world does not have access to the education afforded to a small minority. For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there are uncountable others who never get the chance. This vast waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output. In a world where economic ruin is often tied to collapse, societies are well advised to exploit all the human capital they have. The Internet \_\_\_\_\_ to anyone who can get her hands on a computer. This is not always a trivial task, but the mere feasibility redefines the playing field. A motivated teen anywhere on the planet can walk through the world's knowledge, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's OpenCourseWare.

\* feasibility: 실행가능성

- ① exists for the majority
- ② exploits human resources
- ③ interferes students' learning
- ④ opens the gates of education
- ⑤ provides poor online education

70. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of the world does not have access to the education afforded to a small minority.

- (A) For every Albert Einstein, Yo-Yo Ma, or Barack Obama who has the opportunity for education, there are uncountable others who never get the chance. This vast waste of talent translates directly into reduced economic output.
- (B) This is not always a trivial task, but the mere feasibility redefines the playing field. A motivated teen anywhere on the planet can walk through the world's knowledge, from Wikipedia to the curricula of MIT's OpenCourseWare.
- (C) In a world where economic ruin is often tied to collapse, societies are well advised to exploit all the human capital they have. The Internet opens the gates of education to anyone who can get her hands on a computer.

\* feasibility: 실행가능성

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

71. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Since for the Egyptians the Nile was central for existence, it is natural ① to expect a variety of recreations in and on the water. The management of the great river's gifts ② was the basis of Egypt's security and its pleasures. Swimming was therefore not only a pleasure for the playful, but also a necessity in case of an accident on the water. We have wall paintings of young girls swimming below the surface to catch water birds by surprise. Several museums have small sculptures of silver or of wood in the form of girl swimmers ③ who hold in their outstretched arms a container for ointments. Some documents suggest that swimming was required for royal princes. ④ What swimming was regularly taught is also suggested by many depictions of the crawl stroke - a form of swimming that is not natural to man and ⑤ which was invented again for competition less than a century ago.

\* ointment: 연고

72. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Since for the Egyptians the Nile was central for existence, it is natural to expect a variety of recreations in and on the water. \_\_\_\_\_ was the basis of Egypt's security and its pleasures. Swimming was therefore not only a pleasure for the

playful, but also a necessity in case of an accident on the water. We have wall paintings of young girls swimming below the surface to catch water birds by surprise. Several museums have small sculptures of silver or of wood in the form of girl swimmers who hold in their outstretched arms a container for ointments. Some documents suggest that swimming was required for royal princes. That swimming was regularly taught is also suggested by many depictions of the crawl stroke - a form of swimming that is not natural to man and which was invented again for competition less than a century ago.

\* ointment: 연고

- ① The features of ancient Egyptian art
- ② Their tradition of swimming in the Nile
- ③ The management of the great river's gifts
- ④ The history of swimming in ancient Egypt
- ⑤ The construction of the Nile's irrigation system

73. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since for the Egyptians the Nile was central for existence, it is natural to expect a variety of recreations in and on the water. The management of the great river's gifts was the basis of Egypt's security and its pleasures.

- (A) Several museums have small sculptures of silver or of wood in the form of girl swimmers who hold in their outstretched arms a container for ointments. Some documents suggest that swimming was required for royal princes.
- (B) Swimming was therefore not only a pleasure for the playful, but also a necessity in case of an accident on the water. We have wall paintings of young girls swimming below the surface to catch water birds by surprise.
- (C) That swimming was regularly taught is also suggested by many depictions of the crawl stroke - a form of swimming that is not natural to man and which was invented again for competition less than a century ago.

\* ointment: 연고

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

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

Copyright is the primary vehicle for ① protecting a writer's literary creations. Unless writers have the legal ability to prevent others from copying their work, it



would be very difficult to hinder others from using the fruits of the writer's labor without ② compensation. Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to prevent others from wrongfully appropriating their work. But, on the other hand, overly ③ restrictive copyright laws may chill the writer's creative endeavors. Writers frequently use the works of others as the basis for research and ④ literary development, sometimes to the extent of quoting portions of other works exactly. From this perspective, unless the copyright law provides some ⑤ rigidity, many writers could be inhibited for fear they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk.

\* infringe on: ~을 침해하다

75. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Copyright is the primary vehicle for protecting a writer's literary creations. Unless writers have the legal ability to prevent others from copying their work, it would be very difficult to hinder others from using the fruits of the writer's labor without compensation. Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to prevent others from wrongfully appropriating their work. But, on the other hand, overly restrictive copyright laws may chill the writer's creative endeavors. Writers frequently use the works of others as the basis for research and literary development, sometimes to the extent of quoting portions of other works exactly. From this perspective, unless the copyright law \_\_\_\_\_, many writers could be inhibited for fear they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk.

\* infringe on: ~을 침해하다

- ① provides some flexibility
- ② appreciates writers' work
- ③ value the value of literature
- ④ strictly regulate illegal creations
- ⑤ compensate writers for appropriate rewards

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

But, on the other hand, overly restrictive copyright laws may chill the writer's creative endeavors.

Copyright is the primary vehicle for protecting a writer's literary creations. ( ① ) Unless writers have the legal ability to prevent others from copying their work, it would be very difficult to hinder others from using the fruits of the writer's labor without compensation. ( ② )

Fortunately, there are strong copyright laws that enable writers to prevent others from wrongfully appropriating their work. ( ③ ) Writers frequently use the works of others as the basis for research and literary development, sometimes to the extent of quoting portions of other works exactly. ( ④ ) From this perspective, unless the copyright law provides some flexibility, many writers could be inhibited for fear they may infringe on another work and be exposed to legal risk. ( ⑤ )

\* infringe on: ~을 침해하다

77. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

No one could deny, once they've given it any thought at all, that women are \_\_\_\_\_. The proof is in the numbers: Women account for roughly 80 percent of all consumer buying. The Center for Women's Business Research indicates that working women and female businesswomen are the primary decision makers in households, making 95 percent of the purchasing decisions. To be more specific and drive home that point: Women are responsible for 70 percent of all travel decisions, 57 percent of all consumer electronics purchases, and they buy 50 percent of all new vehicles (influencing 80 percent of overall automobile sales). Finally, women write an estimated eight out of ten personal checks in the United States, making their financial power even greater. Women in most households today not only control the spending of their own paychecks, but a good deal of their husband's as well.

\* paycheck: 급여, 지불 수표

- ① accustomed to their spending habits
- ② reluctant to make economic decisions
- ③ financially dependent on men's paychecks
- ④ uninterested in their recent economic status
- ⑤ responsible for the majority of consumer purchases

78. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

No one could deny, once they've given it any thought at all, that women are responsible for the majority of consumer purchases.

- (A) Finally, women write an estimated eight out of ten personal checks in the United States, making their financial power even greater. Women in most households today not only control the spending of their own paychecks, but a good deal of their husband's as well.
- (B) To be more specific and drive home that point:

Women are responsible for 70 percent of all travel decisions, 57 percent of all consumer electronics purchases, and they buy 50 percent of all new vehicles (influencing 80 percent of overall automobile sales).

(C) The proof is in the numbers: Women account for roughly 80 percent of all consumer buying. The Center for Women’s Business Research indicates that working women and female businesswomen are the primary decision makers in households, making 95 percent of the purchasing decisions.

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

79. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Toys lay ① scattered on the floor. The glass eyes of a wooden rocking horse stared out at nothing in particular, waiting for its next rider. An incomplete jigsaw puzzle sat on the floor a few feet from the windows, its image ② faded nearly white by the southern sunlight that had moved slowly across the room every day for the past fifteen or so years. To the right of the windows, a metal shelf was packed with a large variety of dolls and ③ stuffed animals, some of them had fallen to the ground, ④ lying like corpses at a murder scene. The rest of the creatures seemed to wait, as if their dormant lives could be reactivated by someone picking them up and ⑤ offering to play.

\* dormant: 잠자는

80. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Boon Huat was outside the conference room ① waiting to be interviewed for the post of sales manager. His mind began to race as a hundred thoughts went through his mind at once. “What would they expect of me as a sales manager? Would they be kind, and would I be able to impress them, or make a fool of ② myself instead?” He kept his eyes ③ fixing on the door, waiting for it to be opened any moment. Each time a telephone nearby rang, he was startled. His heart began beating faster and faster as he listened to his shallow and rapid breathing. His mouth felt ④ dry. Quickly he rushed to the toilet. And looking into the mirror, he realised that he was sweating in the cold air-conditioned room. His hands trembled as he inspected his hair and ⑤ adjusted his tie.

81. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Boon Huat was outside the conference room waiting to be interviewed for the post of sales manager. His mind began to race as a hundred thoughts went through his mind at once.

- (A) Each time a telephone nearby rang, he was startled. His heart began beating faster and faster as he listened to his shallow and rapid breathing. His mouth felt dry. Quickly he rushed to the toilet.
- (B) And looking into the mirror, he realised that he was sweating in the cold air-conditioned room. His hands trembled as he inspected his hair and adjusted his tie.
- (C) “What would they expect of me as a sales manager? Would they be kind, and would I be able to impress them, or make a fool of myself instead?” He kept his eyes fixed on the door, waiting for it to be opened any moment.

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

82. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The beauty of the pearl, winking and flashing in the light of the little candle, dulled his brain. So lovely ① was it, so soft, and its own music came from it - its music of promise and delight, its guarantee of the future, of comfort, of security. ② Its warm light promised a pill against illness and a wall against insult. It closed a door on hunger. And as he stared at it Kino’s eyes ③ softened and his face relaxed. He could see the little image of the consecrated candle ④ reflecting in the soft surface of the pearl, and he heard again in his ears the lovely music of the undersea, the tone of the scattered green light of the sea bottom. Juana, glancing ⑤ secretly at him, saw him smile. And because they were in some way one thing and one purpose, she smiled with him.

\* consecrate: (미사에서) 봉헌하다

83. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

They were wonderfully happy. The stolen meetings and secret, tearful love letters were now things of the past. To God and man they were one; they could walk arm in arm in broad daylight and ① driving in the same carriage, and they would walk and drive so till the end of their days. Their distant paradise had descended to earth and had proved, surprisingly, to be ② filled with the things of everyday life: with jokes and teasing acts or remarks, with breakfasts and suppers, with dogs, haymaking, and sheep. Sigismund, the young husband,

had promised ③ himself that from now there should be no stone in his bride's path, nor should any shallow fall across ④ it. Lovisa, the wife, felt that now, every day and for the first time in her young life, she moved and breathed in perfect freedom because she could never have ⑤ any secret from her husband.

84. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The agony of waiting on the day of the race is almost unbearable. It is so intense ① that I used to say to myself, 'Why do I put myself through this? I don't want ever to do it again.' Yet in the subsequent high spirits of winning, the agony of the period of waiting beforehand is ② forgotten. For some athletes this tension was too great. Lennart Strand, part of the Swedish mile record-breaking team, eventually found the strain of races more ③ than he could bear. After ④ helping Arne Andersson and Gunder Hägg to their records he was forced to retire and became a concert pianist, which he found ⑤ very less stressful!

\* agony: 극도의 고통

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

Yet in the subsequent high spirits of winning, the agony of the period of waiting beforehand is forgotten.

The agony of waiting on the day of the race is almost unbearable. ( ① ) It is so intense that I used to say to myself, 'Why do I put myself through this? ( ② ) I don't want ever to do it again.' ( ③ ) For some athletes this tension was too great. Lennart Strand, part of the Swedish mile record-breaking team, eventually found the strain of races more than he could bear. ( ④ ) After helping Arne Andersson and Gunder Hägg to their records he was forced to retire and became a concert pianist, which he found much less stressful! ( ⑤ )

\* agony: 극도의 고통

86. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Some risks can be ① transferred to another company or even to the consumer. A park wanting to host a fireworks display may contract with ② another company to be responsible for the show. In this way, the park is transferring liability to the fireworks company. One method of transferring the risk to the fans ③ are the inclusion of a statement on the back of the event ticket

saying that the promoter is not responsible for any harm to the ticket holder. By ④ accepting the ticket, the attendee agrees to accept liability for possible risks. However, neither of these examples of transferring risk relieves the facility or event management from providing a ⑤ reasonably safe environment.

\* liability: 법적책임

87. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some risks can be transferred to another company or even to the consumer.

- (A) By accepting the ticket, the attendee agrees to accept liability for possible risks. However, neither of these examples of transferring risk relieve the facility or event management from providing a reasonably safe environment.
- (B) A park wanting to host a fireworks display may contract with another company to be responsible for the show. In this way, the park is transferring liability to the fireworks company.
- (C) One method of transferring the risk to the fans is the inclusion of a statement on the back of the event ticket saying that the promoter is not responsible for any harm to the ticket holder.

\* liability: 법적책임

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

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

People are social beings. We appreciate the ① company of our own kind. How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions ② vary noticeably from culture to culture. In a sparsely settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under ③ crowded conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp is arranged to ensure ④ minimum contact. Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not ⑤ lack space. Bushmen live close by choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.

\* sparsely: (인구가) 희박하게 \*\* hearth: 화덕

89. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

People are social beings. We appreciate the company of our own kind. How physically close we tolerate or enjoy the presence of others, for how long and under what conditions \_\_\_\_\_. In a sparsely settled part of the world, the Kalahari Desert, the Kung Bushmen live under crowded conditions. In a Bushman camp the average space each person has is only 188 square feet, which is far less than the 350 square feet per person regarded as the desirable standard by the American Public Health Association. Space in a Bushman camp is arranged to ensure maximum contact. Typically huts are so close that people sitting at different hearths can hand items back and forth without getting up. The desert does not lack space. Bushmen live close by choice, and they do not show symptoms of biological stress.

\* sparsely: (인구가) 희박하게 \*\* hearth: 화덕

- ① are defined differently
- ② are very difficult to find out
- ③ depend on the time of history
- ④ vary noticeably from culture to culture
- ⑤ show similar patterns all over the world

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

For example, the defensive lineman who must make his way past a blocker to make a tackle might benefit from having some level of anger.

Studies have shown that as anger increases, cognitive processing speed goes down, fine motor coordination and sensitivity to pain decrease, and muscle strength often increases. ( ① ) So for some athletes doing some tasks, anger can be helpful. ( ② ) For other tasks, anger would be a hindrance. The quarterback who needs to read the defense before deciding which receiver to throw to would likely perform better if he were not angry. ( ③ ) In fact, some research supports this thesis. ( ④ ) Players at football positions that require a lot of decision making tend to demonstrate lower levels of anger than players at positions that do not. ( ⑤ )

91. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Why do so many people dislike public speaking? Perhaps the biggest fear is exposure. Standing up in front of a large group of people, with a hundred or more pairs of eyeballs all staring in our direction can be very

intimidating. There is also the risk of losing face or making complete idiots of ourselves in a public forum. Sir George Jessel, a famous public speaker, once said, 'The human brain starts working the moment you are born and never stops until you stand up to speak in public.' But it's also important to emphasize that \_\_\_\_\_ when performing in public and this includes the greatest actors and political leaders. Winston Churchill, for example, had to overcome his fear of public speaking to become one of the greatest speakers of the 20th century.

- ① most people feel quite confident
- ② few people experience no anxiety
- ③ public speaking is helpful to building confidence
- ④ being one of the greatest leaders requires hard work
- ⑤ standing in front of people can help you deal with anxiety

92. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Why do so many people dislike public speaking? Perhaps the biggest fear is exposure.

- (A) Standing up in front of a large group of people, with a hundred or more pairs of eyeballs all staring in our direction can be very intimidating. There is also the risk of losing face or making complete idiots of ourselves in a public forum.
  - (B) But it's also important to emphasize that few people experience no anxiety when performing in public and this includes the greatest actors and political leaders. Winston Churchill, for example, had to overcome his fear of public speaking to become one of the greatest speakers of the 20th century.
  - (C) Sir George Jessel, a famous public speaker, once said, 'The human brain starts working the moment you are born and never stops until you stand up to speak in public.'
- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
  - ② (B) - (A) - (C)
  - ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
  - ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
  - ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

93. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Taking steps to keep others connected with the rational part of their brain, even in intense conflict situations, helps minimise the impact of behaviours acted out in anger. A key step is to \_\_\_\_\_. Imagine you're having a conversation with someone and you or your conversational partner is whispering and the other person is shouting. It is clear that the shouter is having by far

the more uncomfortable experience. Individuals do not usually sustain shouting for very long if the other party does not reciprocate the intensity or loudness of voice. So keep your volume down and your voice even and others will start to reciprocate.

