

제 3 교시

영어 영역

01강

Gateway 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Want to improve your Korean writing? Writing is an essential tool that will help you adjust to Korean university life. The Ha-Rang Writing Center offers a free tutoring program open to all international students at our university. We encourage you to take advantage of this. The program has always been very popular among international students. Registration opens from November 28 for three days only. Once you are registered, we will match you with a perfect tutor and contact you to arrange your schedule. We are sure that you will be satisfied with our well-experienced tutors. Don't miss this great opportunity to improve your Korean writing. For more information, feel free to email Jiyun Yoon, HRWC Director, at jyoon@hrwc.org.

- ① 한국의 대학 생활과 관련한 유의 사항을 알려려고
- ② 한국어 글쓰기 강좌의 변경된 등록 절차를 공지하려고
- ③ 한국어 글쓰기 지도를 받을 외국인 학생을 모집하려고
- ④ 외국인 학생을 위한 글쓰기 센터 설립을 건의하려고
- ⑤ 한국어 글쓰기 지도 강사의 자격 요건을 안내하려고

1. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

All parents should have received a copy of information about the Westfield High School Wildfire Action Plan sent home with students at the start of the year. It is vital that all students and staff know what to do should we face a wildfire. The seriousness of this plan has been carefully explained to all students. The weather conditions for the start of this year have been quite mild, but the risk of fire has still been extreme, making it critical that all students and staff know what to do. The whole school rehearsed our evacuation to the Edenville Sports Centre, the designated "wildfire refuge" in a wildfire situation, and emergency lockdown procedures during the first week of school. The students were impressive with a mature and serious approach to the drills and should be praised for this.

*lockdown 통제

- ① 가정에서의 화재 예방 교육을 당부하려고
- ② 재난 발생으로 인한 임시 휴교를 안내하려고
- ③ 재난 대응 학부모 연수 프로그램을 홍보하려고
- ④ 학교 산불 대응 계획에 대한 검토를 부탁하려고
- ⑤ 학교에서 실시한 산불 대응 훈련 결과를 알려려고

2. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Thank you for your patience while the tenure committee considered your possible promotion to Associate Professor. We all agree that you have made significant contributions to the Biology Department in your teaching, and we congratulate you on being voted "Teacher of the Year." After reviewing the list of your publications, however, we have decided to withhold the promotion to Associate Professor until a later date. While you have several promising research projects in progress, the committee would like to see more publications before granting Associate Professor status. We will be happy to reconsider your request for advancement next year if the number and quality of your publications increase. Again, we salute your contributions to our department and wish you continued success in your professional and academic career.

* tenure (대학교수 등의)종신 재직권

- ① 부교수로의 승진 탈락을 통지하려고
- ② 부교수 임용 절차의 변경 사항을 안내하려고
- ③ 학술 연구 과제를 위한 아이디어를 제안하려고
- ④ 종신 재직권 심의위원회의 개최 일정을 알려려고
- ⑤ ‘올해의 우수 교수’로 선정된 것을 축하하려고

3. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

At Metro Bank we try to provide banking facilities of the highest quality in order to accurately meet our customers' needs. To do this it is essential that we listen to what our customers have to say. We would like you to help us by giving us your opinion of Metro Bank's services. We are asking an independent market research company, MIC Limited, to interview a number of customers over the next few weeks. MIC Limited is a reliable company, and your individual responses will be kept completely confidential. They will be conducting the interviews by telephone, so an interviewer may telephone you at some point over the next few weeks. Because MIC Limited will choose who to interview, you might not be contacted at all. If you are, we would value your contribution and hope you will be able to help us if asked.

*confidential 비밀의, 기밀의

- ① 시장 조사 업체를 소개해 줄 것을 부탁하려고
- ② 고객 의견 조사에 참여해 줄 것을 요청하려고
- ③ 설문 조사 대상에서 제외된 이유를 설명하려고
- ④ 은행의 고객 개인 정보 보호 노력을 홍보하려고
- ⑤ 시장 분석 결과에 따른 서비스 변경을 안내하려고

4. 다음 글의 목적으로 가장 적절한 것은?

I have been a subscriber to your Internet service for the last two and a half years, but of late the amount of spam has increased dramatically. The popups in particular are very disturbing, and the content of the spam is really offensive. I am totally appalled by these messages. Other members of my family share my computer. Therefore, I demand that you stop these offensive and irritating communications and emails. Please let me know what steps you are going to take to solve this problem immediately. I am currently paying \$60 per month for Internet services. I expect you to provide proper Internet services for a customer like me. Unless these problems of spam and popups are immediately solved, I am seriously considering switching over to one of your competitors who are eager to provide better services.

* appall 질겁하게 하다

- ① 개인 신상 정보가 도용당한 사건을 경찰에 신고하려고
- ② 가입된 인터넷 포털 사이트에 회원 탈퇴를 요청하려고
- ③ 악성 쓰레기편지를 보낸 사람들에 대한 처벌을 추구하고
- ④ 인터넷 서비스 요금이 다른 회사에 비해 비싼 점을 지적하려고
- ⑤ 인터넷 서비스 공급사에 팝업과 쓰레기편지의 차단을 요구하려고

02강

Gateway 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

The precision of the lines on the map, the consistency with which symbols are used, the grid and/or projection system, the apparent certainty with which place names are written and placed, and the legend and scale information all give the map an aura of scientific accuracy and objectivity. Although subjective interpretation goes into the construction of these cartographic elements, the finished map appears to express an authoritative truth about the world, separate from any interests and influences. The very trust that this apparent objectivity inspires is what makes maps such powerful carriers of ideology. However unnoticeably, maps do indeed reflect the world views of either their makers or, more probably, the supporters of their makers, in addition to the political and social conditions under which they were made. Some of the simple ideological messages that maps can convey include: This land is and has long been ours; here is the center of the universe; if we do not claim this land, the enemies you most fear will.

*aura 기운, 분위기 **cartographic 지도 제작(법)의

- ① the authority derived from trustworthy maps
- ② political and social conflicts caused by maps
- ③ ideologies lying beneath the objectivity of maps
- ④ the conditions essential to making a map accurate
- ⑤ subjectivity defining the creativity of map-making

1. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our relationships with friends are very different from those with parents and siblings. Unlike family relationships, particularly adult-child relationships, peer relationships are based on a degree of equality between the participants. This allows more negotiation of the terms of the relationship. Also, unlike family relations, which one cannot pick and choose, peer relationships can be relatively easily established and just as easily destroyed. Our parents and siblings are generally stuck with us whether they or we like it or not. But there is always the danger that friends, if we say or do something that hurts or annoys them, will declare, 'I'm not your friend any more.' Children therefore need to make much more of an effort or strengthen and maintain relationships with their peers than with their siblings and parents -- or any other adult, for that matter.

- ① the impact of family relationships on children
- ② the importance of avoiding negative peer pressure
- ③ distinctive characteristics of children's peer relationships
- ④ ways to help children practice social and friendship skills
- ⑤ roles of negotiation in maintaining relationships with peers

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

It is not just the newness of contemporary literature that makes it different, but also the context in which it is written and received, something which gives it a very interesting edge over the literature of the past. Because of globalization, one can expect many more shared references in contemporary literature with regard to history, media and cultural icons, mixed, as a rule, with local or national references. It can easily be held that writers like the Canadian Douglas Coupland and the Japanese Haruki Murakami have more in common with each other than with the literary traditions in which they grew up, because contemporary music, television and other media have had such a significant influence on their work, both formally and thematically, and these are influences to which may writers of the past did not have access.

- ① obstacles to crossing cultural boundaries
- ② ways to hold a dominant position in world literature
- ③ correlations between world literature and translation
- ④ the impact of globalization on contemporary literature
- ⑤ conditions to promote cultural diversity through literature

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Competition seems to interfere with achievement primarily because it is stressful. The anxiety that arises from the possibility of losing interferes with performance. Even if this anxiety can be suppressed, it is difficult to do two things at the same time: trying to do well and trying to beat others. Competition can easily distract attention from the task at hand. Consider a teacher asking her pupils a question. A little boy waves his arm wildly to attract her attention, crying, "Please! Please! Pick me!" Finally recognized, he has forgotten the answer. So he scratches his head, asking, "What was the question again?" The problem is that he has focused on beating his classmates, not on the subject matter.

- ① myths and facts about multitasking
- ② the need for continuous improvement to survive
- ③ positive roles of stress in efficient task performance
- ④ characteristics of successful people in heated competition
- ⑤ the fundamental reason why competition hinders performance

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Newspapers, especially large city editions, face a number of trying factors such as declining readership, poor advertising revenues, and stiff competition with other forms of media, most notably multimedia. In reaction, many newspapers now offer online editions of their publications. The job outlook for newspaper reporters is mixed. The bottom line with newspapers rests on the advertising-to-editorial-content ratio, which is dependent on the health of the economy. Many businesses reduce their spending on advertising when the economy is poor. During severe recessions, reporters' jobs are among the first to go. Competition for jobs with large city papers will be fierce; experienced graduates, with completed internships, will fare well. Writing opportunities for minorities will increase to better reflect the diverse communities served by newspapers. Because the population growth of the suburbs is expected to continue, the number of suburban dailies and weeklies will increase to meet the demand for local news, creating jobs for less experienced reporters or those who prefer working for a smaller paper.

*recession 불경기, 불황

- ① social changes affecting the prospect of publishing
- ② the tendency to emphasize images in newspaper articles
- ③ prospects of job opportunities for newspaper reporters
- ④ declining influence of printed media on public opinion
- ⑤ increasing flow of advertising money into the Internet

5. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Blue may be the most preferred colour but in many circumstances, for example in food colouring, people would be opposed to blue, and in other circumstances, for example, the preferred colour of cars, blue would be less popular than other colours, such as red. One reason for this is that colours have meanings that influence preferences in particular contexts. Black is a popular colour for certain items of clothing — 'the little black dress' — but a black shirt may have unacceptable political connotations for people over a certain age. Perhaps people have a mental image of the ideal colour for different kinds of foods and advertisers can make use of these images by arranging the lighting in colour photographs or in supermarket displays to enhance the desirability of the products. Items whose colours deviated from the ideal would be judged unappealing even if the same colour was liked in the abstract or in another context.

*connotation 함축, 내포

- ① influence of context upon colour preference
- ② the use of colour in the learning environment
- ③ different meanings of colours in different cultures
- ④ relationship between occupation and colour preference
- ⑤ changes in colour preference with age and experience

6. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Contemporary reading and writing practices are transforming before our eyes. Interactive reading and writing now increasingly engage us. One can read together with others remotely, commenting between the virtual lines and in the margins, reading each other's comments instantaneously, composing documents together in real time by adding words or sentences to those just composed by one's collaborators. The lines between one's own words and those of another's -- let alone between whole sentences -- become quickly blurred. Hyperlinking has encouraged reading not just within and then between discrete texts but much more robustly across texts, inter-referencing and interweaving insights and lines of referencing. How texts relate, as a consequence, has become dramatically magnified, making visible what hitherto has been hidden largely from view.

*robustly 활발하게

- ① meaning of knowing how to read and write well
- ② reasons behind the decrease of interest in literacy
- ③ effects of readers' responses on interactive writing
- ④ importance of reading between the lines and beyond the text
- ⑤ ways in which interactive reading and writing are carried out

7. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Based on our biases in Western culture, we generally presume that all actions have an antecedent cause. Things do not just happen; it is not a random world, so all things have a cause. Our primary objective is to find and establish that relationship. In the social sciences, that may be easier said than done. It is very difficult to be value-free; we come with a great deal of cultural bias and can easily misinterpret or unknowingly manipulate facts. We do not have the luxury of working with petri dishes or chemical interactions. Human behavior may be highly unpredictable; our subjects have free will, and our models may not be applicable in various situations. For example, our American model of the nuclear family (spouses and children) is less accurate than the more universal model (mother and child) when it comes to understanding family relationships and composition in many societies.

*antecedent 선행의

**petri dish 페트리 접시 (세균 배양 따위에 쓰이는 실험용접시)

- ① effects of Western cultural biases on research design
- ② importance of laboratory experiments in science education
- ③ necessity of following the correct procedures in scientific research
- ④ difficulties in establishing the causal relationship in social sciences
- ⑤ ways to overcome biases in the interpretation of research results

8. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Advertisers seek to reach a target audience consisting of those consumers most likely to be influenced favorably by their messages. Mass media such as broadcast television are extremely effective in reaching large, relatively undifferentiated audiences. Such media are useful vehicles for advertisers selling products such as soap, clothes, foodstuffs, or retail services that nearly every household might use. Broadcast television is inefficient, however for advertisers seeking small or specialized target audiences, such as potential buyers of expensive antiques. An antique dealer seeks to reach potential customers who are both geographically concentrated near the dealer's location and suitable in terms of income and taste. Such an advertiser would use certain periodicals, local newspapers, flyers, and, where available, direct-mail advertising.

- ① roles of mass media in modern consumer society
- ② advantages and disadvantages of selective marketing
- ③ the interrelationship between mass media and culture
- ④ ways to turn potential customers into actual customers
- ⑤ the selection of advertising media based on a target audience

03강

Gateway 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Many present efforts to guard and maintain human progress, to meet human needs, and to realize human ambitions are simply unsustainable -- in both the rich and poor nations. They draw too heavily, too quickly, on already overdrawn environmental resource accounts to be affordable far into the future without bankrupting those accounts. They may show profit on the balance sheets of our generation, but our children will inherit the losses. We borrow environmental capital from future generations with no intention or prospect of repaying. They may blame us for our wasteful ways, but they can never collect on our debt to them. We act as we do because we can get away with it: future generations do not vote; they have no political or financial power; they cannot challenge our decisions.

- ① 환경 문제를 해결하기 위한 세대 간 협력이 중요하다.
- ② 인류의 발전은 다양한 환경 자원의 개발에 달려 있다.
- ③ 미래의 환경 문제에 대비한 국제 사회의 공조가 필요하다.
- ④ 선진국들은 경제력을 기반으로 환경 자원을 선점하고 있다.
- ⑤ 현재대는 미래 세대에 대한 고려 없이 환경 자원을 남용하고 있다.

1. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Are animals truly protected by existing laws? Many people, including legal experts, disagree on this question. The law defines animals as property, as mere resources or "things" for human use and consumption, and this means that it is extremely difficult for animals to get meaningful legal protection. Animals can almost never win when human and animal interests are pitted against each other. The mere fact that there are laws that permit something to happen -- "It's legal, so we can do it" -- does not mean that no one can challenge these laws and change them as a result of open discussions. Did you know that it is possible for people to privately own great apes? This should not be possible, but loopholes in existing laws allow it to occur.

*pit 겨루게 하다

- ① 현재의 법은 동물을 보호하는 데 부족하다.
- ② 동물 보호에 대한 사람들의 인식 개선이 시급하다.
- ③ 동물 보호에 대한 더 활발한 정보 교류가 필요하다.
- ④ 반려동물에 대한 책임 의식이 동물 사랑의 토대이다.
- ⑤ 야생 동물 보호를 위한 포괄적인 정책 마련이 요구된다.

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Mozart, one of the best-known composers, made enough money to live a good life. However, he was not smart enough to manage his income, and he died a poor man. Yet most average people manage their finances well. Albert Einstein was a poor communicator and had difficulty in articulating his thoughts, despite his profoundly superb intelligence. Thus, we see that when a person enjoys an unusual amount of intelligence or talent in one field, it is usually confined to that particular field. Thus, not only are all humans not equally intelligent, but those who are truly intelligent are also not equally as intelligent in every field. Examples such as Leonardo da Vinci, who enjoyed talent in many different fields, are very rare exceptions to the rule.

*articulate 분명하게 표현하다

- ① 음악과 물리학은 실용적 가치가 있다.
- ② 예술의 지나친 사업화는 바람직하지 않다.
- ③ 천재성은 일반적으로 한 분야에서만 빛난다.
- ④ 연습을 통해 뇌의 전 영역을 활용할 수 있다.
- ⑤ 천재성은 지적 호기심과 밀접한 관련이 있다.

3. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

At times, coaches are so focused on helping athletes improve that they take good performance efforts for granted. Nonreinforcement means failing to acknowledge athletes' effort, skill execution, and performance improvements. Have you ever failed to point out the positives because you were so focused on identifying what athletes needed to do to improve? It's an easy trap to fall into. Coaches who fail to provide reinforcement when it is warranted assume that athletes know their work is noticed and appreciated. In reality, when you fail to acknowledge strong effort and performance, this communicates a negative message to athletes, leaving them to question whether their effort and improvement are recognized and valued.

*warrant 필요로 하다

- ① 코치가 선수의 훈련 내용을 꼼꼼하게 기록하는 것이 필수적이다.
- ② 코치의 임무 중 하나는 선수에게 개선 방향을 명확히 제시하는 것이다.
- ③ 코치는 선수의 노력과 그 성과를 잘 알고 있음을 표현할 필요가 있다.
- ④ 코치가 모든 선수를 공정하게 대하려고 노력하는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 코치의 비현실적인 목표는 선수의 발전에 도움이 되지 않는다.

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

When it comes to dealing with relational challenges wisely, the starting point is always your relationship with yourself. If you don't have self-awareness and an appreciation of who you are as a human being, you'll find that your relationships are going to be fraught with frustrations. By understanding your own reactions and "hot buttons," you can better understand others. By knowing your most characteristic way of dealing with all your life's issues and challenges, you'll get better picture of how your personal orientation mixes with the orientations of others. You'll know why you get along with certain types of people and not with others. You'll know why certain people drive you up the wall while you find others a delight.

*fraught 가득한

- ① 사회적 성공은 가능한 한 많은 사람과의 관계 확립에 달려 있다.
- ② 자신의 성격 파악을 위해서는 타인의 의견에 대한 고려가 필요하다.
- ③ 타인에 대한 이해는 그 사람이 처한 상황에 대한 공감에서 시작한다.
- ④ 원만한 대인 관계를 위해서는 우선 자신을 잘 이해하는 것이 중요하다.
- ⑤ 자신의 주변 사람을 잘 파악하는 것이 좋은 인간관계를 위해 필수적이다.

5. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

One approach to human-wildlife conflicts is to create preserves, wildlife refuges, or parks where human impact on wildlife is minimized. Although this approach is well intended, it does little to resolve human-wildlife conflicts because societal demands for natural resources are so great that only a small fraction of the environment can ever be set aside in parks. There is also the problem that wildlife may not respect our boundary lines and will not stay inside parks. In fact, the vast majority of wildlife live outside parks -- the same place people live. Wildlife populations thrive in our most densely settled cities. Clearly, if human-wildlife conflicts are going to be resolved, ways must be found for humans and wildlife to coexist harmoniously without either having an adverse impact on the other.

- ① 야생 동물의 멸종을 막기 위해 보호 구역의 확충이 시급하다.
- ② 야생 동물의 개체 수뿐만 아니라 개체 다양성도 보존해야 한다.
- ③ 야생 동물의 생태 이동 경로에 대한 정확한 분석과 예측이 필요하다.
- ④ 야생 동물의 갑작스러운 도로 침입을 막기 위한 대책을 마련해야 한다.
- ⑤ 인간과 야생 동물이 조화를 이루며 공존할 수 있는 방법을 모색해야 한다.

6. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

The most pressing task may lie in the issue of climate change. Long before fossil fuels run out, we'll have to face up to the consequences of using these fuels. Global warming will be a much greater threat in 20 years than it is today. Changes in the atmosphere have never occurred as rapidly as they do now. Our current tools and social structures are not sufficiently effective for us to manage the climate or to prosper in hostile surroundings. We must either learn how to change the climate in our favor or develop technologies that will enable us to survive in different environments. Both are clearly lacking today. The development of science and technology in these areas should therefore be given the highest priority. If we manage to solve these problems in the decades ahead, we have grounds for hoping that our descendants will also survive into the distant future.

- ① 화석 연료가 고갈되기 전에 대체 자원 개발에 주력해야 한다.
- ② 지구 온난화의 속도를 전 지구적으로 정확하게 기록해야 한다.
- ③ 자원 고갈로 인한 국가 간의 충돌을 막을 협약을 제정해야 한다.
- ④ 기후 변화에 대처하기 위해 과학과 기술의 발전을 최우선시해야 한다.
- ⑤ 미래 사회의 번영을 위해 현재 사회 구조를 효율적으로 재조정해야 한다.

7. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

So many boys, even at a very young age, feel that they need to act like a "sturdy oak." When there are problems at home, when he suffers his own failures or disappointments, or when there's a need for somebody who's physically or emotionally "strong" for others to lean on and he feels he has to be that support, the boy is often pushed to "act like a man," to be the one who is confident and unflinching. No boy should be called upon to be the tough one. No boy should be hardened in this way. So through thick and thin, let your boy know that he doesn't have to act like a "sturdy oak." Talk to him honestly about your own fears and vulnerabilities and encourage him to do the same. The more genuine he feels he can be with you, the more he'll be free to express his vulnerability and the stronger he will become.

*unflinching 위축되지[수그러들지] 않는 **vulnerability 취약점

- ① 신체 활동을 통한 남자아이들의 사회화 과정을 존중해야 한다.
- ② 부모는 자녀가 보고 있을 때 격한 감정의 표출을 삼가야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 잘못을 솔직하게 인정하는 법을 자녀에게 가르쳐야 한다.
- ④ 성장함에 따라 남자아이들의 역할 모델이 바뀔 수 있음을 명심해야 한다.
- ⑤ 남자아이들이 강한 척하지 않고 솔직하게 감정을 표현할 수 있게 해야 한다.

8. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

Parents must teach their only child to be an attention giver or else they become complicit in raising a child who believes attention getting is what matters most. Sometimes parents believe that if they model attention giving to the only child, from their example, attention giving is what the child will learn. Unfortunately, a more common outcome of their beneficence is for the child to become an attention getter instead. As one mother of an only child wrote: "Only children who don't develop good listening skills may grow up believing that what they have to say is more important than what anyone else has to say. Even though we may enjoy listening to our only child, they should hear us as well. The child who continually interrupts adults or always has to draw attention to herself is a child who isn't thinking enough about those around her." If she grows up with this priority in mind, she may be "spoiled" for later relationships.

*complicit 공범인 **beneficence 선행

- ① 부모는 외동아이를 형제나 친구같이 대해 주어야 한다.
- ② 부모는 남에게 관심을 기울이도록 외동아이를 가르쳐야 한다.
- ③ 부모는 외동아이에겐 또래와의 접촉 기회를 더 많이 주어야 한다.
- ④ 외동아이의 지적 호기심을 북돋우려면 간섭을 삼가야 한다.
- ⑤ 스스로 문제를 해결하도록 외동아이의 독립성을 키워 주어야 한다.

04강

Gateway 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

As a system for transmitting specific factual information without any distortion or ambiguity, the sign system of honey-bees would probably win easily over human language every time. However, language offers something more valuable than mere information exchange. Because the meanings of words are not invariable and because understanding always involves interpretation, the act of communicating is always a joint, creative effort. Words can carry meanings beyond those consciously intended by speakers or writers because listeners or readers bring their own perspectives to the language they encounter. Ideas expressed imprecisely may be more intellectually stimulating for listeners or readers than simple facts. The fact that language is not always reliable for causing precise meanings to be generated in someone else's mind is reflection of its powerful strength as a medium for creating new understanding. It is the inherent ambiguity and adaptability of language as a meaning-making system that makes the relationship between language and thinking so special.

*distortion 왜곡, 곡해

- ① Erase Ambiguity in Language production!
- ② Not Creative but Simple: The Way Language Works
- ③ Communication as a Universal Goal in Language Use
- ④ What in Language Creates Varied Understanding?
- ⑤ Language: A Crystal-Clear Looking Glass

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Self-driving vehicles have the potential to completely change the way we think about cars, particularly in a city environment. Autonomous taxis may someday be parked on every street, in every city. When you want to go somewhere, you will be able to summon one using your mobile phone, and it will be parked outside your house ready for you by the time you have walked out of your front door. Once it has taken you to your destination, it drives off for its next customers. Self-driving vehicles may be used to collect children from school, take elderly people to shops, and carry out all the usual, everyday journeys, all at a small percentage of the cost of what you would expect to pay to own a car.

*summon 호출하다, 부르다

- ① How an Autonomous Car Drives Itself
- ② Autonomous Driving and Your New City Life
- ③ Autonomous Vehicles Will Ruin Human Health
- ④ Who's Responsible When a Self-Driving Car Crashes?
- ⑤ Self-Driving Technology: A Breakthrough for the Disabled

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

The vast library of data about you is being supplemented all the time. This advance was made possible by computers that can capture and store all of this data, and especially by the sudden drop in the price of data storage capacity through the early 200s. But computers have also allowed other changes that increase your vulnerability and the value of information about you. Not only is this new data stored electronically but it also resides in searchable databases that allow collectors to make useful lists of the types of data that interest them. It is easy to see a list of all advance ticket purchasers for the concert next Saturday, or who checked into the gym on Saturday, and then to further process this list by gender, age, income level, or zip code to find exactly the class of person you seek.

*vulnerability 취약성

- ① How to Intelligently Make Sense of Real Data
- ② All You Need to Know About Data Management
- ③ Information and Technology Make the World Safer
- ④ The Ultimate Guide to Protecting Your Privacy Online
- ⑤ Increasing Opportunities for Privacy Invasion in the Big Data Era

3. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Modern American society differs from traditional societies in the number, source, and claimed function of toys. American toy manufacturers heavily promote so-called educational toys to encourage so-called creative play. American parents are taught to believe that manufactured store-bought toys are important to the development of their children. In contrast, traditional societies have few or no toys, and any toys that do exist are made either by the child itself or by the child's parents. An American friend who spent his childhood in rural Kenya told me that some of his Kenyan friends were very inventive, and used sticks and string to build their own small cars with wheels and axles. When he returned as a teenager to the United States and watched American children playing with their plastic ready-made store-bought toys, he gained the impression that American children are less creative than Kenyan children.

*axle 차축

- ① Children: Adults' Teachers in Creativity
- ② Creativity: The Very Essence of Education
- ③ Are Factory-Made Toys Good for Creativity?
- ④ Can the Same Product Have Different Values?
- ⑤ Developed Countries Have Better Goods for Sale

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of us are embarrassed to admit that our opinions can be strongly affected by an appeal to our emotions. We tend to take pride in our rationality and feel a bit ashamed of our emotions, as if rationality were more likely to be right and the emotions commensurately apt to be wrong. Where rationality is concerned, we feel in control; where emotions dominate, we feel out of control, as if our emotions have a life of their own and are even somewhat alien to us. This is a cultural prejudice. Our emotions, no less than our faculty of reason, are part of us, and there is nothing abnormal or regrettable, let alone shameful, about being moved by emotion. In fact, very few of the major decisions we make are based purely on reason or purely on emotion. Even the most rational of decisions typically have an important emotional component, and many emotionally motivated decisions are quite reasonable.

*commensurately 비례하여, 상응하여

- ① Right and Wrong Ethical Decision-Making
- ② Emotion: No Less Important Than Rationality
- ③ Reason and Emotion: Their Different Functions
- ④ Rationality as a Key Driver for Human Civilization
- ⑤ Cultural Prejudice: A Barrier to Successful Decision-Making

5. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

A great change occurred with the arrival of the phonograph. Recorded music privatized and decontextualized what had often been a social event -- and church music or sailors' songs could now be heard while dressing in the morning, while Beethoven was transformed into "wall paper." At its simplest level music was heard, but performers were no longer seen. Sounds of all sorts could thus be integrated into everyday life as a kind of aural background -- but more often to enhance a mood or decorate some setting than as a focused object of attention. Claude Debussy in 1913 fretted that recorded music could be bought as easily as "one can buy a glass of beer." And with no hint of irony, the first issue of Gramophone (1923) called for listening to recorded music while shaving.

*decontextualize 탈맥락화하다 **fret 걱정하다

- ① Rhythm Never Fails to Bring Us All to Life
- ② Technological Advances in Recording Devices
- ③ Music Truly Comes Alive in the Concert Hall
- ④ the Phonograph Brought Music into Our Daily Life
- ⑤ Everyday Objects as Musical Instruments

6. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Humans are creatures of story, so story touches nearly every aspect of our lives. Archaeologists dig up clues in the stones and bones and piece them together into a story about the past. Historians, too, are storytellers. Some argue that many of the accounts in school textbooks, like the standard story of Columbus's discovery of America, are so full of distortions and omissions that they are closer to myth than history. Business executives are increasingly told that they must be creative storytellers: they have to spin compelling narratives about their products and brands that emotionally transport consumers. Political analysts see a presidential election not only as a contest between influential politicians and their ideas but also as a competition between conflicting stories about the nation's past and future. Legal scholars regard a trial as a story contest, too, in which opposing counsels construct narratives of guilt and innocence -- arguing over who is the real protagonist.

*protagonist (이야기의) 주인공

- ① Everyone Is a Hero in His Life
- ② Conflicts Is What Makes Stories Real
- ③ Every Story Has More than One Side
- ④ Inspirations for Great Stories Are Everywhere
- ⑤ Stories Make Us Human

7. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Clearly, danced rituals did not seem like a waste of energy to prehistoric peoples. They took the time to fashion masks and costumes; they joyfully burned calories in the execution of the dance; they preferred to record these scenes over any other group activity. Thus anthropologist Victor Turner's attribution of danced ritual to an occasional, marginal, or liminal status seems especially unjustified in the prehistoric case -- and more representative of the production-oriented mentality of our own industrial age than of prehistoric priorities. Surely these people knew hardship and were often threatened by food shortages, diseases, and wild animals. But ritual, of a danced and possibly ecstatic nature, was central to their lives. Perhaps only because our own lives, so much easier in many ways, are also so constrained by the imperative to work, we have to wonder why.

*liminal 초기 단계의 **ecstatic 황홀한, 희열에 넘친

- ① How Dancing Connects Our Body with Our Soul
- ② Why Danced Rituals Have Been Regarded as Trivial
- ③ The Modification of Sacred Rituals for New Purpose
- ④ The History of Dance: From Ancient Rituals to Modern Art
- ⑤ Danced Rituals: The Essence of the Prehistoric People's Lives

8. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the first minutes of its existence, the universe cooled so rapidly that it was impossible to manufacture elements heavier or more complex than hydrogen, helium, and (in minute amounts) lithium. In the heat and chaos of the early universe, nothing more complex could survive. From a chemical point of view, the early universe was very simple, far too simple to create complex objects such as our earth or the living organisms that inhabit it. The first stars and galaxies were constructed from little more than hydrogen and helium. But they were a sign of our universe's astonishing capacity to build complex objects from simple building blocks. Once crated, stars laid the foundations for even more complex entities, including living organisms, because in their fiery cores they practiced an alchemy that turned hydrogen and helium into all the other elements.

*alchemy 연금술

- ① Wonders of the Galaxies and the Simplicity of the Earth
- ② Hydrogen and Helium: Abundant Elements in the Universe
- ③ How Could Early Living Organisms Have Survived on Earth?
- ④ Heavy and Complex Elements: Foundations of a Chaotic Universe
- ⑤ The Birth and Development of the Universe: Simple to Complex

05강

Gateway 다음 글에 드러난 Breaden의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

All smiling, Breaden, a cute three-year-old boy, was walking along the aisle of snacks, bars, and sweets. It was the aisle of all kinds of temptation for him. "Wow!" he exclaimed. Right in front of his eyes were rows of delicious-looking chocolate bars waiting to be touched. His mom was holding his hand. Breaden, her only child, had always been the focus of her attention and she was cautious not to lose him in the market. Suddenly, she stopped to say hello to her friends. Breaden stopped, too. With his eyes wide open and his mouth watering, Breaden stretched out his arm and was about to grab a bar when he felt a tight grip on his hand. He looked up. "Breaden, not today!" He knew what that meant. "Okay, Mommy," he sighed. His shoulders fell.

- ① excited → disappointed
- ② embarrassed → satisfied
- ③ lonely → pleased
- ④ annoyed → relieved
- ⑤ delighted → jealous

1. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

He played with that child, the whole day long, and they were very merry. The sky was so blue, the sun was so bright, the water was so sparkling, the leaves were so green, and the flowers were so lovely. Everything was beautiful. This was in fine weather. When it rained, they loved to watch the falling drops and to smell the fresh scents. When it blew, it was delightful to listen to the wind. But, when it snowed, that was best of all because they liked to look up at the white flakes falling fast and thick, like down from the breasts of millions of white birds, to see how smooth and deep drift was, and to listen to the hush upon the paths and roads.

*drift (특히 눈이 바람에 휩쓸려 쌓임)더미

- ① festive and noisy
- ② boring and lonely
- ③ sad and depressing
- ④ happy and peaceful
- ⑤ tense and uncomfortable

2. 다음 글의 상황에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

The hall was filled with noise: there were hundreds of people crowding the floor with more looking down from above. Men and women were crossing the floor, talking, watching, dancing, standing, spread out across the vast room. The entry hall was set a little above floor level, and from our position Luna and I could see out across the whole crowd. To one side a band was playing on a stage, and on the dance floor maybe fifty people were dancing while others looked on. Another area had been set aside for a variety of entertaining games and amusements. Near the central column was a buffet, and on the far side, partially blocked by the column, I could see the greyish glow of a sphere arena, suspended in midair.

- ① lively and festive
- ② boring and lonely
- ③ solemn and sacred
- ④ sad and depressing
- ⑤ mysterious and romantic

3. 다음 글에 드러난 Mike의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Finally, as the hour of the broadcast grew closer, Mike took his place with the other contestants and was as joyful as a child on Christmas morning at seeing how one of his favorite shows got put on the air. He almost didn't know what to say when Bandstand's youthful host Dick Clark shook his hand along with all the other contestants as he wished them all good luck. Dick then directed them towards the makeup area. When Mike arrived there he saw the two Nelson siblings, David and Ricky, sitting in the chairs there ahead of them. They were having themselves groomed to theatrical perfection. One of the other boys there murmured that they were going to be judges of the contest. This made Mike feel happy because he was sure that they would understand and appreciate his song and would pick him as the clear-cut winner.

*groom 몸단장을 하다

- ① frustrated and angry
- ② relieved and grateful
- ③ indifferent and bored
- ④ puzzled and frightened
- ⑤ excited and anticipating

4. 다음 글에 드러난 필자의 어조로 가장 적절한 것은?

The highly competitive global marketplace of today has convinced employers they can no longer survive, let alone thrive, with a workforce of average performers. So what they want -- what they're desperate to find -- are those people who can and will excel in their jobs. They are searching for the elusive 'persons of talent'. Advances in technology have made the job search an efficient yet impersonal process. Our personality is overshadowed and our life and accomplishments are reduced to our resume -- a couple of sheets of paper that can be rejected with just one click. On top of all that, we face increasing pressure to pursue a career that we're passionate about but receive no advice on how to get there. We are left searching for utopia, feeling empty and unfulfilled by what we have.

*elusive 찾기 어려운

- ① critical ② admiring ③ apologetic
- ④ humorous ⑤ indifferent

06강

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

When teachers work in isolation, they tend to see the world through one set of eyes -- their own. The fact that there might be someone somewhere in the same building or district who may be more successful at teaching this or that subject or lesson is (A) [based / lost] on teachers who close the door and work their way through the school calendar virtually alone. In the absence of a process that (B) [allows / forbids] them to benchmark those who do things better or at least differently, teachers are left with that one perspective -- their own. I taught various subjects under the social studies umbrella and had very little idea of how my peers who taught the same subject did what they did. The idea of meeting regularly to compare notes, plan common assessments, and share what we did well (C) [mostly / never] occurred to us. Rather, we spent much time in the social studies office complaining about a lack of time and playing the blame game.

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|---------|--------|
| ① based | allows | never |
| ② based | forbids | mostly |
| ③ lost | allows | mostly |
| ④ lost | allows | never |
| ⑤ lost | forbids | never |

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

Imagine holding a set of directions in your memory while driving. If a billboard advertisement catches your attention, it may invade your mental workspace and cause you to (A) [forget / notice] these directions. The same thing may happen if an unrelated thought suddenly comes to mind. Information in working memory fades away unless it is (B) [limited / refreshed]. Maintaining information in your short-term memory requires a lot of attention. The more you are able to focus on task-relevant information and (C) [ignore / accept] distractions, the better your memory performance will be. Irrelevant thoughts that enter your mental workspace and divide your focus may lead to information overload and ultimately errors.

*billboard (옥외의 커다란) 광고판

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|----------|-----------|--------|
| ① forget | limited | ignore |
| ② forget | refreshed | ignore |
| ③ forget | refreshed | accept |
| ④ notice | refreshed | accept |
| ⑤ notice | limited | accept |

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

Laughter resulting from humor shows itself when people find themselves in an ①unfavorable situation, for which they generally would have felt anger and/or fear, and the detection of incongruent elements allows them to watch it from different perspective. In this instance, thus, laughter comes from the release of energies generally associated with negative feelings, but that in the specific situation, thanks to the ②consistency of perspective, can be expressed as laughter of relief. Humor, in this perspective, represents a defense mechanism that allows people to ③better handle difficult and stressful life situations. Freud even describes this humor as "the highest of the defense mechanisms." This self-defense mechanism -- differently from the ability to understand jokes, which is very widespread --- does not ④present itself in every human being. Actually, some individuals are able to see the funny and positive side of a certain situation, while others, even in the same circumstances, react showing ⑤negative feelings.

*incongruent 일치하지 않는

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

Given all the drawbacks and disadvantages of electronic documents, why not just stick with paper? The best way of answering that questions is to look back on the one other occasion in human history when a writing medium was (A) [inherited / replaced]. To societies accustomed to writing on stone or clay, paper must have seemed terribly short-lived stuff, vulnerable to fire and water, with inscribed marks that all too easily smudged or faded away. And yet paper (B) [prevailed / disappeared]. Moses' tablets were stone, but the story of Moses was told on paper. The economic incentives were just too powerful to be ignored: with paper, information became far cheaper to record, to store and to transport. Exactly the same considerations argue that a transition to paperless, electronic writing is now (C) [inevitable / unlikely].

*smudge 번지다

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------------|-------------|------------|
| ① inherited | prevailed | unlikely |
| ② inherited | disappeared | inevitable |
| ③ replaced | prevailed | inevitable |
| ④ replaced | disappeared | unlikely |
| ⑤ replaced | prevailed | unlikely |

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

For government policy to assume that young women can rely on others for financial support is ①dangerous. Firstly, some young women do not receive support from their families, either because they are not in contact with them or because their families cannot, or do not want to, support them financially. Secondly, living in the same house as a partner or family member does not mean that a young woman is ②receiving her fair share of the household's resources. Women's lower ③contribution to the household's income can mean that they receive less money for themselves and consume fewer household resources, which can lead to poverty. Thirdly, financial ④independence means a young woman is always at risk of experiencing poverty if support is withdrawn or a relationship ends. Young women need an adequate ⑤income of their own from work or the social security system. Many of the most vulnerable young women are not in work or able to access work easily and so do not receive this.

