

# 영어 영역

## 제 1강

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Having worked with many clients over the years, I have been occasionally surprised to watch as one of them experienced an amazing “aha!” of recognition and had an internal shift after watching a movie. These clients were able to identify with characters who had struggles similar to their own. But while they identified with the characters, it was also somehow easier to maintain their distance “outside” the experience. In other words, they maintained an \_\_\_\_\_ perspective. In some cases, instead of identifying with a character, the client was highly critical of them. Either way, the same active principles seemed to apply, and combining the movie experience with psychological exploration during our sessions had powerful results.

- ① insider                      ② observer                      ③ idealistic
- ④ affectionate                ⑤ open-hearted

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The paradox of modern life is that while technological acceleration — in transportation, communication, and production — should provide more free time, those same inventions \_\_\_\_\_ at an exponential rate. Email was far faster than snail mail, but the Internet also brought Twitter, YouTube, and so on. As the German sociologist Hartmut Rosa described it, “no matter how much we increase the ‘pace of life,’ ” we cannot keep up with the flood of information. The result is that “our share of the world” feels continually squeezed, even as we gain more efficient access to it. Estimates are that 90 percent of the world’s data has been created in the last five years. We’re all drowning in information, a reality that makes even the simplest decisions — where to eat, which health plan to sign up for, which coffee maker to buy — more complicated.

\*exponential 기하급수적인

- ① increase our options
- ② replace existing data
- ③ cause social isolation
- ④ produce physical reactions
- ⑤ discourage reflective thinking

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In any organization, decision makers often find themselves working with simplified data that lacks any sort of context. They often deal with information in the abstract instead of experiencing it for themselves. In many cases, their disconnection from customers forces them to rely on so-called authorities who are anything but. Having an intuitive understanding of other people can help overcome these challenges. \_\_\_\_\_ for the people you serve can make the abstract more grounded and immediate because that information is now connected to a real person you know. It can provide context for the data we receive by incorporating factors left off the map. And this kind of connection to other people can, over time, provide the kind of deep experience in a territory that people inside an organization need to identify new opportunities.

\*off the map 중요하지 않은, 잊혀진

- ① Empathy                      ② Sacrifice                      ③ Gratitude
- ④ Independence                ⑤ Responsibility

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Let’s say you have a great advertising campaign plan. The theme is memorable, the visuals are impressive, and the words are emphatic. What good is it if those message elements do not reach the intended audience? Suppose you’re selling canned soup. The media team targets traditional users of canned soup — mothers of young children — but the copy team prepares advertisements intended to encourage single people to use the soup for a quick, wholesome meal. The message will not make much sense to the media audience because the media and copy strategies do not match. \_\_\_\_\_ is a total waste of time and effort. If you focus on the message strategies and ignore the media strategies, you risk damaging the entire package: the campaign, the budget, and everyone’s hard work.

\*emphatic (어조가) 강한, 단호한 \*\*wholesome 건강에 좋은

- ① An attempt to evoke emotional responses
- ② Putting the audience first in an advertising campaign
- ③ Customer involvement in the decision-making process
- ④ The conflict between business objectives and moral issues
- ⑤ A great advertising message in front of the wrong audience

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Biographies of human beings are generally about real people, not fictional or mythological characters. Therefore the biographer has a responsibility to the truth, and should tell us what actually happened in a person's life. This looks like a solid, unarguable rule for biography. But \_\_\_\_\_. Plenty of biographers dramatize their narratives with descriptions of emotions, highly coloured scene-setting, or strategies of suspense. Some go further, and deploy full-scale fictional methods: invented meetings between author and subject, imaginary episodes, musings on the identity of the biographer, and hypothetical conversations. Some biographies read more like fiction than history. This can attract readers, but can also give the genre a bad name. John Updike once remarked that most biographies are just 'novels with indexes.'

\*deploy 효율적으로 사용하다 \*\*musing (깊은) 생각, 숙고

- ① this rule can be obeyed in fiction
- ② there are many ways of breaking it
- ③ it restricts the creativity of the biographer
- ④ it also applies to other genres of literature
- ⑤ biographies should rely on unbiased research

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

Although psychology and dog training may appear to be quite different professions, the philosophies of how we interact with dogs and with people in a positive way actually have much in common. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, the evolution of both dog and child psychology have followed similar paths. The concept of positive reinforcement has been around since the early twentieth century, but it has only been in recent years that so much emphasis has been placed on rewarding the good behaviour of children and on maintaining their self-esteem. You are probably aware that in previous generations the physical punishment of children was more acceptable, and the view that 'children should be seen but not heard' was much more common. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, traditional dog-training methods involved correction and punishment, with positive reinforcement virtually unheard of in dog-training circles until the Gentle Modern Method of Dog Training was introduced in the early 1970s.

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)       |
|---|-------------|-------|-----------|
| ① | However     | ..... | In fact   |
| ② | However     | ..... | In short  |
| ③ | Nonetheless | ..... | Similarly |
| ④ | Furthermore | ..... | Similarly |
| ⑤ | Furthermore | ..... | In short  |

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

One important factor in our food's nutritional value is the manner in which it is \_\_\_\_\_. Many foods have maximum value in their natural state — or as close to that as possible. For instance, when fruit is harvested green, unripened, many of the vitamins we traditionally associate with sun-ripened fruits are simply not present, and certainly not in adequate amounts. Certainly, for most fruit or vegetables, heating destroys many of their enzymes and vitamins. In the case of water-soluble vitamins, these are lost if the food is boiled and the cooking water discarded. Long-term storage or canning also results in the loss of many of the less stable vitamins. Some foods, however, require heat to be made digestible, such as whole grains, some tuberous vegetables, a few fruits, and dried beans.

\*enzyme 효소 \*\*tuberous 덩이줄기의

- ① stored
- ② washed
- ③ digested
- ④ prepared
- ⑤ transported

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I remember an experiment I read about many years ago that I admired very much. It occurred in full "real life." At a building on the campus of a university, the experimenters put up a sign in front of the main door at the center of the building. The sign read, "This door closed." Then, of the people who came up the steps, they counted the people who, seeing the sign, turned and went away; they also counted the people who went past the sign and into the building. Then they repeated all that on the same day of the next week, during the same hours of the day. This time, however, the sign read, "This door closed. Please use door at end," with an arrow pointing off to the side. As you might suppose, a much smaller percentage of people, during the second trial, violated the sign. The simple explanation, I think, is that the second sign made it easier for most people coming up the steps to \_\_\_\_\_ than did the first sign.

- ① insist on using the same door
- ② justify their dishonest behavior
- ③ make themselves look resourceful
- ④ find an alternate route to their goal
- ⑤ figure out what the experiment means

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In daily life, processes constantly come in conflict as the objectives of one process directly oppose the objectives of another. For example, every workday, millions of individuals climb into their cars to start the process known as going to work. For many, the primary objective of this process is to arrive at work at the proper time. If the individual feels that this primary objective may not be achieved, then speed is at a premium and other objectives fall by the wayside. This individual then runs into a significant conflict with another objective. Municipalities have developed a series of processes intended to ensure achievement of their primary objective related to safe travel. Speed limits, stop signs, and traffic lanes all work together to frustrate \_\_\_\_\_ : The driver's objective (the need for speed) comes in direct conflict with the municipality's objective (the need for safety).

\*fall by the wayside 더 이상 고려되지 않다

\*\*municipality 지방자치단체

- ① the broad-minded driver
- ② the time-conscious traveler
- ③ the profit-sharing passenger
- ④ the safety-oriented pedestrian
- ⑤ the environment-friendly commuter

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Athletes know the importance of execution and fundamentals. If you don't execute well, all the talent in the world is worthless. At crunch time, athletes who worry lose. Those who execute effectively win. An example is hitting a long drive in golf. Once the body is trained to do the task, engaging the head only disrupts the muscle memory that knows instinctively what to do. Cognitive meddling messes up the process. I was once skiing with an advanced skier who came to the top of a steep incline, stopped, and looked down and froze. She had negotiated this slope many times without a problem or trauma, but this time she \_\_\_\_\_. Once she looked down and kept looking down, all the unconscious fears took over and she sat down and began to cry. Once that happens, the ability for the body to function normally has been lost and failure becomes a self-fulfilling prophecy.

\*crunch time 결정적인 중요한 시간 \*\*meddling 간섭

- ① overworked her muscles
- ② looked for a harder slope
- ③ permitted her head to interfere
- ④ felt proud of her good memory
- ⑤ realized her muscles worked well

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To learn what's new in the world, you have to start with what's old. This is the paradox that explains why journalists are increasingly becoming part of the news goods they deliver. In trying to attract your attention to their version of the day's events, firms use many types of signals to convey what their products will contain. The association of the delivery of the news with a particular anchor or reporter is one way for companies to signal what the news product will contain. Though you may not yet know the day's events, the personalities of Peter Jennings, Larry King, Barbara Walters, Geraldo Rivera, Mike Wallace, or Chris Matthews create for some consumers an image of the type of news they will experience. Though news involves learning about the unfamiliar, the familiarity of readers or viewers with specific journalists becomes a way for news outlets to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① hide public opinion completely
- ② create expectations about their content
- ③ attract more commercial advertisements
- ④ decide whether to report a news item or not
- ⑤ present the world view that journalists share

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

Although it is always necessary to protect children from harm, one difficulty for staff who work in the family home is determining what is harmful. How individual families conceptualise childhood affects what they see as acceptable childcare practices and what they expect of children in the family. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, in some cultures it is expected that siblings will care for their younger brothers or sisters, or have a significant role in their care, whilst in other cultures this is seen as an imposition. Child protection is paramount when working with children and their families. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, balancing protecting children from what individuals see as harmful and respecting the family's values can be very difficult when individual views on what is acceptable vary. Whether a child is suffering significant harm, or is at risk of suffering significant harm, is the key consideration.

\*imposition 부담, 강압 \*\*paramount 가장 중요한

- | (A)           |       | (B)     |
|---------------|-------|---------|
| ① By contrast | ..... | Thus    |
| ② By contrast | ..... | Instead |
| ③ Therefore   | ..... | However |
| ④ For example | ..... | Instead |
| ⑤ For example | ..... | However |

## 제 02강

## 1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The dominant idea today is that, because creativity resides within the individual, we best expose it by telling stories of those rare geniuses — the ones who made the Sistine Chapel, Hamlet or the light bulb. This model basically follows the declaration made by Thomas Carlyle in the 1840s: “The history of the world is but the biography of great men.” The most common alternative to the lone-genius model locates creativity in \_\_\_\_\_. See, for example, Herbert Spencer’s retort to Carlyle that “the genesis of the great man depends” on a “long series of complex influences.” “Before he can remake his society,” Spencer wrote, “his society must make him.” Rather than focus on the solitary hero snatching inspiration from the heavens (or the unconscious), this concept emphasizes the long, meandering course of innovation. Instead of heroic individuals, it prioritizes heroic cultures — the courts of sixteenth-century Florence, say, or the coffee shops of Enlightenment London.

\*retort 반론, 반박 \*meandering (대화·논의 등이) 두서없이 진행되는

- ① genes                      ② failures                      ③ insights  
④ passions                    ⑤ networks

## 2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Green marketing is a phenomenon that has its origin in the 1980s, a time when corporate social responsibility reports and the buzzwords sustainable development and green consumerism gained popularity. One of the biggest challenges of green marketing is the need to address environmental issues while at the same time \_\_\_\_\_. This is one of the challenges “green” ad campaigns have to face — convincing consumers that environmental products do not perform lower than regular products. Rather, they often — with regard to specific features — perform better. For example, energy-saving light bulbs last longer, offer better convenience (they do not have to be replaced as often as regular bulbs), and reduce energy expenses. Convenience and fulfillment of basic human needs are two of the most significant reasons why consumers buy green products — not necessarily for environmental reasons but for better value (safety, money).

\*buzzword 유행어

- ① cutting down production costs  
② satisfying core customer needs  
③ emphasizing the resource crisis  
④ protecting existing customer markets  
⑤ designing visually appealing packaging

## 3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In 1840, the famous German chemist Baron Justus von Liebig, also perhaps the best teacher of chemistry of his day, published a book on organic chemistry. In the book, he argued that plants do not feed directly on humus, as was then generally believed, but exist on simple, inorganic chemicals taken directly from the air and soil. By analyzing the chemical composition of plants he was able to make a list of these substances, and he showed that plant growth ceases if the availability of just one essential nutrient falls below a certain minimum, regardless of the abundance of all other nutrients. In other words, it is the availability of the scarcest nutrient, not the most abundant, that \_\_\_\_\_. : if the soil is deficient, say, in boron, no amount of phosphorus will remedy the lack and stimulate vigorous plant growth.

\*humus 부식질(지표 및 땅속에 존재하는 생물 이외의 유기물 총체)  
\*\*boron 붕소 \*\*\*phosphorus 인(비금속 원소)

- ① overcomes the limits of detection  
② changes the chemical makeup of plants  
③ determines success or failure for plants  
④ profoundly affects soil organic matter levels  
⑤ provides inaccurate predictions of crop yield Sentence Structure

## 4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In the early 17th century, when the Netherlands was the world’s leader in commerce, the middle class were enthusiastic about tulips, which then led to a bidding war over tulip bulbs. In 1635, the heyday of the tulip bubble, someone was willing to pay up to 12 hectares of land in the heart of the city in exchange for a special tulip bulb. Another merchant was willing to pay 4 heads of cattle, 8 pigs, 2 boxes of wine, 4 boxes of beer and 1,000 pounds of cheese in exchange for a bulb named “the governor”. People were all dreaming about becoming millionaires, even billionaires. Of course, this didn’t last for very long. In 1636, one Dutchman woke up and refused to buy a tulip at the promised price, which caused people to doubt. Then \_\_\_\_\_. Many people who had sold everything they owned to obtain a couple of tulips became beggars overnight. Some rich men lost fortunes that had been accumulated generation after generation.

\*bidding 입찰, 가격 제시 \*\*heyday 절정, 전성기

- ① the price fell and stayed down  
② politicians encouraged such madness  
③ the tulip became the symbol of leisure  
④ merchants bought up a large quantity of tulips  
⑤ the demand for new varieties exceeded the supply

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a study, researchers interviewed residents of the state of Victoria over many years to see how life events and personality affected people's happiness. They wanted to know the extent to which a person's personality versus the things that happened to them affected well-being and happiness. Personality might account for, say, 40 percent of happiness, whereas life events might account for 60 percent. Alternatively, perhaps personality would turn out to be more important. As the study progressed, it was clear that the same kind of things kept happening to the same people over and over again. Lucky people were lucky again and again. Likewise, people with lots of bad experiences, like relationship breakups and job losses, seemed to encounter one bad thing after another. Their assumption that \_\_\_\_\_ was wrong. Instead, personality itself had the strongest influence on what happened to people. The optimists had more positive experiences, while the pessimists had more negative experiences.