\* reciprocate: 똑같은 방식으로 응대하다

- ① pay attention to the other person speaking
- ② react to the other person with genuine interest
- ③ respect the other person by being polite and attentive
- ④ re-enter the conversation under the tone of the other person
- ⑤ continue the conversation without any reactions to the other person

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

Imagine you're having a conversation with someone and you or your conversational partner is whispering and the other person is shouting.

Taking steps to keep others connected with the rational part of their brain, even in intense conflict situations, helps minimise the impact of behaviours acted out in anger. ( ① ) A key step is to re-enter the conversation under the tone of the other person. ( ② ) It is clear that the shouter is having by far the more uncomfortable experience. ( ③ ) Individuals do not usually sustain shouting for very long if the other party does not reciprocate the intensity or loudness of voice. ( ④ ) So keep your volume down and your voice even and others will start to reciprocate. ( ⑤ )

\* reciprocate: 똑같은 방식으로 응대하다

95. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In many industries within the service economy, competition stays very intense. This factor, when ① combined with the pressure from investors for higher returns on capital, has resulted in pressure to increase productivity and reduce costs. In many cases, managers seek to reduce labor costs by ② running leaner operations or using technology to replace humans for some tasks. An example of this was when several domestic airlines encouraged passengers to check in via the Internet, thereby ③ reduced the number of passengers who wanted to check in at the airport. They offered an incentive of 1,000 extra frequent-flyer miles to any passenger ④ who used this service. Later, they added fees for customers that accessed their services in person, but ⑤ offered the services for no cost if customers used the Internet or non-face-to-face engagement.

96. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In many industries within the service economy, competition stays very intense. This factor, when combined with the pressure from investors for higher returns on capital, has resulted in pressure to increase productivity and reduce costs. In many cases, managers seek to reduce labor costs by running leaner operations or using technology to \_\_\_\_\_. An example of this was when several domestic airlines encouraged passengers to check in via the Internet, thereby reducing the number of passengers who wanted to check in at the airport. They offered an incentive of 1,000 extra frequent-flyer miles to any passenger who used this service. Later, they added fees for customers that accessed their services in person, but offered the services for no cost if customers used the Internet or non-face-to-face engagement.

- ① recruit highly qualified people
- ② replace humans for some tasks
- ③ make the services easier to access
- ④ hire more people to the field of service
- ⑤ encourage employees to adapt new technology

97. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In many industries within the service economy, competition stays very intense.

- (A) They offered an incentive of 1,000 extra frequent-flyer miles to any passenger who used this service. Later, they added fees for customers that accessed their services in person, but offered the services for no cost if customers used the Internet or non-face-to-face engagement.
- (B) This factor, when combined with the pressure from investors for higher returns on capital, has resulted in pressure to increase productivity and reduce costs. In many cases, managers seek to reduce labor costs by running leaner operations or using technology to replace humans for some tasks.
- (C) An example of this was when several domestic airlines encouraged passengers to check in via the Internet, thereby reducing the number of passengers who wanted to check in at the airport.

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

98. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In discussing coffee varieties, it should be ① kept in mind that nearly all the coffee in the New World is

descended from just a few beans and two varieties - 'Typica' and 'Bourbon.' This extremely narrow genetic base has been crossed within ② it and with a very few other varieties. Almost no additions have come from the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of varieties ③ existing in coffee's original home, Ethiopia. Since New World coffee has been more or less the same for the past 200 years, the only factors affecting quality ④ has been cultural and climatic - not much else was possible. In turn, this led to very subtle differences in taste and to the appearance of very fine-tuned cups of coffee. ⑤ Few can tell the difference between a Jamaican Blue and a Kona coffee.

\* Kona coffee: (하와이의) 코나 커피

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

This extremely narrow genetic base has been crossed within itself and with a very few other varieties.

In discussing coffee varieties, it should be kept in mind that nearly all the coffee in the New World is descended from just a few beans and two varieties - 'Typica' and 'Bourbon.' ( ① ) Almost no additions have come from the hundreds, perhaps thousands, of varieties existing in coffee's original home, Ethiopia. ( ② ) Since New World coffee has been more or less the same for the past 200 years, the only factors affecting quality have been cultural and climatic - not much else was possible. ( ③ ) In turn, this led to very subtle differences in taste and to the appearance of very fine-tuned cups of coffee. ( ④ ) Few can tell the difference between a Jamaican Blue and a Kona coffee. ( ⑤ )

\* Kona coffee: (하와이의) 코나 커피

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

We often get instructions and tasks ① passed to us verbally. Though not always the best way, it's certainly the most common. Unfortunately, however, in the heat of the daily battle, sometimes these things can be ② remembered. So it's always a good policy to immediately make a note about any task given to you verbally. This begins your work record for the task or project and allows you to have a document to ③ remind you of it. It should be written as ④ soon as possible after it is given so the memory of the instructions are fresh and you can capture all the ⑤ detail you were provided.

101. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시

오.

We often get instructions and tasks passed to us verbally. Though not always the best way, it's certainly the most common. Unfortunately, however, in the heat of the daily battle, sometimes these things can be forgotten. So it's always a good policy to \_\_\_\_\_ about any task given to you verbally. This begins your work record for the task or project and allows you to have a document to remind you of it. It should be written as soon as possible after it is given so the memory of the instructions are fresh and you can capture all the detail you were provided.

- ① record the message
- ② write all the details
- ③ repeat what you heard
- ④ immediately make a note
- ⑤ remember as much as you can

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

However intelligently a building is designed to use natural light, it will always need ① artificial light as well, partly for the dark parts of the day and partly because there may be areas where natural light cannot reach or where it is not ② desirable. For example, in buildings that display precious artworks strong ultraviolet light is one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to ③ scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light is a possible solution. Other spaces where natural light may not be desirable ④ exclude entertainment spaces such as concert halls and theatres, where the lighting needs to ⑤ focus entirely on the performances. In the times between performances, it is possible to build excitement with a dramatic lighting scheme.

\* degradation: 변질 \*\* diffuser: 산광기

103. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

However intelligently a building is designed to use natural light, it will always need artificial light as well, partly for the dark parts of the day and partly because there may be areas where natural light cannot reach or where it is not desirable.

- (A) Other spaces where natural light may not be desirable include entertainment spaces such as concert halls and theatres, where the lighting needs to focus entirely on the performances.
- (B) In the times between performances, it is possible to build excitement with a dramatic lighting scheme.

(C) For example, in buildings that display precious artworks strong ultraviolet light is one of the chief causes of degradation, so using a series of diffusers to scatter the natural light or going for entirely artificial light is a possible solution.

\* degradation: 변질 \*\* diffuser: 산광기

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

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

In the near future, older people will become the ① norm rather than the exception. More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the ② proper steps, many of them will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way. Enjoying the longer life afforded to us by ③ old public health measures and technology means maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated. Centenarians, who ④ represent the gold standard for aging well, should be society's role models. They are our "resident experts," who can help shape the way we live. People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and managing health care costs must learn to ⑤ follow their admittedly long steps.

\* centenarian: 나이가 100세가 넘는 사람

105. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In the near future, older people will become the norm rather than the exception. More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the proper steps, many of them will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way. Enjoying the longer life afforded to us by new public health measures and technology means maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated. Centenarians, who represent the gold standard for aging well, should be society's role models. They are our "resident experts," who can \_\_\_\_\_ . People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and managing health care costs must learn to follow their admittedly long steps.

\* centenarian: 나이가 100세가 넘는 사람

- ① show the way to longevity
- ② help shape the way we live
- ③ learn from their descendents
- ④ solve the problems arising from longevity

⑤ bear the financial burden of future generation

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

Centenarians, who represent the gold standard for aging well, should be society's role models

In the near future, older people will become the norm rather than the exception. ( ① ) More than half of today's baby boomers will live past age 85, but unless they take the proper steps, many of them will bear a heavy burden of chronic disease along the way. ( ② ) Enjoying the longer life afforded to us by new public health measures and technology means maintaining a high standard of health and independence for many more years than most people ever anticipated. ( ③ ) They are our "resident experts," who can help shape the way we live. ( ④ ) People who are serious about remaining productive, enjoying life, and managing health care costs must learn to follow their admittedly long steps. ( ⑤ )

\* centenarian: 나이가 100세가 넘는 사람

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

Often the ① distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, ② new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled "basic," while more "applied" work is ③ irrelevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a ④ contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of ⑤ developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

\* convergence: 융합

108. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Often the distinction between science and technology is

said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why. For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled “basic,” while more “applied” work is relevant to \_\_\_\_\_ that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers. For a contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products. Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

\* convergence: 융합

- ① people involved in basic research
- ② the institutions for basic education
- ③ a specific group of theoretical physics
- ④ a larger network of communities of practice
- ⑤ a group of experts majoring in basic physics

109. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Often the distinction between science and technology is said to be like that between basic and applied knowledge. However, careful historical study reveals that all knowledge is applied. Thus the question turns to communities of practice, with attention to who makes what distinction, where, and why.

- (A) For a contemporary example of the convergence of knowledge and practice, consider the biotechnology industry, where fundamental processes of genetics and protein chemistry are explored with the goal of developing therapeutic products.
- (B) For example, new knowledge produced in physics might be applied to problems only of interest to theorists and thus be labeled “basic,” while more “applied” work is relevant to a larger network of communities of practice that might include health professionals, manufacturers or materials science engineers.
- (C) Is biotechnology science? Technology? Or both? A new word, technoscience, entered our language toward the end of the twentieth century to help us answer these questions and more.

\* convergence: 융합

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)

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

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

In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their work ① environment quite as much with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, and neither do the students. Likewise, though group or committee work often leads to ② positive results, some tasks are better dealt with by only one person. In both cases, the same is ③ true for the creative process of art making in school. Elementary- and middle-school art rooms should provide ④ adequate space for students to work in small groups, while accommodating ⑤ public work space as well. Sometimes, students want and/or need to work alone. This should be honored.

111. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In all honesty, teachers would not enjoy their work environment quite as much with someone constantly looking over their shoulder, and neither do the students. Likewise, though group or committee work often leads to positive results, some tasks are better dealt with by only one person. In both cases, the same is true for the creative process of art making in school. Elementary- and middle-school art rooms should provide adequate space for students to work in small groups, while \_\_\_\_\_ as well. Sometimes, students want and/or need to work alone. This should be honored.

- ① providing work space for everyone
- ② accommodating individual work space
- ③ realizing the importance of team effort
- ④ respecting the majority rather than the minority
- ⑤ widening the space for some intellectual students

112. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Ideas are abundant. A highly creative person will have a couple of good ones before he or she finishes breakfast. And because ideas are all around us in abundance, the practical people who have made enough money to finance your idea are not likely to be attracted to it unless you take certain steps to develop it and demonstrate that it is not just another “me, too” concept. You need to show that your brainstorm has the potential to generate extraordinary profit. In short, you must take



your great idea beyond its "Eureka!" phase. Just as a chemical process begins with natural material and is processed into a plastic, your idea must, as much as possible, evolve toward its predictable end. Its predictable end is the point at which the device is \_\_\_\_\_.

\* abundance: 풍부

- ① financially inappropriate to consumers
- ② considered as a means of pure exchange
- ③ most attractive to consumers and investors
- ④ profitable not to consumers but to investors
- ⑤ inefficient and degenerative to people involved

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

In short, you must take your great idea beyond its "Eureka!" phase.

Ideas are abundant. ( ① ) A highly creative person will have a couple of good ones before he or she finishes breakfast. ( ② ) And because ideas are all around us in abundance, the practical people who have made enough money to finance your idea are not likely to be attracted to it unless you take certain steps to develop it and demonstrate that it is not just another "me, too" concept. ( ③ ) You need to show that your brainstorm has the potential to generate extraordinary profit. ( ④ ) Just as a chemical process begins with natural material and is processed into a plastic, your idea must, as much as possible, evolve toward its predictable end. ( ⑤ ) Its predictable end is the point at which the device is most attractive to consumers and investors.

\* abundance: 풍부

114. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Being able to \_\_\_\_\_ is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets revolved around the earth. To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun is actually at the center of the solar system. This was a radical change in perspective - or frame. This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it. It opened up the world of astronomy and provided a new platform for inquiry. You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from

different perspectives.

- ① look at situations using different frames
- ② recognize the world in terms of convention
- ③ understand situations by the standards of the time
- ④ face the environment with an identical perspective
- ⑤ accept the theories passed on from famous scholars

115. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Being able to look at situations using different frames is critically important when tackling all types of challenges. Consider the fact that before 1543 people believed that the sun and all the planets revolved around the earth.

- (A) This was a radical change in perspective - or frame. This shift in point of view dramatically changed the way individuals thought about the universe and their individual roles within it.
  - (B) It opened up the world of astronomy and provided a new platform for inquiry. You, too, can spark a revolution by looking at the problems you face from different perspectives.
  - (C) To all those who looked to the sky, it seemed obvious that the earth was the center of the universe. But in 1543, Copernicus changed all of that by proposing that the sun is actually at the center of the solar system.
- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
  - ② (B) - (A) - (C)
  - ③ (B) - (C) - (A)
  - ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
  - ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

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

Diet has been known for many years to play a ① key role as a risk factor for chronic diseases. What is apparent at the ② global level is that great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century, inducing major ③ modifications in diet, first in industrial regions and more recently in developing countries. Traditional, largely plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a substantial content of animal-based foods. But diet, while critical to prevention, is just one risk factor. Physical ④ activity, now recognized as an increasingly important determining factor of health, is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more sedentary patterns, in developing countries as much as in ⑤ industrialized ones.

\* sedentary: 주로 앉아서 하는

117. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Diet has been known for many years to play a key role as a risk factor for chronic diseases. What is apparent at the global level is that great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century, inducing major modifications in diet, first in industrial regions and more recently in developing countries. Traditional, largely plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a substantial content of animal-based foods. But diet, while critical to prevention, is \_\_\_\_\_. Physical inactivity, now recognized as an increasingly important determining factor of health, is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more sedentary patterns, in developing countries as much as in industrialized ones.

\* sedentary: 주로 앉아서 하는

- ① considered trivial
- ② just one risk factor
- ③ all to blame for the diseases
- ④ totally irrelevant to health problems
- ⑤ the main reason of chronic diseases

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

But diet, while critical to prevention, is just one risk factor.

( ① ) Diet has been known for many years to play a key role as a risk factor for chronic diseases. ( ② ) What is apparent at the global level is that great changes have swept the entire world since the second half of the twentieth century, inducing major modifications in diet, first in industrial regions and more recently in developing countries. ( ③ ) Traditional, largely plant-based diets have been swiftly replaced by high-fat, energy-dense diets with a substantial content of animal-based foods. ( ④ ) Physical inactivity, now recognized as an increasingly important determining factor of health, is the result of a progressive shift of lifestyle towards more sedentary patterns, in developing countries as much as in industrialized ones. ( ⑤ )

\* sedentary: 주로 앉아서 하는

119. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Brenda, a young single mother, used fear and love to help her daughter.

- (A) She earned an A in the course, which inspired her to set a higher goal. She decided to earn her college degree.
- (B) In the process, she overcame a childhood fear and discovered an unlikely passion and a new career.

Brenda had always had trouble keeping up in school, and her weakest subject was always math.

(C) She enrolled in a remedial mathematics course at the local community college because she loved her daughter and feared she wouldn't be able to assist her with her homework.