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

Consumers may care about more than just price and quality when buying a good. Kysar argues that consumers often have (A) [preferences / claims] about how a good is produced, in particular about whether the production process conforms to basic environmental standards or labor regulations. For example, people may prefer to buy an otherwise identical shoe when the production process (B) [respects / disregards] certain worker rights. If by buying a good consumers satisfy not only material needs but also the self-image of a conscious consumer, this makes a case of the mandatory provision of the relevant process information to consumers. Reliable knowledge about the characteristics of a good's (C) [production / distribution] process helps consumers to purchase according to their procedural preferences; the resulting "political" consumption choice can even substitute for uniform regulations enacted in the political process.

*mandatory 의무적인

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------------|------------|--------------|
| ① claims | respects | production |
| ② claims | disregards | distribution |
| ③ preferences | respects | production |
| ④ preferences | disregards | distribution |
| ⑤ preferences | respects | distribution |

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

To the Hippocratic physician, the fundamental principle of his art was the concept that nature seeks to maintain a condition of ①stability; its forces are constantly adjusting and readjusting the normal parts of the body to preserve a balance among them. When this balance exists, we are healthy. Under any of a variety of influences, the equilibrium may be ②disturbed, resulting in one part's appearing in excess. When this happens, sickness ③disappears, the particular disease depending primarily upon which substance has gained the ascendancy. It is the function of the physician to help nature ④restore the state of equilibrium. Since each disease has a distinctive natural course of its own, the physician must make himself so familiar with it that he can predict the ⑤sequence of events and know whether and precisely when to intervene with treatment that will help nature to do its work.

*equilibrium 평형(상태) **ascendancy 지배력을 행사할 수 있는 위치

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

How will we know when we have achieved sustainable tourism? The definition of sustainability as development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs compels us to

(A) [avoid / face] tomorrow's challenge today. The diversity and complexity of tourism in developed and developing countries means that there is no perfect or easy formula for achieving sustainable tourism. The increase in tourism globally has also (B) [fostered / inhibited] sharing experiences of successes and failures. The work of governments, NGOs, communities in the planning and implementation of tourism has been supported by ongoing research and analysis. Such (C) [collaborations / disassociations], as well as continuing innovation and monitoring, are integral to the goal of achieving sustainable tourism. This is a challenging goal and one that only a dynamic and ever-changing industry, such as global tourism, can face and conquer.

*compel 강요하다

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|-----------|-----------------|
| ① avoid | fostered | collaborations |
| ② avoid | inhibited | collaborations |
| ③ face | fostered | collaborations |
| ④ face | inhibited | disassociations |
| ⑤ face | fostered | disassociations |

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

Many proverbs contain germs of truth, and some are indeed profound, but they aren't reliable sources of knowledge and can be ① misleading. For example, take the saying 'You can't teach an old dog new tricks'. This isn't true of all dogs, and certainly isn't true of all human beings. There are many older people who are ② capable of making radical leaps in their ability. This is not to deny the effects of ③ aging. The point is that what is roughly true, that as we get older it becomes harder to learn new behaviour, is not true for everyone in every respect. At most the saying captures the idea that it may be difficult to ④ maintain the ways of an older person. However, the saying implies that you can never teach any older person anything new, which is a hasty generalisation and one which is fairly obviously ⑤ false.

07강

Gateway 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When people face real adversity -- disease, unemployment, or the disabilities of age -- affection from a pet takes on new meaning. A pet's continuing affection becomes crucially important for ① those enduring hardship because it reassures them that their core essence has not been damaged. Thus pets are important in the treatment of ② depressed or chronically ill patients. In addition, pets are ③ used to great advantage with the institutionalized aged. In such institutions it is difficult for the staff to retain optimism when all the patients are declining in health. Children who visit cannot help but remember ④ what their parents or grandparents once were and be depressed by their incapacities. Animals, however, have no expectations about mental capacity. They do not worship youth. They have no memories about what the aged once ⑤ was and greet them as if they were children. An old man holding a puppy can relive a childhood moment with complete accuracy. His joy and the animal's response are the same.

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

A tree is a huge biomass that affects everything around it. By its sheer size it provides homes for many creatures and insects, all of (A) [them / which] also use it for food. These creatures often distribute the seeds of the tree in return. The roots have fungi that benefit the soil, and trunks and leaves provide shelter from the wind. Even more importantly, the tree changes the temperature and climate around itself. A large oak tree can release through evaporation 40,000 gallons of water per year. Not only is this (B) [critical / critically] for the earth's water cycle, but it also cools the surrounding air and helps rainfall. On top of all of this, the structures of the tree (C) [store / stores] water in the canopy and bark, and from there water runs off down to the plants and soil below.

*fungus 균류, 곰팡이류(pl. fungi)

**canopy (숲의 나뭇가지들이) 지붕 모양으로 우거진 것

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|------------|--------|
| ① them | critical | store |
| ② them | critically | store |
| ③ which | critical | stores |
| ④ which | critically | stores |
| ⑤ which | critical | store |

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Advertisers have hit on one particularly effective way of seeming to argue against their own interests. They mention a minor weakness or drawback of their product in the ads ①promoting it. That way, they create a perception of honesty ②from which they can be more persuasive about the strengths of the product. Advertisers are not alone in the use of this tactic. Attorneys are taught to "steal the opponent's thunder" by mentioning a weakness in their case before the opposing lawyer ③does, thereby establishing a perception of honesty in the eyes of jury members. Experiments have demonstrated ④that this tactic works. When jurors heard an attorney bring up a weakness in his own case first, jurors assigned him more honesty and were more favorable to his overall case in their final verdicts ⑤because that perceived honesty.

*verdict (배심원단의) 판결

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

Technological advances have increased exposure to new food choices by allowing food products to be distributed from one continent to another while reducing the risk of spoilage and contamination. Before the nineteenth century, the only methods available for preserving meat (A) [was / were] drying, salting, and smoking, none of which were entirely practical since large quantities of food could not be processed or preserved for very long. The canning process was developed in 1809 and was a product of the Napoleonic wars; the process allowed heat-sterilized food to be stored for longer periods of time without spoiling. Further methods of processing in the twentieth century (B) [involving / involved] dehydrating, freezing, and treating with ultrahigh temperatures, increasing shelf life, convenience, and variety of food products. In addition, refrigeration, vacuum packing, fast freezing, etc. ensured (C) [that / whether] seasonal items would be available year-round in economically developed societies.

*heat-sterilized 가열 살균 처리된 **dehydrate 건조, 탈수하다

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|--------|-----------|---------|
| ① was | involving | that |
| ② was | involved | whether |
| ③ were | involved | that |
| ④ were | involved | whether |
| ⑤ were | involving | that |

4. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When people don't trust their own judgments, they look to others for evidence of how ①to choose correctly. This self-doubt may come about because the situation is ambiguous, as it was in a classic series of experiments conducted by the Turkish social psychologist Muzafer Sherif. Sherif projected a dot of light on the wall of a darkened room and ②asking subjects to indicate how much the light moved while they watched it. Actually, the light never moved at all, but because of an optical illusion ③termed the *autokinetic effect*, it seemed to shift constantly about, although to a different extent for each subject. When participants announced their movement estimates in groups, these estimates were strongly influenced by ④what the other group members estimated; nearly everyone changed toward the group average. Sherif concluded that when there's no objectively correct response, people are likely to doubt ⑤themselves and thus are especially likely to assume that the group must be right.

*optical illusion 착시

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

Programs that offer minimal training to musicians with performance degrees in an attempt to make them instant teachers do not adequately prepare those performers for the life of a professional educator. Not only (A) [is / has] their expertise narrowly defined, but they often lack any concept of how to interact with or inspire young musicians. They may justify the challenges they experience by blaming students for "not wanting to learn". Similarly, they do not have experience with or understand the nature and structure of schools. Further complicating this scenario is the fact (B) [that / which] administrators typically lack the skill and knowledge required to properly supervise music teaching and programs. While excellence is usually easy to recognize, it is much more difficult for administrators to identify mediocre or poor programs in music and (C) [provide / provides] the necessary guidance and assistance to bring about needed improvement.

*complicate 복잡하게 만들다

**mediocre 보통밖에 안 되거나 좋지 못한

- | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|-------|-------|----------|
| ① is | that | provide |
| ② is | which | provide |
| ③ is | that | provides |
| ④ has | which | provides |
| ⑤ has | that | provide |

6. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

① Wrapped up in the idea of embracing failure is the related notion of breaking things to make them better -- particularly complex things. Often the only way to improve a complex system is to examine its limits by forcing ② itself to fail in various ways. Software, among the most complex things we make, is usually tested for quality by employing engineers to systematically find ways to crash it. Similarly, one way to troubleshoot a complicated device ③ that's broken is to deliberately force negative results (temporary breaks) in its multiple functions in order to locate the actual dysfunction. Great engineers have a respect for breaking things that sometimes ④ surprises nonengineers, just as scientists have a patience with failures that often puzzles outsiders. But the habit of embracing negative results is one of the most essential trick to ⑤ gaining success.

*troubleshoot (고장을) 수리하다 **dysfunction 기능 장애

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

Imagination and creativity are the gate keys of fantasy role-playing. If students cannot imagine themselves engaged by the fantasy world described to (A) [it / them], then the game cannot get off the ground. The students exercise their imagination and creativity in countless ways, from taking on the role of their assigned characters to (B) [interact / interacting] with other creatures and alien environments. In every case, what is minimally called for is imaginative flexibility in order to react appropriately to the multiple situations the students encounter, while looking ahead to the consequences of various actions and decisions. This means (C) [that / what] fantasy role-playing provides an ideal environment to cultivate and test the productive use of imagination, utilizing it to enliven the fantasy narratives, and empathize with others.

*empathize 공감하다

- | | | |
|--------|-------------|------|
| (A) | (B) | (C) |
| ① it | interact | that |
| ② it | interacting | what |
| ③ them | interacting | that |
| ④ them | interacting | what |
| ⑤ them | interact | that |

8. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

When an underwater object is seen from outside the water, its appearance becomes distorted. This is ① because refraction changes the direction of the light rays that come from the object. When these rays enter the eyes of an observer, nerves in the eyes send signals to the observer's brain. The brain then constructs a picture based on ② where the rays appear to have come from. It does this without accounting for the effects of refraction, ③ so the object's appearance is distorted. When one looks at a straw in a glass of water, light rays from the part of the straw that is underwater ④ refracting at the surfaces between the water and the glass and between the glass and the air. The rays appear to come from closer to the surface than they are, and the straw looks ⑤ bent. If the straw were viewed from underwater, the part above water would be distorted.

*refraction 굴절

08강

Gateway 밑줄 친 he[his]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Dr. Paul Odland and his friend Bob travel frequently to South America, where they provide free medical treatment for disabled children of poor families. One day, they went to a local marketplace. Paul wanted to buy some souvenirs, and ① he spotted a carving that he liked. The non-English speaking seller was asking 500 pesos for the carving. With Bob acting as interpreter, Paul offered 300 and ② his opponent proposed 450. The bargaining in the noisy market became spirited, even intense, with Paul stepping up ③ his price slightly and the seller going down slowly. The pace increased so fast that Bob could not keep up with the back-and-forth interpretation. Meanwhile, observing the seller carefully, Paul sensed something wrong in Bob's interpretation. In fact, the seller had gone below Paul's last offer. When Paul raised his doubt, Bob instantly recognized the error and corrected ④ his interpretation. At length, they settled the deal, and ⑤ he was delighted to purchase the carving at a reasonable price and thanked Bob.

1. 밑줄 친 her[she]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

Quinta did not remember her brother Johnny and knew only what her mother Laura had told ①her. But she had grown up in her devoted father's care and protection and she had been so sad when he passed away. She and ②her mother had mourned together and the bond between them had strengthened. Mother had supported her through her sorrow; without ③her Quinta did not know what she would have done. Who was to help her now? She had lost the person most dear to her and ④she had no one to share her grief. She felt so isolated and abandoned. No one had loved her as her mother had and now Laura had been taken from her there was no one left who truly loved ⑤her. A forlorn despair overtook her sense of loss. She was completely alone.

2. 밑줄 친 he가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

When counsellor John Cooke calmly picked up and placed the piece of paper thrown by Mr. Crass on the counter, ①he indicated that, unlike Crass, he was going to act in a socially appropriate manner. John's controlled behavior subtly suggested to Crass that the piece of paper was important to both of them. He allowed Crass to continue to rant and rave because ②he was not going to respond to an attempt at personal contact until Crass had said what was on his mind. John understood that ③he had an issue and the right to express it. That the meeting went wrong was not important because Crass was not going to listen to issues of social convention. Mr. Crass clearly wanted to express his anger and contempt to someone and John recognized that ④he was going to be that someone. It was not a pleasant administrative task, but it was one of the roles for which ⑤he had been hired.

3. 밑줄 친 부분이 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

For the first time Jim-Bob noticed a slightly worried look on Running Cloud's otherwise expressionless face. ①His face was calm but his eyes kept their gaze fixed upon the great East Gate. There was a long pause in his silence and Jim-Bob dared not disturb it. Running Cloud's long black hair hung down like a shiny blue curtain in the moonlight covering most of ②his face except for two high-set cheekbones. The feather in his headband was old and weather-beaten, very much like the one he had given Jim-Bob a long time ago, the same blue feather Jim-Bob was wearing ③his own hat that day. Running Cloud combed the darkness thoroughly with his eyes as though it was hiding something from ④him, and showed little fear of it. he spoke a few words in his native tongue, which Jim-Bob couldn't understand well. Running Cloud listened to the wind, turned ⑤his head and looked up at the sky.

4. 밑줄 친 his[he]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

At an early age, Alexander was fearful that the shadow cast by his father Philip would eclipse ①his own ambitions. He was incapable of sharing in Philip's glory and became determined from the beginning to make ②his own mark. His father was said to be "a man without precedent in Europe." In war and peace, battles and celebrations, Philip was extraordinarily energetic and exhibited a unique personality. These qualities, coupled with ③his intelligence and courage, and his succession of unparalleled victories on the battlefield, made him a folk hero among Macedonians. He was the defender of his country, a brave warrior, and the idol of his battle-scarred veterans. Alexander would have to demonstrate that ④he, too, was a man of singular distinction. Furthermore, he had to show the world that ⑤he was not merely the equal of, but actually superior to, his famous father.

*eclipse 무색하게 하다 **without precedent 전례 없는

09강

Gateway Miloš에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Even though he won many Academy Awards, Miloš Forman was not a U.S. born filmmaker. Forman grew up in a small town near Prague. Orphaned when his parents died during World War II, he was raised by his relatives. In the 1950s, Forman studied film at the film school of the University of Prague. Throughout the late 1950s and early 1960s, Forman acted as either writer or assistant director on several films. later, he emigrated to the U.S. and continued to make films. In 1975, he directed One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest, which became only the second film in history to win Oscars in all the five major categories. Afterward, the movie Amadeus, a celebration of the genius of Mozart, which he also directed, swept eight Oscars including one for best director. With Jan Novák, Forman wrote his autobiography, Turnaround: A Memoir, which was published in 1994.

- ① Prague 근교의 작은 마을에서 성장했다.
- ② Prague 대학교에서 영화를 공부했다.
- ③ 미국으로 이주한 후에도 계속 영화를 만들었다.
- ④ 영화 Amadeus로 오스카 최고 감독상을 수상했다.
- ⑤ Turnaround: A Memoir를 단독으로 집필했다.

1. Ponte Vecchio에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

The Ponte Vecchio is one of the world's most famous bridges. Rebuilt after a flood in 1345, it was repeatedly reinforced during its 670 years of existence. It was the only bridge in Florence across the Arno that the escaping Nazis did not destroy during the Second World War. In spite of the high flood of 1966, the Ponte stood firm. It holds a silver medal in longevity after the bridges of Rome. It crosses the Arno at its narrowest point, and up to 1218, it was the only bridge crossing the Arno. The Ponte Vecchio is probably one of the few bridges in the world which has been continuously inhabited for six centuries. Tourists crowd here with enthusiasm, and traders who occupy the monument pay their property taxes without complaining. The Ponte Vecchio was a great project, a work of art in the strictest sense and a highly profitable venture, an example to follow.

*longevity 오래됨

- ① 제2차 세계 대전 때 나치가 파괴했다.
- ② 1966년의 대홍수에 무너졌다.
- ③ Arno 강의 폭이 가장 넓은 지점을 가로지른다.
- ④ 6세기 동안 계속 사람이 거주해 왔다.
- ⑤ 상인들의 영업 행위가 금지되어 있다.

2. Alvin Ailey Jr.에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하는 것은?

Alvin Ailey Jr. was born on January 5, 1931, in Rogers, Texas. After the Great Depression Alvin Ailey followed his mother to Los Angeles, California, where he studied dance at Lester Horton's school in 1949. He joined the Horton Dance Company in 1953, and he assumed the role of artistic director when Horton died that year. Ailey formed his own troupe, the Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater in 1958. In 1965 Ailey took his troupe on one of the most successful European tours ever made by an American dance company. It was held over for six weeks in London to accommodate the demand for tickets, and in Hamburg it received an unprecedented sixty-one curtain calls. A German critic called this performance "a triumph of sweeping, violent beauty, a furious spectacle. The stage vibrates. One has never seen anything like it." In 1970 Ailey's company became the first American modern dance troupe to tour the Soviet Union.

*troupe 공연단 **unprecedented 전례가 없는

- ① 대공황이 시작되기 전에 어머니를 따라 로스앤젤레스로 갔다.
- ② Horton Dance Company에 입단한 이듬해에 예술 감독이 되었다.
- ③ 자신의 이름을 딴 무용단을 만들었다.
- ④ 함부르크에서의 공연은 실패했다.
- ⑤ Soviet Union 순회공연을 계획했지만 실행에 옮기지 못했다.

6. Owen Williams에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Owen Williams was born in London in 1890. He studied engineering at the University of London. He qualified as an engineer in 1911 and a year later joined the Trussed Concrete and Steel Company, for which he worked as an assistant engineer prior to establishing his own practice in 1918. Three years later, he was appointed consulting engineer to the British Empire Exhibition, a commission that included the design of several large exhibition buildings together with a swimming pool and a sports stadium for 125,000 spectators at Wembley. It was a turning point in his career. The buildings, which made extensive use of reinforced concrete, were completed in record time, and, after the exhibition opened in 1924, Williams was knighted in recognition of his achievements. He subsequently became a registered architect and in 1930 was appointed to design a large new manufacturing complex for a wide range of pharmaceutical for Boots of Nottingham.

*pharmaceutical 제약의

- ① 런던대학교에서 공학을 공부했다.
- ② 엔지니어 자격을 취득한 후 보조 엔지니어로 근무했다.
- ③ Wembley의 여러 대형 전시관 설계를 담당했다.
- ④ 1924년 전시회 개막 직전에 기사 작위를 받았다.
- ⑤ 1930년에 대규모 제약품 제조 단지의 설계자로 임명되었다.