- ① personality would not tend to change too much over time
- ② happiness would be determined by innate factors and perceptions
- ③ how we act in the world might affect the range of our opportunities
- ④ optimism and pessimism could be thought of as traits or dispositions
- ⑤ personality and life events would have separate influences on happiness

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

Individuals who survive an infection normally become immune to that particular disease, although not to other diseases. The reason is that the immune system "remembers" foreign antigens, a process called immune memory. Next time the same antigen appears, it triggers a far swifter and more aggressive response than before. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, the invading microorganisms will usually be overwhelmed before they cause noticeable illness. Immune memory is due to specialized B cells called memory cells. Virgin B cells are triggered to divide if they encounter an antigen that matches their own individual antibody. Most of the new B cells are specialized for antibody synthesis, and they live only a few days. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, a few active B cells become memory cells, and instead of making antibodies, they simply wait. If one day the antigen that they recognize appears again, most of the memory cells switch over very rapidly to antibody production.

\*antigen 항원(抗原)(생체 내에서 항체 형성을 촉진하는 독소·세균)  
\*\*antibody 항체, 항독소

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

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

In a study of \_\_\_\_\_ in non-primates, a research team led by Friedericke Range placed pairs of dogs side by side in front of a person. In plain view of both dogs was a bowl of treats (sausage and dark bread). Each animal was asked in turn to offer his or her paw to be shaken by the person. The researchers recorded the number of times each dog offered a paw under various conditions. The results were clear. When both dogs were equally provided with treats, both gave their paws for nearly every trial. When neither dog received treats, the dogs only shook paws in about twenty of thirty trials and required more verbal prompting. Most interestingly, when only one dog received treats in return for a paw-shake, the other dog declined the handshake sooner, only offering a paw an average twelve times out of thirty, and acting decidedly more agitated in the process.

\*agitated 동요된, 불안해하는

- ① order                      ② stress                      ③ fairness
- ④ imitation                ⑤ alertness

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

How frequently do people \_\_\_\_\_ ? This probably happens far more often than we like to admit, and probably forms a more important part of our lives than most people are ready to acknowledge at a conscious level. Consider buying a luxury vehicle. Although almost everyone would like to believe that they would make such a purchase for reasons of self-gratification, it is probably true that the purchase of such an outwardly visible manifestation of personal success is overwhelmingly motivated by competitive reasons. In other words, half the point of buying such a vehicle is to let other people know you own it, and to be seen driving it. The buyer wants his neighbors to see his car. He'll park it in the driveway just to put it on display. He wants his friends and coworkers to be aware of his ability to buy such a vehicle.

- ① feel guilty about their past
- ② get motivated by others' work
- ③ gauge themselves against others
- ④ engage in self-destructive behaviors
- ⑤ trade in their cars for a newer model

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

As children gain experience listening to stories, they begin to develop an understanding that stories \_\_\_\_\_. This idea can be reinforced by repeated readings of the same story (generally at the child's request), as children become so familiar with the story that they can easily predict what will happen next. Sometimes writers of picture books build predictability into the text with repeated actions or phrases or by using the same sentence structure over and over again. Like patterned language, predictable structures make stories easier for children to listen to and comprehend. They also allow authors to introduce more surprising or unusual elements successfully within a carefully constructed familiar context. The contrast between the predictable and the surprising elements often delights adults as well as children.

- ① follow a regular sequence
- ② focus on people's challenges
- ③ are told from different viewpoints
- ④ can be told through visual methods
- ⑤ continue to change with each retelling

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Because all individuals matter, and because different individuals can have opposing interests, we need a rule for \_\_\_\_\_. If we are called upon to decide whether to expand the logging industry, and if Jack values newspapers while Jill values woodlands, we need a way to compare Jack's potential gains with Jill's potential losses. There are many philosophically defensible stands here, and the logic of cost-benefit analysis (which is another name for what I have elsewhere called "the logic of efficiency") chooses unambiguously among them. Its position is pronounced in another principle: All individuals matter equally, with the strength of their preferences measured by their willingness-to-pay. If Jack values a tree in the sawmill at \$100 and Jill values a tree standing in the forest at \$200, then we declare the benefit of logging to be \$100 and the cost to be \$200. We don't inquire into the moral worthiness of Jack or Jill.

\*sawmill 제재소

- ① focusing on human needs and preferences
- ② sharing the cost of constructing new facilities
- ③ weighing one person's preferences against another's
- ④ promoting economic development and cultural change
- ⑤ maintaining standard costs in a non-manufacturing setting

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Rap music flourished \_\_\_\_\_. Most rap is performed by artists in their own homes, using inexpensive, widely accessible equipment, in contrast to the sound studios and sophisticated recording equipment of other musical genres. Rap music is mainly disseminated on homemade cassettes and by locally owned independent record companies. For a decade, the major recording companies resisted rap, and even in the mid-1990s only a small portion of the music on the Billboard rap singles chart was produced by the major labels. The radio industry (which usually makes or breaks the success of any piece of music) ignored rap because its audience is not a priority for radio advertisers to reach. For example, New York does not have a single rap station, although it has two full-time classical radio stations.

\*disseminate 보급하다, 널리 퍼뜨리다

- ① based on outstanding rhythmic skills
- ② without access to the music establishment
- ③ in the process of transforming popular culture
- ④ working with the mainstream record industry
- ⑤ with little use of the traditional musical score

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

The data that archaeologists have at their disposal are very selective. Not only are archaeologists limited to material remains, but also the overwhelming majority of material possessions that may have been part of a culture do not survive thousands of years under the ground. (A), archaeologists search for fragments of material evidence that will enable them to piece together a culture. A prehistoric garbage dump is particularly revealing, for the archaeologist can learn a great deal about how people lived from what they threw away. These material remains are then used to make inferences about the nonmaterial aspects of the culture being studied. (B), the finding that all women and children are buried with their heads pointing in one direction, whereas the heads of adult males point in a different direction, could lead to the possible explanation that the society practiced matrilineal kinship.

\*archaeologist 고고학자 \*\*matrilineal 모계의

- |   | (A)         |       | (B)         |
|---|-------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | Likewise    | ..... | However     |
| ② | In addition | ..... | For example |
| ③ | In addition | ..... | However     |
| ④ | As a result | ..... | For example |
| ⑤ | As a result | ..... | Instead     |

제 03강

1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

A point to keep in mind when thinking about paranormal, supernatural, and pseudo-scientific beliefs is that letting go of them is not necessarily a \_\_\_\_\_. Not only can thinking skeptically be safer and more economical over the course of a lifetime, it doesn't have to be any less fun, either. Whatever I may have lost by not believing in things like astrology and ghosts, I am confident that I more than make up for it by embracing reality with great enthusiasm. All scientific discoveries to date and all the mysteries still to be solved excite me, and I find plenty of reason for optimism and hope, even amid harsh realities. I understand that it may feel comforting or stabilizing to believe that invisible forces influence us, but it can also be comforting and stabilizing to realize that as humans we are smart enough and strong enough to face up to the universe as it really is and get on with our lives.

\*paranormal 불가사의의한 \*\*pseudoscientific 유사 과학적인  
\*\*\*amid ~ 속에서

- ① must                      ② reality                      ③ benefit  
④ pleasure                ⑤ sacrifice

2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Have you ever thought that your child's friends can be a positive influence on him or her? Children are quick to \_\_\_\_\_. The following is not the most pleasant example, but it makes the point. A mother had difficulty with her 9-year-old picking her nose in public. Mom's scoldings didn't do any good. Then one day her daughter and a friend were bowling. As her daughter unconsciously picked her nose, the other 9-year-old cried, "Oh Callie! That is so gross! I'm never bowling with you again if you pick your nose!" That ended Callie's nose picking right then and there. At this age, children tell "the truth" because they don't have the skills to be tactful. Your daughter may come home in tears because little Melissa said your daughter was a lousy speller. More than likely, Melissa is right, even though there are more subtle ways to convey the information. Friends are a great opportunity for your child to develop a give-and-take relationship with peers.

\*lousy 엉망인

- ① follow their friends' habits  
② accept their parents' advice  
③ point out unacceptable behavior  
④ make friends easily with strangers  
⑤ be offended by what their parents say

3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Railroads allowed the North to benefit from its industrial advantages during the Civil War. Military trains carried mobile artillery. This allowed commanders to reposition heavy guns for both defensive and offensive purposes. As the war went on, the military began to keep some artillery permanently mounted on railcars. This reduced the preparation time for combat. Railcar artillery pieces were almost always ready to be thrust into battle. This was a marked improvement over the use of horses to haul big guns. Guns that were pulled by horses required artillery platforms that had to be constructed and placed before the guns could engage in battle. With a gun on a railway car, the bed of the car served as the artillery platform. In some cases, the rails allowed the car to absorb the shock of the gun's firing by allowing the car to slide back on the rails. This innovation eliminated the need for the continual \_\_\_\_\_ of a platform each time a military force moved an artillery piece.

\*artillery 대포 \*\*be thrust into ~으로 투입되다  
\*\*\*haul (힘들여) 끌다

- ① rediscovery              ② observation              ③ advancement  
④ measurement            ⑤ reconstruction

4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since the early seventeenth century, humans have tried to find ways to live peacefully and prosperously with one another in the absence of a common notion of the good. This effort has been identified with liberalism, which has emphasized toleration, individual choice, and maximizing general utility through market mechanisms and government constraints. To this end, liberalism has treated all goods as effectively equal, interpreting them as merely the subjective preferences of individuals. This move entails recognizing and admitting that \_\_\_\_\_. My preference for justice or a moral life is thus essentially no different from my preference for an apple. Thus no good (thing, process, activity, way of life, etc.) in itself is special, sacred, or necessary. In principle, then, there can be no rational (as opposed to affective) ground for preferring one good over another.

\*entail 필연적으로 ~을 의미하다

- ① no good is better than any other good  
② no good comes from tolerating injustice  
③ the good is the ultimate aim of our desires  
④ the highest good consists in practicing virtue  
⑤ no good gives us real and lasting satisfaction

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Here's a simple thought experiment to illustrate the absurdity of claiming to know \_\_\_\_\_ based on current appearance or ability. To visualize this, consider a physical example. Imagine a massive bodybuilder standing next to an extraordinarily skinny man. One of them looks like freshly shaved King Kong and the other looks like the slightest gust of wind might knock him over. At first glance, most people probably would assume that the large, muscular man has the genetic advantage for success in competitive bodybuilding over the skinny man. But we can't assume this to be the case. It could easily be the skinny guy who had been born with the superior genes for bodybuilding. But maybe nothing in his environment activated those genes. Maybe he was deprived of something in childhood - good nutrition perhaps - and those genetic gifts were muted. Maybe he grew up in a place that had no gyms and he never had the opportunity to train with weights. Or, maybe he thought bodybuilding was weird or too difficult so he never even tried.

\*absurdity 불합리성 \*\*gust of wind 돌풍 \*\*\*mute 약화시키다

- ① one's overall health condition
- ② the limits of genetic technology
- ③ an individual's genetic potential
- ④ the symptoms of genetic disorders
- ⑤ the adverse effects of bodybuilding

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

The Oxford dictionary defines accounting (noun) as 'the process or work of keeping financial accounts' while an accountant (noun) is 'a person whose job is to keep or inspect financial accounts'. (A), this definition is overly simplistic. For a long time, accounting was considered a process of collecting, analysing and communicating financial information to allow users to make better-informed decisions. This work remains at the forefront of the role but more recently accountants have been asked to expand their remit into new areas. (B), accountants are now deeply involved in the preparation of nonfinancial information, including corporate social responsibility reporting. The image of the boring, conservative, grey-suited person is outdated. The job has changed. Accountants now need to be communicators as well as doers. They need to be client facing rather than just hit buttons on a calculator. There is a new breed of accountant and whether you believe this is a change for the better or worse, it seems to be a change that is here to stay.

\*remit 소관(所管), 책임 사항

- |   |           |       |              |
|---|-----------|-------|--------------|
|   | (A)       |       | (B)          |
| ① | However   | ..... | For example  |
| ② | However   | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ③ | Instead   | ..... | Nevertheless |
| ④ | Otherwise | ..... | For example  |
| ⑤ | Otherwise | ..... | Therefore    |

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Broadly speaking, art exists as a consequence of the universal human desire for \_\_\_\_\_. Man is forever endeavoring to break down the wall which separates him from his fellows. Whether we call it egotism or simply humanity, we all know the wish to make others appreciate our feelings; to show them how we suffer, how we enjoy. We batter our fellowmen with our opinions sufficiently often, but this is nothing in comparison to the insistence with which we pour out our feelings. A friend is the most valued of earthly possessions largely because he is willing to receive without appearance of impatience the unending story of our mental sensations. We are all more or less conscious of the constant impulse which urges us on to expression; of the inner necessity which moves us to continual endeavors to make others share our thoughts, our experiences, but most of all our emotions. It seems to me that if we trace this instinctive desire back far enough, we reach the beginnings of art.

\*batter 난타하다, 연타하다

- ① progress                      ② pleasure                      ③ creativity
- ④ sympathy                      ⑤ uniqueness

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

I found, when I took up land in India and learned what the people of the country know, that the diseases of plants and animals were very useful agents for keeping me in order, and for teaching me agriculture. I have learned more from the diseases of plants and animals than I have from all the professors of Cambridge, Rothamsted and other places who gave me my preliminary training. I argued the matter in this way. If diseases attacked my crops, it was because I was doing something wrong. I therefore used diseases to teach me. In this way I really learned agriculture. I think if we used diseases more instead of running to sprays and killing off pests, and if we let diseases rip and then found out what is wrong and then tried to put it right, we should get much deeper into agricultural problems than we shall do by calling in all these artificial aids. After all, \_\_\_\_\_ is the evasion of, rather than the solution of, all agricultural problems.

\*evasion 회피

- ① the disease left alone
- ② the destruction of a pest
- ③ the overemphasis on theory
- ④ the dependence on a few crops
- ⑤ the crop production without chemicals

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The tourism sector's reaction to climate change has involved two different but related responses: mitigation and adaptation strategies. Mitigation refers to attempts to reduce the impact of tourism on climate change, while adaptation refers to attempts to adapt tourism to climate changes and minimize climate change risks. The tourism sector will also need to make adaptations in response to national mitigation strategies related to greenhouse gas emissions, hence the concepts are related. For instance, as a sector totally reliant on transport, national and international mitigation policies related to greenhouse gas emissions are likely to increase costs of transport and impact tourism mobility. There are implications for slow travel which emphasizes traveling to destinations more slowly and staying longer in one place rather than cramming in as many places as possible in a short space of time. For example, it could be argued that slow travel should become a major mitigation response, as part of a cultural change, associated with \_\_\_\_\_.