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

120. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Richard Porson, a famous classical scholar, was once traveling with a young Oxford student. In an attempt to impress the ladies present, the young man let slip a Greek quotation ① which he said was from Sophocles. The professor was not taken in by the young man's bluff and, ② pulled a pocket edition of Sophocles from the folds of his coat, challenged him to find the passage in question. Not discouraged, the student said that he had made a mistake and ③ that the quotation was in fact from Euripides. To the great amusement of the young ladies, Porson immediately produced a copy of Euripides from his pocket and issued the same challenge. In the last attempt ④ to save face, the young man announced that the passage was, of course, from Aeschylus. However, on seeing the inevitable copy of Aeschylus ⑤ emerge from Porson's pocket, he finally admitted defeat. "Coachman!" he cried. "Let me out! There's a fellow here who has the whole Bodleian Library in his pocket."

\* bluff: 허세

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

Not discouraged, the student said that he had made a mistake and that the quotation was in fact from Euripides.

Richard Porson, a famous classical scholar, was once traveling with a young Oxford student. ( ① ) In an attempt to impress the ladies present, the young man let slip a Greek quotation which he said was from Sophocles. ( ② ) The professor was not taken in by the young man's bluff and, pulling a pocket edition of Sophocles from the folds of his coat, challenged him to find the passage in question. ( ③ ) To the great amusement of the young ladies, Porson immediately produced a copy of Euripides from his pocket and issued the same challenge. ( ④ ) In the last attempt to save face, the young man announced that the passage was, of course, from Aeschylus. However, on seeing the

inevitable copy of Aeschylus emerge from Porson's pocket, he finally admitted defeat. ( ⑤ ) "Coachman!" he cried. "Let me out! There's a fellow here who has the whole Bodleian Library in his pocket."

\* bluff: 허세

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

He then gave Buddy's parents a trunk full of music arrangements to take home to him.

When musician Buddy Collette was a child, his parents knew a very good musician named Dootsie Williams. ( ① ) Mr. Williams was a good man as well as a good musician. ( ② ) Buddy's father mentioned to him, "Our son is 12 and plays the saxophone," and Mr. Williams said, "I've got a lot of music. I can send you some music for him. ( ③ ) The music had all the instruments laid out - what the trombone would play, what the trumpet would play, what the saxophone would play, and so on. ( ④ ) Buddy was excited to get the music, and since he had friends who played music, he started a band and eventually played with people such as Frank Sinatra and Ella Fitzgerald. ( ⑤ )

123. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

A 79-year-old woman sought counseling to deal with her lifelong distress about her older sister, ① whom she described as a bitter, envious woman who had never been a friend to her. When the 83-year-old sister broke her hip and had other medical complications, the younger sister thought ② which this was an opportunity to be of real help and perhaps to get the recognition ③ for which she had longed for more than 75 years. Her offers were rejected, and the sister died several months later. Counseling, using life review techniques, helped the younger woman ④ mourn the loss not only of her 83-year-old sister but of the sister she wished for but had never had. For the first time, the woman realized how much thought and energy she had devoted to the distress concerning her sister. She felt that a lifelong ache had been ⑤ relieved, and now she had more energy for other people and activities.

\* mourn: 애도하다

124. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Born in Kiev, Igor Sikorsky grew up in a household ① where intellectual curiosity was encouraged. As a boy

he developed an interest in flight through ② reading the science fiction of French novelist Jules Verne and accounts of Leonardo da Vinci's designs for helicopters. After studying engineering, he failed in his attempts to make a helicopter and ③ turned to more conventional fixed-wing designs. In 1913, he constructed the world's first four-engined airplane that could fly. ④ Knowing as the Grand, it formed the prototype for the Il'ya Muromets, later adapted as a long-range bomber for World War I. In 1918, Sikorsky emigrated to the United States to escape the Bolshevik Revolution. After some years of teaching, he founded his own engineering company, ⑤ producing many successful flying boats. In the 1930s he returned to his original goal, producing the prototype of the first mass-produced helicopter in 1939.

\* prototype: 원형

125. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Emerald Amazon Explorer, specifically designed for adventures in the Amazon, is a 30-meter-long riverboat that cruises the Napo River in Ecuador.

- (A) This is an ideal way of exploring the rainforest without having to camp or even suffer from mosquitos as the ship is surrounded by flowing water and is fully air-conditioned. It aims to have only a minimal environmental and social impact by travelling up an down the river, staying as a 'temporary guest' beside the indigenous communities.
- (B) Up to 35 guests stay in comfortable cabins with private bathrooms, running hot water and even Internet and satellite TV connections. Tours vary in length from five to nine days and explore the world's largest rainforest.
- (C) Guests can see abundant wildlife, guided by experts speaking many languages, including freshwater dolphins, 500 species of bird, half a dozen species of monkeys, and butterflies.

\* indigenous: 토착의

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

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

He designed steam warships and naval big guns, on speculation, for them.

( ① ) Born in Sweden, John Ericsson served for several years in the Swedish army before moving first to England in 1826 then to the United States in 1839 to

pursue a career as a designer of machinery. ( ② ) He did pioneering work on steam engines and hot-air engines, built locomotives and fire engines, and invented range finders and instruments for depth finding. ( ③ ) He invented the screw propeller and built the first screw-powered steamship to cross the Atlantic, as well as the first ship powered by twin screws. ( ④ ) His principal income came from hot-air engines and small screw-driven steamships that he built with his friend and business partner Cornelius H. "Harry" DeLamater. ( ⑤ )

\* pioneering: 선구적인 \*\* locomotive: 기관차

127. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

When he was ten years old, Andrew Wiles became interested in the solution to the problem known as Fermat's Last Theorem.

- (A) In collaboration with his former student Richard L. Taylor, Wiles resolved all the difficulties and published the final proof in 1995.
- (B) Although he worked on other parts of mathematics while obtaining his Ph.D. at Cambridge University in 1980, he remained interested in the Fermat theorem. He began teaching mathematics at Princeton University in New Jersey in 1982.
- (C) In 1986 he learned of new results that might lead to a proof of the Fermat theorem and began a secret project to use this approach to make a proof. It took seven years of intense concentration to produce a proof, but other mathematicians pointed out flaws in his 1993 publication.

\* theorem: (수학에서의) 정리 \*\* collaboration: 공동 작업

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

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

A dentist friend of mine is ① famous for being one of the few pain-free dentists in the country. People flock from everywhere to come and see him. In his office he has a button on the dentist's chair which you can hold on to during treatment. Whenever you feel the slightest ② comfort, you can push the button and he will respond to your pain. He has ③ fewer requests for painkillers than any other dentist. The truth is that people very seldom make use of the button. The reason behind this is that, by having access to the button, people feel they have ④ control. They are not helpless and, because of that, the biggest pain-inducer of all, anxiety, ⑤ disappears.

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

The truth is that people very seldom make use of the button.

A dentist friend of mine is famous for being one of the few pain-free dentists in the country. ( ① ) People flock from everywhere to come and see him. In his office he has a button on the dentist's chair which you can hold on to during treatment. ( ② ) Whenever you feel the slightest discomfort, you can push the button and he will respond to your pain. ( ③ ) He has fewer requests for painkillers than any other dentist. ( ④ ) The reason behind this is that, by having access to the button, people feel they have control. ( ⑤ ) They are not helpless and, because of that, the biggest pain-inducer of all, anxiety, disappears.

130. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A common myth most of us intuitively accept is that there is a negative correlation between intelligence and belief: as intelligence goes up belief in superstition or magic goes down. This, in fact, turns out not to be the case, especially as you move up the IQ spectrum. When people with above-average IQ encounter claims that they know little about (which is most claims for most of us), intelligence is usually not a factor in belief, with one exception: once people commit to a belief, the smarter they are the better they are at \_\_\_\_\_. Thus, smart people believe weird things because they are skilled at defending beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reasons.

\* intuitively: 직관적으로

- ① increasing their IQs
- ② rejecting those values
- ③ weakening those views
- ④ rationalizing those beliefs
- ⑤ stimulating their intelligence

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

A common myth most of us intuitively accept is that there is a negative correlation between intelligence and belief: as intelligence goes up belief in superstition or magic goes down. This, (A), turns out not to be the case, especially as you move up the IQ spectrum. When people with above-average IQ encounter claims that they know little about (which is most claims for most of us),

intelligence is usually not a factor in belief, with one exception: once people commit to a belief, the smarter they are the better they are at rationalizing those beliefs. (B), smart people believe weird things because they are skilled at defending beliefs they arrived at for nonsmart reasons.

\* intuitively: 직관적으로

- | (A)       |       | (B)         |
|-----------|-------|-------------|
| ① however | ..... | In contrast |
| ② besides | ..... | Thus        |
| ③ in fact | ..... | In contrast |
| ④ besides | ..... | Likewise    |
| ⑤ in fact | ..... | Thus        |

132. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with \_\_\_\_\_. Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly objective. They have often decided long before the experiment is begun what they would like the result to be. This means that very often bias is (unintentionally) introduced into the experiment, the experimental procedure or the interpretation of results. It is all too easy to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right one. This can be partly avoided by conducting experiments 'blinded' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments.

- ① thorough plans and prior investigation
- ② pre-determined experimental procedure
- ③ no one's involvement during the experiment
- ④ little prejudice on the interpretation of causes
- ⑤ no possible subjective influence on the outcome

133. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientific experiments should be designed to show that your hypothesis is wrong, and should be conducted completely objectively with no possible subjective influence on the outcome.

- (A) This can be partly avoided by conducting experiments 'blinded' and by asking others to check your data or repeat experiments.
- (B) Unfortunately few, if any, scientists are truly objective. They have often decided long before the experiment is begun what they would like the result to be. This means that very often bias is (unintentionally) introduced into the experiment, the

experimental procedure or the interpretation of results.

(C) It is all too easy to justify to yourself why an experiment which does not fit with your expectations should be ignored, and why one which provides the results you 'hoped for' is the right one.

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

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

Even if you have cast-iron willpower, the mere fact that the Internet is lying in wait on your computer causes ① damage to your work performance. The very act of resisting temptations eats up concentration and leaves you mentally ② exhausted. Psychologists demonstrated this in a 2011 study. Participants at the University of Copenhagen were told to perform a computer task. Afterward, some of them were ③ allowed to watch a funny video, while the others were faced with a play button for the video, but had to resist pressing it. When ④ confronted with an additional task afterward, those who had to resist the video performed ⑤ better than those who were allowed to watch it.

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

Participants at the University of Copenhagen were told to perform a computer task.

( ① ) Even if you have cast-iron willpower, the mere fact that the Internet is lying in wait on your computer causes damage to your work performance. ( ② ) The very act of resisting temptations eats up concentration and leaves you mentally exhausted. Psychologists demonstrated this in a 2011 study. ( ③ ) Afterward, some of them were allowed to watch a funny video, while the others were faced with a play button for the video, but had to resist pressing it. ( ④ ) When confronted with an additional task afterward, those who had to resist the video performed worse than those who were allowed to watch it. ( ⑤ )

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

An edge that happy people have for building physical resources is how well they deal with ① expected, difficult events. How long can you hold your hand in a bucket of ice water? The average ② duration before the

pain gets to be too much is between sixty and ninety seconds. Rick Snyder, a professor at Kansas and one of the fathers of Positive Psychology, used this test on Good Morning America to demonstrate the effects of positive emotion on coping with ③ difficulty. He first gave a test of positive emotion to the regular cast. By quite a margin, Charles Gibson, host of Good Morning America, ④ outscored everybody. Then, before live cameras, each member of the cast put his or her hand in ice water. Everyone, except Gibson, ⑤ pulled their hands out before ninety seconds had passed. Gibson, though, just sat there grinning, and still had his hand in the bucket when a commercial break was finally called.

\* grin: 싱긋 웃다

137. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

An edge that happy people have for building physical resources is \_\_\_\_\_. How long can you hold your hand in a bucket of ice water? The average duration before the pain gets to be too much is between sixty and ninety seconds. Rick Snyder, a professor at Kansas and one of the fathers of Positive Psychology, used this test on Good Morning America to demonstrate the effects of positive emotion on coping with difficulty. He first gave a test of positive emotion to the regular cast. By quite a margin, Charles Gibson, host of Good Morning America, outscored everybody. Then, before live cameras, each member of the cast put his or her hand in ice water. Everyone, except Gibson, pulled their hands out before ninety seconds had passed. Gibson, though, just sat there grinning, and still had his hand in the bucket when a commercial break was finally called.

\* grin: 싱긋 웃다

- ① how often they encounter tragic events
- ② why coping with difficulty is important
- ③ how long they can endure their hardships
- ④ what kind of emotion is effective in pain relief
- ⑤ how well they deal with unexpected, difficult events

138. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

An edge that happy people have for building physical resources is how well they deal with unexpected, difficult events. How long can you hold your hand in a bucket of ice water?

(A) Everyone, except Gibson, pulled their hands out before ninety seconds had passed. Gibson, though, just sat there grinning, and still had his hand in the

bucket when a commercial break was finally called.

- (B) He first gave a test of positive emotion to the regular cast. By quite a margin, Charles Gibson, host of Good Morning America, outscored everybody. Then, before live cameras, each member of the cast put his or her hand in ice water.
- (C) The average duration before the pain gets to be too much is between sixty and ninety seconds. Rick Snyder, a professor at Kansas and one of the fathers of Positive Psychology, used this test on Good Morning America to demonstrate the effects of positive emotion on coping with difficulty.

\* grin: 싱긋 웃다

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

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

Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must ① believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist. But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to ② picture a pink elephant in your head. In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second that it did exist. We understand and believe in the same instant. Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this ③ necessity of acceptance for comprehension, and, writing a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as "All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of being conceived." Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in ④ believing something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from ⑤ automatic.

\* existential: 존재와 관련된

140. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist. But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to picture a pink elephant in your head. In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second that it did exist. We understand and believe in the same instant. Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this necessity of acceptance for comprehension, and, writing a hundred years before

Gilbert, William James explained the principle as “All propositions, whether attributive or existential, \_\_\_\_\_.” Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in disbelieving something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from automatic.

\* existential: 존재와 관련된

- ① eventually reveal their hidden intention
- ② get unconsciously rejected by our intuition
- ③ require us to deny their existence and importance
- ④ are processed before we intentionally accept them
- ⑤ are believed through the very fact of being conceived

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

But when you read the phrase, you just for a moment had to picture a pink elephant in your head.

( ① ) Psychologist Daniel Gilbert says that our brains must believe something in order to process it, if only for a split second. Imagine I tell you to think of pink elephants. ( ② ) You obviously know that pink elephants don't actually exist. ( ③ ) In order to realize that it couldn't exist, you had to believe for a second that it did exist. We understand and believe in the same instant. ( ④ ) Benedict de Spinoza was the first to conceive of this necessity of acceptance for comprehension, and, writing a hundred years before Gilbert, William James explained the principle as “All propositions, whether attributive or existential, are believed through the very fact of being conceived.” ( ⑤ ) Only after the conception do we effortfully engage in disbelieving something - and, as Gilbert points out, that part of the process can be far from automatic.

\* existential: 존재와 관련된

142. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Research into the impact of Twitter covers the content of the billions of messages ① found on the microblog. Such research reveals why Twitter is a valuable tool for measuring public opinion. The sentiments expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as ② accurate a measure as is found with traditional telephone surveys. One study analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and ③ found that on issues such as consumer confidence and presidential approval, opinions expressed in the tweets matched survey findings on the same topics. This result suggests that Twitter users should not be ④ considered an unusual subset of the general population, but rather a group ⑤ who opinions are (at least

collectively) fairly mainstream and representative.

\* mainstream: 주류의

143. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Research into the impact of Twitter covers the content of the billions of messages found on the microblog. Such research reveals why Twitter is a valuable tool for measuring public opinion. The sentiments expressed in the tweets regarding political issues can be as accurate a measure as is found with traditional telephone surveys. One study analyzed one billion tweets from 2008 through 2009 and found that on issues such as consumer confidence and presidential approval, opinions expressed in the tweets \_\_\_\_\_. This result suggests that Twitter users should not be considered an unusual subset of the general population, but rather a group whose opinions are (at least collectively) fairly mainstream and representative.