7. Lavinia Lloyd Dock에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Lavinia Lloyd Dock was a pioneer in nursing education and social activist who linked women's roles as nurses to the emerging women's movement in the United States. She left her home in Pennsylvania in 1885 to attend New York's hunter-Bellevue School of Nursing. She believed that poverty and squalor contributed to poor health, and she dedicated herself to social reform to address these problems. However, she soon learned that she was limited in her influence because she was a woman, and she spent most of her career as a dedicated advocate of equal rights for women. For 20 years, she lobbied legislators at all levels about women's right to vote, believing that this was the only way to influence social reform and health care. Providing an excellent example of the diverse ways that nurses can help achieve higher-quality health care, she is considered one of the most influential leaders in the early 20th century.

*squalor 불결

- ① 펜실베이니아에 있는 집을 떠나 뉴욕에 있는 간호 학교에 다녔다.
- ② 빈곤이 건강을 해치는 원인이라고 여겼다.
- ③ 여성으로서 자신의 무한한 영향력을 믿었다.
- ④ 여성 투표권을 위한 로비 활동을 했다.
- ⑤ 20세기 초의 가장 영향력 있는 지도자 중 한 명으로 여겨진다.

11강

Gateway 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

*rote 기계적인 암기

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

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The news media are hungry for new findings, and reporters often latch onto ideas from the scientific laboratories before they have been fully tested. Also, reporter who lacks a strong understanding of science may misunderstand or misreport complex scientific principles. To tell the truth, sometimes scientists get excited about their findings, too, and leak them to the press before they have been through a thorough review by the scientists' peers. As a result, the public is often exposed to late-breaking nutrition news stories before the findings are fully _____. Then, when the hypothesis being tested fails to hold up to a later challenge, consumers feel betrayed by what is simply the normal course of science at work.

*latch onto ~을 입수하다

- ① expected
- ② confirmed
- ③ protected
- ④ categorized
- ⑤ accumulated

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Do you know people who have plenty of ideas but don't follow through? These people need collaborators to help them implement. What about artists who paint masterpieces that nobody sees? They need a collaborator to help them promote themselves. Then there are inventors who need help protecting their ideas, entrepreneurs who need help gaining capital, or composers who need help with lyrics. Working together allows for different points of view and sparks new ideas. It's not enough to be a lone innovator. Good ideas can be made into great ideas when we utilize each other's specialized expertise. In fact, venture capitalists say the most important quality they look for in businesses isn't the ideas but the _____. Look for partners who don't duplicate your skills but complement them.

*expertise 전문 지식 **duplicate 복제[복사]하다

- ① teams
- ② talents
- ③ rewards
- ④ changes
- ⑤ efforts

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nowadays, scientists distinguish among species using methods based on evolutionary descent. Earlier methods were less _____ but more colorful. The word "monkey" did not enter the English language until the sixteenth century. Prior to then, the word "ape" was the only common term for primates other than human beings. The difference between apes and human beings was never clear either. If somebody called you an ape, it might not be just a metaphor. In History of Four-Footed Beasts and Serpents, and Insects, published in 1647, Edward Topsell included the satyr and the sphinx among apes -- the term included any creature that was almost "human" but not quite. This sort of definition, and not a conventional biological one, must be used when looking back over the old stories of apes and monkeys through the centuries.

*primate 영장류(동물)

**Satyr 사티로스(그리스 신화에 나오는 남자의 얼굴에 염소의 다리와 뿔을 가진 숲의 신)

- ① stable
- ② precise
- ③ practical
- ④ humanistic
- ⑤ educational

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The American emphasis on individualism, which was rooted in early American Puritanism, was _____ by the formative experience of the American western frontier. The "pioneer spirit" of striking out on one's own and staking a claim was captured in American author Horace Greeley's appeal to "Go West, young man." The absence of formal government on the frontier, including effective law enforcement, also undoubtedly contributed to feelings of independence and self-reliance. Historian Frederick Jackson Turner, in his classic book The Frontier in American History(1947), argued that the frontier was central to the development of American individualism. Turner further linked the rugged individualism of the pioneer with the ideals of democracy: "Quite as deeply fixed in the pioneer's mind as the ideal of individuals was the ideal of democracy. He had a passionate hatred for aristocracy, monopoly and special privilege; he believed in simplicity, economy and the rule of the people."

*stake a claim 권리[소유권]를 주장하다 **rugged 단호한

- ① ignored
- ② replaced
- ③ lightened
- ④ concealed
- ⑤ reinforced

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Sometimes, it seems that people simply like to try new things -- they are interested in variety seeking, in which the priority is to vary one's product experiences, perhaps as a form of stimulation or to avoid being bored. Variety seeking is especially likely to occur when people are in a good mood, or when there is relatively little stimulation elsewhere in their environment. In the case of foods and beverages, variety seeking can occur due to a phenomenon known as sensory-specific satiety. Put simply, this means the pleasantness of a food item just eaten drops while the pleasantness of uneaten foods remains unchanged. So even though we have favourites, we still like to _____. Ironically, consumers may actually switch to less preferred options for variety's sake even though they enjoy the more familiar option more.

*satiety 포만감

- ① store some extra food
- ② stick to familiar brands
- ③ sample other possibilities
- ④ buy more healthy food items
- ⑤ hide our opinions from others

6. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Negativism isn't a philosophy, it's an attitude. It's the attitude of a player whose nerves aren't as strong as he'd like them to be. Attitudes can be changed, but first they have to be recognized. It's quite common for a player to think to himself, "I don't want to boot this ground ball," or "I don't want to walk this batter." The word "don't" will not get through to the body. The word carries no functional image. The phrase "boot this ground ball" does bring forth an image. The expression of a negative goal will therefore _____ -- and the error or the walk is more apt to be made. The body tends to do what it hears most clearly; the mind tells the body what it sees most clearly. So, thinking about what you don't want to happen greatly increases the chance that it will happen.

*boot (땅볼을 처리하려다) 놓치다 **walk 볼넷으로 출루하게 하다

- ① annoy the competing team
- ② require more physical skills
- ③ make the player more firmly determined
- ④ emphasize an undesirable image
- ⑤ discourage teammates from trying new things

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Each new idea in mathematics involves the children in learning in three areas -- linguistic, conceptual and procedural. The children _____. This means that if the children are unsure of the language of maths they will not understand the concept and, as a result, they definitely will not be able to do anything with that concept. For example, when learning about shape, words such as quadrilateral and even triangle can be difficult for some pupils. Taking the time to make a link between those words and something the children already know is important to enable them to use the words appropriately. By linking triangle to tricycles and quadrilateral to quad bikes they then have that link which will result in learning. Remember also that even simple words, which may not seem worthy of any time to explain, could cause confusion.

*quadrilateral 4각형

- ① acquire all of them
- ② learn in that order
- ③ copy what they see
- ④ relate math to language
- ⑤ analyze things mathematically

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we plant a rose seed in the earth, we notice that it is small, but we do not criticize it as "rootless and stemless." We treat it as a seed, giving it the water and nourishment required of a seed. When it first shoots up out of the earth, we don't condemn it as immature and underdeveloped; nor do we criticize the buds for not being open when they appear. We stand in wonder at the process taking place and give the plant the care it needs at each stage of its development. The rose is a rose from the time it is a seed to the time it dies. Within it, at all times, it contains its whole potential. It seems to be constantly in the process of change; yet at each state, at each moment, it _____.

*nourishment 영양분

- ① is aware of its destiny
- ② tries to please the observer
- ③ is perfectly all right as it is
- ④ needs more care and nourishment
- ⑤ chooses appropriate survival strategies

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Can we find some way of keeping both ideas -- morality as impartiality and special parental obligations? Can we understand them in a way that makes them compatible with one another? As it turns out, this is not difficult. We can say that impartiality requires us to treat people in the same way only when there are no relevant differences between them. This qualification is obviously needed, quite apart from any considerations about parents and children. For example, it is not a failure of impartiality to imprison a convicted criminal while innocent citizens go free, because there is a relevant difference between them (one has committed a crime; the others have not) to which we can appeal _____.

Other examples come easily to mind. But once we have admitted this qualification, we can make use of it to solve our problem about parental obligations. The fact that a child is one's own can be taken as providing the "relevant difference" that justifies treating it differently.

*convicted 유죄 판결을 받은

- ① to define what criminal behavior is
- ② to justify the difference in treatment
- ③ to decide the length of the prison term
- ④ to see if parental love is real and impartial
- ⑤ to judge whether we are good parents or not

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The self-serving bias affects many people's evaluations of not only themselves as individuals but also the groups of which they are members. For example, in one early study, Hastorf and Cantril examined individuals' judgements of penalties committed during a football game between Princeton and Dartmouth. Students at these schools viewed a film of the game and counted the number of penalties committed by both teams. Princeton students saw the Dartmouth team commit twice as many flagrant penalties and three times as many mild penalties as their own team. Dartmouth students, on the other hand, recorded an approximately equal number of penalties by both teams. While the truth probably lies somewhere in between, the researchers concluded that it was as if the two groups of students _____.

*flagrant 명백한

- ① saw a different game
- ② competed for attention
- ③ thought the game was fair
- ④ played in the game themselves
- ⑤ won the game for the first time

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

- ① the teamwork of a particular sports team
- ② the physical setting of the sporting event
- ③ the degree of penalty when losing the game
- ④ the importance of the event to the individual
- ⑤ the level of individual skills of the team members

12. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Most of what scientists want to understand about the world is outside the laboratory and not subject to the control of the researcher. A physical oceanographer may be fascinated by water waves, some of which can be generated in a water tank, but to really understand them he or she must go out on the ocean and experience the waves generated by the wind far from land. A meteorologist wanting to understand the essential nature of a hurricane cannot do that in the laboratory, but must measure the wind and rain as the storm tears through the countryside. The notion that the investigator can _____ is absent from field research, so consequently the variability in the measurements is very much larger than analogous laboratory measurements.

*oceanographer 해양학자 **meteorologist 기상학자

- ① often work together with other scientists
- ② control the environment of the observation
- ③ have very different measurements each time
- ④ observe the true nature of natural phenomena
- ⑤ use the existing data to design new experiments

12강

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

Problems can be distinguished according to whether they are reasonable or unreasonable. Reasonable problems are of the kind that can be solved in a step-by-step manner. A crossword puzzle is of this nature. Given a sufficient vocabulary, the empty spaces can be filled in one by one. Unreasonable problems, _____ (A) _____, cannot be treated this way because the task contains some 'trick' or 'catch' that must be understood before someone can arrive at a solution. This feature frustrates any step-by-step process that proceeds without the realization that "things aren't what they seem." _____ (B) _____, successful problem solving in these cases requires that the person acquire an insight into the nature of the trick. Riddles provide commonplace instances of such insight problems, such as the classic riddle that the Sphinx posed to Oedipus.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① in contrast | Hence |
| ② in contrast | Nevertheless |
| ③ for example | Hence |
| ④ for example | Besides |
| ⑤ in addition | Nevertheless |

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

Interest in extremely long periods of time sets geology and astronomy apart from other sciences. Geologists think in terms of billions of years for the age of Earth and its oldest rocks -- numbers that, like the national debt, are not easily understood. _____ (A) _____, the time scales of geological activity are important for environmental geologists because they provide a way to measure human impacts on the natural world. For example, we would like to know the rate of natural soil formation from solid rock to determine whether topsoil erosion from agriculture is too great. _____ (B) _____, understanding how climate has changed over millions of years is vital to properly assess current global warming trends. Clues to past environmental change are well preserved in many different kinds of rocks.

*astronomy 천문학 ** erosion 부식, 침식

- | | |
|------------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① In addition | Instead |
| ② In addition | In contrast |
| ③ In other words | Instead |
| ④ Nevertheless | Likewise |
| ⑤ Nevertheless | In contrast |

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

The national income divided by the population of a country is called its per capita income or the average income per head. The per capita income is an approximate index of the standard of living in the country because it shows the average amount of income available to its citizens. It is, _____ (A) _____, a very rough index. In most developing countries, the national income is distributed very unevenly among the people. The greater part of it goes to the richer classes. So, the majority of the people have incomes considerably less than what is shown by the figure for the per capita income. But, though the per capita income is a very inadequate index, it is better than the total figure of national income because it takes into account not only growth in income but also growth in population. _____ (B) _____, to measure the economic growth of a country over a period of time, the calculation of the per capita income is absolutely necessary.

- | | |
|-------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① however | Thus |
| ② however | For instance |
| ③ moreover | Nevertheless |
| ④ therefore | Thus |
| ⑤ therefore | Nevertheless |

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

Perhaps the most influential in determining authenticity of souvenirs is the meanings that the tourist themselves assign to their merchandise through a process of attribution of meaning. For most people, 'buying a souvenir is an act of acquisition of an object perceived as authentic'. _____ (A) _____, according to a study, the perception of the souvenir vendors was that tourists really do not care if the design is traditional or contrived. The study concludes it is obvious that tourists understand that artificial and non-destination-specific items (e.g. stone chess sets, brass cigarette lighters, etc.) are not part of the craft tradition of local cultures, but rather such items are made specifically for tourists. _____ (B) _____, the souvenirs tourists take home are still a sort of trophy, which must reflect their image of the country visited -- it must look authentic, traditional, or primitive, because the authenticity of the artifact is a guarantee of the authenticity of one's experience abroad.

*authenticity 진짜임 **contrived 억지로 꾸민 듯한

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① However | Nonetheless |
| ② However | As a result |
| ③ For example | Similarly |
| ④ For example | In contrast |
| ⑤ Therefore | In addition |

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

Process questions are so called because they require the respondent to use some higher mental process in order to answer them. This may involve giving opinions, justifications, judgements or evaluations, making predictions, analysing information, interpreting situations or making generalisations. _____ (A) _____, the respondent is required to think, at a higher-order level, about the answer. Examples of process questions include: 'What might have happened if Japan had not bombed Pearl Harbour?' 'How do you think you could improve your relationship with your wife?' 'Why should anyone who is fit and doesn't work receive money from the state?' 'What do you think are the characteristics of a good manager?' All of these questions require the respondent to go beyond the simple recall of information and frequently there is no correct answer to process question. _____ (B) _____, process questions usually require longer response and can seldom be answered in one or two words.

*higher-order (분석, 평가와 같은 인지 능력을 요구하는) 고차원적인

- | | |
|---------------------|--------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① In other words | Furthermore |
| ② In other words | Nevertheless |
| ③ For instance | Nevertheless |
| ④ On the other hand | Consequently |
| ⑤ On the other hand | Furthermore |

13강

Gateway 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Most often, you will find or meet people who introduce themselves in terms of their work or by what they spend time on. These people introduce themselves as a salesman or an executive. ①There is nothing criminal in doing this, but psychologically, we become what we believe. ②Identifying what we can do in the workplace serves to enhance the quality of our professional career. ③People who follow this practice tend to lose their individuality and begin to live with the notion that they are recognized by the job they do. ④However, jobs may not be permanent, and you may lose your job for countless reasons, some of which you may not even be responsible for. ⑤In such a case, these people suffer from an inevitable social and mental trauma, leading to emotional stress and a feeling that all of a sudden they have been disassociated from what once was their identity.

1. 다음 글에 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In Mediterranean countries, ancient shipwrecks have long been treated like any other archaeological site. ①Regardless of its origin, an ancient shipwreck belongs to the nation in whose territorial waters it lies. ②To disturb it in any way, a foreign or national archaeologist must have the proper credentials to obtain official permission from the archaeological service of the government of that nation. ③Because in the last century so many antiquities were taken from these countries to foreign museums and collections, this approach developed as a safeguard. ④Over the past few decades, museums have been undergoing significant changes in how they relate to their numerous publics. ⑤Thus, there has been less treasure hunting in the Mediterranean than in many places, although illegal stealing of antiquities does occur under the Mediterranean as on surrounding lands.

*credential 증명서, 신임장 **antiquity 고대 유물

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

In a political debate, you feel that the other side just doesn't get your point of view, and if they could only see things with your clarity, they would understand and fall naturally in line with what you believe. ①They must not understand; because if they did, they wouldn't think the things they think. ②By contrast, you believe you totally get their point of view and you reject it. ③You don't need to hear them elaborate on it because you already know it better than they do. ④That's why you have to rely on those people who support your position in order to win the debate. ⑤So each side believes it understands the other side better than the other side understands both its opponents and itself.

*clarity 명확성 **opponent (논쟁의) 반대자

3. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Consumers are bombarded with information about products or services from all imaginable media. To re-evaluate products or services every time they make a buying decision is impossible.

①To simplify their buying process, consumers organise products or services into categories; that is, they "position" the products, services and organisations in their minds.

②A brand's "position" is the complex set of perceptions, impressions and feelings that the consumer associates with the brand compared with competing brands. ③The brand or product manager must determine which strategy is best suited in a given situation to position the brand or the firm. ④These aspects may cover physical attributes of the brand, or lifestyle association, or use occasion, or the user's image, etc.

⑤Supposedly, if every consumer were to have a mental map of the product category, the location of a particular brand in that map, relative to those of its competitors, is the position of the brand under consideration.

*bombard (질문 등을) 퍼붓다

4. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

All known cultures give meanings to sex categories; these meanings serve to create and maintain social distinctions between women and men. Looking around the world today, we find that such distinctions and hierarchies are usually built into institutions such as the family, law, and religion. ①For example, in all known societies, men have more formal political power than women, and men generally earn more money than women. ②However, the characteristics that are claimed to distinguish the sexes are not uniform from one culture to another. ③Nor are the distinctions necessarily stable across historical epochs within a society. ④Sorting humans into categories has certain consequences that do not occur when sorting most nonhuman objects. ⑤Furthermore, societies vary in the extremity of the distinctions they draw and the rigidity with which these distinctions are enforced.

*epoch (중요한 사건, 변화들이 일어난) 시대 **rigidity 엄격(함)

5. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The influential social psychologist Daniel Kahneman prefers to describe the thinking styles of the two systems of the human mind -- the automatic system and the conscious system -- as intuition versus reasoning. ①The automatic system is intuitive, in the sense that it is guided by gut reactions and quick feelings rather than a process of carefully thinking through all the implications of a problem. ②When you face a decision and someone advises you to "go with your gut feeling," that person is essentially telling you to rely on your automatic system (and its intuitions) rather than trying to reason through the problem logically, as the conscious system will do. ③Often that is good advice, because the automatic system does produce quick and usually good answers. ④Even when people believe they are deciding something, often it can be shown that the automatic system has already decided. ⑤But the highest achievements and advances of culture depend on the application of careful reasoning, which is the province of the conscious system.

*intuition 직관(력)

6. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Agriculture provided the economic context for the rise of civilization and eventually the technology that we currently enjoy. ①The downside, of course, is that large population and its concentration provide the essential breeding ground for the maintenance and transport of pathogens from host to host, eventually infecting many thousands, if not millions, of people. ②Examples in recent history are abundant, such as the 1918 influenza epidemic that resulted in the deaths of millions globally. ③Population increase leads to the adoption of more intensive systems of agriculture in primitive communities and an increase of total agricultural output. ④Today, we are seeing an alarming increase in new infectious diseases, fueled by population increase and human-to-human transfer of rapidly evolving pathogens. ⑤In addition, some of the old diseases have reemerged, such as tuberculosis, resulting in the deaths of some 2 to 3 million people a year.

*pathogen 병원균 **epidemic 유행성 전염병

7. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Recognizing past accomplishments, important events, goals reached, awards, or other important events in the organization's history is important to employees. ①It is also a way to honor both your current and past employees who contributed to the accomplishment. ②It adds to the sense of identity that employees have concerning their place of employment. ③It is obvious that personal familiarity between employees is important for teamwork, but too much familiarity may reduce their productivity and creativity. ④Employees do take pride in their place of employment and want to share in the accomplishments they have helped achieve. ⑤Celebrating the company or organization's milestones can help give employees the opportunity to express this pride and feel good about their roles in achieving these goals.