\*mitigation 완화

- ① travel and trip distance reduction
- ② removal of unnecessary regulations
- ③ provision of fast and safe transport
- ④ diverse tourism products to choose from
- ⑤ reducing conflicts between locals and tourists

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Over the past decade there has been a surge of empathic thinking and action around the globe driven by political activists, advice columnists, and religious leaders. Protesters in the Occupy movement in Britain and the United States erected Empathy Tents and ran workshops on empathic activism. Hundreds of thousands of schoolchildren have been taught empathy skills through Roots of Empathy, a Canadian education program that has spread to Britain, New Zealand, and other countries, that brings babies into the classroom and turns them into teachers. A German social entrepreneur has established a worldwide network of museums where blind guides have taken more than seven million visitors around exhibits that are in total darkness, to give them the experience of being visually impaired. All these initiatives are part of a historic wave of empathy that is challenging our highly individualistic, self-obsessed cultures, in which most of us have become far too absorbed in our own lives to \_\_\_\_\_.

\*surge 급증, 급등 \*\*visually impaired 시각 장애가 있는

- ① participate in leisure activities
- ② pay attention to artistic trends
- ③ find our potential to be a leader
- ④ get things done properly on time
- ⑤ give much thought to anyone else

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Scientific ideas are often counterintuitive to everyday thinking. For example, when you place your hand on a piece of metal in a room, it feels cool to your touch. When you place your hand on a piece of wood in the same room it feels warmer to the touch. Many people will deduce that the temperature of the metal is cooler than that of the wood. Yet, if the objects have been in the same room for any length of time, their temperatures will be equal. It turns out that when you place your hand on metal, it conducts heat out of your hand quickly, thus giving the impression that it is cold. The wood does not conduct heat as rapidly as the metal and therefore "feels" warmer than the metal. In other words, \_\_\_\_\_ that instead of everything in the room being at room temperature, the metal is cooler than anything else. Therefore our erroneous conclusion: Metal objects are always cooler than other objects in a room. Indeed, if you go from room to room and touch many objects, your idea is reinforced and becomes more and more resistant to change.

\*counterintuitive 직관에 반대되는

- ① our biases have distorted the truth
- ② the reality has changed our feeling
- ③ our senses have fooled us into thinking
- ④ objective data have helped us to believe
- ⑤ our intuition has prevented us from admitting

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

Altruism – unselfish concern for the welfare of others – presents sociobiology and evolutionary theory in general with a very real difficulty. For writers like Edward Wilson, the behaviour patterns of species and individuals are totally susceptible to biological explanation; some creatures are altruistic because they are driven by their genes to sacrifice themselves for the well-being of others. \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_, a small bird will give a warning cry when a predator approaches, and so risk its life to safeguard its fellows. The difficulty is that, in Wilson's words, 'fallen heroes do not have children.' If altruism is rooted in genes, the individuals with those genes would disappear (the altruists would all be killed), and only those possessing selfish genes would survive. \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_, altruism continues to exist: how can evolutionary theory explain this? Wilson suggests that continued altruism is due to the evolutionary motivation of genes to defend and protect the species gene pool.

\*susceptible to ~이 가능한

- |   |             |       |           |
|---|-------------|-------|-----------|
|   | (A)         |       | (B)       |
| ① | For example | ..... | Similarly |
| ② | For example | ..... | However   |
| ③ | As a result | ..... | That is   |
| ④ | In contrast | ..... | That is   |
| ⑤ | In contrast | ..... | However   |

## 제 04강

## 1. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The function of thought is to translate and interpret communications from the emotions and senses. Thought is often used inappropriately, to ignore rather than interpret communications. There are countless times when I've had a feeling or intuition that later turned out to be correct, but I "logic-ed" myself out of it and failed to take advantage of the insight. A good example is when a person is driving and has an impulse to take an alternate route. Rather than simply taking the other route, she tells herself it would be silly to do so because that road is longer and has more stoplights. She goes her usual way and encounters a traffic jam due to road construction or an accident. The habit of using logic to \_\_\_\_\_ inner communications is like a one-person version of the humorous question, "Are you going to believe what you see or what I tell you?" We tend to believe what we tell ourselves rather than what we perceive with our inner senses and our physical senses.

- ① deliver                      ② require                      ③ simplify  
④ facilitate                      ⑤ contradict

## 2. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Jack Welch, a great business leader, who transformed General Electric into one of the world's leading powerhouses, was constantly evolving tools and methods in search of continuing growth. He encouraged managers to start each day as if it was the first day in the job. He frequently said that managers were often afraid of change, the very change they must embrace. And Richard Branson, the CEO of Virgin Atlantic, agrees with Jack on this very important reasoning because at his airline company, people never rest upon past achievements but keep on trying to improve things. Interestingly, the moment the airline was voted as having the best business class seats in the world in the UK airline awards, their designer was already beginning to work on the next seats to beat their own expectations rather than their competitors. You must either stay ahead of other people or stay ahead of yourself all the time. If you really put your mind to it you are normally going to \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① find a better way  
② carry unnecessary burdens  
③ feel hurt by others' criticism  
④ provide more options to your employees  
⑤ keep the balance between reward and punishment

## 3. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Stanislavski warned, "Young actor, fear your admirers!" After you enter the magic circle of self-deception, it is difficult to escape the mendacity. It is pleasant to hear the flattery and praise of your adoring admirers because you desperately want to believe them. However, you should not enter into this profession simply to amuse your followers, and do not discuss your artistic process with anyone other than trusted mentors and colleagues. The naive compliments of friends and family — who are not actors — will not help you grow as an artist. Talk to your admirers, but listen, understand, and even love the observations of a true professional. There is nothing more beneficial to your growth than the brutally honest words of someone who knows. Unfortunately, however, you will not always be lucky enough to have an acting coach who knows or cares standing over your shoulder giving you expert advice. Therefore, you must know how to \_\_\_\_\_.

\*mendacity 거짓, 허위

- ① eventually surpass your rivals  
② improve in your audition skills  
③ manage your fans' expectations  
④ objectively observe your own work  
⑤ negotiate with your coach to achieve your goals

## 4. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

When we purchase a lunch from a food vendor, we exchange money for the material food. At the same time we exchange information regarding the relationship between the vendor and ourselves, ranging from happiness to indifference to anger. Although the food will be consumed and require further material exchanges for additional consumption, the relationship between the vendor and us has the capacity to evolve and grow. The relationship will most likely grow towards greater cooperation and shared oneness through intentionally communicating in loving manners that acknowledge and appreciate the value the vendor adds to our lives in these material and relationship exchanges. Consequently, the food provides physical nourishment, while the relationship can evolve to provide emotional, social, and spiritual nourishment. Future purchases exchange similar quantities of money, while \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① economic transactions will affect how personal data is handled  
② the self-interest of each person will act against the mutual interest  
③ the relationship can increase qualitatively in a variety of important ways  
④ conflicts will likely arise due to differences in thoughts and relational goals  
⑤ the social relationship will interfere with the openness of advice and opinion

5. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

If leadership ability is inherited, the selection and recruitment of managers as potential leaders would only focus on the candidate's parents and ancestors — evidence of work experience would not be valued. Moreover, if leaders are born and not developed, then high-performing people would always emerge regardless of the business context, their management ability or the company's willingness to recruit and select well, or coach, mentor, train, develop and evaluate employees. Furthermore, attempts to improve performance would be a wasteful exercise. Such an idea should not be taken too seriously, so why, then, have I mentioned it? Simply because, in my experience, some managers manage their people based on this idea, and it prevents them from applying the person-management skills and techniques that lead to improved performance. I feel that it is far better to accept that the work environment, including management action, shapes people's behaviour and abilities and that every manager can improve the way they manage people regardless of \_\_\_\_\_.

- ① emotional intensity
- ② cultural differences
- ③ innate characteristics
- ④ management strategies
- ⑤ academic achievements

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

Some observers believe that people growing up in the United States may be missing some of the finer points of etiquette and getting along with people. Because twenty-first-century American life has become so rushed, parents simply are not taking the time to teach their children proper etiquette. (A), because our K-12 educational system is under increased pressure to teach more and more practical courses, there has been little time for teachers to instruct on how to get along in a civil society. The result is that we see an ever-increasing number of ill-groomed Americans, talking too loudly on their cell phones, drinking someone else's water at a business dinner, using sloppy grammar in their e-mails, or showing discomfort at making small talk at a cocktail party. (B), U.S. society in recent years has witnessed a new growth industry — namely etiquette trainers, coaches, and consultants. Parents are sending their children to private etiquette classes and camps for the purpose of better preparing them for entering the job market.

\*ill-groomed 단정치 못한 모습을 지닌 \*\*sloppy 조잡한

- |               |       |             |
|---------------|-------|-------------|
| (A)           |       | (B)         |
| ① Moreover    | ..... | For example |
| ② Moreover    | ..... | As a result |
| ③ Therefore   | ..... | For example |
| ④ By contrast | ..... | That is     |
| ⑤ By contrast | ..... | As a result |

7. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

To the human brain, playing a game is more like actually running a race than watching a film or reading a short story about a race. When I run, I make a series of choices about actions I will take that might affect whether I win. I feel a sense of mastery or failure depending on whether I successfully execute the actions in the ways I intended. My emotions ebb and flow as I make these choices and see what happens as a result. I feel a sense of consequence and responsibility for my choices. In the end, I am to blame for the outcomes, because they arise from my own actions. This rich set of feelings that I have about the solo experience of running depends on the \_\_\_\_\_ role that I play in the experience.

\*ebb and flow 밀려왔다 밀려갔다 하다, 변동하다

- ① active                      ② physical                      ③ supporting
- ④ sympathetic              ⑤ unconscious

8. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Since the nineteenth century, Europeans have got used to seeing their economies surpassed by the Americans. However, since the Cold War, the United States has been challenged by a resurgent and unifying Europe, and, more recently, by the vigorous "rise" of several nations in the "developing" world — China in particular. Current measurements clearly show the United States economy to have been in relative decline in comparison with these rising economies. Should America's relative decline also be considered a symptom of morbid decline? Does it indicate a wasting sickness of the American economy? It might well. Nations \_\_\_\_\_. Our colleague, Lanxin Xiang, reminds us that China possessed the world's leading economy for the greater part of the previous millennium. In the end, however, its past success did not prevent China from being pillaged throughout most of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

\*resurgent 재기하는 \*\*morbid 병약한 \*\*\*pillage 약탈하다

- ① seem unified
- ② do rise and fall
- ③ may revive unexpectedly
- ④ do develop interdependently
- ⑤ may face a population decline

9. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Science is ubiquitous. Its boundaries are unclear, its range confusing. Distinctions have been drawn between different types of science, natural versus social, hard versus soft, historical versus experimental, and so on. Disagreement reigns over whether economics is science, whether anthropology is science, whether history is science. Creation science calls itself science, but many call foul. Politicians have suggested – what sounds thoroughly reasonable – that policy should utilize sound science and avoid junk science. Scientific discoveries are reported in the media; scientific concepts are utilized in novels, film and television. Science is popularized and demonized. It offers explanations of our most common observations, but in terms that are peculiar and hard to comprehend. Scientific developments are integral to some of society’s most remarkable achievements, but also some of our most horrifying tragedies. Thus, science is both utterly familiar and an immediate source of \_\_\_\_\_ .

\*demonize 악마로 묘사하다

- ① controversy and debate
- ② comfort and confidence
- ③ entertainment and pleasure
- ④ discrimination and injustice
- ⑤ informed and uninformed judgment

10. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

The entrepreneurial journey brings with it \_\_\_\_\_. When you work for an established organization you are used to certain things. You know how much money you will bring home each month; how many hours you are expected to work. You are entitled to a certain number of paid holidays and your employer may make contributions toward healthcare costs and pension plans. Entrepreneurs, on the other hand, work around the clock and at least in the early years cannot expect the same kind of security. These are just some of the challenges that many aspiring entrepreneurs are not tuned into. Since everything is down to you (and your co-founders if this is applicable), you have to take charge and use tact to solve these challenges. This journey doesn’t move forward unless there is planning and a methodological approach.

\*entrepreneurial (특히 모험적인) 기업가의, 기업가적인

\*\*tact 재치, 요령

- ① a considerable change in lifestyle
- ② a pleasing sense of accomplishment
- ③ a liberty to work whenever you want to
- ④ a fierce competition with established companies
- ⑤ an obligation to contribute to the local community

11. 다음 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

Observation can offer ethnographers solid evidence of demonstrated behaviors occurring within a specific environment at a specific time. Observational skills help, for instance, when we want to use people’s actions to independently verify their spoken claims; describe and make sense of what is happening when no one can – or will – talk with us; and better capture higher-level patterns of behavior especially regarding objects and environments. Systematic, observation-based data can help us both find out what is actually going on and justify our claims to others. But \_\_\_\_\_ as to why things happen and the meanings actors attribute to them. This is why direct observation should be combined with other methods of understanding to address most ethnographers’ problems of interest.

\*ethnographer 민족지학자(民族誌學者)

\*\*verify 입증하다, (진실인지) 확인하다

- ① ethnographers have little interest
- ② indirect observation is not always required
- ③ observation only gives clues and partial answers
- ④ observation provides specific and relevant evidence
- ⑤ ethnographers need to incorporate new observations

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

We have entered a very exciting era for behavioral and mental health care. Advances in artificial intelligence make it possible to build intelligent machines that enhance the quality, accessibility, and efficiency of care, while also providing entirely new capabilities. (A), the integration of natural language processing and virtual reality has allowed for the creation of interactive intelligent virtual humans that can provide training, consultation, and treatments. Artificial intelligent agent systems can also assist with clinical decisionmaking and healthcare management. Advances in sensing technologies and affective computing have enabled machines to detect, assess, and respond to emotional states. Robots capable of patient and medical provider interaction are now commercially available for use in the home and medical settings. (B), the use of machine learning and pattern recognition is improving public health surveillance, while brain mapping initiatives now underway provide opportunities to model behavior and better understand normal and abnormal functions of the brain.

\*affective computing 감성 컴퓨팅 \*\*surveillance 감시

- |   |             |    |             |
|---|-------------|----|-------------|
|   | (A)         |    | (B)         |
| ① | However     | …… | Moreover    |
| ② | However     | …… | That is     |
| ③ | For example | …… | By contrast |
| ④ | For example | …… | Moreover    |
| ⑤ | Likewise    | …… | That is     |

제 05강

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

People hate to lose something more than they like gaining something of equal value. Given this near-universal truth about the human psyche, it may not be surprising (A) [that / what] many acts of dishonesty and cheating in the real world are born from fear of losing something we value. Pressure to avoid getting an “F” in a class leads many students (B) [bring / to bring] cheat sheets into exams more so than does the possibility of getting an “A.” Pressure to avoid losing market share tempts those in business to break laws more often than does setting new sales records. Not owing the government additional money is a bigger motivator for cheating on taxes than is getting a bigger refund. Sure, in all these cases gains like the bigger sales figure or the bigger refund may motivate people to cheat, but the point is that they’ll never be as (C) [motivated / motivating] as avoiding a loss of equal amount.