\* mainstream: 주류의

- ① were different from public opinions
- ② mainly represented minority opinions
- ③ widened our perspective on various themes
- ④ matched survey findings on the same topics
- ⑤ compromised minority opinions with public opinions

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

Indeed, abstracting is ① difficult for people in every discipline. Many famous novelists Mark Twain and Ernest Hemingway come to mind - have written to their editors that they ② regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts if they had had more time, the work would have been half as long. Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but needed a day to ③ prepare if he had only five minutes in which to speak. The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to ④ lengthy works as he got older, remarking, “I am over sixty now, and short poems require too much effort.” The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but learning to recognize and erase the ⑤ necessary ones.

\* manuscript: 원고

145. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Indeed, abstracting is \_\_\_\_\_. Many famous novelists Mark Twain and Ernest \_\_\_\_\_.

Hemingway come to mind - have written to their editors that they regretted the extreme length of their manuscripts if they had had more time, the work would have been half as long. Winston Churchill is supposed to have said that he could talk for a day with five minutes' notice but needed a day to prepare if he had only five minutes in which to speak. The poet Edwin Arlington Robinson shifted from writing short verse to lengthy works as he got older, remarking, "I am over sixty now, and short poems require too much effort." The essence of writing, these individuals say, is not putting words on the page but learning to recognize and erase the unnecessary ones.

\* manuscript: 원고

- ① easily done with a little effort
- ② just about summarizing the contents
- ③ usually used to save production costs
- ④ difficult for people in every discipline
- ⑤ considered unimportant by most people

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

One lesson I learned early on is that no one is good at everything. If you become unhappy because someone in a room or in your class or in your group of friends is ① smarter than you, better looking than you, or richer than you, you are bound to be unhappy all of your life because inevitably someone will be smarter, richer, etc. Each of us has some ② exceptional talent - some of us are good at one thing and not another, some ③ excel at kindness to others, some at sports, some at math, some at selling, and some at managing others. Develop your best ④ talents and do not dwell on what you are not good at. And do not become distracted by people who try to make you feel ⑤ superior just because you cannot do precisely what they can do. Eleanor Roosevelt put it well, "No one can make you feel inferior without your consent." So don't consent to it.

147. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

One lesson I learned early on is that no one is good at everything.

- (A) And do not become distracted by people who try to make you feel inferior just because you cannot do precisely what they can do. Eleanor Roosevelt put it well, "No one can make you feel inferior without your consent." So don't consent to it.
- (B) If you become unhappy because someone in a room or in your class or in your group of friends is smarter than you, better looking than you, or richer than you, you are bound to be unhappy all of your

life because inevitably someone will be smarter, richer, etc.

- (C) Each of us has some exceptional talent - some of us are good at one thing and not another, some excel at kindness to others, some at sports, some at math, some at selling, and some at managing others. Develop your best talents and do not dwell on what you are not good at.

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

148. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The fact that we've heard a claim repeated over and over again doesn't make it correct. But it can lead us to accept this claim as correct even when it's not, because we can \_\_\_\_\_. Advertisers who tell us repeatedly that "Seven of eight dentists surveyed recommended Brightshine Toothpaste above all other brands!" employ this principle without mercy. Furthermore, research shows that hearing one person express an opinion ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is as widely held as hearing 10 people express this opinion once. Hearing is often believing, especially when we hear a statement over and over again.

- ① put an emphasis on its creativity
- ② replace a claim's clarity with its vagueness
- ③ confuse a statement's familiarity with its accuracy
- ④ degrade an advertisement's effectiveness by its frequent exposure
- ⑤ widen a statement's audience with its means of communication

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

Advertisers who tell us repeatedly that "Seven of eight dentists surveyed recommended Brightshine Toothpaste above all other brands!" employ this principle without mercy.

- ( ① ) The fact that we've heard a claim repeated over and over again doesn't make it correct. ( ② ) But it can lead us to accept this claim as correct even when it's not, because we can confuse a statement's familiarity with its accuracy. ( ③ ) Furthermore, research shows that hearing one person express an opinion ("Joe Smith is the best qualified person to be President!") 10 times can lead us to assume that this opinion is as widely held as



hearing 10 people express this opinion once. ( ④ )  
Hearing is often believing, especially when we hear a statement over and over again. ( ⑤ )

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

Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are ① common to the species and those that are unique to that individual. Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an ‘instinct of sympathy’ and this would appear to be an important survival ② instinct for the species. However, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and ③ constructive, summed up in one of Freud’s favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: ‘Man is a wolf to man.’ This ‘bad-animal’ view of humans might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings. Furthermore, it ④ ignores the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. How people act appears to be largely a matter of ⑤ training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated.

\* nourish: 기르다

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

Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and those that are unique to that individual. Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an ‘instinct of sympathy’ and this would appear to be an important survival instinct for the species. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive, summed up in one of Freud’s favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: ‘Man is a wolf to man.’ This ‘bad-animal’ view of humans might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, it ignores the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. How people act appears to be largely a matter of training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated.

\* nourish: 기르다

- (A) (B)  
① However ..... Furthermore  
② However ..... In contrast  
③ Likewise ..... Furthermore

- ④ Besides ..... In contrast  
⑤ Besides ..... Otherwise

152. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Every individual has a biologically based inner nature comprised of elements that are common to the species and those that are unique to that individual. Charles Darwin referred to humans possessing an ‘instinct of sympathy’ and this would appear to be an important survival instinct for the species.

- (A) This ‘bad-animal’ view of humans might be seen as based on humans who are not at a high level rather than on the healthiest human beings.  
(B) However, much of Western thinking sees human nature as self-centered, selfish and destructive, summed up in one of Freud’s favourite quotes, which came from the Roman writer Plautus: ‘Man is a wolf to man.’  
(C) Furthermore, it ignores the mountain of evidence that humans can be cooperative and caring as well as unfriendly and uncaring. How people act appears to be largely a matter of training and of how much their animal nature is nourished or frustrated.

\* nourish: 기르다

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

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

When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a prospective partner’s temperament. Temperament refers to a person’s characteristic manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting. An effective and satisfying partnership depends on the ① compatibility of the partners’ temperaments. There is no set combination that works, but ② complementary temperaments often work well. A partner who doesn’t do well with managing emotions is a good match for one who does. A partner ③ slow to jump to conclusions works well with one who is more considered in his judgments. In contrast, partners who are inclined to be both short-tempered and impulsive are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship. If both tend to be ④ indecisive, they will have difficulty making timely decisions. If both are guided by the pursuit of ⑤ perfection, they will fall far short of their goals.

\* temperament: 기질, 성미

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

In contrast, partners who are inclined to be both short-tempered and impulsive are likely to have a stormy and unstable relationship.

When you seek a partner, you need to evaluate a prospective partner's temperament. Temperament refers to a person's characteristic manner of thinking, behaving, or reacting. ( ① ) An effective and satisfying partnership depends on the compatibility of the partners' temperaments. There is no set combination that works, but complementary temperaments often work well. ( ② ) A partner who doesn't do well with managing emotions is a good match for one who does. ( ③ ) Similarly, when filling the tank at the gas station, older A partner quick to jump to conclusions works well with one who is more considered in his judgments. ( ④ ) If both tend to be indecisive, they will have difficulty making timely decisions. ( ⑤ ) If both are guided by the pursuit of perfection, they will fall far short of their goals.

\* temperament: 기질, 성미

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

Adults provide feedback to children regarding the ① appropriateness of the ways they choose to express their emotions. Such feedback is offered through gestures, sounds, and words. For instance, when a baby's smile is ② greeted with the excited voice of the caregiver, the adult's tone serves as a social ③ reward. If this happens often, the baby will smile more frequently. If the infant's smile is consistently ignored, his or her smiling behavior will ④ increase. Likewise, when Carmen giggles out loud at a funny cartoon, her teacher laughs along with her. However, when she ⑤ laughs at another child who is struggling to recite a poem by heart, her teacher frowns slightly and shakes his head no.

\* giggle: 키득거리다

156. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Adults provide feedback to children regarding the appropriateness of the ways they choose to express their emotions.

- (A) However, when she laughs at another child who is struggling to recite a poem by heart, her teacher frowns slightly and shakes his head no.
- (B) Such feedback is offered through gestures, sounds, and words. For instance, when a baby's smile is greeted with the excited voice of the caregiver, the adult's tone serves as a social reward.

(C) If this happens often, the baby will smile more frequently. If the infant's smile is consistently ignored, his or her smiling behavior will decrease. Likewise, when Carmen giggles out loud at a funny cartoon, her teacher laughs along with her.

\* giggle: 키득거리다

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

157. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Robert Zajonc argues that smiling causes facial muscles to increase the flow of air-cooled blood to the brain, a process that ① produces a pleasant state by lowering brain temperature. Conversely, frowning decreases blood flow, producing an unpleasant state by raising temperature. To demonstrate, Zajonc and his colleagues conducted a study ② which they asked participants to repeat certain vowels 20 times each, including the sounds ah, e, u, and the German vowel ü. In the meantime, temperature changes in the forehead were ③ measured and participants reported on how they felt. As it turned out, ah and e (sounds that cause people to imitate smiling) lowered forehead temperature and ④ lifted mood, whereas u and ü (sounds that cause us to imitate frowning) increased temperature and darkened mood. In short, people need not infer how they feel. Rather, facial expressions give rise to physiological changes ⑤ that produce an emotional experience.

\* physiological: 생리적인

158. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Robert Zajonc argues that smiling causes facial muscles to increase the flow of air-cooled blood to the brain, a process that produces a pleasant state by lowering brain temperature. Conversely, frowning decreases blood flow, producing an unpleasant state by raising temperature. To demonstrate, Zajonc and his colleagues conducted a study in which they asked participants to repeat certain vowels 20 times each, including the sounds ah, e, u, and the German vowel ü. In the meantime, temperature changes in the forehead were measured and participants reported on how they felt. As it turned out, ah and e (sounds that cause people to imitate smiling) lowered forehead temperature and lifted mood, whereas u and ü (sounds that cause us to imitate frowning) increased temperature and darkened mood. In short, people need not infer how they feel. Rather, facial expressions give rise to physiological changes that \_\_\_\_\_

\* scaffold: 비계

\* physiological: 생리적인

- ① help to raise temperature
- ② involve active performances
- ③ influence the flow of blood
- ④ are irrelevant to people's mood
- ⑤ produce an emotional experience

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

In the meantime, temperature changes in the forehead were measured and participants reported on how they felt.

Robert Zajonc argues that smiling causes facial muscles to increase the flow of air-cooled blood to the brain, a process that produces a pleasant state by lowering brain temperature. ( ① ) Conversely, frowning decreases blood flow, producing an unpleasant state by raising temperature. ( ② ) To demonstrate, Zajonc and his colleagues conducted a study in which they asked participants to repeat certain vowels 20 times each, including the sounds ah, e, u, and the German vowel ü. ( ③ ) As it turned out, ah and e (sounds that cause people to imitate smiling) lowered forehead temperature and lifted mood, whereas u and ü (sounds that cause us to imitate frowning) increased temperature and darkened mood. ( ④ ) In short, people need not infer how they feel. ( ⑤ ) Rather, facial expressions give rise to physiological changes that produce an emotional experience.

\* physiological: 생리적인

160. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Michelangelo created many masterpieces, mostly on a grand scale. When Pope Julius II asked Michelangelo to design a tomb for him, Michelangelo devised a design ① calling for 40 sculptures, only a few of which were completed before Pope Julius decided not to spend any more money. Instead, he asked Michelangelo ② to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. The chapel had a rounded ceiling high above the floor. Michelangelo was insulted at ③ asking to paint a ceiling, which was not considered a very prestigious assignment. He also did not know how he could paint a ceiling so far off the ground. However, the pope insisted and Michelangelo gave in. He built a high scaffold and ④ lay on it to paint the wet ceiling plaster. He created nine different sections on the ceiling, each ⑤ telling a Biblical story, including the creation of the world.

161. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Michelangelo created many masterpieces, mostly on a grand scale. When Pope Julius II asked Michelangelo to design a tomb for him, Michelangelo devised a design calling for 40 sculptures, only a few of which were completed before Pope Julius decided not to spend any more money.

- (A) However, the pope insisted and Michelangelo gave in. He built a high scaffold and lay on it to paint the wet ceiling plaster. He created nine different sections on the ceiling, each telling a Biblical story, including the creation of the world.
- (B) Michelangelo was insulted at being asked to paint a ceiling, which was not considered a very prestigious assignment. He also did not know how he could paint a ceiling so far off the ground.
- (C) Instead, he asked Michelangelo to paint the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican. The chapel had a rounded ceiling high above the floor.

\* scaffold: 비계

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

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

I propose that the reason people enjoy the book version of a story more than the film version is that each reader ① creates the details in his or her favorite scenes. The characters - the way they look, talk, dress - and everything else in the story are guided by the writer but are constructed by the reader according to his or her ② individual tastes. Here, in effect, the reader also becomes the director and the producer and fixes everything to his or her liking. When a director converts the story into a film, however, all these rights are ③ taken from the reader, and everything is ④ constructed according to the taste of people other than the reader. The more these details are solidified in a certain way, the more the artist invades the audience's domain, and ⑤ widens the reader's imagination to what is presented to them by others. Thus, the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.

\* solidify: 굳히다

163. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

I propose that the reason people enjoy the book version

of a story more than the film version is that each reader creates the details in his or her favorite scenes. The characters - the way they look, talk, dress - and everything else in the story are guided by the writer but are constructed by the reader according to his or her individual tastes. Here, in effect, the reader also becomes the director and the producer and fixes everything to his or her liking. When a director converts the story into a film, however, \_\_\_\_\_, and everything is constructed according to the taste of people other than the reader. The more these details are solidified in a certain way, the more the artist invades the audience's domain, and confines the reader's imagination to what is presented to them by others. Thus, the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.

\* solidify: 굳히다

- ① it satisfies everyone involved
- ② people's imagination is stimulated
- ③ the reader become more interested in it
- ④ the audiences are given more flexibility
- ⑤ all these rights are taken from the reader

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

When a director converts the story into a film, however, all these rights are taken from the reader, and everything is constructed according to the taste of people other than the reader.

( ① ) I propose that the reason people enjoy the book version of a story more than the film version is that each reader creates the details in his or her favorite scenes. ( ② ) The characters - the way they look, talk, dress - and everything else in the story are guided by the writer but are constructed by the reader according to his or her individual tastes. ( ③ ) Here, in effect, the reader also becomes the director and the producer and fixes everything to his or her liking. ( ④ ) The more these details are solidified in a certain way, the more the artist invades the audience's domain, and confines the reader's imagination to what is presented to them by others. ( ⑤ ) Thus, the art, the artist, and the audience lose out.

\* solidify: 굳히다

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

We spend literally hours in each other's ① company, stroking, touching, talking, murmuring, being attentive to every ② detail of who is doing what with whom. You might think that this marks us out as a cut above the

rest of life, but you would be ③ wrong. If we have learned anything from the last thirty years of intensive research on monkeys and apes, it is that we humans are anything but ④ unique. Monkeys and apes are just as social as we are, just as intensely interested in scores of ⑤ solitary activities around them.

166. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

What characterizes the social lives of humans is the intense interest we show in each other's doings. We spend literally hours in each other's company, stroking, touching, talking, murmuring, being attentive to every detail of who is doing what with whom. You might think that this marks us out as a cut above the rest of life, but you would be wrong. If we have learned anything from the last thirty years of intensive research on monkeys and apes, it is that we humans are anything but unique. Monkeys and apes are \_\_\_\_\_, just as intensely interested in scores of social activities around them.

- ① still primitive
- ② socially isolated
- ③ more social than us
- ④ just as social as we are
- ⑤ different from us humans

167. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

What characterizes the social lives of humans is the intense interest we show in each other's doings.

- (A) You might think that this marks us out as a cut above the rest of life, but you would be wrong. If we have learned anything from the last thirty years of intensive research on monkeys and apes, it is that we humans are anything but unique.
- (B) Monkeys and apes are just as social as we are, just as intensely interested in scores of social activities around them.
- (C) We spend literally hours in each other's company, stroking, touching, talking, murmuring, being attentive to every detail of who is doing what with whom.