*milestone 중요한 일

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The sight of others acting in a socially responsible manner -- by dropping money in a Salvation Army bucket, for instance -- can spur an observer to help in two ways. ①First, the observation of others' behavior is frequently the way that people, especially children, learn appropriate conduct. ②Exposing children to prosocial television programming, for example, teaches them to be more cooperative and generous. ③In addition to this teaching function, a prosocial model can also serve as a reminder, bringing the norm to consciousness in adults who may not have been thinking about helpfulness until they came across an instance of it. ④Actually, the desire to maintain self-esteem within the helping process can lead to self-damaging decisions. ⑤In a classic study by James Bryan and Mary Ann Test, Los Angeles motorists were more likely to stop and help the driver of a disabled car if they'd witnessed another motorist doing so a quarter mile before.

*spur 자극하다

14강

Gateway 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Evolution works to maximize the number of descendants that an animal leaves behind. Where the risk of death from fishing increases as an animal grows, evolution favors those that grow slowly, mature younger and smaller, and reproduce earlier.

- (A) Surely these adaptations are good news for species hard-pressed by excessive fishing? Not exactly. Young fish produce many fewer eggs than large-bodied animals, and many industrial fisheries are now so intensive that few animals survive more than a couple of years beyond the age of maturity.
 - (B) This is exactly what we now see in the wild. Cod in Canada's Gulf of St. Lawrence begin to reproduce at around four today; forty years ago they had to wait until six or seven to reach maturity. Sole in the North Sea mature at half the body weight they did in 1950.
 - (C) Together this means there are fewer eggs and larvae to secure future generations. In some cases the amount of young produced today is a hundred or even a thousand times less than in the past, putting the survival of species, and the fisheries dependent on the, at grave risk.
- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Plot twists are major story elements that often prove to be the opposite of what was being seen or expected. Twists go back far into history, and a twist is frequently ironic and is caused occasionally by chance.

- (A) The husband, in turn, has sold the watch to buy his wife the combs. It's a bitter, ironic twist, but it has a powerful impact; readers can relate to the story because things like that happen.
 - (B) The wife has long, beautiful hair, and has admired a set of combs in a shop window, and the husband's one possession is a pocket watch. For Christmas, the wife cuts off her hair, sells it for money, and buys a chain for her husband's watch.
 - (C) The Gift of the Magi, by O. Henry, is a classic example of a story that ends with a bitter twist. The story focuses on a very poor couple.
- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

You might expect that because humans are well equipped to think, they would love to think and would spend all their free time doing it.

- (A) Social psychologists use the term cognitive miser to describe people's reluctance to do much extra thinking. Just as a miser tries to avoid spending money, the cognitive miser tries to avoid thinking too hard or too much.
 - (B) This is certainly not the case. (If all thinking were fun, people would probably spend much of their free time doing math problems, but they don't.) Researchers have found that often people seem lazy or careless about their thinking.
 - (C) Of course, this isn't entirely a matter of laziness. People's capacity to think is limited, and so people must conserve their thinking. There is much evidence that when people's capacity for thinking is already preoccupied, they take even more shortcuts to reduce further need for thought.
- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Mars Climate Orbiter was one of a series of missions in a long-term program of Mars exploration, known as the Mars Surveyor Program. In September 1999, the craft approached Mars and then disappeared.

- (A) It seems that even though NASA has used metric units to guide its spacecraft for years, Lockheed Martin, the company they hired to engineer the craft, used non-metric English units for its thrust data.
 - (B) This caused the craft's thrusters to plunge the Orbiter to its doom. Soon after the incident, Noel W. Hinners, vice president for flight systems at Lockheed Martin Aeronautics and master of the obvious, said, "We should have converted."
 - (C) At first, politicians and some scientists blamed NASA's new slogan, "better, faster, cheaper," for the \$125 million failure. But a week later, NASA's scientists figured out what happened, and they weren't exactly shouting it from the rooftops.
- *thrust 추진력 **plunge (어떤 상태, 위험에) 이르게[빠지게] 하다
- ① (A) - (C) - (B) ② (B) - (A) - (C)
 ③ (B) - (C) - (A) ④ (C) - (A) - (B)
 ⑤ (C) - (B) - (A)

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

To reduce the waste of inspection (and checking) in the office, everyone has to play by a new set of rules -- in essence, a new paradigm. This begins with an understanding that defects are caused by the way work is performed.

- (A) Think, for example, of the time and effort expended by the people performing the inspections and the number of inspection reports that they generate. These reports must be read, responded to or acted upon, and then filed or stored, creating more waste.
- (B) If work is performed correctly, inspections are not needed. Generally, the inspection process exists only because of a fear of mistakes made during the work process. Inspections reveal defects only after they have already occurred.
- (C) Stated another way, inspections discover waste. The inspection process itself does not add value; in fact, it becomes another form of waste. Moreover, this new form of waste is often multilayered.

*expend (많은 돈, 시간, 에너지를) 쏟다[들이다]

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

5. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Nineteenth-century writings about disease offer a window into earlier conceptions of the body. Perhaps less obviously, these same writings speak to earlier conceptions of the environment.

- (A) This fear of distant and unfamiliar places generated large amounts of popular advice for would-be settlers and travelers. At the same time, existing medical and scientific practices brought the environmental sources of disease into focus.
- (B) Different conceptions of illness point to differences in how people have understood the nonhuman world. When viewed from the perspective of health, the nineteenth-century environment was neither passive nor necessarily benign in its natural state.
- (C) On the contrary, the "natural" environment, especially those environments least touched by the processes of civilization, acted on settlers' bodies in sometimes aggressive and unpredictable ways. Consequently, untested landscapes were always physically threatening.

*benign 해가 없는, 건강에 좋은

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

6. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Social exchanges are usually governed by the norm of reciprocity, which requires that people help those who have helped them.

- (A) If a favor has been extended to us, we will be motivated to return the favor. Conversely, if others have not been helpful to us, we are not likely to be helpful to them.
- (B) But if exchanges are seen as unfair, the social structure is likely to be unstable. A friendship in which one person constantly helps another, expecting but not getting gratitude in return, is likely to be short lived.
- (C) Therefore, if social exchanges are fair, the social structure involved tends to be solid. The exchange reinforces the relationships and provides each party in the exchange with some needed good.

*reciprocity 호혜(서로 특별한 혜택을 주고받는 일)

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

7. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The Jigalong are an aboriginal people living in the deserts of Western Australia. Much of their culture has been shaped by this environment, especially by the threat of drought.

- (A) During one small but important part of it, Jigalong men move to an area away from the main camp and set up two rainmaking piles. These piles consist of sacred stones, hairstring, and pearl shells.
- (B) To ensure an abundant water supply, each year the Jigalong engage in a ritual directed to the "rainmaking beings." This rainmaking ceremony is the most complex of such rituals on record.
- (C) The Jigalong pierce their arms and sprinkle blood on the piles to symbolize rain, and cover the piles with feathers to symbolize clouds. They believe that rain snakes grow in piles and that when the rituals have been performed correctly, their gods will bring them rain.

*aboriginal 호주 원주민의 **pierce 찌르다

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

8. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Without universality there could be no science of any kind. An individual is only itself and cannot explain anything else. It cannot even explain itself!

- (A) But imagine what would happen as soon as a different patient walked into her office. She would be totally helpless in dealing with the new body and would either have to give up her practice or return to medical school to learn about other cases.
- (B) Imagine she spent four years in her medical school studying one and only one patient. She would be fine if the only patient she ever had to treat were that one case.
- (C) Even though a medical doctor applies her general knowledge to a particular patient, she must know what is common to all possible cases of the same type.

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

15강

Gateway 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 가장 적절한 곳은?

Rather, they will happen only through state intervention, based on parliamentary decision.

I expect that global society will increase annual investments from 24% today to 36% of the GDP in 2052. Much of this investment will be in energy-efficient goods that are more expensive than old-fashioned stuff designed for an era of cheap energy. (①) Another share will be invested in the shift from coal to more expensive fuels, like conventional gas. (②) Some will go into the construction of new renewable energy supply, even during the years before it becomes competitive. (③) And a lot will go into repair of climate damage or adaptation to future climate damage -- for example, investing in new protective walls along the coast to keep the rising ocean back. (④) These huge increases in investment would not come about if investment was left to the market. (⑤) It will be either direct, when the government invests the tax dollars in whatever capacity it considers to be most necessary, or indirect, when the government passes legislation that makes the desired activity more profitable.

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

The very idea of a "peace correspondent," on the other hand, sounds strange, even contradictory.

All other things being equal, journalists prefer to tell stories about conflict. News is first and foremost about conflict and disorder. (①) Protests, violence, crime, wars, and disasters provide the most natural material for news reports. (②) Journalists become famous and win awards for covering such stories. (③) Many reporters dream of becoming war correspondents, for this is considered the height of professional accomplishment. (④) When peace appears to be taking hold in a particular area, it is time for journalists to leave. (⑤) Understanding that peace and news make strange bedfellows is an important starting point for all that follows.

*strange bedfellow 뜻밖의 연관성을 갖는 존재

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

This cooperation can only be secured by allowing every level of employee to suggest ideas, express their views, and share their experiences.

To a large extent, the success of an organization requires an atmosphere in which there is a free flow of information -- upward, downward, and horizontally. At the workplace, the primary goal is getting things done. (①) For this, instructions, guidelines, supervision, monitoring, and periodic reporting are usually considered enough. (②) But if the company wishes to achieve more than the set task, a real involvement of all employees, from the highest to the lowest levels, is required. (③) Such a system of communication can only be established within the organization by the manager. (④) In fact, the manager functions as the point of intersection for all communication channels. (⑤) One of the most important concerns of the manager is to organize and ensure an effective information system across the organization.

*intersection 교차점

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

This new efficiency in printing reduced the cost of printing documents and the cost of the documents themselves.

Mass communications require technology. Today, many forms of mass communications rely on electronics. However, the first important event in mass communications was movable type and the printing press, which was originally operated by hand. (①) The German printer Johannes Gutenberg often is credited with inventing movable type around 1440. (②) While many scholars today believe that movable type originated in China about 600 years earlier, Gutenberg did popularize it in Europe. (③) Movable type was a significant improvement over earlier forms of bookmaking, which involved either handwritten manuscripts or the use of carved woodblocks. (④) Movable type made printing faster and easier, as a printer could quickly set up lines of type and quickly print documents. (⑤) When books became less expensive, more people could buy books.

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

For example, people can say whatever they want on a survey, so you may not capture their true thoughts or behavior.

Survey data are very easy to collect, and tremendous numbers of psychological studies rely on the self-reports of individuals. (①) However, surveys can have important drawbacks. (②) Sometimes researchers ask the same questions in different forms in order to detect when people might not be giving truthful answers or may be answering without reading the questions carefully. (③) In addition, surveys often depend on our ability to accurately remember our past or recent experiences, and studies have shown that people are not very accurate in recalling when events occurred. (④) People's answers are also influenced by how the questions are stated and the order of question presentation. (⑤) Survey methodology is a large specialty area within psychology and provides important descriptive information about people's behavior.

*methodology 방법론

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

Viewers of the media are not directly forced to act in particular ways by these images they are not even directly told that they should act in those stereotypical ways or threatened with punishment if they do not.

Social activities affect psychology indirectly by serving as models to imitate. The manner in which parents treat each other is a model that children use in interacting with people. Gender images in the media are another indirect social influence on psychology. (①) These images present activities as images or models that viewers utilize in fashioning psychological phenomena. (②) Rather, the images serve as models that viewers strive to imitate. (③) The more pervasive a particular model is -- in advertisements, television programs, movies, magazine articles, educational materials -- the more influence it has. (④) People do not freely choose the models they adopt. (⑤) Their choices are influenced by the pervasiveness of the model and also its agreement with their role in activities.

*pervasive 널리 퍼져 있는

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

But observations are theory-laden: You need an appropriate theoretical background in order to observe what your eyes see.

The term fact is normally reserved for an observation or explanation that is absolutely true. But no scientist would claim that anything is absolutely true. At most, they would claim that the preponderance of evidence points to the truth of the observation or explanation. (①) Even a simple observation statement like "The ball I threw hit the ground" is not absolutely true, because one can never be sure that the observation is not the result of an illusion. (②) How many times have you seen a pretty young woman sliced in two on a stage without calling the police? (③) If "seeing is believing," you should have called the police to report the senseless crime committed by the magician. (④) When you see a magic show, you are observing within the theoretical framework of entertainment by illusion, in which what you see is almost certainly not what it appears to be. (⑤) A person who knew nothing of magic would almost certainly be horrified by the illusion.

*preponderance (수적인) 우세

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

Nearly everyone in the group that was misled claimed that they had truly seen the yield sign and were not deceived.

The replacement theory holds that new information entering the memory replaces old information already stored. Studies that support this theory show that misleading information replaces the original memories of people. (①) For instance, one study showed pictures of a car accident to two groups of people. (②) In one group, the researchers asked leading questions to make the people think they had seen a yield sign, when the picture had actually shown a stop sign. (③) Those in the other group were not asked leading questions and therefore remembered seeing the stop sign. (④) When both groups were later gathered together, they were told the purpose behind the experiment and asked to guess if they thought they had been part of the group that was misled. (⑤) This led researchers to conclude that the implanted memory replaced the actual one.

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

Instead, you provide more background information, and you are more specific in identifying items the vice president might not recognize.

An advantage of profiling your audience is considering the possibility of a secondary audience. For example, let's say you start to write an e-mail to your supervisor, Sheila, describing a problem you're having. (①) Halfway through the message you realize that Sheila will probably forward this message to her boss, the vice president. (②) Sheila will not want to summarize what you said; instead she will take the easy route and merely forward your e-mail. (③) When you realize that the vice president will probably see this message, you decided to back up and use a more formal tone. (④) You remove your inquiry about Sheila's family, you reduce your complaints, and you tone down your language about why things went wrong. (⑤) Analyzing the task and anticipating the audience will help you adapt your message so that you create an efficient and effective message.

*profile ~의 윤곽을 그리다

16강

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

The impact of tourism on the environment are evident to scientists, but not all residents attribute environmental damage to tourism. Residents commonly have positive views on the economic and some sociocultural influences of tourism on quality of life, but their reactions to environmental impacts are mixed. Some residents feel tourism provides more parks and recreation areas, improves the quality of the roads and public facilities, and does not contribute to ecological decline. Many do not blame tourism for traffic problems, overcrowded outdoor recreation, or the disturbance of peace and tranquility of parks. Alternatively, some residents express concern that tourists overcrowd the local fishing, hunting, and other recreation areas or may cause traffic and pedestrian congestion. Some studies suggest that variations in residents' feeling about tourism's relationship to environmental damage are related to the type of tourism, the extent to which residents feel the natural environment needs to be protected, and the distance residents live from the tourist attractions.

*tranquility 고요함 **congestion 혼잡



Residents do not ____ (A) ____ tourism's environmental influences identically since they take ____ (B) ____ postures based on factors such as the type of tourism, opinions on the degree of protection, and their distance from an attraction.

- | (A) | (B) |
|-----------|-------------|
| ① weigh | dissimilar |
| ② weigh | common |
| ③ weigh | balanced |
| ④ control | favorable |
| ⑤ control | conflicting |

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

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

Licensing grants individuals formal or legal permission to practice their profession. Licenses are granted by states or even local agencies. Before a license is issued, certain formalities must be accomplished; for example, testing the applicant's knowledge and skills required. If such a test is not passed, the licensing authority may deny issuing the license. Besides testing for competence, the licensing authority also provides the licensee with a set of rules to follow to keep the license. If the rules are violated, the authority may have the right to sanction the licensee or recall the license. Clearly a license is a privilege, not a right, and if licensees want to maintain that privilege, they must follow the prescribed code. Licenses are used as both control and educating instruments to enforce rules, laws, and certain society norms.

*sanction 제재를 가하다



Licensing serves to control a society by giving individuals permission to practice their profession through formal _____ (A) _____ and also to educate licensees by enforcing related rules to follow in order to _____ (B) _____ the privileges granted to them.

In European cultures, the trend in food habits had always been towards sophistication in food preparation and consumption. In contrast to the European cultures, developments in early American food habits have been more towards simplification of meal preparation methods rather than sophistication and expansion. The European food habits of the 18th and 19th centuries were driven by the sophistication in cooking arts advanced by the chefs. In contrast, American food habits of the 18th and 19th centuries were driven by simplicity in preparation and efficiency in mass production. This was the reflection of the political system of the land. In early Europe, the political systems were feudalistic and ruled by the royal families. Here spending money on luxury goods to publicly display economic power was a norm and expected. The democratic political system of America did not encourage indulgence in excessive food consumption by their national leaders since it symbolized concentration of power.

*feudalistic 봉건 제도의 **indulgence 사치, 도락



In the 18th and 19th centuries, the food habits in Europe called for _____ (A) _____ and those in America were centered on simplicity, influenced by different _____ (B) _____ structures.

- | (A) | (B) |
|--------------|----------|
| ① screening | exercise |
| ② training | exercise |
| ③ evaluation | transfer |
| ④ training | maintain |
| ⑤ screening | transfer |

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|--------------|
| ① convenience | political |
| ② refinement | political |
| ③ convenience | economic |
| ④ abundance | geographical |
| ⑤ refinement | geographical |

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

Carbon atoms have particular, knowable physical and chemical properties. But the atoms can be combined in different ways to make, say, black lead or diamond. The properties of those substances -- properties such as a darkness and softness and clearness and hardness -- are not properties of the carbon atoms, but rather they are properties of the collection of carbon atoms. Moreover, which particular properties the collection of atoms has depends entirely on how they are assembled -- into sheets or pyramids. The properties arise because of the connections between the parts. I think grasping this insight is crucial for a proper scientific perspective on the world. You could know everything about isolated neurons but not be able to say how memory works, or where desire originates.

*sheet 판상 구조 **pyramid 정사면체 구조



It is important to scientific worldview to note that when individual components are combined, the ___(A)___ between them give their whole the properties that are not ___(B)___ in the individual components.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|----------|
| ① connections | valuable |
| ② connections | present |
| ③ differences | common |
| ④ similarities | present |
| ⑤ similarities | common |

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

In 1990, researchers moved to Vietnam to set up a programme to fight child malnutrition in poor rural villages. While conducting surveys to understand the scope of the issue, they grew curious about the handful of children who, despite coming from families as poor as all the others, were perfectly healthy -- the positive deviants. What were these families doing differently? If they could discover behaviours that enabled even the most materially deprived parents to raise healthy children, the implications would be tremendous. They found that all the parents of the positive deviants for some reason collected tiny pieces of shell from crabs and shrimp from rice fields and added them to their children's diet, along with the greens from sweet potato tops. None of the other families did. Both these ingredients, though free and available to anyone for the taking, were commonly considered to be inappropriate if not dangerous for children, and so were generally excluded from their diets.

*deviant 일탈자, 괴짜



Researchers found that some poor families in rural Vietnam managed to raise ___(A)___ children by adding shells from rice-field crabs and shrimp as well as sweet potato leaves to their diet, which was regarded as ___(B)___ in the local diet practices.