\*psyche 마음, 정신

- |   | (A)  |       | (B)      |       | (C)        |
|---|------|-------|----------|-------|------------|
| ① | that | ..... | bring    | ..... | motivated  |
| ② | that | ..... | to bring | ..... | motivating |
| ③ | that | ..... | to bring | ..... | motivated  |
| ④ | what | ..... | bring    | ..... | motivating |
| ⑤ | what | ..... | bring    | ..... | motivated  |

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

You probably have a lot of fear about what will happen if you show your feelings, most likely as a result of what happened when you were a child. ① If you showed you were sad, nobody was there to comfort you, to validate that sadness. ② Maybe you were told if you didn’t shut up you were really going to get something to cry about. ③ The people you loved didn’t acknowledge when you were embarrassed; in fact, they may have done things to embarrass you, even to humiliate and shame you. ④ Communicating your feelings for someone can be tricky at first, but there are many other ways of expressing yourself. ⑤ It was not safe to show your feelings when you were growing up and, as a result, not only do you avoid expressing your feelings now, but often you don’t really know what they are.

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Some children are faced with challenging events in their lives, but other children have a relatively more straightforward early life

- (A) This is an innate and protective factor that enables an individual to deal with change, which psychologists call resilience. Resilience has been found to allow children to reach the goals that teachers set, but, perhaps even more importantly, the goals they set for themselves.
- (B) For example, children who have grown up in situations where there is absolute poverty, social problems, or abusive relationships, have been found to have significantly decreased life chances and may go on to have social or emotional maladjustment in their adult life.
- (C) However, there are children who have experienced adversity in their childhood but who still attain well by the end of their schooling, who are emotionally secure or socially competent and who have reached their ‘individual potential’. It has been proposed that the source of this success relates to intrinsic motivation.

\*resilience 회복력

- |                   |                   |
|-------------------|-------------------|
| 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, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Bert and Betty Oliver met at a friend’s wedding. For a year they sustained a long-distance romance ① complete with frequent plane trips and multipage phone bills. Eventually Betty moved from Cincinnati to Chicago to be with Bert and they married six months later. Both said they came from families ② which the parents weren’t very communicative or intimate. Bert and Betty were determined to learn from their parents’ mistake and ③ made communication a priority in their relationship. Although they squabbled occasionally, they usually addressed their differences before the anger boiled over. They tried to be understanding of each other’s point of view and usually were able to arrive at a compromise. ④ Married only two years when first interviewed, Betty expressed delight that she had been able to find “a truly nice man.” Bert still considered himself ⑤ lucky that someone as lovely as Betty was interested in him.

\*squabble 옥신각신하다

[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

A San Francisco-based polygrapher told me about a polygraph exam he had given to a 45-year-old bank vice-president who was a suspect in an embezzlement investigation. When initially run through the polygraph exam, the bank vice-president's heart rate, blood pressure, and other physiological levels were quite high. This is normal for both innocent and guilty people, because such an exam is almost always threatening. \_\_\_\_\_, the polygrapher suspected that the bank vice-president was lying or holding back information, because his physiological levels went even higher when he was asked about some of the details of the embezzlement. With repeated questions, the vice-president finally broke down and confessed to embezzling \$74,000 over a 6-month period.

In line with standard procedures, after the bank vice-president had signed a written confession, he was then polygraphed again to be certain that his confession was itself not deceptive. When connected to the monitoring device the second time, his overall physiological levels were extremely low. His hands were no longer sweaty. His heart rate and blood pressure were extraordinarily low.

You can appreciate the irony of this situation. This man had come into the polygrapher's office a free man, safe in the knowledge that polygraph evidence was not allowed in court. \_\_\_\_\_, he confessed. Now, his professional, financial, and personal lives were on the brink of ruin. He was virtually assured of a prison term. Despite these realities, he was relaxed and at ease with himself. Indeed, when a policeman came to handcuff and escort him to jail, he warmly shook the polygrapher's hand and thanked him for all he had done

\*polygraph 거짓말 탐지기; 거짓말 탐지기로 조사하다  
\*\*embezzlement 횡령 \*\*\*physiological 생리학적인, 생리학상의

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How to Pass a Lie Detector Test
- ② Is a Lie Just Free Speech, or Is It a Crime?
- ③ How Evidence Is Handled in Criminal Cases
- ④ Make Sure You Know What You're Admitting To
- ⑤ What Happens Physiologically When People Confess

6. 윗글의 빈칸에 공통으로 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Moreover                      ② Therefore                      ③ As a result
- ④ For instance                      ⑤ Nevertheless

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

When it comes to Korean pickles, napa cabbage kimchi is the avatar of all things Korean. Unlike the pickle slice (A) [it / that] may or may not be next to your sandwich, kimchi is unquestionably a part of a Korean meal — it's nonnegotiable. This single foodstuff has completely infiltrated Korean culture; there is kimjang, the annual joint kimchi-making ritual that happens each November all over the country; there is a kimchi museum in Seoul and a kimchi institute of culture; and one of the most (B) [requested / requesting] wedding gifts of modern-day Koreans is a specialized kimchi refrigerator — for many, a fridge, with its precise temperature controls and large storage capabilities, beats the ancient practice of burying earthenware pots underground. Kimchi — its flavor, health-enhancing properties, and other virtues — is a frequent subject of conversation in Korea and, increasingly, beyond. For me, it just makes the taste of rice come alive, and (C) [eat / eating] some foods without it — such as fried rice, noodles, or beef tacos — feels like some sort of undue punishment.

\*infiltrate 스며들다, 침투하다 \*\*earthenware pot (옹기로 만든) 독  
\*\*\*undue 과도한

- |   | (A)  |       | (B)        |       | (C)    |
|---|------|-------|------------|-------|--------|
| ① | it   | ..... | requested  | ..... | eat    |
| ② | it   | ..... | requesting | ..... | eat    |
| ③ | that | ..... | requested  | ..... | eat    |
| ④ | that | ..... | requesting | ..... | eating |
| ⑤ | that | ..... | requested  | ..... | eating |

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

It is sometimes difficult to know the boundaries of the "health system." What should be included and excluded within a definition of health services, as opposed to other social services? ① For example, should the definition include pharmacies that not only dispense prescription drugs but also sell billions of dollars of nonprescription, over-the-counter preparations that people use to self-medicate? ② Clearly, the corner drugstore for many is the source of primary care; thus, it is important to count it in the boundary of healthcare resources. ③ Hospital volunteers are the people who make the link between the community and medical professionals. ④ What about the range of nontraditional healers, such as herbalists and therapeutic masseurs? ⑤ Although they do help people, they are excluded from the traditional health system in that they cannot utilize the system's major resources (such as hospitals) and often have only limited access to its insurance mechanisms.

\*dispense 조제하다 \*\*herbalist 약초상 \*\*\*masseur 안마사

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Let me spend a moment on the idea of adjusting to another person's mental orientation. What I mean is this.

- (A) If she is hungry, for example, she may notice that a shop is selling groceries; her friend may notice only that it sells newspapers. If she is short of money, she may resent that the fruit is overpriced; meanwhile her friend may feel tempted by some juicy peaches.
- (B) In one sense the two friends are experiencing the same shop and its contents, but they are having quite different experiences of that shop. A more extreme case arises when one person construes things in an idiosyncratic way, for instance, in mistaking the shop for a cinema.
- (C) At any moment, a person has a particular take on what is happening. The person notices this rather than that, and she has feelings and makes judgements about one rather than another aspect of events.

\*construe ~을 (...으로) 이해하다 \*\*idiosyncratic 개인에게 특유한

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

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Economic growth is almost universally considered a worthwhile goal. Ecological conservation and cultural preservation are also accepted as ① important. These three large-scale systems are not independent so one cannot focus on one goal while ② ignoring the other two. The ever-expanding web of globalization and industrialization, partly caused by the expanding human population, further links these three systems. In 1987, the term 'sustainable development' ③ brought into common use by the World Commission on Environment and Development. The commission's report, Our Common Future, defined the term as a form of development ④ that "meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs." Both developed and developing countries have embraced the concept of sustainable development, but often in different ways. The shared goal, however, is to maintain and ⑤ improve the long-term welfare of both humans and ecosystems.

[11~12] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

I think that I communicate in questions and statements equally. When I am at school, I am learning about new topics. I communicate more in questions because in order to understand new topics I need to ask questions. When I am at work, I speak more in statements. I use them because I am delegating tasks to the sales staff. When I am at home or with my family, it is a combination of the two. When I am asking questions it is generally because I want an answer. However, sometimes when I use questions with my friends and family, I am doing so to keep the conversation going. I think I am more likely to be interrupted because as a child growing up my father always taught me it is very rude to interrupt someone when they are speaking. You should only interrupt if it is an emergency that needs immediate attention. Otherwise, you should wait for that person to finish. When I get interrupted, I get annoyed because I give the person I am speaking with their chance to say what they have to say and I expect the same respect. Depending on the situation, I may let my annoyance show but I usually keep it inside and let the person say what they have to say. Then later I pick up where I left off. In school I say things like "this may be a dumb question..." I am unsure if what I am going to say may be stupid, so I want to cover my tracks beforehand. I don't want to come off as sounding stupid. I think that in certain situations it could make me appear hesitant because I may portray myself as a person who has low self esteem or confidence. I'm afraid that the person I am communicating with could take that as a sign of \_\_\_\_\_ .

\*delegate 맡기다, 위임하다

11. 밑글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Do We Expand Our Human Networks?
- ② Commonly Used Topics in Daily Conversation
- ③ My Communication Style Adapted to Situations
- ④ Watch Out for These Behaviors in a Job Interview!
- ⑤ Nonverbal Languages: A Shortcut to Communication

12. 밑글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① weakness                      ② arrogance                      ③ annoyance
- ④ indifference                      ⑤ carelessness



[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

One important type of evidence in court is character evidence, that is, evidence about a defendant's traits and natural tendencies. In certain circumstances, the defense can introduce witnesses to describe positive characteristics of a defendant that would make it unlikely that he committed a particular crime. For example, a witness might testify that the defendant is kind and gentle, suggesting that he would be unlikely to have committed a cruel assault. Although one might expect this kind of testimony to help the defendant, research shows that positive character evidence has little effect on jurors' guilt judgments or likelihood of conviction.

Paradoxically, the use of character evidence may actually increase the likelihood that a defendant will be convicted. This ironic outcome occurs because the prosecution is allowed to cross-examine character witnesses to try to show that they are not good judges of the defendant's character. During cross-examination, prosecutors might ask a witness whether she knows about previous behaviors by the defendant that \_\_\_\_\_ her testimony. For example, a prosecutor might say, "You said the defendant is kind and gentle. Are you aware that he was removed from high school after injuring another student in a fistfight?" Although jurors are only supposed to use this information to evaluate the credibility of the character witness, it may influence their impressions of the defendant as well. Research shows that a defendant is more likely to be convicted when jurors hear positive character testimony that is cross-examined with negative information than when they hear no character evidence at all.

\*testify 증언[진술]하다 \*\*the prosecution 검찰 측

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① Impartial Jurors: Extremely Difficult to Find
  - ② Appropriate Use of Witness Testimony as Evidence
  - ③ Personal History Considered in Determining Sentences
  - ④ How to Effectively Present Character Evidence in Court
  - ⑤ Evidence of Good Character: Potentially Risky for a Defendant
6. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?
- ① fit                      ② need                      ③ stress
  - ④ induce                ⑤ contradict

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?
- Several species of Homo belonged in the genus hominid, all of ① them living in Africa between 2.5 and 1.8 million years ago. The best known is Homo habilis, "handy man." These creatures' brains were half again as large as those of the Australopithecines, ② though still only half the size of ours. The fact that they carried small stones up to nine miles from the riverbeds where they were found ③ showing that they could plan for the future, something no other apes could do. They used these stones as hammers and made choppers by removing flakes from both sides, an improvement over their predecessors' tools. We do not know ④ what other tools they made or how dependent they were on their simple technology. We know, however, that they were well adapted to surviving on the open savannas of Africa, for their anatomies and their choppers remained ⑤ virtually unchanged for almost a million years.

\*genus (생물 분류상의) 속(屬)  
 \*\*hominid 원인(原人), 사람과(科)의 일원  
 \*\*\*anatomy 해부학적 구조, 해부학

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?
- Toward the end of a teaching sequence, news can have a role in helping students consolidate and extend their learning.
- ① Appropriate news items can provide a fresh way of looking at a topic and novel contexts for applying newly acquired knowledge and understandings.
  - ② They can present additional information and ideas and serve as the basis for research.
  - ③ Furthermore, news-based tasks can be used as a context for students to demonstrate their knowledge with a view to identifying gaps in their understanding or weaknesses in their ability to make links between related areas of learning.
  - ④ Indeed, a substantial number of news stories concerning cross-cultural learning concentrate on one conclusion — culture has a great impact on student learning.
  - ⑤ When used in this rather specific way, news items have potential in respect of assessment for learning.

\*consolidate 통합하다, 강화하다

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Apprenticeship experienced a steep, and apparently permanent, decline as a result of industrialization. Insofar as it functioned as an economic exchange, its transformation into a wage relationship had several benefits.

- (A) They also permitted poorer families to keep their older children at home by pooling incomes. Masters, too, were often happy to rid their homes of disobedient and unreliable adolescents.
- (B) Wages greatly enhanced the freedom of the young, permitting them to limit their hours of work, bring an end to tiring household chores, escape the master's household and round-the-clock surveillance, and change employers freely.
- (C) Moreover, wage relations allowed masters to hire and fire young workers as the need arose. However, since employment relations implied no training, employers had no obligation to instruct the young beyond what was required to perform the work at hand.

\*apprenticeship (옛날의) 도제(徒弟)

\*\*pool (공동으로 이용할 자금·정보 등을) 모으다

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

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

The majority of modern peoples, if (A)[asked / asking] to find the place within their body where the unique self resides, would say that they live about an inch above their eyebrows and about two inches into the skull. But most indigenous and historical peoples would locate the self someplace very different. They would gesture in the region of the heart. For most of our history of habitation on Earth, that is (B) [what / where] the seat of intelligence, the seat of the soul, was located. That this has changed is more an expression of how and what we are taught in Western cultures than of some exact truth. For consciousness is highly mobile and is able to use a variety of locations in the body through which to process the information we receive from the world. The location that most people now identify as themselves, oriented in the brain, (C) [are / is] only one of them.

- |   | (A)    |       | (B)   |       | (C) |
|---|--------|-------|-------|-------|-----|
| ① | asked  | ..... | what  | ..... | are |
| ② | asked  | ..... | where | ..... | is  |
| ③ | asked  | ..... | where | ..... | are |
| ④ | asking | ..... | where | ..... | is  |
| ⑤ | asking | ..... | what  | ..... | are |

[11~12] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

However knowledgeable people are about waiting in their own country, learning to play this intricate game in a foreign culture is tricky. The rules are often as diverse as the countries themselves. The British, for example, pride themselves on the orderliness of their queues. Israelis, on the other hand, stubbornly resist forming distinct lines. But when Leon Mann studied Israelis at bus stops, he found that they established implicit rules, so that commuters almost invariably boarded the bus in order of arrival. This system, he observed, reflects the orderly, egalitarian nature of Israeli society, which values independence and service according to need, but rejects regimentation. \_\_\_\_\_ to waiting are also culturally diverse. One study, for example, found that Italian queues are more likely to be characterized by lighthearted conversation and a general atmosphere of cheerfulness, as opposed to the irritability and impatience that represent American lines.