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

168. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

American hospitals aren't as dangerous as Kenyan minibuses, but they're ① far less safe than you'd think. Each year, about 1 out of every 20 hospitalized patients

contracts an infection in a U.S. hospital, and the resulting toll is very ② surprising: 99,000 annual deaths and a yearly cost of upward of \$40 billion. The most cost-effective way to prevent these infections ③ are for doctors, nurses, and other health care professionals to ④ regularly wash their hands. But the frequency of hand washing in U.S. hospitals is astonishingly low. And many of the efforts to get more people ⑤ washing their hands more often have been sadly ineffective.

\* toll: 사상자수

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

But the frequency of hand washing in U.S. hospitals is astonishingly low.

( ① ) American hospitals aren't as dangerous as Kenyan minibuses, but they're far less safe than you'd think. ( ② ) Each year, about 1 out of every 20 hospitalized patients contracts an infection in a U.S. hospital, and the resulting toll is very surprising: 99,000 annual deaths and a yearly cost of upward of \$40 billion. ( ③ ) The most cost-effective way to prevent these infections is for doctors, nurses, and other health care professionals to regularly wash their hands. ( ④ ) And many of the efforts to get more people washing their hands more often have been sadly ineffective. ( ⑤ )

\* toll: 사상자수

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

We can see the occasional ① clash between compassion and morality in the lab. Experiments by the psychologist C. Daniel Batson and his colleagues find that being asked to adopt someone else's perspective makes participants ② less likely to favor that person over others. For example, they are more prone to move a suffering girl ahead of everyone else on a waiting list for a lifesaving procedure. This is ③ compassionate, but it's not moral, since this sort of decision should be based on objective and fair procedures, not on who ④ causes the most intense emotional reaction. Part of being a good person, then, involves ⑤ overriding one's compassion, not cultivating it.

\* prone to: ~하는 경향이 있는

171. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We can see the occasional clash between compassion and morality in the lab. Experiments by the psychologist C. Daniel Batson and his colleagues find that being asked to adopt someone else's perspective makes participants more likely to favor that person over others. For example, they are more prone to move a suffering girl ahead of everyone else on a waiting list for a lifesaving procedure. This is compassionate, but it's not moral, since this sort of decision should be based on objective and fair procedures, not on who causes the most intense emotional reaction. Part of being a good person, then, involves \_\_\_\_\_.

\* prone to: ~하는 경향이 있는

- ① preferring one's sympathy to principles
② replacing one's morality with compassion
③ respecting one's emotion, not suppressing it
④ overriding one's compassion, not cultivating it
⑤ valuing not only one's feelings, but also ethics

172. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

We can see the occasional clash between compassion and morality in the lab.

- (A) For example, they are more prone to move a suffering girl ahead of everyone else on a waiting list for a lifesaving procedure.
(B) Experiments by the psychologist C. Daniel Batson and his colleagues find that being asked to adopt someone else's perspective makes participants more likely to favor that person over others.
(C) This is compassionate, but it's not moral, since this sort of decision should be based on objective and fair procedures, not on who causes the most intense emotional reaction. Part of being a good person, then, involves overriding one's compassion, not cultivating it.

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

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

Children of Native American parents are traditionally socialized through an ① extensive network of relatives. Along with grandparents, uncles and aunts participate with parents in child care, ② supervision of children, and assurance of love, and cousins are thus considered as close as siblings. Members of this extended family also teach children their tribal values and beliefs along with traditions and ③ rituals. Reflecting a group-oriented culture, the values of cooperation and sharing are

emphasized, while competitive behavior is ④ encouraged. Children and adolescents are further encouraged to participate in tribal ceremonies and ⑤ develop an appreciation for their cultural heritage.

174. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Children of Native American parents are traditionally socialized through \_\_\_\_\_. Along with grandparents, uncles and aunts participate with parents in child care, supervision of children, and assurance of love, and cousins are thus considered as close as siblings. Members of this extended family also teach children their tribal values and beliefs along with traditions and rituals. Reflecting a group-oriented culture, the values of cooperation and sharing are emphasized, while competitive behavior is discouraged. Children and adolescents are further encouraged to participate in tribal ceremonies and develop an appreciation for their cultural heritage.

- ① the education within the family
- ② their friendship with the elderly
- ③ an extensive network of relatives
- ④ qualified institutions with the society
- ⑤ widely accepted principles of discipline

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

Members of this extended family also teach children their tribal values and beliefs along with traditions and rituals.

( ① ) Children of Native American parents are traditionally socialized through an extensive network of relatives. ( ② ) Along with grandparents, uncles and aunts participate with parents in child care, supervision of children, and assurance of love, and cousins are thus considered as close as siblings. ( ③ ) Reflecting a group-oriented culture, the values of cooperation and sharing are emphasized, while competitive behavior is discouraged. ( ④ ) Children and adolescents are further encouraged to participate in tribal ceremonies and develop an appreciation for their cultural heritage. ( ⑤ )

176. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

History shows that new communications technologies strengthen some forms of interpersonal communication while ① disrupted others. The advent of the Internet has the potential for bringing about a situation ② in which everyone is our neighbor in a small, electronically

mediated global village. The virtual communities that have formed on the Internet ③ are an initial indication that new types of human relationships may be ④ created. However, there is also the danger that the world could evolve into an ⑤ extremely divided postmodern society in which chaos dominates. Information technologies may also lower the sense of social presence we experience when we talk to people face to face.

\* disrupt: 지장을 주다 \*\* chaos: 대혼란

177. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

History shows that new communications technologies strengthen some forms of \_\_\_\_\_. while disrupting others. The advent of the Internet has the potential for bringing about a situation in which everyone is our neighbor in a small, electronically mediated global village. The virtual communities that have formed on the Internet are an initial indication that new types of human relationships may be created. However, there is also the danger that the world could evolve into an extremely divided postmodern society in which chaos dominates. Information technologies may also lower the sense of social presence we experience when we talk to people face to face.

\* disrupt: 지장을 주다 \*\* chaos: 대혼란

- ① impersonal contact
- ② one-way relationships
- ③ collective communities
- ④ international unification
- ⑤ interpersonal communication

178. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

History shows that new communications technologies strengthen some forms of interpersonal communication while disrupting others. The advent of the Internet has the potential for bringing about a situation in which everyone is our neighbor in a small, electronically mediated global village.

- (A) The virtual communities that have formed on the Internet are an initial indication that new types of human relationships may be created.
- (B) Information technologies may also lower the sense of social presence we experience when we talk to people face to face.
- (C) However, there is also the danger that the world could evolve into an extremely divided postmodern society in which chaos dominates.

\* disrupt: 지장을 주다 \*\* chaos: 대혼란

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

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

Numerical reasoning becomes ① easier when you visualize mathematical concepts. Quite famously, Einstein once claimed that his thinking process took place through visualization and that he very rarely thought in words at all. Crucially, brain scans show that during calculations activity is not merely ② confined to the left hemisphere, but is also present in the visual, auditory, and motor areas of the brain. Furthermore, graph-reading and geometry by heir nature require you to use your visual skills to understand ③ complex numerical data, which immediately involves regions of the right temporal lobe. What we do know is that when a math problem is presented ④ visually, it becomes clearer, more accessible, and the brain is more ⑤ incapable of recalling the knowledge later on.

\* auditory: 청각의 \* temporal lobe: (뇌의) 측두엽

180. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Numerical reasoning becomes easier when \_\_\_\_\_. Quite famously, Einstein once claimed that his thinking process took place through visualization and that he very rarely thought in words at all. Crucially, brain scans show that during calculations activity is not merely confined to the left hemisphere, but is also present in the visual, auditory, and motor areas of the brain. Furthermore, graph-reading and geometry by heir nature require you to use your visual skills to understand complex numerical data, which immediately involves regions of the right temporal lobe. What we do know is that when a math problem is presented visually, it becomes clearer, more accessible, and the brain is more capable of recalling the knowledge later on.

\* auditory: 청각의 \* temporal lobe: (뇌의) 측두엽

- ① your brain is positively activated
- ② mathematics is applied to your life
- ③ you visualize mathematical concepts
- ④ you learn mathematics with your five senses
- ⑤ you get constantly stimulated by numerical data

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

Furthermore, graph-reading and geometry by heir nature require you to use your visual skills to understand complex numerical data, which immediately involves regions of the right temporal lobe.

( ① ) Numerical reasoning becomes easier when you visualize mathematical concepts. ( ② ) Quite famously, Einstein once claimed that his thinking process took place through visualization and that he very rarely thought in words at all. ( ③ ) Crucially, brain scans show that during calculations activity is not merely confined to the left hemisphere, but is also present in the visual, auditory, and motor areas of the brain. ( ④ ) What we do know is that when a math problem is presented visually, it becomes clearer, more accessible, and the brain is more capable of recalling the knowledge later on. ( ⑤ )

\* auditory: 청각의 \* temporal lobe: (뇌의) 측두엽

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

While fat is essential to any child's diet, the type of fat does make a ① difference. A lot of research has looked into the role of fat in health, and while choosing better fats is more ② critical for adults who need to worry about chronic diseases, making a healthy start with the best fats is also important for children. The developing bodies of children have different fat ③ requirements than adults, because fats are used in constructing new tissues. At the same time, establishing good habits by ④ consuming excess fat (especially saturated and trans fats) is important for a child's future health. While infants and young toddlers need more fat in their diet, children over two or three years of age should start eating the kinds of healthy fats that are ⑤ recommended for adults.

\* saturated fat: 포화 지방 \*\* toddler: 걸음마를 배우는 아이

183. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

While fat is essential to any child's diet, the type of fat does make a difference. A lot of research has looked into the role of fat in health, and while choosing better fats is more critical for adults who need to worry about chronic diseases, \_\_\_\_\_ is also important for children. The developing bodies of children have different fat requirements than adults, because fats are used in constructing new tissues. At the same time, establishing good habits by avoiding excess

fat (especially saturated and trans fats) is important for a child's future health. While infants and young toddlers need more fat in their diet, children over two or three years of age should start eating the kinds of healthy fats that are recommended for adults.

\* saturated fat: 포화 지방 \*\* toddler: 걸음마를 배우는 아이

- ① reducing the intake of fats
- ② providing children with enough fats
- ③ taking fats alongside other nutrients
- ④ making a healthy start with the best fats
- ⑤ eating as many fat-free foods as possible

184. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

While fat is essential to any child's diet, the type of fat does make a difference.

- (A) While infants and young toddlers need more fat in their diet, children over two or three years of age should start eating the kinds of healthy fats that are recommended for adults.
- (B) The developing bodies of children have different fat requirements than adults, because fats are used in constructing new tissues. At the same time, establishing good habits by avoiding excess fat (especially saturated and trans fats) is important for a child's future health.
- (C) A lot of research has looked into the role of fat in health, and while choosing better fats is more critical for adults who need to worry about chronic diseases, making a healthy start with the best fats is also important for children.

\* saturated fat: 포화 지방 \*\* toddler: 걸음마를 배우는 아이

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

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

Global warming has been driven by the enormous growth in energy use which has gone hand in hand with the rise in human population over the last half century in particular. Yet it's the way energy is used that is a ① problem, not the sheer number of people. In fact, quite a small proportion of people in the developed world are responsible for the massive energy ② consumption that has started the global warming ball rolling. Most of the world's population has played very ③ much part as yet. So even a dramatic fall in the world's population would not necessarily ④ ease the problem of global warming - unless the remaining few changed their consumption patterns. And a rise in the world population does not

necessarily have to ⑤ bring further global warming.

186. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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- ① switched to solar energy sources
- ② tried to reproduce less offsprings
- ③ changed their consumption patterns
- ④ helped those in developing countries
- ⑤ took part in the generation of energy

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

Yet it's the way energy is used that is a problem, not the sheer number of people.

Global warming has been driven by the enormous growth in energy use which has gone hand in hand with the rise in human population over the last half century in particular. ( ① ) In fact, quite a small proportion of people in the developed world are responsible for the massive energy consumption that has started the global warming ball rolling. ( ② ) Most of the world's population has played very little part as yet. ( ③ ) So even a dramatic fall in the world's population would not necessarily ease the problem of global warming - unless the remaining few changed their consumption patterns. ( ④ ) And a rise in the world population does not necessarily have to bring further global warming. ( ⑤ )

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

As people began to ① settle in one place instead of ranging over wide areas in search of food, they began to realize that in order to have food year-round, methods of ② storing food had to be developed. One of the first



methods was the storage of fruit juice, such as grape juice. They noticed that as the juice began to ③ spoil a change occurred in the juice. This process later became known as fermentation. They discovered that if the fermentation process could be halted at the correct time, the juice could be stored in a ④ usable state. This was the beginning of the wine industry. As with the processing of cheese, new methods born from these discoveries led to newer and ⑤ worse products.

\* fermentation: 발효

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

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

Psychologist Benjamin Bloom found that the first steps toward high achievement begin when parents ① expose their children to music, swimming, scientific ideas, and so forth, “just for fun.” At first, many of the children had very ② ordinary skills. One Olympic swimmer, for instance, remembers repeatedly losing races as a 10-year-old. At some point, however, the children began to ③ passively cultivate their abilities. Before long, parents noticed the child’s rapid progress and found an expert instructor or coach. After more ④ successes, the young people began “living” for their talent and practiced many hours daily. This continued for many years before they reached truly ⑤ outstanding heights of achievement.

191. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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- ① they found themselves incompetent
- ② they faced unexpected obstacles along the way
- ③ they specialized in just one field of profession
- ④ they reached truly outstanding heights of achievement
- ⑤ their attempts to succeed turned out to be meaningless

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

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193. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many things motivate human beings: the need for food, the need for shelter, the need to eat ice cream while watching late-night television (obviously some needs are more fundamental than others). After primary needs such as food and shelter ① is satisfied, the need to belong is among the strongest of human motivations. People go to extraordinary lengths to connect with others, be liked by others, and ② belong to groups. These needs might have arisen from evolutionary pressures; our ancestors who were excluded from social groups often died because they found it ③ difficult to hunt, gather, and defend themselves against predators with only an army of one.

In addition, people excluded from groups were, almost by definition, unlikely to reproduce ④ themselves. Thus the solitary hunters were, most likely, no one's ancestors, even if they ⑤ did manage to live out a normal lifespan.

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

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

A perceptually subjective view gives the audience a closer ① awareness of what a character is experiencing. Filmmakers may use this technique if they want the audience to feel a stronger sense of ② connection with a character. For example, in Joel and Ethan Coen's gangster drama Miller's Crossing, creative editing makes the audience ③ experience the sudden disorientation of being knocked out and then waking up in a confused state. The entire screen goes black as the lead character, Tom Reagan, is knocked ④ conscious, so that the audience is effectively 'blacked out' as well. The rest of the scene is not shown until Tom comes around. The audience therefore has a degree of perceptual ⑤ subjectivity in this scene because it sees only what Tom sees and not the events that occur while he is unconscious.

\* disorientation: (정신적) 혼미

196. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

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\* disorientation: (정신적) 혼미

- ① focus on various characters' situations
- ② deeply connect with the movie's genre
- ③ become isolated from the plot of the movie
- ④ become subjective about the theme of the movie
- ⑤ feel a stronger sense of connection with a character

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

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A perceptually subjective view gives the audience a closer awareness of what a character is experiencing. ( ① ) Filmmakers may use this technique if they want the audience to feel a stronger sense of connection with a character. ( ② ) The entire screen goes black as the lead character, Tom Reagan, is knocked unconscious, so that the audience is effectively 'blacked out' as well. ( ③ ) The rest of the scene is not shown until Tom comes around. ( ④ ) The audience therefore has a degree of perceptual subjectivity in this scene because it sees only what Tom sees and not the events that occur while he is unconscious. ( ⑤ )

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

Let's move on to the concept of how we ① create our own reality. A good example is exam tension. This is a very common stress that has a clear cause: mild tension or anxiety is normal during an exam. It helps students ② improve their focus and pace. But when this stress is

severe, students may experience negative thoughts or beliefs such as ‘I will fail’ or ‘I can’t remember anything.’ These thoughts can often create ③ physical symptoms such as fear, sleep loss, lack of appetite, nausea, restlessness, frequent urination, headaches, aggression, irritability and dizziness. This can in turn have a ④ severe impact on performance. For some, the fear will become real and they will indeed fail the exam and thus confirm their ⑤ positive beliefs. In other words, fear can create precisely what we don’t want.