- | (A) | (B) |
|----------------|------------|
| ① healthy | normal |
| ② healthy | inadequate |
| ③ intelligent | forbidden |
| ④ well-behaved | inadequate |
| ⑤ well-behaved | forbidden |

17강

[Gateway] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Duration refers to the time that events last. If we think of tempo as the speed of events, then duration is the speed of the clock itself. For the physicist, the duration of a "second" is precise and unambiguous: it is equal to 9,192,631,770 cycles of the frequency associated with the transition between two energy levels of the isotope cesium-133. In the realm of psychological experience, however, quantifying units of time is a considerably clumsier operation. When people are removed from the cues of "real" time -- be it the sun, bodily fatigue, or timepieces themselves -- it doesn't take long before their time sense breaks down. And it is this usually (A) psychological clock, as opposed to the time on one's watch, that creates the perception of duration that people experience. Theoretically, a person who mentally stretches the duration of time should experience a slower tempo. Imagine, for example, that baseballs are pitched to two different batters. The balls are thrown every 5 seconds for 50 seconds, so a total of 10 balls are thrown. We now ask both batters how much time has passed. Let's say that batter number one (who loves hitting) feels the duration to be 40 seconds. Batter number two (bored by baseball) believes it to be 60 seconds. Psychologically, then, the first person has experienced baseballs approaching every four seconds while the second sees it as every six seconds. The perceived tempo, in other words, is (B) for batter number one.

*isotope 동위원소 **clumsy 서투른

Gateway 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Timepieces Bring to Our Lives
- ② Research into Time: Precision vs. Duration
- ③ Flight from Time: A New Direction for Physics
- ④ The Peaceful Coexistence of Science and Baseball
- ⑤ How Long, How Fast: A Matter of Time Perception

Gateway 윗글의 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- | | |
|--------------|--------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① delayed | faster |
| ② internal | slower |
| ③ accurate | slower |
| ④ imprecise | faster |
| ⑤ mysterious | slower |

[01~02] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Golf is probably the best example of what I mean. When golfers step up to hit a golf shot, they know that, generally speaking, the closer to the hole, the better the result. They also know that the faster the club head is moving when they hit the ball, the further the ball will fly. This is where the professional and amateur often take a different approach. Amateurs will try to hit the ball as hard as possible in order to go as far as possible. They focus on the result of hitting the ball a long way. When they do this, they often mis-hit the ball or lose control. Professionals don't think about hitting the ball as far as possible; they think about getting the process right. They think about the way they stand, the swing, the rhythm, and their own routine. Professionals don't seek to hit the ball hard; they try to hit it correctly. The irony here is that, _____, they hit the ball a long way and with great control. So why doesn't every golfer just do this? Good question. The reason, I believe, is that no matter what the amateurs do, they get a result. The ball moves closer to the hole -- maybe not as close as it could be or in as good a position, but a result nonetheless. And most amateurs are happy with this, which is precisely why they are amateurs!

1. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① benefits of playing golf for mental health
- ② various approaches athletes adopt for practice
- ③ roles of a specific goal in completion of tasks
- ④ necessity of practice for successful performance
- ⑤ importance of focusing on getting the process right

2. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① for example
- ② otherwise
- ③ as a result
- ④ in comparison
- ⑤ in other words

[03~04] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

After living at Oak Haven for many years, I have acquired great respect for and dread of the sudden shock of a violent thunderstorm as it rips through our farm on a hot and humid summer afternoon. Rooted deep in the earth, the strong trunks of the great old trees hold steady, while their branches express flexibility, yielding with humility to the wind and the rain. The utter chaos Mother Nature imposes during the storm may appear as destruction and violence on the exterior; however, the experience eventually brings pruning and rebalance into our natural world.

The trees in these storms have taught me much about the human soul. It is not whether suffering, loss, disappointment, and disease come into our lives, but it is _____. I have found that, like the trees on our farm, we all have the capacity to weather the storms of our lives when we are deeply rooted and can emerge transformed. The crucial element for us to remember is not to fear the magnitude of the storm, but to trust that we have cultivated the roots that anchor and sustain us in the face of the events of our lives. The reason to cultivate this essential rootedness is not merely to survive, but to create an incredibly prosperous balanced life rooted in true happiness.

*pruning 가지치기 **magnitude (엄청난) 규모

3. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Good Weather Makes Us Happy
- ② Why Trees live Where They Do
- ③ Balance Between Fear and Hope
- ④ Nature Sends One Storm at a Time
- ⑤ Standing Firm in the Storms of Life

4. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① why they worsen
- ② when they show up
- ③ why they are common
- ④ where they come from
- ⑤ when they remain unnoticed

[05~06] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

In an effort to examine closely the influence of teachers' beliefs about the nature of science on their classroom practice, Professor Nancy W. Brickhouse conducted extensive interviews with three science teachers. In the interviews, the first teacher viewed theories as truths uncovered through rigid experimentation, and, not surprisingly, the intent of instruction in this classroom was for students to learn the "truth." Students' performance in science activities was evaluated solely by the outcome of the activity, not on the process. This first teacher also perceived scientific processes as inductive, and therefore, lab instruction included precise procedures to acquire the "right" answer. Viewing science as an accumulation of knowledge, students were told "every experiment from this page on proves the rest of the chapter, each and every one of them." The second teacher, on the other hand, thought of theories as tools to solve problems and, therefore students used theories to explain observations and to resolve problems. The third teacher viewed science as the accumulation of knowledge, which was a position clearly reflected in classroom instruction regarding the development of atomic theory. _____, each change in our historical conception of atomic structure was presented as simply the building on prior conceptions, and each scientist's contribution was conveyed to students as simply increased detail to the former model of the atom. In summary, Brickhouse concluded that teachers' science philosophies influence laboratory instruction, the way in which demonstrations are used, and instructional goals.

5. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① the importance of science teaching aids and activities
- ② requirements for scientific inquiry and experimentation
- ③ methods to reduce bias in science teachers' instruction
- ④ challenges and opportunities in science education research
- ⑤ the impact of science teachers' beliefs on their teaching practice

6. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① However
- ② Similarly
- ③ In addition
- ④ In contrast
- ⑤ For example

[07~08] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Trust is simply a bet, and like all bets, it contains an element of risk. Yet risk is something most of us could do without. Decades of research have shown time and again that humans are generally risk-averse when it comes to making decisions, and with good reason. Then why do we take the risk of trusting others? The short answer is that we have to. The potential benefits from trusting others considerably outweigh the potential losses on average. The ever-increasing complexity and resources of human society -- its technological advancement, interconnected social capital, and rapidly growing economic resources -- all depend on trust and _____. Picture for a moment the familiar scene of a NASA mission control during any shuttle launch or space-probe landing. It's a room filled with individuals, each bending over in front of a computer screen, working in concert to achieve what no single one of them could do alone. Each person, each link in the chain, has a small but central role to play, and each relies on the trustworthiness of the others to do their jobs. If a single individual fails to notice an important data point -- whether it involves the pressure in a tank or atmospheric conditions or the heart rate of an astronaut -- the whole enterprise can be in danger. Everyone has to trust the others to do their jobs and do them well if the joint venture is to succeed.

*risk-averse 위험을 회피하는

7. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Trust Others by Trusting Yourself
- ② Individual Roles and Responsibilities
- ③ Don't Run the Risk of Working in Vain
- ④ Trust: The Foundational Key to Success
- ⑤ How We Can Learn to Fulfill Our Potential

8. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① fairness
- ② good will
- ③ innovation
- ④ willingness
- ⑤ cooperation

18강

[Gateway] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

(A)

A seventeen-year-old German boy named Erik Brandes stepped out onto the empty vast stage of the Cologne Opera House. It was the most exciting day of Erik's life. (a)The youngest concert promoter in Germany had persuaded the Opera House to host a late-night concert of improvised jazz by the American pianist Keith Jarrett. The concert was a sellout, and later that evening, Keith would sit down at the piano and play.

*improvise 즉흥적으로 연주하다

(B)

When Keith began to play, everybody immediately knew this was magic. Erik too was deeply touched. Keith was unexpectedly producing the performance of a lifetime despite the shortcomings of the piano. (b)His left hand produced thundering, repetitive bass riffs as a way of covering up the piano's lack of resonance. Keith really had to play that piano very hard to get enough volume to get to the balconies. Standing up and sitting down, Keith played the unplayable piano to produce something unique. It wasn't the music that he ever imagined playing. But faced with a challenge, he accepted it and flew high.

*bass riff 저음 반복 악절 **resonance 울림, 반향

(C)

Understandably, Keith didn't want to perform. He left and went to wait in his car, leaving Erik to anticipate the arrival of soon-to-be furious concert-goers. Desperate, (c)the German teenager caught up with Keith and begged the jazz pianist to play. The pianist looked out at him standing in the rain, completely soaked, and took pity on him. "Never forget," Keith said. "Only for (d)you." A few hours later, Keith walked out to the unplayable piano in front of a packed concert hall.

(D)

But when Erik introduced Keith and his producer Manfred to the piano on the stage that afternoon, it didn't go well. Keith and Manfred played a few notes. Then after a long silence, Manfred came to (e)him and said, "Erik, if you don't get another piano, Keith can't play tonight." Erik knew that Keith had requested a specific instrument, which the Opera House had agreed to provide. What he hadn't realized was that the administrative staff hadn't been able to find the requested Bösendorfer piano, and they had instead installed a tiny little Bösendorfer that was in poor condition.

Gateway 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

Gateway 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

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

Gateway 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 연주회의 표가 매진되었다.
- ② 연주가 시작되자마자 관객들은 감동을 받았다.
- ③ Keith는 충분한 피아노 음량을 만들기 위해 노력했다.
- ④ Keith는 빗속에서 서 있는 Erik을 보고도 외면했다.
- ⑤ Keith와 Manfred는 연주회장의 피아노를 쳐 보았다.

[01~03] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Viewed from the distance, the scene down the block seemed odd. A white-haired woman sat in the middle of the sidewalk with her legs around a stroller that faced her. As I approached, I saw that a small child sat in the stroller and that (a)she and the old lady were at eye level. The two of them were so engrossed in one another that neither noticed me as I stopped to watch.

Face to face and eye to eye, the baby put her finger on the old lady's nose. The lady followed by placing one of her fingers on the tip of the baby's nose and was rewarded with a smile. Next, the baby began exploring the lady's mouth with her fingers and giggled delightedly when the lady put one of (b)her large fingers on the baby's lips. With an open-mouthed expression of delight, the grandmother broke into laughter. The baby became even more excited and started clapping, first (c)her hands, then her grandmother's cheeks.

I continued to watch, and every now and then the baby stopped playing, looked away, and took a needed break. When this happened, the grandmother followed (d)her lead and stopped playing. This was a dance the baby led, and she seemed to know it. It appeared that the grandmother would never tire of repeating the dance with the baby. After a pause, the baby started up again, exploring (e)her sense of touch, taste, and hearing with great enthusiasm. I don't know how long the two of them sat in the middle of the sidewalk sharing this joy; neither of them noticed as I left smiling to myself, grateful to have witnessed this charming example of how we make one another feel loved.

*engrossed 열중해 있는

1. 윗글에 나타난 분위기로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① mysterious and weird
- ② dangerous and urgent
- ③ boring and monotonous
- ④ adventurous and thrilling
- ⑤ heartwarming and delightful

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

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

3. 윗글의 노부인에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 유모차에 있는 아기와 같은 눈높이로 마주보고 있었다.
- ② 자신의 손가락을 아기의 코끝에 댔다.
- ③ 아기가 장난을 멈추자 따라 멈추었다.
- ④ 아기와 노는 것을 싫증 낼 것 같지 않았다.
- ⑤ 누군가가 자신을 지켜보다 갔다는 것을 알아차렸다.

[04~06] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

My friend Henry recently told me the story about how he got his current job, as he attributes it all to his small talk skills. He saw a job posting that asked for five years of relevant experience where he only had three. Needless to say, he was competing against candidates that were far more qualified than he was. Even though he obtained an interview, he knew it was still a long shot.

(B)

Then the old man asked why he would ever want to work there, and Henry told him honestly that he had heard great things about the company. (a)He went on to say that he thought he was a perfect fit for the job, and noted a couple of problems the company currently had that he had solutions for. The man considered his answer and switched topics, eventually learning about (b)his fiercely proud father and biggest accomplishments in life thus far. Possibly because he was nervous, or just enjoyed connecting with a stranger, Henry gave him long, honest answers. Finally, he bid the man adieu and went in for his interview.

(C)

On the day of the interview, Henry planned to arrive at the interview location 20 minutes earlier to go over some last minute notes he had written out. He stopped for a quick coffee from nearby cafe. He got into line behind an old man in a black suit and was reading (c)his notes to himself over and over. The old man turned around and caught sight of Henry's notes, which happened to have the company name scrawled across the top of the page. He introduced himself and asked Henry why he had that name scrawled across his notes, and Henry told (d)him that he had an interview with them shortly.

*scrawl 휘갈겨 쓰다

(D)

The next week, Henry got a phone call that offered (e)him the job, and asked to put him on hold momentarily. After waiting a few minutes, a familiar voice got on the phone and asked how his fiercely proud father would take the news of landing the job. Guess who was on the phone, who had pulled for Henry even though there were much better qualified candidates? You guessed -- the old man in the black suit from the cafe, who happened to be one of the vice presidents of the company.

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

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

5. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

6. 윗글의 Henry에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 일자리에 요구되는 경력만큼 긴 경력을 갖추지 못했다.
- ② 노신사에게 회사에 지원하는 이유를 말하지 않았다.
- ③ 면접 시간보다 20분 먼저 도착해서 써 온 내용을 읽어 보려 했다.
- ④ 커피점에서 만난 남자에게 자기가 곧 면접을 볼 예정이라고 말했다.
- ⑤ 취직되었다는 것을 알려 주는 전화를 받았다.

[07~09] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Two officers decided to take a break at a local convenience store to grab a soda and stretch their legs. When driving up to the store, they noticed that there were several vehicles in the parking lot and a few customers walking around inside the store. After spending a few minutes in the store, the officers noticed that all the cars and customers had left. One officer attempted to make talk with the clerk behind the counter, but the clerk was short with his responses and the officers thought that (a)he was simply having "just one of those days."

After a few minutes, one of the officers commented to the clerk that business appeared slow. The clerk responded abruptly, "You're killing my business!" The officers did not think they heard (b)him correctly and replied at the same time, "What?" The clerk repeated the statement, which angered one of the officers, and he was about to tell the clerk what he thought of him. Luckily the other officer stepped up quickly, patted his fellow officer on (c)his shoulder, and said "Okay, we will leave now."

After a couple of days, both officers were notified that the clerk made a complaint about the officers staying at (d)his business for an extended period. An internal investigation was completed and found that the officers had both checked out over their radios during the time they entered the store and were only at the business for a few minutes. The investigation did not find them to be neglectful, considering the time of night and that no calls for service were outstanding in their areas.

The unexpected twist to the story is that exactly one week after the incident with the clerk, the clerk was robbed in the convenience store. The two officers he complained about were the first officers to respond to the robbery scene. The arriving officers observed the clerk physically shaking, (e)his eyes larger than doughnuts, and barely able to speak to the officers. Of course, both officers were thinking, "I bet you're glad to see us now," but they resisted making the comment.

*abruptly 통명스럽게

7. 윗글의 마지막 단락에 드러난 필자의 어조로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① logical and analytic
② ironic and humorous
③ regretful and apologetic
④ skeptical and pessimistic
⑤ objective and informative

8. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

9. 윗글의 점원에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 편의점에 찾아온 경찰관 중 한 명을 화나게 했다.
② 편의점에 경찰이 오랜 시간 머문데 대해 불만을 제기했다.
③ 경찰과 갈등을 겪고 일주일 후 편의점에서 강도를 당했다.
④ 강도 현장에서 거의 아무 말도 못한 채 몸을 떨고 있었다.
⑤ 다시 만난 경찰관들로부터 약간 빈정거리는 투의 말을 들었다.

[10~12] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

There was once a famine in the countryside. Two young men, Peter and Paul, went to the city to make a living. They were from the same village, and both found employment in the house of a great artist. The artist had risen from humble beginnings through hard work. Now he was famous across the continent, and even the Pope asked him to paint ceiling of a cathedral. (a)He was resting at home and intended to take that job when he was done with some paintings for which he had been commissioned.

(B)

When his commissions were finished, the artist wound up his establishment. Peter was paid a small amount of money -- barely enough to keep body and soul together -- to help maintain the house and keep it in good repair. As for Paul, the artist asked him if he would like to accompany (b)him and work for him and learn from him. Paul accepted joyfully and, in time, became a noted artist in his own right.

(C)

Peter did not particularly like what he did, but he diligently did what he was supposed to do. Paul was fascinated by the jewel-like colors produced from plants and began to experiment. He paid attention to what the artist said, observed (c)him at work, and asked questions. That is how he knew the artist was looking for particular shade of red. Later, he saw a plant that (d)he thought would yield such a hue when its juice was mixed with another, which turned out to be the case. The artist was very pleased.

(D)

The artist set Peter and Paul to work immediately, and the hours were long. He bought small stones from distant countries, and the young men had to crush them until they became a fine powder, then soak the powder in a foul-smelling liquid, then drain and evaporate the liquid on thin sheets of cloth. (e)He also gave them samples of plants and sent them out to distant hills to gather great quantities. They then had to crush the plants and boil the juice into a concentrate. From all this came the rich variety of colors that the artist used in his work.

10. 주어진 글 (A)에 이어질 내용을 순서에 맞게 배열한 것으로 가장 적절한 것은?

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

11. 밑줄 친 (a)~(e) 중에서 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

- ① (a) ② (b) ③ (c) ④ (d) ⑤ (e)

12. 윗글의 화가에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 열심히 일한 덕택으로 출세하였다.
② Peter에게 집 관리를 돕도록 했다.
③ 특정한 색조의 빨간 색을 찾고 있었다.
④ 작은 돌을 멀리 떨어진 나라에서 샀다.
⑤ 작품에 단조로운 색상을 사용했다.

19강

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

Some time later, the nobleman happened again to pass that way.

In days of old there was a nobleman traveling in Edinburgh, Scotland, who was approached by a little poor boy begging for money. (①) The man told the child he had no loose change, so the boy offered to go get change. (②) The nobleman, in order to get rid of the young pest, gave the boy a piece of silver, and the boy ran off to get change. (③) On his return, he could not find the man and in fact watched for several days in the place where he had received the money. (④) The boy approached him again, and put the change he had obtained into his hand, counting it with great exactness. (⑤) The nobleman was so pleased with the child's honesty that he placed him in school, with the assurance of providing for him.

* assurance 확약, 확인

2. Frances E. W. Harper에 관해 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

Frances E. W. Harper was born to free parents on September 24, 1825. She attended William Watkins Academy for Negro Youth, founded by her uncle in Baltimore, Maryland. Harper became a teacher for Union Seminary in 1850. In 1854 her literary career began with the publication of Poems on Miscellaneous Subjects printed in Boston and Philadelphia. The work was reprinted several times and included poems such as "The Slave Mother" and "The Slave Auction" along with other poems that focused on women's issues and other issues of the time. Harper went on to write other dramatic poems, the serialized novel Minnies Sacrifice, and other essays. In 1892 Harper published her best-known novel, Iola Leroy, or, Shadows Uplifted, which focused on the issues of slavery and Reconstruction and promoted racial pride among African Americans.

- ① 볼티모어에 있는 흑인 학교를 다녔다.
- ② 보스턴과 필라델피아에서 발행된 소설집으로 등단했다.
- ③ 등단과 함께 출간한 저작물이 재간행되지 않았다.
- ④ 연재소설과 에세이를 집필했다.
- ⑤ 미국의 흑인들 사이에 인종적 자긍심을 고취시킨 소설을 출간했다.