Because the rules of waiting are usually not made explicit, outsiders often misinterpret the message. The inevitable result is conflict. King Hassan of Morocco, for example, is a notorious late arriver whose lack of punctuality has ultimately injured his country's foreign relations. In 1981, when Queen Elizabeth II paid a call, the King kept her waiting for fifteen minutes. The Queen was not amused.

\*egalitarian 평등주의의

\*\*regimentation 통제, 편성, 규격화

11. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Waiting Time: Loss or Benefit?
- ② For Whom Is the Waiting Game?
- ③ Culturally Diverse Rules of Waiting
- ④ The Potential Power of Waiting Time
- ⑤ When Does Queue-Breaking Take Place?

12. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Costs                                      ② Reactions                                      ③ Obstacles
- ④ Advantages                                      ⑤ Alternatives

제 07강

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

After conquering most of Asia, which was far more than Achilles could have claimed, Alexander preferred to liken himself to the demigod, Hercules, who was known for accomplishing seemingly impossible tasks. It stood to reason that Alexander would attempt to look like these heroes, and because painters and sculptors of his day rendered gods and heroes in the immortal splendor of youthful, beardless nudity, (A) [he / who] did his best to follow suit. With limitless self-confidence, Alexander dared to do what no self-respecting Greek leader had ever done before: shave his face. Audaciously, he cast himself in an otherworldly image of ageless perfection, (B) [takes / taking] advantage of the fact that he was still only twenty-two years old when he led his forces into Asia. He did not, of course, shed his clothes in public, though Lysippos's famous full-body bronze portrait Alexander with a Lance (now lost) was indeed nude. For the real conqueror, a smooth, youthful face with flowing curls of hair (C) [was / were] the best he could do.

\*demigod 반신반인 \*\*splendor 빛남, 광채 \*\*\*audaciously 대담하게도

	(A)		(B)		(C)
①	he	.....	takes	.....	was
②	he	.....	taking	.....	was
③	who	.....	takes	.....	were
④	who	.....	taking	.....	was
⑤	who	.....	taking	.....	were

2. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Wind energy has a few negatives. Wind power must compete with conventional generation sources on a cost basis. Even though the cost of wind power has decreased dramatically in the past ten years, the technology requires a higher initial investment than fossil-fueled generators. ① A challenge to using wind as a source of power is that the wind is intermittent and does not always blow when electricity is needed. ② Wind energy cannot be stored (unless batteries are being used), and not all winds can be harnessed to meet the timing of electricity demands. ③ It should also be noted that wind energy is a free, renewable resource, so no matter how much is used today, there will still be the same supply in the future. ④ Another problem is that good sites are often located in remote locations, far from cities where the electricity is needed. ⑤ Moreover, wind resource development may compete with other uses for the land, and those alternative uses may be more highly valued than electricity generation.

\*intermittent 간헐적인 \*\*harness (동력원 등으로) 이용하다

3. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

A classic example of persuasion occurred when I was attending army boot camp and was talking to my buddy while one of the sergeants was conducting a class on land mines.

- (A) Or you can apply persuasive tactics like, "Here's a task I'd like you to do. Before you get started, let's first discuss why it's important to you and our organization." Leaders persuade with hooks. Idiots manipulate with force.
- (B) He abruptly interrupted our conversation and said, "You'd better listen to what I'm telling you, boy, because it could save your life." From that point on, I was all ears because he had persuaded me with a hook: my life.
- (C) In the business world, you are constantly challenged to get people to do things you want them to do. If you're the boss, you can apply manipulative tactics when you tell a subordinate, "Here's a task I want you to do. Don't ask any questions. Just do it."

\*boot camp 신병 훈련소 \*\*sergeant 하사관

- 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, 어법상 틀린 것은?

For nearly two centuries, people in the United States have plowed or paved over the nation's swamps and marshes. Rich wetland soils make highly productive farmlands, and sites near large rivers or the coast ① is desirable locations for development. These mysterious ecosystems are also home to creatures many people think of as undesirable, such as crocodiles and mosquitoes, ② which provides another reason to eliminate them. California has lost over 90% of its wetlands. Now, nearly two-thirds of the state's native fish are extinct, endangered, threatened, or in decline. Forested riparian wetlands near the Mississippi River once had the capacity ③ to store about 60 days of river discharge but now can store only about 12 days. Researchers say that the flooding of the Gulf of Mexico coast from Hurricane Katrina in 2005 would have been much less extensive ④ had the region not lost so much of its wetlands in the past century. Without wetlands, pollutants make their way more ⑤ readily to streams, lakes, and the oceans.

\*swamp 늪 \*\*marsh 습지 \*\*\*riparian 강가의, 강가에 사는

[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Anxiety, as I experience it, is deeply rooted in anticipation. If I am required to go somewhere that I know will be potentially agitating, then I can fall into an endless sequence of “what ifs” and theoretical scenarios. What is critical here is the word “theoretical.” What do I know for sure about an upcoming event? What value is there in mentally rehearsing multiple scenarios? How much of my anxiety is simply transferring negative past experiences into these scenarios without any real evidence? I have found that if I stick with what I actually know about an impending event (which turns out usually to be much less than one would think), then I can dump all my anxiety-generating scenarios into my “conjecture box.” Conjecture has little weight in my cognition. Conjecture is something requiring additional data and further analysis. I am much less likely to be anxious about something that cannot be solved due to lack of data. To me, in a very real sense, knowledge is power. The more I know about a future situation, the more I can anticipate the agitating factors and prepare myself. The more I know about what I don’t know, the more I can successfully move the future into my conjecture box, and \_\_\_\_\_ some of its anxiety-producing power.

\*agitating 마음을 동요하게 하는 \*\*impending 곧 닥칠  
\*\*\*conjecture 추측, 억측

5. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① What Anxiety Does to Your Brain
- ② Does Anxiety Always Cause Depression?
- ③ Why Is Our Culture Plagued by Anxiety?
- ④ Knowledge Is the Best Defense Against Anxiety
- ⑤ Characteristics and Treatment of Anxiety Disorders

6. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① share                      ② reveal                      ③ remove
- ④ exercise                    ⑤ stimulate

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

Early humans did not possess any natural weapons, such as large sharp teeth, strong hoofs or poison, to defend themselves against the dangers lurking on the savannas. (A) [Neither / So] did they operate in large herds. One wonders, therefore, how early humans survived the threat of being eaten by large predators. To answer this question, Adriaan Kortlandt experimented with a little machine driven by an electric motor that could swing a couple of thorny branches around itself. Underneath this machine, he placed a piece of meat, which attracted a few lions. As soon as they approached the meat, the machine would start to spin, which made it hard, if not impossible, (B) [get / to get] closer to the meat without getting seriously hurt by the thorny branches. After one of the lions tried to do so anyway and got his nose injured, the lions gave up and retreated. It is, of course, impossible to know (C) [what / whether] early humans actually defended themselves in such ways. The research done by Kortlandt only shows that such a strategy might have been effective.

\*hoof 발굽 \*\*lurk 잠복하다

- |   | (A)     |       | (B)    |       | (C)     |
|---|---------|-------|--------|-------|---------|
| ① | Neither | ..... | get    | ..... | what    |
| ② | Neither | ..... | to get | ..... | whether |
| ③ | Neither | ..... | get    | ..... | whether |
| ④ | So      | ..... | to get | ..... | what    |
| ⑤ | So      | ..... | get    | ..... | whether |

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

The effect and implications of using images of animals in advertising are subtle. ① Animals used to sell products and services that are aimed at children are usually shown as silly or “cute.” ② “Tony the Tiger” is just one example of an animal image with which we are all familiar and that has come to be closely associated with a particular food product marketed to children. ③ Tigers, many would argue, should be valued as the wild and independent creatures that they are in nature, and should not be portrayed as friendly purveyors of breakfast cereal. ④ Using animals appropriately in marketing can be particularly difficult when advertising in a country in which two cultures have opposing views on the topic. ⑤ Although most people would view the use of animal images as harmless, many advocates of animal rights argue that these images exploit animals, contribute to the perpetuation of a view that trivializes animals, and ultimately contribute to a lack of respect for members of other species.

\*purveyor (식품 또는 정보의) 제공자 \*\*perpetuation 영속화

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Organic material occurs naturally in aquatic environments: fish die, leaves fall into streams and soil washes into rivers. This kind of material is fairly insoluble, however. It breaks down quite slowly, so it does not demand a lot of oxygen all at once.

- (A) Furthermore, as it breaks down, reduction as well as oxidation can occur. When organic material is reduced, it liberates ammonia. Neither oxygen depletion nor ammonia liberation is good for fish or other aquatic organisms.
- (B) For example, salmon and trout require a minimum oxygen level of 6 milligrams per liter to live in a river. Trout cannot grow if the ammonia concentration exceeds 0.025 milligrams per liter, and they will die if it exceeds 0.25 milligrams per liter.
- (C) It's a different picture when you pour thousands of liters of sewage into a lake. Because sewage is made up of lots of small bits of organic material dissolved or suspended in water, it starts to break down very quickly, creating an immediate demand for large amounts of oxygen.

\*reduction 환원 \*\*oxidation 산화

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

10. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

In Aristotle's opinion, men were bigger and stronger than women, so it was logical to him that men would have more teeth than women do. Thus, Aristotle concluded this as a fact without actually ① counting the number of teeth in any mouths. Had he done so, he would ② find that men and women have exactly the same number of teeth. As another example, Aristotle considered what would happen if he were to drop two balls ③ identical in all ways but mass. In his mind, it was clear that the heavier ball would fall faster than the lighter one would, and he concluded that this must be a law of nature. Once again, he did not consider doing an experiment ④ to see which ball would fall faster. This conclusion, however, was also incorrect. Eighteen centuries later, Galileo tried this experiment by dropping two balls of different masses off a building (the Leaning Tower of Pisa, according to legend). Galileo discovered, by experimental observation, ⑤ that the two balls hit the ground at exactly the same time. Aristotle's logical conclusion was again wrong.

[11~12] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

The lack of real, direct experience in and with nature has caused many children to regard the natural world as mere abstraction, that fantastic, beautifully filmed place filled with endangered rainforests and polar bears in danger. This exaggerated, often fictionalized version of nature is no more real – and yet no less real – to them than the everyday nature right outside their doors, waiting to be discovered in a child's way, at a child's pace. Consider the University of Cambridge study which found that a group of eight-year-old children was able to identify substantially more Pokémon characters than common wildlife species. One wonders whether our children's inherent capacity to recognize, classify, and order information about their environment – abilities once essential to our very survival – is slowly devolving to facilitate life in their increasingly \_\_\_\_\_ world. It's all part of what Robert Pyle first called "the extinction of experience."

This should ring alarm bells for parents and caregivers, because that direct experience in nature, we now understand, is nothing short of vital to our children's intellectual, emotional, physical, and spiritual development. Mounting research demonstrates that, at this most critical time in life, interaction with nature affords children the pleasurable multisensory experiences that challenge their minds, invigorate their bodies, restore their spirits, and sharpen their focus. And it is perhaps a parent's first and best medicine for addressing that trio of decidedly modern childhood disorders today: obesity, attention deficit, and media addiction.

\*devolve 퇴화하다

11. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Values of Play in Early Childhood Education
- ② Environmental Education Supported by Various Media
- ③ Indirect Experience of Life Through Fictional Characters
- ④ Simple Acts to Save the Earth for Our Future Generations
- ⑤ Direct Contact with Nature Enriches Children's Development

12. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① virtualized      ② globalized      ③ competitive
- ④ unpredictable      ⑤ interdependent



[5~6] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하시오.

Rights that do not rest on special relationships, roles, or situations are important. For example, the rights to life, free speech, and religion are widely accepted, not just as the entitlements of some specific political or legal system but as fundamental moral rights. More controversial, but often championed as moral rights, are the rights to medical care, decent housing, education, and work. Moral rights that are not the result of particular roles, special relationships, or specific circumstances are called human rights. They have some important characteristics.

First, human rights are universal. For instance, if the right to life is a human right, as most of us believe it is, then everyone, everywhere, and at all times, has that right. \_\_\_\_\_, there is nothing universal about your right that I keep my promise to help you move or about my right to drive 65 miles per hour on certain roads.

Second, and closely related, human rights are equal rights. If the right to free speech is a human right, then everyone has this right equally. No one has a greater right to free speech than anyone else. However, your daughter has a greater right than do the daughters of other people to your emotional and financial support.

5. 윗글의 주제로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① striking a balance between rights and duties
- ② the meaning and characteristics of human rights
- ③ the role of governments in protecting equal rights
- ④ the problem of misinterpreting the human rights law
- ⑤ different definitions of human rights in different contexts

6. 윗글의 빈칸에 들어갈 말로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① Similarly            ② Otherwise            ③ By contrast
- ④ Consequently      ⑤ That is to say

7. 다음 글의 밑줄 친 부분 중, 어법상 틀린 것은?

Why can't we live forever? Why can't we make human disease a thing of the past? Why is ① it taking such a long time to cure cancer? These are the sorts of questions that schoolkids often pose to popular science bloggers, student forums, and the "Ask a Scientist" columns of daily newspapers, but they are no less ② interesting for that. Yet human life expectancy is increasing rapidly in countries worldwide and in some now exceeds eighty years. A recent study shows that the difference today in the decrease in human mortality between hunter-gatherers and modern Western-lifestyle populations ③ are greater than that between hunter-gatherers and wild chimpanzees. The bulk of this mortality reduction has occurred in just the last four generations of the ④ roughly eight thousand generations of humans that have ever lived. You only have to look at the incredible advances over the last century in surgery, public health, immunology, and transplantation ⑤ to see what a success story modern medicine has been.

\*immunology 면역학 \*\*transplantation 이식 수술

8. 다음 글에서 전체 흐름과 관계 없는 문장은?

Time in cyberspace can feel accelerated, in part due to the fact that online environments change rapidly. Our subjective sense of time is linked to the rate of change in what happens around us. The more things change, the faster time seems to go. ① It requires little effort to move around cyberspace, so the people and groups we encounter differ from one moment to the next. ② If you are a member of an online community for just a year, you might be considered an old-timer. ③ Communities within cyberspace emphasize a shared belief in the principles of free speech, equality, individualism, and open access. ④ During addictive and highly immersive experiences, time seems to pass so quickly that it almost disappears. ⑤ Everyone is familiar with the experience of intending to spend just a few minutes online, then two hours later realizing you far exceeded your limit.

\*immersive (시스템 등이 사용자를 에워싸서) 몰입감을

9. 주어진 글 다음에 이어질 글의 순서로 가장 적절한 것은?