\* nausea: 메스꺼움 \*\* urination: 배뇨

199. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Let’s move on to the concept of how we create our own reality. A good example is exam tension. This is a very common stress that has a clear cause: mild tension or anxiety is normal during an exam. It helps students improve their focus and pace. But when this stress is severe, students may experience negative thoughts or beliefs such as ‘I will fail’ or ‘I can’t remember anything.’ These thoughts can often create physical symptoms such as fear, sleep loss, lack of appetite, nausea, restlessness, frequent urination, headaches, aggression, irritability and dizziness. This can in turn have a severe impact on performance. For some, the fear will become real and they will indeed fail the exam and \_\_\_\_\_ . In other words, fear can create precisely what we don’t want.

\* nausea: 메스꺼움 \*\* urination: 배뇨

- ① realize the power of positivity
- ② figure out their health problems
- ③ admit their thoughts were wrong
- ④ thus confirm their negative beliefs
- ⑤ find out their ability to recover from hardships

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

This can in turn have a severe impact on performance.

Let’s move on to the concept of how we create our own reality. ( ① ) A good example is exam tension. This is a very common stress that has a clear cause: mild tension or anxiety is normal during an exam. ( ② ) It helps students improve their focus and pace. But when this stress is severe, students may experience negative thoughts or beliefs such as ‘I will fail’ or ‘I can’t remember anything.’ ( ③ ) These thoughts can often create physical symptoms such as fear, sleep loss, lack of

appetite, nausea, restlessness, frequent urination, headaches, aggression, irritability and dizziness. ( ④ ) For some, the fear will become real and they will indeed fail the exam and thus confirm their negative beliefs. ( ⑤ ) In other words, fear can create precisely what we don’t want.

\* nausea: 메스꺼움 \*\* urination: 배뇨

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

Eventually I noticed that the barnacles themselves were moving.

I’ve probably spent months of my life exploring beaches and tide pools, but there is always something new. ( ① ) One day I heard a low-level, constant, scraping noise. I looked around. No one else on the beach, no birds or large animals in sight. ( ② ) What could it be? It sounded like it was coming from the rocks, so I looked closer. ( ③ ) They were stuck to the rock, so they couldn’t actually go anywhere, but hundreds of them were rotating in circles inside their shells. ( ④ ) They appeared to be scraping the insides of their shells. ( ⑤ ) I don’t know why perhaps to clean them or to make them bigger but, amazingly, the sound came from their scraping.

\* barnacle: 따개비

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

We often think of science as exploration and experiment. Classrooms that represent only this view of science, however, fail to catch an ① essential feature of science: evidence-based explanation. When scientists encounter patterns in the world, they construct theories to explain them. What does it mean to explain something in science? Explanation is ② less than summarizing the data that have been collected. Explanations tell why phenomena occur. They involve a ③ leap of imagination. Scientists explain by building and testing models of how the world works. Scientific explanations emphasize evidence and ④ employ accepted principles. For example, different states of matter are explained by the arrangement and movement of molecules. The best explanations are the simplest and take into account the ⑤ most evidence. The central role of explanation in science should be part of the classroom activities.

\* molecule: 분자

203. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We often think of science as exploration and experiment. Classrooms that represent only this view of science, however, fail to catch an essential feature of science: evidence-based explanation. When scientists encounter patterns in the world, they construct theories to explain them. What does it mean to explain something in science? Explanation is more than summarizing the data that have been collected. Explanations tell why phenomena occur. They involve a leap of imagination. Scientists explain by building and testing models of how the world works. Scientific explanations \_\_\_\_\_ . For example, different states of matter are explained by the arrangement and movement of molecules. The best explanations are the simplest and take into account the most evidence. The central role of explanation in science should be part of the classroom activities.

\* molecule: 분자

- ① experiment based on experiences
- ② focus on what and how rather than why
- ③ pay attention to the results of experiment
- ④ neglect evidence that seems too complicated
- ⑤ emphasize evidence and employ accepted principles

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

We often think of science as exploration and experiment. Classrooms that represent only this view of science, \_\_\_\_\_ (A), fail to catch an essential feature of science: evidence-based explanation. When scientists encounter patterns in the world, they construct theories to explain them. What does it mean to explain something in science? Explanation is more than summarizing the data that have been collected. Explanations tell why phenomena occur. They involve a leap of imagination. Scientists explain by building and testing models of how the world works. Scientific explanations emphasize evidence and employ accepted principles. \_\_\_\_\_ (B), different states of matter are explained by the arrangement and movement of molecules. The best explanations are the simplest and take into account the most evidence. The central role of explanation in science should be part of the classroom activities.

\* molecule: 분자

- |                           |     |
|---------------------------|-----|
| (A)                       | (B) |
| ① however …… Otherwise    |     |
| ② likewise …… In contrast |     |
| ③ however …… For example  |     |

- ④ besides …… In contrast
- ⑤ besides …… For example

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

Classrooms that represent only this view of science, however, fail to catch an essential feature of science: evidence-based explanation.

We often think of science as exploration and experiment. ( ① ) When scientists encounter patterns in the world, they construct theories to explain them. What does it mean to explain something in science? ( ② ) Explanation is more than summarizing the data that have been collected. Explanations tell why phenomena occur. They involve a leap of imagination. ( ③ ) Scientists explain by building and testing models of how the world works. Scientific explanations emphasize evidence and employ accepted principles. ( ④ ) For example, different states of matter are explained by the arrangement and movement of molecules. The best explanations are the simplest and take into account the most evidence. ( ⑤ ) The central role of explanation in science should be part of the classroom activities.

\* molecule: 분자

206. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Rene Descartes is the French philosopher ① who wrote the famous line “I think, therefore I am.” Fortunately for psychology, this was not his only contribution. In Descartes’ time, many people assumed that human behavior was ② governing entirely by free will or “reason.” Descartes disputed this notion and proposed a dualistic model of human nature. On the one hand, he claimed, we have a body that functions like a machine and ③ produces automatic, involuntary behaviors in response to external stimulation (such as coughing in response to dust). On the other hand, we have a mind that has free will and produces behaviors ④ that we regard as voluntary (such as choosing what to eat for dinner). Thus, Descartes’ notion of mind-body dualism proposes that some human behaviors are automatic reactions that are driven by external stimulation, while ⑤ other behaviors are freely chosen and controlled by the mind.

\* dualism: 이원론

207. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Rene Descartes is the French philosopher who wrote the famous line “I think, therefore I am.” Fortunately for psychology, this was not his only contribution. In Descartes’ time, many people assumed that human behavior was governed entirely by free will or “reason.” Descartes disputed this notion and proposed a dualistic model of human nature. On the one hand, he claimed, we have a body that functions like a machine and produces automatic, involuntary behaviors in response to external stimulation (such as coughing in response to dust). On the other hand, we have a mind that has free will and produces behaviors that we regard as voluntary (such as choosing what to eat for dinner). Thus, Descartes’ notion of mind-body dualism proposes that some human behaviors are automatic reactions that are driven by external stimulation, while other behaviors are

\* dualism: 이원론

- ① rationally decided and logically managed
- ② freely chosen and controlled by the mind
- ③ randomly picked out and intuitively done
- ④ intentionally selected and automatically regulated
- ⑤ involuntary involved and unconsciously conducted

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

On the other hand, we have a mind that has free will and produces behaviors that we regard as voluntary (such as choosing what to eat for dinner).

Rene Descartes is the French philosopher who wrote the famous line “I think, therefore I am.” ( ① ) Fortunately for psychology, this was not his only contribution. ( ② ) In Descartes’ time, many people assumed that human behavior was governed entirely by free will or “reason.” ( ③ ) Descartes disputed this notion and proposed a dualistic model of human nature. ( ④ ) On the one hand, he claimed, we have a body that functions like a machine and produces automatic, involuntary behaviors in response to external stimulation (such as coughing in response to dust). ( ⑤ ) Thus, Descartes’ notion of mind-body dualism proposes that some human behaviors are automatic reactions that are driven by external stimulation, while other behaviors are freely chosen and controlled by the mind.

\* dualism: 이원론

209. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The most effective leaders are those who ① is in touch with their leadership stories. This is in part because, as

Gail Sheehy once said, the story we tell to ② ourselves “becomes the story we are living.” The story itself shapes our attitudes, actions and reactions. When we know our stories, we know ourselves. Stories, however, are ③ equally important because they allow other people to know us. Stories create real, human connections by ④ allowing others to get inside our minds and our lives. With their human leading characters, dramas, and climaxes, they engage listeners on an emotional and intuitive level that is rarely ⑤ touched by the purely rational argument.

\* intuitive: 직관적인

210. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The most effective leaders are those who are in touch with their leadership stories. This is in part because, as Gail Sheehy once said, the story we tell to ourselves “becomes the story we are living.” The story itself shapes our attitudes, actions and reactions. When we know our stories, we know ourselves. Stories, however, are equally important because they allow other people to know us. Stories create real, human connections by \_\_\_\_\_ . With their human leading characters, dramas, and climaxes, they engage listeners on an emotional and intuitive level that is rarely touched by the purely rational argument.

\* intuitive: 직관적인

- ① showing others what our purpose is
- ② encouraging others to criticize our faults
- ③ enabling others to reasonably judge our lives
- ④ preventing others from interrupting our own world
- ⑤ allowing others to get inside our minds and our lives

211. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most effective leaders are those who are in touch with their leadership stories.

- (A) With their human leading characters, dramas, and climaxes, they engage listeners on an emotional and intuitive level that is rarely touched by the purely rational argument.
- (B) When we know our stories, we know ourselves. Stories, however, are equally important because they allow other people to know us. Stories create real, human connections by allowing others to get inside our minds and our lives.
- (C) This is in part because, as Gail Sheehy once said, the story we tell to ourselves “becomes the story we are living.” The story itself shapes our attitudes, actions and reactions.

\* intuitive: 직관적인

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

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

Walk into a typical preschool classroom and what are you likely to find? A ① variety of learning centers and materials, such as an art table, a nature area, blocks, a math area, a reading corner, and a writing table, among others. Despite the ② diversity suggested by this arrangement, much of the assessment of children's cognitive development has focused on two symbolic domains: language and mathematics. This conception of development is based on ③ traditional notions of intelligence that take a unitary view of the human mind. This model has had enormous impact not just on the way children are viewed in school but on Western thinking about intelligence in general. Children who do not exhibit ④ competence in language and logic are often identified as at-risk for school failure. Some of these children may eventually fall through the cracks of the educational system if their strengths in other areas go ⑤ recognized.

\* unitary: 단일의

213. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Walk into a typical preschool classroom and what are you likely to find? A variety of learning centers and materials, such as an art table, a nature area, blocks, a math area, a reading corner, and a writing table, among others. Despite the diversity suggested by this arrangement, much of the assessment of children's cognitive development has focused on two symbolic domains: language and mathematics. This conception of development is based on traditional notions of intelligence that take a unitary view of the human mind. This model has had enormous impact not just on the way children are viewed in school but on Western thinking about intelligence in general. Children who \_\_\_\_\_ are often identified as at-risk for school failure. Some of these children may eventually fall through the cracks of the educational system if their strengths in other areas go unrecognized.

\* unitary: 단일의

- ① show a variety of talents in art
- ② care about academic achievements
- ③ excel in both linguistics and reasoning
- ④ prefer language to mathematical lessons

- ⑤ do not exhibit competence in language and logic

214. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Walk into a typical preschool classroom and what are you likely to find? A variety of learning centers and materials, such as an art table, a nature area, blocks, a math area, a reading corner, and a writing table, among others.

- (A) Despite the diversity suggested by this arrangement, much of the assessment of children's cognitive development has focused on two symbolic domains: language and mathematics.
- (B) Children who do not exhibit competence in language and logic are often identified as at-risk for school failure. Some of these children may eventually fall through the cracks of the educational system if their strengths in other areas go unrecognized.
- (C) This conception of development is based on traditional notions of intelligence that take a unitary view of the human mind. This model has had enormous impact not just on the way children are viewed in school but on Western thinking about intelligence in general.

\* unitary: 단일의

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

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

The social scientist George Vaillant suggests that faith comes from the ① emotion of trust, while belief - which may come from the six senses - is really a cognition. We all have faith or trust in something. Even nonbelievers have ② faith in their mind, in nature, in the universe, or in some other kind of thing. We tend to associate faith with religious discussions, but there are all kinds of ways to ③ distinguish between faith and belief. For example, I might stand at the bottom of a rock-climbing wall and tell someone, "I believe in the rock-climbing techniques I've Just been taught." But when I'm fifty feet up that wall, I may be thinking (if not saying), "I have faith in these rock-climbing techniques." Maybe faith is about holding belief with ④ insufficient confidence to take action, even when the outcome is not known. Depending upon how we use our ⑤ intellect, we may never climb the wall at all.

216. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The social scientist George Vaillant suggests that faith comes from the emotion of trust, while belief - which may come from the six senses - is really a cognition. We all have faith or trust in something. Even nonbelievers have faith in their mind, in nature, in the universe, or in some other kind of thing. We tend to associate faith with religious discussions, but there are all kinds of ways to \_\_\_\_\_. For example, I might stand at the bottom of a rock-climbing wall and tell someone, "I believe in the rock-climbing techniques I've Just been taught." But when I'm fifty feet up that wall, I may be thinking (if not saying), "I have faith in these rock-climbing techniques." Maybe faith is about holding belief with enough confidence to take action, even when the outcome is not known. Depending upon how we use our intellect, we may never climb the wall at all.

- ① turn faith into belief
- ② replace faith with belief
- ③ confuse faith with belief
- ④ distinguish between faith and belief
- ⑤ discriminate between faith and belief

217. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The social scientist George Vaillant suggests that faith comes from the emotion of trust, while belief - which may come from the six senses - is really a cognition.

- (A) For example, I might stand at the bottom of a rock-climbing wall and tell someone, "I believe in the rock-climbing techniques I've Just been taught." But when I'm fifty feet up that wall, I may be thinking (if not saying), "I have faith in these rock-climbing techniques."
- (B) We all have faith or trust in something. Even nonbelievers have faith in their mind, in nature, in the universe, or in some other kind of thing. We tend to associate faith with religious discussions, but there are all kinds of ways to distinguish between faith and belief.
- (C) Maybe faith is about holding belief with enough confidence to take action, even when the outcome is not known. Depending upon how we use our intellect, we may never climb the wall at all.

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

218. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Researchers have evidence that suggests that helping by

children really is motivated by genuine care for others. My colleagues conducted an experiment ① which an adult played with a three-year-old and asked him or her to hand over certain objects for certain tasks. For example, the adult had a pitcher of water next to her and ② asked the child, "Can you hand me the cup so that I can pour the water?" When the object ③ requested was suitable - an unbroken cup, for example - children usually handed it over. But sometimes the object requested was unsuited for the task, such as a cup with a crack in it. The researchers found ④ that children often ignored the requested item and reached for a suitable one, such as an intact cup in another part of the room. So the children weren't just dumbly complying with the adult; they wanted to actually help her ⑤ complete the task.

\* intact: 온전한

219. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Researchers have evidence that suggests that helping by children really is motivated by \_\_\_\_\_. My colleagues conducted an experiment in which an adult played with a three-year-old and asked him or her to hand over certain objects for certain tasks. For example, the adult had a pitcher of water next to her and asked the child, "Can you hand me the cup so that I can pour the water?" When the object requested was suitable - an unbroken cup, for example - children usually handed it over. But sometimes the object requested was unsuited for the task, such as a cup with a crack in it. The researchers found that children often ignored the requested item and reached for a suitable one, such as an intact cup in another part of the room. So the children weren't just dumbly complying with the adult; they wanted to actually help her complete the task.

\* intact: 온전한

- ① pretentious actions
- ② involuntary campaigns
- ③ genuine care for others
- ④ compliance with the reality
- ⑤ the reluctance to help others

220. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Researchers have evidence that suggests that helping by children really is motivated by genuine care for others.