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Ohio State University football coach Woody Hayes once visited the troops in Vietnam to raise their morale. During one stop, he spoke to the troops, then asked ① if there was anyone from Ohio who was not able to be present because of duty. After finding out that an Ohio soldier was on guard duty in an unsafe zone, Mr. Hayes insisted that a helicopter take him to the soldier, ② which he attempted to autograph a photograph for the soldier, but discovered that his only pen was out of ink. He told the soldier, "Come see me when you ③ get home and I'll finish signing the picture." Three years later, the ex-soldier was attending the Ohio State University. When he went to Mr. Hayes' office, the coach wasn't there, but the ex-soldier ④ did leave his telephone number. After attending classes, he went home and found Mr. Hayes waiting for ⑤ him. Mr. Hayes finished signing the photograph, then stayed for a dinner of macaroni and cheese with the ex-soldier and his wife.

* morale 사기

4. 밑줄 친 he[him]가 가리키는 대상이 나머지 넷과 다른 것은?

When Gary Paulsen wrote his novel Hatchet, about a young boy who finds himself alone in the wilderness with only a hatchet when the person piloting the small plane he is in dies of a heart attack, ① he wanted the novel to be as realistic as possible. Therefore, whatever the hero, Brian, experiences in the novel, Mr. Paulsen also set out to experience in real life. In doing this, ② he was remarkably successful, even creating fire using a hatchet and a stone. However, ③ he experienced a great deal of frustration when he attempted to eat turtle eggs. The eggs so nauseated ④ him that he vomited, despite three brave attempts to eat them. Despite his lack of success in eating the turtle eggs, Mr. Paulsen decided to leave the egg-eating scene in his novel — he figured that Brian would be so hungry that ⑤ he would be able to eat the eggs and not vomit.

* hatchet (한 손으로 잡을 수 있는 작은) 손도끼
** nauseate 구역질 나게 하다

20강

1. 글의 흐름으로 보아, 주어진 문장이 들어가기에 적절한 곳은?

This is not as silly a speculation as it might initially sound.

It seems as though the first philosophical question is the question of what constitutes the universe; that is, the question of what everything is made of. (①) In asking this question humanity began the process of separating itself out from its magical absorption in things. (②) In this way, the universe becomes for the first time an object of speculation and benign intellectual curiosity. (③) According to most accounts, the first person to systematically pursue answers to this type of question was Thales of Miletus, a pre-Socratic Greek philosopher. (④) Thales speculated that the universe was fundamentally (despite appearances) made out of water.

(⑤) Water, as we now know, is essential for all complex forms of life to exist, and for someone living by the sea this is a pretty intelligent first step towards what we now refer to as the science of biology.

* speculation 성찰
** benign 좋은

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

The past supplies models for our behavior. From the sagas of Lewis and Clark, Laura Ingalls Wilder, Helen Keller, Rachel Carson, and a thousand others, students can draw inspiration, courage, and sometimes still-relevant causes.

- (A) Recognizing the good and not so good elements within historical individuals can also make it easier to accept that societies also contain the good and not so good.
(B) Typically people perform heroically at a key moment, not so heroically at other moments. Students need to do accurate history, coupled with historiography, to sort out in which ways their role models are worth following.
(C) We're not talking hero worship here, however, and all of the individuals named above have their imperfections. Present them whole. Instead of suggesting heroes as models, suggest heroic actions.

* saga 모험담, 영웅담
** historiography 역사 기록학

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

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

Culture is the primary factor affecting the way in which man responds to the environment, and since there is a wide variety of cultures, there is a wide variety of cultural responses, even to the same environment. ___(A)___, in the Fijian Islands of the Pacific, two distinct cultures can be identified, each with a different relationship with the environment. On the one hand, there is the old Melanesian culture whose members utilise the environment to grow a small range of subsistence crops and whose wants are very limited. ___(B)___, there are the new Melanesians, largely Indian immigrants, who have a much more Westernised view of the environment, growing cash crops such as sugar cane for export. Similar contrasts can be found throughout the world, between Chinese and Malay in Malaysia, African and European in Kenya, and Indian and Latino in Mexico.

* subsistence 생계

- (A)
① However
② However
③ Similarly
④ For example
⑤ For example
(B)
In fact
In addition
In contrast
In contrast
In fact

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ethical leaders do not simply follow the rules when an ethical situation arises. They are constantly and proactively looking for opportunities to develop personal projects that align with and express their ethical commitments. For example, I know of one student leader who decided to stop saying the word "try." He avoided telling his friends that he would "try" to get to their game or event, because he was concerned that if he did not show up he was deceiving his friends. Keeping his promises was important to this student, and he developed a personal project to always keep his promises and to avoid making a promise he thought he might not be able to keep. Indeed, there is a growing body of research suggesting that ethical leaders have developed the capacity to critically reflect on past ethical decisions, and _____ their future behaviors based on that critical assessment.

* proactively 사전 대비적으로

- ① prioritize
② anticipate
③ cross-examine
④ presuppose
⑤ self-regulate

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The principal concern at the beginning of an oil spill is one of public and vessel safety. Spills that occur in areas where the oil remains confined ① to increase the initial risk of fire or explosion. Public and vessel safety must be addressed immediately and the necessary actions ② that are taken to control or manage potential safety hazards could be economically costly. Areas may need to be closed or access ③ temporarily restricted for vessels, vehicles, and personnel. Operations such as welding, cutting, or other spark-generating activities may need to be restricted or prohibited until the risk of fire hazard no longer ④ exists. Such restrictions and interferences may affect normal operations in the port or harbour, to the extent that the indirect costs could exceed the direct costs ⑤ associated with any physical damage from collision, explosion or fire, loss of cargo and cleanup.

* welding 용접
** cargo 화물, 배짐

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

Green air also means ecologically friendly policies for protecting the quality of the air we must breathe.

Thinking green about air calls upon each one of us to limit our contributions to air pollution. (①) Some obvious examples of how we can help are to walk, ride a bicycle, or use public transportation instead of driving, whenever possible. (②) Another example is to avoid wasting electricity in our homes. (③) Such policies have been put into practice in many parts of the world with varying degrees of success. (④) In the United States, many programs at the federal and state levels have been created to deal with air quality problems in need of solutions. (⑤) Much progress has been made in spite of fierce opposition by various industries with vested interests in keeping the situation as it is or even in rolling back environmental protection laws.

* vested interest 기득권

3. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Many environmental problems are local in scale, and people confronted them before the word 'environment' existed. For example, the common practice in medieval Europe of tossing sewage into the street caused an environmental problem that was ① largely local in scope. My neighbor who insists on playing heavy metal music at all hours also ② cause a local environmental problem. Noise is ubiquitous in modern life, and we do not often think of it in this way, but it has ③ many of the hallmarks of a classic pollutant. It causes people to lose sleep and to stay away from home, and it generally degrades their quality of life. There is evidence ④ that persistent exposure to high levels of noise can even raise blood pressure and serum cholesterol. Noise pollution can spread out from being a matter of one household affecting another, to ⑤ being a serious urban problem.

* ubiquitous 어디에나 있는
** degrade (질적으로) 저하시키다

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

From a medical standpoint, health is viewed as an attribute of the individual. The fields of medicine and public health have traditionally acknowledged environmental causes of illness and assigned risk to specific exposures. In the past decade, biologists, ecologists, and physicians have also developed a concept of ecosystem health. This idea recognizes that humans are participants in complex ecosystems and that their potential for health is proportional to the health function of those ecosystems. An ecosystem-based health perspective takes into account the health-related services that the natural environment provides (e.g., soil production, pollination, and water cleansing) and acknowledges the fundamental connection between a healthy environment and human health. An ecosystem health stance is a nonanthropocentric, holistic world view increasingly shared by biological scientists.

* pollination 수분, 가루받이
** nonanthropocentric 인간 중심적이 아닌

- ① medical scientists' efforts to redefine health
- ② relevance of ecosystem health to human health
- ③ differences between human and ecosystem health
- ④ limitations of the ecosystem-based health perspective
- ⑤ impact of human population size on ecosystem health

22강

1. the slender mongoose에 관한 다음 글의 내용과 일치하지 않는 것은?

As the name suggests, the slender mongoose is the thinnest and longest-bodied of the mongoose family and most closely resembles a weasel. Colour varies depending on the habitat, with lighter brown shadings common in large grassy areas and darker browns likely if the animal lives in forests; most though have red eyes and a black tip to their long tail. They move with a rippling motion, and are able to climb up and down trees with squirrel-like skill, but spend as much time on the ground, where they are able to stand on their hind legs and watch over long grass for prey or predators. The slender mongoose is an especially playful species, keen on pretend stalking and picking up eggs and other small objects and throwing them against rocks. They also chase and play with squirrels and monkeys, apparently simply for the sake of it.

* weasel 족제비

** rippling 물결이 치는 듯한

- ① 몽구스 종들 중에 가장 몸이 길다.
- ② 서식지에 따라 몸 색깔이 다르다.
- ③ 뒷다리로 지탱해서 일어설 수 없다.
- ④ 알이나 물체를 바위에 던지기를 좋아한다.
- ⑤ 다람쥐와 원숭이를 뒤쫓으며 장난을 친다.

2. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Chemical properties are properties that can't readily be observed.

- (A) By the time that you are done testing the metal, it has combined with part of the acid to make a salt. That is the defining characteristic of a chemical property: In order to observe one you must carry out a chemical reaction and produce a different substance.
- (B) How something reacts to acid, for example, would be a chemical property. To see if a particular metal reacts with a particular acid, you would need to try the reaction. You would pour some acid on the metal and look for evidence of a chemical reaction.
- (C) In order to see if an unknown substance has a particular chemical property it is necessary to try to carry out a chemical reaction on it, which will, of course, produce a new substance.

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

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

When there are not enough minerals in the diet, the digestive juices receive the supply that is available.

Glands are so complex and are effected by so many different things that it would be very difficult to simply list what is harmful and what is beneficial to them. But, there is one main thing that is vital for all glandular functions. (①) All the glands of the body require minerals to produce hormones and to perform their specific jobs. (②) This means that the nerves, tissues, teeth and bones will be mineral deficient and that their functions will be greatly hampered. (③) If this state of mineral deficiency is not remedied, eventually the glands will become affected. (④) This will in turn cause abnormal body conditions that can only result in disease. (⑤) Because the body obtains minerals through the food that is eaten, it is essential that a variety of fresh, raw food be eaten so the body will receive the necessary minerals.

* gland 분비샘

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Science is viewed by many as definitive, basing its conclusions on facts, and capable of delivering answers to questions and problems. However, scientists do not start from the premise of science being about universal 'truths' or definitive answers. Any person working in the field of science understands that the idea of truth in science is also relative. The mistake happens when people consider the pursuit of science to be the pursuit of truth. Science can often result in _____. If we take light for example, is it a wave or a particle? What is the 'true' nature of light? Is it a mixture of waves and particles or is it the way in which we try to make sense of light, by categorizing its essential features according to properties that fit a wave model or a particle model, that is getting in the way of our understanding of its real or 'true' form?

* premise 전제

- ① an accurate prediction for the future
- ② a confused understanding of the world
- ③ innovative ways to solve many problems
- ④ the most reliable means to discover truths
- ⑤ harmony between humans and the universe

23강

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

Above all these sources, however, is the pressure you put on yourself.

If you are a student athlete, you'll understand that pressure comes from a variety of sources. If you're involved in individual sports such as tennis or skiing, you might feel pressure to win every time you play or race. (①) In a team sport, you might feel pressure to perform up to various expectations — a certain number of rebounds or strikeouts, for example. (②) If you're hoping to play in college, you might feel pressure to impress college scouts. (③) If you're a freshman or sophomore, you might feel pressure to impress the coach in order to earn a starting spot or move up to varsity. (④) If you have super-involved parents who have poured a lot of time and money into your sport, you might feel pressure to please them. (⑤) Some of you expect perfection from yourselves every time you're out there — a super goal, but one that's guaranteed to stress you out since no one is perfect.

* varsity 대학의 대표팀

2. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Destination choice is an important attribute that significantly differentiates between inbound and outbound tourism. Typically mature age customers have more time at hand with greater disposable incomes. Therefore mature age customers would prefer to go on a real holiday and tend to be more inclined towards selecting an international destination. _____ (A) _____, mature age customers may try alternative modes of travel such as cruises, trains etc., as time is not a factor that blocks them from selecting these options. However, younger customers have many limitations in comparison to mature age customers in terms of time, money, and career. _____ (B) _____, outbound tourism is a preferred destination choice for younger customers only when it is linked to business or personal purposes. Also in comparison to mature age customers, younger customers would spend less time in a single destination and may tend to travel to a greater number of destinations in a year.

* differentiate 구별하다

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

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Severe time limitations make shopping more difficult and appear to take away from the unhurried style of leisure shopping.

- (A) Conversely, some participants felt that too much time spent shopping also influenced their experience in a negative manner. It appears, then, that having a choice in time terms can make or break the leisure shopping experience.
- (B) Consumers seem to enjoy having a sense of unlimited time and temporal freedom to browse and stroll about. One study noted that shoppers who felt rushed for time or had some kind of limits on their time in retail pursuits did not consider their experience a leisured one.
- (C) Too much time to shop, usually the plight of accompanying companions, can cause mental tiring from the constant display of goods and physical fatigue from hours of walking, inspecting goods, and carrying shopping bags.

* plight (어려운) 상태

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

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

In sport, it has been assumed that the original form of the game is naturally attractive and therefore satisfies consumer needs. An analysis of sporting organisations in Australia shows this to be a ① current view. Many sports have modified rules to make their games more ② attractive, and in the case of cricket matches, which have traditionally been played for 4-5 days, one-day matches have become an important part of the range of product offerings. One-day international matches played throughout an Australian summer have more readily ③ satisfied consumer need for compressed entertainment and a quick result. At junior levels, many sports have been significantly ④ modified to satisfy the desire of many more young people to participate in the game. Inherent in this change has been the recognition that juniors wish to develop game skills through actual ⑤ participation, to have fun, and in general to be with their friends through the sport setting.

* product offering 제품[상품]군

24강

1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The notion that individual pieces of popular music may be distinguishable by their own identity or character is common across popular music genres. ① But, as with 'piece', this notion is not necessarily established by virtue of the composed element alone. ② Performance, whether live or recorded, and technical production in the recording studio are major sites of the elements that enable identity distinctions to be drawn between pieces. ③ Indeed, identity can sometimes be seen to reside in the activity of performance tout court, without particular concern for the end product. ④ Many musicians can find the task of recording and producing a great track quite challenging. ⑤ Yet, at the same time, it would be wrong to ignore the powerful influence that the record, as the end result of a combination of activities, exerts over the notion of identity.

* tout court 간단히 말해, 더 말할 것도 없이

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

Digital cameras make it easy to proceed in that manner because if you're not pleased with the image you've captured, you can simply delete it.

In many ways, digital photography has turned the usual approach to photography on its head. (①) It used to be that a photographer would look and then shoot, taking time to compose the image and look for important relationships within the scene before tripping the shutter, even if it was as rapid-fire as street photography. (②) Today, most digital photographers shoot and then look. (③) They expose the image first, then look at the display on the camera back to see what they captured. (④) You can't do that with film, where the exposure is permanent and you have to move on to the next frame. (⑤) Digital photography certainly frees you up to do more shooting, but it's a double-edged sword because it also allows you to do a lot of really bad shooting.

3. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Compared to dreaming, when we are awakened, most of our thoughts and actions are deliberate and meaningful. And, even the thoughts that enter our mind unconsciously still have relevance to something that matters to us, which is not the case with most of our dreams. This is not to be oblivious to the idea that sometimes our dreams represent our deeper subconscious psyche. However, most dreams do not even remotely relate to our lives. Thus, in my opinion, abstract arts, as compared to rhythmic arts or imitative arts, resemble the state of dreaming as compared to the state of being awake, and the greatest majority of abstract arts lack any substance that could be expressed in a meaningful way despite the fact that many of them might be very pleasant to look at.

* oblivious 의식하지 못하는

** psyche 마음 (상태), 정신

- ① 꿈의 해석은 추상 예술의 주제로 가장 적절하다.
- ② 추상 예술은 가장 순수한 예술로 인정받아야 한다.
- ③ 꿈과 추상 예술은 둘 다 현실을 구체적으로 반영한다.
- ④ 대개의 꿈처럼 추상 예술의 대부분은 유의미한 실체가 없다.
- ⑤ 추상 예술은 예술의 실용성을 구체적으로 표현할 수 있다.

4. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Apocalypse Now, a film produced and directed by Francis Ford Coppola, gained popularity, and with good reason. The film is the adaptation of J. Conrad's novel Heart of Darkness, which is set in the African Congo at the end of the 19th century. Unlike the original novel, Apocalypse Now is set in Vietnam and Cambodia during the Vietnam War. The setting, time period, dialogue and other incidental details are changed but the fundamental story line and themes of Apocalypse Now are the same as those of Heart of Darkness. Both describe a physical journey, reflecting the central character's mental and spiritual journey, down a river to confront the deranged Kurtz character, who represents the worst aspects of civilisation. By giving Apocalypse Now a setting that was contemporary at the time of its release, audiences were able to experience and identify with its themes more easily than they would have if the film had been a literal adaptation of the novel.

* deranged 정상이 아닌

- ① common themes throughout war films
- ② tradition of adventure stories for adults
- ③ reasons why Conrad's novels were successful
- ④ necessity of breaking the rules in making a film
- ⑤ successful adaptation of a novel for movie viewers

1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

If music is vital to young children's brain growth and development, is the force so powerful as to increase intelligence? This is the question surrounding the so-called "Mozart effect."

- ① The media have given much attention to the notion of increasing intelligence by playing classical music such as the works of Mozart. ② Although lacking in supporting research, claims suggest that listening to Mozart for even a few minutes on a regular basis can increase intelligence and subsequent performance on tests of intelligence. ③ The claim appears simplistic and too good to be true. ④ Mozart's music reflects not only his extraordinary talent but also a new paradigm for music and its effects on listeners and musicians alike. ⑤ In reality, music may simply serve as a tool for warming up or getting the brain ready to engage with and process information.

2. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Rather than spend time seeking out a guaranteed technique for promoting student creativity, teachers might better spend their time focusing their attention on how their everyday classroom policies, practices, and procedures support or hinder creative expression. Indeed, creativity researchers have argued that the best way to promote student creativity is for teachers to encourage and model the creative thinking and behaviors in the classroom. For instance, teachers might encourage and model the expression of original ideas by encouraging students to imagine various perspectives on a key historical event. And they might, at the same time, help students use their evaluative skills by ensuring that imagined perspectives offered by students have some basis in historical documents, records, and other appropriate source materials.

- ① effective means for teaching diverse historical perspectives
 ② effects of teachers' encouragement on students' motivations
 ③ difficulties in building analytic thinking abilities in students
 ④ ways teachers can enhance student creativity in everyday classes
 ⑤ importance of teachers' modeling to improve students' evaluative skills

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

However, occasions arise when students feel that the generation gap prevents adults from understanding a particular situation, leading them to have greater trust in peers.