Very recently, scientists have been able to add a level of complexity to the classification of organisms. Researchers now use genetic or molecular techniques to complement taxonomic techniques

- (A) As an example of such misleading similarities in appearance, many flies look like bumble bees (likely because the sting of a bumble bee may make predators think twice). Though they look superficially like bumble bees, genetic and taxonomic techniques confirm that they are as related as dogs are to cats.
- (B) Genetic studies can also help with the problem of having only dead specimens to study; wasps and bees can look extraordinarily similar to each other when their behavior can't be observed. Molecular studies, which can be conducted using dead specimens, can confirm that they are truly distant cousins.
- (C) Specifically, they look at organisms' DNA in order to classify them according to their degree of relatedness. This capability is important because animals frequently seem to belong in the same category based on a similar appearance when, in fact, these distant relatives have come to take on a similar appearance because it became advantageous for one reason or another.

\*taxonomic 분류학적 \*\*specimen 표본, 견본 \*\*\*wasp 말벌

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

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

During the first week I visited New York, I became a student of the crowd. In the streets, I discovered that New Yorkers never look up at the (A) [awe-inspired / awe-inspiring] buildings towering above them. They move fast and efficiently through dense crowds, as if they have a Teflon coat, very rarely bumping into one another. And in the subway, where everyone must stand still as the train rattles from station to station, not only don't people make eye contact, but they exist in their own extremely tight universe, as if wearing an invisible space suit. It's kind of like driving on the freeway, except (B) [that / what] your personal space is only half an inch from your clothes. I marveled that people could live so close — that you could literally be surrounded by thousands who were only inches away — and yet (C) [be / to be] completely isolated. I found it hard to imagine.

\*Teflon coat 테플론 외투 (다른 것이 들러붙지 않게 테플론 코팅을 입힌 외투)

\*\*rattle 덜컹거리다

- | (A)             | (B)        | (C)         |
|-----------------|------------|-------------|
| ① awe-inspired  | ..... that | ..... be    |
| ② awe-inspired  | ..... what | ..... to be |
| ③ awe-inspiring | ..... that | ..... to be |
| ④ awe-inspiring | ..... what | ..... to be |
| ⑤ awe-inspiring | ..... that | ..... be    |

[11~12] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

One of the most important and often-forgotten truths about any banking system is that it simply cannot exist without the (A) . Lending and borrowing have taken place for as long as recorded history. Before the nation-state, borrowing and lending were connected to religious temples, the nucleus of each society. But the banking system we know today, which allows for the development of modern economies by issuing bank notes, lending, and accepting deposits, started with an original transaction between the state and private bankers. The Bank of England was formed in 1694 because King William III needed a loan of 1.2 million pounds to finance a war against France. Forty London merchants joined forces to issue the loan. In return, the crown gave them a monopoly on issuing bank notes — the beginning of state-sponsored paper money. The notes were, in fact, the king's promise to pay back the loan. He never paid it back and those notes and their successors have been circulating and multiplying ever since. The Bank of England and the network of banks it created became the model for the world's current banking system — a model where the bank initially existed to meet the (B) of the state. Italy, Spain, and France, too, created the first banks to help the monarchy fund a war. The United States came late to the game, but it, too, formed a banking system whose existence depended on the state.

\*transaction 거래 \*\*monopoly 독점권

11. 윗글의 제목으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① How Did the Banking System Start?
- ② War: The Violent Face of an Economy
- ③ Why Did Religion Help Private Bankers?
- ④ England: An International Hub of Finance
- ⑤ Lending and Borrowing in the Financial System

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

- | (A)          | (B)              |
|--------------|------------------|
| ① military   | ..... challenges |
| ② military   | ..... criteria   |
| ③ people     | ..... needs      |
| ④ government | ..... criteria   |
| ⑤ government | ..... needs      |

제 09강

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

Research has shown that high levels of automation for tasks can put users out-of-the-loop, leading to low levels of situation awareness. As long as situation awareness is (A) [ensured / compromised], the ability of the user to be an effective decision maker is threatened. In 1996, an American Airlines B-757 crashed in the mountains around Cali, Colombia. The crew had lost awareness of the actions of the aircraft's automated flight management system computer that was providing navigation and was (B) [unable / able] to regain sufficient situation awareness to resume safe control of the aircraft. While a person does not need to perform every task, the person does need to be in control of managing what the systems are doing in order to (C) [maintain / neglect] the situation awareness needed for successful performance across a wide variety of conditions and situations.

\*out-of-the-loop (상황을) 잘 알지 못하는

- |   | (A)         | (B)          | (C)            |
|---|-------------|--------------|----------------|
| ① | ensured     | ..... unable | ..... maintain |
| ② | ensured     | ..... unable | ..... neglect  |
| ③ | ensured     | ..... able   | ..... neglect  |
| ④ | compromised | ..... able   | ..... maintain |
| ⑤ | compromised | ..... unable | ..... maintain |

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

Problems arise, however, with relatively new World Heritage Sites, particularly those in lesser developed economies that are anxious to acquire the developmental benefits of tourism.

Tourism is a double-edged sword, which on one hand grants economic benefits through the sale of tickets and visitors spending on hotels and restaurants, but on the other, places stress on the communities who live in the destinations. ( ① ) Venice is a case in point since it benefits financially from its buoyant tourism industry, but struggles to cope with the attendant conservation problems associated with such a large annual influx of tourists. ( ② ) Venice is, however, in the relatively fortunate position of being able to explore ways of managing visitors on its own terms because it is so well established as a destination that it is assured repeat visitation. ( ③ ) For such countries, the fact that tourism can be an environmental or cultural threat is far outweighed by its perceived advantages. ( ④ ) Even though there are positive impacts from tourism, it is not always the people who live in World Heritage Sites who benefit. ( ⑤ ) Some sites, for example, charge as much as US\$20 for entrance, but there may be little transparency about how this money is used.

\*buoyant 활황인, 경기가 좋은 \*\*attendant 수반되는

\*\*\*influx 유입, 들어오기

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

Several studies have investigated the cognition and perception of vocal lyrics in songs. Serafine and her colleagues studied the effect of lyrics on participants' memory for songs. Results showed that melody recognition was near chance unless the melody's original words (i.e., words that were presented with the music during encoding) were present, suggesting that music and speech were combined into a single coherent object when encoded in the same stream. More recently, Weiss and his colleagues examined the effect of timbre (including voice) on memory and preference for music. Results showed that melodies with the voice were better recognized than all other instrumental melodies. The authors suggest that the biological significance of the human voice provides a greater depth of processing and enhanced memory.

\*timbre 음색



Several studies suggest that the (A) of the human voice is associated with improved (B) of music.

- |   | (A)         | (B)                  |
|---|-------------|----------------------|
| ① | absence     | ..... quality        |
| ② | flexibility | ..... interpretation |
| ③ | flexibility | ..... recognition    |
| ④ | presence    | ..... recognition    |
| ⑤ | presence    | ..... quality        |

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

Whatever you do, please don't paste a fake smile on your face. Plastic smiles do ① damage to your soul. We've all known people who've worn silly grins while they talked about something ② sad. This tendency to smile even when you don't feel like it developed in childhood, when our parents persuaded us into smiling for the camera or for other people even though we didn't feel like it. Making kids smile when they aren't up to it sends a message that it's not OK to be ③ fake. Even in front of the camera it's better to capture genuine irritable faces than false stares. The most fascinating snapshots are ④ truthful, those that catch people being real. Fake people plaster on smiles when they'd rather be crying, or they smile when they're angry or sad. Slowly they ⑤ lose touch with their souls.

[5~7] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

As a teenager, Pablo worked hard as a shoeshine boy in Piedras Negras, Mexico. Pablo always showed passion for any type of work he did, however modest. When Pablo was about fourteen years old, he met Olive Porras, a missionary who lived near his parents. He would often ask Pablo to run errands for him, in an effort to make a connection with Pablo and teach (a) him English. Pablo shared with Olive his passion for automotive mechanics and his desire to be successful in the U.S.

(B)

Pablo was also exceptionally talented in science and math. So, with hard work and perseverance, and a little help from his English teacher, he eventually graduated as valedictorian. Thus, Pablo learned early that in order to be successful, you must also put in the time and effort. (b) He gives much of the credit for his early success to the principal and teachers at his school in Eagle Pass, and especially to Olive Porras.

\*valdictorian 수석 졸업생, 졸업생 대표

(C)

It was nerve-wracking, then, that his first English assignment was to write an essay. Not only was Pablo unfamiliar with the curriculum in general, but (c) he had never written an essay before. He remembers doing the best he could with his limited knowledge of English and turning in his essay. But he received a failing grade. Fortunately, his teacher, also a Latino, did not dismiss the struggling student. Instead, (d) he worked with Pablo, until Pablo became proficient in English, eventually earning an “A.”

\*nerve-wracking 골치 아픈

(D)

But the key to success in America, he told Pablo, was to learn English. Pablo wanted to impress him, so he studied English on (e) his own and read countless books. The next thing he knew, Olive was walking Pablo across the U.S. border to a high school in Eagle Pass, Texas. Crossing the border didn't entail much of a cultural difference, with the exception that the schools expected students to speak English. At this point, Pablo was in his late teens, and still wasn't proficient in English.

\*entail 수반하다

5. 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)

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

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

7. 밑글의 Pablo에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 14세 무렵에 한 선교사를 만났다.
- ② 자동차 공학에 열정이 있었다.
- ③ 과학과 수학에 재능이 있었다.
- ④ 첫 영어 과제에서 낙제점을 받았다.
- ⑤ 선교사의 조언에 따라 혼자 국경을 건너갔다.

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

Many well-intentioned pediatricians, despite evidence to the contrary, still inform parents that a child will grow out of their asthma over time. However, the facts speak otherwise. A child with physician-diagnosed asthma is viewed as having a lifelong condition. It has been recognized that a significant proportion of children with asthma do not show any symptoms of the disease as they reach adolescence. The (A) [absence / presence] of chest symptoms for years can understandably lead a pediatrician to conclude that their adolescent patient's asthma has disappeared. Because pediatricians rarely care for their patients after they reach their late teens or early twenties, they will be (B) [aware / unaware] that their former patient's asthma symptoms have returned. Typically, adults in their late twenties or thirties who (C) [deny / develop] asthmatic symptoms will recall having had mild asthma as a child and are surprised that they continue to have asthma in adulthood or, as they describe, have it "come back after so many years."

\*pediatrician 소아과 의사 \*\*asthma 천식

- |   |          |               |               |
|---|----------|---------------|---------------|
|   | (A)      | (B)           | (C)           |
| ① | absence  | ..... unaware | ..... develop |
| ② | absence  | ..... unaware | ..... deny    |
| ③ | absence  | ..... aware   | ..... develop |
| ④ | presence | ..... aware   | ..... deny    |
| ⑤ | presence | ..... aware   | ..... develop |

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

Solomon proceeded to repeat all that he had been told, word for word.

One day in 1905, a 19-year-old Moscow newspaper reporter, called Solomon Shereshevsky, turned up for work as usual and waited for the daily meeting with the editor of the paper where assignments for the day would be given out. ( ① ) Unlike any of his colleagues, but as was his usual practice, Solomon did not take any notes about the meeting. ( ② ) The editor had noticed this before with surprise and this time decided to reproach Solomon. ( ③ ) After all, often there were numerous names and addresses given out and Solomon ought to record the details. ( ④ ) The editor decided to test Solomon by asking for details of what he had said. ( ⑤ ) This incident changed Solomon's life forever and was the starting point of his new career as the world's greatest mnemonist or 'memory man'.

\*reproach 나무라다, 비난하다

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

International maritime codes specify that more maneuverable vessels must keep out of the way of less maneuverable vessels. The captains of more maneuverable vessels, such as power-driven boats, are responsible for avoiding less steerable vessels, such as sailing ships, and ships engaged in fishing, and vessels not under command. It is easier for powerboats to avoid hitting sailing ships than vice versa. Aviation codes are based on the same principle. The right of way of the sky ranks craft in order of the ease with which they can be controlled. Airplanes in normal operation, which are the most easily maneuvered aircraft, have the lowest priority in right of way. Airplanes refueling other aircraft, which are less easily maneuvered, have a greater right of way than airplanes in normal operation. Balloons, which are still less maneuverable than airplanes refueling other aircraft, have a higher priority right of way. Finally, aircraft in distress have the highest priority right of way of all, since an aircraft in distress is very difficult or impossible to control.

\*maritime code 해양법 \*\*maneuverable 조종할 수 있는  
\*\*\*in distress 조난 사고를 당한



On the sea or in the sky, the responsibility of giving way usually falls on the party who has less difficulty in (A) the vehicle because it is easier for that party to (B) an accident.

- |   |             |                   |
|---|-------------|-------------------|
|   | (A)         | (B)               |
| ① | controlling | ..... report      |
| ② | controlling | ..... avoid       |
| ③ | tracing     | ..... avoid       |
| ④ | leaving     | ..... report      |
| ⑤ | leaving     | ..... investigate |

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

We should not forget that the integrated body possesses a wholeness; if you analyze it, it can be ① reduced to cells and atoms and electrons but the phenomena that these atoms or electrons express themselves cannot simulate what the integrated body expresses. For instance, it is ② nonsense to explain why birds fly and fish swim in terms of cells which cannot fly or swim. In this way we can understand what living things or the life of living things means and that there are ③ differences between the two worlds. One is the world of matter or cells which constitute living things or the life of living things, but they are on a lower level and in a different world from the other world of living things which is an ④ isolation of them. Physics and chemistry, which deal with matter, developed earlier and independently of biology. At present, cellular research is still included in biology, but in the future we may imagine that cytology will develop into a ⑤ distinct interdisciplinary field that deals with an area somewhere between living things and matter.

\*cytology 세포학 \*\*interdisciplinary 종합 학문적인



제 10강

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

In mature markets, breakthroughs that lead to a major change in competitive positions and to the growth of the market are ① rare. Because of this, competition becomes a zero sum game in which one organization can only win at the expense of others. However, where the degree of competition is particularly ② intense a zero sum game can quickly become a negative sum game, in that everyone in the market is faced with additional costs. As an example of this, when one of the major high street banks in Britain tried to gain a competitive advantage by opening on Saturday mornings, it ③ attracted a number of new customers who found the traditional Monday-Friday bank opening hours to be a constraint. However, faced with a ④ loss of customers, the competition responded by opening on Saturdays as well. The net effect of this was that, although customers benefited, the banks lost out as their costs ⑤ decreased but the total number of customers stayed the same. In essence, this proved to be a negative sum game.

\*high street bank 대형 소매 은행

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

Transcripts of those meetings at NASA show that the official who ran shuttle management meetings, a non-engineer, believed from the beginning that foam insulation debris could not damage the spacecraft.