- (A) When the object requested was suitable - an unbroken cup, for example - children usually handed

it over. But sometimes the object requested was unsuited for the task, such as a cup with a crack in it.

- (B) My colleagues conducted an experiment in which an adult played with a three-year-old and asked him or her to hand over certain objects for certain tasks. For example, the adult had a pitcher of water next to her and asked the child, "Can you hand me the cup so that I can pour the water?"
- (C) The researchers found that children often ignored the requested item and reached for a suitable one, such as an intact cup in another part of the room. So the children weren't just dumbly complying with the adult; they wanted to actually help her complete the task.

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

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

The power of physics has been due to the fact that it is a very ① definite science, which has profoundly altered daily life. But this alteration has proceeded by operating on the environment, not on man himself. Given a science equally definite, and ② capable of altering man directly, physics would be put in the shade. This is what psychology may become. Until recent times, psychology was ③ important philosophical verbiage - the academic stuff that I learnt in youth was not worth learning. But now there are two ways of ④ approaching psychology which are obviously important: one that of the physiologists, and the other that of psychoanalysis. As the results in these two directions become more definite and more certain, it is clear that psychology will increasingly ⑤ dominate man's perspective.

\* verbiage: 장광설, 장황함

222. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

The power of physics has been due to the fact that it is a very definite science, which has profoundly altered daily life. But this alteration has proceeded by operating on the environment, not on man himself. Given a science equally definite, and capable of altering man directly, physics would be put in the shade. This is what psychology may become. Until recent times, psychology was unimportant philosophical verbiage - the academic stuff that I learnt in youth was not worth learning. But now there are two ways of approaching psychology which are obviously important: one that of the

physiologists, and the other that of psychoanalysis. As the results in these two directions become more definite and more certain, it is clear that psychology will \_\_\_\_\_

\* verbiage: 장광설, 장황함

- ① be largely underestimated
- ② remain relatively unimportant
- ③ usually operate on the environment
- ④ cause physics to develop dramatically
- ⑤ increasingly dominate man's perspective

223. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The power of physics has been due to the fact that it is a very definite science, which has profoundly altered daily life.

- (A) Until recent times, psychology was unimportant philosophical verbiage - the academic stuff that I learnt in youth was not worth learning. But now there are two ways of approaching psychology which are obviously important: one that of the physiologists, and the other that of psychoanalysis.
- (B) But this alteration has proceeded by operating on the environment, not on man himself. Given a science equally definite, and capable of altering man directly, physics would be put in the shade. This is what psychology may become.
- (C) As the results in these two directions become more definite and more certain, it is clear that psychology will increasingly dominate man's perspective.

\* verbiage: 장광설, 장황함

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

224. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many health education campaigns have attempted to motivate people to change their behavior through fear or guilt. Anti-drinking and ① driving campaigns at Christmas show the devastating effects on families of road accident victims; smoking prevention posters urge parents not to 'teach your children how to smoke.' Increasingly hard-hitting campaigns are used amongst others ② to raise awareness of the consequences of heavy drinking, smoking and drug use. Whether ③ such campaigns do succeed in shocking people to change their behavior is the subject of ongoing debate. Although fear can encourage a negative attitude and even an intention to change, such feelings tend to disappear over time and when ④ facing with a real decision-making situation. Being very frightened can also lead people to deny and



avoid the message. Protection Motivation theory suggests that fear only works if the threat is ⑤ perceived as serious and likely to occur if the person does not follow the recommended advice.

\* devastating: 엄청난 충격을 주는

225. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Many health education campaigns have attempted to motivate people to change their behavior through fear or guilt. Anti-drinking and driving campaigns at Christmas show the devastating effects on families of road accident victims; smoking prevention posters urge parents not to ‘teach your children how to smoke.’ Increasingly hard-hitting campaigns are used amongst others to raise awareness of the consequences of heavy drinking, smoking and drug use. Whether such campaigns do succeed in \_\_\_\_\_ is the subject of ongoing debate. Although fear can encourage a negative attitude and even an intention to change, such feelings tend to disappear over time and when faced with a real decision-making situation. Being very frightened can also lead people to deny and avoid the message. Protection Motivation theory suggests that fear only works if the threat is perceived as serious and likely to occur if the person does not follow the recommended advice.

\* devastating: 엄청난 충격을 주는

- ① encouraging people to stay healthier
- ② keeping people from altering their habits
- ③ shocking people to change their behavior
- ④ helping people to accept campaigns’ message
- ⑤ motivating people to check their health conditions

226. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many health education campaigns have attempted to motivate people to change their behavior through fear or guilt. Anti-drinking and driving campaigns at Christmas show the devastating effects on families of road accident victims; smoking prevention posters urge parents not to ‘teach your children how to smoke.’

- (A) Increasingly hard-hitting campaigns are used amongst others to raise awareness of the consequences of heavy drinking, smoking and drug use. Whether such campaigns do succeed in shocking people to change their behavior is the subject of ongoing debate.
- (B) Being very frightened can also lead people to deny and avoid the message. Protection Motivation theory suggests that fear only works if the threat is perceived as serious and likely to occur if the person

does not follow the recommended advice.

- (C) Although fear can encourage a negative attitude and even an intention to change, such feelings tend to disappear over time and when faced with a real decision-making situation.

\* devastating: 엄청난 충격을 주는

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

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

A better understanding of basic human genetics might help explain what kind of diet is best for human bodies. Due to a lot of overly ① complicated storytelling, many people have come to believe that there was one way of eating that was “natural” for all humans. As a result, many ② believe that there is one “natural” healthy diet that should be eaten if we want to become and stay healthy and active. This belief may, in fact, not be true at all. When modern humans migrated out of Africa, they quickly ③ expanded to all corners of the earth, including some places where there was no whole grain bread, lean beef, or gardens full of leafy greens! Luckily, humans can eat just about anything, and each group of people around the globe has its ④ distinct diet, with its own mix of fat, protein, carbohydrates, fiber, and sugars. People with beautiful skin have been raised on each of these many ⑤ different diets.

\* carbohydrate: 탄수화물

228. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

A better understanding of basic human genetics might help explain what kind of diet is best for human bodies. Due to a lot of overly simplified storytelling, many people have come to believe that there was one way of eating that was “natural” for all humans. As a result, many believe that there is one “natural” healthy diet that should be eaten if we want to become and stay healthy and active. This belief may, in fact, not be true at all. When modern humans migrated out of Africa, they quickly expanded to all corners of the earth, including some places where there was no whole grain bread, lean beef, or gardens full of leafy greens! Luckily, humans can eat just about anything, and each group of people around the globe \_\_\_\_\_, with its own mix of fat, protein, carbohydrates, fiber, and sugars. People with beautiful skin have been raised on each of these many different diets.

\* carbohydrate: 탄수화물

- ① has its distinct diet
- ② shares tastes in flavor
- ③ produces its own meals
- ④ needs to be fed similarly
- ⑤ becomes similar to one another

229. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A better understanding of basic human genetics might help explain what kind of diet is best for human bodies.

- (A) Luckily, humans can eat just about anything, and each group of people around the globe has its distinct diet, with its own mix of fat, protein, carbohydrates, fiber, and sugars. People with beautiful skin have been raised on each of these many different diets.
- (B) This belief may, in fact, not be true at all. When modern humans migrated out of Africa, they quickly expanded to all corners of the earth, including some places where there was no whole grain bread, lean beef, or gardens full of leafy greens!
- (C) Due to a lot of overly simplified storytelling, many people have come to believe that there was one way of eating that was “natural” for all humans. As a result, many believe that there is one “natural” healthy diet that should be eaten if we want to become and stay healthy and active.

\* carbohydrate: 탄수화물

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

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

Technology influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce. The ① introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed many manufacturing processes to be done by less skilled workers. Also, the new, more ② complicated technology associated with automated manufacturing required more know-how. Technical know-how became the domain of an increasingly powerful but ③ large group of people. During the 1960s and 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results. For example, when the first computers appeared in management, banking, and administration, they were completely puzzling to the ④ average worker, and the few computer “specialists” gained considerable earning power. Meanwhile, some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be ⑤ handled

by word-processing and spreadsheet programs that a manager could use himself or herself.

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

Technology influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce. The introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed many manufacturing processes to be done by less skilled workers. (A), the new, more complicated technology associated with automated manufacturing required more know-how. Technical know-how became the domain of an increasingly powerful but small group of people. During the 1960s and 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results. (B), when the first computers appeared in management, banking, and administration, they were completely puzzling to the average worker, and the few computer “specialists” gained considerable earning power. Meanwhile, some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be handled by word-processing and spreadsheet programs that a manager could use himself or herself.

- |            |                   |
|------------|-------------------|
| (A)        | (B)               |
| ① However  | ..... Otherwise   |
| ② Likewise | ..... In contrast |
| ③ However  | ..... For example |
| ④ Also     | ..... In contrast |
| ⑤ Also     | ..... For example |

232. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Technology influenced and even rearranged the traditional divisions between professions and the workforce. The introduction of automation in manufacturing allowed many manufacturing processes to be done by less skilled workers.

- (A) Meanwhile, some of the tasks secretaries and bookkeepers normally do could now be handled by word-processing and spreadsheet programs that a manager could use himself or herself.
- (B) During the 1960s and 1970s, automation also reached the office, with the same results. For example, when the first computers appeared in management, banking, and administration, they were completely puzzling to the average worker, and the few computer “specialists” gained considerable earning power.
- (C) Also, the new, more complicated technology associated with automated manufacturing required more know-how. Technical know-how became the domain of an increasingly powerful but small group

of people.

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

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

In one classic experiment, people watched a series of car accidents from a driving-safety video. After watching it, the viewers estimated how ① fast the cars were traveling before the accident. Everyone saw exactly the ② same video, but the questionnaire that they completed used one of five different ③ terms to describe how the vehicles interacted. Some of the viewers were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they hit each other; others were asked to ④ estimate how fast the cars were going when they smashed, collided, bumped, or contacted each other. Though everyone saw the same cars involved in the same accidents, their estimates ⑤ accorded widely. When the accidents were sensationalized, the cars seemed to be traveling faster: in the minds of viewers, a “smashed” car must have been traveling faster than a merely “contacted” or “hit” car.

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

Though everyone saw the same cars involved in the same accidents, their estimates differed widely

In one classic experiment, people watched a series of car accidents from a driving-safety video. ( ① ) After watching it, the viewers estimated how fast the cars were traveling before the accident. ( ② ) Everyone saw exactly the same video, but the questionnaire that they completed used one of five different terms to describe how the vehicles interacted. ( ③ ) Some of the viewers were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they hit each other; others were asked to estimate how fast the cars were going when they smashed, collided, bumped, or contacted each other. ( ④ ) When the accidents were sensationalized, the cars seemed to be traveling faster: in the minds of viewers, a “smashed” car must have been traveling faster than a merely “contacted” or “hit” car. ( ⑤ )

235. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Anyone would be totally dismayed on ① hearing that many young people do not know the capital of France or

think that the Second World War was two hundred years ago. The shock is not the lack of this specific knowledge itself but rather the fact that it is ② taken to be expressive or indicative of a more general state of deep-seated ignorance, a set of qualities such as lack of interest in ③ that is around one, indifference and low self-expectation. If one imagined instead a young person expressing interest in learning that Paris is the capital of France, and ④ going on to ask lots of questions about the city and what a capital is, then in this case, one would not feel shock or horror, but rather surprise. The point is that the knowledge in itself is less important ⑤ than the state of mind that it illustrates.

\* dismay: 실망시키다

236. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Anyone would be totally dismayed on hearing that many young people do not know the capital of France or think that the Second World War was two hundred years ago. The shock is not the lack of this specific knowledge itself but rather the fact that it is taken to be expressive or indicative of a more general state of deep-seated ignorance, a set of qualities such as lack of interest in what is around one, indifference and low self-expectation. If one imagined instead a young person expressing interest in learning that Paris is the capital of France, and going on to ask lots of questions about the city and what a capital is, then in this case, one would not feel shock or horror, but rather surprise. The point is that the knowledge in itself is less important than \_\_\_\_\_.

\* dismay: 실망시키다

- ① the amount of the knowledge
- ② the applicability of the knowledge
- ③ the state of mind that it illustrates
- ④ the accumulation of the knowledge
- ⑤ the means where the knowledge is acquired

237. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Anyone would be totally dismayed on hearing that many young people do not know the capital of France or think that the Second World War was two hundred years ago.

- (A) The point is that the knowledge in itself is less important than the state of mind that it illustrates.
- (B) The shock is not the lack of this specific knowledge itself but rather the fact that it is taken to be expressive or indicative of a more general state of

deep-seated ignorance, a set of qualities such as lack of interest in what is around one, indifference and low self-expectation.

(C) If one imagined instead a young person expressing interest in learning that Paris is the capital of France, and going on to ask lots of questions about the city and what a capital is, then in this case, one would not feel shock or horror, but rather surprise.

\* dismay: 실망시키다

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

238. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In one study in 1959 by Dr. J. C. Wright who ① was then in charge of cancer research at Bellevue Medical Center in New York, 15 terminal cancer patients were given instructions to spend as ② much time as possible out of doors during the warmer months. They were to avoid artificial light or light received by the eyes through glass, including sunglasses or reading glasses. Dr. Wright had become ③ attracted to the idea that light energy entering the eyes might possibly be a growth-regulating factor as far as tumor development was concerned. Dr. Wright and her assistants observed ④ that at the end of summer, 14 of the 15 patients showed no further advancement in tumor development. Afterward it was discovered that the one patient ⑤ who condition had gotten worse had continued to wear prescription glasses which blocked the ultraviolet portion of natural sunlight from reaching the eyes.

\* tumor: 종양

239. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In one study in 1959 by Dr. J. C. Wright who was then in charge of cancer research at Bellevue Medical Center in New York, 15 terminal cancer patients were given instructions to spend as much time as possible out of doors during the warmer months. They were to avoid artificial light or light received by the eyes through glass, including sunglasses or reading glasses. Dr. Wright had become attracted to the idea that light energy entering the eyes might possibly be a growth-regulating factor as far as tumor development was concerned. Dr. Wright and her assistants observed that at the end of summer, 14 of the 15 patients showed no further advancement in tumor development. Afterward it was discovered that the one patient whose condition had gotten worse had continued to wear prescription glasses which \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ from reaching the eyes.

\* tumor: 종양

- ① prevented artificial light from light bulbs
- ② discouraged light received through glasses
- ③ stopped light energy related to skin diseases
- ④ blocked the ultraviolet portion of natural sunlight
- ⑤ kept the ultraviolet rays made by artificial device

240. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In one study in 1959 by Dr. J. C. Wright who was then in charge of cancer research at Bellevue Medical Center in New York, 15 terminal cancer patients were given instructions to spend as much time as possible out of doors during the warmer months.

- (A) Dr. Wright and her assistants observed that at the end of summer, 14 of the 15 patients showed no further advancement in tumor development.
- (B) Afterward it was discovered that the one patient whose condition had gotten worse had continued to wear prescription glasses which blocked the ultraviolet portion of natural sunlight from reaching the eyes.
- (C) They were to avoid artificial light or light received by the eyes through glass, including sunglasses or reading glasses. Dr. Wright had become attracted to the idea that light energy entering the eyes might possibly be a growth-regulating factor as far as tumor development was concerned.

\* tumor: 종양

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

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

An Egyptian executive, after entertaining his Canadian guest, offered him joint partnership in a new business venture. The Canadian, delighted with the offer, suggested that they meet again the next morning with their respective lawyers to ① finalize the details. The Egyptian never showed up. The surprised and disappointed Canadian tried to understand what had gone wrong: Did Egyptians lack punctuality? Was the Egyptian expecting a counter-offer? Were lawyers unavailable in Cairo? None of these explanations proved to be ② correct; rather, the problem was caused by the different meaning Canadians and Egyptians attach to inviting lawyers. The Canadian regarded the lawyers' presence as ③ facilitating the successful completion of the negotiation; the Egyptian interpreted it as signaling the Canadian's mistrust of his

verbal commitment. Canadians often use the ④ personal formality of a lawyer's services to finalize agreements. Egyptians, by contrast, more frequently depend on the personal relationship between bargaining partners to ⑤ accomplish the same purpose.