Students in school are faced with the decision of whom to trust in seeking information to guide their beliefs and behaviors. In addition to several adult sources of information, including parents, teachers, and other school personnel, they have a large body of schoolmates to rely on. (①) In some cases, advice from adults and fellow students is congruent, making no choice necessary between the two sources of information. (②) In other cases, information obtained from adults is contradictory to that received from peers. (③) Here, the individual must decide which source of information to trust. (④) The literature on status attainment suggests that students generally accept advice from parents or teachers, implying that they believe adults have their best interests in mind. (⑤) In this case, students' trust is based on the belief that peers share their goals and can best help them attain theirs.

* congruent 일치하는

4. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Our world is changing at a rapid rate, and as concerned educators, we no longer can predict with confidence the kind of social ecology that our students will encounter as mature individuals. Our only adaptive recourse, therefore, is to prepare pupils not to be rigidly cooperative, competitive, or individualistic, but to be adaptively flexible — to recognize a broad range of social situations and the kinds of behaviors appropriate to each. There are situations in which competition is an adaptive strategy; there are other situations in which cooperation is adaptive; and there are yet other situations in which an individualistic approach is most successful. By including a variety of task and reward structures within the classroom, teachers can prepare their students to recognize a fuller range of environmental contingencies and to be able to adjust their behavior accordingly.

* recourse 의지(하는 것)

** contingency 우발적인 사태

- ① 미래의 학생들이 접할 사회적 생태계와 교육 환경을 예측하는 것이 중요하다.
 ② 변화하는 학습 환경을 바르게 관찰하고 그에 맞는 평가과정 개발이 시급하다.
 ③ 학생들의 지나친 협동심을 강조하는 현재의 교육과정을 변화시키는 것이 필요하다.
 ④ 학생들이 다양한 환경에 적응하기 위한 융통성을 기르도록 교육하는 것이 필요하다.
 ⑤ 갈수록 개인주의화되는 학생들의 행동은 사회 전반에 부정적인 영향을 끼칠 수 있다.

26강

1. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Good writers leave room for their readers to think! If a writer told you absolutely everything, reading might become a little boring. ① When a writer leaves room for the reader to think, the reader becomes more engaged and interested. ② When readers add their thinking into a story, try to figure something out, add their own maybes into the text, this is called inferring. ③ Inferring is when readers add their own ideas and thoughts into the text. ④ Readers may focus on irrelevant information in the text and miss the text's deeper meaning, making accurate understanding very difficult. ⑤ As writers, we want to engage and invite our readers into our stories, and sometimes that means not telling them everything.

2. 다음 빈칸 (A), (B)에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Names are an important guide to the social significance of pets. Like pet food during the 1960s, pets themselves were frequently given dog-specific names such as Rex, Fido and Rover, or cat-specific names such as Kitty, Tibby or Sooty. ____ (A) ____, in Australia, the UK and USA companion animals are now more likely to be given human names. In Britain, for example, the 1980s marked a turning point away from the use of 'traditional canine' names, especially Shep, Brandy, Whisky, Rex, Lassie and Rover. By 1995 the National Canine Defence League's survey found that the ten most popular dog names were all human. ____ (B) ____, many of them, such as Ben, Lucy, Sam, Sophie and Charlie, were also currently among the most popular names given to babies. In 1996 the most common name given to a dog by Australians was Sam, whereas in the past Dog was the most common name.

* canine 개의

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| (A) | (B) |
| ① Therefore | In contrast |
| ② Therefore | Moreover |
| ③ In addition | Instead |
| ④ However | Moreover |
| ⑤ However | Instead |

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

But these different types of households tend to be interested in different types of takeout, and for different reasons.

Single-person households and "empty nesters" have different lifestyles and preferences than larger families. (①) Singles, especially, spend heavily on foodservice, both for convenience and for social occasions. (②) The increasing domination of these smaller all-adult households and single-person households has implications for restaurant patronage patterns. (③) For instance, the use of takeout has grown among both families with children and adult-only households (singles and couples). (④) While the family with kids may order a crowd-pleasing, inexpensive meal such as a large pizza or a bucket of chicken, the single adult might be more likely to stop on the way home after work for a sophisticated green salad that's "too much trouble" to make for just one person. (⑤) Adults who live alone or with one other person are more likely to rely on takeout as a routine pattern of sourcing food, whether they are in an older age group or a younger one.

* empty nester (장성한 자녀가 집을 떠난 뒤) 둘만 사는 부부
 ** patronage (식당 등에 대한 고객의) 애용

4. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Developmental limitations in expressive and receptive language skills, limited vocabulary knowledge, and limitations in abstract thinking ability contribute to young children's difficulty in communicating effectively.

- (A) Through indirect expression in play the child can gain awareness of troublesome affects and memories and begin the process of healing.
- (B) Children are naturally comfortable with expression through concrete play activities and materials. Use of symbolic representation and expression through dolls and puppets provides emotional distance from emotionally charged experiences, thoughts, and feelings.
- (C) Perhaps the major therapeutic power of play that has been described in the literature is its communication power. In play, children are able to express their conscious thoughts and feelings better through play activities than by words alone.

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

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Higher temperatures cause greater evaporation both from soils and from water bodies. Dry soils and heat-stressed vegetation contribute to a greater number and intensity of forest fires. The smoke and low visibility from fires causes massive traffic pile-ups and has prompted highway closures. The increase in evaporation from water bodies adds water vapor to the atmosphere, which fuels storms. Superstorm Sandy and Typhoon Bopha were fueled by higher sea surface temperatures and higher amounts of water vapor in the atmosphere. Superstorm Sandy flooded the subway system of Manhattan in New York City in 2012. Adding heat to the climate system has resulted in a greater number of severe weather events and a significant increase in operating expenses for the transportation industry.

* evaporation 증발

- ① The Role of Transportation in Disaster Situations
- ② Effective Strategies for Sustainable Transportation
- ③ Economic Importance of the Transportation Industry
- ④ Transportation: One of the Major Causes of Global Warming
- ⑤ Impact of Higher Temperatures on the Transportation System

2. 다음 글의 요지로 가장 적절한 것은?

Networked computers present opportunities that did not previously exist. They have, however, evolved out of traditions that adolescents cannot fully appreciate without greater historical perspective. Thus, it helps to know a little about the history of the Internet, as provided by a resource like Hobbes' Internet Timeline, or to have knowledge of a glossary of Internet terms, like the handbook from the Internet Literacy Consultants. A brief introduction to the history and terminology helps students see that although cyberspace offers new possibilities, many of the activities they encounter there have historical antecedents. Also, familiarity with the terminology is an integral part of literacy and is critical to the kind of etiquette educators wish to inspire. Before students reach for the slang terms used to describe online activities, it is worthwhile to identify the formal terms that help define the language of this culture.

* glossary (용어 등의) 목록

** antecedent 전례

- ① 온라인 활동에서 속어를 사용하는 것은 예절에 어긋나는 행동이다.
- ② 전문 용어 목록 암기를 위주로 하는 컴퓨터 교육은 바람직하지 않다.
- ③ 뛰어난 컴퓨터 활용 능력은 학생들에게 다양한 취업 기회를 제공한다.
- ④ 일부 웹사이트의 정보는 학생들이 활용할 수 없을 만큼 신뢰도가 낮다.
- ⑤ 학생들은 인터넷의 역사와 용어에 대한 기본 지식을 배울 필요가 있다.

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

One may desire to have immediate delivery as soon as the order is ready, especially when a lightweight item is ordered. This is where a drone comes into play. The drone can pick up the item being ordered and via GPS can travel toward the destination, send an alert to the customer, descend, drop the item at the front door of the customer, and return to the base. Services can be applied to food order, books, and others. The FAA has started granting licenses for certain commercial applications. Debate is still on for safety and privacy. An online store is about to launch such services. The store estimates 80% of its deliveries are light enough (less than 5 pounds) for a drone to carry. Today, customers and hobbyists can order and operate drones under certain guidelines — for example, flying height is 400 feet.

* FAA 미국 연방 항공국(Federal Aviation Administration)

- ① using drones as a commercial delivery tool
- ② an increasing market for lightweight aircraft
- ③ requiring drone operators to observe safety rules
- ④ complaints about flying drones in residential areas
- ⑤ developing lightweight aircraft for military purposes

4. 다음 글에서 필자가 주장하는 바로 가장 적절한 것은?

By their very nature, big data analysis projects involve large data sets. But that doesn't mean that all of a company's data sources, or all of the information within a relevant data source, will need to be analyzed. Organizations need to identify the strategic data that will lead to valuable analytical insights. For instance, what combination of information can help pinpoint key customer-retention factors? Or what data are required to uncover hidden patterns in stock market transactions? Focusing on a project's business goals in the planning stages can help an organization home in on the exact analytics that are required, after which it can — and should — look at the data needed to meet those business goals. In some cases, this will indeed mean including everything. In other cases, though, it means using only a subset of the big data on hand.

* pinpoint 정확히 찾아내다[보여 주다]

** analytics 분석된 정확한 정보

- ① 신뢰할 수 있는 검색도구를 사용하여 데이터를 분석해야 한다.
- ② 불법적인 해킹을 막을 수 있도록 보안 전문가를 양성해야 한다.
- ③ 데이터 분석 시 우연의 일치로 보이는 것을 무시하지 말아야 한다.
- ④ 기업은 빅 데이터 분석에 사용되는 통계 프로그램을 다양하게 개발해야 한다.
- ⑤ 조직은 빅 데이터 분석 시 사업상 목표에 부합하는 데이터를 취사선택해야 한다.

28강

1. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

The Abilene paradox was suggested by Jerry Harvey as a result of his experiences on a trip to Abilene. Sitting together with his family on a very hot (104°F) Sunday afternoon, Jerry's father-in-law suggested that the family, who were at that point quite relaxed, all ① travel to Abilene to have dinner. This would involve a round trip of over four hours in a car without air conditioning. The family set off across the desert in blasting temperatures, to eat a tasteless meal, only ② to return home exhausted. What was significant about the event was ③ that nobody in the family wanted to go in the first place, even Jerry's father-in-law. They had assumed that each of the others wanted to go. Nobody had raised doubts about the journey because they wanted to keep the others ④ happy. In fact, everyone had done exactly the opposite of ⑤ which they really wanted to do.

2. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Your body is not a vehicle you inhabit; it is a creation of your nonphysical being and therefore reflects your personality characteristics. Facial wrinkles (expression lines) may be an external manifestation of people's automatic reactions — habitually doing the same things and repeatedly making the same choices. An inflexible body can be a physical representation of becoming set in one's ways. Many people become less mentally flexible as they get older, hence the stiffness and loss of physical flexibility experienced by so many older adults. It can happen the other way around as well: if we become more mentally flexible, our physical flexibility can increase. I'm living proof that this is possible. When I was younger, I was quite rigid in my attitudes and physically inflexible as well. Not surprisingly, I disliked stretching exercises. Contrary to what is expected to occur as we age, my physical flexibility has increased considerably, and I now enjoy stretching exercises.

* manifestation 표시, 표현

- ① The Body as the Mirror of the Mind
- ② Benefits of Stretching for Older Adults
- ③ How to Increase Your Physical Flexibility
- ④ Exercise: An Essential Ingredient for Health
- ⑤ Groom Your Appearance with New Anti-Aging Products

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

The importance of an outcome can vary across people, as well as across ① situations. Consistent with this idea are the results from a study that examined predictions in anticipation of a pending ② financial event. Students were led to believe (falsely) that a billing error in the registrar's office meant that 25% of the student body would soon receive a bill in the mail for \$78. When asked to estimate their chances of being one of the ③ unlucky students who would receive a bill, financially needy students, who had trouble making financial ends meet and for whom the bill would create new hardships, estimated that their chances were 42%. In contrast, non-needy students, for whom the bill would have ④ few consequences, estimated that their chances were 17%. Moreover, these ⑤ causes were replicated even after controlling for past experiences with billing errors with the university and for past experiences with receiving unexpected bills.

* pending 곧 있을
** replicate 반복하다

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

In fact, people we scorn, envy, or resent can make as much of a difference to our feelings as loved ones.

The emotional effects of what people do depend on who these people are. In particular, we need to be in some kind of relationship with others before their lives impact our own. (①) This relationship need not be one of friendship or affiliation. (②) Similarly, we can get excited or upset about what happens to both heroes and villains in action movies (though obviously in different ways). (③) What seems to be necessary is some level of involvement or association: the fact that we share common or conflicting goals, or that the other's conduct can directly influence goal attainment.(④) We work together or against one another on various formal and informal projects. (⑤) These connections between people are what make us care about their conduct.

* villain 악인, 악한

29강

1. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Population growth may have had a negative effect on development in many countries, but the magnitude of this effect is difficult to assess. And in some cases, population growth probably has stimulated development. For instance, the fact that children consume goods and services and thus lower the ability of a nation to save ignores the fact that the children grow up and become productive adults. Furthermore, any diversion of investment from infrastructure to education and health care is not necessarily a loss, as education and health care will build up the productivity of the labor force. The harmful effect of population growth should be most pronounced in countries where usable land and water are relatively scarce. Although generalizations about acceptable levels of population growth do not fit all circumstances, the World Bank has stated that population growth rates above 2 percent a year act as a brake on economic development.

* diversion 전환, (자금의) 유용

- ① Population Growth: A Loss or a Gain?
- ② Where to Invest to Increase Productivity?
- ③ How Can We Slow Down Population Growth?
- ④ More Population, More Harm to the Environment
- ⑤ Education: The Key to Economic Development

2. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

An imaginary company called ComTech illustrates the consequences of changing technology without ① analyzing the constraints of culture and the interaction of subcultures. ComTech decided to increase its competitiveness by rapidly evolving to the paperless office with all major transactions to be ② done by the computer in the very near future. To accomplish this change, they hired a talented manager of information technology (IT) ③ which had a proven track record in implementing new systems. She was given a tough target of converting the clerical staff to the new paperless system within one year. Training modules were created to teach employees how to use the new system ④ effectively. But the IT manager was not aware that the company was, at the same time, launching intensive productivity efforts that signaled to the employees ⑤ that they had to get their normal work done in addition to whatever training they could squeeze in. The subculture of production was not in line with the subculture of IT, which resulted in poor training.

* clerical 사무직의

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

Occasionally, governments explicitly discriminate against foreign companies in favour of domestic companies. For instance, in 2005 the government of Argentina (successfully) stimulated consumers to boycott Shell after the company had raised the oil price. In many countries more subtle 'buy national' campaigns are still implemented in which consuming products from home companies is favoured over 'foreign' products. _____ (A) _____, with the increasing foreign content of domestic products, and increasingly ambiguous ownership structures of leading companies, the distinction between 'foreign' and 'domestic' has become increasingly challenged. In addition, national and local host governments have good reasons to attract (or retain) large foreign multinational enterprises. International companies affect the macro-economic policies of individual countries particularly through their (potentially) positive impact on trade and investment flows, competition, technology transfer and tax income. _____ (B) _____, governments prefer to use incentives rather than sanctions, and non-discrimination principles rather than discriminatory practices in their policies towards multinational enterprises.

- | (A) | (B) |
|---------------|----------------|
| ① However | Nonetheless |
| ② However | In consequence |
| ③ Similarly | Nonetheless |
| ④ In addition | In consequence |
| ⑤ In addition | In summary |

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

Morality and the law do not always cover the same ground. In societies with some separation between the sacred and the secular, the law alone would be ① sufficient to maintain the cohesion of society: moral prescriptions are essential. Some actions that are generally considered as moral or immoral are ② outside the scope of the law. In general, the law is concerned with the more ③ extreme examples of what one should not do, while morality emphasizes everyday misdeeds and what one should do. For instance, it is regarded as ④ morally right to give to charity, but (in the UK) there is no law that one should. In this case, then, morality has regard for the common good, but the law at most ⑤ encourages donations. In normal circumstances and over trivial issues, taking more than one's share is a moral but not a legal matter.

* secular 세속적인 ** cohesion 화합

30강

1. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Tooth decay is the most common disease of the teeth. When teeth are not brushed properly, a yellowish substance called plaque starts to coat their surface.

- (A) Toothache is painful, but it does warn people to go to a dentist. A dentist can remove decayed parts of the tooth and fill the cavity with a type of white cement to prevent further decay.
- (B) So once it has worn away, the decay spreads to the dentine and tooth pulp layers under the enamel. These layers have nerves in them, which is why tooth decay causes toothache.
- (C) Bacteria that live on plaque change the particles of sugar and starchy food on teeth into acids that destroy the layer of enamel that covers a tooth. Tooth enamel is the strongest substance in the body, but it cannot be replaced.

* dentine (치아의) 상아질 ** starchy 탄수화물이 많은

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

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

In professional nursing today, there is an increasing emphasis on evidence-based practice. Almost all of the currently used nursing theories address this issue in some way. Simply stated, evidence-based practice is the practice of nursing in (A) [what / which] interventions are based on data from research that demonstrates that they are appropriate and successful. It involves a systematic process of uncovering, evaluating and using information from research as the basis for making decisions about and (B) [provides / providing] client care. Many nursing practices and interventions of the past were performed merely because they had always been done that way (accustomed practice) or because of deductions from pathophysiological information. Clients are now more sophisticated and knowledgeable about health-care issues and demand a higher level of knowledge and skill from (C) [its / their] health-care providers.

* pathophysiological 병리 생리학적인

- | | (A) | (B) | (C) |
|---------|-----|-----------|-------|
| ① what | | provides | its |
| ② what | | provides | their |
| ③ which | | provides | their |
| ④ which | | providing | their |
| ⑤ which | | providing | its |

3. 다음 글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

Ironically, inflammation is the life-saving component of your immune system that helps fight off bacteria, viruses, and other foreign invaders. It also helps damaged tissue repair itself from injury. Without inflammation we would be in big trouble, with no way to repair the damage constantly being inflicted on us. But inflammation also has a dark side if it isn't turned off. Study after study points to countless ways in which chronic inflammation does great harm to the body. It has a damaging effect on arteries, which can lead to heart attacks and strokes. It destroys nerve cells in the brains of Alzheimer's patients. It depresses the immune system and helps promote the formation of cancerous cells. In essence, silent inflammation is the polar opposite of wellness. It lays the groundwork for chronic disease. What's more, it has become a widespread disease in America-and threatens to destroy our health care system as we know it.

* inflict (괴로움 등을) 가하다 ** artery 동맥

- ① misconceptions about the cause of heart attacks
- ② coping with chronic illnesses triggering depression
- ③ inflammation as a double-edged sword in human bodies
- ④ immune system reactions resulting in fatal inflammation
- ⑤ improving the quality of health care through pain management

4. 다음 글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

Besides bread, wine, and cheese, most of us know about sauerkraut, or fermented cabbage. Although its name comes from the German words sauer (meaning sour) and kraut (meaning vegetable), sauerkraut is surprisingly not of German origin. Legend tells us that more than 2,000 years ago, fermented cabbage was a main food for the workers constructing the Great Wall of China. One thousand years later, Genghis Khan brought sauerkraut to Eastern Europe during an invasion. Many elite Europeans kept away from this sour, fermented cabbage dish, but the peasants loved it and kept making it. Sailors took barrels and barrels of sauerkraut on long sea voyages, because its high vitamin C levels saved them from scurvy. Eventually sauerkraut came to the Americas. It became a traditional part of American farm life, as settlers turned large crops of cabbage into sauerkraut, effectively preserving the cabbage to feed their families all winter.

* scurvy 괴혈병

- ① Sauerkraut: An Iconic German Food
- ② Easy Recipe for Homemade Sauerkraut
- ③ Enhance Your Health with Fermented Cabbage
- ④ Where Did Sauerkraut Originate and How Did It Spread?
- ⑤ Every Culture Has Its Own Unique Fermentation Technology