Being a “good team player” can have a downside, because the consensus of a group can sometimes be misguided or dangerous. ( ① ) Dissent might save the group from making mistakes, but the pressure to conform despite individual doubts — sometimes called groupthink — can lead to disaster. ( ② ) For instance, groupthink was at work in high-level meetings preceding the space shuttle Columbia disaster in 2003. ( ③ ) When an engineer expressed his concerns, she dismissed the issue and cut off discussion. ( ④ ) The others present quickly fell into line with the person running the meeting. ( ⑤ ) A few days later, damage caused by foam insulation debris caused Columbia to break apart on reentry into the Earth’s atmosphere.

\*foam insulation 발포 단열재 \*\*debris 잔해

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

Lee Ross and his students published a dramatic set of studies demonstrating what they named the “false consensus effect.” College students were asked if they would be willing to perform various outrageous acts on campus (e.g., walking around for 30 minutes wearing a large sandwich board), and then were asked what proportion of the rest of the student body would be willing to perform that act. Those who agreed to wear the sign thought 63% of their peers would comply; those who refused thought 23% would comply. There are now more than 100 studies demonstrating similar effects on predictions of peers’ knowledge, attitudes, and actions. For example, there is a definite tendency to believe that a larger percentage of the voters prefer your favored candidate than actually favor that candidate. The habit even includes beliefs about the candidates themselves, with voters thinking that their favored candidates are more like them than they actually are.



People tend to (A) the extent to which other people (B) opinions, behavioral inclinations, preferences, etc. with them.

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)      |
|---|--------------|-------|----------|
| ① | ignore       | ..... | share    |
| ② | overestimate | ..... | share    |
| ③ | underrate    | ..... | tolerate |
| ④ | ignore       | ..... | tolerate |
| ⑤ | overestimate | ..... | reject   |

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

Sleep, rather than rest, and when the term ‘unconsciousness’ can be used, is certainly to be found in insects. For example, at night the bee sleeps for about 6 - 8 hours, when it will often have ‘droopy’ antennae, and be fairly (A) [responsive / unresponsive] to other bees bumping into it. Although most insects have very good eyes, there are no eyelids, and so we cannot tell from their eyes whether they are asleep. However, as antennae are just as important as eyes, and probably more so, droopy antennae certainly indicate that the animal is not in contact with reality and is not just (B) [sleeping / resting] . Bees, as well as flies, can easily be sleep deprived by keeping them in continuously moving jars, so that the insects have to fly about all the time. When the jar stops moving they settle down and are even less responsive than normal to further, gentle shaking of the jar. It is as if their sleep has become (C) [deeper / lighter] in compensation for its loss.

\*droopy 축 늘어진

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)      |       | (C)     |
|---|--------------|-------|----------|-------|---------|
| ① | responsive   | ..... | sleeping | ..... | deeper  |
| ② | unresponsive | ..... | resting  | ..... | lighter |
| ③ | responsive   | ..... | resting  | ..... | lighter |
| ④ | unresponsive | ..... | resting  | ..... | deeper  |
| ⑤ | unresponsive | ..... | sleeping | ..... | lighter |



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

Until well into the modern era, textiles were the world's primary manufactured product. Often woven with silver, gold, and silk, they were also the chief form of stored wealth for both rich and poor; most families wore their ① estate on their backs and hung it on their walls and windows. More to the point, people inherited these textile treasures from their parents; fashions would remain relatively ② unchanged for centuries, and all but the wealthiest possessed only a few items. Styles not only were static over time but were also rigidly divided by ③ class. An inflexible social structure, reinforced by sumptuary laws, determined just who could wear what. In the mid-seventeenth century, however, the East India Company ④ maintained this age-old state of affairs, turning the worlds of English industry, trade, fashion, and social rank upside down in just a few decades. The Company's instrument in this commercial ⑤ revolution was cotton.

\*sumptuary law 사치 금지법

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

The inexperienced child reader, however, sees one letter to the left and one letter to the right of their point of focus.

Part of the challenge children face is in training their eyes to move from left to right across lines of print. ( ① ) The eye is controlled by small muscle movements, and for children small muscle movements are a challenge in and of themselves. ( ② ) When the eyes move across a line of print, they make a series of jumps, stopping briefly to focus. ( ③ ) An experienced adult reader typically sees two letters to the left side of the point of focus and six to eight letters to the right. ( ④ ) This physical reality explains why children learning to read find it easier to decode words made up of fewer than five letters. ( ⑤ ) As their eye muscles begin to develop, they are gradually able to take in more on the right side of the point of focus and they can handle longer, unfamiliar words.

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

Since the concept of a teddy bear is very obviously not a genetically inherited trait, we can be confident that we are looking at a cultural trait. However, it is a cultural trait that seems to be under the guidance of another, genuinely biological trait: the cues that attract us to babies (high foreheads and small faces). Cute, baby-like features are inherently appealing, producing a nurturing response in most humans. Teddy bears that had a more baby-like appearance – however slight this may have been initially – were thus more popular with customers. Teddy bear manufacturers obviously noticed which bears were selling best and so made more of these and fewer of the less popular models, to maximize their profits. In this way, the selection pressure built up by the customers resulted in the evolution of a more baby-like bear by the manufacturers.



Due to its inherent attraction and (A) considerations, the teddy bear has been transformed to the present baby-like appearance, showing that a cultural trait can be (B) by a biological trait

- |   | (A)          |       | (B)         |
|---|--------------|-------|-------------|
| ① | commercial   | ..... | guided      |
| ② | commercial   | ..... | replaced    |
| ③ | intellectual | ..... | guided      |
| ④ | historical   | ..... | replaced    |
| ⑤ | historical   | ..... | represented |

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

You cannot infer a general rule from a single experience – especially someone else's. Anecdotal evidence is often the most difficult advice to (A) [accept / resist] because it is based on someone else's personal experience, which can sound extremely convincing and compelling. If your next-door neighbour recovered from cancer after a watermelon diet, that can sound very persuasive. But we already know the (B) [benefits / dangers] of assuming cause and effect – just because she ate the watermelon before recovery does not mean that it caused her recovery. Remember, too, that only survivors speak: perhaps 50 other people died of cancer after trying the 'miracle watermelon cure'. Anecdotal reports can give an (C) [unbalanced / unchangeable] perspective. Now, if there had been a randomised controlled trial showing that patients who ate watermelon survived twice as long, that would have been a different story.

\*anecdotal 일화적인, 입증되지 않은

- |   | (A)    |       | (B)      |       | (C)          |
|---|--------|-------|----------|-------|--------------|
| ① | accept | ..... | benefits | ..... | unbalanced   |
| ② | accept | ..... | dangers  | ..... | unchangeable |
| ③ | resist | ..... | dangers  | ..... | unchangeable |
| ④ | resist | ..... | dangers  | ..... | unbalanced   |
| ⑤ | resist | ..... | benefits | ..... | unchangeable |

[12~14] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

On 5 December 2011, David Hecht, a St. Augustine, Florida, electrician, drove down State Road 207. He saw a handbag lying on the road and stopped and picked it up. It was filled with over \$12,000, as well as credit cards and an ID. (a) He said, "It would have been real simple to take the bag and walk away. That's not the way I am." Instead of taking the money, Mr. Hecht called the St. Johns County Sheriff's Office and turned in the money to it. Of course, he could have used the money. After all, he had been injured and had been unable to work for a while, although (b) he had been working for three months straight. His wife, Elena, said, "He's had his challenges, too. But that doesn't give you the right to take money."

The woman who had lost the money, Immaculee Denis, age 69, was traveling with her husband, son and daughter from her home in Palm Bay to visit relatives in Georgia. They made a stop in St. Augustine to get gas, and that's when she accidentally left her handbag on the trunk of the car. They had already made it to Georgia by the time she realized she didn't have her handbag with her. She tossed and turned all night, thinking about the lost handbag. The next morning, however, Ms. Denis got a call from the sheriff, who said Mr. Hecht had turned in her handbag to the office. "I was speechless," she said. The family left for the sheriff's office, and Ms. Denis got her handbag back that afternoon. She called Mr. Hecht that Friday. She couldn't call (c) him right away, she said, because she was "still shaking," still so emotional. Mr. Hecht said, "She said over and over again how happy she was."

Sixteen years previously, Ms. Denis had found a wallet filled with money and had been able to give it back to its rightful owner, a man who was sending the money to people in Haiti. Ms. Denis said, "The man didn't know what to say. (d) He was so happy." Sixteen years after finding the wallet, Ms. Denis was in the same position as the man from Haiti. Fortunately, Mr. Hecht did the right thing, as she had done when she found the wallet. Ms. Denis said although she couldn't afford to give a reward, she planned to send the couple a fruit basket for Christmas. She added about Mr. Hecht, "I will pray for (e) him for the rest of my life. I will never forget that."

12. 윗글의 두 번째 단락에 드러난 Ms. Denis의 심경 변화로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① scared → sorry
- ② worried → grateful
- ③ shameful → hopeful
- ④ embarrassed → angry
- ⑤ anticipating → depressed

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

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

14. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① David Hecht가 발견한 핸드백에는 신분증이 들어 있었다.
- ② David Hecht는 다쳐서 얼마 동안 일을 할 수 없었다.
- ③ Ms. Denis 가족은 주유하기 위해 St. Augustine에서 멈췄다.
- ④ Ms. Denis는 지갑을 주워 주인에게 돌려준 적이 있다.
- ⑤ Ms. Denis는 Hecht 부부에게 사례금을 송금해 주었다.

제 11강

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

The effective use of time is one of the ultimate ways to display authority, even when you don't have it. Whoever controls time controls the situation in most instances. They will always remind anyone who wants to meet with them that their time is valuable. However, there may be situations where you will want to (A) [maintain / reverse] your use of tight time tactics. Let's say you have agreed to meet with one of your peers to discuss a difficult situation that has developed between your two respective departments. You need more help from your peer than she needs from you to get things resolved, even though you've told her your time is (B) [limited / unlimited]. When she enters your office at the appointed hour, take your watch off ostentatiously, and place it face down on your desk. Say, "My time belongs to you for as long as you need it." Watch the (C) [cooperation / dissatisfaction] level of your peer go up exponentially at the outset of your meeting. You'll be able to get anything you want from her.

\*ostentatiously 과시하듯이 \*\*exponentially 기하급수적으로

- |   | (A)      | (B)       | (C)             |
|---|----------|-----------|-----------------|
| ① | maintain | limited   | cooperation     |
| ② | maintain | unlimited | dissatisfaction |
| ③ | reverse  | limited   | cooperation     |
| ④ | reverse  | limited   | dissatisfaction |
| ⑤ | reverse  | unlimited | cooperation     |

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

However, because the tests are costly and take time to produce results, many physicians used to skip those tests, assume a bacterial infection, and prescribe antibiotics

The majority of medical errors are flaws in thinking rather than technical or implementation flaws. Through ample use of checklists and structured decision-making models, medical procedures are generally implemented with high precision. ( ① ) However, if a physician missed a presenting symptom or did not rule out alternate hypotheses, then the treatment would not meet the actual need of the patient, and the result would not be the desired one. ( ② ) A classic example of this is the overuse of antibiotics. ( ③ ) Antibiotics can be effective for treating bacterial infections, but they are useless for viral infections. ( ④ ) There are certainly tests to help determine whether the source of a sinus infection is viral or bacterial. ( ⑤ ) Not only would the antibiotics be ineffective for helping overcome viral infections, but the unintended consequence is that we have an increasing number of bacteria strains resistant to what were once effective medications.

\*sinus infection 부비강염 \*\*strain (동식물·질병 등의) 종류[유형]

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

Because we place such a high value on doing things quickly in our culture, it can be difficult to live with a nervous system that needs more time to process information. Kids and adults who are slower at these types of processing tasks are sometimes assumed to be lacking in intelligence, but this really isn't the case. However, processing speed does interact with other areas of cognitive functioning by negatively impacting the ability to quickly come up with an answer, retrieve information from long-term memory, and remember what you're supposed to be doing at a given time. In other words, it's possible that someone with slow processing speed will, as a result, be impaired in other areas of thinking and may even score lower on tests of intelligence, but this isn't necessarily the case, since being cognitively compromised in one area isn't the same as being less intelligent overall.

\*retrieve 생각해내다 \*\*impair 손상하다  
\*\*\*compromised (번역 반응 따위가) 제대로 발휘되지 못하는



The fact that a person's processing speed is (A) does not necessarily mean that he or she is not (B).

- |   | (A)     | (B)         |
|---|---------|-------------|
| ① | faster  | nervous     |
| ② | slower  | intelligent |
| ③ | slower  | nervous     |
| ④ | unknown | intelligent |
| ⑤ | unknown | patient     |

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

The worst drought since record keeping began about a century ago began in 2005, bringing many problems to the Amazon basin. In western Brazil, there were three times as many fires in September 2005 as during September 2004. In some areas water levels have dropped so low that some communities that depend on streams for transportation are completely ① isolated. Crops rot because they cannot be transported to market, and children cannot get to school. Fish die in the ② flooding water, forcing people to depend on government food packages. Streams do not flow enough to ③ remove human waste, and the backup of sewage raises fears of an epidemic of cholera and other waterborne illnesses. Stagnant pools allow mosquitoes to breed, which has the potential to ④ increase the number of cases of malaria. The Amazon drought was blamed on ⑤ high ocean temperatures in the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean, which are likely the result of global warming.

\*basin (큰 강의) 유역 \*\*epidemic (병·풍속 따위의) 만연, 유행  
\*\*\*stagnant 고여 있는



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

An intelligent person in modern society is like a person with twenty-twenty vision in primitive times. In primitive times the person with perfect vision would have been able to see any (A) [dangers / benefits] that may have been hidden in the distance and could warn the tribe in enough time so that preventative action could be taken. A person with myopia, commonly known as shortsightedness, would obviously be at a great (B) [advantage / disadvantage], and one that may at some point cost the person his life. In this analogy, intelligence is the ability to 'see' and education is that transfer of knowledge between the person with good eyesight and the person with myopia. However, this 'education' process only works for the benefit of the myopic person as long as the person with twenty-twenty vision has his best interests at heart. If this is not the case it is quite possible that the view of the landscape that the fully sighted person relays to the myopic person is in fact (C) [informative / misleading].

\*twenty-twenty vision 완벽한 시력

- |   | (A)      | (B)                | (C)               |
|---|----------|--------------------|-------------------|
| ① | dangers  | ..... advantage    | ..... informative |
| ② | benefits | ..... advantage    | ..... misleading  |
| ③ | dangers  | ..... disadvantage | ..... informative |
| ④ | benefits | ..... disadvantage | ..... informative |
| ⑤ | dangers  | ..... disadvantage | ..... misleading  |

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

Beyond this, archaeology has sometimes produced technical applications relevant to the current world.