\* punctuality: 시간 엄수

242. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

An Egyptian executive, after entertaining his Canadian guest, offered him joint partnership in a new business venture. The Canadian, delighted with the offer, suggested that they meet again the next morning with their respective lawyers to finalize the details. The Egyptian never showed up. The surprised and disappointed Canadian tried to understand what had gone wrong: Did Egyptians lack punctuality? Was the Egyptian expecting a counter-offer? Were lawyers unavailable in Cairo? None of these explanations proved to be correct; rather, the problem was caused by \_\_\_\_\_ Canadians and Egyptians attach to inviting lawyers. The Canadian regarded the lawyers' presence as facilitating the successful completion of the negotiation; the Egyptian interpreted it as signaling the Canadian's mistrust of his verbal commitment. Canadians often use the impersonal formality of a lawyer's services to finalize agreements. Egyptians, by contrast, more frequently depend on the personal relationship between bargaining partners to accomplish the same purpose.

\* punctuality: 시간 엄수

- ① the identical context
- ② the common purpose
- ③ the cultural similarity
- ④ the different meaning
- ⑤ the international practice

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

None of these explanations proved to be correct; rather, the problem was caused by the different meaning Canadians and Egyptians attach to inviting lawyers.

An Egyptian executive, after entertaining his Canadian guest, offered him joint partnership in a new business venture. ( ① ) The Canadian, delighted with the offer, suggested that they meet again the next morning with their respective lawyers to finalize the details. The Egyptian never showed up. ( ② ) The surprised and disappointed Canadian tried to understand what had gone

wrong: Did Egyptians lack punctuality? Was the Egyptian expecting a counter-offer? Were lawyers unavailable in Cairo? ( ③ ) The Canadian regarded the lawyers' presence as facilitating the successful completion of the negotiation; the Egyptian interpreted it as signaling the Canadian's mistrust of his verbal commitment. ( ④ ) Canadians often use the impersonal formality of a lawyer's services to finalize agreements. ( ⑤ ) Egyptians, by contrast, more frequently depend on the personal relationship between bargaining partners to accomplish the same purpose.

\* punctuality: 시간 엄수

244. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Man differs from the lower animals because he preserves his past experiences. ① What happened in the past is lived again in memory. About what goes on today ② hangs a cloud of thoughts concerning similar things undergone in bygone days. With the animals, an experience perishes as it happens, and each new doing or suffering stands alone. But man lives in a world where each occurrence is ③ charged with echoes and reminiscences of what has gone before, where each event is a reminder of other things. Hence he lives not, like the beasts of the field, in a world of merely physical things but in a world of signs and symbols. A flame is not merely something which warms or ④ bums, but is a symbol of the enduring life of the household, of the abiding source of cheer, nourishment and shelter ⑤ which man returns from his casual wanderings.

\* reminiscence: 회상(담), 추억(담)

245. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Man differs from the lower animals because he preserves his past experiences. What happened in the past is lived again in memory. About what goes on today hangs a cloud of thoughts concerning similar things undergone in bygone days. With the animals, an experience perishes as it happens, and each new doing or suffering stands alone. But man lives in a world where each occurrence is charged with echoes and reminiscences of what has gone before, where each event is a reminder of other things. Hence he lives not, like the beasts of the field, in a world of merely physical things but in \_\_\_\_\_. A flame is not merely something which warms or bums, but is a symbol of the enduring life of the household, of the abiding source of cheer, nourishment and shelter to which man returns from his

casual wanderings.

\* reminiscence: 회상(답), 추억(답)

- ① the unrealistic world
- ② a completely original place
- ③ a world of signs and symbols
- ④ the reality of one dimensional world
- ⑤ the place filled with complicated relations

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

But man lives in a world where each occurrence is charged with echoes and reminiscences of what has gone before, where each event is a reminder of other things.

Man differs from the lower animals because he preserves his past experiences. ( ① ) What happened in the past is lived again in memory. About what goes on today hangs a cloud of thoughts concerning similar things undergone in bygone days. ( ② ) With the animals, an experience perishes as it happens, and each new doing or suffering stands alone. ( ③ ) Hence he lives not, like the beasts of the field, in a world of merely physical things but in a world of signs and symbols. ( ④ ) A flame is not merely something which warms or bums, but is a symbol of the enduring life of the household, of the abiding source of cheer, nourishment and shelter to which man returns from his casual wanderings. ( ⑤ )

\* reminiscence: 회상(답), 추억(답)

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

Human beings have a deep capacity for isolationism, for ① splitting into groups that diverge from each other. In New Guinea, for instance, there are more than 800 languages, some spoken in areas just a few miles across yet as not ② understandable to those on either side as French and English. There are still 7,000 languages spoken on earth and the people who speak each one are remarkably resistant to ③ borrowing words, traditions, rituals or tastes from their neighbors. ‘Whereas vertical transmission of cultural traits goes largely unnoticed, horizontal transmission is far ④ less likely to be regarded with suspicion or even fierce anger,’ say the evolutionary biologists Mark Pagel and Ruth Mace. ‘Cultures, it seems, like to shoot messengers.’ People do their best to cut themselves off from the free flow of ideas, technologies and habits, ⑤ limiting the impact of cultural exchange.

\* diverge: 갈라지다

248. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Human beings \_\_\_\_\_, for splitting into groups that diverge from each other. In New Guinea, for instance, there are more than 800 languages, some spoken in areas just a few miles across yet as not understandable to those on either side as French and English. There are still 7,000 languages spoken on earth and the people who speak each one are remarkably resistant to borrowing words, traditions, rituals or tastes from their neighbors. ‘Whereas vertical transmission of cultural traits goes largely unnoticed, horizontal transmission is far more likely to be regarded with suspicion or even fierce anger,’ say the evolutionary biologists Mark Pagel and Ruth Mace. ‘Cultures, it seems, like to shoot messengers.’ People do their best to cut themselves off from the free flow of ideas, technologies and habits, limiting the impact of cultural exchange.

\* diverge: 갈라지다

- ① are both similar and unique
- ② try to transmit cultural heritages
- ③ frequently try to connect with others
- ④ have a deep capacity for isolationism
- ⑤ exclude other animals for their own happiness

249. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Human beings have a deep capacity for isolationism, for splitting into groups that diverge from each other. New Guinea, for instance, there are more than 800 languages, some spoken in areas just a few miles across yet as not understandable to those on either side as French and English.

- (A) ‘Cultures, it seems, like to shoot messengers.’ People do their best to cut themselves off from the free flow of ideas, technologies and habits, limiting the impact of cultural exchange.
- (B) There are still 7,000 languages spoken on earth and the people who speak each one are remarkably resistant to borrowing words, traditions, rituals or tastes from their neighbors.
- (C) ‘Whereas vertical transmission of cultural traits goes largely unnoticed, horizontal transmission is far more likely to be regarded with suspicion or even fierce anger.’ say the evolutionary biologists Mark Pagel and Ruth Mace.

\* diverge: 갈라지다

- ① (A) - (C) - (B)
- ② (B) - (A) - (C)

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

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

Some people make ① few intentional changes in life. Sure, over time they may get fatter and flabbier, gather lines, and go gray. But they wear their hair the same way, buy the same brand of shoes, eat the same breakfast, and stick to ② routines for no reason other than the ease of a comfortable, ③ unpredictable life. Yet as both research and real life show, many others do make important ④ changes. They train for marathons, quit smoking, switch fields, write plays, take up the guitar, or learn to tango even if they never danced ⑤ before in their lives.

\* flabby: (근육 등이) 축 늘어진

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

Yet as both research and real life show, many others do make important changes.

( ① ) Some people make few intentional changes in life. ( ② ) Sure, over time they may get fatter and flabbier, gather lines, and go gray. ( ③ ) But they wear their hair the same way, buy the same brand of shoes, eat the same breakfast, and stick to routines for no reason other than the ease of a comfortable, predictable life. ( ④ ) They train for marathons, quit smoking, switch fields, write plays, take up the guitar, or learn to tango even if they never danced before in their lives. ( ⑤ )

\* flabby: (근육 등이) 축 늘어진

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

What is the difference between these two groups of people? Their ① perspective. People who change do not question whether change is possible or look for reasons they cannot change. They simply decide on a change they want and do what is ② necessary to accomplish it. Changing, which always stems from a firm decision, becomes job number one. When people do not change, the reason is not that change isn't ③ impossible; it's that they put the brakes on change or limit their possibilities by presuming they cannot change and looking for reasons to prove it. Of course, there are things you can't change. You can't ④ alter when and where you were born. You

can't do anything but complain about the weather. You cannot fly no matter how ⑤ hard you flap your arms. But often you think you cannot do something simply because you have never done it before.

253. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

What is the difference between these two groups of people? Their perspective. People who change do not question whether change is possible or look for reasons they cannot change. They simply decide on a change they want and do what is necessary to accomplish it. Changing, which always stems from a firm decision, becomes job number one. When people do not change, the reason is not that change isn't possible; it's that they put the brakes on change or limit their possibilities by presuming they cannot change and looking for reasons to prove it. Of course, there are things you can't change. You can't alter when and where you were born. You can't do anything but complain about the weather. You cannot fly no matter how hard you flap your arms. But often you think you cannot do something simply because \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① you have never done it before
- ② you know its side effects on you
- ③ you are unfamiliar with its usages
- ④ you have the experience of seeing it
- ⑤ you don't know what you can do with it

254. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

What is the difference between these two groups of people?

- (A) When people do not change, the reason is not that change isn't possible; it's that they put the brakes on change or limit their possibilities by presuming they cannot change and looking for reasons to prove it. Of course, there are things you can't change.
- (B) You can't alter when and where you were born. You can't do anything but complain about the weather. You cannot fly no matter how hard you flap your arms. But often you think you cannot do something simply because you have never done it before.
- (C) Their perspective. People who change do not question whether change is possible or look for reasons they cannot change. They simply decide on a change they want and do what is necessary to accomplish it. Changing, which always stems from a firm decision, becomes job number one.

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

⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

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

We say we know something when we have ① unacceptable reasons or proof for what we claim. I can say that I know that my computer is sitting in front of me because I can ② see it. I also know that the great English humanist Sir Thomas More died in 1535 because I've done research on More for years, and that is what the ③ historical records show. I even know that the sum of the interior angles of every triangle that ever has existed or ever will exist is 180 degrees. Have I ④ measured them all? Not very likely. How do I know it? Because this is, in fact, the ⑤ definition of a triangle.

256. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

We say we know something when we \_\_\_\_\_ for what we claim. I can say that I know that my computer is sitting in front of me because I can see it. I also know that the great English humanist Sir Thomas More died in 1535 because I've done research on More for years, and that is what the historical records show. I even know that the sum of the interior angles of every triangle that ever has existed or ever will exist is 180 degrees. Have I measured them all? Not very likely. How do I know it? Because this is, in fact, the definition of a triangle.

- ① already invested its history
- ② tell people our interest in it
- ③ intuitively figure out its features
- ④ have acceptable reasons or proof
- ⑤ experience it with our actual senses

257. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

Each of these three examples involves knowledge, but each example is different. I claim to know something in each case, but the reasons I give keep changing. My first claim is based on direct sense experience. The second involves secondhand evidence, or hearsay, ultimately based on someone else's firsthand experience. And the third doesn't rely on sense experience at all. If they're all so different, do all these examples involve knowledge? The same kind of knowledge? As you see, questions about knowledge can \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① tell use its answers
- ② be little understood

- ③ be quite complicated
- ④ cause severe problems
- ⑤ imply their importance

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

Americans who follow swimming had ① low hopes for Matt Biondi, a member of the U.S. Olympic Team in 1988. Some sportswriters were touting Biondi as ② likely to match Mark Spitz's 1972 feat of taking seven gold medals. But Biondi finished a ③ heartbreaking third in his first event, the 200-meter freestyle. In his ④ next event, the 100-meter butterfly, Biondi was inched out for the gold by another swimmer who made a ⑤ greater effort in the last meter.

\* tout: 극구 칭찬하다

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

Sportscasters speculated that the defeats would ① discourage Biondi in his successive events. But Biondi sprang from defeat and took a gold medal in his next five events. One viewer who was not ② surprised by Biondi's recovery was Martin Seligman, a psychologist at the University of Pennsylvania, who had tested Biondi for ③ optimism earlier that year. In an experiment done with Seligman, the swimming coach told Biondi during a special event for the public viewing of Biondi's best performance that he had a ④ better time than was actually the case. Despite the disappointing feedback, when Biondi was asked to rest and try again, his performance - actually already very good - was even better. But when other team members who were given a false bad time - and whose test scores showed they were ⑤ pessimistic - tried again, they did even worse the second time.

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

One viewer who was not surprised by Biondi's recovery was Martin Seligman, a psychologist at the University of Pennsylvania, who had tested Biondi for optimism earlier that year.

Sportscasters speculated that the defeats would discourage Biondi in his successive events. ( ① ) But Biondi sprang from defeat and took a gold medal in his next five events. ( ② ) In an experiment done with Seligman, the swimming coach told Biondi during a



special event for the public viewing of Biondi's best performance that he had a worse time than was actually the case. ( ③ ) Despite the disappointing feedback, when Biondi was asked to rest and try again, his performance - actually already very good - was even better. ( ④ ) But when other team members who were given a false bad time - and whose test scores showed they were pessimistic - tried again, they did even worse the second time. ( ⑤ )

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

A lot of popular writing on traditional diets ① implies that the foods that go into them have been carefully chosen over the years to promote good health. That's not the whole story. People eat what they can grow, gather, kill, or buy, and their choices are ② affected by weather, soil, economics, and even politics. Given these ③ restrictions, various cultures have developed many different combinations of healthy foods. Keep in mind, however, that virtually all of these choices were for ④ long-term health, not for living a full life into old age. Also keep in mind that diets that seem to be good for people whose days are full of hard ⑤ physical labor aren't necessarily good for people who slave at a desk all day.

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

Given these restrictions, various cultures have developed many different combinations of healthy foods.

A lot of popular writing on traditional diets implies that the foods that go into them have been carefully chosen over the years to promote good health. ( ① ) That's not the whole story. ( ② ) People eat what they can grow, gather, kill, or buy, and their choices are affected by weather, soil, economics, and even politics. ( ③ ) Keep in mind, however, that virtually all of these choices were for short-term health, not for living a full life into old age. ( ④ ) Also keep in mind that diets that seem to be good for people whose days are full of hard physical labor aren't necessarily good for people who slave at a desk all day. ( ⑤ )

263. 다음 글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것을 고르시오.

In northern Europe, for example, the short growing season makes it difficult to eat fruits and vegetables year-round. It is, though, a fine climate for raising livestock, and meat and dairy products made a good match for the energy needs of people who had to survive long, cold winters. In the small island nation of Japan, the main components of the diet are fish, naturally, and rice, a plant that can yield large amounts of grain from small plots of land. In both cases, the traditional diet kept people healthy for long enough to reproduce and raise children and also to develop complex societies. Yet their successes don't imply that either of these diets would \_\_\_\_\_ whose main occupation involves sitting for most of the day.

- ① be favorably accepted by modern people
- ② help people establish good table manners
- ③ guarantee the development of food industry
- ④ yield the best health for contemporary people
- ⑤ combine the traditional diet with contemporary one

264. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

In northern Europe, for example, the short growing season makes it difficult to eat fruits and vegetables year-round.

- (A) In the small island nation of Japan, the main components of the diet are fish, naturally, and rice, a plant that can yield large amounts of grain from small plots of land. In both cases, the traditional diet kept people healthy for long enough to reproduce and raise children and also to develop complex societies.
- (B) It is, though, a fine climate for raising livestock, and meat and dairy products made a good match for the energy needs of people who had to survive long, cold winters.
- (C) Yet their successes don't imply that either of these diets would yield the best health for contemporary people whose main occupation involves sitting for most of the day.

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

\* 확인 사항  
○ 답안지의 해당란에 필요한 내용을 정확히 기입(표기)했는지 확인 하시오.