Archaeology has numerous applications. ( ① ) Establishing the archaeological record has often enabled native peoples to regain access to land and resources that historically belonged to them. ( ② ) Work in archaeology is often basic to understanding the history of groups that left little record. ( ③ ) Excavations such as that done at the African Burial Ground in New York City give us insight into the living conditions of groups not well represented in the written record. ( ④ ) Such knowledge is frequently fundamental to cultural identity. ( ⑤ ) For example, in Israel's Negev Desert, in Peru, and in other locations, archaeological study of ancient peoples has yielded information about irrigation design and raised-field systems that allowed modern people to make more effective use of the environment and raise agricultural yields.

\*excavation 발굴

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

A recent Harris poll reports that 62 percent of entering college freshmen would not "even consider" pursuing the same career as either parent. Thus, although some family rights groups argue that setting career direction is the role of the family and not of the school, this is a minority view. Data suggest that, in fact, the family is playing a smaller and smaller role in this process, leaving nothing to take its place. This is not to say that parents are no longer important influences in teens' postsecondary plans, but they are increasingly less prepared to influence or guide career decision making. This decline in parental influence is not surprising considering that half of all workers report being unsatisfied with their jobs and would not recommend that their children follow in their footsteps. Although the stated goal of the majority of teens is a professional career, two-thirds of all adults with professional careers say they wish they had done something else.



Considering the level of (A) that parents have in their own jobs, it is understandable that parental influence on children's career decision making is (B).

- |   | (A)          | (B)               |
|---|--------------|-------------------|
| ① | security     | ..... growing     |
| ② | security     | ..... unchanging  |
| ③ | competition  | ..... diminishing |
| ④ | satisfaction | ..... growing     |
| ⑤ | satisfaction | ..... diminishing |

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

Mountains exert a mysterious power over the human imagination. They can fascinate, terrify, invite, or repel us. They are among the most visually exciting and dramatic geological features of our planet — and, at the same time, the most ① inhospitable. To climb a mountain is to enter a world where one's own insignificance and vulnerability are painfully obvious — a world that is as indifferent to our desire to ② overcome its obstacles as it is to our survival. The beauty of mountains is equally obvious. They seem to have changing moods, producing their own unique and often-violent weather and ③ altering with the seasons. This changeability, along with sheer enormity and complex topography, ④ creates the impression of a moving, living, overwhelmingly powerful being. Avalanches, storms, and rockfall ⑤ weaken this impression, resembling deliberate acts of an evil consciousness — it's no wonder that beliefs in mountain gods are so common throughout the world.

\*vulnerability 취약함 \*\*topography 지형 \*\*\*avalanche 눈사태



제 12강

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

When designing advanced resistance training programs, there are many variables that can be altered to enhance the difficulty and prolong the positive adaptations. One of the most important variables is variety. Most advanced training programs incorporate ① different styles of programs during various training periods. The rationale is that in order to continue to ② promote training adaptations, you must continually overload the system. Individuals who have been training for long periods of time using ③ identical training methods (i.e., order of exercises, types of exercise, workloads, intensities, etc.) do not experience as much adaptation. You must continually alter your program so the body does not become too accustomed to it. Therefore, you must ④ decrease the variety of your workouts to attain advanced training outcomes. That is not always as simple as adding more weight or changing the number of repetitions within a program. The advanced competitive individual might also add in specialized training to ⑤ enhance speed, quickness, and agility to help accomplish their exercise-specific training goals.

\*rationale 근거, 이유 \*\*agility 민첩성

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

By contrast, moral standards are not made by such bodies, although they are often supported or rejected by them

A characteristic of moral standards is that their soundness depends on the adequacy of the reasons that support or justify them. ( ① ) For the most part, fashion standards are set by clothing designers, merchandisers and consumers; grammatical standards by grammarians and students of language; technical standards by practitioners and experts in the field. ( ② ) Legislators make laws, boards of directors make organizational policy, and licensing boards establish standards for professionals. ( ③ ) In those cases, some authoritative body is the ultimate validating source of the standards and thus can change the standards if it wishes. ( ④ ) More precisely, the validity of moral standards depends not on authoritative command but rather on the quality of the arguments or the reasoning that supports them. ( ⑤ ) And these arguments are derived from our historical and contemporary attempts to answer that central question of ethics: “How are we to relate to each other in order to ensure that our individual and collective well-being is enhanced?”

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

Rudolph P. Miller, who founded the Building Officials Conference of America in 1915, was concerned about protecting people ‘who have no voice in the manner of construction or the arrangement of buildings with which they involuntarily come in contact.’ He implies that the government should ensure a minimum level of quality to similarly incautious home buyers. Beginning with the interwar period, building codes were apparently viewed as beneficial regulation that could increase consumer information, according to Edna Trull. The risk of buying a house with ‘defects’ (i.e., built to substandard specifications), or ‘the poor-quality construction work of speculative builders’ was reduced. Building regulation was assigned the primary goal of decreasing uncertainty and making future patterns of business as predictable as possible. Hence, the government entered the business of grading or certifying real property, providing assurance services. The justification for such building codes was extended from a primary emphasis on safety to one of reducing imperfect information during the first part of the twentieth century.

\*speculative 투기적인



In the United States, during the first part of the twentieth century, \_\_\_(A)\_\_\_ increased the likelihood of home buyers making a \_\_\_(B)\_\_\_ purchase of houses.

- |   | (A)                   | (B)                      |
|---|-----------------------|--------------------------|
| ① | government regulation | ..... well-informed      |
| ② | government regulation | ..... group              |
| ③ | consumer organization | ..... group              |
| ④ | competitive business  | ..... well-informed      |
| ⑤ | competitive business  | ..... once-in-a-lifetime |

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

For many endangered languages that have never been put down in writing, entire domains of knowledge are likely to be (A) [accumulated / lost] when the language ceases to be spoken. If you speak an unwritten language, one that your children or grandchildren have abandoned in favor of another tongue, you may indeed take your genius with you to the grave. Much of this genius is the product of adaptation over time to a way of life and ecological niche. Collectively — counting the thousands of languages that lack widespread use of writing and are now endangered — this genius may (B) [disregard / reflect] the greatest accumulation of knowledge of the natural world humans possess, rivaling, if not surpassing, the knowledge now recorded in scientific databases and libraries. This comparison may strike some as unfair. Library and book knowledge is catalogued, orderly, and it can be searched. Traditional knowledge seems much more diffuse, messy, and likely to be forgotten. But we must not (C) [overestimate / underestimate] it.

\*ecological niche 생태적 지위 \*\*diffuse 산만한

- |   | (A)         | (B)             | (C)                 |
|---|-------------|-----------------|---------------------|
| ① | accumulated | ..... disregard | ..... overestimate  |
| ② | accumulated | ..... reflect   | ..... overestimate  |
| ③ | lost        | ..... reflect   | ..... underestimate |
| ④ | lost        | ..... disregard | ..... underestimate |
| ⑤ | lost        | ..... disregard | ..... overestimate  |

[5~7] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

Amos Oz, the Israeli novelist and essayist, describes an incident that happened when (a) he was eight years old. His father, Yehudah Klausner (Oz's family name was Klausner), had published his first book, a literary study entitled *The Novella in Hebrew Literature*. Excited at the book's publication, Oz's father would go each day to the local bookstore to see if any of the three copies on display had been sold. For many days, no copies sold, and his father's sorrow "filled the apartment like a smell."

On the same block on which his family lived, Oz's father had a dear friend, Israel Zarchi, a novelist whose books sold quite well. Oz remembers how (b) his father complained to Zarchi that while many readers snapped up the sort of popular novels Zarchi wrote, scholarly books, such as he produced, were ignored. But then, one day, Oz's father came home in a wonderful mood: "They're sold. They've all been sold." Even better, the bookstore had already ordered more copies.

The following night, Oz's parents went out to celebrate and left Amos at the Zarchi house. Oz spent the evening in Zarchi's study, where (c) he suddenly noticed on the little coffee table by the sofa four copies of his father's book. Oz knew that one copy had been given by his father to Zarchi. He quickly guessed who had purchased the other three: "I felt a rush of gratitude inside me that almost brought tears to my eyes." Zarchi, realizing that Oz had seen the books, picked up the three copies and hid them in a drawer; he did not want anyone else to realize what (d) he had done.

More than fifty years later, writing (e) his autobiography, *A Tale of Love and Darkness*, Oz still could not get over the depth of Zarchi's kindness: "I count two or three writers among my best friends, friends who have been close to me and dear to me for decades, yet I am not certain that I could do for one of them what Israel Zarchi did for my father. Who can say if such a generous act would have even occurred to me? After all, he, like everyone else in those days, lived a hand-to-mouth existence, and the three copies of *The Novella in Hebrew Literature* must have cost him at least the price of some much-needed clothes."

5. 윗글의 세 번째와 네 번째 단락에 드러난 Oz의 심경으로 가장 적절한 것은?

- ① jealous and upset
- ② thankful and moved
- ③ anxious and worried
- ④ bored and indifferent
- ⑤ curious and frightened

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

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

7. 윗글의 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① Oz의 아버지는 자신의 책이 팔리는지 보려고 매일 서점에 갔다.
- ② Zarchi는 책이 상당히 잘 팔리는 소설가였다.
- ③ 서점은 Oz의 아버지가 쓴 책을 더 주문했다.
- ④ Oz의 아버지는 자신의 책 네 권을 Zarchi에게 주었다.
- ⑤ Oz는 자기 아버지의 책을 Zarchi가 샀다고 생각했다.

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

Text communication does create problems, even for people who are skilled at it. Lacking sounds and visuals, it is not a rich ① sensory encounter. You cannot see other people’s faces or hear them speak. All the important interpersonal cues provided by voice, body language, and physical appearance ② disappear, which can dramatically alter how people relate to each other. Without those cues, it is easier to ③ misunderstand the other person. Your online companion might be sick, drunk, or depressed without your knowing it. For some people, the ④ lack of physical presence generated by the cues of voice and appearance might reduce the sense of intimacy, trust, and commitment in the relationship. Typed text feels formal, distant, unemotional, and lacking a supportive and empathic tone. In fact, without a visual and auditory connection, you can never be absolutely certain about the other person’s identity. This absence of face-to-face cues, which adds a little anonymity, encourages some people to behave ⑤ appropriately.

] \*empathic 공감의 \*\*anonymity 익명성

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

In tension with this claim, it is also often said that American liberalism itself is defective, that it contains internal contradictions, and that these contradictions are exposed by its treatment of race.

The relationship between liberalism as a theory of politics and liberalism as it has been enacted in practice is complex and disputed. ( ① ) There is very often a gap between liberal ideals and liberal practice. ( ② ) To take an example, it is sometimes said of liberalism in America that, with respect to race, it has repeatedly failed to live up to its own ideals. ( ③ ) Or to take another example, consider the status of women in liberal societies. ( ④ ) Feminist critics sometimes reject liberalism because, as they see it, liberal societies have failed to bring about equality between the sexes. ( ⑤ ) Others claim that this failure is merely a failure of these societies, not any failure of liberalism as such.

\*be enacted 일어나다, 발생하다

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

A field of planted and weeded crops yields ten to one hundred times as much food – measured in calories – as the same area of naturally occurring plants, a benefit that would have been evident to early crop-planters. It also requires more labor, however, which was provided both by the greater number of people in the community and by those people working longer hours. In contrast to the twenty hours a week hunter-gatherers spent on obtaining food, farming peoples were often in the fields from dawn to dusk, particularly during planting and harvest time, but also during the rest of the growing year because weeding was a constant task. Neolithic farmers were also less healthy than hunter-gatherers were; although crop-raising gave them a more reliable food supply, their narrower range of foodstuffs made them more vulnerable to disease and nutritional deficiencies such as anemia.

\*Neolithic 신석기 시대의 \*\*anemia 빈혈증



Farming, compared to hunting and gathering, provided a more (A) food supply for early crop-planters, at the cost of much more labor for crop management, and poorer health caused by less (B) foods.

- | (A)         | (B)                  |
|-------------|----------------------|
| ① abundant  | ..... diverse        |
| ② abundant  | ..... pest-resistant |
| ③ localized | ..... diverse        |
| ④ fixed     | ..... pest-resistant |
| ⑤ fixed     | ..... natural        |

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

Though most bees fill their days visiting flowers and collecting pollen, some bees take advantage of the hard work of others. These thieving bees sneak into the nest of an ① unsuspecting “normal” bee (known as the host), lay an egg near the pollen mass being gathered by the host bee for her own offspring, and then sneak back out. When the egg of the thief hatches, it kills the host’s offspring and then eats the pollen meant for its ② predator. Sometimes called brood parasites, these bees are also referred to as cuckoo bees, because they are ③ similar to cuckoo birds, which lay an egg in the nest of another bird and leave it for that bird to raise. They are more technically called cleptoparasites. Clepto means “thief ” in Greek, and the term cleptoparasite refers specifically to an organism that lives off another by ④ stealing its food. In this case the cleptoparasite feeds on the host’s ⑤ hard-earned pollen stores.

\*brood parasite (알을 대신 기르도록 하는) 탁란 동물

[12~14] 다음 글을 읽고, 물음에 답하십시오.

(A)

In 1965, an assistant football coach at the University of Florida asked Dr. Robert Cade, a kidney disease specialist, a fairly simple question. Why did players lose so much weight during games — up to 18 pounds in some cases — and why did they urinate so little? Cade thought about the question for a moment. (a) He supposed that it was because the players were sweating so much that there basically weren't any fluids left in their bodies to urinate.

\*urinate 소변을 보다, 소변으로 배설하다

(B)

Now, 50 years after Cade helped lead the Florida football team's victory, the shelves at your local grocery store fairly groan under the weight of the sports drinks housed there, all developed from the first homemade drink created by (b) him in Florida. This is a big business — sports drinks and nutrition bars are estimated to be a \$10 billion-a-year business in the United States alone. But Cade's drink didn't just herald a new industry; it also created an idea: that athletes need special fuel and nutrition in order to perform at the best level

(C)

After a first test during a training game, the Florida head coach asked Cade to make up enough of the magic drink to fuel (c) his team the next day as they took on heavily favored Louisiana State. Drinking their secret weapon throughout a 102-degree day, the Florida football team came from behind to win 14 - 7.

(D)

Did that really matter? Cade started to work with the University of Florida football team to find out, testing players on the freshman team during practice to see what was happening to their blood chemistry. (d) He found that they had low blood volume from dehydration, out-of-balance electrolytes, and low blood sugar. With his research team, Cade made a drink by mixing salt to help with electrolyte replacement, sugar to keep blood sugar levels up, water for hydration, and lemon juice for better taste at (e) his wife's suggestion.

\*electrolyte 전해질

12. 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)

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

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

14. 밑글의 Robert Cade에 관한 내용으로 적절하지 않은 것은?

- ① 신장병을 전문으로 하는 의사였다.  
 ② 새로운 스포츠 음료의 개발에 기여했다.  
 ③ 플로리다 팀 코치의 음료 제조 요청을 거절했다.  
 ④ 연습 중인 선수들의 혈액 성분을 검사했다.  
 ⑤ 소금, 설탕, 물, 레몬주스를 섞어서 음료를 만들었다.